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DMS-100 Family

North American DMS-100

Log Report Reference Manual Volume 7 of 7

SALN100-XAC640

LEC0015 and up Standard 14.02 May 2001

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SALN100-XAC640

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1 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.

SALN100

Explanation

The Station Administration Line (SALN) subsystem generates log report SALN100. The subsystem generates this report when a line equipment number (LEN) that a business network management (BNM) customer owns changes on the DMS database. The user does not save the LEN to upload to the BNM database on the digital network controller (DNC). The user cannot save the LEN if the DMS internal LEN list is full.

Format

The log report format for SALN100 is as follows:

```
SALN100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CHANGED LEN LOST.  
LEN: len
```

Example

An example of log report SALN100 follows:

```
SALN100 JUN12 11:12:01 3643 INFO CHANGED LEN LOST.  
LEN: HOST 01 1 01 01
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CHANGED LEN LOST	Constant	Indicates a changed LEN on the DMS database that the user does not save to upload to the BNM database. The DMS internal list of LEN is full
LEN	Integers	Identifies the lost LEN. Refer to Table I

Action

Schedule a database synchronization immediately to free some space in the internal list of the changed LEN. Do not perform data changes to BNM LEN from the DMS until some space is available in the LEN list.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SALN101

Explanation

The Station Administration Line (SALN) subsystem generates log report SALN101. The subsystem generates this report when the swap internal table of size 1k is full. To make sure the swap table does not fill up, perform incremental uploads more often.

Format

The log report for SALN101 is as follows:

```
SALN101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SWAP INFORMATION LOST.  
len AND len
```

Example

An example of log report SALN101 follows:

```
SALN101 JAN03 08:00:11 4900 INFO SWAP INFORMATION LOST.  
HOST 00 0 03 31 AND HOST 00 0 04 06
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SWAP INFORMATION LOST	Constant	Indicates the swap internal table is full and information is lost.
LEN	Integers	Identifies the line equipment number (LEN). Refer to Table I.

Action

Perform incremental upload from the DMS to upload the swap information from the internal swap table. The system deletes the data that you upload. The system deletes the data from the internal table after an incremental upload to make space free.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SCAI100

Explanation

The system produces log report SCAI100 when an attempt to associate with a wrong parameter occurs.

Format

The log report format for SCAI100 is as follows:

```
SCAI100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  
FAIL_SESSION_ASSOCIATION_FAILED  
LINK ID: len or dna      PROTOCOL: protocol_number  
DEVICE: device_number    LINK: link_number  
REASON : error_reason    VALUE: parameter_value
```

Example

An example of log report SCAI100 follows:

```
SCAI100 MAY25 13:51:33 5169 FAIL_SESSION_ASSOCIATION_FAILED  
LINK ID: DNA 123456789  PROTOCOL: 0 0 1 1  
DEVICE: MPC: 0 LINK: 3  
REASON : INVALID PASSWORD    VALUE: ABCDEFGH
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL_SESSION_ASSOCIATION_FAILED	Constant	Indicates an attempt to associate with a wrong parameter
LINK ID	DNA	The data network address (DNA) identifies the link on which the session association fails. The DNA is output when the switch-computer-application interface (SCAI), link uses X.25 transport.
PROTOCOL	digits	In x.25 terminology this information is called user data. User data is protocol-specific data that the computer uses to receive and send information to and from the switch.

SCAI100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DEVICE	MPC number	The MPC supports the controller. The MPC indicates the MPC number. The link indicates the MPC link for this session.
Reason	INVALID APPL ID, INVALID APPL VERSION, INVALID CUSTOMER. INVALID NETNODEID, INVALID PASSWORD RESOURCE LIMITATION INVALID SCAIGRP,	The reason the session establishment fails. Customer host application ID. The user gives an invalid application identification. The user gives an invalid application version. The user gives an invalid customer group The user gives an invalid network node identification. The user gives an invalid password Not able to retrieve data blocks The user gives an invalid SCAI group
Value	Symbolic text	The value of the correct parameter that is not correct. For example, if the REASON is INVALID PASSWORD, then the value is the content of the invalid password that is in the session association request.

Action

Verify customer entries. The SCAI group can be entered with invalid parameters entries or the host user can have invalid information for session establishment.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SCAI101

Explanation

The system generates log report SCAI101 after three attempts to associate to a link with wrong password occur. The SCAI101 log report enhances the present SCAI security system.

Format

The log report format for SCAI101 is as follows:

```
SCAI101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO WRONG_ PASSWORD
LINK ID: len or dna
```

Example

An example of log report SCAI101 follows:

```
SCAI101 MAY25 13:51:33 5169 INFO WRONG PASSWORD
LINK ID: DNA 123456789
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO WRONG_PASSWORD	Constant	Indicates
LINK ID	LEN or DNA, Integers	Identifies the link for which three attempts of session association with the wrong password occur.

Action

The SCAI101 log report displays “multiple attempts with wrong password,” which indicates a session to a specific link.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SCAI102

Explanation

The system produces log report SCAI102 if orderly disassociation occurs or abort disassociates a session. The log contains the session association start time stamp and the disassociation time stamp. The following summarizes the SCAI102 log report for both the X.25 and transmission control protocol (TCP) links:

- If the host application sends a DV_APPL_LOGON message with a HARD_RESET parameter set to T, the SCAI102 log report generates.
- If an established session exists and a DV_APPL_LOGON message is accidentally sent with the HARD_RESET parameter set to T, then the SCAI102 log report does not generate.

The following summarizes the SCAI102 log report for X.25 and TCP links:

- If the one corrupt switched virtual circuit (SVC) link is the only link in a session, the session ID and session associations release. The SCAI102 log report generates with the reason HARDRESET_SESS_CLEAR.
- If the corrupt SVC detected is one of multiple SVCs in a session, the switch clears only the session data of the corrupt SVC from the session. The switch does not release the session id and all session associations remain intact. The SCAI102 log report does not generate. These actions occur when the corruption is found in the session currently being logged onto or in another session other than the one being logged onto.

Note: If the one corrupt SVC link is the only link in the session being logged onto, the session ID does not release, but session associations release.

When the host application sends a DV_APPL_LOGON message with the HARD_RESET parameter set to T for TCP links, the session id and session associations release. Both the valid transport (if found) and the corrupt data session clears. The SCAI102 log report generates with the reason HARDRESET_SESS_CLEAR.

Note: If corrupt transports are detected in both an X.25 and TCP sessions, the SCAI102 log report generates with the reason HARDRESET_TRANS_CLEAR. In both scenarios, the transport data is cleared.

Format

The log report format for SCAI102 reason HARDRESET_TRANS_CLEAR follows:

SCAI102 (continued)

```
SCAI102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SESSION_DISASSOCIATED
LINK ID :
DEVICE:
SCAI GROUP:
REASON: HARDRESET TRANS CLEAR
```

The log report format for SCAI102 for reason HARDRESET_SESS_CLEAR follow:

```
SCAI102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SESSION_DISASSOCIATED
LINK ID :
DEVICE :
SCAI GROUP :
REASON : HARDRESET SESS CLEAR
```

Examples

An example of log report SCAI102 for an X.25 link when transport data clears follows:

```
SCAI102 MAY25 13:51:33 5169 INFO SESSION_DISASSOCIATED
LINK ID   : DNA 0000000000000000 PROTOCOL:0 0 0 0
DEVICE :MPC :0 LINK: 3
SCAI GROUP:
REASON    : HARDRESET TRANS CLEAR
START TIME: NOT AVAILABLE
STOP  TIME: 1990/05/25 13:33:03.234 WED
```

An example of log report SCAI102 for an X.25 link when a session releases follows:

```
SCAI102 MAY25 13:51:33 5169 INFO SESSION_DISASSOCIATED
LINK ID:DNA 0000000000000000 PROTOCOL:protocol_id
DEVICE ID: 0000 LINK: 3
SCAI GROUP: SCAI_GRP1
REASON     : HARDRESET SESS CLEAR
START TIME: 1990/05/25 09:15:01.123 WED
STOP  TIME: 1990/05/25 13:33:03.234 WED
```

An example of log report SCAI102 for a TCP link when transport data clears follows:

SCAI102 (continued)

```
SCAI102 MAY25 13:51:33 5169 INFO SESSION_DISASSOCIATED
LINK ID:IP_ADDR 192 136 141 205 LINKSET:TCP_1
DEVICE: NOT APPLICABLE
SCAI GROUP: SCAI_GRP15
REASON      : HARDRESET TRANS CLEAR
START TIME: 1990/05/25 09:15:01.123 WED
STOP  TIME: 1990/05/25 13:33:03.234 WED
```

An example of log report SCAI102 for a TCP link when a session releases follows:

```
SCAI102 MAY25 13:51:33 5169 INFO SESSION_DISASSOCIATED
LINK ID:IP_ADDR 192 136 141 205 LINKSET:TCP_1
DEVICE: NOT APPLICABLE
SCAI GROUP: SCAI_GRP15
REASON      : HARDRESET SESSCLEAR
START TIME: 1990/05/25 09:15:01.123 WED
STOP  TIME: 1990/05/25 13:33:03.234 WED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SESSION_ DISASSOCIATED	constant	Indicates the disassociation of a session by orderly disassociation or abort.
LINK ID	LEN or DNA plus integers	Identifies the link on which orderly disassociation or abort disassociates the session. The link is output when the switch/computer application interface (SCAI) link uses integrated services digital network (ISDN) basic-rate interface (BRI) transport.
	DNA, integers	Identifies the calling data network address (DNA). The DNA is output when the SCAI link uses X.25 transport.
		Identifies the internet protocol (IP) address and the linkset name for a TCP link. The DNA and IP are output.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DEVICE ID	0 to 9 characters	Identifies the multiprotocol controller (MPC) and link information of an established session for an X.25 link. Note: This field does not apply to a TCP link.
SCAI GROUP	symbolic text	Identifies the name of the SCAI group. A maximum of 16 characters is allowed.
REASON	HARDRESET_SESS_CLEAR	Identifies the reason for the session disassociation and the specific log generation.
	HARDRESET_TRANS_CLEAR	Identifies the reason for the clearing of transport data and the specific log generation.
START TIME, STOP TIME		Identifies the year (yyyy) the session was established. Identifies the time of day (hh:mm:ss) the session was established. The range for hh:mm:ss is (0-23), (0-59) and (0-59). Identifies the fraction of seconds (ff). Identifies the weekday. This field only considers weekdays.

Action

No immediate action is required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated operational measurements (OM) registers.

SCAI200

Explanation

The system produces log report SCAI200 when a host does not respond to a DV-CALL-RECEIVED-C message in a predetermined time period. The switch sends the DV-CALL-RECEIVED message.

Format

The log report format for SCAI200 is as follows:

```
SCAI200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NO_RESPONSE_FROM_HOST
MESSAGE: DV-CALL-RECEIVED-C
LINK ID: DNA or LEN          SCAI GROUP: scai_group
```

Example

An example of log report SCAI200 follows:

```
SCAI200 MAY25 13:51:33 5169 INFO NO RESPONSE FROM HOST
MESSAGE:  DV-CALL-RECEIVED-C
LINK ID:  DNA 123456789          SCAI GROUP:      SCAIGRP1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NO_RESPONSE_FROM_HOST	Constant	Indicates that the system does not receive an expected response from host.
DV-CALL-RECEIVED-C	Constant	Identifies the message to which the host does not respond
LINK ID	LEN, Integers	The line equipment number (LEN) identifies the link on which the session is associated. The LEN is output when the SCAI link uses ISDN BRI transport.
	DNA, Integers	The calling data network address (DNA) identifies the link on which the session is associated. The DNA is output when the SCAI link uses X.25 transport.
SCAI GROUP	Symbolic text	The name of the SCAI group. A maximum of 16 characters.

Action

Log report SCAI200 indicates the following possibilities occur:

- The host is slow to respond
- The host response time exceeds the entered time
- The host is down.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SCAI300

Explanation

The system produces a SCAI300 log when a standard problem with the base of the switch computer application interface (SCAI) occurs.

Format

The following is the format for log report SCAI300:

```
SCAI300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL SCAI_TRANSPORT_PROBLEM
LINK ID: Link_DNA    PROTOCOL: Protocol_id
DEVICE: MPC: mpc_no LINK: link_no
REASON: error_reason VALUE: scai_return_value
```

Example

The following is an example of log report SCAI300:

```
SCAI300 MAY 25 13:31:33 5169 FAIL SCAI TRANSPORT PROBLEM
LINK ID: DNA 01208105    PROTOCOL: 1 1 1 1
DEVICE: MPC:0 LINK:2
REASON: INACTIVE LINK    VALUE:0
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL SCAI_TRANSPORT_PROBLEM	Constant	Indicates a SCAI base transport failure
LINK ID	DNA	The DNA identifies the link on which the session association fails. DNA output occurs when the SCAI link uses X.25 transport.
PROTOCOL	0 to 9	The protocol used appears as four integers.
DEVICE	Alphanumeric	Identifies the device and number of the associated equipment
LINK	numeric	Identifies the link number on which the session failed

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REASON	INACTIVE LINK	The reason that the session failed
VALUE	numeric	0 = MPC Send OK1 = Bad MPC specified in Send2 = Message size exceeds 242 bytes3 = MPC disables (SVC Reset, Cleared or card busied) 4 = MPC system busiesor, when last REASON above, the value is the number of lost messages from the SCAI work queue.

Action

None, inactive, link

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SCAI301

Explanation

The SCAI301 log is generated to indicate that there is no room to enqueue a new message on the incoming or outgoing work queue. On a SCAI link, the rate of incoming or outgoing messages has exceeded the capability to send outgoing messages long enough to exhaust the internal buffers.

Format

The format for log report SCAI301 follows:

```
SCAI301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL COULD NOT ENQUEUE  
MESSAGE  
LINK ID: Link_DNA    PROTOCOL: Protocol_id  
DEVICE: MPC: mpc_no LINK: link_no  
REASON: error_reason VALUE: scai_return_value
```

Example

An example of log report SCAI301 follows:

```
SCAI301 MAY 25 13:51:33 5166 FAIL COULD NOT ENQUEUE MES-  
SAGE  
LINK ID: DNA 01208105    PROTOCOL: 1 1 1 1  
DEVICE: MPC:0  LINK:2  
REASON: SCAI OUTGOING ERROR    VALUE:02
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL COULD NOT ENQUEUE MESSAGE	Constant	Indicates that there is no room to enqueue a new message on the incoming or outgoing work queue.
LINK ID	LEN, DNA	The calling line equipment number (LEN) or data network address (DNA) identifies the link on which the session association fails. LEN is output when the SCAI is using ISDN BRI transport. DNA is output when the SCAI link is using X.25 transport.
PROTOCOL	0 to 9	The protocol used displayed as four integers.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DEVICE	Alpha-numeric	Identifies the device and number of the associated equipment.
LINK	numeric	Identifies the link number on which the session failed.
REASON	SCAI INCOMING ERROR, SCAI OUTGOING ERROR	The reason that causes the session to fail.
VALUE	numeric	1 = Incoming queue failure 2 = Outgoing queue failure

Action

There is no short term action to be taken. If this condition persists, the customer using the link is exceeding the throughput capabilities of one switched virtual circuit. Therefore, the customer should provision a second link (or second switched virtual circuit within the same link).

Associated OM registers

The OM register SICQFAIL is pegged if the failure occurred on an incoming message. SOGQFAIL is pegged if the failure occurred on a outgoing message.

SCAI302

Explanation

The system generates log report SCAI302 for the following reasons:

- Outgoing data that the multi-protocol controller (MPC) handles exceeds the process rate of the MPC.
- Outgoing data that the MPC rejects the process rate of the MPC.
- A corrupt X.25 session terminates during hard reset and the switch computer application interface (SCAI) messages clear.

Note: The SCAI302 log report does not generate when a TCP/IP session is terminated due to hard reset.

Format

The log report format for SCAI302 is as follows:

```
SCAI302 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL SEND TO MPC FAILED
LINK ID: Link_DNA    PROTOCOL ID: Protocol_id
DEVICE: MPC: mpc_no LINK: link_no
REASON: error_reason VALUE: MPC_Return_code or Lost_count
```

Example

An example of log report SCAI302 follows:

```
SCAI302 MAY 25 13:51:33 5166 FAIL SEND TO MPC FAILED
LINK ID: DNA 01208105    PROTOCOL ID: 1 1 1 1
DEVICE: MPC:0 LINK:2
REASON: INACTIVE LINK SEND    VALUE:03
```

SCAI302 (continued)**Field descriptions**

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

Field	Value	Description
FAIL SEND_TO_MPC_FAILED	constant	Indicates that the outgoing data that the MPC handles fails.
LINK ID	LEN or DNA plus integers (0 to 47)	The calling line equipment number (LEN) or data network address (DNA) identifies the link on which the session association fails. The LEN is output when the SCAI uses ISDN BRI transport. The DNA is output when the SCAI link uses X.25 transport.
PROTOCOL ID	0 to 9	The protocol in use appears as four integers.
DEVICE	alphanumeric	Identifies the device and number of the associated equipment.
LINK	numeric	Identifies the link number on which the session fails.
REASON	INACTIVE LINK SENDBAD SEND RCLINK CLEARED. LOST HARD RESET.LOST	The reason the session fails.
VALUE	numeric	0 = MPC Send OK 1 = Bad MPC specified in Send 2 = Message size exceeds 242 bytes 3 = MPC is disabled (SVC Reset, Cleared or card busied) 4 = MPC is system busied or, when last REASON above, the value will be the number of lost messages from the SCAI work queue.

Action

No immediate action is required.

SCAI302 (end)

Associated OM registers

The OM register SOMSGLST increases if the failure occurs on an outgoing message.

SCAI303

Explanation

The SCAI303 log generates when Flow Control is discarding messages caused by the host ignoring a flow control message.

Format

The format for log report SCAI303 follows:

```
SCAI303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Flow_control_Warning
LINK ID: <Link_DNA>      PROTOCOL: <Protocol_id>
DEVICE: MPC:<mpc_no> LINK: <link_no>
REASON: <warning_reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SCAI303 follows:

```
SCAI303 May25 13:51:33 INFO WARNING: FLOW CONTROL
LINK ID: DNA: 01208105      PROTOCOL: 1 1 1 1
DEVICE: MPC:0 LINK:2
REASON: Flow Control Enabled
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO WARNING FLOW CONTROL	Constant	Indicates that the Flow Control is discarding messages.
LINK ID	LEN, DNA	The calling line equipment number (LEN) or data network address (DNA) identifies the link on which the session association fails. LEN is output when the SCAI is using ISDN BRI transport. DNA is output when the SCAI link uses X.25 transport.
PROTOCOL	0 to 9	The protocol used displays as four integers.
DEVICE	alphanumeric	Identifies the device and number of the associated equipment.

SCAI303 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LINK	number	Identifies the link number on which the session failed.
REASON	Flow Control Enabled	The reason that causes the session to fail.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

None.

SCAI311

Explanation

The Switch-Computer Application Interface (SCAI) subsystem generates this report whenever no room is available for a new message in the incoming or outgoing work queue for a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) SCAI link. This log is analogous to the SCAI301 log for the X.25 SCAI link.

Format

The format for log report SCAI311 follows:

```
SCAI311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL COULD NOT ENQUEUE  
MESSAGE  
LINK ID: IP_ADDR: XXX XXX XXX XXX  
LINKSET NAME: scai_coms_linkset  
REASON : error_reason      VALUE: scai_return_value
```

Example

An example of log report SCAI311 follows:

```
SCAI311 JUL22 18:57:33 3300 FAIL COULD NOT ENQUEUE MESSAGE  
LINK ID: IP_ADDR: 47      4 162 167  
LINKSET NAME: TCP_INTRANET_2  
REASON : SCAI OUTGOING ERROR VALUE: 2
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL COULD NOT ENQUEUE MESSAGE	Constant	Indicates that no room is available to enqueue a new message on the incoming or outgoing work queue used for a TCP/IP SCAI link.
LINK ID: IP_ADDR	0 to 255	Displays the Internet Protocol (IP) address of the host computer as four integers.
LINKSET NAME	Symbolic text	Displays the name of the linkset datafilled in table SCAICOMS for the SCAI session in use.

SCAI311 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REASON	SCAI INCOMING ERROR or SCAI OUTGOING ERROR	Displays the reason that causes the session to fail.
VALUE	Numeric	1 = incoming queue failure 2 = outgoing queue failure

Action

No short-term action is necessary. If the condition persists, the subscriber using the link is exceeding the capabilities of the TCP/IP SCAI session. Therefore, the subscriber should provision additional TCP/IP SCAI sessions.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) group SEIUTRAN register SEIUQOUG is pegged if the failure occurs on the outgoing link. The OM group SEIUTRAN register SEIUQINC is pegged if the failure occurs on the incoming link.

SCAI400**Explanation**

The system outputs the SCAI400 log when a Switch Computer Application Interface (SCAI) link enters an alarm state. The alarm severity is based on a LINKSET condition. The alarm severity is based on a percentage of SCAI links in a LINKSET and the number of SCAI links in an alarm state.

Format

The log report format for SCAI400 is as follows:

```
***SCAI400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LINKSET ALARM STATUS
LINKSET NAME: linkset_name
LINK ID: Link_DNA    PROTOCOL: Protocol_id
DEVICE: MPC: mpc_no  LINK: link_no
ALARM LEVEL: alarm_level
LAST ALARM LEVEL: previous_alarm_level
REASON: reason_text
```

Example

An example of log report SCAI400 follows:

```
***SCAI400 FEB11 13:26:25 9313 INFO LINKSET ALARM STATUS
LINKSET NAME: LINKSET1
LINK ID: DNA 01208098  PROTOCOL:0 0 0 0 0
DEVICE: MPC:5  LINK:3
ALARM LEVEL:CRITICAL
LAST ALARM LEVEL: MAJOR
REASON: 7 OF 8 LINKS IN LINKSET AFFECTED. SVC
CLEARED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
alarm	***, **, *, or blank	Indicates the alarm type of the log report. *** = critical alarm, ** = major alarm, * = minor alarm, blank = no alarm.
INFO LINKSET ALARM STATUS	Constant	Indicates that a SCAI link enters an alarm state.

SCAI400 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LINKSET NAME	mandatory variable	See table SCAICOMS for description of linkset name.
LINK ID	DNA	The (DNA) identifies the link on which the session association fails. The DNA is output when the SCAI link uses X.25 transport.
PROTOCOL	0 to 9	The protocol in use appears as four integers.
DEVICE	Alpha-numeric	Identifies the device and number of the associated equipment.
LINK	numeric	Identifies the link number on which the session fails.
ALARM LEVEL	minor, major, critical	Indicates the alarm severity of the link.
LAST ALARM LEVEL	minor, major, critical	Indicates the previous alarm severity of the link.
REASON	text string	This field indicates when the alarm condition of a link clears. Clearance allows the system to output a log. This log shows the new alarm condition of the linkset to which this link belongs.

Notes

The entries in table SCAICOMS determine the range of alarm severity that the user can enter.

Do not perform changes to the alarm fields in table SCAICOMS while a link is in an alarm state. A change can cause the SCAI400 log and IOD alarm banner to report an alarm level that is not correct. These changes are discouraged.

Action

There is no immediate action required. The user can post the link in the SCAI level in the maintenance administrative position command interpreter (MAPCI).

Post-analysis

Collect SCAI logs and available input/output device (IOD) or multi-protocol controller (MPC) logs. Refer to SCAI level in MAPCI.

Associated OM registers

The activity enhances OM group SCAISERV to include six new increases. The OM group SCAISERV provides OM data on SCAI service use.

- **AGLDINU** Increases each time the switch sends a dv-AGENT-LOGGED-IN-U event message.
- **AGLDOUTU** Increases each time the switch sends a dv-AGENT-LOGGED-IN-OUT-U event message.
- **AGRDUYU** Increases each time the switch sends a dv-AGENT-READY-U event message.
- **AGNRDUYU** Increases each time the switch sends a dv-AGENT-NOT-READY-U event message.
- **INREJ** Increases each time the switch receives a reject message from the host computer.
- **OUTREJ** Increases each time the header or body of the received message cannot be decoded properly.

The new OM group SCAISRV2 also provides OM data on SCAI service use.

SCAI500

Explanation

The SCAI500 log report indicates when an agent is reassigned to another subgroup. The dv-Reassign-Agent message effects the agent by assigning a different supervisor.

Format

The format for log report SCAI500 follows:

```
SCAI500 mmmdd hh:mm:ss INFO ICM_Reassign_Agent
CUST GROUP: <CHARKEY>
AGENT POSITION ID: <AGENT'S POSID>
NEW SUPERVISOR POSID: <NEWSUPERVISOR POSID>
JOURNAL FILE ACTIVE: <YES or NO>
```

Example

An example of log report SCAI500 follows:

```
SCAI500 JULY1 13:51:33 INFO ICM Reassign Agent
CUST GROUP: BNR
AGENT POSITION ID: 2219
NEW SUPERVISOR POSID: 1234
JOURNAL FILE ACTIVE: Yes
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
date, time, segnbr, INFO	\$info	This field gives the information about the time and type of occurrence.
Cust Group	DESCOFCHAR	This field gives the customer group name for the reassignment.
Agent Position ID	Int	This field gives the position ID of the changed agent's supervisor.
New Supervisor PosID	Int	This field gives the position ID of the new supervisor for the agent.
Journal File Active	Yes or No	This field gives when the journal file is active for the event.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The OM register REAGNPRR is associated with log SCAI500.

Additional information

Occurrence of the SCAI500 log report indicates that the parameter Agent Position ID identifies the position ID. The parameter Cust Group identifies the customer group of the agent and supervisor. The parameter New Supervisor Position ID identifies the position ID of the customer to the subgroup. When the reassignment occurs, the parameter Session ID gives the ID of the session.

SCAI501

Explanation

The SCAI501 log indicates when feature ICM Configuration Management changes variable wrap-up time for an Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) agent or an ACD group.

Format

The format for log report SCAI501 follows

```
SCAI501 mmmdd hh:mm:ss INFO Change_Varwrap  
NEW WRAP: <new wrap time>  
TABLE CHANGED: <ACDGRP, ACDENLOG, ACDLOGIN>  
ORIG ADDRESS: <originating_address>  
JOURNAL FILE ACTIVE: <yes, no>
```

Example

An example of log report SCAI501 follows

```
SCAI501 JULY01 13:51:33 INFO Change Varwrap  
NEW WRAP: 11  
TABLE CHANGED: ACDGRP  
ORIG ADDRESS: 1287022134  
JOURNAL FILE ACTIVE: YES
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
date, time, segnbr, INFO	\$info	This field gives the information about the time and type of occurrence.
New Wrap	Int	This field gives the new variable wrap time.
Table changed	DESCOFCHAR	This field identifies the changed table.
Orig Address	DESCOFCHAR	This field provides the original address of the request.
Journal file active	DESCOFCHAR	This field identifies if the journal file is active for the event

Action

There is no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

The OM register CHWRAPRR is associated with log SCAI501.

Additional information

The SCAI501 log report indicates the following possibilities:

- The dv-Set-Feature changes the variable wrap time for the agent, if the Table Changed parameter contains ACDLOGIN or ACDENLOG.
- The dv-Set-Feature changes the variable wrap time for the group, if the Table Changed parameter contains ACDGRP.
- The Orig Address field provides the source of the request. The Orig Address field contains a 4-digit position ID (posid) when the request is made for an agent. The Orig Address field contains a 10-digit directory number when the request is made for the group.

SCAI502

Explanation

The SCAI502 log report indicates when the call forcing option for an Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) agent or an ACD group has changed. The ICM Configuration Management feature changes option call forcing to active in the HSET, BASE, or None.

Format

The format for log report SCAI502 follows

```
SCAI502 mmmdd hh:mm:ss INFO ICM_Change_Forcing  
NEW FORCE: <New call forcing option>  
TABLE CHANGED <ACDGRP, ACDENLOG, ACDLOGIN>  
ORIG ADDRESS: <originating_address>  
JOURNAL FILE ACTIVE: <yes or no>
```

Example

An example of log report SCAI502 follows

```
SCAI502 JULY01 13:51:33 4827 INFO ICM Change Forcing  
New Force: BASE  
TABLE CHANGED: ACDENLOG  
ORIG ADDRESS: 2987  
JOURNAL FILE ACTIVE: Yes
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
date, time, segnbr, INFO	\$info	This field gives the information about the time and type of occurrence.
New Force	DESCOFCHAR	This field gives the new forcing option.
Table Changed	DESCOFCHAR	This field indicates the changed table.
Orig Address	DESCOFCHAR	This field provides the original address of the request.
Journal File Active	DESCOFCHAR	This field indicates when the journal file is active for the event.

Action

There is no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

The OM register CHFRCERR is associated with log SCAI502.

Additional information

The SCAI502 log report indicates the following possibilities:

- The message dv-Set-Feature changes option call forcing for the agent, if the Table Changed parameter contains ACDLOGIN and ACDENLOG.
- The message dv-Set-Feature changes option call forcing for the group, if the Table Changed parameter contains ACDGRP.
- The Orig Address field provides the source of the request. The Orig Address field contains a 4-digit posid when the request is made for an agent. The Orig Address field contains a 10-digit directory number when the request is made for the group.

SCR100

Explanation

The Selective Charge Recording (SCR) subsystem generates log report SCR100. The subsystem generates this report at the completion of a call for which the calling party activates selective charge recording (SCR). The calling party activates SCR before the calling party dials the called directory number (DN). The user must assign the SCR option as a line option, to the calling DN. The user uses order procedures to assign options.

Format

The log report format for SCR100 is as follows:

```
SCR100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCR LOG ENTRY
Msgcnt clgno: dn cldno: dn dd/mm Answer time hh:mm
Duration: MMM Chgs Bth: 0
```

Example

An example of log report SCR100 follows:

```
SCR100 JAN29 15:54:25 7645 INFO SCR LOG ENTRY
14 44312 791334327 28/02 13:20 020 23056 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SCR LOG ENTRY	Constant	Indicates a report of SCR information.
Msgcnt	Integers	Indicates the number of SCR logs that the system generates.
clgno	Symbolic text	Identifies the DN of the originator.
cldno	Symbolic text	Identifies the DN of the terminator.
dd/mm	Integers	Indicates the date the call originates.
Answer time	Integers	Indicates the time in hours and minutes the system answers the call.
Duration	Integers	Indicates the call duration in minutes.

SCR100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Chgs	Integers	Indicates the charges that the calling party acquires.
Bth	Integers	Indicates the booth number.

Action

When you receive log report SCR100, collect payment for charges the call acquires. If the log indicates 0 charges, make sure that the duration is 0. Toll calls produce two logs: one with 0 charges and one with charges that the rating system or metering information evaluates.

Note: In China, the rating system evaluates the toll charges. The log that the system generates as a result of metering information access indicates 0 charges. The user must ticket dial calls that are not direct. The user uses the answer time and duration fields to ticket the calls.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SDM301

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) generates log report SDM301 when the maintenance system detects that a logical volume is not mirrored.

Note: The system does not generate this log for Telecom 05.

Format

The log report format for SDM301 is as follows:

```
* SDM301 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 TBL SDM Base Maintenance
Logical volume(s) not mirrored
Volume group name: <volume_group_name>
Status: <volume_group_status>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM301 follows:

```
* SDM301 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 TBL SDM Base Maintenance
Logical volume(s) not mirrored
Volume group name: rootvg
Status: integrating
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
volume_group_name	character string	Indicates which logical volume is not mirrored.
volume_group_status	integrating or not mirrored	Indicates the status of the logical volume.

Action

Check hardware faults as mirroring can be lost because of hard disk failure(s) on the SDM. The system replaces a disk and brings this disk back in-service (InSv).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM302

Explanation

The system log report SDM302. The system generates SDM302 when the maintenance system detects that the use of a system resource exceeds the resource threshold. These thresholds include CPU, number of processes, swap space, number of zombie processes, swap queue length, and disk space. The SDM302 log report shows the format and example of the log as the log appears in the OSS. The custlog file and the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) maintenance screen show this log. The logs in the custlog file and the maintenance screen have a different format.

Format

The log report format for SDM302 is as follows:

```
* SDM302 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL SDM Base Maintenance
Resource threshold exceeded
Type: <resource type>
Value: <resource value when threshold exceeded>
Threshold: <threshold value>
Name: <resource name>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM302 follows:

```
* SDM302 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 TBL SDM Base Maintenance
Resource threshold exceeded
Type: Logical volume
Value:82 percent full
Name: /usr
```


SDM302 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
resource type	character string	Indicates the resource that exceeds the threshold. The following values can exceed the resource threshold: • CPU • number of processes • swap space • number of zombie processes • swap queue entries • logical volume
resource value when threshold exceeded	integer, followed by a character string	Indicates the value of the threshold when the system generates the log. The following values can exceed the resource threshold, where "xx" is a positive integer: • CPU: "xx" number of queue entries that run • Number of processes: "xx" processes • Number of zombies: "xx" zombies • Number of swap queue entries: "xx" entries • For all other values: "xx" percent full
threshold value	integer, followed by a character string	Indicates the value of the resource at the time the resource exceeds the threshold. The following values are possible, where "xx" is a positive integer: • CPU: "xx" number of run queue entries • Number of processes: "xx" processes • Number of zombies: "xx" zombies • Number of swap queue entries: "xx" entries • For all other values: "xx" percent full
resource name	character string	Indicates the logical volume that exceeds the threshold. This field is present when the system reports on the logical volume resource.

SDM302 (end)

Action

Contact the next level of support. Determine if the threshold is set too low. When the threshold is set too low, use the maintenance menu or the commissioning tool to raise the threshold. When the threshold is not too low, determine the process that overuses the resource and correct the problem. Reboot the SDM. This action can fix the problem. It is possible that some kernel parameters require adjustment. Refer to the PM ISTb Alarm Clearing Procedure in the *Super Node Data Manager User Guide* for additional information.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM303

Explanation

The system log report SDM303. The system generates SDM303 when a process fails more than three times in a day. The system generates the SDM303 report when a message indicates that a process is in trouble. The format and example for this log appear below. The following log report format and example appear the same as in the operations support system (OSS). The log appears in the custlog file and in the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) maintenance screen. The log appears in a different format in the custlog file and in the maintenance screen.

Format

The log report format for SDM303 is as follows:

```
* SDM303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL SDM Base Maintenance
Package: <package_name>
Process: <process_name>
<info>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM303 follows:

```
* SDM303 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 TBL SDM Base Maintenance
Package: package1
Process: process1
Exceeded daily failure threshold
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
package_name	character string	Indicates the package that had the failure.
process_name	character string	Indicates which process in the package failed.
info	character string	Indicates why the trouble condition occurred.

SDM303 (end)

Action

Contact the next level of support. Examine the log files under /usr/sdm to determine the reason why the process failed.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM304

Explanation

The system log report SDM304. The system generates SDM304 when the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) Log Delivery application fails to reconnect to a device. This failure occurs after a UNIX file does not open. The osfconfig file on the SDM contains a configurable value. This value specifies the frequency of reconnect attempts.

This log generates for SDM07 and higher when the SDM Log Delivery application fails to open a UNIX file client.

Format

The log report format for SDM304 is as follows:

```
<switch_name> SDM304 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL
OSF Delivery Service: Cannot establish open device.
Device name: <path name>
Reason: <reasontxt>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM304 follows:

```
FCC1 SDM304 SEP5 18:14:33 1234 FAIL
OSF Delivery Service: Cannot establish open device.
Device name: /data/logs/sep5.file
Reason: Permission denied
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
path name	text string (13 characters)	The UNIX file name to which the logs transfer.
reasontxt	text string	Indicates the reason for the failure.

Action

Reinitialize the Log Delivery application to resume delivery. Use the Log Delivery online commissioning tool (logroute) to verify that the device name is present and valid.

SDM304 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

For more information about the Log Delivery application, refer to the *SuperNode Data Manager User Guide* for your system.

SDM306

Explanation

The system log report SDM306. The system generates SDM306 when table access software versions on the computing module (CM) side and the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) side are not compatible. The CM side and the SDM side must have compatible versions of table access software for the two sides to communicate.

Format

The log report format for SDM306 is as follows:

```
SDM306 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT
Component: SDM Table Access Server
Event: Incompatible CM software release (Layer_Version_Edition):
Action To Be Taken: <text>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM306 follows:

```
SDM306 MAY30 13:05:04 1234 FLT
Component: SDM Table Access Server
Event: Incompatible CM software release (Layer_Version_Edition):
902_04_AB
Action To Be Taken: Upgrade CM Table Access software
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
component	SDM Table Access Server	Process that communicates with the CM to determine when the CM software is not compatible with the SDM software.
layer	integer	Identifies the CM software layer number sent from the CM to the SDM.
version	integer	Identifies the software version number sent from the CM to the SDM.
edition	character string	Identifies the software edition number sent from the CM to the SDM.

SDM306 (end)

Action

Upgrade the CM software to a version that is compatible with the SDM software.

Note: The SDM software must never be at a lower release level than CM software.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM307

Explanation

The system log report SDM307. The system generates SDM307 for SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) internal use only. The system does not send this log to the operations support system (OSS). The SDM remote maintenance interface (RMI) can show log SDM307 when a user logs on to the SDM. The SDM307 log indicates that the process controller stopped an application process.

The system generates SDM307 in two formats. Format 1 contains a header. Format 2 does not contain a header because the system does not send format 2 to the OSS.

Note: The system does not generate SDM307 for Telecom 06 and up.

Format

The log report format for SDM307 is as follows:

Format 1

```
SDM307
Package: <package_name>
Process: <process_name>
State: <action>
Day mmm dd hh:mm:ss yyyy
```

Format 2

```
SDM307
The high availability system has started. No processes are running.
```

Example

An example of log report SDM307 follows:

Format 1

SDM307 (end)

SDM307
Package: tasl
Process: /sdm/tasl/das/taslddm
State: stopped
Mon Oct 30 18:08:19 1995

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
package_name	character string	Indicates the package that had the failure.
process_name	character string	Indicates which process in the package failed.
action	stopped	Indicates the process stopped.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM308**Explanation**

This log provides information on the status of automated incremental backups (I-tape) and manual system image backups (S-tape). The system generates the log report when an automated incremental backup or a manual system image backup fails on the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM).

Format

The log report format for SDM308 is as follows:

```
<log_loff_id> * SDM308 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL SDM Base
Maintenance
<reason>
<info>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM308 follows:

```
BFCC19AV * SDM308 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 TBL SDM Base
Maintenance
Automated incremental backup (I-tape) failed
ERROR:A full system image backup was never done on this SDM

BFCC19AV * SDM308 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 TBL SDM Base
Maintenance
System image backup (S-tape) failed
ERROR: Tape rewind failed
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
log_loff_id	character string (maximum 12 characters)	Specifies the name for office identification in the log output header
reason	character string	Indicates whether the Automated incremental backup (I-tape) or System image backup (S-tape) failed.
info	character string	Indicates why the backup failed

SDM308 (end)

Action

Determine the cause of the failure. Make sure that the backup tape is inserted. Perform the incremental backup manually to identify any problems. Check the /tmp/I-tape log or the /tmp/S-tape log for system details. If necessary, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM309

Explanation

The system generates log report SDM309 when the maintenance system on a fault-tolerant SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) detects a fault in a hardware device. The system also generates this log when a user takes a hardware device out of service.

Format

The log report format for SDM309 is as follows:

```
* SDM309 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL SDM Base Maintenance
Hardware device out of service
Device: <device identifier>
Device State: <device state>
Suspected module: <module description>
Location: <module location>
Other devices on module: <other devices>
Fault category: <fault category>
Reason: <text reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM309 follows:

```
* SDM309 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 TBL   SDM Base Maintenance
Hardware device out of service
Device: ETH(1)
Device State: Fail
Suspected module: Ethernet/SCSI controller (PEC:NTRX50FU)
Location: Shelf: SDMM, Slot:1, Front
Other devices on module: DAT(1),DSK1(1)
Fault category: Fault on module
Reason: Ethernet transmitter faulty
```

SDM309 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

SDM309 (continued)

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
device identifier	character string	This field identifies the device that is out of service. It contains a three-letter device symbol, followed by an optional device code and the device domain in parentheses. The different values for the device symbol are as follows: • CPU • FAN • ICM • DSK • DAT • ETH • 512 Note: There can be two Ethernet devices, ETH1 or ETH2. The device code appears only when the device symbol is DSK and more than one disk pair is present. The device code denotes one of the following disk pairs: • 1 to 9 for disk pairs 1 through 9 • A for the 10th disk pair • B for the 11th disk pair The device domain is either 0 or 1.
device state	character string	This field identifies the state of the device as one of the following: • ISTb (In service trouble) • SysB (System busy) • ManB (Manual busy) • CBsy (C-side busy - failed due to the unavailability of another device) • Fail (Failed)

SDM309 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
module description	character string	This field identifies the module that contains the out-of-service device, and the product engineering code (PEC) of the module. The field can identify the following modules: • Fan tray • Interconnect module • CPU set • CPU personality module • Ethernet/SCSI controller module • Ethernet controller module • Ethernet/SCSI I/O personality module • DS512 controller module • DS512 personality module
module location	character string	This field identifies the location of the module that contains the out-of-service device. This field contains the following information: • SDMM, followed by the module name, indicates that the defective device is in the main chassis of the SDM • SDME, followed by the module name, indicates that the defective device is in the I/O expansion chassis of the SDM • An integer between 1 and 16 follows the module name and tells the user the module location slot. • The slot number is followed by either "front" or "back". This tells the user that the faulty device is at the front or the back of the SDM.
other devices	character string	This field identifies which other devices are on the module. Field values are the same as those for device identifiers.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
fault category	character string	Identifies the source of the failure.
text reason	character string	This field contains additional information about the defect.

Action

Call the QueryPM commands from the MAP display to confirm device status and faults on the SDM. Replace the defective module. Return the module to service.

If you cannot find the problem, contact the the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM315

Explanation

This log is generated by the SDM Table Access application during a data dictionary download when corruption is detected in the Data Dictionary on the computing module (CM).

Format

The format for log report SDM315 follows:

```
<office name> SDM * SDM315 <date> <time> <logid> TBL  
SDM Data Dictionary  
CM Data Dictionary Corruption Detected  
Type Id <type-id>  
Type Name: <type-name>  
Problem: <problem-description>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM315 follows:

```
FCC1 SDM * SDM315 JAN15 13:05:04 1234 TBL SDM Data  
Dictionary  
CM Data Dictionary Corruption Detected  
Type Id: 17  
Type Name: COMMON_LANGUAGE NAME  
Problem: Duplicate STRING RANGE Field
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
type_id	character string 0 to 32767	Indicates the type id that is corrupted.
type_name	variable character string maximum 32 characters	Indicates the name of the type that is corrupted.
problem	Duplicate AREA Refinement or Duplicate STRING RANGE Field	Describes the corruption of the data dictionary type.

Action

Contact the next level of support with the information provided in the log. The log information contains essential information for identifying the Data Dictionary type that is corrupt.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SDM500

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) generates log report SDM500 when the SDM node control process restarts. The SDM sends the SDM500 to the operations support system (OSS). The user cannot view this log from the SDM remote maintenance menu. The format and example for the SDM500 report appear in the OSS.

Format

The log report format for SDM500 is as follows:

```
SDM500 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SDM Base Maintenance
SDM startup
Initial state: <startup_state>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM500 follows:

```
SDM500 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 INFO SDM Base Maintenance
SDM startup
Initial state: INSV
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
startup_state	INSV, ManB or OFFL	Indicates the startup state of the SDM.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM501

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) generates log report SDM501 when the node control process updates the SDM run state to in-service (InSv). The operations support system (OSS) receives this log. The user cannot view this log from the SDM remote maintenance interface (RMI). The format and example for the SDM501 report appear in the OSS.

Format

The log report format for SDM501 is as follows:

```
SDM501 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS SDM Base Maintenance
SDM state change to INSV
From: <old_state>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM501 follows:

```
SDM501 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 RTS SDM Base Maintenance
SDM state change to INSV
From: MANB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
old_state	ManB, SysB or ISTB	Indicates the previous state of the SDM.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM502

Explanation

The system generates log report SDM502 when the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) high availability (SHA) process updates the run state of the SDM to MANB. The system only send this report to the Operations support system (OSS). The user cannot view SDM502 at the SDM remote maintenance menu. The OSS displays the format and example in the same way as the descriptions that follow. The log that the custlog file stores has a slightly different format.

Format

The log report format for SDM502 is as follows:

```
SDM502 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB SDM Base Maintenance
SDM state change to MANB
From: <old_state>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM502 follows:

```
SDM502 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 MANB SDM Base Maintenance
SDM state change to MANB
From: INSV
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
old_state	INSV, SYSB ISTB, or OFFL	Indicates the previous state of the SDM.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM503

Explanation

The system generates log report SDM503 when the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) high availability (SHA) process updates the run state of the SDM to SYSB. The system only sends this report to the operations support system (OSS). The user cannot view SDM503 at the SDM remote maintenance menu. The OSS displays the format and example in the same way as the descriptions that follow. The log that the custlog file stores has a slightly different format.

Format

The log report format for SDM503 is as follows:

```
SDM503 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB SDM Base Maintenance
SDM state change to SYSB
From: <old_state>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM503 follows:

```
SDM503 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 SYSB SDM Base Maintenance
SDM state change to SYSB
From: ISTB
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
old_state	INSV, MANB, or ISTB	Indicates the previous state of the SDM.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information required.

SDM504

Explanation

The system generates log report SDM504 when the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) high availability (SHA) process updates the run state of the SDM to TBL. The system only sends SDM504 to the operations support system (OSS). The user cannot view this report at the SDM remote maintenance menu. The OSS displays the format and example in the same way as the descriptions that follow. The log that the custlog file stores has a slightly different format.

Format

The log report format for SDM504 is as follows:

```
SDM504 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL SDM Base Maintenance
SDM state change to ISTB
From: <old_state>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM504 follows:

```
SDM504 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 TBL SDM Base Maintenance
SDM state change to ISTB
From: MANB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
old_state	INSV, MANB, or SYSB	Indicates the previous state of the SDM.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM505

Explanation

The system generates SDM505 when the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) high availability (SHA) process updates the SDM run state to offline. The system only sends SDM505 to the operations support system (OSS). The user cannot view this report at the SDM remote maintenance menu. The OSS displays the format and example in the same way as the descriptions that follow. The log that the custlog file stores has a slightly different format.

Format

The log report format for SDM505 is as follows:

```
SDM505 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL SDM Base Maintenance
SDM state change to OFFL
From: <old_state>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM505 follows:

```
SDM505 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 OFFL SDM Base Maintenance
SDM state change to OFFL
From: MANB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
old_state	MANB	Indicates the previous state of the SDM is MANB.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM550

Explanation

The system generates log report SDM550 when a change in the SDM node status occurs. A change in the SDM node status results from state changes to one or more of the following:

- SDM node
- SDM hardware device (fault-tolerant platform only)
- software component
- application

Generation of this log with a critical alarm code (***) occurs for the following conditions:

- all C-side links are out of service
- the SDM is declared a major or critical babbler
- SDM local node maintenance is not responding to polls from central node maintenance
- SDM local node maintenance is reporting a SysB condition

Generation of this log with a minor alarm code (*) occurs when the state of the SDM node is set to ISTb or ManB.

The ISTb state occurs when:

- the SDM is declared a minor babbling node
- SDM local node maintenance reports an ISTb condition

Format

The log report format for SDM550 is as follows:

```
<log_off_id> <alarm code> SDM550 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Node  
Status Change  
Node: <node>  
Status: <current status> from <previous status>  
Reason: <reason text>
```

Example

Examples of log report SDM550 follow:

Example 1

SDM550 (continued)

BFCC108AJ SDM550 MAY06 16:04:17 6600 INFO Node Status Change
Node: SDM 0
Status: InSv from * ManB
Reason: State transition by command.

Example 2

BFCC108AJ * SDM550 MAY06 16:02:28 6500 INFO Node Status
Change
Node: SDM 0
Status: * ManB from OffL
Reason: State transition by command.

Example 3

BFCC108AJ * SDM550 MAY06 16:04:21 6800 INFO Node Status
Change
Node: SDM 0
Status: ISTb from * ISTb
Reason: DCE unavailable alarm

Example 4

BFCC108AJ *** SDM550 MAY06 10:35:21 6900 INFO Node Status
Change
Node: SDM 0
Status: *** SysB from * ISTb
Reason: not responding

SDM550 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
log_off_id	character string (maximum 12 characters)	Specifies the name for office identification in the log output header.
alarm code	*** ** * 	*** indicates that a critical alarm triggered the log. ** indicates that a major alarm triggered the log. * indicates that a minor alarm triggered the log. indicates that an alarm did not trigger the log.
node	SDM, followed by a number	The SDM number. The number follows the value SDM.
current status	character string (maximum 13 characters)	Indicates the current state and alarm severity at the SDM level of the RMI alarm banner at the time the log was generated. The state can have the following values: • Uneq (unequipped) • OffL (offline) • ManB (manual busy) • InSv (in service) • ISTb (in-service trouble) • SysB (system busy) If there is not communication between the SDM and the CM, the ManB and SysB states will be replaced by ManB (NA) and SysB (NA). The alarm severity will be ***, **, *, or blank. The severity depends on whether the alarm severity at the SDM level of the RMI is critical, major, minor, or none.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
previous state	character string (maximum 13 characters)	Indicates the previous state and alarm severity at the SDM level of the RMI alarm banner before the log was generated. Values are identical to the current status.
reason text	optional character string	Indicates the reason for the SDM state change. (Optional field.)

Action

To isolate and correct the problem, refer to the *SuperNode Data Manager Fault-tolerant User Guide*.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM600

Explanation

The system generates log report SDM600 when SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) establishes connectivity again. The SDM establishes connectivity from one of the following:

- operating company LAN
- computing module (CM)

The heartbeat mechanism reports the CM connectivity. A ping test reports the operating company LAN connectivity to the operating company LAN. The system generates SDM600 after the detection and correction of a failure.

The format and example shown are for the operations support system (OSS) version of the log. The SDM remote maintenance interface (RMI) also displays the log report.

Format

The log report format for SDM600 is as follows:

```
<log_off_id> SDM600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SDM Base  
Maintenance  
Connection has been established  
Type: <type>  
<info>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM600 follows:

```
BFCC19AV SDM600 OCT27 12:42:44 5641 INFO SDM Base  
Maintenance  
Connection has been established  
Type: CM  
SDM: CM Link Up : heartbeat received
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
log_off_id	character string (maximum 12 characters)	Specifies the name for office identification in the log output header.
type	CMorLAN	Indicates the point where the SDM establishes connectivity again.
info	character string	Indicates the reason SDM establishes connectivity again. For type=CM: CM Link Up:, and one of the following messages: • CM receives heartbeat • connect msg from the CM • restart warm msg from the CM • restart cold msg from the CM • restart reload msg from the CM • norestart swact msg from the CM • CM-SDM IP address mismatch condition clears • ds512 link(s) open For type=LAN: • Host Name: <node name as operating company defines at commissioning time>

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM601

Explanation

The system generates log report SDM601 when the maintenance system detects that mirroring established again after a logical volume mirroring failure.

Note: This system does not generate this log for Telecom 05.

Format

The log report format for SDM601 is as follows:

```
SDM601 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 INFO SDM Base Maintenance
Logical volume(s) are mirrored
Volume group name: <volume_group_name>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM601 follows:

```
SDM601 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 INFO SDM Base Maintenance
Logical volume(s) are mirrored
Volume group name: rootvg
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
volume_group_name	character string	Indicates which logical volume is mirrored.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM602

Explanation

The system generates log report SDM602. The system generates this report when the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) maintenance system detects that a system resource threshold that is in the set limits. These limits include CPU, number of processes, swap space, number of zombie processes, swap queue entries, and disk space.

Format

The log report format for SDM602 is as follows:

```
SDM602 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SDM Base Maintenance
Resource is within set limit
Type: <resource type>
<Name: resource name>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM602 follows:

```
SDM602 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 INFO SDM Base Maintenance
Resource is within set limit
Type: Logical volume
Name: /usr
```

SDM602 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
resource type	character string	Indicates which resource falls below the threshold. The values are as follows: • CPU • number of processes • swap space • number of zombie processes • number of swap queue entries • logical volume
resource_name	character string	Indicates which logical volume exceeds the threshold. This field is only present when the logical volume resource is reported.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM603

Explanation

The system generates log report SDM603. The system generates this report when a process on the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) sends a message that the SDM is clear of the problem condition.

Format

The log report format for SDM603 is as follows:

```
* SDM603 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SDM Base Maintenance
Package: <package_name>
Process: <process_name>
<info>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM603 follows:

```
* SDM603 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 INFO SDM Base Maintenance
Package: package1
Process: process1
Trouble condition cleared
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
package_name	character string	Indicates the package name for the process.
process_name	character string	Indicates the process that declares the problem clear.
info	character string	Indicates the reason the problem condition clears.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SDM603 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM604

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) Log Delivery application generates log report SDM604. The system generates this report when the computing module (CM) does not have enough CPU time to format logs, and discards the logs. This condition also appears in the following message:

— WARNING: 22 REPORTS NOT PRINTED

Format

The log report format for SDM604 is as follows:

<switch_name> SDM604 mmmdd hh:mm:ss <sequence_number> INFO
Log Delivery Service: lost logs (CM side): <number_lost>

Example

An example of log report SDM604 follows:

FCC1 SDM604 SEP05 18:14:33 1234 INFO
Log Delivery Service: lost logs (CM side): 22

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
sequence_number	four-digit numeric	Specifies the sequence number.
number_lost	five-digit numeric	Indicates the number of logs lost.

Action

The switch discards logs under normal traffic conditions. If a large number of logs are lost, check DLOG for an indication of the problem.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM607

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) generates log report SDM607. The system does not send SDM607 to the operations support system (OSS), the report is for SDM internal use only. The user can refer to the SDM607 report from the remote maintenance interface (RMI), when logged on to the SDM. The SDM607 report indicates when a process controller starts or restarts a process. The SDM607 does not have a header.

Note: The SDM607 report does not generate for Telecom 06 and up.

Format

The log report format for SDM607 is as follows:

```
SDM607
Package: <package_name>
Process: <process_name>
State: <action>
Day mmm dd hh:mm:ss yyyy
```

Example

An example of log report SDM607 follows:

```
SDM607
Package: logs
Process: /sdm/logs/osf/start_RT0sf
State: started
Tue Oct 31 09:26:35 1995
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
package_name	character string	Indicates which package had the failure.
process_name	character string	Indicates which process in the package has failed.
action	started or restarted	Indicates that a process controller has started or restarted a process.

Action

There is no action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM608

Explanation

This log reports the status of the automated incremental backup (I-tape) and the manual system image backup (S-tape). The system generates the log report when the automated incremental backup (I-tape) or the manual system image backup (S-tape) on the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) has been completed.

Format

The format for log report SDM608 follows:

```
<log_off_id> SDM608 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SDM Base  
Maintenance  
<info>
```

Example

Examples of log report SDM608 follow:

```
BFCC19AV SDM608 NOV18 12:42:44 5641 INFO SDM Base  
Maintenance  
Automated incremental backup (I-tape) completed
```

```
BFCC19AV SDM608 NOV18 12:42:44 5641 INFO SDM Base  
Maintenance  
System image backup (S-tape) completed
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
log_off_id	character string (maximum 12 characters)	Specifies the name for office identification in the log output header
info	"Automated incremental backup (I-tape) completed" or "Syst em image backup (S-tape) completed"	Indicates that the backup has been completed

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SDM609

Explanation

The subsystem generates log SDM609 when the maintenance system detects a hardware device has returned to the in-service (InSv) state. The maintenance system is on a fault-tolerant SuperNode Data Manager (SDM).

Format

The log report format for SDM609 is as follows:

```
SDM609 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SDM Base Maintenance  
Hardware device in-service  
Device: <device identifier>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM609 follows:

```
SDM609 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 INFO SDM Base Maintenance  
Hardware device in-service  
Device: ETH(1)
```

Field descriptions

Descriptions for each field in the log report appear in the following table:

Field	Value	Description
device identifier	character string	This field identifies the device that is out of service. It contains a three-letter device symbol, followed by an optional device code and the device domain in parentheses. The values for the device symbol are as follows: • CPU • FAN • ICM • DSK • DAT • ETH • 512 Note: There can be two Ethernet devices, ETH1 or ETH2. The device code appears only when the device symbol is DSK and more than one disk pair is present. The device code denotes one of the following disk pairs: • 1 to 9 for disk pairs 1 through 9 • A for the 10th disk pair • B for the 11th disk pair The device domain is either 0 or 1.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM650

Explanation

The subsystem generates log SDM650 when central SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) link maintenance requests that a failed link maintenance action is recorded. The system testing of a link is an example of a link maintenance action. The subsystem generates this log by the fault-tolerant platform only.

Format

The log report format for SDM650 is as follows:

```
<log_off_id> SDM650 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SDM Link Report  
  <link description>  
    Link Mtce Action: <link mtce action>  
    Link Mtce Result: <link mtce result>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM650 follows:

```
BFCC108AJ SDM650 MAY06 16:44:06 4400 INFO SDM Link Report  
SDM 0 DOMAIN 1 PORT 0 (MS 0 CARD 15 LINK 1)  
Link Mtce Action: Test Request  
Link Mtce Result: Fault found on link
```

Field descriptions

Descriptions for each field in the log report appear in the following table:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
log_off_id	character string (maximum 12 characters)	Specifies the name for office identification in the log output header.
link description	character string (maximum 72 characters)	Indicates link connection from the SDM to the CM.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
link mtce action	character string (maximum 18 characters)	Indicates a request made to SDM link maintenance. The value can be one of the following: • Open Request • Close Request • Mtce Open Request • Test Request
link mtce result	character string (maximum 24 characters)	Indicates the result of the request made to the SDM link maintenance. The value can be one of the following: • Failed to close link • Fault found on link • Failed to open link • Failed to mtce open link • Failed to test link

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDS600

Explanation

The following pegged OM group SDS registers generate the SDS600 log report:

- SOFTFAIL

The reason specified in the log report indicates that there is a software failure. For example, no feature data block is available.

- ANNCFAIL

The reason specified in the log report indicates that the register can not provide an SDS announcement. Also the reason indicates either the failed announcement is an offer-of-service announcement or a help announcement.

- UTRSHORT

The reason specified in the log report indicates that there is no universal tone receiver (UTR) available.

Format

The format for log report SDS600 follows:

```
logoffid SDS600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SDS log report
Reason          : the condition that caused an operational measurement
                  to be pegged in OM group SDS
Call ID         : call identification number
Calling DN      : calling party directory number
```

Example

Examples of log report SDS600 follow.

Example 1

```
MTLEN04AG SDS600 DEC10 12:30:55 3800 INFO SDS log report
Reason      : No UTR available
Call ID     : 53
Calling DN  : 6137224065
```

Example 2

```
MTLEN04AG SDS600 APR03 12:10:15 3800 INFO SDS log report
Reason      : ACBMSGAN NIL
Call ID     : 53
Calling DN  : 6137224065
```

SDS600 (continued)**Field descriptions**

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

Field	Value	Description
logoffid	Symbolic text	LOG_OFFICE_ID - an office parameter defined in table OFCVAR that specifies the name for office identification in the log output header
mmmdd	Symbolic text	date the log was generated in month:day format
hh:mm:ss	Symbolic text	time at which the log was generated in hour:minute:second format
nnnn	Symbolic text	sequential number of logs
INFO SDS log report	Constant	log report type
Reason	Text	text of 22 characters maximum. The possible reasons are the following: • 'Reverse Trans failure ' • 'No UTR available ' • 'Basic announc. failure ' • 'Help announc. failure ' • 'No fdb available ' • 'Cannot start a timer ' • 'No ext block available'
Call ID	Symbolic text	call identification number
Calling DN	Symbolic text	calling party directory number (10 digits)

Action

Save the log report for additional information to investigate the failure of SDS.

SDS600 (end)

Associated OM registers

The cause of the log generation determines which of the following OM group SDS registers are pegged:

- SOFTFAIL (software failure, for example, a feature data block is not available)
- ANNCFAIL (announcement failure)
- UTRSHORT (an universal tone receiver [UTR] is not available)

SDS601**Explanation**

The subsystem generates the SDS601 log report when operational measurement (OM) group SDS register ROUTFAIL increases. This register increases when an attempt to route a call to an SDS messaging routing directory number (DN) fails. A treatment is set by the originating switch, as part of the operation of the Access to Messaging feature. The SDS messaging routing DN corresponds to a Voice Messaging System (VMS) location.

Format

The log report format for SDS601 is as follows:

```
logoffid SDS601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SDS log report
  Call ID      :call identification number
  Calling DN   :calling party directory number
  SDS DN      :SDS messaging routing DN
  Reason      :the reason for the generation of the log
  Treatment   :call treatment associated with the routing failure
```

Example

An example of log report SDS601 follows:

```
MTLEN04AG SDS601 APR03 12:10-:15 3800 INFO SDS log report
  Call ID      :67
  Calling DN   :6137224065
  SDS DN      :6137211234
  Reason      :Fails to re-route call
  Treatment   :GNCT
```

Field descriptions

Descriptions for each field in the log report appear in the following table:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
logoffid	Symbolic text	The LOG_OFFICE_ID is an office parameter, defined in table OFCVAR, which specifies the name for office identification in the log output header.
mmmdd	Symbolic text	Indicates the date, in month:day format, that the subsystem generated the log.

SDS601 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
hh:mm:ss	Symbolic text	Indicates the time the subsystem generated the log in hour:minute:second format
nnnn	Symbolic text	Sequential number of logs
INFO SDS log report	Constant	Log report type
Call ID	Symbolic text	Call identification number
Calling DN	Symbolic text	Calling party directory number (10 digits)
SDS DN	Symbolic text	SDS messaging routing DN (a maximum of 30 digits)
Reason	Constant	Fails to route to call
Treatment	Symbolic text	Call treatment associated with the routing failure (4 characters)

Action

Save the log report for additional information to investigate the failure of Access to Messaging service.

Associated OM registers

The subsystem generates log SDS601 when OM group SDS register ROUTFAIL increases.

SECU101

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU101. The subsystem generates SECU101 when a valid user uses normal login/logoff procedures to log on or off of a terminal.

Format

The log report format for SECU101 is as follows:

```
SECU101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
User: <user> logtxt      <term>
```

Example

An example of log report SECU101 follows:

```
SECU101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
User: JANET  logged OUT from MAP
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem
User	Descriptive text	Identifies user that logged on or off of a specified terminal. Use the CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
logtxt	logged IN to	Identifies user that logged on the terminal
	logged OUT from	Identifies user that logged off of the terminal
term	Descriptive text	Identifies the terminal where the user logged on or off. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

SECU101 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU102**Explanation**

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU102. The subsystem generates SECU102 when a user uses an invalid identification or password to attempt to login on a terminal.

Format

The log report format for SECU102 is as follows:

```
SECU102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
Invalid LOGIN attempt on <term>. USERID: <user>. reastxt.
```

Example

An example of log report SECU102 follows:

```
SECU102 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
Invalid LOGIN attempt on MAP.    USERID: JANET.    Bad
password.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem
Invalid LOGIN attempt on	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal on which the user attempted to login. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
USERID	Bad user	Indicates use of invalid user identification to attempt login on terminal
	0000-FFFF	Provides valid identification for a user that attempts to login the terminal. Use the CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
reastxt	Bad password	Indicates the user attempted to login the terminal with an invalid password.

SECU102 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Password expired	Indicates the user attempted to login the terminal with an expired password.
	Bad userid	Indicates the user attempted to login the terminal with an invalid user identification.

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU103

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU103 when one user forces another user off the terminal. Both users are logged on this terminal.

Format

The log report format for SECU103 is as follows:

```
SECU103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
User: <user> forced out from <term>.
By Command from user <usernm> on <termnm>.
```

Example

An example of log report SECU103 follows:

```
SECU103 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
User: JANET forced out from MAP.
By Command from user OPERATOR on MAP.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem
User	Symbolic text	Identifies the user forced off the terminal. Use the CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
forced out from	Symbolic text	Identifies terminal that one user forced the other user off. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
By command from user	Constant	Identifies the user forcing the other user off the terminal. Use the CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
on	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal used to force the user off. Use the CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.

SECU103 (end)

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There is no action required.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU104

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU104 when a user changes one of the following:

- the commandset class for a privileged command,
- the automatic logging of command use/abuse in customer data Table CMDS.

Note: Line three (old commandset), line five (old use log/alarm) and line seven (old abuse log/alarm) can appear. The system displays these lines if the command was present in CMDS and the user changed the tuple for that command.

Format

The log report format for SECU104 is as follows:

```
SECU104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
  User: <user> from <term>. CMDS changed to <cmdnm>.
  old commandset: n,n,n,n,n.
  new commandset: n,n,n,n,n.
  old use log/alarm: B/alrmtxt
  new use log/alarm: B/alrmtxt
  old abuse log/alarm: B/alrmtxt
  new abuse log/alarm: B/alrmtxt
```

Example

An example of log report SECU104 follows:

```
SECU104 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
  User: JANET from MAP. CMDS changed to RESTART.
  old commandset: 1,3,4,5,6.
  new commandset: 3,4,5,6.
  old use log/alarm: NO/NO_ALARM
  new use log/alarm: YES/MINOR
  old abuse log/alarm: NO/MAJOR
  new abuse log/alarm: YES/CRITICAL
```

SECU104 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
User	Symbolic text	Identifies the user that changes the commandset or the automatic logging of command use/abuse in Table CMDS. Use the CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
from	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal from which the user made the change(s). List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
CMDS changed to command	Symbolic text	Identifies the changed command in CMDS. List CMDS from CI MAP level for privileged commands. Refer to customer data Table TERMDEV.
old commandset	0-30	Identifies the commandset class previously able to execute the command.
	ALL	Indicates all commandset classes were necessary in order to execute the command
	NONE	Indicates that commandset classes were not necessary to execute the command. All users were able to execute the command.
new commandset	0-30	Identifies commandset class now able to execute the command
	ALL	Indicates the system requires all commandset classes to execute the command.
	NONE	Indicates commandset classes are not required to execute the command. All users are now able to execute the command.
old use log/alarm	NO/NO_ALARM	Indicates that automatic logging of use was not in effect. Use of the command did not raise an alarm.
	YES/NO_ALARM	Indicates that automatic logging of use was in effect. Use of the command did not raise an alarm.

SECU104 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
new use log/alarm	NO/MINOR	Indicates that automatic logging of use was not in effect. Use of the command raised a minor alarm.
	YES/MINOR	Indicates that automatic logging of use was in effect. Use of the command raised a minor alarm.
	NO/MAJOR	Indicates that automatic logging of use was not in effect. Use of the command raised a major alarm.
	YES/MAJOR	Indicates that automatic logging of use was in effect. Use of the command raised a major alarm.
	NO/CRITICAL	Indicates that automatic logging of use was not in effect. Use of the command raised a critical alarm.
	YES/CRITICAL	Indicates that automatic logging of use was in effect. Use of the command raised a critical alarm.
	NO/NO_ALARM	Indicates that automatic logging of use is not in effect. Use of the command did not raise an alarm.
	YES/NO_ALARM	Indicates that automatic logging of use is in effect. Use of the command did not raise an alarm.
	NO/MINOR	Indicates that automatic logging of use is not in effect. Use of the command raised a minor alarm.
	YES/MINOR	Indicates that automatic logging of use is in effect. Use of the command raised a minor alarm.
	NO/MAJOR	Indicates that automatic logging of use is not in effect. Use of the command raised a major alarm.

SECU104 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
old abuse log/alarm	YES/MAJOR	Indicates that automatic logging of use is in effect. Use of the command raised a major alarm.
	NO/CRITICAL	Indicates that automatic logging of use is not in effect. Use of the command raised a critical alarm.
	YES/CRITICAL	Indicates that automatic logging of use is in effect. Use of the command raised a critical alarm.
	NO/NO_ALARM	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse was not in effect. Abuse of the command did not raise an alarm.
	YES/NO_ALARM	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse was in effect. Abuse of the command did not raise an alarm.
	NO/MINOR	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse was not in effect. Abuse of the command raised a minor alarm.
	YES/MINOR	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse was in effect. Abuse of the command raised a minor alarm.
	NO/MAJOR	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse is not in effect. Abuse of the command raised a major alarm.
	YES/MAJOR	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse was in effect. Abuse of the command raised a major alarm.
	NO/CRITICAL	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse was not in effect. Abuse of the command raised a critical alarm.
	YES/CRITICAL	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse was in effect. Abuse of the command raised a critical alarm.

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Field	Value	Description
new abuse log/alarm	NO/NO_ALARM	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse is not in effect. Abuse of the command did not raise an alarm.
	YES/NO_ALARM	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse is in effect. Abuse of the command did not raise an alarm.
	NO/MINOR	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse is not in effect. Abuse of the command raised a minor alarm.
	YES/MINOR	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse is in effect. Abuse of the command raised a minor alarm.
	NO/MAJOR	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse is not in effect. Abuse of the command raised a major alarm.
	YES/MAJOR	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse is in effect. Abuse of the command raised a major alarm.
	NO/CRITICAL	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse is not in effect. Abuse of the command raised a critical alarm.
	YES/CRITICAL	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse is in effect. Abuse of the command raised a critical alarm.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU105

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU105 when one user changes the password for another user.

Format

The log report format for SECU105 is as follows:

```
SECU105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  
User:<user> on <term>. Password has been changed for <usnm>.
```

Example

An example of log report SECU105 follows:

```
SECU105 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO  
User: JANET on MAP. Password has been changed for OPERATO
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
User	Symbolic text	Identifies the user that changes the password. Use the CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
on	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal where the user changed the password. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
Password has been changed for	Symbolic text	Identifies the user that had password changed. Use the CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU106

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU106 when a user with the proper command class set issues a command. The command is entered in customer data Table CMDS. The system executes the command.

Format

The log report format for SECU106 is as follows:

```
SECU106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
User: <user> on <term>. Valid use of command <cmdnm>.
```

Example

An example of log report SECU106 follows:

```
SECU106 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
User: JANET on MAP. Valid use of command RESTART
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
User	Symbolic text	Identifies the user that issues the command. Use the CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
on	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal where the user issued the command. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
Valid use of command	Symbolic text	Identifies the command that a user with the correct commandset issues. List CMDS from CI MAP level for privileged commands.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU107

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU107 when a user without the correct command class set issues a command. The command is entered in customer data Table CMDS. The system does not execute the command.

Format

The log report format for SECU107 is as follows:

```
SECU107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
User: <user> on <term>. *UNABLE* to use command: cmdnm
User's effective commandset: n,n,n,n.
Command's commandset: n,n,n,n.
```

Example

An example of log report SECU107 follows:

```
SECU107 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
User: JANET on MAP. *UNABLE* to use command: RESTART
User's effective commandset: 3,2,3,4.
Command's commandset: 3,2,3,4,8.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem
User	Symbolic text	Identifies the invalid user that issues the command. Use the CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
on	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal where the invalid user issued the command. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
UNABLE to use command	Symbolic text	Identifies the privileged command issued by the invalid user. List CMDS from CI MAP level for privileged commands.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
User's effective commandset	0-30	Provides the command class set for the user that issues the command.
	ALL	Indicates the user is authorized to execute all commands.
	NONE	Indicates the user does not have a command class set.
Command's commandset	0-30	Provides command class set for the command.
	ALL	Indicates the system requires all command classes to execute the command.
	NONE	Indicates the system does not require command classes to execute the command.

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU108

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU108. The subsystem generates SECU108 when a user without the correct command class set attempts to access a table. The user does not access the table.

Format

The log report format for SECU108 is as follows:

```
SECU108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
User: <user> on <term>. *UNABLE* to access table: <tbl>
User's effective commandset: n,n,n,n.
table's commandset: n.
```

Example

An example of log report SECU108 follows:

```
SECU108 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
User: JANET on MAP. *UNABLE* to access table: TERMDEV
User's effective commandset: 3,2,3,4.
table's commandset: 8.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem
User	Symbolic text	Identifies the invalid user that attempts to access the table. Use CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
on	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal where an invalid user attempted to access a table. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
UNABLE to access table	Symbolic text	Identifies customer data table the user attempted to access. Refer to <i>Customer Data Schema</i> , 297-1001-451, for index to customer data tables.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
User's commandset	0-30	Provides command class set for the user that attempts to access the table.
	NONE	Indicates the user does not have a command class set.
	ALL	Indicates the user is authorized to access all tables.
table commandset	0-30	Provides the command class set required to access the table.
	NONE	Indicates the user does not require command classes to access the table.
	ALL	Indicates a user with a full-privilege command class set can access the table.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU109

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU109 when a valid user logs on a terminal using priority login (PLOGIN) procedures.

Format

The log report format for SECU109 is as follows:

```
SECU109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  
User: <user> PLOGINing on <term>.
```

Example

An example of log report SECU109 follows:

```
SECU109 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO  
User: JANET PLOGINing on MAP.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
User	Symbolic text	Identifies the user that logged on the terminal with PLOGIN procedures. Use CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
PLOGINing on	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal user logged on with PLOGIN procedures. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU110**Explanation**

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU110. The subsystem generates SECU110 when a user attempts a priority login (PLOGIN) on a terminal with an invalid identification or password.

Format

The log report format for SECU110 is as follows:

```
SECU110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
Invalid PLOGIN attempt on: <term>. USERID: <user>. reastxt.
```

Example

An example of log report SECU110 follows:

```
SECU110 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
Invalid PLOGIN attempt on: MAP. USERID: JANET. Bad Password
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
Invalid PLOGIN attempt on	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal where user attempted to PLOGIN. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
USERID	Bad user	Indicates use of invalid user identification to attempt PLOGIN on the terminal. The field reastxt is blank.
	Symbolic text	Identifies the valid user that attempted PLOGIN on terminal. Use CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
reastxt	Bad Password	Indicates the user attempted to PLOGIN on the terminal with an invalid password.
	Bad userid	Indicates the user attempted to PLOGIN on the terminal with an invalid user identification. (USERID = Bad user)

SECU110 (end)

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU111

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU111 when a user changes the command class set for a terminal. Customer data Table TERMDEV defines the command class set for a terminal.

Format

The log report format for SECU111 is as follows:

```
SECU111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
User: <user> on <term>. TERMDEV COMCLASS changed for <term>
Old commandset: n,n,n,n,n.
New commandset: n.
```

Example

An example of log report SECU111 follows:

```
SECU111 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
User: JANET on MAP. TERMDEV COMCLASS changed for MAP1
Old commandset: 3,4,5,6.
New commandset: 8.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
User	Symbolic text	Identifies the user that changed the command set for a terminal that TERMDEV defines. Use CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
on	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal where the user changed another terminal commandset. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.

SECU111 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TERMDEV COMCLASS changed for	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal that the user changed the command set in TERMDEV. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
Old commandset	0-30	Identifies the command class set the user earlier assigned to terminal.
	ALL	Indicates the user assigned all command classes to the terminal.
	NONE	Indicates the user did not assign command classes to the terminal.
New commandset	0-30	Identifies the command class set now assigned to the terminal.
	ALL	Indicates the user assigned all command classes to the terminal
	NONE	Indicates the user did not assign command classes to the terminal.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU112

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU112 when one user adds or changes the security profile for another user.

Format

The log report format for SECU112 is as follows:

```
SECU112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
  User: <user> on <term>. <type>   user <user>
  Old Stack      nnnn
  Old Priority    nnnn
  Old Language   <lang>
  Old Commandset n,n,n,n.
  New Stacknnnn
  New Priority    nnnn
  New Language   <lang>
  New Commandset n,n,n,n.
```

Example

An example of log report SECU112 follows:

```
SECU112 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
  User: JANET  on MAP.      CHANGE user LISA
  Old Stack      4000
  Old Priority    3
  Old Language   English
  Old Commandset 1,2,3,4.
  New Stack      5000
  New Priority    4
  New Language   Spanish
  New Commandset 1,2,3,4.
```

SECU112 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
User	Symbolic text	Identifies the user that adds or changes the security profile of another user. Use CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
on term	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal where the user added or changed the security profile of another user. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
type	ADD	Indicates addition of a new user
	CHANGED	Indicates the current user has had attributes changed.
user	0000-FFFF	Identifies the user with the changed security profile. Use CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
Old Stack	1500-8000	Identifies number of words for old user process. This field appears when <type> = CHANGED.
Old Priority	1-4	Identifies priority of old user process. This field appears when <type> = CHANGED.
Old Language	English, French, German, Spanish, Turkish	Identifies the user interface language for user.
Old commandset	0-30	Identifies command class set earlier assigned to user. This field displayed when <type> = CHANGED.
	ALL	Indicates that the user assigned the other user to all command classes. This field appears when <type> = CHANGED.
	NONE	Indicates that the user did not assign the other user to any command classes. This field appears when <type> = CHANGED.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
New Stack	1500-8000	Identifies the number of words for the new user process.
New Priority	1-4	Identifies priority of new user process.
New Language	English, French, German, Spanish, Turkish	Identifies user interface language for user.
New commandset	0-30	Identifies command class set assigned to user.
	ALL	Indicates the user assigned the other user to all command classes.
	NONE	Indicates the user did not assign the other user to any command classes.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU113

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU113. The system generates SECU113 when a user makes an attempt to login on a terminal that is not enabled.

Format

The log report format for SECU113 is as follows:

```
SECU113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  
Attempt to login on disabled console: <term>
```

Example

An example of log report SECU113 follows:

```
SECU113 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO  
Attempt to LOGIN on disabled console: DIALUP
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
Attempt to LOGIN on disabled console	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal where the user made the attempt to login. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU114

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU114 when a console is manually enabled or disabled.

Format

The log report format for SECU114 is as follows:

```
SECU114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
      User: <user> on <term>. Manually <able>:  <term>
```

Example

An example of log report SECU114 follows:

```
SECU114 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
      User: JANET  on MAP.      Manually ENABLE:      DIALUP
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
User	Symbolic text	Identifies the user that enabled or disabled the terminal. Use CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
on	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal that the user used to enable or disable another terminal. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals. Refer to customer data Table TERMDEV.
Manually	DISABLE	Indicates the user manually disabled the terminal.
	ENABLE	Indicates the user manually enabled the terminal.
term	Symbolic text	Identifies the user manually enabled or disabled the terminal. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SECU114 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU115

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU115. The subsystem generates SECU115 when the user exceeds the maximum login time that LOGINCONTROL command specifies. The system disables the terminal.

Format

The log report format for SECU115 is as follows:

```
SECU115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  
User took too long to LOGIN on: <term>. opttxt
```

Example

An example of log report SECU115 follows:

```
SECU115 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO  
User took too long to LOGIN on: DIALUP. Console was disabled.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates the system disables the enabled terminal that waits for login.
User took too long to LOGIN on	Symbolic text	Indicates the user exceeded the maximum login time during login attempt. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
opttxt	Console disabled	Indicates the system disables the enabled terminal that waits for login.
	Blank	Indicates the the system does not disable the enabled terminal that waits for login.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SECU115 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU116

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU116. The system generates SECU116 when the user exceeds the maximum number of invalid login attempts that the LOGINCONTROL command specifies. The system disables the console.

Format

The log report format for SECU116 is as follows:

```
SECU116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    Too many invalid LOGINs on: <term>. opttxt
```

Example

An example of log report SECU116 follows:

```
SECU116 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
    Too many invalid LOGINs on: DIALUP. Console was disabled.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
Too many invalid LOGINs on	Symbolic text	Indicates the user made the maximum number of invalid login attempts. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
opttxt	Console disabled	Indicates the system disabled the enabled terminal that waits for login.
opttxt	Blank	Indicates the system disabled the enabled terminal that waits for login.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

SECU116 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU117

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU117 when the system enables a terminal as the LOGINCONTROL command specifies.

Format

The log report format for SECU117 is as follows:

```
SECU117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
  Console: <term> has been automatically enabled.
  reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report SECU117 follows:

```
SECU117 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
  Console: DIALUP has been automatically enabled.
  End of disable time.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
Console: <term> has been automatically enabled.	Symbolic text	Indicates the system enabled the terminal. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
reastxt	End of disable time	Indicates the system enabled the terminal when disable time was exceeded.
	To prevent system lockout	Indicates the system enables a terminal to prevent being placed on the lockout list. The disable time specified by the LOGINCONTROL command normally equals the default, FOREVER.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

SECU117 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU118**Explanation**

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU118 when a user is idle for a long period of time. The system also generates SECU118 when the system detects an open line condition. The system logs the user off the terminal. The terminal security profile defined in Table TERMDEV and Table LOGINCONTROL determines if the system can disconnect the terminal.

Format

The log report format for SECU118 is as follows:

```
SECU118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
      reastxt: <user> on <term> forced out by system.
      opttxt
```

Example

An example of log report SECU118 follows:

```
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 Line
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
reastxt	Idle User	Indicates user logs on specified terminal does not press the Enter key during the timeout period set for the terminal.
	Line open	Indicates that the system detects a line open condition.
<user>	Symbolic text	Identifies idle user which the system logs out. Use CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.

SECU118 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
on <term> forced out by system.	Symbolic text	Identifies terminal, that the system can disconnected. The system logs an idle user off of that terminal. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
opttxt	Console was disabled	Indicates system logs idle user off terminal. Indicates system disables specified terminal.
	Blank	Indicates system logs idle user off terminal. Indicates system does not disconnects terminal.

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU119

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU119 when the system disables a terminal after the user logs out. The subsystem also generates SECU119 when the terminal is busied out.

Format

The log report format for SECU119 is as follows:

```
SECU119 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  
reastxt. Console: <term> disabled.
```

Example

An example of log report SECU119 follows:

```
SECU119 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO  
User logout. Console: DIALUP disabled.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
reastxt	Console BSY	Indicates console is busied out.
	User logout	Indicates user logs out of system.
Console: <term> disabled	Symbolic text	Indicates the system automatically disables the terminal when the user logs out. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU120

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU120 when a user attempts to log on a dialup terminal with an invalid identification or password.

Format

The log report format for SECU120 is as follows:

```
SECU120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
      <term>. DIALBACK login failed with id <id>
      Reason: reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report SECU120 follows:

```
SECU120 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
      DIALUP. Dialback login failed with id DBID123
      Reason: Incorrect dialback password.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
<term>	Symbolic text	Identifies terminal on which the user attempts to login. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
DIALBACK login failed with id	Bad user	Indicates the user uses invalid user identification to log on the terminal (reastxt = Invalid dialback id).
	Symbolic text	Provides correct identification for user attempt to log on the terminal. List DIALBACK from CI MAP level for list of users. See Customer data Table DIALBACK.
	Blank	Indicates LOGIN timeout occurs.
Reason	Bad return code	Indicates user attempts to log on the terminal and a system error occurs.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Incorrect dialback password	Indicates user attempts to log on the terminal with an invalid password.
	Invalid dialback id	Indicates user attempts to log on the terminal with an invalid dialback identifier.
	LOGIN timeout	Indicates user attempt to log on the terminal, and fails to complete login procedures in the specified time.

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU121

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU121 when a valid user logs on a dialup terminal. The user uses normal login procedures to log on the terminal.

Format

The log report format for SECU121 is as follows:

```
1.SECU121 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
  <term>. Dialback login with id <id>
```

Example

An example of log report SECU121 follows:

```
1.SECU121 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
  DIALUP. Dialback login with id DNID123
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem
<term>	Symbolic text	Identifies terminal the user logs on. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
Dialback login with id	Symbolic text	Identifies user that logs on specified terminal. List DIALBACK from CI MAP level for list of users. See customer data Table DIALBACK.

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU122**Explanation**

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU122 when an attempt to log on a dialup terminal fails.

Format

The log report format for SECU122 is as follows:

```
SECU122 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
<term>. DIALBACK call failed.
Dialback id: <id>.   Number: <dn>
Reason: reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report SECU122 follows:

```
SECU122 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
DIALUP. DIALBACK call failed.
Dialback id: DBID123.   Number: 7811999
Reason: Modem unstable.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
<term>	Symbolic text	Identifies terminal on which user tried to log into. Refer to customer data Table TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
DIALBACK call failed	Constant	Indicates attempt to perform dialback failed.
Dialback id	Symbolic text	Identifies user which attempted dialback. List DIALBACK from CI MAP level for list of users. Refer to customer data Table DIALBACK.
Number	Integers	Provides directory number for terminal that the user cannot access. The user cannot access the terminal when dialback does not complete. Refer to Table I.

SECU122 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Bad file system request	Indicates file system receives a command that the system cannot execute.
	Bad return code	Indicates system received an error code that the system cannot understand.
	Call aborted by system	Indicates system aborts the dialback call. For example, the modem equipment is not available for use.
	Call connected	Indicates modem dials out.
	Could not initiate login	Indicates system cannot complete login sequence. For example, the file system fails to output data through the modem.
	Error in file system	Indicates error occurs in file system. For example, a corrupted file reference number.
	Invalid directory number	Indicates dialback directory number that is not correct.
	Line was busy	Indicates modem discovers the line was busy when the modem makes the dialback call.
	Modem unstable	Indicates modem does not work correctly.
	No answer	Indicates modem is not available, or the called party can not answer when the modem placed the dialback call.
	No modem available for dialback	Indicates modem is not available to make dialback call.
	Unable to detect carrier	Indicates modem is not able to detect carrier.
	Unable to detect dialtone	Indicates modem is not able to detect dial tone.

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU123

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU123. The subsystem generates SECU123 when attempts to log on a dialup terminal succeed, dialback call is successful, and login is complete.

Format

The log report format for SECU123 is as follows:

```
SECU123 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  
  <term>. DIALBACK call connected.  
  Dialback id: <id>.   Number: <dn>  
  New <term>
```

Example

An example of log report SECU123 follows:

```
SECU123 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO  
  DIALUP. DIALBACK call connected.  
  Dialback id: DBID123.   Number: 7811999  
  New DIALUP1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
<term>	Symbolic text	Identifies first terminal where user attempts to logon. See customer data Table TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
DIALBACK call connected	Constant	Indicates attempt to perform dialback is successful.
Dialback id	Symbolic text	Identifies user attempted dialbacks. List DIALBACK from CI MAP level for list of users. See customer data Table DIALBACK.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Number	Symbolic text	Provides directory number for terminal to complete dialback call.
New	Symbolic text	Identifies terminal used in dialback connection. List Table TERMDEV from CI MAP level.

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU124

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates log report SECU124 when a user changes the dialback password for a user.

Format

The log report format for SECU124 is as follows:

```
SECU124 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  
User: <user> on <term>. DIALBACK password changed for id <id>.
```

Example

An example of log report SECU124 follows:

```
SECU124 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO  
User:JANET on DIALUP. DIALBACK password changed for id  
DBID123.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
User	Symbolic text	Identifies user that changes dial-up password. Use CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
on	Symbolic text	Identifies terminal where user makes the change to the dial-up password. List customer data table TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
DIALBACK password changed for id	Symbolic text	Identifies user for which the user changes dialback password. List DIALBACK from CI MAP level for a list of users. See customer data table DIALBACK.

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU125

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates log report SECU125 when a user enables dialback for a dial-up terminal.

Format

The log report format for SECU125 is as follows:

```
SECU125 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  
User: <user> on <term>. DIALBACK enabled for <term>.
```

Example

An example of log report SECU125 follows:

```
SECU125 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO  
User: JANET on DIALUP. DIALBACK enabled for DBID123.
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
User	Symbolic text	Identifies user that enables dial-up terminal. Use CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
on	Symbolic text	Identifies terminal on which the user enables the dial-up terminal. List customer data table TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
DIALBACK enabled for	Symbolic text	Identifies dial-up terminal that the user enables. See customer data table TERMDEV.

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU126

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates log report SECU126 when a user disables dialback for a dial-up terminal.

Format

The log report format for SECU126 is as follows:

```
SECU126 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
User: <user> on <term>. DIALBACK disabled for <term>.
```

Example

An example of log report SECU126 follows:

```
SECU126 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
User: JANET on DIALUP. DIALBACK disabled for DBID123.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
User	Symbolic text	Identifies user that disables the dial-up terminal. Use CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
on	Symbolic text	Identifies terminal on which the user disables the dial-up terminal. List customer data table TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list if terminals.
DIALBACK disabled for	Symbolic text	Identifies dial-up terminal that the user disables. See customer data table TERMDEV.

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SIM600

Explanation

The Residential Enhanced Services Simultaneous Ringing feature generates the SIM600 log report when a failure occurs during SimRing pilot directory number (PDN) -to-non-pilot member directory number (NPMDN) call setup. The following failures can occur:

- The NPMDN routes to a non-supported agent.
- The NPMDN fails translations.

Format

The format for log report SIM600 follows:

```
MTLEN08AP SIM600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SIMRING
  Call ID: 2 x 4 digits
  Pilot DN: 10 digits
  Member DN: up to 30 digits
  Reason: Reason of failure
```

Example

An example of log report SIM600 follows:

```
MTLEN08AP SIM600 MAI10 12:30:55 3800 INFO SIMRING
  CallID: 6789 7654
  Pilot DN: 6136211500
  Member DN: 1234567
  Reason: Translation Failure
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Call ID	2 x 4 digits	This field specifies the identification number of the caller-to-PDN call.
Pilot DN	10 digits	This field specifies the DN that the subscriber must call in order for the SimRing group to be alerted.

SIM600 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Member DN	4 to 30 digits	This field specifies the member DN that the pilot tries to reach when the failure occurs.
Reason	Non-supported agent, Translation failure	This field specifies the problem preventing the call leg from being established.

Action

No immediate action. This log report is an information-type log.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

The SIM600 log tracks down the cause of an error.

During a call to the PDN of a SimRing group, the RES Simultaneous Ringing feature establishes calls between the PDN and the NPMDNs. The RES Simultaneous Ringing feature generates logs if it encounters a failure in the call between the PDN and the NPMDNs.

The following table specifies the cause leading to the generation of each of the SimRing logs.

Log reason	Cause	Action
Non-supported agent	The PDN-to-NPMDN call routes to an unsupported agent.	Verify the NPMDNs of the SimRing group associated with the PDN. The outgoing trunk can be different from one call to the next call.
Translation failure	Translation fails between the PDN and a particular NPMDN.	Verify the NPMDNs of the SimRing group of the PDN.

SLE101

Explanation

The Screening List Editing (SLE) subsystem generates log report SLE101 when when table RESFEAT changes. The change occurs during call processing, while the journal file is not active. The table changes when the subscriber activates or deactivates the screening list service. Table RESFEAT displays the status of the tuple after the subscriber activates or deactivates the screening list service.

Format

The log report format for SLE101 is as follows:

```
SLE101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NO JOURNAL FILE
RESFEAT TABLE WAS UPDATED WHILE JOURNAL FILE WAS
INACTIVE.
NEW TUPLE IS:
resfeat tuple
```

Example

An example of log report SLE101 follows:

```
SLE101 JAN01 09:01:38 1234 INFO NO JOURNAL FILE
RESFEAT TABLE WAS UPDATED WHILE JOURNAL FILE WAS
INACTIVE.
NEW TUPLE IS:
HOST 00 0 16 03 SCRJ SCRJ NOAMA ACT
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NO JOURNAL FILE	Constant	Indicates that a table changes while the journal file is not active.
NEW TUPLE IS	Symbolic text	Indicates the new tuple. Refer to table RESFEAT for all the values.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLE102

Explanation

The Screening List Editing (SLE) subsystem generates SLE102. The subsystem generates SLE102 when a tuple in Table SLELIST changes when the journal file is not active. This condition occurs when the user adds or deletes entries in screening lists or updates the privacy or voice back information.

Format

The log report format for SLE102 is as follows:

```
SLE102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NO JOURNAL FILE
      SLELIST TABLE WAS UPDATED WHILE JOURNAL FILE WAS
      INACTIVE.
      TUPLE actxt IS:
      slelist tuple
```

Example

An example of log report SLE102 follows:

```
SLE102 JAN01 09:01:38 1234 INFO NO JOURNAL FILE
      SLELIST TABLE WAS UPDATED WHILE JOURNAL FILE WAS
      INACTIVE.
      TUPLE ADDED      IS:
      HOST 00 0 17 04 SCRJ 4 Y 6136212341 PRIVATE 0 N
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NO JOURNAL FILE	Constant	Indicates a user updated a table while the journal file was not active.
TUPLE IS:	ADDED DELETED CHANGED	Indicates the action performed to update the table.
slelist tuple	Symbolic text	Indicates the updated SLELIST tuple. Refer to Table SLELIST for all the values.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLE103

Explanation

The Screening List Editing (SLE) subsystem generates log report SLE103 when the compaction process begins.

Format

The log report format for SLE103 is as follows:

```
SLE103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SLE PROCESS STARTED
      SLE COMPACTION PROCESS STARTED BECAUSE: rsntxt userid
      THE NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS WHICH HAVE OCCURRED
      SINCE THE
      PROCESS WAS LAST STARTED IS:   count
      THE CURRENT THRESHOLD IS:      currentnum
```

Example

An example of log report SLE103 follows:

```
SLE103 JAN01 09:01:38 1234 INFO SLE PROCESS STARTED
      SLE COMPACTION PROCESS STARTED BECAUSE: WAKEUP_RECEIVED
      THE NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS WHICH HAVE OCCURRED SINCE
      THE PROCESS WAS LAST STARTED IS: 824
      THE CURRENT THRESHOLD IS:      1024
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SLE PROCESS STARTED	Constant	Indicates the screening list editing (SLE) process begins.
rsntxt	THRESHOLD EXCEEDED	Indicates the process begins. The process begins because the number of SLE transactions exceeds the number that the SLE TRANSACTION THRESHOLD office parameter specifies.
	CI REQUEST	Indicates the process begins because the user uses the SLEPACK command to make the request.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	WAKEUP_RECEIVED	Indicates the process begins automatically at the time that the SLE WAKEUP TIME office parameter specifies.
userid		Identifies the originator of the request. The log report displays userid when the rsntxt field indicates CI REQUEST.
count	0-32k	Indicates the number of transactions that occur from the time of the last compaction process.
currentnum	0-32k	Indicates the current value of the Table SLE TRANSACTION THRESHOLD.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLE104

Explanation

The Screening List Editing (SLE) subsystem generates log report SLE104 when the compaction process is complete. This report provides information on the data store that the screening lists allocate and use.

Format

The log report format for SLE104 is as follows:

```
SLE104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SLE PROCESS COMPLETED
SLE COMPACTION PROCESS HAS COMPLETED.
NUMBER OF SEGMENTS RECOVERED IS:  rec seg rec words
VALUE OF PARM SLE_MAX_SEGMENT_COUNT IS:  max_
count
NUMBER OF SEGMENTS ALLOCATED IS:  allocated
NUMBER OF SEGMENTS USED IS:  used
NUMBER OF ITEMS PER SEGMENT IS:  segment size
```

Example

An example of log report SLE104 follows:

```
SLE104 JAN01 09:01:38 1234 INFO SLE_PROCESS_COMPLETED
SLE COMPACTION PROCESS HAS COMPLETED.
NUMBER OF SEGMENTS RECOVERED IS: 1 segment 3072 words
VALUE OF PARM SLE_MAX_SEGMENT_COUNT IS: 5
NUMBER OF SEGMENTS ALLOCATED IS: 5
NUMBER OF SEGMENTS USED IS: 4
NUMBER OF ITEMS PER SEGMENT IS: 1024
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SLE PROCESS COMPLETED	Constant	Indicates the SLE compaction process is complete.
SLE COMPACTION PROCESS HAS COMPLETED	Constant	Indicates the SLE compaction process is complete.

SLE104 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NUMBER OF SEGMENTS RECOVERED IS	0-2048 segments	Indicates the number of segments released during the compaction process. This field is a data store that other applications can release and use. Other applications use this data store when the system overuses the screening list editing facility.
	3x (0-2048) words	Indicates the number of words released during the compaction process. This field is a data store that other applications can release and use. Other applications use this data store when the system overuses the screening list editing facility.
VALUE OF PARM SLE_MAX_SEGMENT_COUNT IS	0-2048	Indicates the current value of the SLE MAX SEGMENT COUNT office parameter. The current value is the maximum number of segments allocated for use by SLE data.
NUMBER OF SEGMENTS ALLOCATED IS	0-2048	Indicates the number of segments allocated for use by SLE data. This value must correspond to the previous value.
NUMBER OF SEGMENTS USED IS	0-2048	Indicates the number of segments used by SLE data. This field is a store consumption indicator.
NUMBER OF ITEMS PER SEGMENT IS	1024-8192	Indicates the size of segments that SLE data use.

Action

Action is required under the following conditions:

The value of the max_count field can be larger than the number of segments allocated. This value indicates that a cold or reload restart has not occurred from the time the office parameter was last set. The max_field count can be larger when the system has enough data store to accommodate the current volume of SLE data. If SLE data does not have enough data store, perform a cold or reload restart. A cold or reload restart makes additional data store available for SLE data.

If the number of segments used is less than the number of segments allocated, the system has enough data store. If the number of segments is the same,

SLE104 (end)

survey the logs for SWERs. If the logs indicate failure to obtain store for SLE data, activate the office parameter immediately.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLE105

Explanation

The Screening List Editing (SLE) subsystem generates log report SLE105 when the RESFEAT process encounters a problem.

Format

The log report format for SLE105 is as follows:

```
SLE105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RESFEAT PROCESS TROUBLE  
RESFEAT TROUBLE ENCOUNTERED. ERROR IS:  
errortxt
```

Example

An example of log report SLE105 follows:

```
SLE104 JAN01 09:01:38 1234 INFO RESFEAT PROCESS TROUBLE  
RESFEAT TROUBLE ENCOUNTERED. ERROR IS:  
NO RESFEAT MAILBOX.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO RESFEAT PROCESS TROUBLE	Constant	Indicates that the RESFEAT process encounters trouble
ERROR IS	NO RESFEAT MAILBOX	Indicates that the system cannot allocate a mailbox for the RESFEAT process
	BAD RESFEAT MSGTYPE	Indicates that the RESFEAT mailbox receives a message that is not expected.

Action

If the error text field indicates NO RESFEAT MAILBOX, restart the process.
If the problem occurs again, contact the next level of maintenance.

If the error text field indicates BAD RESFEAT MSGTYPE, there is no action required. If the subsystem generates a large number of SLE105 logs, contact the next level of maintenance.

SLE105 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLE106

Explanation

The Screening List Editing (SLE) subsystem generates log report SLE106 when the central SLE process encounters a problem.

Format

The log report format for SLE106 is as follows:

```
SLE106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO SLE PROCESS TROUBLE  
      SLE TROUBLE ENCOUNTERED.  ERROR IS:  
      errortxt
```

Example

An example of log report SLE106 follows:

```
SLE104 JAN01 09:01:38 1234 INFO SLE PROCESS TROUBLE  
      SLE TROUBLE ENCOUNTERED.  ERROR IS:  
      NO SLE MAILBOX.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SLE PROCESS TROUBLE	Constant	Indicates that the SLE process encounters trouble
ERROR IS	Symbolic text	Identifies the problem that the SLE process encounters. Refer to the table at the end of this log report.

Action

Refer to the table at the end of this report.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLE106 (end)**Additional information**

Refer to the following table for a list of errors and associated actions.

Error	Explanation	Action
DATA STORE NOT ALLOCATED	Indicates the system cannot allocate the data store for SLE data.	Set the office parameter SLE MAX SEGMENT COUNT. If the parameter is set, perform a restart.
NO DATA STORE	Indicates the data store is not available for SLE data	Contact the next level of maintenance
UNABLE TO SET WAKEUP	Indicates the system cannot generate the next wake-up for the compaction process	Perform a restart. If the problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
NO SLE MAILBOX	Indicates the system cannot allocate a mailbox for the central process	Perform a restart. If the problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
BAD MAILBOX ID	Indicates an invalid mailbox is present	Perform a restart. If the problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
NOT SLE MSGTYPE	Indicates that the SLE process receives a message that is not expected.	Perform a restart. If the problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
UNABLE TO START COMPACTION	Indicates the central process cannot start the compaction process	Perform a restart. If the problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
NO RESPONSE	Indicates response was not received when a message transmitted between processes.	Perform a restart. If the problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.

SLE107

Explanation

The Screening Line Editing (SLE) subsystem generates log report SLE107 when the SLE audit finds a discrepancy in the data. The SLE audit is part of the compaction process.

Format

The log report format for SLE107 is as follows:

```
SLE107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SLE AUDIT
      ERROR FOUND DURING SLE AUDIT. ERROR IS:
      errortxt
```

Example

An example of log report SLE107 follows:

```
SLE107 JAN01 09:01:38 1234 INFO SLE AUDIT
      ERROR FOUND DURING SLE AUDIT.  ERROR IS:
      ITEM MARKED FREE.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SLE AUDIT	Constant	Indicates that the SLE audit finds a discrepancy in the data.
errortxt	Symbolic text	Identifies the error that the audit finds. Refer to table Errors at the end of this log report.

Action

There is no action required.

SLE107 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Errors

Error	Explanation
ITEM MARKED FREE	Indicates an item with valid data marked free in the SLE free map.
ITEM MARKED INUSE	Indicates an item with invalid data marked in use in the SLE free map.
COUNTS TOO LARGE	Indicates that the counts in the SLE admin data have more entries in the list than data. The system corrects the counts.
COUNTS TOO SMALL	Indicates that the counts in the SLE admin data contain less entries in list than data. The system releases additional entries.
COUNTS UNBALANCED	Indicates that the total count in the SLE admin data is correct, but the separate counts are not correct. The system calculates the counts again.

SLE108

Explanation

The Screening List Editing (SLE) subsystem generates log report SLE108. The subsystem generates this report when the SLE session count audit finds a discrepancy in the internally stored session counts. The SLE audit is part of the compaction process. The subsystem compares the number of SLE sessions that are active with the internally calculated counts. If the counts differ, the system corrects the counts and generates this report.

Format

The log report format for SLE108 is as follows:

```
SLE108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SLE SESSION COUNT ERROR
      featname SLE SESSION COUNT DISCREPANCY
      OLD COUNT = oldnum RESET TO NEW COUNT = newnum
```

Example

An example of log report SLE108 follows:

```
SLE108 JAN01 09:01:38 1234 INFO SLE SESSION COUNT ER
      SCRJ SLE SESSION COUNT DISCREPANCY
      OLD COUNT = 23 RESET TO NEW COUNT = 16
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SLE SESSION COUNT ERROR	Constant	Indicates the SLE session count audit finds a discrepancy in the internally stored counts.
featname	SCRJ SCF SCA DRCW	Indicates the feature that detects the problem.
OLD COUNT	nn	Indicates the previous value in the count.
RESET TO NEW COUNT	nn	Indicates the corrected value in the count.

Action

There is no action required.

SLE108 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLM200**Explanation**

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM200. The subsystem generates this report when the SLM controller hardware detects a major SLM command failure. The subsystem SLM node system is set to busy (SysB). An audit attempts to return the SLM node to service.

Format

The log report format for SLM200 is as follows:

```
**SLM200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Command Failure
  Cmd cmdtxt          Unit n
  Error Class : clastxt
  Error Detail: detxt
  hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
  hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report SLM200 follows:

```
**SLM200 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO Command Failure
  Cmd  D READ BLKS Unit 0
  Error Class  : SLM SCSI ERROR
  Error Detail : Device Not Responding
  8102 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
NFO Command Failure	Constant	Indicates that an SLM command fails
Cmd	Symbolic name	Identifies the command that fails
Unit	0, 1	Identifies the SLM controller on which the problem occurs
Error Class	Symbolic text	Provides the class of the error. Refer to the table at the end of this log report.

SLM200 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Error Detail	Symbolic text	Provides information about the error. Refer to the table at the end of this log report.
hhhh	0000-FFFF	

Action

Perform maintenance on the affected SLM.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

When the problem that caused the SLM200 log is cleared, an SLM406 log report appears.

Refer to the following table for associated error classes.

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Error	Explanation
Class:	
SLM HW ERROR	Indicates a system load module hardware error
SLM SCSI ERROR	Indicates a system load module SCSI error
SLM LINK ERROR	Indicates a system load module link error
Detail:	
RECEIVE FIFO PARITY ERROR	The system detects a parity error while the system reads the outgoing message body. The target can execute the request before this error returns.
PROM ID RESPONSE TIMEOUT	A read or write operation to the element blocks on the paddle board or the SLM board to fails. Failure is a result of a DTACK timeout
12-VOLT POWER-UP TIMEOUT	Boot BLP attempts to turn on the 12-volt power converter. The 12-volt power converter output fails to reach the 12-volt level after 1 s. The subsystem must reach the 12-volt level after a maximum of 0.15 s. The user must use the ENHANCED BOOT command to return this error code.

SLM200 (continued)**(Sheet 2 of 3)**

SCSI BUS NOT FREE	Indicates a selection attempt to a target fails. The selection attempt fails because a target uses the SCSI bus.
Error	Explanation
DEVICE NOT RESPONDING	Target does not respond to a selection attempt.
MULTIPLE ERRORS DURING ERROR RECOVERY	Indicates errors occur during communication with a target to allow accurate analysis of the problem.
TARGET DROPPED SLM BSY LINE	Target device drops the SCSI BSY line to the SLM for a reason that is not known.
TARGET IS BUSY	Target device processes a command. Another base-level process issued the command.
INVALID DEVICE RETURN STATUS	Target device returns an invalid status to the SLM when the device executes a SCSI command
DATA BLOCK COUNT MISMATCH	Indicates the target device does not return the number of blocks of data that the SLM requests. The user must use the ENHANCED BOOT and ENHANCED BOOT CONTINUE commands to return this error code. The subsystem includes this error response for development purposes.
NODE NUMBER INCORRECT	Indicates the node number on a received message is not correct
INVALID OPCODE	Indicates the opcode on a message is not correct. Error Byte 3 contains the opcode.
TRANSMITTED DATA LOST	Indicates the data that the ingoing message returns are lost. The data loss is a result of a transmission that is not successful. No copy of the data remains in the SLM to allow the subsystem to reload the transmit buffer of the SLM. The user must use the MESSAGE LOOP BACK command to return the error condition.
SUCCESSIVE TRANSMIT FAILURES	The remote end of the link does not acknowledge an ingoing message (with data) that Boot BLP attempts to send. Boot BLP attempts to send this message repeatedly. These attempts exceed the message retry threshold. Boot BLP terminates. The user must use the ENHANCED BOOT or ENHANCED BOOT CONTINUE command to return the error code.
TARGET DATA LOST THROUGH SLM FAULT RECOVERY	Indicates the data for the target device are lost. The data loss is a result of media faults. The data loss requires the SLM to perform block reassignment. The user must use the SET ITOC and RESET ITOC commands to return the error condition.

SLM200 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

BOOT FILE SENT	Indicates the subsystem reaches the end of image file. Error Byte 3 provides additional information on ITOC updates: 00= ITOC DEFAULT ENTRY OK 01=ITOC NOT UPDATED The user must use the ENHANCED BOOT or ENHANCED BOOT CONTINUE command to return these error conditions.
Error	Explanation
UNEXPECTED OPCODE	The opcode on a received message was not planned. Error Byte 3 contains the opcode.
PROCESS ACTIVE	The 5-volt lock command to remove the 5-volt interlock command issues while an SLM process is active.

SLM208

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM208. The subsystem generates this report when the subsystem receives an SLM product engineering code (PEC) that is not correct. This report indicates that the SLM unit does not have correct firmware.

Format

The log report format for SLM208 is as follows:

```
**SLM208 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SLM PEC unknown  
Unit n
```

Example

An example of log report SLM208 follows:

```
**SLM208 APR01 12:00:00 2011 INFO SLM PEC unknown  
Unit 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SLM PEC unknown	Constant	Indicates the subsystem receives an SLM PEC that is not correct.
Unit	0-1	Identifies the SLM controller on which the problem occurs.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SLM400

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM400. The subsystem generates this report when an SLM resource management schema (RMS) request is delayed. This SLM RMS must not conflict with the current execution of requests.

The subsystem generates this log report one time every hour while a request overflow occurs.

Format

The log report format for SLM400 is as follows:

```
SLM400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RMS REQUEST OVERFLOW  
SLMn  
rsntxt  
n REQUESTS DELAYED.
```

Example

An example of log report SLM400 follows:

```
SLM400 NOV11 15:43:21 2112 INFO RMS REQUEST OVERFLOW SLM1  
INSUFFICIENT NUMBER OF RMS WORKER PROCESSES.  
5 REQUESTS DELAYED.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO RMS REQUEST OVERFLOW	Constant	Indicates a report of SLM resource management schema request overflow.
SLM	0, 1	Identifies the affected SLM.
rsntxt	INSUFFICIENT NUMBER OF SLM WORKER PROCESSES.	Indicates that more persons must handle the volume of resource requests.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	SLM WORKER PROCESSES HAD NOT YET INITIALIZED FOLLOWING RESTART	Indicates users do not start processes after a restart. This field does not indicate an error condition.
n REQUESTS DELAYED	1-9	Indicates the number of RMS requests that are in delay.

Action

If request delays occur because of not enough SLM user processes, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SLM401

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM401 when an SLM is set to offline (OFFL) from the indicated state.

Format

The log report format for SLM401 is as follows:

```
SLM401 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL SLM STATUS CHANGE PMCN  
SLMn  
BY MANUAL ACTION, SET FROM statxt
```

Example

An example of log report SLM401 follows:

```
SLM401 JAN03 23:07:12 2112 OFFL SLM STATUS CHANGE PMC0  
SLM1  
BY MANUAL ACTION, SET FROM ManB.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
OFFL SLM STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates an SLM changes status
PMC	0, 1	Identifies the affected peripheral side (P-side) message controller
SLM	0, 1	Identifies the affected SLM
BY MANUAL ACTION	Constant	Indicates that manual action set SLM to OffL
SET FROM	ManB	Indicates that the previous state of the SLM was: manual busy (ManB)
	UNEQ	Indicates that the previous state of the SLM was: unequipped (UNEQ)

Action

Refer to the SLM MAP (maintenance and administration position) display for additional information and commands to test the SLM.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SLM402

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates this report when a SLM is set to manual busy (ManB) from the specified state.

Format

The format for log report SLM402 follows:

```
*SLM402 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB SLM STATUS CHANGE  
  PMCn SLMn  
  BY actxt ACTION, SET FROM statxt
```

Example

An example of log report SLM402 follows:

```
*SLM402 JAN02 08:45:30 2112 MANB SLM STATUS CHANGE PMC0  
SLM1  
  BY manual ACTION, SET FROM Ok.
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MANB SLM STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a report of SLM status change.
PMCn	0-1	Identifies the p-side message controller affected.
SLMn	0-1	Identifies the SLM affected.
actxt	manual	Indicates manual action caused the SLM status change.
statxt	OK	Indicates the previous status of the SLM was OK.
	ISTB	Indicates the previous status of the SLM was in-service trouble.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	SysB	Indicates the previous status of the SLM was system busy.
	OFFL	Indicates the previous status of the SLM was off-line.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SLM403

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM403 when an SLM is set to system busy (SysB) from the specified state.

Format

The log report format for SLM403 is as follows:

```
**SLM403 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB SLM STATUS CHANGE PMCn  
    SLMn  
    BY SYSTEM ACTION, SET FROM statxt
```

Example

An example of log report SLM403 follows:

```
**SLM403 JAN02 08:45:30 2112 SYSB SLM STATUS CHANGE PMC0  
    SLM1  
    BY SYSTEM ACTION, SET FROM OK.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYSB SLM STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a report of SLM status change.
PMC	0, 1	Identifies the affected peripheral side (P-side) message controller.
SLM	0, 1	Identifies the affected SLM.
	Constant	Indicates that system action causes the SLM status change.
BY SYSTEM ACTION, SET FROM	OK	Indicates that the previous status of the SLM was correct.
	ISTb	Indicates that the previous status of the SLM was inservice trouble.
	CBsy	Indicates that the previous status of the SLM was central side busy (CBsy).

Action

Refer to the SLM MAP (maintenance and administration position) display for additional information and commands to test the SLM.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SLM404

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM404. The subsystem generates this report when a SLM is set to inservice trouble (ISTb) from the specified state.

Format

The log report format for SLM404 is as follows:

```
*SLM404 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL SLM STATUS CHANGE PMCN  
      SLMn  
      BY SYSTEM ACTION, ISTb FROM statxt
```

Example

An example of log report SLM404 follows:

```
*SLM404 JAN02 08:45:30 2112 TBL SLM STATUS CHANGE PMC0 SLM1  
      BY SYSTEM ACTION, ISTb FROM ManB.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL SLM STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a report of SLM status change
PMC	0, 1	Identifies the affected peripheral side (P-side) message controller
SLM	0,1	Identifies the affected SLM
BY SYSTEM ACTION	Constant	Indicates that system action causes the SLM status change
ISTb FROM	SysB	Indicates that the previous status of the SLM was system busy
	OK	Indicates that the previous status of the SLM was correct
	CBsy	Indicates that the previous status of the SLM was central side busy (CBsy)

Action

Refer to the SLM MAP (maintenance and administration position) display for additional information and commands to test the SLM.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SLM405

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM405 when a SLM is set to central side busy (CBSy) from the specified state.

Format

The log report format for SLM405 follows:

```
*SLM405 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY SLM STATUS CHANGE  
PMCn   SLMn  
BY actxt ACTION, SET FROM statxt
```

Example

An example of log report SLM405 follows:

```
*SLM405 JAN02 08:45:30 2112 CBSY SLM STATUS CHANGE PMC0  
SLM1  
BY manual ACTION, SET FROM Ok.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CBSY SLM STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a report of SLM status change.
PMCn	0-1	Identifies the affected P-side message controller.
SLMn	0-1	Identifies the affected SLM.
actxt	manual	Indicates that manual action causes the SLM status change.
	system	Indicates that system action causes the SLM status change.
statxt	OK	Indicates that the previous status of the SLM was correct.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	ISTB	Indicates that the previous status of the SLM was in-service trouble.
	SysB	Indicates that the previous status of the SLM was system busy.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SLM406

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM406. The subsystem generates this report when an SLM returns to service from the specified state.

Format

The log report format for SLM406 is as follows:

```
SLM406 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS SLM STATUS CHANGE PMcN  
SLMn  
BY actxt ACTION, SET FROM statxt
```

Example

An example of log report SLM406 follows:

```
SLM406 JAN02 08:45:30 2112 RTS SLM STATUS CHANGE PMC0 SLM1  
BY manual ACTION, SET FROM Manb.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RTS SLM STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a report of SLM status change.
PMcN	0,1	Identifies the affected P-side message controller.
SLMn	0,1	Identifies the affected SLM.
actxt	manual	Indicates that manual action causes the SLM status change.
	system	Indicates that system action causes the SLM status change.
statxt	ManB	Indicates that the previous status of the SLM was manual busy.
	SysB	Indicates that the previous status of the SLM was system busy.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SLM407

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM407. The subsystem generates this report when a user uses the NOWAIT option to perform a manual test on the specified SLM. Firmware commands can fail. The user issues these commands to the SLM controller. If a command fails, the system generates an SLM200 log report. This report specifies the failure reason. The SLM200 log report precedes the SLM407 log report.

Format

The log format for SLM407 is as follows:

```
SLM407 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SLM TEST RESULT PMcN
      SLMn
      BY MANUAL ACTION, restxt.
```

Example

An example of log report SLM407 follows:

```
SLM407 DEC9 08:45:30 393 INFO SLM TEST RESULT PMC0 SLM0
      BY MANUAL ACTION, Minimum test passed.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SLM TEST RESULT	Constant	Indicates a report of a system load module test result.
PMC	0, 1	Identifies the affected P-side message controller.
SLM	0, 1	Identifies the system load module that the user tests.
BY MANUAL ACTION	Constant	Indicates that manual action initiates the test.
restxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the results of the test. Refer to t "Additional information" at the end of this log description.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Examples of test results follow:

- Minimum test passes
- Minimum test fails
- Disk loopback test passes
- Disk loopback test fails
- Disk and tape tests passes
- Disk and tape tests fails
- Tape loopback test passes
- Tape loopback test fails
- In-service test passes
- In-service test fails

SLM408

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM408. The system generates this log report to report software errors from the SLM maintenance code. The subsystem generates this log for several different reasons.

Format

The log report format for SLM408 is as follows:

```
SLM408 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SLM MAINTENANCE LOG
      SLMn
      rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report SLM408 follows:

```
SLM408 NOV11 5:43:21 4565 INFO SLM MAINTENANCE LOG   SLM1
      MANUAL RTS FAILED - DEVICE DRIVER IS DEAD.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SLM MAINTENANCE LOG	Constant	Indicates a report from SLM maintenance code.
SLM	0,1	Identifies the affected SLM.
rsntxt	Symbolic text	Provides the reason that the subsystem generates this log. Refer to table Reasons at the end of this log report.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Examples of test results areas follows:

- SLM DEVICE DRIVER DEAD - PMC REX
- MANUAL BUSY FAILED - DEVICE DRIVER IS DEAD
- IO AUDIT RTS REQUEST TIMED-OUT
- MANUAL RTS FAILED - DEVICE DRIVER IS DEAD
- MANUAL TEST FAILED - DEVICE DRIVER IS DEAD
- MANUAL OFFLINE FAILED - DEVICE DRIVER IS DEAD
- SLM DISK AUDIT FAILED - DEVICE DRIVER IS DEAD
- SLM F/W READ/CLEAR FAILED - DEVICE DRIVER IS DEAD
- SPIN FAILED - DEVICE DRIVER IS DEAD

SLM409

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM409. This report appears when manual action sets the specified SLM unequipped from an offline state.

Format

The log report format for SLM409 is as follows:

```
SLM409 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd UNEQ SLM STATUS CHANGE  
PMcN          SLMn  
BY manual ACTION, SET FROM offline.
```

Example

An example of log report SLM409 follows:

```
SLM409 JA3 23:07:12 392 UNEQ SLM STATUS CHANGE PMc0 SLM1  
BY manual ACTION, SET FROM offline.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
UNEQ SLM STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a SLM changed status.
PMcN	0, 1	Identifies the affected P-side message controller.
SLMn	0, 1	Identifies the affected SLM.
BY manual ACTION	Constant	Indicates manual action set the SLM unequipped.
SET FROM offline	Constant	Indicates the SLM was previously offline.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLM410

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM410 on completion of the SLM daily audit. This log indicates if the audit passed or failed. If the log indicates failure, the SLM cannot boot correctly.

Format

The log report format for SLM410 is as follows:

```
SLM410 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SLM DAILY AUDIT PMCn  
SLMn  
BY SYSTEM ACTION, restxt.
```

Example

An example of log report SLM410 follows:

```
SLM410 DEC19 08:45:30 2112 INFO SLM DAILY TEST PMC0 SLM0  
BY SYSTEM ACTION, all tests passed.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SLM DAILY AUDIT	Constant	Indicates a report of SLM daily audit results
PMC	0, 1	Identifies the peripheral side (P-side) message controller involved
SLM	0,1	Identifies the SLM that system action audited
BY SYSTEM ACTION	Constant	Indicates that system action initiated the audit.
restxt	Descriptive text	Provides the results of the audit. Refer to audit results at the end of this log report.

Action

If the daily audit failed, manually busy (ManB) the affected SLM. Set the unit offline (OffL) and replace the SLM.

SLM410 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Test results (restxt):

- All tests passed
- Microprocessor test failed
- PROM checksum test failed
- RAM test failed
- MPU exception vectors test failed
- Sanity timer test failed
- Control/Status register test failed
- Transmit FIFO test failed
- Receive FIFO test failed
- SCSI controller test failed
- Disk write test failed
- Disk read test failed
- Test aborted because SLM out of service
- Test aborted because SLM loading mate CPU

SLNK100

Explanation

The SL-100 Link (SLNK) subsystem generates log report SLNK100. This report appears when system establishes a session on a datalink. Use the DEVCON command in the LNKUTIL CI interface to establish the session on a datalink.

Format

The log report format for SLNK100 is as follows:

```
SLNK100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SESSION
      Session connected on device devnm
```

Example

An example of log report SLNK100 follows:

```
SLNK100 APR22 06:29:56 1819 INFO SESSION
      Session connected on device MRLINK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SESSION	Constant	Represents INFO SESSION for SL-100 link
devnm	Symbolic text	Indicates device name entered in Table TERMDEV.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLNK101

Explanation

The SL-100 Link (SLNK) subsystem generates log report SLNK101. This report appears when the system terminates a session on the datalink. Use the DEVDISC command in the LNKUTIL CI interface to terminate a session on the datalink.

Format

The log report format for SLNK101 is as follows:

```
SLNK101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SESSION
      Session disconnected on device devnm
```

Example

An example of log report SLNK101 follows:

```
SLNK101 APR22 06:45:22 1999 INFO SESSION
      session disconnected on device MRLINK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SESSION	Constant	Indicates information session
Session disconnected on device	Symbolic text	Indicates device name entered in Table Termdev

Action

There is no action required if operating company personnel at the MAP terminal terminate the session.

Software terminates the session if manual action does not occur. Software error reports (SWER), TRAPs, and/or LOGs accompany SLNK101 and indicate the error that occurred.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLNK102**Explanation**

The SL-0100 Link (SLNK) subsystem generates log report SLNK102 for each datalink device. This report occurs when the system starts data transfer. Use the DEVSTART command to start data transfer. The report also appears for each datalink in the pool when the system starts data transfer. Use the POOLSTART command in the LNKUTIL CI to start data transfer.

Format

The log report format for SLNK102 is as follows:

```
SLNK102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SESSION
report_type Reports transfer started on devnm
```

Example

An example of log report SLNK102 follows:

```
SLNK102 JUN12 01:45:56 1181 INFO SESSION
SMDR Reports transfer started on device MRLINK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SESSION	Constant	Indicates information session
report_type	ACD	Indicates the report is an automatic call distribution (ACD) report
	ACDRTD	Indicates the report is an automatic call distribution real time display (ACDRTD) report.
	SMDI	Indicates the report is a simplified message desk interface (SMDI) report
	SMDR	Indicates the report is a station message detail recording (SMDR) report
devnm	Symbolic text	Indicates device name in Table TERMDEV

Action

There is no action required.

SLNK102 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLNK103

Explanation

The SL-100 (SLNK) subsystem generates log report SLNK103 for each data link device. This report appears when the system stops data transfer. Use the DEVSTOP command to stop data transfer. This report also appears for each data link when the system stops data transfer. Use the POOLSTOP command in the LNKUTIL CI increase to stop data transfer.

Format

The log report format for SLNK103 is as follows:

```
1.SLNK103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SESSION
  report_type Reports transfer stopped on device devnm
```

Example

An example of log report SLNK103 follows:

```
1.SLNK103 JUN12 02:03:47 1999 INFO SESSION
  SMDR Reports transfer stopped on device MRLINK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SESSION	Constant	Indicates information session
report_type	ACD	Indicates the report is an automatic call distribution (ACD) report
	ACDRTD	Indicates the report is an automatic call distribution real time display (ACDRTD) report
	SMDI	Indicates the report is a simplified message desk interface (SMDI) report
	SMDR	Indicates the report is a station message detail recording (SMDR) report
devnm	Symbolic text	Indicates device name entered in Table TERMDEV

SLNK103 (end)

Action

There is no action required if operating company personnel at the MAP terminate the transfer. Software terminates the transfer if manual action did not occur. The SWERs, TRAPs, and/or LOGs that can accompany this report provide information about what happened.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLNK104

Explanation

The SL-100 Link (SLNK) subsystem generates log report SLNK104. This report appears when the system starts down stream processor initialization on a pool. Use the INIT command in ACDMR CI interface to start down stream processor initialization on a pool.

Format

The log report format for SLNK104 follows:

```
1.SLNK104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MGTRPT
  ACD Management Reports initialization started on poolnm
```

Example

An example of log report SLNK104 follows:

```
1.SLNK104 APR22 06:45:22 1999 INFO MGTRPT
  ACD Management Reports initialization started on pool
  MRPOOL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
poolnm	Symbolic text	Indicates pool name.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLNK105

Explanation

The SL-100 Link (SLNK) subsystem generates log report SLNK105. This report appears when the system completes down stream processor initialization on a pool.

Format

The log report format for SLNK105 is as follows:

```
SLNK105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MGTRPT
ACD Management Reports initialization completed on pool poolnm
Number of groups: nnnnn Number of positions: nnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report SLNK105 follows:

```
SLNK105 APR22 06:45:22 1999 INFO MGTRPT
ACD Management Reports initialization completed on pool
MRPOOL
Number of groups: 92          Number of positions: 857
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
poolnm	Integers	Indicates pool name
Number of groups	1-32,767	Indicates the ACD group for which the system generates the log
Number of positions	1-32,767	Indicates number of positions in the ACD group

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLNK106

Explanation

The SL-100 Link (SLNK) subsystem generates log report SLNK106. This report appears if the system failed to queue a remote operation (RO) in the last 2 min. The system queues an RO for a data link device. The failure occurs because of a full queue. As a result, the system discards new messages or overwrites old messages.

Format

The log report format for SLNK106 follows:

SLNK106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SESSION

 Last occurrence = date time day

 Total number of overflow msgs = nnn

Example

An example of log report SLNK106 follows:

SLNK106 APR22 06:45:22 1999 INFO SESSION

 Last occurrence = 1976/01/02 02:19:20.940 SAT

 Total number of overflow msgs = 46

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SESSION	Constant	Indicates a session error
Last occurrence	Character string	Displays the date and time of the week of the last overflow
Total number of overflow msgs	Integers	Indicates the number of messages that overflowed the queue

Action

The subsystem generates log report SLNK106 when the message volume on a data link device exceeds the transmission capacity of the device. The data links run at maximum capacity. As a result, the only action required is to reduce the message volume of the data links.

SLNK106 (end)

To reduce message volume, perform either of the following actions:

- assign additional devices to the pool to provide load-sharing
- reroute some of the message traffic assigned to the pool that overflows

SLNK107

Explanation

The SL-100 Link (SLNK) subsystem generates log report SLNK107. This report appears if the SL-100 link wakeup (SLLNKWKP) does not restart a 1X67 datalink after restart or link failure.

Format

The log report format SLNK107 is as follows.

```
***SLNK107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SESSION
Device devnm has failed to restart.
It requires manual intervention.
```

Example

An example of log report SLNK107 follows.

```
***SLNK107 JUN12 01:45:56 1181 INFO LINK_WAKEUP_FAILURE
Device SMDI5 has failed to restart.
It requires manual intervention.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SESSION	Constant	Indicates a failure to restart the data link after a restart or link failure
Device devnm has failed to restart	Symbolic text	Indicates device name entered in the SLLNKDEV table
It requires manual intervention	Constant	Indicates manual intervention necessary

Action

Manual intervention requires the following three steps. The first step is to determine if the data link is in service. If the data link is not in service, return the link to service. The second step is to determine if the link is in a connected state. If the link is not in a connected state, return the link to a connected state. The third step is to determine if the system starts the appropriate transfer types on the link. If the system did not start the appropriate transfer types on the link, start the transfer types.

SLNK107 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The SMDI Re-Engineering feature (59010576) converts this log into a critical log. Three asterisks appear in the log report. The SLLNKERR alarm generates at the same time as the SLNK107 log.

SLNK108

Explanation

The DMS-100 switch generates the SLNK108 log when the simplified message desk interface (SMDI) incoming or outgoing process stops. The processes that follow refer to SMDI:

- SMDIOG is the outgoing process for the 1x67 device.
- SMDINC is the incoming process for the 1x67 device.
- SMDINMPC is the incoming process for the 1x89 and Fx30 devices.
- SLMPCOGT is the outgoing process for the 1x89 and Fx30 devices.
- SLLNKOGT is the outgoing process for the SL-100 link.
- SLLNKICT is the incoming process for the SL-100 link.

Each process is for each link except the SMDINMPC process. There is one SMDINMPC process for the DMS-100 switch. The SMDI103 log generates when the SMDINMPC process stops instead of the SLNK108 log.

SLNK108 (continued)

The SMDI process stops because of hardware or software problems. The SLNK108 log generates when the SMDI process stops because of the software problems that follow:

- file status is not acceptable for the 1x67 device
- did not take resource for the 1x67, 1x89, Fx30, and the SLLNKOGT (SL-100)
- did not allocate pool for the 1x67
- did not allocate resource for the 1x67, 1x89, Fx30, and SLLNKOGT (SL-100)
- did not get the resource for the 1x67, SLLNKOGT, and SLLNKICT (SL-100)
- Nil SMDI descriptor for the 1x67
- did not setup the files for the 1x67
- incorrect message in the mailbox for the 1x67
- the mailbox is not acceptable for the 1x67, 1x89, and Fx30
- no entry in the datafill for the SLLNK device for SMDI for the 1x67
- no allocation for the SMDI pool for the 1x67
- did not allocate the mailbox for the 1x67
- the SMDIIOG process is not acceptable for the 1x67
- the SMDI link is not available for the data transfer for the 1x89 or Fx30
- did not receive the SLMPC wakeup message for the 1x89 or Fx30

The SLNK108 log generates when the SMDI process stops because of the hardware problems that follow:

- input output controller (IOC) port is in service for the 1x67
- driver is not up for the 1x67
- port is not up for the 1x67
- deletion of the link for the 1x67
- the SLLNK device data did not initialize for the 1x89 or Fx30
- the SMDI device is not part of the SLLNK pool for the 1x89 or Fx30
- did not release the resource for the 1x89 or Fx30
- did not send data out on the SLLNKOGT link for the SL-100

Format

SLNK108 (continued)

The DMS-100 switch generates the SLNK108 log as a MAJOR or CRITICAL log. If the SMDI process stops because of software problems the SLNK108 log is a major log. Two asterisk at the beginning of the report indicate a major log. If the SMDI process stops because of hardware problems the SLNK108 log is a CRITICAL log and three asterisk appear at the beginning of the log report. The format for log report SLNK108 follows.

***SLNK108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SMDI_DEAD_PROCESS_REPORT
Reason: <Name of SMDI process> Process killed

DATALINK = linkname

**SLNK108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO_SMDI_DEAD_PROCESS_REPORT
Reason: <Name of SMDI process> Process killed

DATALINK = linkname

Example

The examples of log report SLNK108 follow.

```
***SLNK108 DEC 05 18:14:33 4827 SMDI_DEAD_PROCESS_REPORT
Port is not up.SMDIINC process killed.
DATALINK = SMDIO
```

```
**SLNK108 DEC 05 18:15:34 4828 SMDI_DEAD_PROCESS_REPORT
Incorrect message in mailbox.SMDIOG process killed.
DATALINK = SMDIO
```

SLNK108 (continued)**Field descriptions**

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

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SMDI_DEAD_PROCESS_REPORT	Constant	The field that indicates a SMDI process death. (SMDIINC, SMDIOG, SMDINMPC, SLLNKOGT, or SLLNKICT)
rpttxt	File status not ok. (for 1x67 devices)	The value indicates the incoming and outgoing files for the 1x67 card deny write option for outgoing messages (SMDIOG) and read option for incoming messages (SMDINC). Action: Check for hardware problems for the link.
	Failed to claim resource. (for 1x67, 1x89, or Fx30, SLLNKOGT)	The value indicates the DMS-100 switch did not demand resources for the equivalent SMDI process. Action: Check the office engineer parameters and increase the appropriate number of office parameters.
	Failed to allocate pool. (1x67)	The value indicates the DMS-100 switch did not allocate pool resources for the equivalent SMDI process. Action: Check the office engineer parameters and increase the appropriate number of office parameters.
	Failed to get resource. (1x67, SLLNKOGT, or SLLNKICT)	The value indicates the DMS-100 switch did not get the resources for the equivalent SMDI process. Action: Check the office engineer parameters and increase the appropriate number of office parameters.

SLNK108 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
rpttxt	Nil SMDI descriptor. (1x67)	The value indicates the SMDI descriptor is nil. Action: Check the entries for the SMDI device in the SLLNKDEV table.
	Failed to setup files. (1x67)	The value indicates that SMDI did not set up files for the incoming and outgoing processes. Action: Does not require specific action.
	Incorrect message in mailbox. (1x67)	The value indicates the incorrect messages between the SMDIINC and the SMDIOG process. Action: Does not require specific action.
	Mailbox not ok. (1x67, 1x89, or Fx30)	The value indicates the messages in the mailbox are not in the correct format. Action: Does not require specific action.
	SLLNK device not datafilled for SMDI. (1x67)	The value indicates an entry for the SMDI device is not in the SLLNKDEV table for SMDI. Action: Check the SLLNKDEV table for the SMDIDATA transfer option for the SLLNK device.
	SMDI pool has not been allocated. (1x67)	The value indicates the DMS-100 switch did not allocate pool resources for the equivalent SMDI process. Action: Check the office engineer parameters and increase the appropriate number of office parameters.

SLNK108 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	Failed to allocate mailbox. (1x67)	The value indicates the DMS-100 switch did not allocate a mailbox for the equivalent SMDI process. Action: Check the office engineer parameters and increase the appropriate number of office parameters.
	SMDI OG process not ok. (1x67)	The value indicates the SMDI OG process is not acceptable. Action: Does not require specific action.
	SMDI link not available for data transfer. (1x89 or Fx30)	The value indicates the SLLNK device is not available for data transfer. Action: Check for link status.
	SLMPC wakeup message not received. (1x89 or Fx30)	The value indicates the SLMPC automatic wakeup message did not receive for the SMDI link. Action: Check the link status.
	IOC port not in service. (1x67)	The value indicates the IOC port is not in service for the equivalent link. Action: Restore the IOC port to service.
	Driver is not up. (1x67)	The value indicates the driver is not in service for the link. Action: Restore the driver to service.
	Port is not up. (1x67)	The value indicates the port is not in service for the link. Action: Restore the port to service.
	Link was deleted. (1x67)	The value indicates the deletion of the SLLNK device from the SLLNKDEV table. Action: Add the SLLNK device in the table SLLNKDEV.
	SLLNK device uninitialized. (1x89 or Fx30)	The value indicates the SLLNK device did not initialize. Action: Initialize the SLLNK device.

SLNK108 (end)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	SMDI device is not part of the SLLNK pool. (1x89 or Fx30)	The value indicates an entry for the SLLNK device is not in the SLLNKDEV table for the SMDI data transfer. Action: Add the SLLNK device to the SLLNKDEV table for the SMDI data transfer.
	Failed to release the resource. (1x89 or Fx30)	The value indicates the resource did not release for the 1x89 or the Fx30. Action: Does not require specific action.
	Failed to send data out on the link. (SLLNKOGT)	The value indicates the data did not transfer over the link. Action: Check the link status.
	Failed to allocate resource. (1x67, 1x89, Fx30, and SLLNKOGT [SL-100])	The value indicates the SL-100 switch did not allocate pool resources for the equivalent SMDI process. Action: Check the office engineer parameters and increase the appropriate number of office parameters.
DATALINK	Symbol text	The value indicates the name of the SMDI datalink for incoming and outgoing messages.

Action

The description of the action is in the log report field descriptions section.

Related OM registers

There are no related om registers.

Additional information

The SMDIERROR alarm for software problems and the SLNKERR alarm for hardware problems generate with the SLNK108 log.

SMDI100

Explanation

The system generates log report SMDI100. This report appears when the switch encounters an error in the simplified message desk interface (SMDI) message waiting indication (MWI). The error report text indicates the reason for the error. If any information required for a field is invalid or missing, the field is empty.

Format

The log report format for SMDI100 is as follows:

```
SMDI100 mmmdd hh:ss ssdd INFO SMDI_ERR_REPORT
REQUESTEE STATION MISSING MWT OPTION
DATA LINK = linkname
REQUESTEE INFO = len DN dn
SUBSCRIBER DN = nnnnnnnnnnnn
```

Example

Examples of log report SMDI100 follow:

```
SMDI100 NOV08 15:26:53 3122 INFO SMDI_ERR_REPORT
REQUESTEE STATION MISSING MWT OPTION
DATA LINK = SMDILK0
REQUESTEE INFO = $ LEN HOST 2 0 0 13   DN 9097227640
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SMDI_ERR_REPORT	Constant	Indicates an error in the SMDI message waiting indicator (MWI).

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DATALINK	Symbol text	Identifies the datalink name assigned in the UCDGRP table for incoming and outgoing messages.
REQUESTEE INFO	Symbol text	Identifies the requestee LEN and DN. This field does not identify the LEN and DN, if the message desk sends an invalid DN. This field supports variable length DN format up to 10 digits.

Action

There is no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SMDI101

Explanation

The Simplified Message Desk Interface (SMDI) subsystem generates log report SMDI101.

This report appears when the following conditions occur:

- the system places the first call to a VMS voice link
- the SMDI application cannot send the SMDI message that corresponds

Format

The log report format for SMDI101 is as follows:

```
SMDI101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SMDI_ERR_REPORT
        DATALINK IS DOWN. FAILED TO SEND SMDI MESSAGE.
        DATALINK = link_name
```

Example

An example of log report SMDI101 follows:

```
SMDI101 JAN25 01:45:56 1181 INFO SMDI_ERR_REPORT
        DATALINK IS DOWN. FAILED TO SEND SMDI MESSAGE
        DATALINK = VMSLINK1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SMID_ERR_REPORT DATALINK IS DOWN. FAILED TO SEND SMDI MESSAGE.	Constant	Indicates the SMDI application cannot send the SMDI message that corresponds to a VMS voice link call
Datalink	0000-FFFF	Indicates the name of the failed link as entered in table SLNKDEV

Action

If the link is on an NT1X67 card, verify that the DEVSTAT command is complete. Also verify that the SMDICOM command follows the DEVSTAT

SMDI101 (end)

command. Attempt the command sequence again. If the failure continues, contact the next level of support.

If the link is on an NT1X89 card, BSY and RTS the link. If the failure continues, contact the next level of maintenance support.

SMDI102

Explanation

The Simplified Message Desk Interface (SMDI) subsystem generates SMDI102 for each data link. After SMDI101 condition clears, the first time an SMDI message queues, the system generates SMDI102.

Format

The log report format for SMDI102 is as follows:

```
SMDI102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SMDI_LINK_REPORT  
  DATALINK IS UP.  DATALINK = link_name.
```

Example

An example of log report SMDI102 follows:

```
SMDI102 JAN25 01:45:56 1181 INFO SMDI_LINK_REPORT  
  DATALINK IS UP.  DATALINK = VMSLINK1.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SMDI_LINK_REPORT	Constant	Indicates system a SMDI message queues after an SMDI101 condition clears.
DATALINK IS UP.	Constant	Indicates the data link is operating.
DATALINK	0000-FFFF	Indicates the name of the returned to service link as entered in Table SLNKDEV.

Action

Monitor the link to to make sure that the link has stability.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SMDI103

Explanation

The system generates this log when the SMDINMPC (simplified message desk interface incoming process) terminates.

Format

The format for log report SMDI103 follows.

```
**SMDI103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SMDI INCOMING PROCESS  
SMDINMPC process died. Requires manual intervention.
```

Example

An example of log report SMDI103 follows.

```
**SMDI103 MAR26 20:59:44 7500 INFO SMDI INCOMING PROCESS  
SMDINMPC process died. Requires manual intervention.
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SMDI INCOMING PROCESS	Constant	This field indicates the SMDINMPC process has died.
SMDINMPC	Constant	This field indicates that the system requires manual intervention.

Action

This log requires manual intervention. First, go to the MTC;IOD level of the map. Post the appropriate IOC number and card (the IOC and card numbers are located in the MPC table and the LISTDEV CONS command). Next, perform the OFFLINE ALL, BSY ALL, and RTS ALL commands. Perform the REVIVE ALL command to restore the process SMDINMPC. An alarm (SMDIERR) also generates with this log. The alarm resets automatically when the SMDINMPC or SLMPCOGT process starts.

Related OM registers

There are no related OM registers.

SMDI103 (end)

Additional information

The SMDI Re-Engineering feature (59010576) converts the SMDI103 log into a major log. Two asterisks appear in the log report. The SMDIERROR alarm generates with this log.

SMDI104**Explanation**

This information-only log indicates that the switch failed to locate a primary desk for a host requestee line. The switch uses a rotational message desk. Log SMDI104 creates no operating impact.

Format

The format for log report SMDI104 follows.

```
SMDI104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SMDI_ERR_REPORT
Rotational desk used. No primary desk for DN.
DATALINK = linkname
REQUESTEE INFO = LEN len DN dn
SUBSCRIBER DN = nnnnnnnnnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report SMDI104 follows.

```
SMDI104 NOV08 15:26:53 3122 INFO SMDI_DESK_ERR_REPORT
Rotational Desk used. NO primary desk for DN.
DATALINK = VMAIL1
REQUESTEE INFO = $ LEN HOST 2 0 0 13 DN 7224444
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SMDI_ERR_REPORT	Constant	This field indicates an error in the simplified message desk interface (SMDI) message waiting indicator (MWI).
DATALINK	Symbol text	This field identifies the SMDI datalink for incoming and outgoing messages.
REQUESTEE INFO	Symbol text	This field identifies the line equipment number (LEN) and directory number (DN) for local requestees. The DN field supports variable length DN format up to 10 digits.

SMDI104 (end)

Action

There is no immediate action.

Related OM registers

There are no related OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SMDI105

Explanation

The system generates SMDI105 when the switch fails to locate a common message desk for network message waiting indicator (MWI) request (setting or removal). The first message desk entered helps set MWI.

Format

The log report format for SMDI105 is as follows:

```
SMDI105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SMDI_NETWORK_ERR_
REPORT
rpttxt
    UCD GROUP INFO      = ucdgrpno    DATALINK = linkname
```

Example

An example of log report SMDI105 follows:

```
SMDI105 SEP05 18:14:33 3122 INFO SMDI_NETWORK_ERR_ REPORT
Failed to determine a Common Desk for Network MWI
Request.
UCD GROUP INFO      = VM1GRP          DATALINK = VMAIL1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SMDI_NETWORK_ERR_REPORT	Constant	Indicates an error in the SMDI MWI.
rpttxt	Failed to determine a Common Desk for Network MWI Request.	Indicates the switch fails to locate a common message desk for an MWI request with the incoming message.
ucdgrpno	0 to 63	Indicates the rotational desk number.
linkname	Link from table SLLNKDEV	Indicates the SMDI datalink for incoming and outgoing messages.

Action

Telephone operating customer personnel must define a common message desk.
Telephone operating customer personnel configure the link to define a

SMDI105 (end)

common message desk. Telephone operate desk 63 or entry option
COMMON in table SLLNKDEV [Link Device Table].

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SMDI106**Explanation**

The system generates SMDI106 when the switch fails to locate the message desk number associated with option COMMON of table SLLNKDEV (Link Device Table).

Format

The log report format for SMDI106 is as follows:

```
SMDI106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SMDI_COMMON_ERR_
REPORT
rpttxt
    UCD GROUP INFO      = ucdgrpno    DATALINK = linkname
```

Example

An example of log report SMDI106 follows:

```
SMDI106 SEP05 18:14:33 3122 INFO SMDI_COMMON_ERR_REPORT
    DESKNUM message desk of COMMON option does not exist.
    UCD GROUP INFO      = VM1GRP     DATALINK = VMAIL1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SMDI_COMMON_ERR_REPORT	Constant	Indicates an error in the SMDI MWI.
rpttxt	DESKNUM message desk of COMMON option is not present.	Indicates that the switch fails to locate the message desk number associated with option COMMON in table SLLNKDEV.
ucdgrpno	0 to 63	Indicates the rotational desk number.
linkname	Link from table SLLNKDEV	Indicates the SMDI datalink for incoming and outgoing messages.

Action

Telephone operating company personnel must define the message desk number to associate with option COMMON in table SLLNKDEV. Telephone operating company personnel must delete the option if the system does not

SMDI106 (end)

need this option. Table UCDGROUP (Uniform Call Distribution) defines the message desk number for UCD member. Table HUNTGRP (Hunt Group) defines the message desk number for HUNT members.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SMDI107

Explanation

The SMDI107 log generates when the files of a 1x67 card do not allow the write option for outgoing messages and the read option for incoming messages.

Format

The format for log report SMDI107 follows.

```
SMDI107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SMDI_FILE_STATUS  
FILE STATUS NOT O.K.  
DATALINK_INDEX = linkname
```

Example

An example of log report SMDI107 follows.

```
SMDI107 DEC05 18:14:33 4827 INFO SMDI_FILE_STATUS  
FILE STATUS NOT O.K.  
DATALINK_INDEX = VMAIL1
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO SMDI_FILE STATUS FILE STATUS NOT O.K.	Constant	The value indicates the files for the 1x67 card do not allow the write operation for outgoing messages or the read operation for incoming messages.
DATALINK	Symbol text	The value is the name of the SMDI datalink for incoming and outgoing messages.

Action

The SMDI107 log does not require immediate action.

Related OM registers

The SMDI107 log has no related OM registers.

Additional information

The SMDI107 log does not require additional information.

SMDI108

Explanation

The SMDI108 log generates when the IOC (input output controller) port is not in service.

Format

The SMDI108 log is a critical log and three asterisks appear at the beginning of the log report to indicate the critical status. The format for log report SMDI108 follows.

```
***SMDI108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SMDI_HW_AUDIT
IOC PORT NOT IN SERVICE FOR LINK.
DATALINK_INDEX = linkname
```

Example

An example of the SMDI108 log report follows.

```
***SMDI108 DEC05 18:14:33 4827 INFO SMDI_HW_AUDIT
IOC PORT NOT IN SERVICE FOR LINK.
DATALINK_INDEX = VMAIL1
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO SMDI_HW_AUDIT IOC PORT NOT IN SERVICE FOR LINK.	Constant	The value indicates the IOC port is not in service.
DATALINK	Symbol text	The value is the name of the SMDI datalink for incoming and outgoing messages.

Action

An alarm generates for the SMDI108 log and requires manual intervention.

Related OM registers

The SMDI108 log has no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The SLLNKERR alarm for hardware problems generates with the SMDI108 log.

SME100

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates SME100. The subsystem generates SME100 when an attempt to allocate data store required for num_sme_control_blocks parameter in table OFCENG fails.

Format

The log report format for SME100 is as follows:

```
SME100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss dddd FLT ALLOC CONTROL BLKS  
Failed to allocate nn blocks as datafilled.  
Reason = reasontxt
```

Example

An example of log report SME100 follows:

```
SME100 JAN01 21:24:49 1220 FLT ALLOC CONTROL BLKS  
Failed to allocate 3 blocks as datafilled.  
Reason = STOREUNAVAIL.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT ALLOC CONTROL BLKS	Constant	Indicates an attempt to allocate control blocks for num_sme_control_blocks parameter in table OFCENG occurred.
Failed to allocate nn blocks as data filled.	Integers	Indicates failure of an attempt to allocate requested number of control blocks.
Reason	Text	Indicates the reason for the failure.

Action

Check for SME logs that accompany this log report. Contact the next level of maintenance to increase data store memory.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SME101

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates SME101. The subsystem generates SME101 when an attempt to allocate data store required for num_sme_data_blocks parameter contained in table OFCENG fails.

Format

The log report format for SME101 is as follows:

```
SME101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss dddd FLT ALLOC DATA BLKS
Failed to allocate nn blocks as datafilled.
Reason = reasontxt
```

Example

An example of log report SME101 follows:

```
SME101 JAN01 21:24:49 1532 FLT ALLOC DATA BLKS
Failed to allocate 10 blocks as datafilled.
Reason = STOREUNAVAIL.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT ALLOC DATA BLKS	Constant	Indicates an attempt to allocate data blocks for num_sme_data_blocks parameter in table OFCENG.
Failed to allocate nn blocks as datafilled	Integers	Indicates failure of attempt to allocate requested number of blocks.
Reason	Text	Indicates reason for the failure.

Action

Check for SME logs that accompany this log report. Contact the next level of maintenance to increase data store memory.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SME102

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates SME102 when the following attempts fail:

- an attempt to allocate data store that num_sme_control_blocks parameter contained in table OFCENG requires
- an attempt to allocate the previous number of SME control blocks

Before restart, the number of SME control blocks is more than 0, and less than the current value in table OFCENG.

Format

The log report format for SME102 is as follows:

```
SME102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss dddd FLT ALLOC CONTROL BLKS  
Failed to allocate nn blocks as prior to the restart.  
Reason = reasontxt
```

Example

An example of log report SME102 follows:

```
SME102 JAN01 21:24:49 1532 FLT ALLOC CONTROL BLKS  
Failed to allocate 10 blocks as prior to the restart.  
Reason = STOREUNAVAIL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT ALLOC CONTROL BLKS	Constant	Indicates that an attempt to allocate control blocks for num_sme_control_blocks parameter in table OFCENG occurred.
Failed to allocate nn blocks as prior to the restart.	Integers	Indicates failure of an attempt to allocate the same number of control blocks allocated before the restart.
Reason	Text	Indicates reason for failure.

Action

Check for SME logs that accompany this log report. Contact the next level of maintenance to increase data store memory.

SME103

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates SME103. The subsystem generates SME103 when an attempt to allocate data store required for the num_sme_data_blocks parameter contained in table OFCENG fails. An attempt to allocate the previous number of SME data blocks also fails. Before restart, the number of SME data blocks is more than 0 and less than the current value in table OFCENG.

Format

The log report format for SME103 is as follows:

```
SME103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss dddd FLT ALLOC DATA BLKS
Failed to allocate nn blocks as prior to the restart.
Reason = reasontxt
```

Example

An example of log report SME103 follows:

```
SME103 JAN01 21:24:49 1532 FLT ALLOC DATA BLKS
Failed to allocate 30 blocks as prior to the restart.
Reason = STOREUNAVAIL.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT ALLOC DATA BLKS	Constant	Indicates that an attempt to allocate data blocks for num_sme_data_blocks parameter in table OFCENG occurred.
Failed to allocate nn blocks as prior to restart.	Integers	Indicates the failure of an attempt to allocate the same number of blocks allocated before a restart.
Reason	Text	Indicates reason for failure.

Action

Check for SME logs that accompany this report. Contact the next level of maintenance to increase data store memory.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SME104

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates log report SME104. The subsystem generates this report when an attempt to allocate data store that num_sme_control_blocks parameter contained in Table OFCENG requires failed. An attempt to allocate the previous number of SME control blocks passes.

Before restart, the number of SME control blocks was more than 0, and less than the current value in Table OFCENG.

Format

The log report format for SME104 is as follows:

```
SME104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CONTROL BLKS  
Successfully allocated nn blocks as prior to the restart.
```

Example

An example of log report SME104 follows:

```
SME104 JAN01 21:24:49 1532 INFO ALLOC CONTROL BLKS  
Successfully allocated 30 blocks as prior to the  
restart.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONTROL BLOCKS	Constant	Indicates that an attempt to allocate control blocks for num_sme_control_blocks parameter in Table OFCENG occurred.
Correctly allocated nn blocks as prior to restart.	Integers	Indicates a completed attempt to allocate the same number of control blocks that were allocated before the restart.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SME105

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates log report SME105. The system generates this report when an attempt to allocate data store that num_sme_data_blocks parameter contained in Table OFCENG requires failed. An attempt to allocate the previous number of SME data blocks succeeded. Before restart, the number of SME data blocks is less than 0, and more than the current value in Table OFCENG.

Format

The log report format for SME105 is as follows:

```
SME105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATA BLKS  
Successfully allocated nn blocks as prior to the restart.
```

Example

An example of log report SME105 follows:

```
SME105 JAN01 21:24:49 1532 INFO ALLOC DATA BLKS  
Successfully allocated 30 blocks as prior to the  
restart.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATA BLKS	Constant	Indicates that an attempt to allocate data blocks for "num_sme_data_blocks" parameter in Table OFCENG occurred.
Correctly allocated nn blocks as prior to the restart	Integers	Indicates a complete attempt to allocate the same number of data blocks allocated before restart.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SME106

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates log report SME106. The subsystem generates this report when an attempt to access a new SME control block is not successful.

Format

The log report format for SME106 is as follows:

```
SME106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss dddd FLT CONTROL BLKS
      No block available for call processing on   callid.
      Signaling information lost.
```

Example

An example of log report SME106 follows:

```
SME106 JAN01 21:27:36 8771 FLT CONTROL BLKS
      No block available for call processing on           72.
      Signaling information lost.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT CONTROL BLKS	Constant	Indicates that an attempt to get an SME control block that was not used occurred.
Blocks not available for call processing on	Constant	Indicates that blocks were not available for call processing.
Callid.	Integers	Identifies the call.
Signaling information lost.	Constant	Indicates the loss of signaling information

Action

Increase the “num_of_sme_control_blocks” parameter in table OFCENG.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SME107

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates log report SME107. The subsystem generates this report when an attempt to access a new SME data block fails.

Format

The log report format for SME107 is as follows:

```
SME107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss dddd FLT DATA BLKS  
      No block available for call processing on    callid.  
      Signaling information lost.
```

Example

An example of log report SME107 follows:

```
SME107 JAN01 21:30:03 3014 FLT DATA BLKS  
      No block available for call processing on          32833.  
      Signaling information lost.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT DATA BLKS	Constant	Indicates that an attempt to get a new SME data block occurred.
Blocks not available for call processing on	Constant	Indicates that blocks were not available for call processing.
Callid.	Integers	Identifies the call.
Signaling information lost.	Constant	Indicates the loss of signaling information

Action

Increase the “num_of_sme_data_blocks” parameter in table OFCENG.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SME108

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates log report SME108. The subsystem generates this report when the following actions occur:

- a call attached to a SME control block is being cleaned up
- the SME control block is being dumped

Format

The log report format for SME108 is as follows:

```
SME108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss dddd INFO CONTROL BLOCK DUMP
Block at address hhhhhh reasontxt
Contents of block:
```

Example

An example of log report SME108 follows:

```
SME108 JAN01 21:52:22 5979 INFO CONTROL BLOCK DUMP
Block at address A85F47 freed due to call cleanup.
Contents of block:
CONTROL_LINK= FFFFFFFF DATA_LINK= A85FBF
PORT_CHAIN= FFFFFFFF CALLID= 163904
NODE: Tid (1) NN:56 TN:183 Agent:HOST 01 0 00 00
DN 9097225001 SME_INDEX=BRAFunc (1)
IN_USE=Y AUDIT=N NUM_SMEDBS=1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONTROL BLOCK DUMP	Constant	Indicates that SME control block dump occurs.
Blocks at address	0000-FFFF	Indicates control block address.
reasontxt	Text	Indicates reason for block dump.
Contents of block	Symbolic text	Indicates contents of the control block.

SME108 (end)

Action

Record the error and generate a customer service report (CSR).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SME109

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates log report SME109. The system generates this report when a call attached to a SME data block is cleaned up and the SME data block is dumped.

Format

The log report format for SME109 is as follows:

```
SME109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss dddd INFO DATA BLOCK DUMP
      Block at address hhhhhh reasontxt
      Contents of block:
```

Example

An example of log report SME109 follows:

```
SME109 JAN01 21:52:22 6080 INFO DATA BLOCK DUMP
      Block at address A85FBF freed due to call cleanup.
      Contents of block:
        NEXTSMEDB= FFFFFFFF IN_USE=Y AUDIT=N
        FEATURE=Basic_call (1) EVENT=Term_ind (4)
        Data area: Refinement No 3
        Orig_Pty: Æ Agent: HOST 01 0 00 01 DN 9097225002
                  Custgrp: COMKODAK STATE: Talking
                  Side: Orig Name: Public DN: Public
                  Cannot_Rls: N Cannot_Hold: N Ĩ
                  Msg_Dest_Pty_Num: Term_Pty
        Term_Pty: Æ Agent: HOST 01 0 00 00 DN 9097225001
                  Custgrp: COMKODAK STATE: On_Hook
                  Side: Term Name: Public DN: Public
                  Cannot_Rls: N Cannot_Hold: N Ĩ
        Prev_Conn_Pty: Æ Agent: <NIL> Custgrp: POTSDATA
                      STATE: Talking Side: Neither
                      Name: Public DN: Public
                      Cannot_Rls: N Cannot_Hold: N Ĩ
        BRA Functional Terminate Indication Refinement:
          Valid_Sourceparms=Y Intragroup=Y
          Bearer_Capability=1
```

SME109 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATA BLOCK DUMP	Constant	Indicates a dump of the contents of a data block occurred.
Block at address	0000-FFFF	Identifies location of data block.
reasontxt	Text	Indicates reason for the data block dump.
Contents of block	Symbolic text	Provides a complete list of contents of the dump.

Action

Record the error condition and generate a customer service report (CSR).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SME110

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates log report SME110. The system generates this report when the SME audit process frees at least one SME control block.

Format

The log report format for SME110 is as follows:

```
SME110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SME AUDIT
      Number of control blks freed by Phase n of audit: blks
```

Example

An example of log report SME110 follows:

```
SME110 JAN01 21:07:59 6656 INFO SME AUDIT
      Number of control blks freed by Phase 2 of audit: 1.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SME AUDIT	Constant	Indicates that the SME audit process ran.
Phase	n	Identifies the phase of the audit.
blks	n	Indicates the number of blocks that the audit freed.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SME111

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates log report SME111. The subsystem generates this report when the SME audit process frees at least one SME data block.

Format

The log report format for SME111 is as follows:

```
SME111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SME AUDIT
      Number of data blks freed by Phase n of audit: blks
```

Example

An example of log report SME111 follows:

```
SME111 JAN01 21:08:00 6666 INFO SME AUDIT
      Number of data blks freed by Phase 3 of audit:  2.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SME AUDIT	Constant	Indicates that a SME audit process ran.
Phase	n	Identifies the phase of the audit.
blks	n	Indicates the number of blocks that the audit freed.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SOC300

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC300 during the software selection control (SOC) periodic audit.

This log indicates when the system finds a feature in a troubled state . A troubled state is any state except IDLE or ON.

This log indicates one or more of the following:

- internal data is not the same
- partial SOC feature functionality

Log SOC300 associates with a major alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC300 is as follows:

SOC300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL AUDIT

Feature: <SOC feature identifier>

State: <state name or numeric value>

Reason: <reason description>

Example

An example of log report SOC300 follows:

```
soc300 JUN12 14:49:22 7815 TBL Audit
```

```
Feature: AN0408____
```

```
State: State ERROR
```

```
Reason: Feature was found to be in an invalid state
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL Audit	Constant	Indicates that trouble with the SOC periodic audit is present.
Feature	8 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the SOC feature identifier.

SOC300 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
State	14 alpha-numeric character string	This field contains the state of the reported feature. The state value can be one of the following: • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer followed by the character string UNKNOWN
Reason	58 alpha-numeric character string	This field indicates the reason for the generation of the log. The values for this field can be one of the following: • Feature was in an intermediate state. • Feature was in an invalid state.

Action

Contact Northern Telecom ETAS to assist in the resolution of the problem that the SOC300 log indicates.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC301

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC301 during the software selection control (SOC) periodic audit.

This log indicates when an option is in a defective state. A defective state is any state except IDLE or ON.

This log indicates one or more of the following:

- internal data is not the same
- partial SOC option functionality

Log SOC301 associates with a major alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC301 is as follows:

```
SOC301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Audit
Option:  <SOC option identifier>
State:   <state name or numeric value>
Reason:  <reason description>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC301 follows:

```
soc301 JUN12 14:49:27 8219 TBL Audit
Option:  OSDA0006
State:   State ERROR
Reason:  Option was found to be in an invalid state
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL Audit	Constant	Indicates that trouble with the periodic audit is present.
Option	8 alphanumeric character string	Contains the SOC option identifier.

SOC301 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
State	14 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the state of the reported option. The state value can be one of the following: • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer and the character string UNKNOWN
Reason	58 alpha-numeric character string	Indicates the reason for the generation of the log. The values for this field can be one of the following: • Option found to be in an intermediate state. • Option found to be in an invalid state.

Action

Contact Northern Telecom ETAS to assist in the resolution of the problem that the SOC301 log indicates.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC302

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC302. The system generates this report when a problem with a feature is detected during an audit. The system generates this log for problems relating to internal data differences and defective features.

Format

The log report format for SOC302 is as follows:

```
SOC302 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit Failure
Feature: <SOC feature identifier>
Reason: <reason description>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC302 follows:

```
SOC302 MAY26 09:13:16 4606 TBL Audit Failure
Feature: SOCFTR04
Reason: parent option is invalid
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Feature	alpha-numeric	Specifies the feature identifier of the feature with the problem.
Reason	failed to audit (use not counted)	Indicates the audit procedure of the feature did not complete for a reason not known.
	parent option is invalid	Indicates that the system is not able to locate the parent option of the feature in the database.
	trouble flag is set	Indicates that the feature reported that the feature is defective. The system did not record the feature as defective before.

Action

Contact Northern Telecom (Nortel) ETAS for support.

SOC302 (end)

Keep any SWERs or SOC logs related to this problem. Preserve all data to assist in problem identification and resolution.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC303

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC303 during the software selection control (SOC) periodic audit.

This log indicates an audit failed on an option.

This log indicates one or more of the following:

- internal data is not the same
- partial SOC option functionality

Log SOC303 associates with a minor alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC303 is as follows:

SOC303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Audit Failure

Option: <SOC option identifier>

Reason: failed to audit (data access error); results uncertain

Example

An example of log report SOC303 follows:

soc303 JUN12 14:49:38 8926 TBL Audit failure

Option: OSDA0006

Reason: failed to audit (data access error); results uncertain

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL Audit failure	Constant	Indicates that the SOC periodic audit failed.

SOC303 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	8 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the SOC option identifier.
REASON	Constant	FEATURE FAILED TO AUDIT (DATA ACCESS ERROR). RESULTS UNCERTAIN indicates that the option database information could not be read. The audit could not be performed.

Action

Contact Northern Telecom ETAS to assist in the resolution of the problem that the SOC303 log indicates.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC304

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC304 during the software selection control (SOC) periodic audit.

This log indicates when an option and / or a part feature have different states.

This log indicates one or more of the following:

- internal data is not the same
- partial SOC option functionality

Log SOC304 associates with a minor alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC304 is as follows:

SOC304 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Audit			
	Identifier	State	Time
	-----	-----	-----
Option:	<option id>	<state value>	YY/MM/DD
Feature:	<feature id>	<state value>	YY/MM/DD
Reason:	Option and its feature state mismatch		

Example

An example of log report SOC304 follows:

SOC304 JUN12 14:49:38 9027 TBL Audit			
	Identifier	State	Time
	-----	-----	-----
Option:	OSDA0004	ON	94/06/12
Feature:	AN0408__	IDLE	94/06/12
Reason:	Option and its feature state mismatch		

SOC304 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL Audit	Constant	Indicates trouble with the SOC periodic audit occurred.
Option Identifier	8 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the SOC option identifier.
Option State	14 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the state of the reported option. The state value can be one of the following: • ON • IDLE • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer followed by the character string UNKNOWN
Feature Identifier	8 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the SOC feature identifier.
Feature State	14 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the state of the reported option. The state value can be one of the following: • ON • IDLE • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer followed by the character string UNKNOWN
Time	YY/MM/DD	Identifies the year, month and day of the reported difference.
REASON	Constant	OPTION AND ITS FEATURE STATE MISMATCH indicates that the state of the option and the state of the feature do not correspond.

Action

Contact Northern Telecom ETAS to assist in the resolution of the problem that the SOC304 log indicates.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC305

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC305 during the software selection control (SOC) periodic audit.

This log identifies a mismatch between an SOC database and a feature state.

This log indicates one or more of the following:

- internal data is not the same
- partial SOC option functionality

Log SOC305 associates with a minor alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC305 is as follows:

```
SOC305 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Audit
  Feature:  <SOC feature identifier>
              State                Troubled
              _____            _____
  Feature:  <state value>          <trouble indicator>
    SOC:    <state value>          <trouble indicator>
  Reason:   SOC and feature data mismatch
```

Example

An example of log report SOC305 follows:

```
SOC305 JUN12 14:49:38 9128 TBL Audit
  Feature:  AN0408____
              State                Troubled
              -----            -----
  Feature:  IDLE TO ON            YES
    SOC:    ON                    NO
  Reason:   SOC and feature data mismatch
```

SOC305 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL Audit	Constant	Indicates trouble with the SOC periodic audit is present.
Feature	8 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the SOC feature identifier
Feature state	14 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the state of the reported feature. The state value can be one of the following: • ON • IDLE • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer and the character string UNKNOWN.
Feature trouble	14 alpha-numeric character string	Indicates if the feature is troubled (YES) or not (NO).
SOC state	14 alpha-numeric character string	Contains state of the feature according to the SOC database. The state value can be one of the following: • ON • IDLE • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer followed by the character string UNKNOWN

SOC305 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SOC trouble	14 alpha-numeric character string	Indicates if the feature is troubled (YES) or not in agreement with the SOC database.
REASON	Constant	SOC AND FEATURE DATA MISMATCH indicates that the information in the SOC database and the feature information do not correspond.

Action

There is no action required for this log. Log report SOC can place the feature into the state that the feature indicates in the log. Log report SOC also can update the parent option(s) of the feature accordingly.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC306

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC306 during the software selection control (SOC) periodic audit.

This log indicates that the system can not access the SOC feature database or the SOC option database during an audit. The system cannot complete the audit.

This log indicates one or more of the following:

- internal data is not the same
- partial SOC option functionality

Log SOC306 associates with a major alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC306 is as follows:

```
SOC306 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Audit failure
Reason: <reason description>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC306 follows:

```
SOC306 JUN12 14:49:38 9229 TBL Audit failure
Reason:  audit could not be done; could not get feature
list
```

SOC306 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL Audit failure	Constant	Indicates that the SOC periodic audit failed.
Reason	58 alpha-numeric character string	Indicates that the system was not able to access the SOC feature database or the SOC option database. The system did not audit the SOC features (or the SOC options). The value of this field can be one of the following: • audit not done; cannot get feature list • audit not done; cannot get option list

Action

Contact Northern Telecom ETAS to assist in the resolution of the problem that the SOC306 log indicates.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC307

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC307 during the software optionality control (SOC) periodic audit.

This log indicates that the system cannot access the SOC option database during an audit. The system cannot complete the audit.

This log indicates one or more of the following:

- internal data is not the same
- partial SOC option functionality

Log SOC307 associates with a major alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC307 is as follows:

SOC307 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Audit failure

Feature: <SOC feature identifier>

Option: <SOC option identifier>

Reason: <reason description>

Example

An example of log report SOC307 follows:

SOC307 JUN12 14:49:43 9431 TBL Audit

Feature: AN0408____

Option: ENSV0007

Reason: feature not in parent option's feature list

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL Audit	Constant	Indicates that trouble with the SOC periodic audit is present.
Feature	8 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the SOC feature identifier.

SOC307 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	8 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the SOC option identifier.
REASON	Constant	FEATURE NOT FOUND IN THE FEATURE LIST OF THE PARENT OPTION. REASON indicates that the option that the feature recorded as its parent does not have the feature recorded as its child.

Action

Contact Northern Telecom ETAS to assist in the resolution of the problem that the SOC307 log indicates.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC308

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC308 when the following occurs:

- a feature indicates that the feature is in a troubled state to the software selection control (SOC) database
- the SOC database did not record this feature as troubled before

Log SOC308 associates with a major alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC308 is as follows:

SOC308 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL Feature troubled

Feature: <SOC feature identifier>

State: <state name or numeric value>

Reason: <reason description>

Example

An example of log report SOC308 follows:

SOC308 JUN12 14:49:43 9532 TBL Feature trouble

Feature: AN0408____

State: IDLE

Reason: Feature is marked as troubled

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL Feature troubled	Constant	Indicates that the reported feature is in a troubled state.
Feature	8 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the SOC feature identifier.

SOC308 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
State	14 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the state of the reported feature. The state value can be one of the following: • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer and by the character string UNKNOWN
REASON	Constant	FEATURE IS MARKED AS TROUBLED indicates that the reported feature is marked as troubled. The SOC database did not record the feature as troubled

Action

Contact Northern Telecom ETAS to assist in the resolution of the problem indicated by an SOC308 log.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC310

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC310 when a software optionality control (SOC) audit discovers a problem with a SOC option

Format

The log report format for SOC310 is as follows.

```
SOC310 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
Option: <option>
Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC310 follows:

```
SOC310 AUG31 19:43:21 6900 TBL Audit
Option: ENSV0007
Reason: option is a member of its own precludes list
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
option	Character string of 8 alphanumeric	Identifies the option to which the log refers.
reason	option is not defined	Indicates some reference to the option occurs and is not completely defined.
reason	state is ON but right to use not set	The option is on, but the right to use the option is not set
reason	feature list is invalid	Indicates damage to the list of member features of the option.
reason	option is a member of its own precludes list	Indicates the option precludes the option.

SOC310 (end)

Action

If the reason is “state is ON but right to use not set”, immediate action is not required. The option must have the state set to IDLE or obtain and apply the right to use.

If the reason is not “state is ON but right to use not set”, keep a record of the log and contact next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC311

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC311. The system generates this report when a feature change to the requested state during the one-night process (ONP) for software upgrades fails.

Log SOC311 indicates failure of a feature state change request.

Log SOC311 associates with a major alarm.

This log is an important ONP information log. Issues related to the indicated feature can arise because of the following reasons:

- The failure of the feature to return to the original state of the feature.
- The feature was not able to accept original data transferred across.

Format

The log report format for SOC311 is as follows:

```
SOC311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL Software upgrade transition
  Feature: <SOC feature identifier>
  From: <state name or numeric value>
  Request: <state name>
  Result: <state name or numeric value>
  Reason: <reason description>
  Summary: Feature did not reach requested state
```

Example

An example of log report SOC311 follows:

```
SOC311 JUN12 14:49:58 9936 FAIL Software upgrade transition
  Feature: AN0408____
  From: IDLE
  Request: ON
  Result: IDLE
  Reason: Cannot alloc memory
  Summary: Feature did not reach requested state
```

SOC311 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL Software upgrade transition	Constant	Indicates failure of the reported feature to change to a requested state during the ONP.
Feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Contains the SOC feature identifier.
From	14-alphanumeric character string	Contains the current state of the reported feature. The state value can be one of the following: • IDLE • ON • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer and character string UNKNOWN
Request	14-alphanumeric character string	Contains the state of the reported feature. The state value can be ON or IDLE.
Result	14-alphanumeric character string	Contains the current state of the reported feature. The state value can be one of the following: • IDLE • ON • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer and character string UNKNOWN

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason	58-alphanumeric character string	Indicates the reason for the failed change. The value for this field is variable and the feature provides its own explanation.
SUMMARY	Constant	FEATURE DID NOT REACH REQUESTED STATE indicates that no change occurred. The requested state is the same as the state of the feature before the ONP. When the original feature state does not continue on original feature data transfer, loss of data and associated service can occur. The loss occurs in the new software upgrade.

Action

Contact Northern Telecom ETAS to assist in resolution of the problem that the SOC311 log indicates.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC312

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC312 during the Software Optionality Control (SOC) periodic audit. Log report 312 indicates that the audit detected a feature-related error in the SOC database.

Format

The log report format for SOC312 is as follows:

SOC312 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Data mismatch

Option: <SOC option identifier>

Feature: <SOC feature identifier>

Reason: <reason text>

Example

An example of log report SOC312 follows:

SOC312 AUG31 19:43:32 8500 INFO Data mismatch

Option: OSDA006

Feature: AN0409____

Reason: Feature belongs to a different option

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Data mismatch	constant	Indicates detection of a feature-related error in the SOC database.
Option	8-alphanumeric character string	Contains the SOC option identifier.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Contains the SOC feature identifier.
Reason	58-alphanumeric character string	• Contains a description of the feature-related error. The value for this field can be one of the following: • "feature belongs to different option" - Indicates that in the current database the recorded parent of the feature does not register the feature as a member feature • "feature is not a valid feature" - Indicates that in the current database the data of the feature is not consistent or corrupts • "feature's UNITS do not match option's" - Indicates that, in the current database, the feature usage units do not match the units of the option parent of the feature.

Action

Contact your next level of support to assist in resolution of the problem.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC313

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC313 during an audit or feature request. The system generates this report when Software Optionality Control (SOC) detects a minimum of one invalid or not available SOC feature support procedure.

Log SOC313 associates with a major alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC313 is as follows:

```
SOC313 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
  Feature: <SOC feature identifier>
  The following procedures are invalid or unavailable:
  <procedure list>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC313 follows:

```
SOC313 JAN10 10:28:44 5310 TBL Audit
  Feature: SOCFTR05
  The following procedures are invalid or unavailable:
  Audit, Impact, Reset, Software Upgrade, Transition,
  Validate
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Specifies the SOC feature identifier.
procedure list	Audit Impact Reset Software Upgrade Transition Validate Usage Audit Inform Limit	Specifies the procedure identifiers that are invalid or not available.

Action

Contact the next level of support. Keep any SWERs or other SOC logs related to this problem to assist in problem identification and resolution.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC314

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC314 during a Software Optionality Control (SOC) audit. Log report SOC314 indicates that the audit detected a problem related to a specified feature.

Format

The log report format for SOC314 is as follows:

```
SOC314 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
Feature: <feature>
Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC314 follows:

```
SOC314 AUG31 19:43:32 8100 TBL Audit
Feature: AN0408__
Reason: Feature is a member of its own precludes list
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the feature to which the log refers.
reason	Feature not a member of any option	The feature does not appear in the CONTAINS list of an option.
reason	Feature bound to SOC but not in database	The feature bound procvars with SOC, and does not appear in the SOC Content File.
reason	Feature in database not bound to SOC	The feature appears in the SOC Content File, but did not bind procvars with SOC at IPL.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
reason	Feature is not defined but references to the feature exist	Other features or options refer to this one in their DEPENDS, PRECLUDES, or CONTAINS lists. But it does not appear in the SOC Content file, and did not bind procvars with SOC at IPL.
reason	Error retrieve feature data - audit is not complete	A database error occurred during an attempt to audit this feature.
reason	Feature is a member of its own precludes list	The feature names the feature as a part of precludes list of the feature.

Action

Keep a record of the log and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC315

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC315 when the system finds a cycle in the uses relationships between the named options. One of the two options depends directly on the other. The other option depends on the first option through other options or directly. This condition is an error because no indication is present as to which option to turn on first.

Format

The log report format for SOC315 is as follows:

```
SOC315 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
```

```
Option 1: <option_1>
```

```
Option 2: <option_2>
```

```
Reason:   <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC315 follows:

```
SOC315 AUG31 19:43:32 8200 TBL Audit
```

```
Option 1: ENSV0007
```

```
Option 2: ABS00008
```

```
Reason   : Options depend on each other (possibly  
           indirectly)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
option_1	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies one of the options to which the log refers.
option_2	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the second option to which the log refers.
reason	Options depend on each other (possibly indirectly)	Indicates that the options named are in a uses loop.

Action

Keep a record of the log and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The system always generates more than one log SOC315. The system generates this log for each option in the loop. An examination of all SOC315 logs from a given audit indicates exactly what options are in the loop.

SOC316

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC316 when the system finds a cycle in the uses relationships between the named features. One of the two options depends directly on the other. The other option depends on the first option through other options or directly. This condition is an error because no indication is present as to which option to turn on first.

Format

The log report format for SOC316 is as follows:

```
SOC316 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
Feature 1: <feature_1>
Feature 2: <feature_2>
Reason:   <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC316 follows:

```
SOC316 AUG31 19:43:32 8300 TBL Audit
Feature 1: AN0408__
Feature 2: AN0819__
Reason   : Features depend on each other (possibly
           indirectly)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
feature_1	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies one of the features the log refers to.
feature_2	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the second feature the log refers to.
reason	Features depend on each other (possibly indirectly)	Indicates the named features named are in a uses loop.

Action

Keep a record of the log and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The system always generates more than one log SOC316. The system generates this log for each feature in the loop. An examination of all SOC315 logs from a given audit indicates exactly what features are in the loop.

SOC317

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC317 during a Software Optionality Control (SOC) audit. The system generates this report when the audit detects the following conditions:

- Feature A in option X needs feature B in option Y
- Feature B needs some other feature C in option X

Activation of these options breaks the dependency rules.

Format

The log report format for SOC317 is as follows:

```
SOC317 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
Feature 1: <feature_1> Option 1: option_1
Feature 2: <feature_2> Option 2: option_2
Reason:   <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC317 follows:

```
SOC317 AUG31 19:43:32 8400 TBL Audit
Feature 1: AN0408__ Option 1: ENSV0007
Feature 2: AN0819__ Option 2: ABS00008
Reason   : Implied loop in option depends due to feature
           depends
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
feature_1	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies one of the features involved in an implied uses loop.
option_1	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the option that contains feature_1.
feature_2	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the second feature in an implied uses loop.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
option_2	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the option that contains feature_2.
reason	Implied loop in option depends due to feature depends	Indicates a dependency cycle exists because of the action between feature dependencies and option subscription.

Action

Keep a record of the log and contact next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC318

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC318 log. The system generates this report when an option depends on an illegal option for one of the following reasons:

- The needed option is undefined, is pending, does not apply, or is usage-only.
- The needed option precludes the named option.
- The needed option is in the IDLE state while the named option is in ON state.
- The precluded option is not defined, is pending, or is use-only.

Format

The log report format for SOC318 is as follows:

```
Load_name      *    SOC318 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
Option:        <option>
Needed option: <needed_option>
Reason: <reason text>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC318 follows:

```
BASE_ALL04AN      *    SOC318 AUG31 19:43:32 8500 TBL Audit
Option:           SOCOPT04
Needed option:    SOCOPT05
Reason: Needed option is undefined, pending or usage
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each of the field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the option that depends on an option that is not legal.
needed_option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the option that is not legal.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
reason text	Needed option is undefined, pending, N/A, or usage.	Indicates the option named uses an option that is not present.
reason text	Option and needed option cannot coexist.	Indicates that the named option requires and precludes the needed option.
	Needed option is in a less active state.	Indicates the named option is in the ON state and depends on an option in the IDLE state.
	Precluded option is undefined, pending, or usage.	Indicates the named option uses an option that is not present, or is of the wrong type.
	Option is undefined or cannot use option needed.	The named option uses an option that is not defined or that cannot use the needed option.

Action

If the reason is "Needed option is in a less active state," turn on the needed option or turn off the option that requires the needed option.

If the reason is not "Needed option is in a less active state", keep a record of the log and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC319

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC319 when a feature depends on another feature that is not legal. The necessary feature is not defined or the necessary feature precludes the named feature.

Format

The log report format for SOC319 is as follows:

```
SOC319 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
Feature:      <feature>
Needed feature: <needed_feature>
Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC319 follows:

```
SOC319 AUG31 19:43:32 8800 TBL Audit
Feature:      AN0408__
Needed feature: AN0819__
Reason: Needed feature is undefined
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the feature that depends on an feature that is not legal.
needed_feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the necessary feature that is not legal.
reason	Needed feature is undefined	Indicates that the option named uses an option which is not present.
reason	Feature needs and precludes other feature	Indicates that the feature named requires and precludes the needed feature.

Action

Keep a record of the log and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC320

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC320 for a problem of feature A that uses feature B and precludes feature C. Features B and C must be in the same option.

Format

The log report format for SOC320 is as follows:

```
SOC320 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
Feature:          <feature>          in Option:   <option>
Needed Feature:   <need_feature>      in Option: <need_option>
Precluded Feature: <preclude_feature> in Option: <preclude_option>
Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC320 follows:

```
SOC320 AUG31 19:43:32 9000 TBL Audit
Feature:          AN0408__ in Option: ENSV0007
Needed Feature:   AN0819__ in Option: ABS00008
Precluded Feature: AN0409__ in Option: ABS00008
Reason: Needed and precluded features are in same option
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the feature that needs or precludes other features.
option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the option that contains feature.
need_feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the necessary feature.
need_option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the option that contains need_feature.
preclude_feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the precluded feature.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
preclude_option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the option that contains preclude_feature (the same as need_option).
reason	Needed and precluded features are in same option	Indicates the necessary and precluded features are in the same option.

Action

Keep a record of the log and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC321

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC321 when a feature precludes another feature in the same option. The option cannot activate because these features cannot be on at the same time.

Format

The log report format for SOC321 is as follows:

```
SOC321 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
Feature:          <feature>          in Option: <option>
Precluded Feature: <precluded_feature>
Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC321 follows:

```
SOC321 AUG31 19:43:32 9100 TBL Audit
Feature:          AN0408__          in Option: ENSV0007
Precluded Feature: AN0819__
Reason: Feature and precluded feature are in same option
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the feature that precludes another feature.
option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the option that contains the separate features.
precluded_feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the precluded feature.
reason	Feature and precluded feature are in same option	Indicates that both the feature and the precluded feature are in the same option.

Action

Keep a record of the log and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC322

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC322 when a Software Optionality Control (SOC) audit detects both of two separate options turned on.

Format

The log report format for SOC322 is as follows:

```
SOC322 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
Option:          <option>
Precluded option: <precluded_option>
Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC322 follows:

```
SOC322 AUG31 19:43:32 9200 TBL Audit
Option:          ENSV0007
Precluded option: ABS00008
Reason: Option and precluded option are both ON
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies one of the two separate options.
precluded_option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the other option.
reason	Option and precluded option are both ON	Indicates the option and the precluded option are both ON.

Action

One or both of the options must be IDLE.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC323

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC323 during a Software Optionality Control (SOC) audit. The system generates this report when the audit finds a usage-only option that depends on, or precludes another option. Only state and dual options can depend on or preclude other options.

Format

The log report format for SOC323 is as follows:

```
SOC323 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
Option: <option>
Usage based option has dependencies
```

Example

An example of log report SOC323 follows:

```
SOC323 JAN10 10:28:56 7330 TBL Audit
Option: SOCOPT04
Usage based option has dependencies
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	8-alphanumeric character string	Specifies the order code for the usage option that depends or precludes the option.
Usage based option has dependencies	constant	Indicates that the usage option depends on, or precludes another option.

Action

This log indicates an error in the SOC database. Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC324

Explanation

The system generates SOC324 if, during an audit, SOC finds a usage-only feature with dependencies on, or preclusions with, another feature. Only state or dual features can have dependencies or preclusions.

Format

The log report format for SOC324 is as follows:

```
SOC324 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
Feature: <feature>
Usage based feature has dependencies
```

Example

An example of log report SOC324 follows:

```
SOC324 JAN10 10:28:57 7431 TBL Audit
Feature: SOCFTR04
Usage based feature has dependencies
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Feature	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code for the usage feature that has dependencies or preclusions.
Usage based feature has dependencies	constant	Indicates that a usage feature has dependencies on or preclusions with another feature.

Action

Log SOC324 indicates a severe error in the SOC database. Contact the personnel responsible for the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SOC324 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC325

Explanation

The system generates SOC325 if, during an audit, SOC finds an option with an illegal usage limit. A legal usage limit is from 0 to 999999.

Format

The log report format for SOC325 is as follows:

```
SOC325 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
Option: <option>
Limit: <limit>
Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC325 follows:

```
SOC325 JAN10 10:28:57 7532 TBL Audit
Option: SOCOPT04
Limit: -5
Reason: Limit must not be below zero
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the option with the illegal usage limit.
Limit	numeric	Specifies the current usage limit of the option.
Reason	Limit must not be below zero	Indicates that the illegal usage limit is below zero.
	Limit must not be over 999999	Indicates that the illegal limit is over 999999.

Action

Request a password for a correct usage limit from Northern Telecom. Use the ASSIGN LIMIT command to apply the correct usage limit to the option.

SOC325 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC326

Explanation

The system generates SOC326 if the features of an option do not match the type of the option. The following rules apply to features in options:

- A state option must contain at least one state-only feature and no other type of feature.
- A usage option must contain at least one one usage-only feature and no other type of feature.
- A dual option must contain at least one usage component and at least one state component.

Format

The log report format for SOC326 is as follows:

```
SOC326 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
Option: <option>
Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC326 follows:

```
SOC326 JAN10 10:29:00 7936 TBL Audit
Option: SOCOPT04
Reason: Usage option contains state/dual feature
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	Alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the option that violates one of the SOC rules.
Reason	Usage option contains state/dual feature	Indicates the option is usage and contains a state or dual feature.
	State option contains usage/dual feature	Indicates the option is state and contains a usage or dual feature.

SOC326 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Dual option has no usage/dual feature	Indicates the option is dual and does not contain a usage or dual feature.
	Dual option has no state/dual feature	Indicates the option is dual and does not contain a state or dual feature.
	Option contains illegal features	Indicates the option contains features that are not allowed.
	No features in option	Indicates there are no features in the option.

Action

This log indicates a severe error in the SOC database. Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC400

Explanation

The system generates SOC400 at the end of a SOC audit. Log SOC400 summarizes the results of the audit and reports the total number of registered options:

- in the IDLE state
- in the ON state
- in a trouble state
- with the right-to-use (RTU) set

Log SOC400 also specifies the total number of errors that caused logs to generate during the audit.

Options in a trouble state can have functionality that is not complete.

Format

The log report format for SOC400 is as follows:

```

SOC400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn SUMM SOC option audit summary
      Total      IDLE      ON      TBL      RTU      ERRS
      -----
<nnnnn> <nnnnn> <nnnnn> <nnnnn> <nnnnn> <nnnnn>
Audit Reason: <reason>

```

Example

An example of log report SOC400 follows:

```

SOC400 JAN05 16:49:26 3603 SUMM SOC option audit summary
      Total      IDLE      ON      TBL      RTU      ERRS
      -----
          14          10           1           0           1           0
Audit Reason: User Request

```

SOC400 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Total	0-511	Indicates the total number of options defined in the SOC database.
IDLE	0-511	Indicates the total number of options in the IDLE state.
ON	0-511	Indicates the total number of options in the ON state.
TBL	0-511	Indicates the total number of options in a trouble state.
RTU	0-511	Indicates the total number of options with the RTU set.
ERRS	numeric	Identifies the total number of error conditions reported in logs during the audit.
Audit Reason	User Request	Indicates that a user requested the audit.
	Periodic Audit	Indicates that the audit was a routine SOC audit.
	Post-Restart Audit	Indicates that after a RELOAD or a COLD restart the audit runs.

Action

If the ERRS field is not zero, check the SOC logs to determine the errors and take appropriate action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC402

Explanation

The system generates SOC402 during an audit in which SOC determines that the current usage of an option exceeds its warning threshold. This log tells the operating company the usage for this option is near the limit.

Format

The log report format for SOC402 is as follows:

```
SOC402 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Usage Exceeds Threshold
Option:  <option>
Usage:   <usage>
Threshold:<threshold>
Limit:   <limit>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC402 follows:

```
SOC402 JAN10 10:29:05 8845 INFO Usage Exceeds Threshold
Option:      SOCOPT04
Usage:       255
Threshold:   50%
Limit:       500
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option to which this log applies.
Usage	alphanumeric	Specifies the current usage of resources for this option.
Threshold	alphanumeric	Specifies the current warning threshold, either a number or a percent.
Limit	alphanumeric	Specifies the limit of usage for the option. If the number is followed by an S, the limit may be exceeded, but a log will be generated. If the limit is MONITORED, the option has no limit.

SOC402 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC403

Explanation

The system generates SOC403 during an audit in which SOC detects an option with a current usage that exceeds its limit. This log only indicates an error if the usage limit is hard.

Format

The log report format for SOC403 is as follows:

```
SOC403 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Current Usage Exceeds Limit
Option: <option>
Usage:  <usage>
Limit:  <limit>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC403 follows:

```
SOC403 JAN10 10:29:06 9047 INFO Current Usage Exceeds Limit
Option:  SOC0PT04
Usage:           406
Limit:           400S
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option that exceeds its usage limit.
Usage	numeric	Specifies the current usage of this option.
Limit	numeric	Specifies the usage limit of this option.

Action

If the limit of the option is hard (no suffix S), this log indicates an error condition. The operating company should immediately reduce usage of the resource controlled by this option or obtain a higher limit from Northern Telecom.

SOC403 (end)

If the limit of this option is soft (with suffix S), no immediate action is required. The contract under which this option was purchased dictates the appropriate action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC404

Explanation

The system generates SOC404 during an audit in which SOC determines that the usage of an option exceeds 2147483647. The number 2147483647 is the highest number SOC can count. The limit for the option must be soft or monitored in order for this condition to exist. The SOC continues to allow resources to be allocated. The SOC does not allow resources to decrease because a number is not present to subtract from.

Format

The log report format for SOC404 is as follows:

```
SOC404 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SOC Usage Has Overflowed
Option:  <option>
Usage is greater than 2147483647
```

Example

An example of log report SOC404 follows:

```
SOC404 JAN10 10:29:07 9249 INFO SOC Usage Has Overflowed
Option:  SOCOPT04
Usage is greater than 2147483647
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option with overflowed usage that cannot be decreased.
Usage is greater than 2147483647	constant	Indicates the usage of the option exceeds the maximum number to which SOC can count.

Action

Contact the personnel responsible for your next level of support. The usage counter of the option must be set again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SOC404 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC500

Explanation

The system generates SOC500 when a feature changes to a stable state from a troubled transition state.

Format

The log report format for SOC500 is as follows:

```
SOC500 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn PASS State transition
Feature: <SOC feature identifier>
User: <user name>           Terminal: <terminal name>
From: <state name or numeric value>
Result: <state name or numeric value>
Reason: <reason description>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC500 follows:

```
SOC500 SEP05 18:14:33 9350 PASS State transition
Feature: SOCFTR04
User: ADMIN           Terminal: VMAP1
From: IDLE TO ON
Result: ON
Reason: Recovery to stable state from transition state
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Feature	alphanumeric	Specifies the SOC feature identifier.
User	alphanumeric	Specifies the name of the user that requested this transition.
Terminal	alphanumeric	Specifies the name of the terminal at which this request was made.
From	alphanumeric	Specifies the original state of the option.
Result	alphanumeric	Specifies the state the option is in now.

SOC500 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Recovery to stable state from transition state	Indicates the stable state replaced the troubled transition state.
	Feature recovery over restart	Indicates a restart achieved the stable state after troubled transition.
	Feature has been reset	Indicates the feature reset to a stable state because it trapped or timed out on a previous SOC request.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC501

Explanation

The system generates SOC501 when an option changes state.

Format

The log report format for SOC501 is as follows:

```
SOC501 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn PASS State Transition
Option:  <option>
User:    <user>           Terminal:   <terminal>
From:    <from state>
Result:  <result state>
Reason:  <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC501 follows:

```
SOC501 JAN10 10:29:11 9855 PASS State transition
Option: SOCOPT04
User:   OPERATOR           Terminal:   TTY0
From:   IDLE
Result: ON
Reason: Manual request
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option that changed state.
User	alphanumeric	Specifies the DMS user ID of the user that requested this transition.
Terminal	alphanumeric	Specifies the DMS terminal ID of the terminal that originated the request.
From	alphanumeric	Indicates the original state of the option.
Result	alphanumeric	Indicates the end state of the option.

SOC501 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Recovery to stable state from transition state	Indicates the option changed to a stable state from a troubled transition state.
	Recovery to stable state during restart	Indicates the option changed to a stable state from a troubled transition state. The recovery occurred as a result of a restart.
	Manual request	Indicates the option reached this state as the result of a manual SOC request.

Action

There is no action required.

SOC502

Explanation

The system generates SOC502 when a feature fails to change to the state requested by the assigned command. Log SOC502 is provided as an event trail.

Format

The log report format for SOC502 is as follows:

```
load_name      SOC502 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL State transition
                Feature: <SOC feature identifier>
                User:   <user name> Terminal: <terminal name>
                From:   <state name or numeric value>
                Target: <state name or numeric value>
                Result: <state name or numeric value>
                Reason: <reason description>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC502 follows:

```
BAS_ALL05AG SOC502 18:14:33 4827 INFO Device State Change
                Feature:   SOCFTR04
                User:      ADMIN      Terminal:   MAP
                From:      ON
                Target:    IDLE
                Result:    ON
                Reason:    Unsupported transition
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL State transition	Constant	This field indicates that a feature failed a requested state transition.
Feature	8 alphanumeric character string	This field contains the SOC feature identifier.
User	12 alphanumeric character string	This field contains the name of the user that requested this transition.

SOC502 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Terminal	16 alphanumeric character string	This field contains the name of the terminal that originated this request.
From	14 alphanumeric character string	This field contains the original state of the reported feature. The state value can be one of the following: • IDLE • ON • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer followed by the character string UNKNOWN
Target	14 alphanumeric character string	This field contains the state the feature failed to reach. The state value must be either IDLE or ON.

SOC502 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Result	14 alphanumeric character string	This field contains the end state of the reported feature. The state value must be either IDLE or ON.
Reason	58 alphanumeric character string	This field indicates the reason why the feature transition to the requested state failed. The value for this field can be one of the following: - Invalid target state - indicates that the feature is already in the requested state. - Invalid result state - indicates that it reached the target state but the reported state is not the target state. - Unsupported transition - means the feature does not support a transition to the requested state. - A non-specific error has occurred - the feature indicated that it failed to reach the target state but did not provide any reason for this failure. - Feature provided an undefined response - means the transition request response for the feature was not defined and the data can be corrupt. The feature can appear not normal. - Feature trapped and was reset - means a severe error or condition occurred during the transition and the feature was not able to change state. The feature was reset to a stable state. - Feature trapped and was not reset - means a severe error or condition occurred during the transition and the feature was not able to change state. It was not reset to a stable state. - Feature failed to adjust state during ONP - means the feature did not reach the requested state during one-night software upgrade.

SOC502 (end)

Action

There is no action required. This log is part of the SOC event trail and indicates the state transition is not successful.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC503

Explanation

The system generates SOC503 when an option failed to make the change to a new state for one of the following reasons:

- The right of the option to use was not set. (IDLE->ON transitions only)
- One or more features failed to make the change to the new state.
- One or more features refused to make the change to the new state.

Note: Features control if they are changed to a new state. You can reject a request for a state change. The feature determines if the state change affects service, results in corrupted data, or leaves an unstable peripheral module.

- One or more features failed to determine if the change to the new state is safe.

Note: A safe change does not result in corrupted data, loss or degradation of service, or an unstable peripheral module.

- A change in state creates a dependency violation.
- Database differences make it not possible to verify dependency safety.

Note: A safe dependency does not result in corrupted data, loss or degradation of service, or an unstable peripheral module.

- A feature failed a change while the feature tried to rationalize option states.
- The option is not state controlled but use controlled.

Format

The log report format for SOC503 is as follows:

```
load_name      SOC503 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn FAIL State transition
Option:        <option>
User:          <user>   Terminal:<terminal>
From:          <from_state>
Target:        <target_state>
Result:        <result_state>
Reason: <reason text>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC503 follows:

SOC503 (continued)

```
BASE_ALL04AN      SOC503 AUG31 19:43:37 1400 FAIL State transition
Option:          ENSV0007
User:OPERATOR      Terminal: TTY0
From:IDLE
Target:           ON
Result:           IDLE
Reason:           Right To Use not set
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
option	8 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the SOC option.
user	up to 12 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the name of the user that requests the change.
terminal	up to 16 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the name of the terminal that originated the state change request.
from_state	up to 14 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the original state of the option. The value can be one of IDLE, IDLE TO ON, ON, ON TO IDLE, STATE ERROR, or an integer followed by the string UNKNOWN.
target_state	up to 14 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the state the option failed to reach. The value can be either IDLE or ON.
result_state	up to 14 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the end state of the option. The value must be either IDLE or ON.
reason	Right To Use not set	Indicates that the Right To Use flag for the option is not set.
reason	One or more features failed transition	Indicates that one or more member features did not reach the target state and the option did not reach the target state. One or more SOC502 logs indicate each feature that did not complete the transition request.

SOC503 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
reason	One or more features failed validation	Indicates one or more member features failed to validate the requested state transition. The option did not reach the target state. One or more SOC502 logs indicate each feature that did not complete the transition request.
reason	One or more features failed impact determination	Indicates one or more member features failed to determine the impact of setting the feature to IDLE. The member features cannot determine if the feature is in use.
	refused due to dependency errors	Indicates the requested state change create dependency violations. A description of the changes needed for the change to work is displayed when the state change is requested.
	refused due to database inconsistencies	Indicates the database is not sane. Dependencies cannot be checked. The transition is not be allowed until dependencies are checked.
	Illegal to set state of usage-only option	Indicates the option is not state-controlled and it is illegal to change the state of the option.
	Illegal to set state of tracked or pending option	Indicates the option cannot have its state changed because the option is not controlled.
	User failed to confirm state change	The user is asked to enter the name of the option to confirm the state change. The user did not enter the correct name in the the maximum number of attempts allowed (three).
	Option is N/A (not applicable)	The option is not available for use in the currently loaded PCL.
	Option is A/P (always provided)	The option is essential for the currently loaded PCL. It is not an OPTIONAL capability and you cannot manipulate it.

SOC503 (end)

Action

Keep a record of the log and contact next level of support.

Transition failures and database differences require involvement of the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC504

Explanation

The SOC log reports the successful application of a software optionality control (SOC) key code to:

- assign a usage limit
- apply a right-to-use (RTU)
- remove an RTU

The log indicates the old and new values and any SOC comments and warnings about a new limit.

Format

The log report format for SOC504 is as follows:

```
SOC504 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Key Code Accepted
Option:      <option>
User:        <user>           Terminal:    <terminal>
Action:      <action>
Old RTU:     <old_rtu>       New RTU:     <new_rtu>
Old Limit:   <old_limit>     New Limit:   <new_limit>
Comment:     <comment>
Warning:     <warning>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC504 follows:

```
SOC504 JAN10 10:29:25 2279 INFO Key Code Accepted
Option:      SOCOPT04
User:        OPERATOR       Terminal:    TTY0
Action:      Apply RTU
Old RTU:     NO             New RTU:     YES
Old Limit:   N/A            New Limit:   N/A
Comment:     none
Warning:     none
```

SOC504 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option to which the key code was applied.
User	alphanumeric	Specifies the DMS user ID of the user that initiated the key code application.
Terminal	alphanumeric	Specifies the DMS terminal ID of the terminal from which the command was executed.
Action	Apply RTU	Indicates the action taken was to apply an RTU.
	Remove RTU	Indicates the action taken was to remove an RTU.
	Set Limit	Indicates the action taken was to set a usage limit.
Old RTU	YES or NO	Indicates if the RTU for the option was set (YES) or not (NO) before the key code was applied.
New RTU	YES or NO	Indicates if the RTU for the option was set (YES) or not (NO) after the key code was applied.
Old Limit	alphanumeric	Identifies the old value of the usage limit before the key code is applied. NA means not applicable.
New Limit	alphanumeric	Identifies the new value of the usage limit after the key code is applied. NA means not applicable.
Comment	pending option created	Indicates an option with this order code is not present. The password is correct and a pending option is created.
	RTU already set	Indicates the operation completed, but the RTU was already set for the option. Changes did not occur.

SOC504 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Warning	RTU already removed	Indicates the operation completed, but the RTU was already removed from the option. Changes did not occur.
	limit unchanged	Indicates the operation completed, but the limit was already set to the value. Changes did not occur.
	limit less than current usage	Indicates a condition that is not an error, but is not normal. The new limit is less than the current usage.
	limit less than warning threshold	Indicates a condition that is not an error, but is not normal. The new limit is less than the warning threshold so the threshold cannot be reached.
	alphanumeric	Specifies a warning message, if any, provided by the software of the option, not by SOC.
		Note: The explanations that follow are for the warnings introduced in BASE07. Other warnings can occur.
	Maximum supported SSP routeset limit is 2047 tuples.	Indicates that an attempt was made to change the SOC limit to a number higher than the maximum allowed. External routing is activated.
	Maximum supported SSP routeset limit is 255 tuples.	Indicates that an attempt was made to change the SOC limit to a number higher than the maximum allowed. External routing is not activated.

Action

Take the appropriate action to respond to a message, if present, in the warning field.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SOC504 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC505

Explanation

The SOC505 log describes the failure of an attempt to apply a SOC key code to perform the following:

- assign a use limit
- apply a right-to-use (RTU)
- remove an RTU

This log indicates the current value and the reason for failure. This log provides any comments SOC has on the operation.

Format

The log report format for SOC505 is as follows:

```
Load_name   SOC505 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Key Code Rejected
Option:     <option>
User:       <user>           Terminal:    <terminal>
Action:     <action>
Failure:    <failure>
Current RTU: <rtu>           Current Limit: <limit>
Comment:    <comment>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC505 follows:

```
BASE_ALL0AN   SOC505 JAN10 10:29:30 3184 INFO Key Code Rejected
Option:       SOCOPT04
User: OPERATOR      Terminal: TTY0
Action:       Set Limit
Failure:      incorrect password
Current RTU:   YES           Current Limit: 50S
Comment:      limit already set to this value
```

SOC505 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	8 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the order code of the SOC option on which the user attempted the operation.
User	up to 12 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the DMS user ID of the user that initiated the operation.
Terminal	up to 16 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the DMS terminal ID of the terminal where the user attempted the command.
Action	Apply RTU	Indicates the system rejected an application for RTU.
	Remove RTU	Indicates the system rejected an attempt to remove an RTU.
	Set Limit	Indicates the system rejected an attempt to set a use limit.
Failure	incorrect password	Indicates that the password is not correct.
	incorrect syntax	Indicates that a key code file is corrupt.
	internal error	Indicates an internal error in the SOC utility.
	failed to create pending option	Indicates an internal error in the SOC utility.
	cannot revoke RTU when state not IDLE	Indicates that a state of the option was not set to IDLE when the user applied the key code.
	cannot set limit for state option	Indicates an attempt to set a use limit for a state-only option. The state-only option is not important.
	cannot change RTU for use or dual option	Indicates an attempt to change the RTU of a use or dual option.

SOC505 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Failure	Cannot set limit to 0 when state not idle	Indicates that a state of the option was not set to IDLE when the user applied a key code.
	unknown option	Indicates that the order code or password is not correct.
	cannot assign key codes to N/A options	The option is not available for use in the currently loaded PCL. The system cannot assign the key code.
	cannot assign key codes to A/P options	The option is necessary for the currently loaded PCL. The option is not an OPTIONAL capability. The system cannot change the option.
Current RTU	YES or NO	Indicates if the RTU of the option is set. The RTU is not changed by this operation.
Current Limit	alphanumeric	Identifies the current value of the use limit. The value NA means that this field is not correct.
Comment	RTU already set	Indicates that the RTU is set for that option.
	limit already set to this value	Indicates that the use limit is set to that value.
	RTU already removed	Indicates the RTU is not present for that option.
	none	Indicates that the operation are required. The previous three values were not required.

SOC505 (end)

Action

Address the failures as appears in the following table.

Failure reason	Action
incorrect password	Make sure the user types the password in correctly. If the password is not correct, try the password again. If the password fails a second time, verify the password with Northern Telecom (Nortel).
incorrect syntax	This message normally indicates that the key code file is corrupt. Obtain the correct key code file from Nortel.
internal error	Obtain the associated TRAP, SWER and SOC log reports. Give these log reports to the next level of support for evaluation.
failed to create pending option	Obtain the associated TRAP, SWER and SOC log reports. Give these log reports to the next level of support for evaluation.
cannot revoke RTU when state not idle	Set the state of the option to IDLE using the ASSIGN STATE command.
cannot set limit for state option	Limits do not apply to state-only options. Try the ASSIGN RTU command or obtain the correct order code for the use or dual option.
cannot change RTU for use or dual option	The use limit for use and dual options determines the RTU. The use limit cannot be set directly. Try the ASSIGN LIMIT command or obtain the correct order code for the state option.
unknown option	If this failure reason is an attempt to create a pending option, the order code or password is not correct. If the option is not a pending option, the order code is not correct. Try again with the correct password or order code.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC506

Explanation

The system generates SOC506 when a feature tells the software optionality control (SOC) database that state of the feature changed. The SOC database did not request the state change.

Format

The log report format for SOC506 is as follows:

```
SOC506 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TRAN Spontaneous state transition
Feature:  <SOC feature identifier>
From:     <state name or numeric value>
Result:   <state name or numeric value>
Reason:   <reason description>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC506 follows:

```
SOC506 JUN12 14:50:19 4173 TRAN Spontaneous state transition
Feature: AN0409____
From: IDLE TO ON
Result: ON
Reason: Manual test
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TRAN Spontaneous state transition	Constant	Indicates that the state of a feature changed. The SOC database did not request the change.
Feature	8 alphanumeric character string	Indicates the SOC feature identifier.

SOC506 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
From	14 alphanumeric character string	Indicates the original state of the reported feature. The state value can be one of the following: • IDLE • ON • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer and the character string UNKNOWN
Result	14 alphanumeric character string	Indicates new state of the feature. This state value can be one of the following: • IDLE • ON • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer and the character string UNKNOWN
Reason	58 alphanumeric character string	Indicates the reason for the failed change. The value for this field can be one of the following: • <Variable text> - the feature provides the explanation. • Feature state change over RESTART - the feature changed state during a RESTART. • Feature provided no explanation - the feature changed state during operation. The feature did not provide an explanation.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC507

Explanation

The SOC507 log indicates the user changed the warning threshold for an option. When the current use of an option exceeds the threshold, the system generates a SOC800 log. When use exceeds the threshold when an audit runs, the system generates a SOC402 log.

Format

The log report format for SOC507 is as follows:

```
SOC507 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Option Threshold Change
Option: <option>
User:   <user>                      Terminal: <terminal>
Old Threshold: <old threshold>
New Threshold: <new threshold>
Note: <note>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC507 follows:

```
SOC507 JAN10 10:29:33 3687 INFO Option Threshold Change
Option: SOCOPT04
User:   OPERATOR                      Terminal: TTY0
Old Threshold:          100%
New Threshold:          75%
Note: none
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option to which this log applies.
User	alphanumeric	Specifies the DMS user ID of the user that changed the threshold.
Terminal	alphanumeric	Specifies the DMS terminal ID of the terminal where the user executed the threshold change.
Old Threshold	alphanumeric	Specifies the previous threshold.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
New Threshold	alphanumeric	Specifies the new threshold.
Note	Threshold is higher than use limit	Indicates that the threshold is much higher than use limit. This threshold is not often of use.
	Current use exceeds new threshold	Indicates that current use exceeds the threshold. The system will not generate a SOC800 log to indicate that use exceeds the threshold.

Action

There is no action required.

SOC508

Explanation

The SOC508 log indicates failure of an attempt to set the warning threshold for an option. When current use of an option exceeds the threshold, the system generates SOC800. When use exceeds the threshold when an audit runs, the system generates SOC402.

Format

The log report format for SOC508 is as follows:

```
SOC508 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Threshold Change Failed
Option:  <option>
User:    <user>           Terminal: <Terminal>
Current Threshold:      <current threshold>
Reason:   <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC508 follows:

```
SOC508 JAN10 10:29:33 3788 INFO Threshold Change Failed
Option:  SOCOPT04
User:    OPERATOR           Terminal: TTY0
Current Threshold:          50%
Reason:  Requested threshold is illegal
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Identifies the order code of the SOC option for which the user attempts the the operation.
User	alphanumeric	Identifies the DMS user ID of the user that attempted the threshold change.
Terminal	alphanumeric	Identifies the DMS terminal ID of the terminal where the user attempted the threshold change.
Current Threshold	numeric	Identifies the current threshold.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Requested threshold is illegal	Indicates that the system does not allow the requested threshold.
	Not known option	Indicates that the order code for the option is not correct.
	Cannot set threshold on state-only option	Indicates that the threshold cannot be set for a state-only option.
	Cannot set threshold on tracked or pending option	Indicates that the threshold cannot be set for a tracked or pending option.

Action

Take the correct action to address the problem in the Reason field. Try to set the warning threshold again. The restriction that a percentage threshold other than 100% are not allowed for an option with a monitored limit can cause errors.

SOC509

Explanation

The system generates SOC509 when the state of an option changes during a one-night process (ONP). The state changes because data transferred during the ONP specifies that the option must be ON after the ONP.

Format

The log report format for SOC509 is as follows:

```
SOC509 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Feature Set Option's State
Option: <option>                      Feature: <feature>
From state: <from state>                To state: <to state>
Number of required options also changed: <num changed>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC509 follows:

```
SOC509 SEP05 18:14:33 4091 INFO Feature Set Option's State
Option: SOCOPT04                      Feature: SOCFTR04
From state: IDLE                      To state: ON
Number of required options also changed: 23
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Identifies the option that changed state.
Feature	alphanumeric	Identifies the feature in the option that determines the option must activate.
From state	alphanumeric	Identifies the state the option state before that option changed state.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
To state	alphanumeric	Identifies the state of the option now.
Num of options changed	numeric	Identifies the number of options that changed state for this option. The SOC changes the state of any options on which the option relies. For example, if A and B are idle and A depends on B, B is turned on. This action allows A to be turned on during the ONP. In this example, the number of changed options is 1.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC510

Explanation

The system generates SOC510 if an option attempts to change state during a one-night process (ONP), but fails. This condition can be serious. Functionality available before the ONP is not always available after the ONP.

Format

The log report format for SOC510 is as follows:

```
Load_name   SOC510 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO ONP State Change
Failed
Option:     <option>                Feature: <feature>
From state: <from state>            Target state: <target state>
Reason:     <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC510 follows:

```
BASE_ALL04AN  SOC510 JAN10 10:29:37 4394 INFO ONP State Change Failed
Option:      SOCOPT04                Feature: SOCFTR04
From State:  IDLE                    Target State: ON
Reason:      Required option failed transition
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	8 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the order code of the SOC option that tried to change state, but failed.
Feature	8 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the ID code of the feature that requested the state change.
From state	IDLE, IDLE TO ON, ON, ON TO IDLE, STATE ERROR or an integer followed by UNKNOWN	Indicates the original state of the operation and current state, because the operation failed.

SOC510 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Target state	IDLE, IDLE TO ON, ON, ON TO IDLE, STATE ERROR or an integer followed by UNKNOWN	Identifies the state to which the option tried to change.
Reason	Mutual exclusion problem	Indicates an option that cannot work with this option is turned ON. The system cannot turn this option on.
	Dependency error (uses loop or memory shortage)	Indicates an error in the SOC database or code.
	Required option failed transition.	Indicates that another option failed to make the change. The original option requires this option.
	Option failed transition.	Indicates that the option did not change state.
	Internal error (check SWER log)	Indicates an internal error.
	Not permitted to go to IDLE.	Indicates the option tried to go from the ON state to the IDLE state. This is not permitted during ONP.
	Not permitted to go to a transient state.	Indicates the option tried to go to a transient state. The system never allows this state.
	Not a state or dual option.	Indicates that an option that is not state-based attempted to set the state of the option.
	Not known feature	Indicates a feature that is not known tried to change the state of the option.
	Option not correct for this PCL.	The option is not available for use in the currently loaded product computing module load (PCL).

SOC510 (continued)**Action**

Address the failure that appears in the following table.

Failure reason	Action
Mutual exclusion problem	Determine which of the options must be set to ON (active). The not active option can be set to ON. To set this option to ON, set the active option to IDLE and the not active option to ON.
Dependency error (uses loop or memory shortage)	Execute the SOC;DBAUDIT command. Send all SOC, SWER and TRAP log reports that result from this command to the next level of support.
Required option failed transition	Review SOC502 and SOC503 logs to determine the reason the change failed. Correct the problem and attempt to manually change state with the ASSIGN STATE command. If the problem continues, collect all recent SOC502, SOC503, SOC510 and SOC511 log reports. Contact the next level of support.
Option failed transition	Review SOC502 and SOC503 logs associated with the option and the member features of the option. If the logs indicate the reason for the failure, attempt to correct the problem. Attempt to change state with the ASSIGN STATE command. If the problem continues, Collect all recent SOC502, SOC503, SOC510 and SOC511 log reports. Contact the next level of support.
Internal error (check SWER log)	Attempt to change state manually with the ASSIGN STATE command. Get the associated SWER and SOC log reports. Give these reports to the next level of support.
Not permitted to go to IDLE	Set the option to IDLE (if desired) with the ASSIGN STATE command.
Not permitted to go to a transient state	Determine the state the option must be in. Attempt to set the option to that state with the ASSIGN STATE command.
Not a state or dual option	Send the SOC510 log report, recent SOC log reports and any recent SWER logs to Northern Telecom technical support.
Unknown feature	Send the SOC510 log report, recent SOC log reports and any recent SWER logs to the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC511

Explanation

The system generates SOC511 for each option that changes state. The option changes state because the option requested a state change. The option requested a state change to conform to the state of the option before the one-night process (ONP).

Format

The log report format for SOC511 is as follows:

```
SOC511 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO ONP State Transition
Option: <option>
From state: <from state>           To state: <to state>
Requesting Option: <option>
Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC511 follows:

```
SOC511 SEP05 18:14:33 5001 INFO ONP State Transition
Option: SOCOPT04
From state: IDLE           To state: ON
Requesting option: SOCOPT05
Reason: Needed by other option during data move
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Identifies the option that changed state.
From state	alphanumeric	Specifies the state of the option before the option changed state.
To state	alphanumeric	Specifies the current state of the option.
Requesting option	alphanumeric	Identifies the option that wanted to change state.
Reason	Needed by other option during data move.	Indicates that the option changed state because another option that depends on this option wants to change state.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC600

Explanation

The system generates SOC600 during the one-night process (ONP). The system generates SOC600 when the SOC database transfers from the old side to the new side. A feature on the old side must not transfer to the new side.

Format

The log report format for SOC600 is as follows:

```
SOC600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO ONP feature data mismatch
Feature: <feature>
Reason: <reason>
State: <state>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC600 follows:

```
SOC600 SEP05 18:14:33 5102 INFO ONP feature data mismatch
Feature: OLDFTRXX
Reason: Feature does not exist in new PCL, data has been
discarded
State: ON
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Feature	alphanumeric	Indicates the SOC feature identifier.
Reason	Feature is not present in new PCL. The system discarded data.	Indicates that a feature registered with SOC before the ONP is not registered with SOC now. The system discarded data from before the ONP.
State	alphanumeric	Indicates the state of the feature on the old side.

Action

Determine if the ONP step-by-step bulletins identify this information. If the bulletins identify this information, action is not required. If the information is not present, contact Northern Telecom.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC601

Explanation

The system generates SOC601 during a one-night process (ONP). The system generates SOC601 when the SOC database transfers from the old side to the new side. The old side is before the ONP. The new side is after the ONP. This log indicates that an old side option has not been registered with SOC on the new side. The system discarded the old side data.

An alarm for this log is not present.

Format

The log report format for SOC601 is as follows:

```
load_name    SOC601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO ONP option data
mismatch
  Option: <option>
  Reason: <reason>
  State: <state>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC601 follows:

```
BASE_ALL04AN  SOC601 JAN10 10:29:42 5203 INFO ONP option data mismatch
  Option:    OLD0PTY
  Reason:    Option does not exist in new PCL,data has been discarded
  State:     ON
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	8 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the order code of the SOC option to which the log applies.
Reason	Option is not present in new PCL. The system discarded data.	Indicates the option identifier received from the old side has not been registered with SOC on the new side. The system discarded the old side data.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Service disabled in new PCL.	Indicates the option identifier received from the old side is not registered with SOC on the new side. The system discarded the old side data.
	Service not correct for new PCL.	Indicates the option identifier received from the old side is Not Applicable. The capability is not available.
State	IDLE, IDLE TO ON, ON, ON TO IDLE, STATE ERROR or an integer followed by unknown	Indicates the state of the option on the old side.

Action

Determine if the one-night process (ONP) procedural bulletins identify this information. If this information is present, action is not required. If the information is not present, contact your next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC604

Explanation

The system generates log SOC604 when the software optionality control (SOC) database state and trouble flag for a feature is reset. The reset occurs to match the value that the feature indicates. This is an information-only log.

Format

The log report format for SOC604 is as follows:

```
SOC604 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SOC reset by feature
  Feature: <SOC feature identifier>
  State: <state name>
  Trouble: <YES or NO>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC604 follows:

```
SOC604 JUN12 14:50:24 4577 INFO SOC reset by feature
  Feature: AN0409____
  State: ON
  Trouble: NO
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SOC reset by feature	Constant	Indicates the reset of information in the SOC database for the state and trouble flag of the reported feature. The reset of information occurs to match the data that the feature indicates.
Feature	eight alphanumeric character string	This field contains the SOC feature identifier.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
State	14 alphanumeric character string	Indicates the new state for the feature. The state value can be one of: • IDLE • ON • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR
Trouble	four alphanumeric character string	Indicates if the feature has problems. The field value can be YES or No.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC605

Explanation

The system generates log SOC605 if the resolution of the level of resource usage option differs from the resolution of the option. The SOC assumes that the option is correct and updates the database.

Format

The log report format for SOC605 is as follows:

```
SOC605 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Current Usage Mismatch
Option:    <option>
Recorded Usage:    <recorded usage>
Actual Usage: <actual usage>
SOC record has been updated to reflect actual usage
```

Example

An example of log report SOC605 follows:

```
SOC605 JAN10 10:29:45 5607 INFO Current Usage Mismatch
Option:  SOC0PT04
Recorded Usage:          1000
Actual Usage:            1001
SOC record has been updated to reflect actual usage
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alpha numeric	Specifies the order code of the option to which this log applies.
Recorded Usage	numeric	Specifies the best level of use of the option. The SOC determines this level.
Actual Usage	numeric	Specifies the level of use that the option allocates. (The SOC assumes this number is correct.)

Action

This log indicates damage of the SOC database. This log also indicates that the option allocated freed resources without a record. For additional help, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC606

Explanation

Log SOC606 indicates that SOC discovered a usage warning threshold that is not legal during an audit. In response, the SOC reset the warning threshold to the default.

Format

The log report format for SOC606 is as follows:

```
SOC606 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Illegal Threshold
Option: <option>
Old Threshold:      <old threshold>
New Threshold:      <new threshold>
Threshold reset by SOC
Reason:  <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC606 follows:

```
SOC606 JAN10 10:29:45 5708 INFO Illegal Threshold
Option:  SOC0PT04
Old Threshold:      200%
New Threshold:      75%
Threshold reset by SOC
Reason:  Percentage threshold must be <=100
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option with a warning threshold that has been reset.
Old Threshold	numeric	Identifies the old (not permitted) threshold.
New Threshold	numeric	Identifies the new threshold. The new threshold is 100% for options with a MONITORED limit and 75% for all other options.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Threshold must be non-negative	Indicates that the threshold was not allowed because the threshold is a negative number.
Reason (cont.)	Only 100% threshold legal with monitored limit	Indicates the threshold is not allowed because the threshold is a percentage other than 100 and the limit of the option is monitored.
	Percentage threshold must be <= 100	Indicates the threshold is not allowed because the threshold is a percentage greater than 100.

Action

There is no immediate action required. The SOC corrects the limit to a legal value. To obtain another value, reset the warning threshold with the ASSIGN THRESHOLD command.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC607

Explanation

The system generates log SOC607 when Northern Telecom runs the RESET HIGHWATER command.

Format

The log report format for SOC607 is as follows:

```
SOC607 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO High Water Mark Reset
Option: <option>
Old High Water Mark: <old HWM>
New High Water Mark: <new HWM>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC607 follows:

```
SOC607 SEP05 18:14:33 6011 INFO High Water Mark Reset
Option: SOCOPT04
Old High Water Mark: 1234
New High Water Mark: 5678
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Identifies the option. The high water mark of this option was reset.
Old High Water Mark	numeric	Specifies the old high water mark for the option.
New High Water Mark	numeric	Specifies the new high water mark for the option.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC800

Explanation

The system generates log SOC800 when the current use of an option exceeds the warning threshold. For example, the system generates this log when the current use is 495, the threshold 500, and 10 more units were allocated.

Format

The log report format for SOC800 is as follows:

```
SOC800 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Usage Has Exceeded Threshold
Option:  <option>
Usage:   <usage>
Threshold:<threshold>
Limit:   <limit>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC800 follows:

```
SOC800 JAN10 10:29:48 6112 INFO Usage Has Exceeded Threshold
Option:      SOCOPT04
Usage:       5001
Threshold:   5000
Limit:       6000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option with resources that exceed the warning threshold.
Usage	numeric	Specifies the new current use of the option.
Threshold	numeric	Specifies the warning threshold of the option.
Limit	numeric	Specifies the limit of use for this option.

Action

There is no immediate action required. This log indicates when the resource use of this option nears the limit.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC801

Explanation

The system generates log SOC801 when the use limit of an option has been exceeded. An excess occurs when the use limit is soft. It also occurs when an excess of the limit occurs during a data move. During a data move, SOC allows an option to exceed a hard limit in order to avoid loss of service.

The SOC801 log indicates when the operating company exceeds the limit of MDC line capacity in the DMS-100. The order code for the SOC use control option is MDC00058.

Format

The log report format for SOC801 is as follows:

```
SOC801 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Usage Has Exceeded Limit
Option:      <option>
Usage:       <usage>          Limit:   <limit>
Comment:     <comment>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC801 follows:

```
SOC801 JAN10 10:29:49 6415 INFO Usage Has Exceeded Limit
Option:  SOCOPT04
Usage:   10043          Limit:   10000S
Comment: Exceeding SOFT limit
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option with a use that exceeds the limit.
Usage	numeric	Specifies the current use of the option.
Limit	numeric	Specifies the exceeded use limit.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Exceeds HARD limit on INACTIVE processor	Indicates that a hard limit was exceeded on the inactive processor. This hard limit was probably exceeded during a software application.
	Exceeds SOFT limit	Indicates that soft limit was exceeded.

Action

There is no immediate action required. When the reason is “Exceeding HARD limit on INACTIVE processor,” the option cannot have as many resources allocated that the option has. Reduce usage or contact Northern Telecom to purchase a higher limit.

SOC802

Explanation

The system generates this log when the use of an option exceeds 2147483647, which is as high as SOC can count. The SOC continues to allow the allocation of resources. The SOC does not permit decrement of resources because a number to subtract from is not present.

Format

The log report format for SOC802 is as follows:

```
SOC802 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Usage Has Overflowed
Option:  <option>
Usage:   over<max usage>
Comment: <comment>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC802 follows:

```
SOC802 JAN0 10:29:50 6516 INFO Usage Has Overflowed
Option:  SOC0PT04
Usage:   over 2147483647
Comment: Further usage is allowed but will not be recorded
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option with a use that exceeds the ability of SOC to count.
Max usage	2147483647	Indicates the highest amount of use that SOC can record
Comment	Additional use allowed but use will not be recorded	Indicates that SOC continues to grant requests for more use, but cannot record the amount in use.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC803

Explanation

The system generates this log when an option attempts to allocate more of a resource. The SOC803 refuses this allocation to avoid an excess of the option limit.

Format

The log report format for SOC803 is as follows:

```
SOC803 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Usage Request Refused
Option:  <option>
Current Usage:    <usage>
Request:  <request>
Limit:    <limit>
Granting this request would cause usage to exceed the limit
```

Example

An example of log report SOC803 follows:

```
SOC803 JAN10 10:29:51 6617 INFO Usage Request Refused
Option: SOC0PT04
Current Usage:          9995
Request:                10
Limit:                  10000
Granting this request would cause usage to exceed the limit
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option.
Usage	numeric	Specifies the current usage for this option.
Request	numeric	Specifies the additional units of resource usage the option wants to allocate. This number plus the current usage exceeds the limit.
Limit	numeric	Specifies the limit of usage for this option.

Action

There is no immediate action required. This log identifies a condition that can be important. This log indicates that the office cannot utilize more of this resource or count more of this event. For example, if the event is AIN triggers, reduction in AIN functionality can result until an increase in the limit occurs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS100

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) subsystem generates this report when a DUMP command fails. Log SOS100 indicates a minor or major failure like a magnetic tape drive (MTD) that malfunctions.

Format

The log report format for SOS100 is as follows:

```
**SOS100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DUMP ERROR:
      typtxt acntxt FAILURE ON CPUn
```

Example

An example of log report SOS100 follows:

```
**SOS100 JUN04 13:28:49 3275 INFO DUMP ERROR:
      ACTIVE DUMP FAILURE ON CPU1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DUMP ERROR	Constant	Indicates that the DUMP command failed.
typtxt	ACTIVE, MATE, DEBUG, UNSAFE	Indicates the type of dump
acntxt	DUMP, CHECK	Indicates if failure occurred when the system checked or when the system dumped.
FAILURE ON CPU	0, 1	Identifies the CPU on which the dump failed

Action

Take action to correct and reinitiate dump. The MAP (maintenance and administration position) terminal from which the user issued the DUMP command gives additional information about the failure.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS101

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) subsystem generates this report when a DUMP command executes correctly.

Format

The log report format for SOS101 is as follows:

```
**SOS101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DUMP COMPLETE:  
acntxt DUMP ON CPUn, hhhh BLOCKS, nn CORRECTIONS
```

Example

An example of log report SOS101 follows:

```
**SOS101 JUN04 13:26:07 2871 INFO DUMP COMPLETE:  
ACTIVE DUMP ON CPU1, 6818 BLOCKS, 18 CORRECTIONS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
DUMP COMPLETE	Constant	Indicates that the dump executes correctly.
acntxt	ACTIVE MATE DEBUG SAFE	Indicates type of dump. NOT
DUMP ON CPU _n	CPU0, CPU1	Indicates on which CPU the system executed the dump.
hhhh Blocks	0000-FFFF	Indicates the number of blocks written to the file.
hhhh CORRECTIONS	0000-FFFF	Indicates the number of corrections that occurred because of updates.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS102

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) generates this log report. This report records all inputs of the PRIORITY command. This report checks use that is not authorized. A PRIORITY command operation is required if switch diagnostics or measures that correct on a running switch cannot be performed.

Format

The log report format for SOS102 is as follows:

```
*SOS102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PRIORITY OPERATION: optxt
      Priority      : Priority:
      User          : User Logged
      Device number : Users device
```

Example

An example of log report SOS102 follows:

```
*SOS102 JUN04 12:56:25 4904 INFO PRIORITY OPERATION: STOPS
      Priority      : STARTS
      User          : ADMIN
      Device number: 0, MAP
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PRIORITY	STARTS, STOPS	Indicates if the user at this console started or stopped the PRIORITY operation over other CI processes.
USER	1-16 characters	Indicates the name or number of the user that performs the priority on/off operation.
DEVICE NUMBER	Device Number (0-1023), Device Name (0-21 characters)	Indicates the device number and the name of the device that performs the priority operation.

Action

Determine if use was authorized and if use was discontinued when no longer necessary.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS103

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) generates log SOS102 when an attempt to execute the command SETPRIV occurs. A privileged user can use this command for full privileges on the terminal from which this terminal works.

Format

The log report format for SOS103 is as follows:

```
*SOS103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SETPRIV OPERATION: optxt
```

Example

An example of log report SOS103 follows:

```
*SOS103 JUN04 12:57:26 5005 INFO SETPRIV OPERATION: SET ON
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SETPRIV OPERATION	Constant	Indicates that an attempt to use the command SETPRIV occurred.
optxt	SET ON, FAILED	Indicates that the operation has been set on, or failed (because of an invalid password)

Action

Make sure you use the command correctly to preserve the security of the 24 switch.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SOS104

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) generates SOS104. The log report SOS104 indicates the number of software error (SWERR) reports discarded in the previous ten minutes. This report indicates that a peripheral device does not behave normally. This report also indicates the associated central message controller (CMC) input handler generates too many SWERRs.

The SWERR reports that the CMC input handlers generate can flood the system. The CMC can generate multiple SWERRs in a minute, only one is allowed. The system discards additional SWERRs.

Format

The log report format for SOS104 is as follows:

```
SOS104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DISCARDED SWERRS
nnn SWERRS DISCARDED IN PAST 10 MINUTES
```

Example

An example of log report SOS104 follows:

```
SOS104 JUN18 16:44:43 7400 INFO DISCARDED SWERRS
355 SWERRS DISCARDED IN PAST 10 MINUTES
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DISCARDED SWERRS	Constant	Indicates discarded SWERR reports.
nnn SWERRS DISCARDED IN PAST 10 MINUTES	1-32,768	Number of discarded SWERRs .

Action

If the system discards a large number of SWERR reports, inform maintenance support immediately.

SOS104 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS105

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) generates SOS105. The log report SOS105 indicates the number of software error (SWERR) reports discarded in the previous ten minutes. This report indicates that a peripheral does not behave normally. This report also indicates the associated central message controller (CMC) input handler generates too many logs.

The SWERR reports that the CMC input handlers generate can flood the system. The CMC can generate multiple SWERRs in a minute, only one is allowed. The system discards additional SWERRs.

Format

The log report format for SOS105 is as follows:

```
SOS105 JUN18 16:44:43 7501 INFO DISCARDED LOGS
nnn LOGS DISCARDED IN PAST 10 MINUTES
```

Example

An example of log report SOS105 follows:

```
SOS105 JUN18 16:44:43 7501 INFO DISCARDED LOGS
363 LOGS DISCARDED IN PAST 10 MINUTES
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DISCARDED LOGS	Constant	Indicates discarded logs
nnn LOGS DISCARDED IN PAST 10 MINUTES	1-32,768	Indicates number of logs discarded

Action

If the system discards a large number of log reports, inform maintenance support immediately.

SOS105 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS106

Explanation

The subsystem for the Support Operating System (SOS) generates SOS106 when the GUARANTEED_TERMINAL_CPU_SHARE office PARM changes.

Format

The log report format for SOS106 is as follows:

```
SOS106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO OFFICE PARM CHANGED  
GUARANTEED TERMINAL CPU SHARE SET TO n
```

Example

An example of log report SOS106 follows:

```
SOS106 JUN27 10:07:33 0834 INFO OFFICE PARM CHANGED  
GUARANTEED TERMINAL CPU SHARE SET TO 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO OFFICE PARM CHANGED	Constant	Indicates that the GUARANTEED TERMINAL CPU SHARE office PARM changes.
GUARANTEED TERMINAL CPU SHARE SET TO n	Symbolic text	Indicates the new value of this parameter.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS107

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) subsystem generates SOS107 when the user enters or exits the EMERGENCY MODE. The subsystem also generates this report when an invalid attempt to enter EMERGENCY MODE from a terminal occurs. The log also indicates why the system returned to the NORMAL MODE (emergency mode exited). The system returns to NORMAL MODE because of a command entered from the terminal or from system action.

Format

The log report format for SOS107 is as follows:

```
SOS107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EMER_MODE
      modtxt  MODE actxt  FROM DEV   :  n ***
```

Example

An example of log report SOS107 follows:

```
SOS107 JAN01 09:18:06 1400 INFO EMER_MODE
      EMERGENCY MODE ENTERED FROM DEV   :    6 ***
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO EMER_MORE	Constant	Indicates user enters or exits EMERGENCY MODE, or an attempt to enter EMERGENCY MODE is invalid.
modtxt	NORMAL	Indicates user enters NORMAL MODE (user exits EMERGENCY MODE).
	EMERGENCY	Indicates entry of EMERGENCY MODE.
	EMER	Indicates EMERGENCY MODE. The system generates EMER state in this field when EMERGENCY MODE times out.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MODE	ATTEMPTED	Indicates attempt to enter EMERGENCY MODE is invalid.
	REQUESTED	Indicates request for EMERGENCY MODE.
	REPEATED	Indicates user requests EMERGENCY MODE from the same terminal twice in a row.
	ENTERED	Indicates activated EMERGENCY MODE if modtxt is EMERGENCY. If modtxt is NORMAL, indicates deactivated EMERGENCY MODE.
	EXTENDED	Indicates extended EMERGENCY MODE for another 15 min.
	SYSTEM TIMEOUT : NORMAL MODE ENTERED	Indicates deactivated EMERGENCY MODE after a 15 to 20 min timeout. The system does not generate the device number when this message appears.
n	Integers	Indicates the device number of the terminal. Refer to table TERMDEV in the customer data schema section of the <i>Translations Guide</i> .

Action

The log report SOS107 is an information log. Monitor the logs to prevent activation of EMERGENCY MODE that is not authorized.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS109

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) subsystem generates SOS109 when the user activates the REMOTE LOGIN feature.

The subsystem generates this log on Supernode-based DMS-Family switches ONLY. Log report SOS109 is an information log that records the use of the REMOTE LOGIN feature. Use the REMOTE LOGIN feature to activate command interpreter (CI) sessions on non-core nodes in the central office.

To activate remote CI sessions use the REMLOGIN command. Remote CI sessions are only for debugging purposes. This log tracks outages that occur as a result of commands that a user executes during a remote CI session. These conditions cannot arise during normal maintenance from the central MAP.

Format

The log report format for SOS109 is as follows:

```
SOS109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO REMOTE LOGIN: usernm  
logged ltxt nodnm
```

Example

An example of log report SOS109 follows:

```
SOS109 FEB17 14:34:37 7300 INFO REMOTE LOGIN: OPERATOR  
logged into MS1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO REMOTE LOGIN	Constant	Indicates a report of remote logon activation.
usernm	Symbolic text	Identifies the CI user, that the PERMIT command defines in the CM. The CI user initiates the remote logon action.
nodnm	Symbolic text	Identifies the node on which the CI user sets up or terminates the remote logon session See Table I.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ltxt	OFF	Indicates that the CI user terminates the remote logon session.
	INTO	Indicates that the CI user initiates the remote logon session.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS110

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) generates SOS110 when the dump program fails to allocate store for update records. When the system cannot allocate store for the update records the system encounters a fatal error and aborts the dump.

Format

The log report format for SOS110 is as follows:

```
**SOS110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Dump error  
Dump failed due to insufficient store
```

Example

An example of log report SOS110 follows:

```
**SOS110 JAN01 12:00:00 1234 INFO Dump error  
Dump failed due to insufficient store
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Dump error	Constant	Indicated dump program fails.
Dump failed caused by insufficient store	Constant	Indicates reason for the error.

Action

Use the CI commands "STORE SUMMARY" and "STORE USAGE" to obtain information on the store use. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS111**Explanation**

The Support Operating System (SOS) generates SOS111. The system generates this report when a process reaches the limit of outgoing messages the system can generate between suspensions.

Format

The log report format for SOS111 is as follows:

```
SOS111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Outgoing messages limit reached
      Process: numbers (string) Limit: number
      Msg: hex_msg
      Traceback:
      traceback_sequence
```

Example

An example of log report SOS111 follows:

```
SOS111 DEC05 18:14:33 4827 INFO Outgoing messages limit
reached
      Process: #2107 #0001 (INVOKER) Limit: 50
      Msg: 0123 0008 1F45 9876
      Traceback:
      0C9C1DB2=SISUTIL.AU03:SIS_CHEC+#018E
      0B42C254=INVOKER.B001:SOS_INVO+#0AA8
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Outgoing messages limit reached	Constant	A message that indicates the process reaches an outgoing message limit.
Process	Variable	Two hexadecimal numbers that identify a process that reaches the output message limit.
	String	The ASCII equivalent of the Process numeric identifier, in parentheses.
Limit	Variable	An integer that indicates the process reaches the message limit.

SOS111 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Msg	Variable	A hexadecimal translation of the message Process sends when process reaches limit.
Traceback	Variable	Identifies software elements that have faults on which the problem occurs.

Action

Log SOS111 only appears if tools are loaded into the switch of the operating company and debugging flags are on. When the system generates log SOS111, contact the next level of maintenance. Log SOS111 is for Northern Telecom personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS120

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) generates SOS120 when a static random access memory (SRAM) action occurs. Each time an SRM repack occurs, the system generates two SOS logs. The system generates a log before the repack starts and on completion of a successful repack. The system also generates a log if the required repack cannot proceed. Log SOS120 provides the system time, the action, and the reason for the action.

Format

The log report format for SOS120 is as follows:

```
CM          SOS120 JAN01 10:38:29 0100 SRAM operation
           <action> – <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOS120 follows:

```
CM          SOS120 JAN01 10:38:29 0100 SRAM operation
           Repacking started – USER REQUEST
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
<action>	variable	Indicates SRAM repacking status
<reason>	variable	Indicates cause of SRAM action

Action

If the SRAM repack status field states “MUTEX Problem” and the system generates SOS120 daily, attempt to correct the problem. The user can temporarily deactivate the tools, or remove the debug tracepoints to correct the problem and allow the SRAM repack to proceed. Otherwise the user must contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SOS130

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) generates SOS130 when more than 90% of file control blocks (FCB) are allocated. If the FCBs run out, applications can fail. The applications fail when new users are not able to login.

Format

The log report format for SOS130 is as follows:

SOS130 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FCB pool nearly empty

Example

An example of log report SOS130 follows:

SOS130 MAR05 19:31:16 1404 INFO FCB pool nearly empty

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO FCB pool nearly empty	Constant	Indicates that more than 90 % of the FCBs are allocated.

Action

An application can use all available FCBs. Examine FCB use with a tool like the international digital trunk controller (IDCT). Take the correct action based on these results.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS132

Explanation

The system generates SOS132 when SYS0AUD process audit determines the central processing unit (CPU) runs at an occupancy of more than 50% in the laboratory. This action does not allow any process of proschedclass SYSTEM0 to run. This log gives a warning when SYSTEM0 processes do not run in the laboratory.

The central processing unit status (CPUSTAT) provides information on CPU occupancies. The CPU occupancy is the ratio of real time used on a function to the time allowed for a function. The CPU occupancy has a percentage value.

The software operating system (SOS) scheduler uses scheduler classes to allocate CPU time in concurrent processes. A scheduler class is a group of processes that perform related functions. The SOS requires detailed knowledge of the machine design. The SOS provides the means to create and start a process. The SOS assigns a process ID that identifies all processes.

Format

The log report format for SOS132 is as follows:

SOS132 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO General SOS Message

Example

An example of log report SOS132 follows:

SOS132 SEP04 12:00:12 1300 INFO General SOS Message

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO General SOS Message	Constant	Indicates the messages between control component processors.

Action

Run the HOGCT tool to determine the process that overloads the CPU. The HOGCT tool computes total CPU time that all processes use in relation to the work the processes perform.

SOS132 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS400

Explanation

The system generates the log report SOS400 when an image volume is running out of space. The log prints if the calculated free space is less than 5% of the total volume space after the image completes. The purpose of this log is to give a warning that there is not enough future image space.

Format

The format for log report SOS400 follows.

```
SOS400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IMAGE VOLUME LOW
ON FREE SPACE
After taking the current image this volume
will have less than 5% free left.
Volume Name: <volume name>
Blocks Free: <blocks free>
Percent Free: <percent free>%
```

- - - - -

Example

An example of log report SOS400 follows.

```
SOS400 JAN12 14:00:15:6000 INFO IMAGE VOLUME LOW
ON FREE SPACE
After taking the current image this volume
will have less than 5% free left.
Volume Name: SOSDIMAGE0
Blocks Free: 299874
Percent Free: 4%
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
volume name	SLM volume name	The name of the SLM volume where the current image exists.

SOS400 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
blocks free	numeric	The number of blocks that are available after the image is taken. This number is calculated by subtracting the image size from the current free image blocks.
percent free	percentage	The percentage of available volume space after the image is taken. The calculation is the number of free blocks divided by the total number of available blocks and the result multiplied by 100.

Action

The system requires no immediate action. This log warns of a decrease of image volume space.

Related OM registers

There are no related OM registers.

Additional information

The size of the percentage of free space is relative to the size of the volume.

SOS410

Explanation

The system generates log report SOS410 when the image dump process attempts to use the SDM as indicated in table IMGSCHEd but the SDM cannot be accessed.

Format

The format for log report SOS410 follows.

```
SOS410 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SDM RESOURCES ERROR
The SDM cannot be used to assist with the current image dump
REASON: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOS410 follows.

```
SOS410 JAN12 14:00:15 6000 INFO SDM RESOURCES ERROR
The SDM cannot be used to assist with the current image dump
REASON: SDM not in service
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
reason	SDM not in service.	The SDM is not in service and could not be used.
	SDM is not datafilled.	There is no SDM datafilled in table SDMINV.
	Failed to get SDM fta = <reason>	There is a DMS software problem.

SOS410 (end)

Action

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

- SDM is not datafilled. Either connect the SDM to the switch and datafill it in table SDMINV, or enter “N” in field USESDM in table IMGSCHEd.

Note: When field USESDM is set to N in table IMGSCHEd, the SDM will not be used. The maximum 15 minute lockout time for recent changes does not apply when the SDM is not used.

- SDM not in service. Either return the SDM to service or enter “N” in field USESDM in table IMGSCHEd.

Note: When field USESDM is set to N in table IMGSCHEd, the SDM will not be used. The maximum 15 minute lockout time for recent changes does not apply when the SDM is not used.

- Failed to get SDM fta = <reason>. Save all swerrs, MTS, and SOS logs and contact your next level of support.

Related OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

When the image dump process cannot access the SDM, the process continues to take an image without using the SDM, to make sure a successful image dump is completed. If the field USESDM is set to “Y” in table IMGSCHEd for the next scheduled image dump, the next scheduled image dump will try to use the SDM.

SOS411

Explanation

The system generates log report SOS411 when there is a communication problem between the image dump process and the SDM.

Format

The format for log report SOS411 follows.

```
SOS411 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SDM MESSAGING ERROR
An error has occurred in the communication between the
image dump process and the SDM during an image dump.
REASON: <the messaging error>
EXPECTED: <what was expected>
RECEIVED: <what was actually received>
```

Example

An example of log report SOS411 follows.

```
SOS411 JAN12 14:00:15 6000 INFO SDM MESSAGING ERROR
An error has occurred in the communication between the
image dump process and the SDM during an image dump.
REASON: failed to get new buffer at index 1
EXPECTED: waiting_for_ack to be false
RECEIVED: waiting_for_ack was true
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
reason	character string	Text describing reason for failure.
expected	character string	Values that the software was expecting.
received	character string	Values that the software received.

SOS411 (end)

Action

The following list indicates actions for this error:

- If the SDM is out of service, return the SDM to service and confirm it's software load is compatible with the CM.
- If the SDM is in service and it's software load is compatible with the CM, there is a problem with the messaging between the DMS and the SDM. Save all swerrs, MTS, and SOS logs and contact your next level of support.

Related OM registers

There are no associated registers.

Additional information

When the image dump process cannot access the SDM, the process continues to take an image without using the SDM, to make sure a successful image dump is completed. If the field USESDM is set to "Y" in table IMGSCHEd for the next scheduled image dump, the next scheduled image dump will try to use the SDM.

SOS412

Explanation

The system generates log report SOS412 when there is a problem with the transmission of the CM image dump block between the SDM file system and the CM file system.

Format

The format for log report SOS412 follows.

```
SOS412 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SDM FILE SYSTEM ERROR
The SDM file system reported an error during the imaging process.
REASON: < file system error>
```

Example

An example of log report SOS412 follows.

```
SOS412 JAN12 14:00:15 6000 INFO SDM FILE SYSTEM ERROR
The SDM file system reported an error during the imaging process.
REASON: Failed to open CM image dump file on the SDM
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
reason	character string	The reason indicates a problem with the SDM.

Action

Confirm that the SDM and CM file systems are operating correctly. Save all swerrs, SOS, SLM and MTS logs and contact your next level of support for the SDM and CM.

Related OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

When the image dump process cannot access the SDM, the process continues to take an image to make sure a successful image dump is completed. If the

field USESDM is set to “Y” in table IMGSCHEd, the next scheduled image dump will try to use the SDM.

SOS602

Explanation

The system generates log report SOS 602 when the number of pools is under 15. The maximum number of pool types allowed is 15. The system generates this report for each pool type. Log report SOS602 does not report the shortages for all pool types.

Use the pools utility to manage resources. The pools utility provides management of ownership of resources like mail boxes and flags.

Format

The log report format for SOS602 is as follows:

```
SOS602 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Too many pools allocated
      Number of POOLTYPEID <pooltype_id> allocated is <no_allocated>
      Maximum allowed is <max>
```

Example

An example of log report SOS602 follows:

```
SOS602 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO Too many pools allocated
      Number of POOLTYPEID 00000-29545 allocated is 245
      Maximum allowed is 255
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
pooltype_id	nnnnn-nnnnn, where nnnnn is 000000 to 32767	Identifies the pool type for which the number of pools is under 15. The maximum number of pools allowed is 15.
no_allocated	0 to 255	Indicates the number of pools allocated to the pool type
max	0 to 255	Indicates the maximum number of pools allowed for the pool type

Action

There is no action required.

SOS602 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS603**Explanation**

The system generates log report SOS603. The system generates this report to indicate that an automated time-of-day (TOD) clock change occurs in the next 24 h. The automated TOD clock change associates with the change to or from Daylight-Saving Time. The TOD clock change requests are stored in table DSTTABLE.

Format

The log report format for SOS603 is as follows:

```
SOS603 <Date/time> INFO Time of Day Clock Change notification
Automated Time of Day clock change request will occur on: <Date>
(table DSTTABLE)
The Time of Day clock will be changed
From: <From_date> To: <To_date>
```

Example

An example of log report SOS603 follows:

```
SOS603 OCT 29 01:00:00 9700 INFO Time of Day Clock Change notification
Automated Time of Day clock change request will occur on: OCT 30, 1996
(table DSTTABLE)
The Time of Day clock will be changed
From: 1997/10/30 01:00:00 SUN. To: 1997/10/30 00:00:00 SUN.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Date/time	MMM DD hh:mm:ss	Indicates when the system generates the log report. The format is month day hours:minutes:seconds
INFO Time of Day Clock Change notification	constant	Indicates that an automated TOD clock change occurs in the next 24 hours.
Automated Time of Day clock change will occur on:	constant	Indicates that an automated TOD clock change occurs.

SOS603 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Date	MMM DD, YYYY	The Date field indicates the date the TOD change occurs. The format is month day, year.
(table DSTTABLE)	constant	Indicates the automated time change is in table DSTTABLE.
The Time of Day clock will be changed	constant	Indicates that an automated TOD clock change occurs.
From_date	YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss DAY	Indicates the date, time, and day at which the TOD change occurs. The format is year/month/day, time, and day of the week.
To_date	YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss DAY	Indicates the date, time, and day after the TOD change occurs.

Action

If the entry in the From_date or To_date field is not correct, correct the corresponding entry in table DSTTABLE.

If the entries in the From_date and To_date fields are correct, there is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS604**Explanation**

The system generates log report SOS605 to indicate that the system deleted all time-of-day (TOD) clock change requests. Manual action deleted the TOD clock change requests from table DSTTABLE.

Format

The log report format for SOS604 is as follows:

```
<alarm>SOS604 <Date/time> INFO DSTTABLE is empty.
Automated Time of Day change requests were deleted from table
DSTTABLE.
Automated Time of Day change feature is turned off.
```

Example

An example of log report SOS604 follows:

```
*SOS604 OCT 29 01:00:00 9700 INFO DSTTABLE is empty.
Automated Time of Day change requests were deleted from table DSTTABLE.
Automated Time of Day change feature is turned off.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Alarm	* (constant)	Indicates how severe the problem is. (* = minor)
Date/time	MMM DD hh:mm:ss	Indicates when the system generated the log report. The format is month day hours:minutes:seconds
INFO DSTABLE is empty	constant	Indicates that table DSTTABLE is not entered.
Automated Time of Day change requests were deleted from table DSTTABLE.	constant	Indicates that manual action deleted the TOD change requests from table DSTTABLE.
Automated Time of Day change feature is turned off.	constant	Indicates that the automated TOD change feature is off.

SOS604 (end)

Action

The system generates log report SOS604 to indicate that automated TOD clock change requests are not available to process. To reactivate the automated TOD change feature, enter requests in Table DSTTABLE.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS605**Explanation**

The system generates log report SOS605. The system generates this report to indicate that all automated time-of-day (TOD) clock changes in table DSTTABLE expire. The TOD clock changes expire when the system uses all tuples in DSTABLE to implement automated time-of-day changes.

Format

The log report format for SOS605 is as follows:

```
<alarm>SOS605<Date/time> INFO DSTTABLE is empty.
Automated Time of Day change requests have expired (table
DSTTABLE).
Automated Time of Day change feature is turned off.
```

Example

An example of log report SOS605 follows:

```
*SOS603 OCT 29 01:00:00 9700 INFO DSTTABLE is empty.
Automated Time of Day change requests have expired (table DSTTABLE).
Automated Time of Day change feature is turned off.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Alarm	* (constant)	Indicates how severe the problem is. (* = minor)
Date/time	MMM DD hh:mm:ss	Indicates when the system generates the log report. The format is month day hours:minutes:seconds
INFO DSTABLE is empty	constant	Indicates TOD change requests that are not processed are not in Table DSTTABLE.
Automated Time of Day change requests have expired (table DSTTABLE)	constant	Indicates all TOD change requests in table DSTTABLE expire.
Automated Time of Day change feature is turned off.	constant	Indicates that the automated TOD change feature is off.

SOS605 (end)

Action

The system generates log report SOS605 to indicate automated TOD clock change requests that did not expire are not available to process. To reactivate the automated TOD change feature, delete the expired requests and enter new requests into table DSTTABLE.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SPC100

Explanation

The Semipermanent Connections (SPC) subsystem generates log report SPC100. The subsystem generates this report when the system activates a semipermanent connection through table control.

All SPC connections, except SPC connections that go through an RC02 node, remain connected over a warm restart. For reloads and cold restarts, the system constructs the connections again, after the restart is complete. The system also constructs SPC connections again, after an XPM SWACT.

The SPC connections use nailed-up connections through the network. Office parameter MAXNUCS determines the maximum number of active SPC connections allowed at a time.

The system cannot intraswitch SPC connections when the system conducts traffic studies.

Format

The log report format for SPC100 is as follows:

```
SPC100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  SPC ACTIVATED
AGENT1  cktid
AGENT2  cktid
CONNECT = cnectxt
REASON = CONNECTION MADE
```

Example

An example of log report SPC100 follows:

```
SPC100 JUL25 11:32:06 1203 INFO  SPC ACTIVATED

AGENT1  LEN  00 0 01 12  DN 2222
AGENT2  LEN  00 0 01 13  DN 2223
CONNECT = Y
REASON = CONNECTION MADE
```

SPC100 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SPC ACTIVATED	Constant	Indicates that the system activated a semipermanent connection.
AGENT1 cktid	Symbolic text	Circuit identification. Agents can be line equipment numbers (LEN), in the event of a line; or CLLI + member numbers, in the event of a trunk. The type of number depends on the type of connection: line to line, trunk to trunk, line to trunk. Refer to table I for values.
AGENT2 cktid	Symbolic text	Circuit identification. Agents can be line equipment numbers (LEN) in the event of a line; or CLLI + member number, in the event of a trunk. The type of number depends on the type of connection: line to line, trunk to trunk, line to trunk. Refer to Table I for values.
CONNECT	N, Y	Indicates if the system can activate a connection.
REASON = CONNECTION MADE	Constant	Indicates the reason for a log report.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SPC101

Explanation

The Semipermanent Connection (SPC) subsystem generates log report SPC101. The subsystem generates this report when the entries disconnect a semipermanent connection.

All SPC connections, except SPC connections that go through an RC02 node, remain connected over a warm restart. For reloads and cold restarts, the system constructs the connections again, after the restart is complete. The system also constructs SPC connections again, after an XPM SWACT.

The SPC connections use nailed-up connections through the network. Office parameter MAXNUCS determines the maximum number of active SPC connections allowed at a time.

The system cannot intraswitch SPC connections when the system conducts traffic studies.

Format

The log report format for SPC101 is as follows:

```
SPC101 mmmdd hhmmss ssdd INFO SPC DEACTIVATED
AGENT1 cktid
CONNECT = N
REASON = ADMIN DISCONNECT
```

Example

An example of log report SPC101 follows:

```
SPC101 JUL25 11:32:12 1210 INFO SPC DEACTIVATED
AGENT1 LEN 00 0 01 13 DN 2223
CONNECT = N
REASON = ADMIN DISCONNECT
```

SPC101 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO SPC DEACTIVATED	Constant	Indicates that a change in the entries disconnects the SPC.
AGENT2 LEN	Symbolic text	Agents can be a line equipment number (LEN), in the event of a line; or CLLI+ member numbers, in the event of a trunk. The type of number depends on the type of connection: line to line, trunk to trunk, line to trunk.
CONNECT	Constant	Indicates that the system cannot activate a connection.
REASON = ADMIN DISCONNECT	Constant	Indicates that a change in the entries causes a manual disconnect.

Action

There is no action required. To restore the connection, change the value of CONNECT to Y in table SPCCON.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional Information

There is no additional information.

SPC102

Explanation

The Semipermanent Connections (SPC) subsystem generates log report SPC102. The subsystem generates this report when a semipermanent connection fails because of an event other than an entry change.

All SPC connections, except SPC connections that through an RC02 node, remain connected over a warm restart. For reloads and cold restarts, the system constructs the connections again, after the restart is complete. The system also constructs SPC connections again, after an XPM SWACT.

The SPC connections use nailed-up connections through the network. Office parameter MAXNUCS determines the maximum number of active SPC connections allowed a time.

The system cannot intraswitch SPC connections when the system conducts traffic studies.

Format

The log report format for SPC102 is as follows:

```
.SPC102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  SPC FAILURE
AGENT1  cktid
AGENT2  cktid
CONNECT = Y
REASON = REASON FOR FAILURE
```

Example

An example of log report SPC102 follows:

```
SPC102 JUL25 11:34:12 1230 INFO  SPC FAILURE
AGENT1  LEN 00 0 01 12  DN 2222
AGENT2  LEN 00 0 01 13  DN 2223
CONNECT = Y
REASON = FAILED CONNECTION
```

SPC102 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SPC FAILURE	Constant	Indicates that a SPC fails because of an event other than an entry change.
AGENT1	Symbolic text	Agents can be line equipment numbers (LEN) or directory number (DN), in the event of a line; or CLLI+ member numbers, in the event of a trunk. The type of number depends on the type of connection: line to line, trunk to trunk, line to trunk.
AGENT 2	Symbolic text	Agents can be line equipment number or directory number in the event of a line; CLLI+ member numbers, in the event of a trunk. The type of number depends on the type type of connection: line to line, trunk to trunk, line to trunk.
CONNECT=Y	Constant	Indicates that the system can activate a connection.
REASON	FAILED CONNECTION	Indicates the state of one or both of the agents in the SPC changes from SEIZED.
	AGENT FAILED	Indicates one or both of the agents in this SPC requires interrogation.
	UNKNOWN	Indicates reason for failure of SPC is not known.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SPM300**Explanation**

The DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) SPM300 log report generates when a device fault occurs. This log provides an ordered card list, fault description, log severity, and fault severity.

Format

The format for log report SPM300 follows:

```
BNR300S6 CM
*** SPM300 OCT17 15:20:50 7400 TBL Device Fault Report

Location   : <nodetype> : <nodeno> <circuitpack>: <circuitpackno>
Status     : <text>
Problem Description: <problemseverity>
             <text>
Action: <text>
Cardlist :
           <text>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM300 follows:

```
BNR300S6 CM
*** SPM300 OCT17 15:20:50 7400 TBL Device Fault Report

Location   : SPM : 0   DSP : 2
Status     : Alarm Raised
Problem Description: Critical
             Invalid resource type has been requested, check RM logs
Action: Refer to NTPs for Alarm Clearing Procedures.
Cardlist :
           No Cardlist Available.
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
nodetype	SPM	PM type
nodeno	0-2047	PM number

SPM300 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
circuitpack	CEM, OC3, DSP, DLC, VSP	Circuit pack types Note: The voice signal processor (VSP) does not apply to all markets.
circuitpackno	0-27	Circuit pack number
problemseverity	no_problem noncritical critical error	Problem severity types

Action

If this log is found, all the RMs for that SPM must be deleted and re-added from datafill in table MNCKTPAK.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Consult the Supplementary Information section of table MNCKTPAK in the Data Schema Reference Manual for your product for information on deleting and re-adding RMs.

SPM301

Explanation

The SPM301 log report for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) generates when the clock oscillator tuning range reaches 70% and again when it reaches 90%. The log warns that the clock is approaching maximum tuning range and that the clock should be monitored. The log generates again when the clock is within 10% of the maximum tuning range. Alarm severities are provisioned.

Format

The format for log report SPM301 follows:

```
SPM301 <alarm>:Clock oscillator tuning range has reached <range>.  
Alarm VCX070 <action_type>.
```

Example

An example of log report SPM301 follows:

```
* SPM301 NOV22 13:41:04 2400 INFO Clock Range  
   SPM: 0 CEM: 0  
   Reason: Clock oscillator tuning range has reached 70%.  
  
   Alarm: VCX070  
   Action: Raise
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
range	70	Indicates clock oscillator tuning range
	90	
action_type	clear	Clear indicates that the clock range is below 70% for a range value of 70; or that the clock range is below 90% for a range value of 90.
	raise	

SPM301 (end)

Action

If the clock range is between 70% and 90%, no immediate action is required, but consider replacing the common equipment module (CEM). If the clock range exceeds 90%, replace the CEM.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

SPM310**Explanation**

The SPM310 log report for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) pertains to echo canceller performance. Specifically, the performance monitoring process on the computing module (CM) generates an SPM310 log when it receives performance data from the SPM as a result of the SPM-based automatic monitoring process. Field SOS in table SPMECAN, which indicates echo canceller failures, must be set to enable the SPM to send the performance data.

In addition, the SPMECAN AUTO command allows customers to enable/disable automatic echo canceller performance monitoring using the CI commands. The CI commands override the datafill in table SPMECAN. It is a system-wide (by office) command option. The customer also has the option to revert back to the datafill in table SPMECAN, with the AUTO TABLE command.

Format

The format for log report SPM310 follows:

```
SPM310 <date> <time> <seq num> INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
<monitor mode>                                <orientation>
MON TRK:    <clli> <mem> SPM <spm num> <cct_no> <cct_ts>
            RM: <rm num> RN: <rn num>
ASSOC TRK:  <clli> <mem> <pm type> <pm num> <cct_no> <cct_ts>

ECAN DATA
ERL: xx dB ERLE+ANLP: xx dB MERL: x dB ACOM: xx dB
Delay of Loudest Echo Reflection: <rfl_dla>

            Talk-time      Near-End      Far-End
            <ne_act>      <fe_act>
Signal level <ne_lvl>      <fe_lvl>
Bckgrnd Noise <ne_ns>      <fe_ns>

<Reason text>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM310 follows:

SPM310 (continued)

250G SPM310 JUN5 09:17:45 1596 INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
Automatic performance monitor Far-End
MON TRK: imtc7iany 10 SPM 10 10 12
RM: 10 RN: 180
ASSOC TRK: imtc7oany 10 SPM 5 7 34

ECAN DATA

ERL: 0 dB ERLE+ANLP: 0 dB MERL: 6 dB ACOM: 0 dB
Delay of Loudest Echo Reflection: 255 ms

	Near-End	Far-End
Talk-time	180 sec	180 sec
Signal level	-25 dBm	-25 dBm
Bckgrnd Noise	-41 dBm	-41 dBm

Potential echo canceller problem; data as a result of a SOS message.

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report. Fields are filled with an asterisk (*) in cases where the trunk identity (<CLII>/<mem#>) or hardware assignment (<SPM#>/<RM#>/<RN#>) cannot be determined.

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
monitor mode		Automatic performance monitor	The automatic echo canceller performance monitoring process generates this report.
orientation	value	Near-End, Far-End	Echo canceller orientation
MON TRK	clli	String	Reporting trunk CLLI group name
	mem	0000-9999	Reporting trunk CLLI group member number
	spm num	00-63	Reporting trunk member is assigned to this SPM number
	cct_no	00-181	OC-3 DS1 as datafilled in table TRKMEM

SPM310 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
ASSOC TRK	cct_ts	1-24	OC-3 DS0 as datafilled in table TRKMEM
	rm num	1-28 (except 7-10, which are reserved for CEMs and OC3s)	Reporting trunk member is assigned to this Spectrum resource module.
	rn num	000-387	Reporting trunk member is assigned to this Spectrum resource number.
	cli	String	CLLI group name of trunk connected to reporting trunk
	mem	0000-9999	CLLI group member number of trunk connected to reporting trunk
	pm type	SPM, DTC, DTCl, others	Type of peripheral associated with the trunk connected to the monitored trunk
	pm num	PM number	Trunk connected to the reporting trunk member is assigned to this PM number.
	cct_no	00-181	Trunk connected to the reporting trunk member is assigned to this carrier number as datafilled in table TRKMEM.
	cct_ts	1-24	Trunk connected to the reporting trunk member is assigned to this time slot as datafilled in table TRKMEM.

SPM310 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
ERL	value	00-70	Echo return loss reading specified in decibels. Note: ERL measurements are not possible when the echo canceller cannot converge. The value reported in the SOS message is set to MERL-3dB. If this results in a negative value, zero is reported.
ERLE	value	00-70	Echo return loss enhancement reading specified in decibels.
MERL	value	0, 3, 6	Minimum ERL; datafilled in table SPMECAN
ERL+ERLE	value	00-140	Total loss of echo as a result of echo cancellation
rfl_dla	value	00-255	Delay of the main reflection in the echo-path specified in milliseconds. This value is set to 255 if the echo canceller is not currently converged.
ne_act	value	00-255	Number of seconds of near-end speech activity since the beginning of the call. Activity greater than 255 is reported as 255.
fe_act	value	00-255	Number of seconds of the far-end speech activity since the beginning of the call. Activity greater than 255 is reported as 255.
fe_lvl	value	-80-80	Average far-end signal (voice) level specified in dBm; valid only if fe_act is greater than 30 seconds.
ne_ns	value	-80-80	Measured near-end absolute average background noise level, specified in dBm

SPM310 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
ne_lvl	value	-80-80	Average near-end signal (voice) level specified in dBm. Valid only if ne_act is greater than 30 seconds.
fe_ns	value	-80-80	Measured far-end absolute average background noise level, specified in dBm
reason	text	Text string	Text explaining why log is generated. It is an evaluation of echo canceller's performance. See "Performance text explanation."

Performance text explanation

Explanations of performance evaluation text strings possible for SPM310 logs are provided in the following paragraphs.

Potential echo canceller problem; data as a result of an SOS message

When a degradation in performance of an echo canceller resource is detected, an SOS message is sent from the echo canceller resource to the CM. Examples of such conditions include values falling below or exceeding specified ranges (for example, convergence time, ERLE).

Troubleshoot the possible sources of echo cancellation problem and correct.

Action

This information log provides data to aid in the resolution of customer-reported echo cancellation problems.

Associated OM registers

The ECANRMAN OM register ECANFAIL pegs when the SPM310 log report generates for a call. Although this log report generates for a call every 10 seconds, the ECANFAIL registers only pegs on the first occurrence of the log report of a particular call and not for subsequent SPM310 log reports for the same call.

SPM310 (end)

Additional information

Data contained in this log can be compiled to detect potential echo cancellation or network problems.

SPM311

Explanation

The SPM311 log report generates when a SoftWare Exception Report (SWER) occurs on an SPM.

Format

The format for log report SPM311 follows:

```
BNR300S6 CM
* SPM311 OCT17 16:21:19 7300 TBL SW Exception Report

SPM <node> <circuitpack> <circuitpackno> : <activity> Time: <timestamp>
Filename: <filename>                      LineNumber: <linenumber>
TaskID: <taskid> Index: <indexnumber>      Reason: <reason>
ErrStr: <errorstring>
ErrData: <errordata>
Traceback: <traceback>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM311 follows:

```
SPUD0NA15AR
* SPM311 JAN12 14:58:56 2900 TBL SW Exception Report

SPM 33 CEM 0 : I Time: 14:58:56.475
Filename: MsgServer.cpp LineNumber: 278
TaskID: 000000D7 Index: Reason:
ErrStr: MTS get message failed: 00 0007
ErrData:
Traceback: 0052FEA4 0050D838 0052E8AC 002F2AE0 011511C0 00000000
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
node	0 to 63	This field displays the SPM number.
circuitpack	CEM, OC3, DSP, and VSP	This field displays the circuit pack type.

SPM311 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
circuitpackno	0 to 27	This field displays the circuit pack unit number.
activity	A, I	This field displays the activity of the circuit pack, active (A) or inactive (I).
timestamp		This field displays the local time when the SWER occurred.
filename		This field displays the filename where the SWER occurred.
linenumber		This field displays the line number where the SWER occurred.
task id		This field displays the task id in hex.
index number		This field displays the index number of the SWER in hex.
reason		This field displays the reason number of the SWER in hex.
error string		This field displays the optional error string.
error data		This field displays the optional error data.
traceback		This field displays the traceback in hex.

Action

If this log is found, all the RMs for that SPM must be deleted and re-added from datafill in table MNCKTPAK.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Consult the Supplementary Information section of table MNCKTPAK in the Data Schema Reference Manual for your product for information on deleting and re-adding RMs.

SPM312**Explanation**

The SPM312 log report generates when a trap occurs on an SPM.

Format

The format for log report SPM312 follows:

```
* SPM312 NOV16 02:45:00 5019 TBL TRAP
  SPM <node> <circuitpack> <circuitpackno> : <activity> Time: <timestamp>
  TaskID: <taskid> TrapNo: <trapno>
  Instr: <instr> Flt: <flt> Vector: <vector>
  Traceback: <traceback>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM312 follows:

```
MSH302BU
*** SPM312 NOV09 22:17:32 9175 TBL Trap
  SPM 6 CEM 0 : A Time: 22:17:32.035
  TaskID: 000000D4 TrapNo: 00000008
  Instr: 0069BD58 Flt: 104700E4 Vector: 00000300
  Traceback:
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
node	0 to 63	This field displays the SPM number.
circuitpack	CEM, OC3, DSP, and VSP	This field displays the circuit pack type.
circuitpackno	0 to 27	This field displays the circuit pack unit number.
activity	A, I	This field displays the activity of the circuit pack, active (A) or inactive (I).
timestamp		This field displays the local time when the SWER occurred.
taskid		This field displays the task id in hex.

SPM312 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
trapno		This field displays the number of times the trap has occurred.
instr		This field displays address where the trap occurred.
flt		This field displays address of data access in the case of a data access error.
vector		This field displays the processor-specific exception vector (used to identify the reason for the TRAP).
traceback		This field displays the traceback in hex.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SPM313

Explanation

The SPM313 log report generates when a fault is recorded in the Module Information Memory (MIM) on an SPM.

Format

The format for log report SPM313 follows:

```
* SPM313 NOV26 09:30:24 1013 TBL Fault
SPM <nodenumber> <circuitpack> <circuitpackno>:<activity> Time: <timestamp>
Source: <source> State: <state> Type: <type>
Reason: <reason>
Diagnostic: <diagnostic>
Comp: <component> RegAddr:<registerOrAddress> Exp:<expected> Act:<actual>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM313 follows:

```
SPM313 NOV26 09:30:24 5019 TBL Fault
  SPM 18 CEM  0: A           Time:09:30:24.370
    Source: None           State: Insv           Type: None
    Reason:      Failed to Clear R1 Reg bit
    Diagnostic: Autonomous fault detection
    Comp:ITM      RegAddr:6c           Exp:4           Act:4
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
nodenumber	0 to 63	This field displays the SPM number.
circuitpack	CEM, OC3, DSP, and VSP	This field displays the circuit pack type.
circuitpackno	0 to 27	This field displays the circuit pack unit number.
activity	A, I	

SPM313 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
timestamp		This field displays the local time when the fault occurred.
source		This field displays the source of the fault.
state		This field displays the state when the fault occurred.
type		This field indicates the type of fault.
reason		This field displays the reason of the fault.
diagnostic		This field displays the diagnostic string.
component		This field displays the component.
registerOrAddress		This field displays the register or address.
expected		This field displays the expected value.
actual		This field displays the actual value.

Action

No action required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SPM331

Explanation

The SPM331 log report for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) generates when a device has a protection switch failure.

Format

The format for log report SPM331 follows:

```
**SPM331 Feb07 10:22:11 4700 TBL Failed Device Protection Switch
  Location:<pm type><node number><circuitpack> <circuitpackno>
  Status:    Alarm Raised
  Problem:   Device failed protection switch.
  Description: <text>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM331 follows:

```
**SPM331 Feb07 10:22:11 4700 TBL Failed Device Protection Switch
  Location:<pm type><node number><circuit pack> <circuitpackno>
  Status:    Alarm Raised
  Problem:   Device failed protection switch.
  Description: <text>
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pm type	SPM	PM type
pm number	0-2047	PM number
Circuit Pack Type	CEM	Circuit pack types
	OC-3	
	DSPR	
	DLC	
	VSP	
		Note: The voice signal processor (VSP) may not apply to all markets.

SPM331 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Circuit Pack Number	0-27	Circuit pack number
Fault Description		Describes protection switch failure; table 64 characters; size is 64 bytes

Action

Refer to the "PM 1SPM PROTFail SPM critical" alarm in the appropriate *Alarm Clearing and Performance Monitoring Procedures*.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

SPM332**Explanation**

The SPM332 log report for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) generates when the synchronization reference source is switched by manual action, switched by system action, or has lost the last synchronization reference in the OC-3 protection group. Alarm severities are provisioned.

Format

The format for log report SPM332 follows:

SPM332 <alarm>: Sync Reference Switched - SPM <#> reference was switched by <action_type> from <zzz> to <xxx>.

Example

An example of log report SPM332 follows:

```
** SPM332 JAN03 20:06:19 5600 INFO Sync Reference Switched
   SPM: 0 CEM: 0
   Reason: SPM has lost the last reference in OC-3 protection
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
#	0-63	SPM node number
action_type	manual system	Reference was switched by manual action or by system action.
zzz	mate loop internal	Initial synchronization reference
xxx	mate loop internal	Destination synchronization reference

SPM332 (end)

Action

No action is required. An information log is generated stating that the clock reference has been switched.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

SPM334

Explanation

The SPM334 log report for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) generates whenever an alternate synchronization source is not available and the timing configuration no longer conforms to SONET specifications. Outside of SONET specifications, call quality degrades. Alarm severity is provisioned.

Format

The format for log report SPM334 follows:

```
**SPM334<alarm>: Timing Configuration Out of Spec
  SPM: <#> CEM: <$>
  Reason: SPM call performance is not within
  SONET specifications
```

Example

An example of log report SPM334 follows:

```
**SPM334 JAN03 20:06:19 5500:Timing Configuration Out of Spec
  SPM: 0 CEM: 0
  Reason: SPM call performance is not within
  SONET specifications
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
#	0-63	Node number
\$	0-1	Unit number

Action

Take action to restore the timing configuration within SONET specifications.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

1-422 Log reports

SPM334 (end)

Additional information

Not applicable

SPM335

Explanation

The SPM335 log report for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) generates when a device has a protection switch failure.

Format

The format for log report SPM335 follows:

```
** SPM335 Feb07 10:22:11 4700 TBL Device Spare
  Location: <pm type> <node number> <circuit pack> <circuit
  Status:    Alarm Raised
  Problem:   <text>
  Description: <text>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM335 follows:

```
RTPLS01BF ** SPM335 Feb24 17:23:36 8200 TBL Device Spare
  Location:   SPM : 17   OC3 : 1
  Status:    Alarm Cleared
  Description: NOSPARE alarm for this protection group
  cleared.
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pm type	SPM	PM type
pm number	0-2047	PM number
Circuit Pack Type	CEM	Circuit pack types
	OC-3	
	DSPR	
	VSP	Note: The voice signal processor (VSP) may not apply to all markets.

SPM335 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Circuit Pack Number	0-27	Circuit pack number
Fault Description		Describes protection switch failure

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

SPM340

Explanation

The SPM340 log report for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) generates during a computing module (CM) warm switch of activity (SWACT). The CM sends a message to both common equipment modules (CEM) in the Spectrum to update the existing EXECs to those that correspond to the new CM load. If the update fails, this log generates.

Format

The format for log report SPM340 follows:

```
<office> SPM340 <date> <time> <sequence number> <severity>  
SPM <spm number>  
Failed to send EXECs to CEM <cem number>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM340 follows:

```
RTPN14AR SPM340 NOV08 14:42:05 6600 FAIL CM WarmSwact SPM Repo  
SPM 3
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
spm number	0 to 63	SPM where CM SWACT message failed
cem number	0 to 1	CEM where CM SWACT message failed

Action

Manually busy the SPM, then return it to service.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SPM350

Explanation

An alarm goes on and the SPM350 log report for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) generates to warn of a potential for resource exhaustion of one specific resource type on a specific SPM node. The log is also output when the alarm goes to the off state. It is an alarmed log that is generated to indicate the corresponding SPM node-level alarm changed state.

Outputs are resource type, SPM node number, and number of resources of that type currently free and in use.

Default severity is minor. However, this can be changed through table control. The default low-water-mark is 60% of the pool size, and this can be changed by way of datafill. When the low-water-mark is reached, the alarm and alarmed log are generated. Thresholds are changed in table MNNODE.

In order to avoid flooding the computing module (CM) with logs when call processing is operating near the threshold and repeatedly crossing it, local SPM resource management implements a latching algorithm that waits before outputting the next change in the alarm state if the previous state occurred within ten seconds.

Note: An OM register is pegged every time the low-water-mark threshold has been crossed.

Local SPM resource management also ensures that the alarm does not get stuck on or off.

The log is given for each resource type.

Format

The format for log report SPM350 follows:

```
SPM350 <mmdd> <hh>:<mm>:<ss> <ssdd>Pool Percent Free Resource
STATE      = <ALARM_STATE>
POOL       = <RESOURCE_TYPE>
SPM        = <SPM_NUM>
FREE       = <NUM_FREE>
INUSE      = <NUM_INUSE>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM350 follows:

SPM350 (continued)

```

PANDY07B0 *SPM350 MAR11 03:01:50 1400 L0 Pool Percent Free
Resources Low
    ALARM_STATE      = ON
    POOL              = TONESYN
    SPM_NUM           = 0
    NUM_FREE          = 40
    NUM_INUSE         = 60

```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
ALARM_STATE	ON OFF	An indication of whether the alarm has gone on or off
RESOURCE_TYPE	ECAN COT TONESYN DTMF MF	The resource type of the pool that is being depleted. They are • echo canceller • CCS7 continuity testers • tone synthesizers • DTMF receivers
SPM_NUM	1-64	Node number of the SPM
NUM_FREE	0-32767	Number of free or unallocated resources in the pool at the time of threshold crossing
NUM_INUSE	1-32767	Number of resources in use at the time of threshold crossing

Action

When the alarm goes on, the expected action is to provision for extra capacity by adding one or more RMs to the affected SPM; add another SPM to the office if the SPM in trouble is fully loaded; or to decrease the call rate on the node.

Associated OM registers

ECANRMAN: ECANLOW, ECANUTIL, ECANH1

SPM350 (end)

DSPRMAN: COTLOW, DTMFLOW, TONELOW, COTUTIL, DTMFUTIL,
TONEUTIL, MFLOW, MFUTIL, COTHI, DTMFHI, TONEHI, MFHI

Additional information

Not applicable

SPM500

Explanation

The SPM500 log report for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) generates when a device changes states, such as from inactive to active.

Format

The format for log report SPM500 follows:

```
* SPM500 Feb07 10:22:11 4700 INFO Device State Change
  Location:<pm type><node number><circuit pack><circuit packno
  From      INSV
  To:       INTB
```

Example

An example of log report SPM500 follows:

```
** SPM500 Feb07 10:22:11 4700 INFO Device State Change
  Location:   SPM  01 DLC 01
  From:      State
  To:        State
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pm type	SPM	PM type
pm number	0-2047	PM number
Circuit Pack Type	CEM OC-3 DSPR DLC VSP	Circuit pack types
		Note: The voice signal processor (VSP) may not apply to all markets.

SPM500 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Circuit Pack Number	0-27	Circuit pack number
state	Uneq sysb manb offl cbsy istb insv	Describes if the device is the active device or inactive device

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

SPM501

Explanation

The SPM501 log report for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) generates when the clock mode changes from sync, freerun, holdover, or acquire to sync, freerun, holdover, or acquire. Alarm severity is provisioned.

Note: This log is not generated when the clock mode changes from synchronization to holdover. See log SPM332 for more information.

Format

The format for log report SPM501 follows:

```
SPM501 <alarm>: Sync Operation Mode Change
SPM: <#> CEM: <$>
From: <xx>
To: <yy>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM501 follows:

```
SPM501 NOV22 13:46:35 3800 INFO Sync Operation Mode Change
SPM: 0 CEM: 0
Reason: SPM changed modes.
From: Sync
To: Freerun
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
#	0-63	Node number
\$	0-1	CEM number

SPM501 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
xx	sync	Previous sync mode
	holdover	
	freerun	
	acquire	
yy	sync	Current sync mode
	holdover	
	freerun	
	acquire	

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

SPM502

Explanation

ATM Connection State Change Log

The DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) log SPM502, ATM Connection State Change Log, generates when the local common equipment module (CEM) software sends a single alarm report. The alarm report generates when an ATM Connection changes state in the local. This state change must be propagated to the core. Once propagated, the core reflects the state change in its state database and the MAP display and then generates this log report.

Format

The format for log report SPM502 follows:

SPM Number	<0 to 63>
Connection Number	<0 to 181>
From State	<InSv, Almd, CAIm, COOS, UnEq>
To State	<InSv, Almd, CAIm, COOS, UnEq>
Alarm ID	<0 to 255>
Alarm Name	<8 character string>
Alarm Reason	<50 character string>

Note 1: The local CEM generates the "Alarm ID" value; however, the core has no knowledge of the contents other than the range.

Note 2: The local CEM generates the "Alarm Name" and "Alarm Reason" strings; however, the core has no knowledge of the contents.

Example

An example of log report SPM502 follows:

```

***SPM502 FEB05 10:21:34 4300 INFO ATM Connection State Change
  Location      : SPM 0   IF 1   CNO INDEX 45   CNO 162
  From State    : InSv    To State : Almd
  Alarm ID      : 1       Alarm Name: RDI
  Alarm Reason: This can be up to 48 characters long.
```

SPM502 (continued)**Field descriptions**

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

Field	Value	Description
SPM Number	0 to 63	This is the SPM number as datafilled in table MNNODE.
Connection Number	0 to 181	This is an external connection number provisioned.
From State	InSv, Almd, CAIm, COOS, UnEq	This is a string which represents the ATM Connection state we are changing from.
To State	InSv, Almd, CAIm, COOS, UnEq	This is a string which represents the ATM connection state we are changing to.
Alarm ID	0 to 255	This is a BYTE value that the local CEM generates to represent an alarm generating on a particular connection. <i>Note:</i> Multiple alarms can generate on the same connection.
Alarm Name	Determined by the local CEM software	This string represents the ATM connection alarm name. It can have up to 8 characters. The local CEM generates the string.
Alarm Reason	Determined by the local CEM software. The string passed up by the local CEM is 32 characters in length. When it reaches the core either "detected" or "cleared" is added to the end of the string.	This string represents the ATM connection alarm reason. It can have up to 50 characters. The local CEM generates the string.

Action

This log generates if an alarm condition occurs or an alarm condition clears. Usually, the condition is generated by the far-end ATM edge switch.

SET--no action required. The trunks associated with this connection are taken out-of-service (OOS) by ATM maintenance.

CLEAR--no action required. The trunks associated with this connection are returned to service by ATM maintenance.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

None

SPM503

Explanation

ATM Connections Carrier State Change Log

The DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) log SPM503 generates when the associated carrier on an SPM goes out-of-service (OOS) and signals the Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) Maintenance of the carrier state change. When this carrier goes OOS, change the state of every connection associated with that carrier. Up to 84 connections may require a state change. In order to eliminate the large number of logs, only one log generates to indicate the problem.

Format

The format for log report SPM503 follows:

SPM Number	<0 to 63>
Carrier Number	<0 to 181>
Log Reason	<50 character string>
Log Results	<56 character string>

Example

An example of log report SPM503 follows:

```
***SPM503 FEB05 10:21:34 4300 INFO ATM Connections: Carrier State Change
Location: SPM 0 IF 1 CARRIER 5
Reason : The STS3c Carrier has gone OOS.
Results : All ATM Connections on this carrier have gone COOS/CALm.
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SPM number	0 to 63	The is the SPM number as datafilled in table MNNODE.
Carrier Number	0 to 181	The is the Carrier number as datafilled in table MNHSCARR.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Log Reason	Parent Carrier has gone OOS or Parent carrier has returned to service	The first string indicates the parent STS3cP Carrier has gone OOS. This results in all the ATM connections associated with that carrier to go COOS or CAIm. The second string indicates the STS3cP carrier has returned to service. This results in the ATM connections going InSv or Almd.
Log Results	All ATM connections on this carrier have gone COOS/CAIm or All ATM connections on this carrier have gone InSv/Almd	The first string results from the STS3cP carrier going OOS. The second string results from the STS3cP carrier returning to service.

Action

Correct the problem that has occurred in the carrier.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

None

SPM504

Explanation

ATM Connections RM Device State Change Log

The SPM504 log generates for the Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) when both of the associated Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) Resource Module (RM) devices on an SPM go out-of-service (OOS) and the Integrated Device Maintenance (IDM) signals ATM Maintenance of the device state change. When these devices go OOS, change the state of every Connection associated with that device. Up to 84 connections may require a state change. In order to eliminate the large number of logs, only one log generates to indicate the problem.

Format

The format for log report SPM504 follows:

SPM Number	<0 to 63>
Log Reason	<50 character string>
Log Results	<56 character string>

Example

An example of log report SPM504 follows:

```
***SPM504 FEB05 10:21:34 4300 INFO ATM Connections: RM State Change
Location: SPM 0 IF 1
Reason : Both ATM RM devices have gone OOS.
Results : All ATM Connections on this device have gone C00S.
```


Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
SPM Number	0 to 63	The is the SPM number as datafilled in table MNNODE.
Log Reason	Both ATM RM devices have gone OOS or The active ATM RM device has returned to service	The first string indicates that both ATM RM devices have gone OOS. This results in all the ATM connections associated with that RM device to go COOS. The second string indicates at least one ATM RM device has returned to service. This results in the ATM connections going InSv.
Log Results	All ATM connections on this device have gone COOS or All ATM connections on this device have gone INSV	The first string results from both RM devices going OOS. The second string results from at least one ATM RM device returning to service.

Action

Correct the problem that has occured in the ATM RM device.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

None

SPM600

Explanation

The SPM600 log report generates for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) when the message switch (MS) changes modes and is not able to notify the in-service SPM of the mode change.

Format

The format for log report SPM600 follows:

```
SPM600 <alarm>: MS Mode Change
SPM: <#> CEM: <$>
Reason: MS changed modes and was not able to notify
the SPM.
```

Example

An example of log report SPM600 follows:

```
** SPM600 JAN03 20:28:36 0800 INFO MS Mode Changed
SPM: 0 CEM: 0
Reason: MS changed modes and was not able to notify
the SPM.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
#	0-63	Node number
\$	0-1	Unit number

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

SPM630

Explanation

The SPM630 log report generates for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) when a successful sparing event occurs.

Format

The format for log report SPM630 follows:

```
** SPM630 Feb07 10:22:11 4700 INFO Device Protection
    Location:<pm type> <node number> <circuit pack>
              <circuit packno>
    From:      t_spmdef_prot_designation
    To:        t_spmdef_prot_designation
```

Example

An example of log report SPM630 follows:

```
** SPM630 Feb07 10:22:11 4700 INFO Device Protection
    Location:   SPM 01 DLC 01
    From:       Working
    To:         Spare
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pm type	SPM	PM type
pm number	0-2047	PM number
Circuit Pack Type	CEM	Circuit pack types
	OC-3	
	DSPR	
	DLC	
	VSP	
		Note: The voice signal processor (VSP) does not apply to all markets.

SPM630 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Circuit Pack Number	0-27	Circuit pack number
t_spmdef_prot_designation	Spare Working	Describes whether the device is the active device or inactive device

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

SPM650

Explanation

The SPM650 log report generates for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) when in-service common equipment module (CEM) or resource module (RM) loading operation passes on a circuit pack. This log informs operating company personnel about the success of a loading operation.

The alarm severity is no_alarm.

For in-service CEM loading, the non-volatile (FLASH) memory on the CEM has a copy of the new load; for RM loading, a copy of the new load is in volatile memory (RAM).

Format

The format for log report SPM650 follows:

```
<log_office_id> * SPM650 <date> <hour>:<min>:<sec> <log_num>
      SPM Device Loader Success
      Report: <report seq. num> OF <total num. of report>
      Device: SPM <spm num> <device type> <device unit no>
      Result: Passed
      Load File: <load file name>
      Elapsed Time:<elapsed hour>:<elapsed min>:<elapsed sec>
      KiloByte Loaded: <kiloByte downloaded>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM650 follows:

```
PANDY07BJ      SPM650 FEB10 09:55:38 4900 PASS
      SPM Device Loader Success
      Report:          2 OF 2
      Device:          SPM 1 DSP 3
      Result:          Passed
      Load File:       DSP201CB
      Elapsed Time:    00:01:17
      KiloByte Loaded: 85
```

SPM650 (continued)**Field descriptions**

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

Field	Value	Description
<log_office_id>		Office parameter LOG_OFFICE_ID in table OFCVAR; identifies the office where log is generated
<date>		Date the log is generated; format is MMMDD
<hour>	00-23	Hour the log is generated; format is HH
<min>	00-59	Minute the log is generated; format is MM
<sec>	00-59	Second the log is generated; format is SS
<log_num>		Office log sequence number, an integer
<report seq. num>	1-1534	Loading report sequence number
<total num. of report>	1-1534	Total number of log reports generated for a loading operation
<spm num>	0-63	SPM number (node ID), table MNCKTPAK
<device type>	CEM DSP OC3 VSP	Device (circuit pack) type, table MNCKTPAK
		Note: The voice signal processor (VSP) may not apply to all markets.
<device unit no>	0-27	Unit number assigned to the device (circuit pack), table MNCKTPAK
<load file name>	alphanumeric characters plus _	Name of the load file
<elapsed hour>	00-59	Number of hours loading required
<elapsed min>	00-59	Number of minutes loading required
<elapsed sec>	00-59	Number of seconds loading required
<kiloByte downloaded>	0-65535	Number of kilobytes downloaded

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

SPM651

Explanation

The SPM651 log report generates for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) when in-service common equipment module (CEM) or resource module (RM) loading operation fails on a circuit pack. The log warns about the failure of a loading operation.

Alarm severity is minor.

For in-service CEM loading, the non-volatile (FLASH) memory on the CEM still has the old load; for RM loading, no valid load in volatile memory (RAM).

Format

The format for log report SPM651 follows:

```
<log_office_id> * SPM651 <date> <hour>:<min>:<sec> <log_num>
                    SPM Device Loader Failure
Report: <report seq. num> OF <total num. of report>
Device: SPM <spm num> <device type> <device unit no>
Result: Failed
Load File: <load file name>
Elapsed Time:<elapsed hour>:<elapsed min>:<elapsed sec>
Failure Reason: <failure description>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM651 follows:

```
PANDY07BJ * SPM651 FEB10 09:47:40 7900 FAIL
                    SPM Device Loader Failure
Report:          1 OF 1
Device:          SPM 1 CEM 0
Result:          Failed
Load File:       CEM201AA
Elapsed Time:    00:00:43
Failure Reason:  Loading failed on local SPM
```


SPM651 (continued)**Field descriptions**

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

Field	Value	Description
<log_office_id>		Office parameter LOG_OFFICE_ID in table OFCVAR; identifies the office where log is generated
<date>		Date the log is generated; format is MMMDD
<hour>	00-23	Hour the log is generated; format is HH
<min>	00-59	Minute the log is generated; format is MM
<sec>	00-59	Second the log is generated; format is SS
<log_num>		Office log sequence number, an integer
<report seq. num>	1-1534	Loading report sequence number
<total num. of report>	1-1534	Total number of log report generated for a loading operation
<spm num>	0-63	SPM number (node ID), table MNCKTPAK
<device type>	CEM DSP OC3 VSP	Device (circuit pack) type, table MNCKTPAK Note: The voice signal processor (VSP) may not apply to all markets.
<device unit no>	0-27	Unit number assigned to the device (circuit pack), table MNCKTPAK
<load file name>	alphanumeric characters plus _	Name of the load file
<elapsed hour>	00-59	Number of hours loading required
<elapsed min>	00-59	Number of minutes loading required
<elapsed sec>	00-59	Number of seconds loading required
<failure description>	alphanumeric characters	Why the loading failed on the device (circuit pack)

SPM651 (end)

Action

Reload the device (circuit pack).

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Collect computing module central processing unit occupancy data. Collect whether the SPM is in not accessible (NA) state.

SPM660

Explanation

Echo canceller (ECAN) performance data automatically generates each time a continuous performance monitored trunk member is involved in an answered echo canceller enabled call. This data is sent to the computing module (CM) when the call is disconnected, resulting in the generation of the SPM660 log report. With SP12, the performance data also generates under the following conditions.

- When enabling continuous performance monitoring for a range of ECAN based on its RM/RN, ensure that the OUTPUT is LOG or BOTH.
 - SPMECMON <SPM#> <RM#> <1st RN#> <last RN#> ON OUTPUT LOG
 - SPMECMON <SPM#> <RM#> <1st RN#> <last RN#> ON OUTPUT BOTH
- When enabling continuous performance monitoring for a range of ECAN based on trunk member, ensure that the OUTPUT is LOG or BOTH
 - SPMECMON <CLLI> <1st member#> <last member#> ON OUTPUT LOG
 - SPMECMON <CLLI> <1st member#> <last member#> ON OUTPUT BOTH

The ECAN performance data consists of Echo Return Loss (ERL) and the sum of Echo Return Loss Enhancement (ERLE) and Nonlinear Processing Loss (ANLP). This data is sent to the computing module (CM), which results in the generation of the SPM660 log report.

ATTENTION

ECAN does not apply to all markets.

Format

The format for log report SPM660 follows:

SPM660 (continued)

```
SPM660 <date> <time> <seq num> INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
<monitor mode>          <orientation>
MON TRK:   <clli><mem>SPM<spm num><cct_no><cct_ts>
           RM:<rm num>RN:<rn num>

ASSOC TRK: <clli><mem>SPM<spm num><cct_no><cct_ts>

ECAN DATA
  ERL: xx dB ERLE+ANLP: xx dB MERL: x dB ACOM: xx dB
  Delay of Loudest Echo Reflection: <rfl_dla>

          Near-End    Far-End
      Talk-time  <ne_act>  <fe_act>
    Signal level  <ne_lvl>  <fe_lvl>
    Bckgrnd Noise  <ne_ns>  <fe_ns>

ECAN CONTROL PARAMETERS
  TONDS   TONMG   TD mode          S56KB   AUTON   NLP
  <Y or N> <Y or N> <G.164 or G.165> <Y or N> <Y or N> <Y or N>

  NSMAT   LAW          CNVRG   ESTRS   SOS      TDINC
  <Y or N> <uLaw or ALaw> <Y or N> <Y or N> <Y or N> <Y or N>

ECAN CURRENT STATE
  DCDET   DCNOW   CVRGD   ENABLE
  <Y or N> <Y or N> <Y or N> <Y or N>

<performance text>

Note:ANLP may be 0 if NLP is off.
```

Example

An example of log report SPM660 follows:

SPM660 (continued)

RMCI25014AW SPM660 MAY5 16:48:03 7900 INFO ECHO CANCELLER
REPORT

MONITOR Near_End

MON TRK: imt335spm5 4602 SPM 5 6 2
RM: 4 RN: 0

ASSOC TRK: imt336spm5 4603 SPM 5 6 3

ECAN DATA

ERL: 3 dB ERLE+ANLP: 1 dB MERL: 6 dB ACOM: 4 dB
Delay of Loudest Echo Reflection: 255 ms

	Near-End	Far-End
Talk-time	0 sec	0 sec
Signal level	-80 dBm	-80 dBm
Bckgrnd Noise	-76 dBm	-80 dBm

ECAN CONTROL PARAMETERS

TONDS	TONMG	TD mode	S56KB	AUTON	NLP
Y	Y	G.164	N	Y	Y
NSMAT	LAW	CNVRG	ESTRS	SOS	TDINC
Y	uLaw	Y	Y	Y	Y

ECAN CURRENT STATE

DCDET	DCNOW	CVRGD	ENABLE
N	N	Y	Y

Speech activity <30> seconds. Performance data not reliable.

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report. Fields are filled with an asterisk (*) in cases where the trunk identity (<CLLI>/<mem#>) or hardware assignment (<SPM#>/<RM#>/<RN#>) cannot be determined.

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
monitor mode		MONITOR	Continuous monitoring mode causes this report to be generated
orientation	value	Near-End, Far-End	Echo canceller orientation
MON TRK	clli	String	Reporting trunk CLLI group name

SPM660 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
ASSOC TRK	mem	0000-9999	Reporting trunk CLLI group member number
	spm num	00-63	Reporting trunk member is assigned to this SPM number.
	cct_no	00-181	OC-3 DS1 as datafilled in table TRKMEM
	cct_ts	1-24	OC-3 DS0 as datafilled in table TRKMEM
	rm num	1-28 (except 7-10, which are reserved for CEMs and OC3s)	Reporting trunk member is assigned to this resource module
	rn num	0-387	Reporting trunk member is assigned to this resource number
	clli	string	CLLI group name of the trunk member is connected to reporting trunk
	mem	0000-9999	CLLI group member number of trunk connected to reporting trunk
	pm type	SPM, DTC, DTCl, others	Type of peripheral associated with the trunk connected to the monitored trunk
	pm num	PM number	Trunk connected to reporting trunk member is assigned to this PM number
	cct_no	00-181	Trunk connected to reporting trunk member is assigned to this circuit number as datafilled in table TRKMEM

SPM660 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
	cct_ts	1-24	Trunk connected to reporting trunk member is assigned to this time slot as datafilled in table TRKMEM
orientation	value	Near-End, Far-End	Echo canceller orientation
ERL	value	00-70	Echo return loss reading specified in decibels Note: ERL measurements are not possible when the echo canceller cannot converge. The value reported in the SOS message is set to MERL - 3dB. If this results in a negative value, zero is reported.
ERLE	value	00-70	Echo return loss enhancement reading specified in decibels.
MERL	value	0, 3, 6	Minimum ERL; datafilled in table SPMECAN
ERL+ERLE	value	00-140	Total loss of echo as a result of echo cancellation. Default is 33 dB
rfl_dla	value	00-255	The delay of the main reflection in the echo-path specified in milliseconds. This value is set to 255 if the echo canceller is not currently converged.
ne_act	value	00-255	The number of seconds of near-end speech activity since the beginning of the call. Activity greater than 255 is reported as 255.
fe_act	value	00-255	The number of seconds of the far-end speech activity since the beginning of the call. Activity greater than 255 is reported as 255.

SPM660 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
ne_lvl	value	-80-80	Average near-end signal (voice) level specified in dBm. Valid only if ne_act is greater than 30 seconds.
fe_lvl	value	-80-80	Average far-end signal (voice) level specified in dBm. Valid only if fe_act is greater than 30 seconds.
ne_ns	value	-80-80	The measured near-end absolute average background noise level, specified in dBm
fe_ns	value	-80-80	The measured far-end absolute average background noise level, specified in dBm
performance text		Text string	Evaluation of echo canceller performance or reason ERL and ERLE data not displayed. See Performance text explanations for actual text and reasons.

Performance text explanations

The following list describes SPM660 log text.

Data call detected

The echo canceller channel being monitored detected a data call.

Action: no action is required; this is not a problem.

Echo canceller not enabled

The echo canceller is not enabled.

Action: no action is required.

Speech activity < 30 seconds. Performance data not reliable

This is a warning message. Returned performance data represents a long-term average. Data is considered reliable when there is at least 30 seconds of far-end speech activity.

Action: no action is required; this is the expected result.

Delay of loudest echo reflection is 255ms. Ecan is not converged

This message generates when an ECAN cannot converge. The message usually indicates an ECAN configuration or a network problem.

Action: no action is required.

Potential network problem; ERL should be at least MERL

The ERL read from the echo canceller is less than MERL. This may indicate a problem within the network. An ERL of at least MERL is required by the echo canceller if it is expected to cancel echo correctly.

Action: determine the reason why ERL is less than MERL, then correct it.

Echo canceller performance problem; ACOM < datafilled value

This message generates when speech activity and MERL are within nominal expected ranges, but ERL + ERLE is less than the value datafilled by the user in table SPMECAN. The message indicates a network problem.

Action: troubleshoot possible sources of echo cancellation problem, then correct it.

Echo canceller performing within expected limits

The received ERL and ERLE readings fall within the expected range of ERL greater than MERL and the sum of ERL and ERLE data is not less than 33 dB.

Action: no action is required; these are expected results.

Action

See "Performance text explanations" for action required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Use this log to collect data to detect potential echo cancellation or network troubles.

SPM661

Explanation

The SPM661 log report generates for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) whenever a continuous monitoring ON/OFF command, or an SPMECMON AUTO command completes successfully.

ATTENTION

The echo canceller (ECAN) does not apply to all markets.

This log also generates when one of the following events occur:

- an SPM with continuously monitored trunks is taken out of service
- a trunk selected for continuous monitoring is removed from datafill
- an RM selected for continuous monitoring is removed from datafill

With SP12 software release, this log also generates when the following commands are executed:

- SPMECMON <SPM#> <RM#> <1st RN#> <last RN#> ON OUTPUT LOG
- SPMECMON <SPM#> <RM#> <1st RN#> <last RN#> ON OUTPUT BOTH
- SPMECMON <SPM#> <RM#> <1st RN#> <last RN#> ON OUTPUT MAP
- SPMECMON <CLLI> <1st member#> <last member#> ON OUTPUT LOG
- SPMECMON <CLLI> <1st member#> <last member#> ON OUTPUT BOTH
- SPMECMON <CLLI> <1st member#> <last member#> ON OUTPUT MAP

Format

The format for log report SPM661 for RM- and RN-based commands follows:

```
SPM661 <date> <time> <seq num> INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
<reply text>
SPM: <spm num> RM: <rm num> RN: <rn num>
or
SPM: <spm num> RM: <rm num>
```

SPM661 (continued)

The format for log report SPM 661 for trunk-member-based commands follows:

```
SPM661 <date> <time> <seq num> INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT  
<reply text>  
Trunk: <clli> <mem> - SPM <spm num> <cct_no> <cct_ts>
```

The format for log report SPM661 for AUTO-based commands follows:

```
SPM661 <date> <time> <seq num> INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT  
<reply text>  
SPM: <spm num>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM661 follows:

SPM661 (continued)

250A SPM661 JUN5 09:17:45 1596 INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
USERID: MAP121
Monitoring enabled for
SPM: 5 RM: 4 RN: 6

250G SPM661 JUN5 09:17:45 1596 INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
USERID: MAP121
Monitoring disabled for
SPM: 5 RM: 4

250G SPM661 JUN5 09:17:45 1596 INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
USERID: MAP007
Monitoring disabled for
SPM: 10 RM: 4 RN: 6

250G SPM661 JUN5 09:17:45 1596 INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
USERID: MAP121
Monitoring enabled for
Trunk: imtc7iany 10 - SPM 10 10 2

250G SPM661 JUN5 09:17:45 1596 INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
USERID: MAP121
Automatic monitoring enabled for
SPM: 4

250G SPM661 JUN5 09:17:45 1596 INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
USERID: MAP121
Automatic monitoring disabled for
SPM: 4

250G SPM661 JUN5 09:17:45 1596 INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
USERID: MAP121
Automatic monitoring is in TABLE mode for
SPM: 4

SPM661 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report. Fields are filled with an asterisk (*) in cases where the trunk identity (<CLLI>/<mem#>) or hardware assignment (<SPM#>/<RM#>/<RN#>) cannot be determined.

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
reply text		Text string	Function successfully processed by SPMECMON command
Trunk (optional)	clli	String	Reporting trunk CLLI group name
	mem	0000-9999	Reporting trunk CLLI group member number
	spm num	00-63	Reporting trunk member is assigned to this SPM number
	cct_no	00-181	OC-3 DS1 as datafilled in table TRKMEM
	cct_ts	1-24	OC-3 DS0 as datafilled in table TRKMEM
	rm num	1-28 (except 7-10, which are reserved for CEMs and OC3s)	Reporting trunk member is assigned to this resource module
	rn num	0-387	Reporting trunk member is assigned to this resource number
SPM (optional)	spm num	00-63	SPM number specified in SPMECMON command

Reply text explanation

An explanation of reply text strings possible for SPM661 logs are provided in the following paragraphs.

SPM661 (end)

Monitoring enabled for

This text is output when one of the following CLI-based commands is successfully processed:

- Trunk: <cli> <mem> - SPM <spm num> <cct_no> <cct_ts>

Monitoring disabled for

This text is output when a CLI-based SPMECMON OFF command is successfully processed:

- Trunk: <cli> <mem> - SPM <spm num> <cct_no> <cct_ts>

Monitoring disabled for <spm #>

This text is output when a SPM-based SPMECMON OFF command is successfully processed.

Automatic monitoring enabled for SPM <spm#>

When the SPMECMON AUTO ON command is issued, this log generates to indicate enabling of automatic continuous monitoring.

Automatic monitoring disabled for SPM <spm#>

When the SPMECMON AUTO OFF command is issued, this log generates to indicate disabling of automatic continuous monitoring.

Automatic monitoring is in TABLE mode for SPM <spm#>

When the SPMECMON AUTO TABLE command is issued, this log generates to indicate automatic continuous monitoring is in table mode.

All monitoring disabled for system

This text is output when a system-based SPMECMON OFF command is successfully processed.

Action

This information log provides a history of successful SPMECMON ON, SPMECMON OFF, and SPMECMON AUTO command execution.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

SPM700**Explanation**

Log report SPM700, DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) Trunk Subgroup DDM Audit, generates when a DDM audit fails for a particular subgroup on a specified SPM. When the failure occurs, a dynamic update is sent to both SPMs.

Format

The format for log report SPM700 follows:

```
<office> SPM700 <date> <time> <sequence number> <severity> <title>
Description: DDM Audit Failed for Group: <cli> Subgroup: <subgroup
number> SPM: <SPM number> Unit <Unit Number>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM700 follows:

```
RTPN15B0      SPM700 MAY14 21:53:40 6075 INFO SPM Trunk Subgroup DDM
Description: DDM Audit Failed for Group: DALDS1WK Subgroup: 0 SPM: 4,
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
cli		CLLI name associated with the subgroup; its value is defined in table CLLI
subgroup number	0 or 1	Subgroup number as defined in table TRKSGRP
spm number	0 to 63	SPM number for which the audit failed
unit number	0 to 1	Unit number for which the unit failed

Action

None

SPM700 (end)

A dynamic update was sent to the SPM to synchronize the computing module and the SPM. The same entry will be audited again during the next audit cycle.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SPM701

Explanation

Log report SPM701, DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) Trunk Subgroup DDM Audit, generates when a DDM audit successfully updates a subgroup on a specified SPM. The audit automatically turns off for that subgroup on the SPM unit. The audit is automatically turns on when the SPM node comes in service or when provisioning data are modified through table control.

Format

The format for log report SPM701 follows:

```
<office> SPM701 <date> <time> <sequence number> <severity> <ti  
DDM Audit Succeeded for Group: <cli> Subgroup: <subgroup numb  
SPM: <SPM number>, Unit <Unit Number>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM701 follows:

```
RTPN15B0      SPM701 MAY14 21:53:40 5065 INFO SPM Trunk Subgro  
Description: DDM Audit Succeeded for Group: DALDS1WK Subgroup:
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
cli		CLLI name associated with the subgroup; its value is defined in table CLLI
subgroup number	0 to 1	Subgroup number as defined in table TRKSGRP
spm number	0 to 63	SPM number for which the audit failed
unit number	0 to 1	Unit number for which the unit failed

SPM701 (end)

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SPM702

Explanation

Log report SPM702, DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) Trunk Subgroup DDM Dynamic Update, generates when a DDM dynamic update fails for a subgroup in a specified SPM. When the failure occurs, the DDM audit automatically turns on. Correction of the problem occurs during the next audit cycle.

Format

The format for log report SPM702 follows:

```
<office> SPM702 <date> <time> <sequence number> <severity> <t  
Description: DDM Dynamic Update Failed for Group: <clli> Subg  
<subgroup number> SPM: <SPM number>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM702 follows:

```
RTPN15B0 SPM702 MAY08 12:41:55 1800 INFO SPM Trunk Subgroup D  
Description: DDM Dynamic Update Failed for Group: CAMADS1WK2
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
clli		CLLI name associated with the subgroup; its value is defined in table CLLI
subgroup number	0 or 1	Subgroup number as defined in table TRKSGRP
spm number	0 to 63	SPM number for which the audit failed

Action

Either wait for the next audit cycle or use the SPMPTSCI tool. With this tool, the subcommand SGRPUPDATE manually updates the SPM with the same data that the audit failed to update.

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SPM702 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SPM703

Explanation

Log report SPM703 generates when a DDM audit updates a trunk member in a DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) with a data entry for a trunk that failed to be added during a dynamic update.

Format

The format for log report SPM703 follows:

```
<office> SPM703 <date> <time> <sequence number> <severity> <ti  
CKT <trunk member>  
Description: DDM Audit updated trunk in SPM <spm number>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM703 follows:

```
RTPN14AR      SPM703 NOV08 14:42:05 6600 INFO SPM Trunk Member  
CKT          DALIMMED2      6  
Description: DDM Audit updated trunk in SPM 0
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trunk member		Trunk being updated by audit
spm number	0 to 63	SPM where trunk is being updated

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SPM704

Explanation

Log report SPM704 generates when a DDM dynamic update fails for a trunk member in a DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM).

Specifically, this log reports after a trunk member is added to the SPM. A dynamic update is sent to the SPM with data for the new trunk. If the dynamic update fails, this report generates. The dynamic update could fail due to running out of resources in the computing module (CM) or the SPM. An audit tries to clear this problem; when cleared, report SPM703 generates.

Format

The format for log report SPM704 follows:

```
<office> SPM704 <date> <time> <sequence number> <severity> <ti  
CKT <trunk member>  
Description: DDM Dynamic Update failed for trunk in SPM <spm n
```

Example

An example of log report SPM704 follows:

```
RTPN14AR      SPM704 NOV08 14:42:05 6600 FLTSPM Trunk Member DDM Dynamic Updat  
CKT          DALIMMED2      6  
Description: DDM Dynamic Update failed for trunk in SPM 0
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trunk member		Consists of CLLI and trunk member number
spm number	0-63	SPM where trunk is being updated

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SPM705

Explanation

Log report SPM705 generates after a trunk is set either to a lockout (LO) or system busy (SB) state. When particular conditions are detected on a trunk on the SPM, this log generates with the reason indicating the problem. To avoid generating too many logs, the list of affected time slots is added to the logs.

Format

The format for log report SPM705 follows.

```
SPM705 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Device State Change
      Trunk state changed to <new trunk state>
      Location: SPM <spm number> Circuit <circuit number>
      Reason: <reason>
      Timeslot: <list of timeslots>
```

Example

Examples of log report SPM705 follow.

```
RTPN15CC SPM705 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 TBL SPM PTS Trunk
Maintenance
      Trunks state changed to LO
      Location: SPM: 4 Circuit: 8
      Reason: Not enough DSP AB Bit resources in service
      Timeslot: 1 3 24
```

```
RTPN15CC SPM705 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 TBL SPM PTS Trunk
Maintenance
      Trunks state changed to SB
      Location: SPM: 4 Circuit: 9
      Reason: No reply from SPM
      Timeslot: 3 4 5 6 7 8 16
```


SPM705 (continued)**Field descriptions**

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

Field	Value	Description
New trunk state	LO or SYSB	This field describes the state of new trunks.
SPM number	0 to 63	This field describes the SPM number for which the problem was detected.
Circuit Number	0 to 181	This field describes the circuit number (that is, the DS1 number) for which the problem was detected.
Reason	Refer to the table under "Action."	This field describes the reason why the trunks were taken out of service.
List of timeslots	1 to 24	This field describes the list of affected trunks.

Action

The following table describes the actions the user takes when the PTS trunk goes out of service.

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Reason	Trunk State	Take this action
Trunk not provisioned in the SPM	SB	Deprovision the trunk from table TRKMEM and then reprovision it.
Trunk subgroup data not found	SB	Enter directory SPMPTSCI. Under this directory, enter the SGRPUPDATE or the SGRPBUILD command to update the SPM.

—continued—

SPM705 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Reason	Trunk State	Take this action
DSP with AB Bit resources went out of service	LO	Correlate this log with an SPM500 log to determine the faulty DSP. This log generates when a DSP goes out of service, and there is either no DSP spare defined or sparing failed. In all cases, any calls using that DSP are dropped. An automatic trunk recovery is attempted. An SPM706 log generates in case of a successful recovery; or an SPM705 log with reason set to 'Not enough DSP AB Bit resources in service' generates in case of failure.
Not enough DSP AB Bit resources in service	LO	The system configuration must allow one AB Bit resource (defined in table MNCKTPAK) defined for each DS1 with PTS trunks. However, there is no need to define AB Bit resources for DS1s without PTS trunks. This log generates if the DSP configured with AB Bit resources is not in service during trunk RTS.
AB Bit Packed Slink (OC3 - DSP) not connected	LO	Unable to make the timeswitch connection between the OC3 and the DSP. Try to make this connection on every trunk RTS. If the problem persists, call Nortel's second level of support.
Robbed Bit Signaling not enabled in OC3 RM	LO	If the setting for Robbed Bit Signaling (RBS) is detected as not enabled, try to enable RBS in the OC3 on every trunk that is being RTSed. If the problem persists, call Nortel's second level of support.
Internal SPM messaging failure	SB	Check for SPM SWERRs. If the problem persists, call Nortel's second level of support.
Robbed Bit Signaling not initialized in DSP RM	LO	Failed to send the initialization message to the DSP. Try to resend this message to the DSP for every trunk that is being RTSed. If the problem persists, call Nortel's second level of support.

SPM705 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Reason	Trunk State	Take this action
No reply from SPM	SB	Received a No reply within the time-out period (that is, 15 seconds). Either BSY and RTS all affected trunks or let the CM trunk audit (performed every 15 minutes) to automatically recover the trunks.
	-end-	
CM transaction pool temporarily exhausted	SB	Too many trunk RTS's were issued simultaneously. Either BSY the trunks in SB state and RTS them, or wait for the CM audit to recover the trunks.
CM messaging failure	SB	Messaging failure occurred between the CM and the SPM. Call Nortel's second level of support.
Office parameters download failure	SB	This may be a temporary problem. BSY and RTS one trunk on this SPM. If the problem persists, call Nortel's second level of support.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SPM706

Explanation

This log report generates when a trunk automatically returns to service (RTS) after being in a lockout (LO) state.

Format

The format for log report SPM706 follows.

```
<office> SPM706 <date> <time> <sequence number> severity INFO <title>  
  Trunk state changed to <new trunk state>  
  Location: SPM <spm number> Circuit <circuit number>  
  Reason: <reason>  
  Timeslot: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM706 follows.

```
RTPN15CC SPM706 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO SPM PTS  
  Trunk Maintenance  
  Trunks state changed to IDL  
  Location: SPM: 4 Circuit: 8  
  Reason: AB Bit resources available  
  Timeslot: 1 3 24
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
New trunk state	IDL	This field describes the state of new trunks.
SPM number	0 to 63	This field describes the SPM number for which the problem was detected.
Circuit number	0 to 181	This field describes the circuit number (that is, the DS1 number) for which the problem was detected.
Reason	Refer to the table under "Action."	This field describes the reason why the trunks were taken out of service.
List of timeslots	1 to 24	This field describes the list of affected trunks.

Action

The following table describes the action the user takes when the PTS trunk goes out of service.

Field	Value	Description
AB Bit resources available	IDL	No action required. All trunks in LO state on this DS1 are automatically RTSed.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SPM707

Explanation

The SPM generates the SPM707 log when the dynamic update fails for the ISDNPARM table.

Format

The format for log report SPM707 follows:

SPM707 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ISDNPARM Table dynamic update
failure for SPM spmno alarm type

Example

An example of log report SPM707 follows:

SPM707 AUG17 03:01:50 1400 ISDNPARM Table dynamic update failure
for SPM 0

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
SPM_NUM	1-64	Node number of the SPM
Alarm_Type	Minor/Major/ Critical	Alarm type

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SPM708

Explanation

The SPM generates the SPM708 log when the DDM audit updates the ISDNPARM table.

Format

The format for log report SPM708 follows:

SPM708 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ISDNPARM Table update: SPM
spm_num alarm_type

Example

An example of log report SPM708 follows:

SPM708 AUG17 03:01:50 1400 ISDNPARM Table update: SPM 0

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
SPM_NUM	1-64	Node number of SPM
Alarm_Type	Minor/Major/ Critical	Type of alarm

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SPM709

Explanation

The SPM709 log is generated when the dynamic update fails for the ISDNPROT table.

Format

The format for log report SPM709 follows:

```
SPM709 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ISDNPROT Table dynamic  
update failure for SPM <spmno><alarm type>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM709 follows:

```
SPM709 AUG17 03:01:50 1400 ISDNPROT table dynamic  
update failure for SPM 0
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
SPM_NUM	1-64	Node number of the SPM
Alarm_Type	Major/Minor/ Critical	Alarm type

Action

Not applicable

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

SPRF670

Explanation

The SPRF670 log represents the data from the past 15 samples from the SPM. The data is for the SPM activity (SPMACT) subtool.

ATTENTION

Start the SPRF670 log from the SPERFORM process.

Format

The format for log report SPRF670 follows.

SPRF 670 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SPMACT_DATA

Example

An example of log report SPRF670 follows. For readability, the fields and values are divided into two sections.

PSWC SPRF670 SEP23 17:38:01 3800 INFO SPMACT_DATA

	SPM 0	Load Name: CEM0011			
	CEMSYS	CEMAPP	CEMBAK	ORIG	TERM
1:	0%	0%	98%	0	0
2:	0%	0%	98%	0	0
3:	0%	0%	97%	0	0
4:	1%	0%	97%	0	0
5:	1%	0%	97%	0	0
6:	0%	0%	98%	0	0
7:	0%	0%	98%	0	0
8:	2%	0%	96%	0	0
9:	0%	0%	98%	0	0
10:	0%	0%	98%	0	0
11:	0%	0%	98%	0	0
12:	0%	0%	98%	0	0
13:	0%	0%	98%	0	0
14:	0%	0%	98%	0	0
15:	0%	0%	98%	0	0
SUMMARY	0%	0%	98%	0	0

SPRF670 (continued)

	MF	DTMF	ECAN	COT	TONE
1:	0	0	0	0	0
2:	0	0	0	0	0
3:	0	0	0	0	0
4:	0	0	0	0	0
5:	0	0	0	0	0
6:	0	0	0	0	0
7:	0	0	0	0	0
8:	0	0	0	0	0
9:	0	0	0	0	0
10:	0	0	0	0	0
11:	0	0	0	0	0
12:	0	0	0	0	0
13:	0	0	0	0	0
14:	0	0	0	0	0
15:	0	0	0	0	0
SUMMARY	0	0	0	0	0

SUMMARY MFAVAIL: 32 DTMFAVAIL: 02 MFHIGH: 0 DTMFHIGH: 0

ECANAVAIL 16 ECANHIGH 0 COTAVAIL 32 COTHIGH 0
TONEAVAIL 32 TONEHIGH 0**Field descriptions**

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CEMSYS	Numeric	System class occupancy
CEMAPP	Numeric	Application occupancy
CEMBAK	Numeric	Background class occupancy
ORIG	Numeric	Originations
TERM	Numeric	Terminations
MF	Numeric	Multi frequency in use
DTMF	Numeric	Dual tone multi frequency in use
ECAN	0 to MAX	ECAN resources in use during a particular minute
COT	0 to MAX	Resources in use during a particular minute
TONE	0 to MAX	Resources in use during a particular minute

SPRF670 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SUMMARY	Numeric	Average of the samples
MFAVAIL	Numeric	Highest number of MFs available
DTMFAVAIL	Numeric	Highest number of DTMFs available
ECANAVAIL	0 to MAX	ECAN resources available for the SPM node.
COTAVAIL	0 to MAX	COT resources available for the SPM node.
TONEAVAIL	0 to MAX	Resources available for the SPM node.
MFHIGH	Numeric	Highest number of MFs used during the 15 samples period
DTMFHIGH	Numeric	Highest number of DTMFs used during the 15 samples period
ECANHIGH	0 to MAX	Maximum usage of ECAN resources for the SPM node
COTHIGH	0 to MAX	Maximum usage of COT resources for the SPM node
TONEHIGH	0 to MAX	Maximum usage of TONE resources available for the SPM node

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SPRF671

Explanation

The SPRF 671 log displays the data from the past 15 samples from the SPM. The data is for the SPM USAGE(SPUSAGE) subtool.

ATTENTION

Start the logs from the SPERFORM process.

Format

The format for log report SPRF671 follows:

SPRF671 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SPUSAGE_DATA

Example

An example of log report SPRF671 follows. For readability, the fields and values are divided into two sections.

```
PSWC      SPRF671 SEP23 17:38:01 9651 INFO SPUSAGE_DATA
          SPM      0          Load Name: CEM0011
          ABDN  EXIT  CONF  REL_CAL  TX_FAIL  NET_PAR  NET_INTG  NET_FND  NET_NFND

1:  0      0      0      0          0          0          0          0          0
2:  0      0      0      0          0          0          0          0          0
3:  0      0      0      0          0          0          0          0          0
4:  0      0      0      0          0          0          0          0          0
5:  0      0      0      0          0          0          0          0          0
6:  0      0      0      0          0          0          0          0          0
7:  0      0      0      0          0          0          0          0          0
8:  0      0      0      0          0          0          0          0          0
9:  0      0      0      0          0          0          0          0          0
10: 0      0      0      0          0          0          0          0          0
11: 0      0      0      0          0          0          0          0          0
12: 0      0      0      0          0          0          0          0          0
13: 0      0      0      0          0          0          0          0          0
14: 0      0      0      0          0          0          0          0          0
15: 0      0      0      0          0          0          0          0          0
```

SPRF671 (continued)

SPRF 671 SEP23 17:38:01 9651 INFO SPUSAGE_DATA

	DTMF_DNY	MF_DNY	ECAN_DNY	COT_DNY	TONE_DNY
1:	0	0	0	0	0
2:	0	0	0	0	0
3:	0	0	0	0	0
4:	0	0	0	0	0
5:	0	0	0	0	0
6:	0	0	0	0	0
7:	0	0	0	0	0
8:	0	0	0	0	0
9:	0	0	0	0	0
10:	0	0	0	0	0
11:	0	0	0	0	0
12:	0	0	0	0	0
13:	0	0	0	0	0
14:	0	0	0	0	0
15:	0	0	0	0	0

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ABDN	Numeric	Abandon message
EXIT	Numeric	Exit message
CONF	Numeric	Confusion message
REL_CAL	Numeric	Release call messages
TX_FAIL	Numeric	Transmit fail messages
NET_PAR	Numeric	Parity error count messages
NET_INTG	Numeric	Network integrity lost messages
NET_FND	Numeric	Network integrity found messages
NET_NFND	Numeric	Network integrity not found messages
DTMF_DNY	Numeric	Dual Tone Multi Frequency Deny messages
MF_DNY	Numeric	Multi Frequency Deny messages

SPRF671 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ECAN_DNY	0 to MAX	ECAN allocation denied during a particular minute
COT_DNY	0 to MAX	COT allocation denied during a particular minute
TONE_DNY	0 to MAX	TONE allocation denied during a particular minute

Action

N/A

Associated OM registers

N/A

Additional information

N/A

SRC400

Explanation

The system recovery controller (SRC) system generates log report SRC400. The system generates this report when initialization of a service component software occurs for level 1 to level 4.

Format

The log report format for SRC400 is as follows:

```
SRC400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INIT
Service:      <service_component> <sos_node>
Reinit level: <reinit_level>
Duration:     <time>
Reinit reason: <reinit_reason>
Impact:      <impact_statement>
```

Example

An example of log report SRC400 follows:

```
SRC400 FEB07 08:15:36 1800 INIT
Service:      CallP Base (CM)
Reinit level: 1
Duration:     00:00:00.089
Reinit reason: System initiated reinit
Impact:      Loss of call originations for 00.069 sec
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
service_component	Character string	Indicates the identification of a service component
sos_node	Character string	Indicates the node of the support operating system (SOS)
reinit_level	1-4	Indicates the level of reinitialization
time	Character string of h:min:s	Indicates the time taken to reinitialize

SRC400 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
reinit_reason	Character string	Indicates the reason for the reinitialization
impact_statement	Character string	Indicates the impact of the reinitialization

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SRC500

Explanation

The system generates log SRC500 during core restart and norestart-swact to indicate the progress of system recovery controller (SRC) recovery status.

Format

The log report format for SRC500 is as follows:

```
SRC500 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SRC Progress Report
SRC action in progress: <src_action>
<number> percent done, with <numobj> object<s> to recover.
```

Example

An example of log report SRC500 follows:

```
SRC500 MAR18 15:40:23 6600 INFO SRC Progress Report
SRC action in progress: Core Restart
100 percent done, with 0 object to recover
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
src_action	Character string	Current SRC action.
number	33, 67, 100	Percentage of objects in the SRC object database recovered by SRC when the system generates the log.
numobj	0 - 10240	Total number of objects in the SRC object database that the SRC recovers when the system generates the log.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SRC520

Explanation

The system generates SRC520 to indicate an important event in the system recovery controller (SRC). The system generates this log when the events that follow occur:

- the first time the Dependency Manager Fail-Safe Process starts after a core restart.
- a restart or norestart-swact completes or times out while the SRC concurrency limit was reached during the recovery.
- a service part passes a test.
- the system detects a software class disabled for fault recovery. The software class activates again in 24 h.
- the software maintenance query object procedure fails.
- the Group Manager Audit finds a difference between the Group Manager database and the Name Server.

Format

The log report format for SRC520 is as follows:

```
SRC520 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SRC Status Report
<statustxt>
```

Example

An example of log report SRC520 follows:

```
SRC520 MAR18 16:07:50 0800 INFO SRC Status Report
Dependency FailSafe Process is started
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
statustxt	Character string	Status message.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SRC620

Explanation

The subsystem generates log SRC620 when the system detects one of the following conditions:

- a condition that is not expected.
- a condition that requires analysis.

This condition occurs in the system recovery controller (SRC). The SRC continues to operate with the problem condition. The subsystem generates SRC620 when the events that follow occur:

- the system detects an SRC request timeout.
- an application aborts an SRC request.
- an SRC object stays in the initiate-required state for too long. The Dependency Manager Fail-Safe Process detects the SRC object.

Format

The log report format for SRC620 is as follows:

```
SRC520 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SRC Status Report
  Procedure <procname>,
  Encountered: <message>
  While working on object: <gridname>, <classlabel>: <obj_class>
  <actionlabel> <src_internal_action>
  Tag: <hexnumber>
```

Example

An example of log report SRC620 follows:

```
SRC620 MAR21 13:27:30 9600 INFO SRC Trace Log
  Procedure SRCBASEI::handle_timeout,
  Encountered:  obj timed out waiting for completion
  While working on object:  Test 1, of Class:  NEWAPPL_C
  SRC action:  Core_Restart
  Tag:  20B5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
procname	Character string	Name of the procedure that generates this log.
message	Character string	Internal SRC cause to generate this log.
gridname	Character string	Name of the object.
obj_class	Character string	Class name of object.
src_internal_action	Character string	Current SRC action.
hexnumber	0B00, 20B5, 3200, 3201	The SRC development group uses hexnumber internally to indicate where the system generates the log.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SRC640

Explanation

The subsystem generates log SRC640 when the system detects a condition that is not expected. This condition is in the system recovery controller (SRC) system. The system generates SRC640 in place of SRC620. The replacement occurs when the system prints an integer value with the object name and procedure name. The system uses SRC620 under the following conditions:

- a system fails to delete an object from an auxiliary group during a given phase of an SRC group request. This given phase is the grouping phase.
- application phase advance procedure returns a code that is not a correct return code.

Format

The log report format for SRC640 is as follows:

```
SRC640 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SRC Trace Info
<procname_str>
Object Name <gridname>
<label> : <number>
Tag : <hexnumber>
```

Example

An example of log report SRC640 follows:

```
SRC640 MAR21 12:53:07 7100 INFO SRC Trace Info
Phase advance failed
Object Name: MTM 4
Phase Num   : 1
Tag         : 20F1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
praname_str	Character string	Indicates the name of the procedure that generates this log and indicates why the system generates the log.
Object Name	Character string	Indicates the name of the object.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
label number	Character string	Indicates the value of the field printed.
Tag hexnum	Character string	Indicates the hexadecimal that the SRC development group uses internally to indicate where system generates the log.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Maintain a record of the log during a power failure. Contact the next level of maintenance.

SRC660

Explanation

The system recovery controller (SRC) generates this report when the target of a service component returns a code that is not expected.

Format

The log report format for SRC660 is as follows:

```
SRC660 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Bad return code
Service:      <service_component> <sos_node>
Target:       <target>
Return code:  <return_code>
```

Example

An example of log report SRC660 follows:

```
SRC660 MAR18 15:40:23 7400 INFO Bad return code
Service:      CallP Base (CM)
Target:       Abort
Return code:  Failed
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
service_component	Character string	Indicates the identification of a service part.
sos_node	Character string	Indicates the node of the support operating system (SOS).
target	Character string	Indicates that the target of a service component returns a code that is not expected.
return_code	Character string	Indicates the code returned by the service part. This code is the return code that is not expected.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Maintain a record of the log during a power failure. Contact the next level of support.

SRC661

Explanation

The system recovery controller (SRC) generates this report when the system aborts or times out a maintenance action.

Format

The log report format for SRC661 is as follows:

```
SRC661 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Unexpected event
Service:      <service_component> <sos_node>
Action:       <mtc_action>
Event:        <event>
Reason:       <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SRC661 follows:

```
SRC661 MAR18 15:40:23 7400 INFO Unexpected event
Service:      CallP Base (CM)
Action:       Deloading
Event:        Timeout
Reason:       -
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
service_component	Character string	Indicates the identification of a service part.
sos_node	Character string	Indicates the node of the support operating system (SOS).
mtc_action	Character string	Indicates the maintenance action in progress while the abort or timeout occurs.
event	Character string	Indicates if the system aborted the maintenance action or a timeout occurred.
reason	Character string	Indicates the cause of the abort.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Maintain a record of the log during a power failure. Contact next level of support.

SSR600

Explanation

The Switch Status Report Generator feature implements the Switch Status Report (SSR) log . The Switch Status Report Generator feature provides the ability to customize log reports from a base of OM calculations. The system generates the default log report SSR600 every 15 min. The system provides one accurate log on different aspects of switch status.

Format

The log report format for SSR600 is as follows:

```
SSR600  MMMDD hh:mm:ss  6408 INFO Switch Status Report
Current Data reported from MMMDD hh:mm to MMMDD hh:mm
              00:15              00:15              00:15              00:15
00:15      00:15
NAME          CURR      PREV      AVG   NAME          CURR
PREV          AVG
-----
LABEL_1:  <VALUE> <VALUE> <VALUE> LABEL_2:    <VALUE> <VALUE> <VALUE>
LABEL_3:  <VALUE> <VALUE> <VALUE> LABEL_4:    <VALUE> <VALUE> <VALUE>
LABEL_5:  <VALUE> <VALUE> <VALUE> LABEL_6:    <VALUE> <VALUE> <VALUE>
. . .
-----
TRK_LOW_1:  <CLLI>          XX TRK_LOW_2:  <CLLI>          XX
-----
CM:  <STATUS>  MS:  <STATUS>      IOD:  <STATUS>      Net:  <STATUS>
PM:  <STATUS>  CCS:  <STATUS>      Lns:  <STATUS>      Trks: <STATUS>
Ext:  <STATUS> APPL: <STATUS>
```

Example

An example of log report SSR600 follows:

SSR600 (continued)

SSR600 MAR31 14:17:00 6408 INFO Switch Status Report
Current Data reported from MAR31 14:02 to MAR31 14:17

NAME	00:15 CURR	00:15 PREV	00:15 AVG	NAME	00:15 CURR	00:15 PREV	00:15 AVG
TOTAL_TERM:	14317	13990	14932	BLKD_CPRES:	0	0	0
TOTAL_ORIG:	14331	13996	14943	BLKD_MISC:	0	0	0
TRK_INC:	4898	4877	5112	DROPPED:	0	0	0
LINE_ORIG:	9433	9119	9830	CP_TRAPS:	0	0	0
TANDEM:	595	554	615	CP_SUICIDE:	0	0	0
INTER_OFC:	5851	5664	6096	1TRIALFAIL:	1	4	0
INTRA_OFC:	1663	1661	1794	DLY_PER10K:	0	0	0
CPU_OVERLD:	0	0	0	PSIG_PDIL:	162	179	166
PM_OVERLD:	0	0	0	CP_OCC_PCT:	19	18	18
SYSB_PM:	0	0	0	NONCP_TRAP:	0	0	0
MANB_PM:	0	0	0	SWER_LOGS:	0	0	0
C7MSU_TX:	32536	30256	31530	C7LINK1_ERR:	0	0	0
C7MSU_RX:	32537	30256	31530	C7RS_ERR:	0	0	0
AMA_RECS:	7086	6850	7539	ORIG_CHG:	2	-1	1
TRK_LOW_1:	GRCCTOMFIE0		59	TRK_LOW_2:	GRCCTOMFIE1		37
CM: .	MS: .		IOD: .	Net: 1Link			
PM: .	CCS: .		Lns: .	Trks: 2 CC/C			
Ext: 2Crit/C	APPL: .						

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
TOTAL_TERM	numeric	Indicates combined total number of line and trunk terminations.
TOTAL_ORIG	numeric	Indicates combined total number of line and trunk originations.
TRK_INC	numeric	Indicates number of trunk originations.
LINE_ORIG	numeric	Indicates number of line originations.
TANDEM	numeric	Indicates number of trunk to trunk calls.
INTER_OFC	numeric	Indicates number of line to trunk calls.
Note: The last section of the SSR log displays the node status summary. This data describes the alarm status banner that appears in MAPCI.		

SSR600 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
INTRA_OFC	numeric	Indicates number of line to line calls.
CPU_OVERLD	numeric	Indicates number of minutes of CM (CC) overload.
PM_OVERLD	numeric	Indicates the number of calls denied because of peripheral module (PM) overload.
SYSB_PM	numeric	Indicates number of PM changes to SYSB that did not go to CBSY first .
MANB_PM	numeric	Indicates number of PM changes to MANB from IS or ISTB .
C7MSU_TX	numeric	Indicates number of CCS7 MSUs transmitted and terminated. The number must equal C7MSU_RX.
C7MSU_RX	numeric	Indicates number of CCS7 MSUs received and originated. The number must equal C7MSU_TX.
AMA_RECS	numeric	Counts number of automatic message accounting (AMA) records generated.
BLKD_CPRES	numeric	Indicates number of calls blocked because not enough call processing (CP) resources are available.
BLKD_MISC	numeric	Indicates total number of calls blocked for all other causes. This number does not include calls blocked because not enough call processing resources (CP) are available.
DROPPED	numeric	Indicates number of established calls that the system dropped.
CP_TRAPS	numeric	Indicates number of call processing software traps.
Note: The last section of the SSR log displays the node status summary. This data describes the alarm status banner that appears in MAPCI.		

SSR600 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
CP_SUICIDE	numeric	Indicates number of call processing detected software errors.
1TRIALFAIL	numeric	Indicates number of first trial failures (no network path).
DLY_PER10K	numeric	Indicates number of dial tone delays for each group of 10000 delays.
PSIG_PDIL	numeric	Indicates combined total number of permanent signal and part dial conditions encountered.
CP_OCC_PCT	numeric	Indicates CPU status Call Processing occupancy.
NONCP_TRAP	numeric	Indicates number of CPU traps. The number does not include CP software traps.
SWER_LOGS	numeric	Indicates number of SWER logs.
C7LINK1_ERR	numeric	Indicates combined total number of CCS7 link syncs and link errors.
C7RS_ERR	numeric	Indicates number of CCS7 routeset activities and failures.
ORIG_CHG	numeric	Indicates the percent change between reporting periods.
CURR	numeric	Current value of optional user defined parameter for the last 15 minute interval.
PREV	numeric	Previous value of optional user defined parameter. The value provides information on the previous 15 minute interval.
Note: The last section of the SSR log displays the node status summary. This data describes the alarm status banner that appears in MAPCI.		

SSR600 (end)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
AVG	numeric	Average value of optional user defined parameter. Computed as the gathered average for that hour on that day of the week divided by four. To produce quarter-hour values, divide the gathered average of the hour by four.
TRK_LOW_1	alphanumeric	CLLI of the trunk with the most failures.
	numeric	Number of trunk failures recorded for TRK_LOW_1.
TRK_LOW_2	alphanumeric	CLLI of the trunk with the second largest number of failures.
	numeric	Number of trunk failures recorded for TRK_LOW_2.
Note: The last section of the SSR log displays the node status summary. This data describes the alarm status banner that appears in MAPCI.		

Action

Check the data in the SSR600 log. Compare current values to previous values and average values to determine if service loss conditions are present.

Associated OM registers

Formulas depend on OMs. See separate formulas for each field to determine the associated OM registers.

Additional information

The SSR600 log can appear in a long format that includes text descriptions for each field. To access the SSR commands, type:

STOR101

Explanation

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates this report when a request for storage occurs. The storage is greater than the maximum amount accepted for a module entered in Table DSLimit. The manufacturer enters data in Table DSLimit before delivery.

Format

The log report format for STOR101 is as follows:

```
STOR101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DSLIMIT_OVERFLOW
Data store request of nnnn words disallowed for module ID hhhh.
MAX TOTAL nnnn WORDS EXCEEDED.
CHECK TABLE DSLIMIT AND REDUCE STORE.
```

Example

An example of log report STOR101 follows:

```
STOR101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO DSLIMIT_OVERFLOW
Data store request of 4096 words disallowed for module ID
1490.
MAX TOTAL 5408 WORDS EXCEEDED.
CHECK TABLE DSLIMIT AND REDUCE STORE.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DSLIMIT_OVERF LOW	Constant	Indicates request for storage greater than the maximum accepted in Table DSLimit.
Data store request of nnnn words disallowed	Integers	Provides number of words requested.
for module ID hhhh.	0000-FFFF	Provides hexadecimal identification number for process.

STOR101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MAX TOTAL nnnn WORD EXCEEDED.	Integers	Provides DSmax value entered in Table DSlimit.
CHECK TABLE DSLIMIT AND REDUCE STORE.	Constant	Indicates that the user must reduce store request below the DSmax value entered for the module in Table DSlimit.

Action

List Table DSlimit from the CI MAP (maintenance and administration position) level for the DSmax value. Reduce the amount of store requested below the DSmax value entered for the module in Table DSlimit.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

STOR102**Explanation**

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates log report STOR102 when the store audit detects an error in the inuse or avail vastarea links. The store audit connects the vastarea links again to correct the error.

Format

The log report format for STOR102 is as follows:

```
STOR102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LINK CORRUPTION
      TYPE= nn LNKS= nn ORGN= nn DSTN= nn
      VATYP= nn STAT= nn ACT= hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report STOR102 follows:

```
STOR102 JAN 1 00:00:01 0902 INFO LINK CORRUPTION
      TYPE= 02 LNKS= 03 ORGN= 32 DSTN= 45
      VATYP= 05 STAT= 02 ACT= 07
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO LINK CORRUPTION	Constant	Indicates a link corruption detected.
TYPE	nn	Indicates the type of corruption the audit discovered.
LNKS	nn	Identifies the links that the system was scanning at the time the audit discovered the error.
ORGN	nn	Identifies the vastarea that started the link field.
DSTN	nn	Identifies the vastarea indicated by the link field.
VATYP	nn	Identifies the vastarea where the corruption occurred.

STOR102 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
STAT	nn	Indicates the status of the vastarea where the corruption occurred.
ACT	hhhh	Indicates the action the audit performed to correct the problem.

Action

There is no action required. This log is for BNR and NT personnel to use if the system encounters other problems.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

STOR103**Explanation**

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates log report STOR103. The subsystem generates this report when the STOR audit detects errors that relate to a critical variable in the STOR allocator. If STOR audit correcting action is enabled, the audit regenerates the variable immediately.

Format

The log report format for STOR103 is as follows:

```
STOR103 hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO VARIABLE CORRUPTION
      TYPE= nn DORP= nn CUR= hhhhhhhh
      COR= hhhhhhhh ACT= hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report STOR103 follows:

```
STOR103 JAN 1 00:00:01 0903 INFO VARIABLE CORRUPTION
      TYPE= 04 DORP= 01 CUR= 00F00000
      COR= 00F00000 ACT= 06
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO VARIABLE CORRUPTION	Constant	Indicates store audit detects an error with a critical variable in store allocator.
TYPE	nn	Identifies type of corruption.
DORP	nn	Identifies if data store or program store.
CUR	0000-FFFF	Indicates current value of corrupted field.
COR	0000-FFFF	Indicates correct value of corrupted field.
ACT	hhhh	Identifies action that the audit performs to correct problem.

Action

There is no action required. Bell Northern Research and Northern Telecom operating company personnel can use this log if other problems occur.

STOR103 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

STOR104**Explanation**

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates log report STOR104. The subsystem generates this report when the subsystem detects an error in the information that relates to a vast area. The STOR audit normally generates the specified value again. In some events, the STOR audit marks the vast area as corrupt. The user can correct the error after the STOR audit correcting action is enabled.

Format

The log report format for STOR104 is as follows:

```
STOR104 hh:mm:ss: ssdd INFO VAST AREA CORRUPTION
      TYPE= nn INDEX= nn VATYP= nn STAT= nn
      ADDR= hhhhhhhh SIZE= hhhh WORDS
      CUR= hhhh COR= hhhh ACT= hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report STOR104 follows:

```
STOR104 JAN 1 00:00:01 0904 INFO VAST AREA CORRUPTION
      TYPE= 03 INDEX= 45 VATYP= 02 STAT= 02
      ADDR= 006E0000 SIZE= 7FFF WORDS
      CUR= 0002 COR= 0003 ACT= 0002
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO VAST AREA CORRUPTION	Constant	Indicates an error that the system detects in information that relates to a vast area.
TYPE	nn	Indicates type of corruption that an audit discovers.
INDEX	nn	Provides index of vast area in audit_allvastareasdesc.
VATYP	nn	Indicates type of corrupted vast area.
STAT	nn	Indicates status of corrupted vast area.

STOR104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ADDR	0000-FFFF	Indicates physical address of corrupted area.
SIZE	0000-FFFF	Indicates size of block of store that ADDR indicates.
CUR	hhhh	Indicates current value of corrupted field.
COR	hhhh	Indicates correct value of corrupted field.
ACT	hhhh	Indicates the action that the audit performs to correct the error.

Action

There is no action required. Bell Northern Research and Northern Telecom operating company personnel can use this log if other problems occur.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

STOR105**Explanation**

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates log report STOR105. The subsystem generates this report when the STOR audit detects an error that associates with the headers for a vast area. The STOR audit marks the area corrupt when the audit correcting action is enabled.

Format

The log report format for STOR105 is as follows:

```
STOR105 hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO HEADER CORRUPTION
      TYPE= nn INDEX= nn VATYP= nn
      ADDR= hhhhhhhh SIZE= hhhh WORDS
      BLKS= nnn MAX= nnn IND= nnn
      CUR= hhhhhhhh COR= hhhh ACT= hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report STOR105 follows:

```
STOR105 JAN 1 00:00:01 0905 INFO HEADER CORRUPTION
      TYPE= 02 INDEX= 45 VATYP= 00
      ADDR= 006E0000 SIZE= 7FFF WORDS
      BLKS= 150 MAX= 700 IND= 43
      CUR= FDFDFDFD COR= 0001 ACT= 11
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO HEADER CORRUPTION	Constant	Indicates that the system detects an error with a header for a specified vast area.
TYPE	nn	Indicates type of corruption that an audit discovers.
INDEX	nn	Provides index of vast area in audit_allvastareasdesc.
VATYP	nn	Indicates type of corrupt vast area.
ADDR	0000-FFFF	Provides physical address of vast area where corruption occurs.

STOR105 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SIZE	0000-FFFF	Indicates size of block of store that ADDR indicates.
BLKS	nnn	Indicates number of blocks in current vast area.
MAX	nnn	Indicates maximum number of blocks possible in current vast area.
IND		Indicates index in header table of current block.
CUR	0000-FFFF	Provides current value of corrupt field.
COR	hhhh	Provides correct value of corrupt field.
ACT	hhhh	Indicates action audit performs to correct problem.

Action

There is no action required. Bell Northern Research and Northern Telecom emergency personnel can use this log if other problems occur.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

STOR106**Explanation**

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates log report STOR106. The subsystem generates this report when the STOR audit cannot allocate or deallocate store. The STOR audit cannot allocate or deallocate store for the local tables or the test procedure. In the first occurrence, the system kills the audit and creates the audit again. In the second occurrence, the audit does not take action.

Format

The log report format for STOR106 is as follows:

```
STOR106 hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO STORE AUDIT FAILED
      ALLOCATE/DE
      ALLOCATE
      DALOC= nn RC= nn BSIZE= hhhh STT= nn
      BIG= hhhh TEST= nn ACT= hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report STOR106 follows:

```
STOR106 JAN 1 00:00:01 0906 INFO STORE AUDIT FAILED
      ALLOCATE/DE
      ALLOCATE
      DALOC= 00 RC= 05 SIZE= 5EF STT= 00
      BIG= 70F TEST= 01 ACT= 10
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO STORE AUDIT FAILED ALLOCATE/DEALOCATE	Constant	Indicates store audit fails to allocate or not allocate store for the local tables or the test procedure.
DALOC	nn	Indicates system generates log, because of an allocation or deallocation problem.
RC	nn	Identifies the return code that the STOR allocator generates when the audit fails to allocate or deallocate store.

STOR106 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
BSIZE	hhhh	Indicates size of current block of store.
STT	nn	Identifies store type used in allocation or not allocation.
BIG	hhhh	Indicates size of largest block of store available.
TEST	nn	Indicates if audit fails allocation for a local variable or for a test of allocation/deallocation process.
ACT	hhhh	Indicates action the audit performs action to correct problem.

Action

There is no action required. Bell Northern Research or Northern Telecom emergency personnel can use this log if other problems occur.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

STOR107**Explanation**

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates log report STOR107 daily. This report provides information about the condition of the STOR allocator. Use this information if other problems occur.

Format

The log report format for STOR107 is as follows:

```

STOR107 hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO STORE AUDIT DAILY REPORT
  PAUD= mmmdd hh mm ss  FREQ= hhhh MINUTES ACT= hhhh
  hhhh
  PROB CNT= hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh.....
  STT| CUR USG   | TTL VA| TTL CPTD | TTL ALOC | TTL D
  LOC |
    _____|_____|_____|_____|_____
  — |_____
  — |
    0 | | < > | | . | | . | | . | | .
    |
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    . | | | | | |
    |
  TTL VAST= nnn TTL DS ST= hhhh hhhh TTL PS ST= hhhh hhhh
  SPRE=
  hhhh
  CUR DS INSE= nn% (vast1) CUR PS INSE= nn% (vast2)
  CUR DS AVAL= nn% (vast3) CUR PS AVAL= nn% (vast3)

```

STOR107 (continued)

Example

An example of log report STOR107 follows:

```
STOR107 DEC 31 00:00:01 0907 INFO STORE AUDIT DAILY REPORT
PAUD= DEC30 22:00:00  FREQ= 0002 MINUTES ACT= 0000 0005
PROB CNT= 0000 0005 0001 0002 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
  STT | CUR USG | TTL VA | TTL CPTD | TTL ALOC | TTL D
LOC |
-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----
--- |
  0 | 003A B778|    003C|    0000 | 0100 003E| 0000
0011|
  1 | 0000 38B6|    0001|    0000 | 0000 0567| 0000
0431|
  2 | 0053 B910|    0056|    0000 | 0000 1234| 0000
1111|
  3 | 001C 961C|    001E|    0001 | 0000 F0AD| 0000
1010|
  4 | 0003 0000|    0000|    0000 | 0000 1101| 0000
0E00|
      . |      . |      . |      . |      . |
|
      . |      . |      . |      . |      . |
|
      . |      . |      . |      . |      . |
|
TTL VAST= 150 TTL DS ST= 3E 7FFF TTL PS ST= 4E 0000 SPRE=
50
0000
CUR DS INSE= 89% (133) CUR PS INSE= 93% (155)
CUR DS AVAL= 8% (4) CUR PS AVAL= 7% (10)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO STORE AUDIT DAILY REPORT	Constant	Indicates information display. The STOR audit gathered information from previous and current STOR allocator audits.
PAUD	mmdd hh mm ss	Indicates date and time previous audit runs.
FREQ	hhhh	Indicates frequency of store audit.
ACT	hhhh hhhh	Indicates store allocator activity.

STOR107 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PROB CNT	hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh.....	Indicates number of problems that the audit detects for each error class.
TTL VAST	nnn	Indicates total number of vast areas in use.
TTL DS ST	0000-FFFF	Indicates total data store in hexadecimal.
TTL PS ST	0000-FFFF	Indicates total program store in hexadecimal.
SPRE	0000-FFFF	Indicates total program store in hexadecimal.
CUR DS INSE	nn% (vast1)	Indicates current in use data store, as a percentage. Indicates number of vast areas assigned in use status.
CUR PS INSE	nn% (vast2)	Indicates average in use program store, as a percentage. Indicates number of vast areas assigned in use status.
CUR DS AVAL	nn% (vast3)	Indicates current available data store, as a percentage. Indicates number of vast areas assigned available status.
CUR PS AVAL	nn% (vast4)	Indicates average available program store, as a percentage. Indicates number of vast areas assigned available status.
STT	n	Identifies store type.
CUR USG	0000-FFFF	Indicates current use of each store type in hexadecimal.
TTL VA	0000-FFFF	Indicates total number of vast areas assigned to each store type.
TTL CPTD	hhhh	Indicates number of corrupted vast areas of each store type.
TTL ALOC	0000-FFFF	Indicates total number of allocations for each store type.
TTL DLOC	hhhh	Indicates total number of deallocations for each store type.

STOR107 (end)

Action

There is no action required. Bell Northern Research or Northern Telecom emergency personnel can use this log if problems occur.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

STOR108

Explanation

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates log report STOR108. The subsystem generates this report when the STOR audit detects a wrong pattern written to overflow buffers for block of store. The STOR audit does not define the overflow buffer if STOR audit correcting action is enabled.

Format

The log report format for STOR108 is as follows:

```
STOR108 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd Inuse/Free Block Corruption
TYPE=<inuse/free> VAINDEX=<vastnum> HEADING<header index>
VATYPE=<vasttype> STAT=<status>
VAADDR:ADDR:<address> SIZE=<words> WORDS OWNER=
<ownerid> <owner type and name>
THISBLK:ADDR=<address> SIZE=<words> WORDS OWNER=
<ownerid> <owner type and name>
NEXTBLK:ADDR=<address> SIZE=<words> WORDS OWNER=
<ownerid> <owner type and name> <memlock>pattern before>*
<invalid pattern> <pattern after>
```

Example

An example of log report STOR108 follows:

```
STOR108 JAN02 15:11:08 550 Inuse/Free Block Corruption
TYPE:001 VAINDEX=001B HEADING=0023 VATYPE=0000
STAT=0002
VAADDR:ADDR=0059000 SIZE=8000 WORDS MEM=Y ACT=0000
PREVBLK:ADDR=0059B44 SIZE=0036 WORDS OWNER=6108 8040
MODULE WASTE
THISBLK:ADDR=0059BB0 SIZE=004E WORDS OWNER=6108 8040
PROCESS PROCESS JUNK
0059AC3E:FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD *001 EFEF 004E FFFF 0000
0094
```

STOR108 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INUSE/FREE BLOCK CORRUPTION	buffer, or free block	The type of corruption the system detects (buffer or free block)
TYPE	numeric	Indicates type of corruption that the audit discovers.
VAINDEX	alphanumeric	The index of vast area for which block in question resides.
HEADING	numeric	The index in header table that corresponds to block in question.
VATYPE	numeric	The store type of vast area.
STAT	numeric	The status of vast area.
VAADDR	numeric	The vast area block.
MEM	y,n	If the memory (memloc) that appears is correct.
ACT	numeric	Store Audit performs correcting action.
PREVBLK	alphanumeric	The block address, size and owner.
THISBLK	alphanumeric	The block address, size and owner.
NEXTBLK	alphanumeric	The block address, size and owner of next block in memory.
memloc	hexadecimal	The corrupted pattern, the pattern before corruption, and the pattern after corruption.

Action

There is no action required. Bell Northern Research or Northern Telecom Technical Assistance Service (TAS) operating personnel can use this log if problems occur. Contact TAS immediately.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWCT102

Explanation

This log report provides an account of the improvement of a central control (CC) warm switch of activity (SWACT). The system executes steps 0 through 11 on the active side of the CC before the SWACT. The system executes steps 100 through 105 on the active side after the SWACT.

Format

The log report format for SWCT102 is as follows:

SWCT102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS msgtxt

Example

An example of log report SWCT102 follows:

SWCT102 SEP05 18:14:33 1800 PASS Preinitialization done

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
msgtxt	Preinitialization done	Step 0, successful completion of initialization of warm SWACT on active side.
	Communication established	Step 1, establishment of communication between active and not active sides is successful.
	Exchange of data with the mate done	Step 2, exchange of data between active and not active sides is successful.
	Data estimation done	Step 3, estimation of how much data is transferred in step 11 is successful.
	Store allocated on active CC	Step 4, allocation of data store calculated in step 3 on active side is successful.
	Store allocated on inactive CC	Step 5, allocation of data store on side that is not active is successful.
	AMA processing complete	Step 6, AMA data dump is successful.

SWCT102 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Call processing in PM stopped	Step 7, which disallows call originations is successful.
	Call processing I/O in CC stopped	Step 8, which stops processing call originations and feature activation requests is successful.
	Call data extracted	Step 9, which saves active, steady two-port call data to make sure that calls maintain SWACT, is successful.
	Data transfer completed	Step 10, which transfers data saved in step 9 to not active side is successful.
	SWACT done	Step 11, which active and not active sides switch activity is successful.
	Post-initialization done	Step 100, initialization of warm SWACT on active side is successful.
	Data restored	Step 101, in which data transferred in step 10 is restored on active side, is successful.
	CC processes resumed	Step 102, in which call processing I/O activates again in active CPU, is successful.
	Created EXEC loading process	Step 103, creates process to download EXECs to PMs, is successful.
	PM states set	Step 104, downloads bitmaps to PMs to indicate which calls must maintain SWACT is successful. Call processing resumes in the peripherals.
	SWACT finishedTotal time in hh:mm:ss	Step 105, indicates completion of warm SWACT, and displays processing time, is successful.

Action

Log SWCT102 is an information log. There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SWCT102 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWCT103**Explanation**

The software for the central control (CC) warm switch of activity (SWACT) generates this report when a warm SWACT step fails or traps.

Format

The log report format for SWCT103 is as follows:

SWCT103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL <failure_text>

Example

An example of log report SWCT103 follows:

SWCT103 OCT04 11:48:03 5100 FAIL Failed to allocate store on active CC

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL	constant	Indicates that a description of a CC warm SWACT step trap or failure follows.
failure_text	Failed preinitialization	Step 0, initialization of CC warm SWACT on active side, did not complete. This field indicates that an image was taken when the SWACT was attempted.
	Failed to establish communication	Step 1, communication between the active and inactive sides, was not established. Check for SWCT105 logs.
	Failed to exchange data with the mate	Step 2, data exchange between active and inactive sides, was not successful. Check for SWCT104, 105, and 106 logs.
	Failed data store estimation	Step 3, estimation of the amount of data transferred in step 11, was not successful. Check for SWCT106 logs.

SWCT103 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
failure_text (continued)	Failed to allocate store on active CC	Step 4, allocation of data store on active side, was not successful. Check for STOR, SOS, SWERR, and TRAP logs.
	Failed to allocate store on inactive CC	Step 5, allocation of data store on inactive side, was not successful. Check for STOR, SOS, SWERR, SWACT105, and TRAP logs on the active and inactive sides.
	Failed to process AMA data	Step 6, AMA data dump, was not successful. Check the billing device to make sure that the process operates correctly.
	Failed to stop PM call processing	Step 7, which prevents new call originations, was not successful. Check for PM logs.
	Failed to stop call processing I/O	Step 8, which stops call processing I/O in the CPU, was not successful. The system did not process call originations or feature activation requests.
	Failed to extract data	Step 9, which saves information on active, stable, two-port calls, was not successful.
	Failed to transfer data	Step 10, which transfers data saved in step 9 to the inactive side, was not successful. Check for MS, CM, TRAP, SWERR, and SWCT117 logs.
	Failed to SWACT	Step 11, which switches activity from one CPU to the other, was not successful. Check for MS, CM, TRAP, SWERR, and SWCT117 logs.
	Failed post- initialization	Step 100, the initialization of the CC warm SWACT, failed on the active side. Check for SWCT106 logs.
	Failed to restore data	Step 101, which restores the data transferred in step 10 to the active side, was not successful.
failure_text (continued)	Failed to resume CC CP process	Step 102, which activates call processing I/O on the active CPU again, was not successful.

SWCT103 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	Failed to create EXEC loading process	Step 103, which creates the EXEC loading process, was not successful.
	Failed to set PM TSI	Step 104, which resumes call processing in the PMs, was not successful. Check for PM logs.
	Failed to finish CC warm SWACT	Step 105, which completes warm SWACT, was not successful. Check for TRAP, SWERR, and SWCT106 logs.

Action

This log report indicates a problem that affects service. You must investigate and clear the cause(s) before a warm SWACT can be completed.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

It is recommended that you collect SWACT, SWERR, and TRAP logs for the active and inactive sides.

SWCT104

Explanation

The SWCT subsystem generates SWCT104 to provide important information during the warm Switch of Activity (SWACT) process.

Format

The log report format for SWCT104 is as follows:

```
SWCT104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO msgtxt
```

Example

An example of log report SWCT104 follows:

```
SWCT104 DEC08 11:17:23 7000 INFO FORCESWCT enabled
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates warm SWACT information follows.
msgtxt	FORCESWCT enabled	Indicates that if more than 10% of PMs are out of service on new side, activity remains on new BCS side.
	FORCESWCT disabled	Indicates activity returns to old BCS side if system encounters condition that is not normal. The system generates this message if the user enters the CI command FORCESWCT OFF.
	ABNORMAL CONDITION CONTINUING	Indicates that more than 10% of PMs are offline, and warm SWACT continues on new BCS side.
	ABNORMAL CONDITION RETURNING TO OLD SIDE	Indicates that more than 10% of PMs are offline, and warm SWACT returns to old BCS side.
	NOCHECK option executed	Indicates an option specified for the central control (CC) warm SWACT that disables the node status that checks on active side.

SWCT104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	NOMATCH option executed	Indicates an option specified for CC warm SWACT that disables the node status matching between active and inactive side.
	Time-out in CC warm SWACT occurred	Indicates a communication time-out, between computing module (CM) and a peripheral, while the system establishes the call processing on the peripheral, again.
	STATUSCHECK device status mismatch found	Fix device status on old active or new inactive side of CM.

Action

Fix the device status when the message text reads: STATUSCHECK device status mismatch found. Fix the device status on the old active or new inactive side of the CM. You must fix the device status to correct the mismatch. The list of mismatched devices is output to the console of the user.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWCT105

Explanation

The central control (CC) warm Switch of Activity (SWACT) subsystem generates SWCT105. The system generates this report when CC warm SWACT fails communication over the MATE communication facilities. The NT40 uses the MATE communication register (MCR). The SuperNode uses MATELINK.

This condition occurs when the communication link between the two sides fails to operate. The communication link fails to operate because of a software restriction or hardware problem. The INFO lines give a two-line trace of the calling code. Problem analysis requires INFO lines.

Format

The log report format for SWCT105 is as follows:

```
SWCT105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL COMMUNICATION  
PROBLEM  
  REASON : reasontext  
  INFO: infotext1  
        : infotext2
```

Example

An example of log report SWCT105 follows:

```
SWCT105 JAN12 11:05:25 2112 TBL COMMUNICATION PROBLEM  
  REASON   : HANDSHAKE FAIL SWCT DATA.  
  INFO    : 0A132D:SWCTNRUI.AQ01:SWCT_HAND_#+00A2  
           : 0A12EA:SWCTNRUI.AQ01:SWCT_SWCT_D#+0009
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
TBL COMMUNICATION PROBLEM	Constant	Indicates a communication problem.
REASON	Areas for inactive exceed maximum number.	Indicates limit for number of transfer data areas exceeded on the side that is inactive.

SWCT105 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	Not able to protect inactive.	Indicates attempt to unprotect data store (DS) not allowed.
	Not enough store on inactive.	Indicates inactive side free store is not enough for data transfer.
	Work area full on inactive.	Indicates inactive side applications that return data to active overflow buffer.
	Not able to send from inactive to active side.	Indicates communication to active side is not possible.
	Reply not received on inactive.	Indicates that the data transfer from inactive to active side is not acknowledged.
	Reply not correct on inactive.	Indicates active side sends reply that is not correct.
	Areas for active exceed maximum number.	Indicates limit for number of data transfer areas exceeded on active side.
	Not able to unprotect active.	Indicates attempt to unprotect DS allowed.
	Not enough store on active.	Indicates active side free store is not enough for data transfer.
	Work area full on active.	Indicates active side applications that fill the data transfer buffer, overflow the buffer.
	Not able to send from active to inactive side.	Indicates communication to side that is inactive is not possible.
	Reply not received on active.	Indicates that the data transfer from active to inactive side is not acknowledged.
	Reply not correct on active.	Indicates side that is inactive sends a reply that is not correct.

SWCT105 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	Comm link failure, bad return code.	Indicates the MCR or MATELINK did not open or was not claimed for CC warm SWACT use. Also indicates failure of the communication link.
	Estimate of store exceeded.	Indicates an error in store estimate occurs.
	Fail to read data from inactive.	Indicates attempt to read data from inactive side fails.
	Fail to copy data on inactive.	Indicates attempt to copy data from active to inactive side failed.
	Fail to write data to inactive side.	Indicates attempt to write data into inactive store failed.
	Invalid format for data.	Indicates data transferred contains a format that is not correct.
	End of format missing for data.	Indicates data transferred does not contain end format information.
	Count for data that is not correct.	Indicates amount of data stored for an application and transferred, was not correctly put in the index.
	Handshake failure SWACT DATA.	Indicates handshake failure when system determines SWACT application format codes.
	Handshake failure DEVICE STATUS.	Indicates handshake failure when the system determines SWACT device application codes.
	Switch activity notice fails to send.	Indicates system cannot send switch activity notice for inactive side.
	Switch activity notice ACK fails.	Indicates inactive side does not acknowledge request to switch activity notice.

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	OFCSTD	Indicates software version of CC
	BCS_NUMBER is	warm SWACT identifies the data
	not correct for	entered BCS_NUMBER, is not
	SWACT.	correct.
	Failed to attain	Indicates attempt to reach BCS
	BCS number from	version from inactive side failed.
	inactive.	Check BCS_NUMBER of inactive
		side and logs to help identify
		problem.
INFO	Symbolic text	Provides additional information
		about communication failure.

Action

Use the communication link, MATE/MATELOG, to determine if the problem relates to the hardware or the software. If MATE/MATELOG does not work, the problem is with the hardware. For software problems, check the logs for software error reports (SWER).

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWCT106

Explanation

The system generates SWCT106 when a central control (CC) warm Switch of Activity (SWACT) application encounters problems. This condition normally occurs when a software restriction or hardware problem occurs.

The system generates SWCT106 if a SWACT application trap occurs. The log report contains information on the application that traps.

Format

The log report format for SWCT106 is as follows:

```
SWCT106 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL SWACT Application Problem
Application   : <application_name>
Reason        : <reason_text>
Data          : aaaa bbbb cccc dddd eeee ffff gggg hhhh iiii jjjj
Traceback     : <traceback_text1>
               : <traceback_text2>
```

Example

An example of log report SWCT106 follows:

```
SWCT106 APR25 16:01:54 4200 TBL SWACT Application Problem
Application   : SWACT Base Activity
Reason        : Trap occurred on critical application
Data          : 0002 0001 0000 1234 1234 1234 1234 1234
               1234 1234
Traceback     :
               :073AE6C4+SWCTNRUI.CD12:SWCT_ME+#012C
               :073AF7C4+SWCTNRUI.CD12:SWCT_VER+#0024
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL SWACT Application Problem	Constant	Indicates that a warm SWACT application has a problem.
Application	Constant	Indicates that name of affected SWACT BASE activity follows.

SWCT106 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
application_name	text	Indicates warm SWACT application that has the problem.
Reason	constant	Indicates the reason that the system generates the log.
reason_text	text	Indicates the problem that occurs. The first table in the Additional information section of this log report description contains reasons for SWACT logs. The SWACT logs are associated with CC warm SWACT traps.
Data	constant	Indicates that debug information follows.
aaaa bbbb cccc dddd eeee ffff gggg hhhh iiii jjjj	0000 to 9999 for aaaa through jjjj	Indicates a series of up to ten 4-digit numbered codes that provide debug information on the problem. The value 1234 indicates that data was not output.
Traceback	constant	Indicates that tracebacks follow. A traceback identifies the warm SWACT procedure that generates the log.
traceback_text1	Alphanumeric text	Indicates the procedure and the offset into procedure where the system detects a problem.
traceback_text2	Alphanumeric text	Indicates the procedure and the offset into procedure where the system makes call to first procedure.

Action

Report the SWCT106 log to the operating company personnel responsible for the SWACT.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SWCT106 (end)

Additional information

Reason text explanations for SWCT106 logs, associated with traps in a CC warm SWACT, appear in the following table.

Reason text	Explanation
Trap occurs on critical application	Indicates that a trap occurs on a critical warm SWACT application. The SWACT aborts.
Trap occurred on a not-critical application	Indicates that a trap occurs on a not critical warm SWACT application. The SWACT is not affected.
Trap on area in SWACT code (stops SWACT) that cannot be traced.	Indicates that a trap occurs on a not-traceable location in SWACT code. This reason text indicates that the SWACT aborts.

SWCT112

Explanation

The Switch of Activity (SWACT) subsystem generates log report SWCT112. The subsystem generates this report when the EXEC that preloads, fails for the specified peripheral module (PM). The subsystem generates one report for every PM that fails to preload EXECs.

Format

The log report format for SWCT112 is as follows:

```
SWCT112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  EXEC PRELOADING FAILED
FOR                               <pm_id>
```

Example

An example of log report SWCT112 follows:

```
SWCT112 JUL17 23:15:32 2300      EXEC PRELOADING FAILED FOR
                                LTC 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
EXEC PRELOADING FAILED FOR	Constant	Indicates the EXEC that preloads for the specified PM failure.
<pm_id>	Symbolic text	Indicates the PM on which the EXEC that preloads, fails.

Action

Repeat the procedure. Attempt to preload the EXECs to the specified PM. If the procedure fails, load the EXECs for the specified PM after the SWACT.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWCT114

Explanation

- The warm Switch of Activity (SWACT) subsystem generates log report SWCT114. The subsystem generates this report after use of the MODCHECK facility is not successful. This problem can occur after the:
- PRESWACT step
- MODCHECK command
- use of RESTART/ABORTSWCT commands.

Format

The log report format for SWCT114 is as follows:

SWCT114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL SWACT MODULES MISSING

Example

An example of log report SWCT114 follows:

SWCT114 AUG09 06:02:06 4200 FAIL SWACT MODULES MISSING

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL SWACT MODULES MISSING	Constant	Indicates failure caused by missing SWACT modules.

Action



CAUTION

Use of the OVERRIDE option on MODCHECK is very risky

Use only after the flagged modules that are not present have been investigated fully. During SWACT, severe degradation occurs in the feature that the overridden module supports.

Take the following steps if problems arise:

1. Collect all SWCT115 logs to see modules that are not present on the INACTIVE side.
2. Use SWACT command MODCHECK OVERRIDE to override the modules that are not present, if no modules flag as critical. Contact the next level of support to determine the reason that critical SWACT modules are not present on the INACTIVE side.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWCT115

Explanation

The warm Switch of Activity (SWACT) subsystem generates log report SWCT115. The subsystem generates SWCT115 after use of the MODCHECK facility is not successful. This problem can occur after the:

- PRESWACT step
- MODCHECK command
- use of RESTART/ABORTSWCT commands.

This log indicates that use of the MODCHECK facility is not successful. This log displays the name of every module that is not present. The system outputs one log per module that is not present.

Format

The log report format for SWCT115 is as follows:

```
SWCT115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SWACT MODULE modname
IS MISSING
```

Example

An example of log report SWCT115 follows:

```
SWCT115 AUG09 06:02:06 4200 INFO SWACT MODULE ENCSWCT IS
MISSING
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SWACT MODULE...IS MISSING	Constant	Indicates that a SWACT module is not present.
modname	Symbolic text	Displays the name of the module that is not present, that causes the system to output log SWCT114. Refer to the list of correct module names at the end of this log report.

Action

You can flag modules that are not present as critical. Use this log to determine the reason the modules that are not critical, are not in the new INACTIVE load. Contact the next level of maintenance to determine the critical SWACT modules that are not present on the INACTIVE side. During SWACT, severe degradation occurs in the feature that the overridden module supports.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Refer to the following list for correct module names:

- SWCTNRUI, SWCTUI, SWCTDAD, SWCTKID, SWCTMACH
- SWEXKD, SWCTCI, NRPMEEX, SWCTEMPCP, IPMLSWCT, C6SWCT
- STAUPDUI, RESTPRCS, C7MTPSWT, SCCPSWCT, LIUSWCT
- INTSWCTI, XPMASWCT, MSCSWCT, SYNCKUI, ENCSWCT
- SEASSWCT, FTRQPERM, DPNSWCT, N6SWACT, NODESTAT
- JCTRSTAT, CARRSTAT, IPMLSTAT, STCSTAT, CMWSWACT
- OPMSTAT, DCHSTAT, CCS6STAT, CSCSTAT, RCUSTAT, DRCCSTAT
- MPCSTAT, NRLMEX, INTLSWCT, FTASWCT, FRSSWCT, DATESWCT

SWCT116

Explanation

The warm Switch of Activity (SWACT) subsystem generates log report SWCT116. The subsystem generates this report after use of the:

- MODCHECK OVERRIDE command in SWACT
- PRESWACT step
- MODCHECK command.

This log indicates that an override on checks for a SWACT module is toggled. The log informs the user of these conditions.

Format

The log report format for SWCT116 is as follows:

SWCT116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO modname SET FOR action

Example

An example of log report SWCT116 follows:

SWCT116 AUG09 06:02:06 4200 INFO ENCSWCT SET FOR OVERRIDE

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO...SET FOR	Constant	Indicates that a SWACT module has been overridden.
modname	Symbolic text	Displays the name of the affected module. Refer to the list of correct module names at the end of this report.
action	OVERRIDE	Indicates the action for the affected module
	CHECKING	

Action

Note overridden modules. During SWACT, severe degradation occurs in the feature that the overridden module supports.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Refer to the following list for correct module names:

- SWCTNRUI, SWCTUI, SWCTDAD, SWCTKID, SWCTMACH
- SWEXKD, SWCTCI, NRPMECH, SWCTEMPCP, IPMLSWCT, C6SWCT
- STAUPDUI, RESTPRCS, C7MTPSWT, SCCPSWCT, LIUSWCT
- INTSWCTI, XPMASWCT, MSCSWCT, SYNCKUI, ENCSWCT
- SEASSWCT, FTRQPERM, DPNSWCT, N6SWACT, NODESTAT
- JCTRSTAT, CARRSTAT, IPMLSTAT, STCSTAT, CMWSWACT
- OPMSTAT, DCHSTAT, CCS6STAT, CSCSTAT, RCUSTAT, DRCCSTAT
- MPCSTAT, NRLMEX, INTLSWCT, FTASWCT, FRSSWCT, DATESWCT

SWCT117

Explanation

The Switch of Activity (SWACT) subsystem generates log report SWCT117 to document activities or problems.

Format

The log report format for SWCT117 is as follows:

```
SWCT117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SWACT information
TEXT: <info_text>
```

Example

An example of log report SWCT117 follows:

```
SWCT117 JUN09 14:22:10 5600 INFO SWACT information
TEXT: Critical trap occurred in SWACT Base code (non
      application or SWACT step).
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SWACT information	constant	Indicates that SWACT information follows.
TEXT	constant	Indicates that a description of SWACT activities or problems follows.
info_text	Up to 80 characters	The SWACT: • messages • the meaning of the messages • required action

Action

The following table lists user action for different SWACT messages.

Message	Meaning and action
Critical trap in SWACT base code (non-application or SWACT step).	Indicates that a critical trap occurred in a part of the SWACT base code that is not an application or base step. Collect all SWCT, SWERR, and TRAP logs and contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWER

Explanation

The Software Error Reporting (SWER) subsystem generates log report SWER. The subsystem generates this report when a software condition affects normal operation of the DMS switch or switch peripherals. The subsystem also generates this report when a user requests log trace from the LOGUTIL MAP (maintenance and administration position) level. See *Input/Output System Reference Manual*, 297-1001-129, for command syntax to trace log reports.

Format

The log report format for SWER is as follows:

```
SWERR mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MISC
      REASON=hhhh, PROCID= #hhhh #hhhh: modnm, TEXT= reastxt
      traceinfo
```

Example

An example of log report SWER follows:

```
SWERR APR01 12:00:00 2112 MISC
      REASON=0000, PROCID= #A11E #C005: CPAPKID, TEXT=
      1B73AF=STNZD.EH02:STN_RECO+#00CB
      1B6B89=STNZD.EH02:STN_AUDI+#0245
      0BF49D=CPMUI.DF01:AUDIT_CP+#0013
      0DEF97=CPAPKID.AA01:CP_AUDIT+#003D
      01365F=MODULES.BJ01:INITIALIZEP+#0009
      00AE3B=POCS.D002:LIVEANDD+#0007
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MISC	Constant	Indicates a miscellaneous SWER log.
REASON	0000-FFFF	Provides hexadecimal number for trouble isolation by software problem solving personnel. The default value (0000) indicates that additional information is not supplied for the software event that generates the report.

SWER (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PROCID	0000-FFFF	Provides hexadecimal identification number for process.
modnm	Character string	Provides module name in which process that generates SWER resides.
TEXT	Character string or blank	Provides additional information for trouble isolation by software problem solving personnel.
traceinfo	Software addresses and procedures	Provides traceback of modules and processes in user before system encounters SWER. Note: If the system generates SWER as a result of LOGTRACE, reastxt equals log name and report number for traced log report. Note: TRACEINFO contains the log name and report number if the system generates SWER as a result of LOGTRACE.

Action

If the user requests SWER for a log trace, there is no action required.

If the user does not save all reports that the system generates 5 min before the SWER report. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWNR100

Explanation

The Switch of Activity (SWACT)/Non-Resident Software (SWNR) subsystem generates log report SWNR100. The subsystem generates this report to provide central control (CC) warm SWACT information after a SWACT transfer of DMS control. The transfer goes to alternate CC. The subsystem can generate this report when this software is resident. For example, when the system loads of a new batch change supplement (BCS).

Format

The log report format for SWNR100 is as follows:

SWNR100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO msgtxt

Example

An example of log report SWNR100 follows:

SWNR100 DEC08 11:17:23 7000 INFO FORCESWCT IN EFFECT

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
msgtxt	FORCESWCT IN EFFECT	Indicates default condition. If the not normal condition encounters more than 10 % of peripheral modules (PMs) out of service on new side, activity remains on new BCS side.
	FORCESWCT NOT IN EFFECT	Indicates that activity returns to old BCS side if the not normal condition occurs. The system generates this message if the user enters the CI command FORCESWCT OFF.
	EXEC LOADING DISABLED	Indicates the peripherals do not load EXECs as part of a warm SWACT. The system generates this message if the user enters the CI command LOADEXECs OFF.
	EXEC LOADING ENABLED	Indicates the default condition. The peripherals do not load EXECs as part of warm SWACT.

SWNR100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	OUTGOING BUFFERS FOR PMS LESS THAN 10	Indicates that a small number of outgoing buffers are available. As a result EXEC loading can be slow. Applies to trunk module (TM) and digital carrier module (DCM) type nodes.
	OUTGOING BUFFERS FOR LMS LESS THAN 10	Indicates a small number of outgoing buffers are available. As a result EXEC loading can be slow. Applies to line module (LM) and remote line module (RLM) type nodes.
	ABNORMAL CONDITION CONTINUING	Indicates that more than 10 % of PMs are offline. Indicates that warm SWACT continues on new BCS side.
	ABNORMAL CONDITION-RETURNI NG TO OLD SIDE	Indicates that more than 10 % of PMs are offline. Indicates that warm SWACT returns to old BCS side.
	BCS VERSIONS DIFFER-EXEC LOADING REQUIRED	Indicates that software versions on both sides differ. Indicates the user chooses the LOADEXEC OFF option. This group is not allowed and stops the warm SWACT.
	NOMATCH OPTION EXECUTED	Indicates that the RESTARTSWCT command uses the NOMATCH parameter.
	FAILURE: DEVICE MISMATCH FOUND	Indicates a device status MISMATCH, results in a warm SWACT failure. The MISMATCH causes the subsystem to generate log report SWCT103. The user can issue the CI command STATUSCHECK to issue this report message.
	EXEC LOADING PROC NOT BOUND IN	The procedures necessary, to load EXECs to peripherals are not present.

Action

There is no action required. Refer to BCS applications.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SWNR100 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWNR101**Explanation**

The Switch of Activity (SWACT)/Non-Resident Software (SWNR) subsystem generates log report SWNR101. The subsystem loads EXECs into the nodes. It does this as part of a central control (CC) warm SWACT transfer of Digital Multiplex System (DMS) control to alternate CC.

Format

The log report format for SWNR101 is as follows:

SWNR101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS msgtxt

Example

An example of log report SWNR101 follows:

SWNR101 AUG09 06:02:06 4200 PASS EXEC LOADING OK LM
NODES

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
msgtxt	EXEC LOADING OK LM NODES	Indicates that the line modules (LMs) have EXECs loaded.
	EXEC LOADING OK DCM NODES	Indicates that the digital carrier modules (DCMs) have EXECs loaded.
	EXEC LOADING OK TM NODES	Indicates that the trunk modules (TMs) have EXECs loaded.
	EXEC LOADING OK RLM NODES	Indicates that the remote line modules (RLMs) have EXECs loaded.
	EXEC LOADING OK XPM NODES	Indicates that the peripheral modules (PMs) have EXECs loaded.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SWNR101 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWNR102**Explanation**

The Switch of Activity/Non-Resident Software (SWNR) subsystem generates log report SWNR102. The subsystem generates this report after an attempt to load a node with an exec fails. This attempt is part of a central control (CC) warm SWACT (transfer of DMS control to alternate CC). The subsystem only generates the report when the software is resident; for example, during the loading of a new software release.

Format

The log report format for SWNR102 is as follows:

SWNR102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL msgtxt

Example

An example of log report SWNR102 follows:

SWNR102 AUG09 06:02:12 5300 FAIL EXEC LOADING FAILURE DCM
NODES

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL msgtxt	EXEC LOADING FAILED LM NODES	Failure of exec load to a line module node type. All nodes of that type will be made system busy (SysB).
	EXEC LOADING FAILED DCM NODES	Failure of exec load to a digital carrier module node type. All nodes of that type will be made SysB.
	EXEC LOADING FAILED TM NODES	Failure of exec load to a trunk module node type. All nodes of that type will be made SysB.
	EXEC LOADING FAILED RLM NODES	Failure of exec load to a remote line module node type. All nodes of that type will be made SysB.
	EXEC LOADING FAILED XPM NODES	Failure of exec load to an XMS peripheral module node type. All nodes of that type will be made SysB.

SWNR102 (end)

Action

All failed nodes must have their execs loaded and returned to service (RTS).
Refer to software release applications.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SYNC101**Explanation**

The Synchronous Clock (SYNC) subsystem generates log report SYNC101. The SYNC generates this report when the subsystem updates a tuning control in a clock for the reason given. The tuning control change causes a clock frequency change.

Format

The log report format for SYNC101 is as follows:

```

SYNC101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO reason
ACTIVE CLOCK = clkno
CLK0, CLK1: TUN CTL = hhhh, hhhh PHASE REG = hhhh, hhhh

```

Example

An example of log report SYNC101 follows:

```

SYNC101 MAY31 08:46:32 2112 INFO MANUAL DAC LOAD
ACTIVE CLOCK = 1
CLK0, CLK1: TUN CTL = 4BC3, 5FF1 PHASE REG = CD35, 2A5B

```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
reason	MANUAL DAC LOAD	Manual action use of the command ADJDOW or ADJUP on the SYNCCLK level changed the control of the tuning. The digital to analog converter (DAC) in the NT3X15 clock card was adjusted. The clock card was adjusted the specified number of steps, either down or up or to the center value.
	POWER ERROR CLOCK RESET	Automatic action changed the control of the tuning because of a power error. DAC was reset to the center value.
	ALARM CLEARED: SYSTEM	Indicates that the system cleared the SYNCCLK alarm after 15 minutes of not allowing a switch performance.

SYNC101 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	ALARM CLEARED: MANUAL TEST	Indicates that the manual action performance of the long test on both clocks cleared the SYNCCLK alarm.
CLK0, CLK1:	Constant	Indicates that the system gives the following values for both clocks.
ACTIVE CLOCK	0,1	CMC clock number.
TUN CTL	0000-FFFF, 0000-FFFF	Label for tuning control values of clocks. The system presents the values for each clock as four hexadecimal digits. The hexadecimal values and the frequencies that correspond to the hexadecimal values are:
	0000	A frequency lower than the center by an frequency shift ratio (FSR) of -1.5×10^{-6} .
	8000	The center frequency, nominally 10.240 MHz.
	FFFF	A frequency higher than middle by a FSR of $+1.5 \times 10^{-6}$.
		Note: To obtain FSR subtract the nominal frequency from the current frequency. Divide the difference by the center frequency.
PHASE REG	0000-FFFF, 0000-FFFF	Label for phase register values of clocks. Values appear as four-digit hexadecimal numbers. To interpret the value, convert the number to binary and the bits numbered from right to left as 0 to 15. See Table Phase register.

SYNC101 (continued)**Action**

There is no action required. This report provides information on synchronous clocks that you can use with the trouble clearing procedures.

Phase register

Bit	Meaning
0-7	Phase detector counter. Values are 0000 0000-1111 1111 (00-FF in hexadecimal).
8,9,10	Indicates the type of clock card affected. Refer to the Table Clock card that follows this table.
11	Beat frequency detector.
12	Reference selection indicator.
13	Alm0 indicator value is 1 if alarm Alm0 is present and the external reference oscillator failed. If the alarm is not present and the oscillator did not fail, the value is 0.
14	Alm1 indicator. Value is 1 if alarm A1m1 is active and the external reference oscillator power supply failed. If the alarm is not active and the oscillator power supply did not fail, the value is 0.
15	Phase detector indication. Value 0 or 1, toggles with each phase detector measurement.

Clock card (Sheet 1 of 2)

Bit 10 value	Bit 9 value	Bit 8 value	Clock card type
0	0	0	3X15AA
0	0	1	3X15AB/BA
0	1	0	3X15CA
0	1	1	3X15AD
1	0	0	3X15DA/3X16
1	0	1	Not Used

SYNC101 (end)

Clock card (Sheet 2 of 2)

Bit 10 value	Bit 9 value	Bit 8 value	Clock card type
1	1	0	Not Used
1	1	1	Not Used

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SYNC102**Explanation**

The Synchronous Clock (SYNC) subsystem generates the SYNC102 log. The SYNC generates this report when a clock switch or a timing link switch occurs. The switch occurs when a sync clock reaches the fault threshold. The SYNC102 gives detailed information about the clocks.

Format

The log report format for SYNC102 is as follows:

```

SYNC102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO STAT event
  ACTIVE CLOCK = clkno
  CLK0,CLK1:STATE=syncst,syncst STAT REG=hhhh,hhhh ALARM=
  fltcode,fltcode
  TUNING CONTROL=hhhh,hhhh PHASE REG=hhhh,hhhh
  LNK0,LNK1: STATE = lst1txt,lst2txt SLIP CT= n,n
  PREV STATE = st1txt,st2txt

```

Example

An example of log report SYNC102 follows:

```

SYNC102 MAR08 15:16:07 9573 INFO STAT CLOCK SWITCH
INACTIVE                                FREE
  ACTIVE CLOCK = 1
  CLK0,CLK1: STATE = Lkng,Sync    STAT REG= A000,3100 ALARM=
  /
  TUNING CONTROL = 6F84,7700    PHASE REG= 327F,B251
  LNK0,LNK1: STATE = Smp,Lck      SLIP CT= 0,0
  PREV STATE = Idl,Lck

```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
INFO STAT	Constant	Indicates a report of SYNC clock status.
event	Symbolic text	Indicates the event that caused SYNC to generate the report. Refer to Table Event at the end of this log report.
ACTIVE CLOCK	0,1	Indicates the active CMC clock.

SYNC102 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
CLK0,CLK1:	Constant	Indicates the values for the following fields appear for Clock 0 followed by Clock 1.
STATE	FREE	Indicates the clock is free-running.
	SYNC - Synchronized	Indicates the clock is synchronized to a timing source.
	LKNG - Linking	Indicates the clock is attempting to synchronize to a timing source.
STAT REG	0000-FFFF, 0000-FFFF	Indicates status register values for each CMC clock. Convert the four-digit hexadecimal numbers to binary. Refer to Table Status register at the end of this log report for a description of each bit.
ALARMS	Indicates the alarm(s) associated with the clocks.	Fltcode refers to the fault code for the internal or external oscillator. If no value appears, there is no alarm. Possible values are:
	HTR	Indicates internal oscillator heater fault.
	PWR	Indicates failure of a clock card power converter.
	PHSE	Indicates failure of phase detector circuitry.
	TUN	Indicates the clock is near the end of its tuning range.
	EXT	Indicates active clock in master-external office is in state FREE, or failure of the external reference signal.
	ALM 0	Indicates failure of the external reference oscillator.
	ALM 1	Indicates failure of the power supply of the emergency reference oscillator.
	BEAT	Indicates that the beat frequency of the two external reference signals has too short a period.

SYNC102 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
TUN CTL	0000-FFFF	Indicates tuning control values of clocks. Values appear as four-digit hexadecimal numbers. The hexadecimal values and their corresponding frequencies are:
	0000	Indicates a frequency lower than middle by a FSR of -1.5×10^{-6} .
	8000	Indicates the center frequency, nominally 10.240 MHz.
	FFFF	Indicates a frequency higher than middle by a FSR of $+1.5 \times 10^{-6}$. To obtain frequency shift ratio (FSR) subtract the nominal frequency from the current frequency. Divide the difference by the center frequency.
PHASE REG	0000-FFFF, 0000-FFFF	Indicates phase register values of clocks. The system gives the values in four-digit hexadecimal numbers. Convert the numbers to binary. To interpret each of the bits refer to Table Phase register at the end of log report SYNC101.
LNK0,LNK	LCK = LOCKED	Indicates the locked state, for the DS-1 links used for synchronization.
	SMP = SAMPLING	Indicates the state for either of the DS-1 links used for synchronization is sampling.
	IDL = IDLE	Indicates the timing link is in-service but will not send samples.
	OOS	Indicates the timing link is out of service.
SLIP CT	0-32,768	Slip count of the timing link from the time the clock system was initially synchronized.
PREV STATE	LCK = LOCKED	Indicates the previous state of either DS-1 link used for synchronization was locked.
	SMP = SAMPLING	Indicates the previous state of either DS-1 link used for synchronization was sampling.

SYNC102 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	IDL = IDLE	Indicates the timing link is in-service but does not send samples.
	OOS	Indicates the timing link is out of service.

Action

There is no action required. The central controller (CC) subsystem provides information about the synchronous clock. You can use the information with the trouble clearing procedures.

Event (Sheet 1 of 4)

Event	Meaning
BEAT FREQUENCY	Indicates too short of a beat frequency period. The short beat frequency period caused the system to generate the log.
MANUAL CLOCK SWITCH OK	Indicates completion of a manual clock switch operation.
STARTING TO SYNC CLOCK	Indicates start of clock synchronization. In SLAVE configuration, either the inactive clock is in sync with the active clock. Or, the active clock is in sync with the host office. In MASTER INTERNAL configuration, the inactive clock is in sync with the active clock. In MASTER EXTERNAL configuration, either clock is in sync with its own external timing source.
MANUAL DROP SYNC	Indicates a clock was manually set free running.
CARRIER SWITCH OK	Indicates that manual action switched the carrier that provides timing samples to the active clock. (SLAVE configuration only).
CLOCK TESTS OK	Indicates successful tests of a clock.
CLOCK RTS	Indicates a clock was returned to the in-service mode. The clock was returned to either the linking, free-running, or synchronization state.
PERIODIC TEST	Indicates that the system performed a periodic test on the inactive clock and the test passed.

SYNC102 (continued)**Event (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Event	Meaning
AUDIT: INACTIVE CLOCK NOT IN SYNC	Indicates that the system performed an audit and the inactive clock was not synchronized.
AUDIT: CLOCK STATE ERROR	Indicates an audit found the clocks in an invalid state.
AUDIT: FREQ ADJUST OK	Indicates that the system cleared the CLKADJ alarm. The system cleared the alarm because the oscillator reached a frequency adjust, lower than the LOWDRIFT parameter in Table SYNCLK.
AUDIT: INACTIVE CLOCK IS FREE	Indicates that the system performed an audit. The audit found the inactive clock in the free running state.
AUDIT: INVALID TIMING LINK STATE	Indicates an audit found the links in an invalid state.
AUDIT: SAMPLING STARTED	Indicates an audit started the timing samples.
AUDIT: NEITHER LINK LOCKING	Indicates an audit determined that neither timing link can lock.
AUDIT: INVALID LINK LOCKING	Indicates an audit detected an invalid link lock.
LOOP CONSTANCES UPDATED	Indicates that the system updated the phase-locked loop constances.
CMC RTS	Indicates the system returned a CMC to service.
CMC BSY	Indicates a CMC was busied.
LINK STATE CHANGE	Indicates a change of state of one of the DS-1 links used for synchronization in a slave office.
CLOCK IN SYNC	Indicates the CMC clocks are in sync.
LINK SWITCH OK	Indicates completion of a timing link switch.
PHASE ERROR	Indicates that the system detects a phase error from the timing samples.
PHASE COUNTER ERROR	Indicates that the system detects an error with the phase counter.
OSCILLATOR ALARM CLEARED	Indicates the clearing of an oscillator alarm.

SYNC102 (continued)**Event (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Event	Meaning
PROCESS RECREATED	Indicates the process that receives samples was created again.
ALTERNATE PM SLIP	Indicates a slip occurred on the alternate timing link.
SAMPLING STOPPED	Indicates the peripheral stopped the timing.
SAMPLING CONTINUED BY PM	Indicates the peripheral module resumed sampling.
LINK STATUS CHANGE	Indicates the status of a timing link changed.
UNEXPECTED SAMPLE	Indicates a sample received from a source that was not planned.
CLOCK SWITCH, HW CLOCK INTERRUPT	Indicates the system performed a clock switch because a hardware clock interrupt reached the threshold.
CLOCK SWITCH, CMC PORT ERRORS	Indicates the system performed a clock switch because the CMC port error reached the threshold.
ALARM CLEARED: SYSTEM	Indicates the system cleared the SYNCCLK alarm after 15 min of not performing a switch.
CLOCK SWITCH, TIMING LINK SWITCH	Indicates the system performed a clock switch because the number of timing link switch reached the threshold.
TIMING LINK SWITCH, SLIPS	Indicates the system performed a timing link switch because the number of slips reached the threshold.
TIMING LINK SWITCH, BAD SAMPLES	Indicates the system performed a timing link switch because of the number of bad samples.
CLOCK SWITCH, CMC PERIODIC TEST	Indicates the CMC periodic pretest performed the clock switch, to ensure the inactive clock is OK.
PERIODIC CLOCK SWITCH FAILED	Indicates that the periodic pretest failed because the clock switch failed at some point.
AUDIT: HIGH FREQ ADJUST LIMIT	Indicates an audit determined that the frequency adjust limit of +/- 75% was reached or exceeded.

SYNC102 (continued)**Event (Sheet 4 of 4)**

Event	Meaning
AUDIT: LOW FREQ ADJUST LIMIT	Indicates that the oscillator frequency adjust raised an alarm. The oscillator frequency adjust is beyond the range specified in table SYNCLK but below the system defined limit of 75 percent.
CLOCK SWITCH SYNCLK FAULT COUNTS	Indicates that the reason of the switching clock is not HW CLOCK INTERRUPT, CMC PORT ERROR or TIMING LINK SWITCH.
LINK SWITCH SYNCLK FAULT COUNTS	Indicates that the reason of the switching link is not sample slip or bad sample.

Status register (Sheet 1 of 2)

Bit	Meaning
0	Set to value 1 if reference fail detector is under test.
1	Set to value 1 if oscillator fail detector is under test.
2	Set to value 1 if reference fail detector is under test.
3	Set to value 1 if frame pulse fail detector is under test.
4	Set to value 1 if reset error condition is in effect.
5	Not used.
6	Set to value 1 if clock interrupt is disabled.
7	Set to value 1 after power is reset, cleared by RSTIND.
8	Set to value 1 if clock is the active clock.
9	Set to value 1 if you detect failure of the 10.240 MHz.
10	Set to value 1 if you detect a frame pulse failure.
11	Set to value 1 if the external select is not set or the external reference signed failed. You will see Code Ext on the SynClk display under the header ExtOsc.
12	Set to value 1 if the digital to analog converter (DAC) load has time-out.
13	Set to value 1 if no clock interrupt is posted.

SYNC102 (end)

Status register (Sheet 2 of 2)

Bit	Meaning
14	Set to value 1 if a power converter failed. You will see the Alarm code Pwr on the SynClk display under the header IntOsc.
15	Set 1 if the oscillator heater cycle time is greater than 5 minutes. You will see the Alarm code Htr on the SynClk display under the header IntOsc.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SYNC104

Explanation

The Synchronous Clock (SYNC) subsystem generates log report SYNC104 when the system fails either an automatic or manual test.

Format

The log report format for SYNC104 is as follows:

```
*SYNC104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT CLOCK n FAILS TESTS
  CLOCK UNDER TEST = clkno
  FAILING TESTS = bbbbbbbb bbbbbbbb
  bbbbbbbb bb
```

Example

An example of log report SYNC104 follows:

```
*SYNC104 MAY31 07:45:22 2112 FLT CLOCK 0 FAILS TESTS
  CLOCK UNDER TEST = 0
  FAILING TESTS = 10010010 01111001
                  01101101 11
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT CLOCK n FAILS TESTS	0,1	Indicates that the clock indicated failed an automatic or a manual test.
CLOCK UNDER TEST	0,1	Number of the active central message controller (CMC) clock.
FAILING TESTS	0,1	A field of 26 bits with value of 1 or 0. The bits are numbered from left to right, 0 to 25. A value of 1 in any bit position indicates that that test failed. Refer to Table Failing tests at the end of this log report.

SYNC104 (continued)

Action

There is no action required.

Failing tests (Sheet 1 of 2)

Bit	Test
0	Test for trap on clock address read or write.
1	Data path test, loop-back register.
2	Reset error flags.
3	Inhibit clock interrupts.
4	Oscillator fail test.
5	Reset errors.
6	Frame pulse fail.
7	Reset errors.
8	Tuning control write error.
9	Time-out too soon.
10	No time-out.
11	Write protect not on.
12	Cannot disable write protect.
13	Tuning control read/write test.
14	Phase address bit not toggling.
15	Beat frequency detector test.
16	Frequency shift test.
17	Reset of external select failed (master external reference only).
18	Set of external select failed (master external reference only).
19	External fail test (master external reference only).
20	Reset errors (master external reference only).
21	Tuning control test.
22	Not used.

Failing tests (Sheet 2 of 2)

Bit	Test
23	Not used.
24	Not used.
25	Synchronize clock to active.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SYNC201

Explanation

The Synchronous Clock (SYNC) subsystem generates log report SYNC201. The SYNC generates this report when the subsystem updates the tuning control. The subsystem updates the tuning control, digital analog converter (DAC) register, in a clock for an ECORE switch. The tuning control change causes a clock frequency change.

Format

The log report format for SYNC201 is as follows:

```
SYNC201 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO eventtxt  
      CLOCK = n clktxt  
      CLK0, CLK1: State=synctxt, synctxt Tuning Control = hhhh, hhhh  
      rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report SYNC201 follows:

```
SYNC201 SEP24 05:12:36 6121 INFO  Manual DAC Load  
      CLOCK 0   Master Clock  
      CLK0, CLK1: State = Free, Sync  Tuning Control = 8000, 8000  
      Manual Request
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
eventtxt	Manual DAC load	Manual action use of the command ADJDOWN or ADJUP on the SYNCCLK level changed the control of the tuning. The DAC in the NT3X15 clock card was adjusted. The DAC was adjusted either down or up the specified number of steps, or adjusted to the center value.
	DAC load error	Indicates the DAC was loaded with a value in error.
	DAC limit reached	Indicates the DAC was adjusted to the limit.
	DAC load fail	Indicates the DAC load failed.

SYNC201 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CLOCK	0,1	Indicates which clock caused the generation of the report.
clktxt	Master clock, slave clock	Indicates if the clock that caused the generation of the report was the master or the slave clock.
CLK0, CLK1:	Constant	Indicates that the system gives the following values for both clocks.
State	FREE (free running), SYNC (synchronized), LKNG (linking)	Indicates the state of the synchronous clocks.
Tuning Control	0000-FFFF, 0000-FFFF	Label for tuning control values of clocks. Values appear for each clock in four hexadecimal digits. The hexadecimal values and their corresponding frequencies are:
	0000	A frequency lower than middle by a frequency shift ratio (FSR) of -1.5×10^{-6} .
	8000	The center frequency, nominally 10.240 MHz.
	FFFF	A frequency higher than middle by a FSR of $+1.5 \times 10^{-6}$.
		To obtain FSR subtract the nominal frequency from the current frequency. Divide the difference by the center frequency.
rsntxt	Symbolic text	Provides a reason for the generation of this log report. Refer to Table SYNC log reasons list at the end of this log report.

Action

There is no action required. Log report SNC201 provides information on the synchronous clocks that you can use with the trouble clearing procedures.

SYNC log reasons (Sheet 1 of 2)

SYNC log reason
Manual request
Clock CMU DAC failure

SYNC201 (end)

SYNC log reasons (Sheet 2 of 2)

SYNC log reason
Central and local data mismatch
DAC upper limit was reached
DAC lower limit was reached
Timing link returned to service
Office configuration changed
Failed to reach synchronization
Sample range exceeded - check source
Not able to start PM sampling
No in-service timing links available
No primary PM samples received
No alternate PM samples received
A slip occurred while in sync
Local time-out threshold was reached

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SYNC202

Explanation

The system generates the SYNC202 log report when the system detects a synchronization problem in an office in the base configuration.

The SYNC202 log is an information log generated to convey

- any change in clock state
- timing link status
- an update to the tuning control for the system clock

Format

The format for log report SYNC202 follows:

```

SYNC202 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO System CNFG: SYNC Info
  CLOCK <clock_no> <mastership> <sync_log_event>
  CLK0, CLK1: State = <sst0>, <sst1> Tuning Control = <dac0>, <dac1>
                Alarm = <alm0>, <alm1>
  LK0, LK1: State = <tlk0>, <tlk1> Slip Count = <tls0>, <tls1>
                Carrier = <cst0>, <cst1>
<log_reason>
System Fault: <system_fault_description>
Timing Ref 0 Fault: <timing_ref_fault_description>
Timing Ref 1 Fault: <timing_ref_fault_description>
Internal Clock 0 Fault: <internal_fault_description>
Internal Clock 1 Fault: <internal_fault_description>

```

Example

An example of log report SYNC202 follows:

```

SYNC202 SEP24 13:25:44 7189 INFO System CNFG: SYNC Info
  CLOCK 0 Master Clock Unexpected sample
  CLK0, CLK1: State = Sync, Sync Tuning control = 0800, 0800
                Alarm = Htr, Sub
  LK0, LK1: State = Lck, Smp Slip Count = 1,7
                Carrier = . , .
Timing Ref 0 Fault: Sample continuity check warning

```

SYNC202 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the SYNC202 log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
INFO System CNFG: SYNC Info	Fixed	Indicates the system detected a synchronization problem
CLOCK	Fixed	
clock_no	0 or 1	Identifies the plane number of the affected clock
mastership	Master Clock, Slave Clock	Indicates whether the affected clock is the master clock or the slave clock
sync_log_event	Text string	Identifies the clock synchronization event that caused the log report
CLK0, CLK1	Fixed	Indicates the information in the next field is for clock 0 and clock 1
sst0, sst1	Free (free-running), Sync (synchronized), Lkng (linking)	Indicates the synchronization state of the message switch (MS) clocks
dac0, dac1	0000 to FFFF	indicates the tuning control values of the clocks. The values are shown as four-digit hexadecimal numbers.
Alarm =	Fixed	Indicates alarm information follows

SYNC202 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
alm0, alm1	Htr, Pwr, Phse, Sub, Tun, Ext, AI0, AI1, Beat, MM, . (dot)	Identifies the alarms associated with the clocks. The alarm codes are as follows: • Htr indicates an internal oscillator heater fault • Pwr indicates the failure of a clock card power converter • Phse indicates a malfunction of the phase detector circuitry • Sub indicates a problem with the subsystem clock • Tun indicates the clock is almost out of its tuning range • Ext indicates the state of the clock in the master-external office is free running, or the external reference signal has failed • AI0 indicates the external reference oscillator has failed • AI1 indicates the power supply of the emergency reference oscillator has failed • Beat indicates the beat frequency period of the two external reference signals is too short • MM indicates a clock data mismatch between the CM and MS • A dot (.) indicates there is no alarm
LK0, LK1	Fixed	Indicates DS-1 synchronization link information follows Note: This entry appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.

SYNC202 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
tlk0, tlk1	Lck (locked), Smp (sampling), Idl (idle)	Indicates the state of the two DS-1 links used for synchronizing Note: This field appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
Slip Count	Fixed	Indicates slip count information follow Note: This entry appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
tls0, tls1	0 to 32, 768	Indicates the accumulated slip count for the timing link since the clock system was synchronized
	NA	In the case of OC-3 line-timing mode, indicates slip count is not available. Note: This field appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
Carrier =	Fixed	Indicates carrier state information follows Note: This entry appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.

SYNC202 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
cst0, cst1	MBsy, SBsy, OOS, . (dot)	Indicates the state of the carriers. The carrier states are as follows: • MBsy indicates the carrier is manual busy • SBsy indicates the carrier is system busy • OOS indicates the carrier is out of service • A dot (.) indicates the carrier is in service Note: This field appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
log_reason	Text string	Describes the fault that caused the log report to be generated
System Fault:	Fixed	Indicates fault descriptions follow
system_fault_description	Text string	Describes the current system synchronization faults
Timing Ref n Fault	Fixed except that n = 0 or 1	Indicates timing reference fault information follows
timing_ref_fault_description	Text string	Describes the timing reference faults
Internal Clock n Fault	Fixed except that n = 0 or 1	Indicates internal clock fault information follows
internal_fault_description	Text string	Describes the internal clock faults

Action

For a list of user actions for different log messages, refer to the tables in the Additional information section.

Associated OM registers

None

SYNC202 (continued)

Additional information

The following tables list the log messages and the corresponding user actions.

User actions for messages in the system_fault_description field

Message	User Action
Clock unable to sync within time limit	Contact the next level of support
Phase error limit exceeded	Contact the next level of support
Stuck phase comparator detected	Contact the next level of support
Sync central/Local data mismatch	No action required
Sync/maintenance mastership mismatch	No action required
Sync system dropped sync within the last hour	No action required
Sync system switched carrier within the last hour	No action required
Sync system master within the last hour	No action required

User actions for messages in the timing_ref_fault_description field

Message	User action
Sample continuity check failed	Contact the next level of support
Sample continuity check warning	No action required
Sample maximum-minimum check warning	No action required
Sample maximum-minimum check failed	Contact the next level of support
Sample range check warning	No action required
Sample range check failed	Contact the next level of support
Samples timed out in central	No action required
Samples timed out in local	No action required
Slips reported on this link	No action required
Unable to make link active	Contact the next level of support
Unable to start link sampling	No action required

User actions for messages in the internal_fault_description field

Message	User action
DAC read failures exceed threshold	No action required
DAC write failures exceed threshold	Contact the next level of support

SYNC203

Explanation

The Synchronous Clock System (SYNC) subsystem generates log report SYNC203. This action occurs when the subsystem detects a problem in a clock, and the office is in the base design.

The SYNC203 log is an FLT log generated to convey

- a timing-link fault
- a clock fault
- office dropped synchronization
- digital-to-analog convertor (DAC) for the system clock

Format

The log report format for SYNC203 is as follows:

```
*SYNC203 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT System CNFG: SYNC Event
Failure
  CLOCK <clock_no> <mastership>   <sync_log_event>
  CLK0 ,CLK1: State = <sst0>,<sst1> Tuning Control =<dac0>,<dac1>
                Alarm = <alm0>, <alm1>
  LK0 ,LK1 :   State = <tlk0>, <tlk1> Slip Count = <tls0>, <tls1>
                Carrier = <cst0>, <cst1>
System Fault: <system fault description>
Timing Ref 0 Fault: <timing ref fault description>
Timing Ref 1 Fault: <timing ref fault description>
Internal Clock 0 Fault: <internal fault description>
Internal Clock 1 Fault: <internal fault description>
Remote Clock 0 Fault: <remote fault description>
Remote Clock 1 Fault: <remote fault description>
```

Example

An example of log report SYNC203 follows:

```
*SYNC203 JAN12 16:23:25 5500 FLT System CNFG: SYNC Event failure
  CLOCK 1 Master Clock Unexpected sample
  CLK0,CLK1: State = Sync ,Sync Tuning Control = 0800, 0800
                Alarm = Htr ,Sub
  LK0 ,LK1: State = Lck ,Idl Slip Count = 1,7
                Carrier = . , MBSy
Subsystem clock failure
```

SYNC203 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

The following table describes each field of the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO System CNFG: SYNC Event Failure	Constant	Indicates that a clocking fault condition is present.
CLOCK	Constant	
clock_no	0, 1	The number of the clock that caused the system to generate the report.
mastership	Master Clock, Slave Clock	Identifies the clock that caused the system to generate the report.
sync_log_event	Text	The clock synchronization event that caused the system to generate the log report.
CLK0,CLK1	Constant	Indicates that the following information is for Clock 0 and Clock 1.
State =	Constant	
sst0, sst1	Free (free-running), Sync (synchronized), Lkng (linking)	The synchronization state of the central message controller (CMC) clocks.
Tuning Control =	Constant	
dac0, dac1	0000-FFFF	The label for the tuning control values of the clocks. Values have four hexadecimal digits for each clock.
Alarm =	Constant	

SYNC203 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
almo, alm1	Htr, Pwr, Phse, Sub, Tun, Ext, AI0, AI1, Beat, MM, . (dot)	Identifies the alarms for the clocks. The alarm codes are as follows: • Htr indicates an internal oscillator heater fault. • Pwr indicates the failure of a clock card power converter. • Phse indicates a failure of phase detector circuits. • Sub indicates a problem with the subsystem clock. • Tun indicates the clock is close to the end of the tuning range. • Ext Indicates the clock in the master-external office is in state FREE, or the external reference signal failed. • AI0 indicates the external reference oscillator failed. • AI1 indicates the power supply of the emergency reference oscillator failed. • Beat indicates the beat frequency of the two external reference signals has too short a period. • MM indicates a clock data mismatch between the CM and MS. • A dot (.) indicates there is no alarm.
LK0,LK1	Constant	
tlk0, tlk1	Lck (locked), Smp (sampling), Idl (idle)	The states of the two DS-1 links used for synchronization.
Slip Count	Constant	
tls0, tls1	0 to 32, 768	The total slip count for the timing link after clock system was first synchronized.

SYNC203 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Carrier =	NA	In the case of OC-3 line-timing mode, indicates slip count is not available.
	Constant	
	cst0, cst1	Indicates the state of the carriers. The carrier states are as follows: • MBsy indicates the carrier is manual busy. • SBsy indicates the carrier is system busy. • OOS indicates the carrier is out of service. • IS indicates the carrier is in service.
System Fault:	Constant	
system fault description	Text	The system sync defects that are present.
Timing Ref n Fault	n = 0 or 1	
timing ref fault description	Text	The timing reference defects that are present.
Internal Clock n Fault	n = 0 or 1	
internal fault description	Text	The internal clock defects that are present.
Remote Clock n Fault	n = 0 or 1	
remote fault description	Text	The remote clock defects that are present.

Action

If the CLOCK or SPAN alarm appears under the MS header of the alarm banner, clear the alarm. To clear the alarm, use the correct procedure in *Alarm*

SYNC203 (end)

Clearing Procedures . If no CLOCK or SPAN alarm is present, contact the next level of support.

If the system started synchronization again and failed, attempt synchronization again manually.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SYNC204**Explanation**

The Synchronous Clock System (SYNC) subsystem generates SYNC204 when the tuning control (DAC Register) in a clock updates. The tuning control change causes a clock frequency change.

Format

The log report format for SYNC204 is as follows:

```

SYNC204 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd Clock Failed to Sync
      CLOCK clkno  mastership
      REM0,REM1: State = synst, synst Tuning Control = hhhh, hhhh
      CLK0,CLK1: State = synst, synst Tuning Control = hhhh, hhhh
      log_reason
  
```

Example

An example of log report SYNC204 follows:

```

SYNC204 SEP24 05:12:36 6121 Clock Failed to Sync
      CLOCK 0  Master Clock
      REM0,REM1: State = Free, sync Tuning Control = 0800,0800
      CLK0,CLK1: State = synst, synst Tuning Control= 0800,0800
      No response from Message Switch
  
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Clock Failed to Sync	Constant	Indicates that an error condition exists
CLOCK	0,1	Identifies the clock that generated this log report.
clktxt	Master clock, slave clock	Identifies the clock as the master or the slave that caused the system to generate this report.
REM0	Constant	Identifies the remote clock to which state and tuning control fields, and the associated values, belong.

SYNC204 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
State	FREE SYNC LKNG	Indicates if the synchronization state of each remote clock is free-running, synchronized, or linking.
Tuning Control	0000-FFFF	Refers to the label for the tuning control values of the clocks. The hexadecimal values and their associated frequencies are:
	0000	A frequency lower than the center by an FSR of -1.5×10^6 .
	8000	The center frequency, nominally 10.240 MHz.
	FFFF	A frequency higher than the center by an FSR of $+1.5 \times 10^6$. To obtain the frequency shift ratio, subtract the nominal frequency from the actual frequency, and divide the difference by the center frequency.
Alarm		Indicates the type of alarm for the clocks. Alarm values are:
	HTR	Indicates a defect in the internal heater.
	PWR	Indicates a failure of a clock card power converter.
	PHSE	Indicates an error in the phase detector circuits.
	TUN	Indicates that the clock is close to the end of the tuning range of the clock.
	EXT	Indicates that the master-external office is in state FREE, or that the external reference signal failed.
	ALM 0	Indicates that the external reference oscillator failed.
	ALM 1	Indicates that the power supply of the emergency reference oscillator failed.
	BEAT	Indicates that the beat frequency of the external reference signals has too short a period.

SYNC204 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	MM	
	(blank)	If no value appears after ALARM, there is no defect.
LNL0,LNK1.	Constant	Identifies the link that fields state, slip count, and carrier, and the associated values belong.
State	LCK SMP IDL	Indicates if the links used for synchronization are locked, sampling, or idle.
SLIP CT	0-9,0-9	Indicates the number of times the link was out of sync after the time of the last synchronization.
Carrier	SysB ManB OOS . (dot)	Indicates if the carriers are system busy, manually busy, out of service, or in service.
log_reason		Provides the cause for the SYNC clock failure. Refer to Table SYNC clock failure causes at the end of this log report.

Action

There is no action required. This report provides information on the synchronous clocks that you can use in addition to procedures to solve problems.

SYNC clock failure causes (Sheet 1 of 2)

Event
Clock failed to SYNC.
Phase limit exceeded .
Sample range exceeded.
Stuck samples.
Phase range error.
Ext ref select fail.
Ref oscillator not selected.
Ref oscillator fail.

SYNC204 (end)

SYNC clock failure causes (Sheet 2 of 2)

Event
Beat frequency det
Phase counter error.
Multiple bad samples.
Man clock test fail.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SYNC205

Explanation

The system generates the SYNC205 log report when the system detects a synchronization problem in an office in the remote synchronization configuration.

An office in the remote synchronization configuration is equipped with a Stratum 2 or Stratum 2.5 clock and NT9X53AC or NT9X53AD clock cards.

Format

The format for log report SYNC205 follows:

```

SYNC205 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Reference CNFG: SYNC Info
  CLOCK <clock_no> <mastership> <sync_log_event>
  REM0, REM1: State = <rst0>, <rst1> Tuning Control = <rdc0>, <rdc1>
  CLK0, CLK1: State = <sst0>, <sst1> Tuning Control = <dac0>, <dac1>
                Alarm = <alm0>, <alm1>
  LK0, LK1 :   State = <tlk0>, <tlk1> Slip Count = <tls0>, <tls1>
                Carrier = <cst0>, <cst1>
<log_reason>
System Fault: <system_fault_description>
Timing Ref 0 Fault: <timing_ref_fault_description>
Timing Ref 1 Fault: <timing_ref_fault_description>
Internal Clock 0 Fault: <internal_fault_description>
Internal Clock 1 Fault: <internal_fault_description>
Remote Clock 0 Fault: <remote_fault_description>
Remote Clock 1 Fault: <remote_fault_description>

```

Example

An example of log report SYNC205 follows:

```

SYNC205 SEP24 16:23:25 6000 INFO Reference CNFG: SYNC Info
  CLOCK 1 Master Clock Unexpected sample
  REM0, REM1: State = Sync, Sync Tuning Control = 0800, 0800
  CLK0, CLK1: State = Sync, Sync Tuning Control = 0800, 0800
                Alarm = Htr, Sub
  LK0, LK1:   State = Lck, Idl Slip Count = 1,7
                Carrier = . , MBsy
Subsystem clock failure
Timing Ref 0 Fault: Sample continuity check failed

```

SYNC205 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table explains each of the fields in the SYNC205 log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Reference CNFG: SYNC Info	Fixed	Indicates the system detected a synchronization problem
CLOCK	Fixed	
clock_no	0 or 1	Identifies the plane number of the affected clock
mastership	Master Clock, Slave Clock	Indicates whether the affected clock is the master clock or the slave clock
sync_log_event	Text string	Identifies the clock synchronization event that caused the log report
REM0, REM1	Fixed	Indicates the information in the next field is for remote clock 0 and remote clock 1
State =	Fixed	Indicates that clock state information follows
rst0, rst1	Free (free-running), Sync (synchronized), Lkng (linking)	Indicates the synchronization state of the remote clocks
Tuning Control =	Fixed	Indicates that tuning control information follows
rdc0, rdc1	0000 to FFFF	Indicates the tuning control values of the remote clocks. The values are shown as four-digit hexadecimal numbers
CLK0, CLK1	Fixed	Indicates the information that follows is for clock 0 and clock 1
sst0, sst1	Free (free-running), Sync (synchronized), Lkng (linking)	Indicates the synchronization state of the message switch (MS) clocks
dac0, dac1	0000 to FFFF	Indicates the tuning control values of the clocks. The values are shown as four-digit hexadecimal numbers.

SYNC205 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
Alarm = alm0, alm1	Fixed Htr, Pwr, Phse, Sub Tun Ext AI0 AI1 Beat MM . (dot)	Indicates alarm information follows Identifies the alarms associated with the clocks. The alarm codes are as follows: • Htr indicates an internal oscillator heater fault • Pwr indicates the failure of a clock card power converter • Phse indicates a malfunction of phase detector circuitry • Sub indicates a problem with the subsystem clock • Tun indicates the clock is almost out of its tuning range • Ext indicates the state of the clock in the master-external office is free running, or the external reference signal has failed • AI0 indicates the external reference oscillator has failed • AI1 indicates the power supply of the emergency reference oscillator has failed • Beat indicates the beat frequency period of the two external reference signals is too short • MM indicates a clock data mismatch between the CM and MS • A dot (.) indicates there is no alarm
LK0, LK1	Fixed	Indicates DS-1 synchronization link information follows Note: This entry appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.

SYNC205 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
tlk0, tlk1	Lck (locked), Smp (sampling), Idl (idle)	Indicates the state of the two DS-1 links used for synchronizing Note: This field appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
Slip Count	Fixed	Indicates that slip count information follows Note: This entry appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
tls0, tls1	0 to 32 768	Indicates the accumulated slip count for the timing link since the clock system was synchronized Note: This field appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
Carrier =	Fixed	Indicates carrier state information follows Note: This entry appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
cst0, cst1	MBsy, SBsy, OOS, . (dot)	Indicates the state of the carriers. The carrier states are as follows: • MBsy indicates the carrier is manual busy • SBsy indicates the carrier is system busy • OOS indicates the carrier is out of service • A dot (.) indicates the carrier is in service Note: This field appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.

SYNC205 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
log_reason	Text string	Describes the fault that caused the log report to be generated
System Fault:	Fixed	Indicates fault descriptions follow
system_fault_description	Text string	Describes the current system synchronization faults
Timing Ref n Fault	Fixed except that n = 0 or 1	Indicates timing reference fault information follows
timing_ref_fault_description	Text string	Describes the timing reference faults
Internal Clock n Fault	Fixed except that n = 0 or 1	Indicates internal clock fault information follows
internal_fault_description	Text string	Describes the internal clock faults
Remote Clock n Fault	Fixed except that n = 0 or 1	Indicates remote clock fault information follows
remote_fault_description	Text string	Describes the remote clock faults

Action

For a list of user actions for different log messages, refer to the tables in the Additional information section.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

The following tables list the log messages and the corresponding user actions.

User actions for messages in the system_fault_description field (Sheet 1 of 2)

Message	User Action
Clock unable to sync within time limit	Contact the next level of support
Phase error limit exceeded	Contact the next level of support
Stuck phase comparator detected	Contact the next level of support
Sync central/Local data mismatch	No action required

SYNC205 (continued)

User actions for messages in the system_fault_description field (Sheet 2 of 2)

Message	User Action
Sync/maintenance mastership mismatch	No action required
Sync system dropped sync within the last hour	No action required
Sync system switched carrier within the last hour	No action required
Sync system master within the last hour	No action required

User actions for messages in the timing_ref_fault_description field

Message	User action
Sample continuity check failed	Contact the next level of support
Sample continuity check warning	No action required
Sample maximum-minimum check warning	No action required
Sample maximum-minimum check failed	Contact the next level of support
Sample range check warning	No action required
Sample range check failed	Contact the next level of support
Samples timed out in central	No action required
Samples timed out in local	No action required
Slips reported on this link	No action required
Unable to make link active	Contact the next level of support
Unable to start link sampling	No action required

User actions for messages in the internal_fault_description field

Message	User action
DAC read failures exceed threshold	No action required
DAC write failures exceed threshold	Contact the next level of support

User actions for messages in the remote_fault_description field

Message	User action
Clock unable to sync within time limit	No action required
Faulty phase report	No action required
Firmware and software PLL modes mismatch	No action required
Unable to change remote PLL mode	No action required
Unable to query remote PLL data	Contact the next level of support
Unable to start remote phase reports	No action required
Unable to stop remote phase reports	No action required

SYNC206

Explanation

The Synchronous Clock System (SYNC) subsystem generates SYNC206. The subsystem generates SYNC206 when the subsystem detects an error condition in a clock and the office is in remote SYNC design. The SYNC design indicates the clock type is Stratum2/2.5 and the switch has NT9X53AA or NT9X53AB.

Format

The log report format for SYNC206 is as follows:

```
SYNC205 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Reference CONFIG: SYNC
Event Failure
  CLOCK <clock_no><mastership>    <sync_log_event>
  REM0,REM1: State = <rst0>,<rst1> Tuning Control =<rdc0>,<rdc1>
  CLK0,CLK1: State = <sst0>,<sst1> Tuning Control =<dac0>,<dac1>
                    Alarm = <alm0>,<alm1>
  LK0,LK1 :   State = <tlk0>,<tlk1> Slip Count = <tls0>,<tls1>
                    Carrier = <cst0>,<cst1>
System Fault: <system fault description>
Timing Ref 0 Fault: <timing ref fault description>
Timing Ref 1 Fault: <timing ref fault description>
Internal Clock 0 Fault: <internal fault description>
Internal Clock 1 Fault: <internal fault description>
Remote Clock 0 Fault: <remote fault description>
Remote Clock 1 Fault: <remote fault description>
```

An example of log report SYNC206 follows:

```
*SYNC205 JAN12 16:23:25 5500 INFO Reference CNFG: SYNC Event Failure
  CLOCK 1 Master Clock Unexpected sample
  REM0,REM1: State = Sync ,Sync Tuning Control = 0800, 0800
  CLK0,CLK1: State = Sync ,Sync Tuning Control = 0800, 0800
                    Alarm = Htr ,Sub
  LK0 ,LK1: State = Lck ,Idl Slip Count = 1,7
                    Carrier = . ,MBSy.
Timing Ref 0 Fault: Sample continuity check failed
```

SYNC206 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Reference CNFG: SYNC Event Failure	Constant	Indicates that a synchronization event occurred.
CLOCK	Constant	
clock_no	0, 1	The number of the clock that caused the subsystem to generate the report.
mastership	Master Clock, Slave Clock	Identifies the clock that caused the subsystem to generate the report.
sync_log_event	Text	The clock synchronization event that caused the subsystem to generate the log report.
REM0 ,REM1	Constant	Indicates the information that follows is for Remote Clock 0 and Remote Clock 1.
Tuning Control =	Constant	
dac0, dac1	0000-FFFF	The label for tuning control values of clocks. Values have four hexadecimal digits for each clock.
rst0, rst1	Free (free-running), Sync (synchronized), Lkng (linking)	The synchronization state of the remote clocks.
CLK0 ,CLK1	Constant	Indicates the information that follows is for Clock 0 and Clock 1.
State =	Constant	
sst0, sst1	Free (free-running), Sync (synchronized), Lkng (linking)	The synchronization state of the central message controller (CMC) clocks.
Tuning Control =	Constant	

SYNC206 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
dac0, dac1	0000-FFFF	The label for tuning control values of clocks. Values have four hexadecimal digits for each clock.
Alarm =	Constant alm0, alm1	Identifies alarms for the clocks. The alarm codes are as follows: • Htr indicates an internal oscillator heater defect. • Pwr indicates the failure of a clock card power converter. • Phse indicates a failure of phase detector circuits. • Sub indicates a problem with the subsystem clock. • Tun indicates the clock is close to the end of the tuning range. • Ext indicates the clock in the master-external office is in state FREE, or the external reference signal failed. • AI0 indicates the external reference oscillator failed. • AI1 indicates the power supply of the emergency reference oscillator failed. • Beat indicates the beat frequency of the two external reference signals has too short a period. • MM indicates a clock data mismatch between the CM and MS. • A dot (.) indicates there is no alarm.
LK0 ,LK1	Constant	
tlk0, tlk1	Lck (locked), Smp (sampling), Idl (idle)	The state of DS-1 links used for synchronization.

SYNC206 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Slip Count	Constant	
tls0, tls1	0 to 32, 768	Indicates the total slip count for the timing link after clock system was synchronized.
Carrier =	Constant	
	cst0, cst1	Indicates the state of the carriers. The carrier states are as follows: • MBSy indicates the carrier is manual busy. • SBSy indicates the carrier is system busy. • OOS indicates the carrier is out of service. • IS indicates the carrier is in service.
System Fault:	Constant	
system fault description	Text	The system sync defects that are present.
Timing Ref n Fault	n = 0 or 1	
timing ref fault description	Text	The timing reference defects that are present.
Internal Clock n Fault	n = 0 or 1	
internal fault description	Text	The internal clock defects that are present.
Remote Clock n Fault	n = 0 or 1	
remote fault description	Text	The remote clock defects that are present.

SYNC206 (end)

Action

If the CLOCK or SPAN alarm appears under the MS header of the alarm banner, clear the alarm. To clear the alarm, use the correct procedure in *Alarm Clearing Procedures* . If no CLOCK or SPAN alarm is present, contact the next level of support.

If the second synchronization the system initiates fails, attempt a manual synchronization.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SYNC208

Explanation

There is no explanation.

Format

The log report format for SYNC208 is as follows:

```
FP503 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Device State Change
Location: <object description>
REASON: <change reason>
FROM: <basic> <qualif>DRIVE STATE: <drivest>
TO: <basic> <qualif>          DRIVE STATE:<drivest>
<test status>
```

Example

An example of log report SYNC208 follows:

```
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 Line
```

Field descriptions

There are no field descriptions.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SYNC209

Explanation

The Synchronous Clock System (SYNC) subsystem generates SYNC209 when the subsystem detects an error condition in a clock on a SuperNode.

Format

The log report format for SYNC 209 is as follows:

```
SYNC209 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT Reference CNFG: SYNC Event
Failure
  CLOCK n clktxt                      Remote : log_event
  REM0,REM1: State = syncst,syncst    Tuning Control = hhhh,hhh
  CLK0,CLK1: State = syncst,syncst    Tuning Control = hhhh,hhh
                                     Alarm = fltcode,fltcode
  LK0 ,LK1 : State = linkst,linkst    Slip Count = n,n
                                     Carrier = carrst,carrst
  log_reason
```

Example

An example of log report SYNC 209 follows:

```
SYNC209 JAN24 05:12:05 0600 FLT Reference CNFG: SYNC Event
Failure
  CLOCK 0 Slave Clock                 Remote : Drop Sync
  REM0,REM1: State = Free,Free        Tuning Control = 0858,0841
  CLK0,CLK1: State = Sync,Sync        Tuning Control = 07E7,07E1
                                     Alarm = . , .
  LK0 ,LK1 : State = Smp ,Smp         Slip Count = 0,0
                                     Carrier = . , .
  MS node is busied out
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
FLT Reference CNFG: SYNC Event Failure	Constant	Indicates a fault condition that is present.
CLOCK n	0,1	Identifies the clock that generated this log report.

SYNC209 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
clktxt	Master Clock, Slave Clock	Indicates the clock that caused the generation of this report as the master or the slave clock.
FLT Reference CNFG: SYNC Event Failure	Constant	Indicates that an error condition exists
CLOCK n	0,1	Identifies the clock that generated this log report.
clktxt	Master Clock, Slave Clock	Identifies the clock that caused the generation of this report as the master or the slave clock.
log_event	Text	Identifies the clock synchronization event that caused the generation of this log.
REM0,REM1	Constant	Identifies the remote clock to the state field, and the tuning control field, and the values associated with these fields.
State	Character string	Indicate if the synchronization state of each remote clock is free-running, synchronized or linking.
Tuning Control	0000-FFFF	Refers to the label for the tuning control values of the remote clocks. The hexadecimal values and the associated frequencies are:
	0000	Indicates a frequency lower than the center by a frequency shift ratio (FSR) of -1.5×10^6 .
	8000	Indicates the center frequency, nominally 10.240 MHz.
	FFFF	Indicates a frequency higher than the center by an FSR of $+1.5 \times 10^6$. To obtain the frequency shift ratio, subtract the nominal frequency from the actual frequency, and divide the difference by the center frequency.

SYNC209 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
CLK0,CLK1	Constant	Identifies the clock to the following fields: state, tuning control, alarm, and the values associated with these fields.
Alarm		Indicates the type of alarm for the clocks. Alarm values are:
	HTR	Indicates an internal oscillator heater fault.
	PWR	Indicates failure of a clock card power converter.
	PHSE	Indicates a failure of phase detector circuits.
	TUN	Indicates that the clock is close to the end of the tuning range of the clock.
	EXT	Indicates that the master external office is in state FREE, or the external reference signal failed.
	ALM 0	Indicates that the external reference oscillator failed.
	ALM 1	Indicates that the power supply of the emergency reference oscillator failed.
	BEAT	Indicates that the beat frequency of the external reference signals has too short a period.
	MM	This field does not apply.
	(blank)	If no value appears after ALARM, there is no fault.
LK0 ,LK1	Constant	Identifies the link that fields state, slip count, and carrier and the corresponding values for these fields.
State	LCK SMP IDL	Indicates the links used for synchronization as locked, sampling, or idle.
SLIP CT	0-9, 0-9	Indicates the number of times that the link slips out of sync, after the time of the last synchronization.

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
Carrier	SysB, ManB, OOS, . (dot)	Indicates if the carriers are system busy, manually busy, out of service, or in service.
log_reason	Text	Provides the cause for the SYNC clock failure.

Action

Test the clock that has faults or refer the problem to the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TCAP100

Explanation

Example 1

The Transaction Capability Application Part (TCAP) subsystem generates TCAP160 when these conditions occur:

- If the Freephone Services sends a reject or report error, the subsystem generates a TCAP report to print the error message.
- If the SSP receives a response message with a call that is not abandoned, from the SCP.
- If the subsystem receives a one-way or query package, the subsystem generates TCAP100 to print the business services database (BSDB) message.
- If the BSDB response message contains an invalid response transaction ID, the subsystem generates TCAP100 to print the BSDB message.
- For any response package, return error, or reject component, the subsystem generates TCAP100 to print the return error or reject message.
- If the private virtual network (PVN) sends a return error, reject, or Report Error, the subsystem generates TCAP100 to print the error message.
- For every Originating Line Number Screening (OLNS) TCAP response package that the Digital Multiplex System (DMS) switch receives from the OLNS line information database (LIDB) that contains:
 - a return error component
 - a return error component with a problem data parameter
 - a reject component
 - a various data error

The TCAP interface supports the residence name database design described in TR-NWT-001188, *CLASS Calling Name Delivery Generic Requirements*. The CNAMD feature provides the name of the calling party to the customer premises equipment (CPE) of the called party for display.

Example 2 - TOPS07

The TCAP subsystem generates this log when the subsystem receives a TOPSLNP TCAP package from the LNP SCP database. The package contains a return error component.

TCAP100 (continued)

Note: This log does not occur if the LNPVER Tool performed the query.

This log only appears with the TOPSLNP information in a LET PCL environment.

Example 3 - TOPS07

The subsystem generates TOPS07 when the subsystem receives a TCAP response package from the LNP SCP database that contains a reject component.

Note: This log does not occur if the LNPVER Tool performed the query.

This log only appears with the TOPSLNP information in a North American environment.

Example 4 - TOPS07

The subsystem generates this log when the subsystem receives an abort package from the LNP SCP database.

Note: This log does not occur if the was the LNPVER Tool performed the query.

This log only appears with the TOPSLNP information in a LET PCL environment.

Example 5 - TOPS07

The subsystem generates TOPS07 when the subsystem receives a TOPSLNP TCAP package from the LNP SCP database that contains a various data error.

Note: This log does not occur if the LNPVER Tool performs the query.

This log only appears with the TOPSLNP information in a LET PCL environment.

Format

The log report format for TCAP100 is as follows:

TCAP100 (continued)

TCAP100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TCAP UDT MESSAGE
REASON: <rsntxt>
SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP INSTANCE: 0
CALLED ADDR: INDICATOR=<indicator> SUBSYS=<subsys>
SSN=<ssn>
PC: NI=<ni> NETTYPE=<nettype> <aa>-<bb>-<cc>
CALLING ADDR: INDICATOR=<indicator>
SUBSYS=<subsys> SSN=<ssn>
PC: NI=<ni> NETTYPE=<nettype> <aa>-<bb>-<cc>
CLASS=<class> SEQUENCE=<seq> OPTION=<opt> PRIORITY=<pri>
PACKAGE TYPE: <pkgtyp> RESPONSE ID: <response id>
COMPONENT SET: <component set>

Example

An example of log report TCAP100 follows:

Example 1

TCAP100 APR14 15:15:37 9000 INFO TCAP MESSAGE
REASON: OLNS RETURN ERROR RECEIVED
SUBSYSTEM NAME: OLNS INSTANCE: 2
CALLED ADDR: INDICATOR=#C1 SUBSYS=#58 SSN=#F0
PC: NI=1 NETTYPE=1 38-37-36
CALLING ADDR: INDICATOR=#C1 SUBSYS=#58 SSN=#F0
GLOBAL TITLE: TRANS=#23 TYPE=#05 DIGITS: 6138474387
CLASS=0 SEQUENCE=0D OPTION=0 PRIORITY=1
PACKAGE TYPE: RESPONSE RESPONSE ID: 00 00 00 00
COMPONENT SET: E8 0A EB 08 CF 01 00 D3 01 04 F2 00

Example 2 - TOPS07

TCAP100 APR14 15:15:37 9000 INFO TCAP UDT MESSAGE
REASON: RETURN ERROR RECEIVED
SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP INSTANCE: 0
CALLED ADDR : INDICATOR=#C1 SUBSYS=#6C SSN=#F7
PC: NI=1 NETTYPE=1 38-37-36
CALLING ADDR: INDICATOR=#C1 SUBSYS=#00 SSN=#F7
PC: NI=1 NETTYPE=1 38-37-36
CLASS=0 SEQUENCE=0D OPTION=0 PRIORITY=1
PACKAGE TYPE: RESPONSE RESPONSE ID: 00 00 00 00
COMPONENT SET: E8 0A EB 08 CF 01 00 D4 01 01 30 00

Example 3 - TOPS07

TCAP100 (continued)

TCAP100 APR14 15:15:37 9000 INFO TCAP UDT MESSAGE
REASON: REJECT RECEIVED
SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP INSTANCE: 0
CALLED ADDR : INDICATOR=#C1 SUBSYS=#6C SSN=#F7
PC: NI=1 NETTYPE=1 38-37-36
CALLING ADDR: INDICATOR=#C1 SUBSYS=#00 SSN=#F7
PC: NI=1 NETTYPE=1 38-37-36
CLASS=0 SEQUENCE=0D OPTION=0 PRIORITY=1
PACKAGE TYPE: RESPONSE RESPONSE ID: 00 00 00 00
COMPONENT SET: E8 0B EC 09 CF 01 00 D5 02 01 01 F2 00

Example 4 - TOPS07

TCAP100 APR14 15:15:37 9000 INFO TCAP UDT MESSAGE
REASON: ABORT RECEIVED
SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP INSTANCE: 0
CALLED ADDR : INDICATOR=#C1 SUBSYS=#6C SSN=#F7
PC: NI=1 NETTYPE=1 38-37-36
CALLING ADDR: INDICATOR=#C1 SUBSYS=#00 SSN=#F7
PC: NI=1 NETTYPE=1 38-37-36
CLASS=0 SEQUENCE=0D OPTION=0 PRIORITY=1
PACKAGE TYPE: ABORT_PACKAGE RESPONSE ID: 00 00 00 00
COMPONENT SET: D7 01 01

Example 5 - TOPS07

TCAP100 APR14 15:15:37 9000 INFO TCAP UDT MESSAGE
REASON: ERROR IN RESPONSE
SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP INSTANCE: 0
CALLED ADDR : INDICATOR=#C1 SUBSYS=#6C SSN=#F7
PC: NI=1 NETTYPE=1 38-37-36
CALLING ADDR: INDICATOR=#C1 SUBSYS=#00 SSN=#F7
PC: NI=1 NETTYPE=1 38-37-36
CLASS=0 SEQUENCE=0D OPTION=0 PRIORITY=1
PACKAGE TYPE: RESPONSE RESPONSE ID: 00 00 00 00
COMPONENT SET: E8 0C E9 0A CF 02 01 00 D1 02 65 03 30 00

TCAP100 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TCAP MESSAGE	Constant	Indicates a report of transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) unit data message.
REASON	RSNTXT	Provides the reason the subsystem generated TCAP100. Refer to the table at the end of this report.
SUBSYSTEM NAME	Defined in C7LOCSSN/ C7NETSSN	Identifies the subsystem name.
INSTANCE	0 -31	Identifies the subsystem instance.
PC	NI (Integer)	Primary center. Any of the third-rank toll switching points in the distance dialing network. The primary center can home in on sectional centers, regional centers, or both of these centers.
		Network interface is a circuit card used in the network modules (NM). This card provides an interface between a peripheral module (PM) and the crosspoint switches in the NM. The value indicates the NI involved.
CALLED ADDR	Constant	Indicates that the field on the same line refers to the call address.
INDICATOR	00-FF	Identifies the contents of the address, which can be one or more point code, subsystem, or global title.
SUBSYS	#00-#FF	Provides the DMS subsystem ID of an address that refers to a local subsystem.
SSN	#00-#FF	Identifies the subsystem.
CALLING ADDR	Constant	Indicates that the field on the same line refers to the call address.

TCAP100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
GLOBAL TITLE	TRANS (Integer)	Translation number. A Global title is an application address. It does not contain the necessary information to allow the signaling connection control part (SCCP) to route the message transfer part (MTP). The SCCP global title translation (GTT) function is required to translate a GT in a network address that is correct.
CLASS	0-4	Identifies the signaling connection control part (SCCP) routing class of the message.
SEQUENCE	0-1F	Identifies the signaling link sector (SLS) of the message.
OPTION	0-0F	Identifies the routing options that apply to the message.
PRIORITY	0-3	Identifies the message priority given in the service information octet (SIO).
pkgtyp	Unidirectional	Identifies the package type as unidirectional.
	Begin	Identifies the package type as begin.
	Query	Identifies the package type as query.
	Response	Identifies the package type as response.
	Abort	Identifies the package type as abort.
	Conversation	Identifies the package type as conversation.
COMPONENT SET	0000-FFFF	Identifies the message sent or received.

Action

The reason text **CNAMD RETURN ERROR RECEIVED** indicates the central residence name database cannot return the requested name information completely. Analyze the component set of the log report data to determine the error code.

The reason text **COMMAND REJECT RECEIVED** indicates the central residence name database cannot perform the database search. The database cannot perform the search because of a protocol problem found in the TCAP

TCAP100 (continued)

QWP package. Analyze the component set of the log report data to determine the problem code.

If the reason text is **CNAMD VERIFICATION QUERY SENT** , analyze the contents of the CNAMD TCAP QWP package sent. Use the TESTSS CNAMD database verification command to make sure TCAP standards conform to specifications for the service switching point (SSP).

If the reason text is **CNAMD VERIFICATION RESPONSE RCVD** , analyze the contents of the CNAMD TCAP response package. Analyze the package to make sure TCAP standards conform to specifications for the central residence name database.

In the OLNS environment, the subsystem generates this log for information use. There is no action that the operating company personnel to perform, if the reason text is:

OLNS RETURN ERROR RECEIVED, OLNS RETURN ERROR WITH PD RCVD, OLNS REJECT RECEIVED, or OLNS DATA ERROR IN RESPONSE

Associated OM registers

The following OM registers are for log report TCAP100 in the OLNS environment:

- **OLNDATUN** (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- **OLNMISRT** (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- **OLNMISSR** (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- **OLNMSSGR** (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- **OLNNOPGR** (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- **OLNPRTPR** (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- **OLNSCRND** (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- **OLNUNEXC** (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- **OLNUNEXD** (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- **OLNUNNET** (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- **OLNVCTGR** (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- **OLNRREJ** (OM group TOPSOLNS)
- **OLNRRERR** (OM group TOPSOLNS)
- **RETERRCV** (OM group TOPATCAP)

TCAP100 (continued)

- REJCRCV (OM group TOPATCAP)
- ABTRCV (OM group TOPATCAP)

Note: When the subsystem generates this log in TOPS07, one of the registers in tuple TOPSLNP, OM group TOPATCAP can increase. If a register in TOPATCAP does not increase, a register in tuple TOPSLNP, OM group TOPAAPPL increases.

Additional information

The following table provides reasons that the subsystem generates TCAP100.

(Sheet 1 of 5)

Reasons	Explanation
CNAMD REJECT RECEIVED	Indicates the subsystem received a CNAMD TCAP response package that contains a reject component. The subsystem received the package from the central residence name database.
CNAMD RETURN ERROR COMPONENTS	Indicates the subsystem received from a CNAMD TCAP response package that contains a return error component. The subsystem received the package from a database.
CNAMD RETURN ERROR RECEIVED	Indicates that the CNAMD TCAP response package received from the central residence name database contains a return error. The central residence name database cannot return the requested name information correctly. The text does not apply to return error components received in response to TCAP query with permission (QWP) packages. The subsystem sent these TCAP QWP packages with the TESTSS CNAMD database verification command. The terminating switch sends a TCAP QWP package to the central database to request the name information.
CNAMD VERIFICATION QUERY SENT	Indicates that the system sent a CNAMD TCAP QWP package with a reject component to the central residence name database. The subsystem used the TESTSS CNAMD database verification command to send the package.
CNAMD VERIFICATION RESPONSE RCVD	Indicates the subsystem received the CNAMD TCAP response package in response to a CNAMD TCAP QWP package sent. The system uses the TESTSS CNAMD database verification command to send the package.

TCAP100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 5)

Reasons	Explanation
CONVERSATION SENT BY SSP	Indicates that the verification feature sent a conversation message to the BSDN. This event normally occurs after the verification feature collects personal identification number (PIN) or authorization code digits.
DN VALIDATION REJECT MSG RECEIVE	Indicates invalid directory number (DN) options entered in the service order.
NETRAG SEND FAILED	Indicates the NETRAG application sent a failure message. The message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
OLNS RETURN ERROR RECEIVED	This reason indicates that the DMS switch received an OLNS return error component.
OLNS RETURN ERROR WITH PD RCVD	This reason indicates that the DMS switch received a OLNS return error component with problem data.
OLNS REJECT RECEIVED	This reason indicates that the DMS switch received a OLNS reject component.
OLNS DATA ERROR IN RESPONSE	This reason indicates that the DMS switch received a miscellaneous error.
PACKAGE TYPE NOT SUPPORTED PVN	Indicates that the PVN application received a query package from the database. The received message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
PVN RECEIVED RETURN ERROR	Indicates the PVN application received a database with a return error component. The received message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
PVN SENT REJECT	Indicates the PVN application sent a message with a reject component to the database. The message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
PVN SENT REPORT ERROR	Indicates the PVN application sent a message with an invoke component, procedure report error, to the database. The message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
PVN SENT RETURN ERROR	Indicates that the PVN application sent a message with a return error component to the database. The message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
RESP MSG WITH NON-ABANDONED CALL	Indicates that the freephone application received a response message with a call that is not abandoned. The received message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.

TCAP100 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 5)

Reasons	Explanation
RTRS ABORT RECEIVED	Indicates an RTRS abort package received.
RTRS DATA ERROR IN RESPONSE	Indicates an RTRS TCAP response package received from the Real-Time Rating System database that contains a miscellaneous data error.
RTRS REJECT RECEIVED	Indicates an RTRS reject component received.
RTRS RETURN ERROR WITH PD RCVD	Indicates an RTRS return error component with a problem data parameter received.
TERMINATION MESSAGE SENT BY SSP	Indicates that the verification feature received a request for termination information from the BSDB. Indicates the verification feature sent the termination information to the BSDB.
UNI MSG RECEIVED-PVN	Indicates that the PVN application received a one-way package from the database. The message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
UNRECOGNIZED TRID-PVN	Indicates that the PVN application received a response / conversion message with an invalid transaction ID. The message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
UNSOLICITED FREEPHONE CALL	Indicates a call that the system cannot complete because of an internal systems error, or the time-out value expired.
VERIFICATION MESSAGE SENT FROM BSDB	Indicates that the verification feature received a message of any type from the BSDB.
VERIFICATION MESSAGE SENT BY SSP	Indicates that the verification feature sent a query to the BSDB.
RETURN ERROR RECEIVED	Indicates a TOPSLNP Return Error component received.
REJECT RECEIVED	Indicates a Reject component received.
ABORT RECEIVED	Indicates a TOPSLNP Abort package received.
ERROR IN RESPONSE	Indicates a TOPSLNP TCAP package received from the LNP SCP database that contains a miscellaneous error. The log can cover conditions like the receipt of an AIN message that is not correct for TOPSLNP. A disconnect message is an example of an AIN message that is not correct.

TCAP100 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 5)

Reasons	Explanation
QVPN: MISTYPED PARAMETER RECEIVING OPERATION	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message containing a mis-typed parameter from the far-end node. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field to determine the exact error.
QVPN: RECEIVED UNRECOGNIZED OPERATION	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message containing an unrecognized operation from the far-end node. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field to determine the exact error.
QVPN: INVOKE ID MISMATCH RECEIVING OPERATION	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message containing a Return Result or Reject component with an Invoke identifier that does not match the identifier of the previous Invoke component. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field to determine the exact error.
QVPN: UNEXPECTED PACKAGE TYPE	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message with an unexpected TCAP package type from the far-end node. Analyze the PKGTYP and COMPONENT SET fields to determine the exact error.
QVPN: RESOURCE LIMITATION AT PAN	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message from the far-end node, but insufficient software resources were available to process the message. Analyze other switch logs and OMs to determine the exact error.
QVPN: REMOTE OPERATION CANCELLED	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message containing an Abort indication or a Reject component from the far-end node. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field to determine the exact error.
QVPN: UNRECOGNIZED COMPONENT	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message containing an unrecognized component from the far-end node. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field to determine the exact error.
QVPN: UNRECOGNIZED OPERATION ID	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message containing an unrecognized operation identifier from the far-end node. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field to determine the exact error.

(Sheet 5 of 5)

Reasons	Explanation
QVPN: GENERAL DECODING FAILURE	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message where the component portion could not be decoded successfully. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field to determine the exact error.
ISDNSS: LOST UDT	Indicates that the ISDNSS TCAP framework received a TCAP message (an SCCP UnitData message) from the far-end node, but the UDT could not be delivered to any local TCAP application. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field and other switch logs and OMs to determine the exact problem.

TCAP101

Explanation

Example 1

Transaction Capabilities Application Part (TCAP) applications use TCAP101 to log TCAP messages received in signaling connection control part (SCCP) messages. This log has text reasons that relate to the CLASS Calling Name Delivery (CNAMD) TCAP application.

The subsystem generates log report TCAP101 each time a TCAP query with permission (QWP) package returns in a SCCP message. TCAP101 includes two text reasons to indicate that a CNAMD TCAP QWP package returned. The two text causes are CNAMD UDTs RECEIVED and CNAMD VERIFICATION UDTs RECEIVED . The two text reasons identify CNAMD TCAP QWP packages sent. Text causes use the TESTSS CNAMD database verification command and CNAMD TCAP QWP packages sent for current calls.

In NA006, TCAP101 expands to display a message that relates to Originating Line Number Screening (OLNS). The subsystem generates log report TCAP101 for each OLNS TCAP package that returns to the service switching point (SSP). OLNS TCAP packages return to the SSP from a signaling transfer point (STP) or service control point (SCP). OLNS TCAP packages return to the SSP from a STP or SCP in an SCCP unitdata service message (UDTS). A problem occurred if the report displays this reason message. The problem occurred while the system attempted to route the OLNS TCAP package to the OLNS LIDB.

Example 2 - TOPS07

The subsystem generates log report TCAP101 each time a TOPSLNP TCAP package returns to the SSP in an SCCP UDTs message. The system encounters a problem when an attempt to route the TOPSLNP TCAP package to the LNP SCP database occurred.

This log appears with TOPSLNP information in a LET PCL environment.

Format

The log report format for TCAP101 is as follows:

TCAP101 (continued)

```

TCAP101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TCAP UDTS MESSAGE
REASON: <rsntxt>
SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP INSTANCE: 0
CALLED ADDR:      INDICATOR=<indicator> SUBSYS=<subsys>
SSN=<ssn>
PC: NI=<ni> NETTYPE=<nettype> <aa>-<bb>-<cc>
CALLING ADDR:      INDICATOR=<indicator>
SUBSYS=<subsys> SSN=<ssn>
PC: NI=<ni> NETTYPE=<nettype> <aa>-<bb>-<cc>
CLASS=<class> SEQUENCE=<seq> OPTION=<opt> PRIORITY=<pri> DIAGNOSTIC=<diag>
PACKAGE TYPE: <pkgtyp> ORIGIN ID: <origin id>
COMPONENT SET: <component set>

```

Example

An example of log report TCAP101 follows:

Example 1

```

TCAP101 APR14 15:16:37 9000 INFO TCAP SERVICE MESSAGE
REASON: OLNS UDTS RECEIVED
SUBSYSTEM NAME: OLNS INSTANCE: 2
CALLED ADDR: INDICATOR=#89 SUBSYS=#58 SSN=#F0
PC: NI=1 NETTYPE=1 38-37-36
CALLING ADDR: INDICATOR=#C3 SUBSYS=#58 SSN=#F0
GLOBAL TITLE: TRANS=#23 TYPE=#05 DIGITS: 6138474387
CLASS=0 SEQUENCE=0D OPTION=0 PRIORITY=1 DIAGNOSTIC=02
PACKAGE TYPE: QUERY_W_PERMISSION RESPONSE ID:00 00 00 00
COMPONENT SET: E8 1B E9 19 CF 01 00 D0 02 81 01 F2 10 97
00 AA 0B 84 09 0B 00 11 0A 16 83 42 44 44

```

Example 2 - TOPS07

```

TCAP101 APR14 15:16:37 9000 INFO TCAP UDTS MESSAGE
REASON: UDTS RECEIVED
SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP INSTANCE: 0
CALLED ADDR : INDICATOR=#89
PC: NI=1 NETTYPE=1 38-37-36
CALLING ADDR: INDICATOR=#C3 SUBSYS=#6C SSN=#F7
PC: NI=1 NETTYPE=1 38-37-36
CLASS=0 SEQUENCE=0D OPTION=0 PRIORITY=1 DIAGNOSTIC=02
PACKAGE TYPE: QUERY_W_PERMISSION ORIGIN ID: 00 00 00 00
COMPONENT SET: E8 21 E9 1F CF 01 00 D1 02 64 03 30 16 BF 35
07 81 05 03 24 02 21 43 8D 01 00 8F 07 03 10 03 24 02 21 43

```

TCAP101 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TCAP SERVICE MESSAGE	Constant	Indicates a report of transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) unit data service message.
rsntxt	Refer to the Table, Reasons at the end of this report.	Provides the reasons that the subsystem generates this log.
SUBSYSTEM NAME	Defined in C7LOCSSN/ C7NETSSN	Identifies the subsystem name.
INSTANCE	0-31	Identifies the subsystem instance.
CALLED ADDR	Constant	Indicates that the field on the same line relates to the called address.
INDICATOR	#00-#FF	Identifies the contents of the address, which may be one or more point code, subsystem, or global title.
SUBSYS	#00-#FF	Provides the DMS subsystem ID of an address that refers to a local subsystem.
SSN	#00-#FF	Identifies the subsystem.
CALLING ADDR	Constant	Indicates that the field on the same line applies to the calling address.
CLASS	0-4	Identifies the signaling connection control part (SCCP) routing class of the message.
SEQUENCE	0-1F	Identifies the signaling link sector (SLS) of the message.
OPTION	0-0F	Identifies the routing options that apply to the message.
PRIORITY	0-3	Identifies the message priority provided in the service information octet (SIO).
pkgtyp	Unidirectional	Identifies the package type as unidirectional.

TCAP101 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Begin	Identifies the package type as begin.
	Query	Identifies the package type as query.
	Response	Identifies the package type as response.
	Abort	Identifies the package type as abort.
	Conversation	Identifies the package type as conversation.
COMPONENT SET	0000-FFFF	Identifies the message sent or received.

Action

The received reason text **CNAMD UDTs RECEIVED** indicates a problem. The problem is that the attempt to route the CNAMD TCAP QWP package to the central residence name database failed. Analyze the test field of the log report data to determine the cause of the problem.

The received reason text **CNAMD VERIFICATION UDTs RECEIVED** indicates a problem. The problem occurred in the network. The problem occurred when the system attempted to route the CNAMD TCAP QWP package to the central residence name database. Analyze the test field of the log report data to determine the cause of the problem.

The received reason text **ACBAR UDTs MSG, LT_DENIAL** indicates a problem. The problem occurred when the attempt to route the ACBAR TCAP QWP, QNP, CWP or CNP package failed. Analyze the test field of the log report data to determine the cause of the problem.

The received reason text **ACBAR UDTs MSG, ST_DENIAL** indicates a problem. The problem occurred in the network when the system attempted to route the ACBAR TCAP QWP, QNP, CWP or CNP package. Analyze the test field of the log report data to determine the cause of the problem.

The received reason text **ACBAR UDTs MSG, RESP OR UNI** indicates a problem. The problem occurs when the system attempts to route the ACBAR TCAP UNI or RSP package. Analyze the test field of the log report data to determine the cause of the problem.

If the DMS switch receives the reason text **OLNS UDTs RECEIVED**, the operating company personnel does not need to perform any action. This log generates in the OLNS environment for information use only.

TCAP101 (continued)

Note: This log is for information use. The network administration must take action as the report indicates that a Common Channel System 7 (CCS7) routing problem occurred.

Associated OM registers

Any one of the following OM registers in the C7SCCP OM group may associate with this log:

- C7RTFALL.
- C7RTFNTN.
- C7RTFNTA.
- C7RTFNWF.
- C7UDTSRX.
- C7RTFSSF.
- C7RTFSSC.
- C7RTFUEQ.

The following OM registers are for log report TCAP101 in the OLNS environment:

- OLNNETCG (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNNETFL (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNNOXLA (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNNOXLS (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNSUBCG (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNSUBFL (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNUNEQP (OM group TOPSOLNE)

Note: When the subsystem generates this log, one of the registers in tuple TOPSLNP in OM group TOPASCCP increases.

TCAP101 (continued)**Additional information**

The following table describes each reason.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Reason	Explanation
ABAR UDTS MSG, LT_DENIAL	Indicates a failure detected during the attempt to route the ACBAR message. The received message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
ABAR UDTS MSG, ST_DENIAL	Indicates that a network problem occurred. The received message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
ACBAR UTS MSG, RESP OR UNI	Indicates that a failure occurred during the attempt to route an ACBAR TCAP UNI or RSP message. The received message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
CNAMD UDTS RECEIVED	Indicates that the route process to a residence name database failed.
CNAMD VERIFICATION UDTS RECEIVED	Indicates that a network problem occurred.
PACKAGE TYPE NOT SUPPORTED-PVN	Indicates that the database sent a PVN application to the QUERY package. The received message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
OLNS UDTS RECEIVED	This reason indicates that an OLNS TCAP package returned to the Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) DMS switch in an SCCP UDTs.
PVN RECEIVED REJECT	Indicates that the PVN application received a database message with a reject component. The received message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
PVN RECEIVED RETURN ERROR	Indicates that the PVN application received a database with a return error component. The receive message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
PVN SENT REJECT	Indicates that the PVN application sent a message with a reject component to the database. The message sent prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
PVN SENT REPORT ERROR	Indicates that the PVN application sent a message with a cause component, procedure report error, to the database. The message sent prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.

TCAP101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Reason	Explanation
PVN SENT RETURN ERROR	Indicates that the PVN application sent a message with a return error component to the database. The message sent prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
RTRS UDTs RECEIVED	Indicates an RTRS TCAP package returned to TOPS in an SCCP UDTs message.
UNI MSG RECEIVED-PVN	Indicates that the database sent a PVN application to the unidirectional package. The received message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
UNRECOGNIZED TRID-PVN	Indicates that the PVN application received a response/conversion message with a transaction ID that is not correct. The received message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
UDTs RECEIVED	Indicates a TOPSLNP TCAP package returned to TOPS in an SCCP UDTs message.
ISDNSS: LOST UDTs	Indicates that the ISDNSS TCAP framework received a TCAP message (an SCCP UnitData service message) from the SCCP software subsystem, but the UDTs could not be delivered to any local TCAP application. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field and other switch logs and OMs to determine the exact problem.

TCAP102

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates this report when the TCAP fails to send a Reject component in response to a protocol error. The log identifies the Signaling Connection Control Part (SCCP) subsystem and the transaction ID for which the reject was being sent.

Format

The format for log report TCAP102 follows:

```
TCAP102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TCAP Send Reject failed  
SUBSYSTEM: sstxt INDEX: nn TRANSACTION ID: #hh hh hh hh
```

Example

An example of log report TCAP102 follows:

```
TCAP102 JUN18 06:47:33 7700 INFO TCAP Send Reject Fail  
SUBSYSTEM: TUP INDEX: 0 TRANSACTION ID: #26 CA 14 00
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO TCAP Send Reject failed	Constant	Indicates that the TCAP has failed to send a Reject component in response to a protocol error.
SUBSYSTEM	symbolic range	Identifies the subsystem affected (value depends on applications loaded for the BCS).
INDEX	0-2&s3.&s2.	
Identifies the transaction ID for which the Reject is being sent.	00 00 00 00 - FF FF FF FF	Identifies the transaction ID for which the Reject is being sent.

Action

No action is required.

TCAP199

Explanation

Example 1

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates TCAP199 when a miscellaneous error condition occurs. The subsystem generates TCAP199 for debugging purposes only.

In NA006, the OLNS SCCP FORMAT ERROR adds to the errtxt field. This error appears when a miscellaneous error occurs in the Originating Line Number Screening (OLNS) environment.

Example 2 - TOPS07

The changes to this log for the TOPSLNP application are made in specific conditions. These conditions are when the subsystem attempts to format the Signaling Connection Control Part (SCCP) data. The subsystem attempts to format the SCCP data for a Transaction Capabilities Application Part (TCAP) message and the format fails.

This log appears with TOPSLNP information in a Line Equipment Transfer (LET) Product CM Load (PCL) environment.

Example 3 - TOPS07

The subsystem generates log report TCAP199 when the subsystem receives a package. The package is from the Local Number Portability (LNP) Service Control Point (SCP) and does not have a responding transaction id. At the present time, the AIN0.1 TCAP messaging interface this activity creates does not handle received packages without transaction ids.

This log appears with TOPSLNP information in a LET PCL environment.

Example 4

The OLI ERROR log appears when the incoming virtual message does not contain the Originating Line Identity (OLI).

On the transit node, the directory number (DN) of the originating station must uniquely identify digital private network signaling system (DPNSS) virtual calls and TCAP/SCCP interworked requests at this node.

If the originating station does not send the OLI, the OLI ERROR log appears at the DPNSS integrated services digital network user part (ISUP) transit node for virtual calls.

TCAP199 (continued)*Example 5*

The point code from table MSGRTE is necessary to send a TCAP message to the far transit node.

Table MSGRTE routes DPNSS-ISUP virtual messages. Network identifier (NETID) and Called Party Address index these messages. The NETID of a DPNSS-ISUP call is the NETID of the originating line or DPNSS trunk. The Called Party Address used is the DPNSS Destination Address most significant digits.

This log appears when there is no entry in Table MSGRTE against the NETID and most of the significant digits of the Destination Address.

Format

The log report for format TCAP199 is as follows:

Format 1

```
TCAP199 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TCAP MISC ERROR
      TCAP Traffic: <errtxt> reason = n
      SUBSYSTEM NAME: ssss INSTANCE: tt
```

Format 2 - TOPS07 (Example 2, 3, 4 and 5)

```
TCAP199 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TCAP MISC ERROR
      <text message> 0
      SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP INSTANCE: 0
      <hex data>
```

Example

An example of log report TCAP199 follows:

Example 1

```
TCAP199 JUN18 18:47:33 7700 INFO TCAP MISC ERROR
      TCAP Traffic: 0LNS SCCP FORMAT ERROR reason = 0
      SUBSYSTEM NAME: 0LNS INSTANCE: 2
```

TCAP199 (continued)

Example 2 - TOPS07

```
TCAP199 APR14 15:15:40 1210 INFO TCAP MISC ERROR
      SCCP FORMAT ERROR 0
      SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP  INSTANCE: 0
```

Example 3 - TOPS07

```
TCAP199 APR14 15:15:40 1210 INFO TCAP MISC ERROR
      BAD PKG RCVD 0
      SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP  INSTANCE: 0
      <hex data>
```

Example 4

```
TCAP199 APR14 15:15:40 1210 INFO TCAP MISC ERROR
      SIGTRANS: OLI ERROR 0
      SUBSYSTEM NAME:  INSTANCE: 6
      <hex data>
```

Example 5

```
TCAP199 APR14 15:15:40 1210 INFO TCAP MISC ERROR
      SIGTRANS: No MSGRTE entry 0
      SUBSYSTEM NAME:  INSTANCE: 6
      <hex data>
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TCAP MISC ERROR	Constant	Indicates a miscellaneous error condition occurred as the system tested.
errtxt	Dynamic	Describes the error that occurred.

TCAP199 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
reason	2 bytes	Identifies the return code from the tested procedure.
Subsystem Name	8 bytes	Identifies the subsystem name defined in C7LOCSSN/C7NETSSN
Instance	0-31	Identifies the subsystem instance.
<text message>	SCCP FORMAT ERROR	A text reason why the TCAP 199 log generated.
	BAD PKG RCVD	

Action

Log TCAP199 may report that there are not enough of Transaction IDs for the RTRS application. When this occurs, contact your next level of support.

An RTRS SCCP FORMAT ERROR message indicates a possible translation problem in the SCCP CCS7 tables. Check for datafill that is missing or wrong in the following CCS7 translations tables:

- C7GTTTYPE
- C7NETWRK,
- C7GTT
- any other CCS7 tables

An SCCP FORMAT ERROR message for subsystem TOPSLNP, indicates a possible translation problem in SCCP CCS7 tables. Check for data that is missing or wrong in CCS7 translations tables:

- C7GTTTYPE
- C7NETWRK
- C7GTT
- other CCS7 tables

An ISDNSS LOST MESSAGE error indicates that the ISDNSS TCAP framework received a TCAP message from the SCCP software subsystem, but the message could not be delivered to any local TCAP application. The nature of the message could not be determined.

TCAP199 (end)

Originating Line Number Screening

A TCAP199 may report that there are not enough Transaction IDs for the OLNS application. When this occurs, contact your next level of support.

An OLNS SCCP FORMAT ERROR message indicates a possible translation problem in the SCCP CCS7 tables. Check for data that is missing or wrong in the following CCS7 translations tables:

- C7GTTTYPE
- C7NETWRK
- C7GTT
- other CCS7 tables

Associated OM registers

When the OLNS SCCP FORMAT ERROR displays in the errtxt field of log TCAP199, OM register OLNNOTRD (OM group TOPSOLNS) pegs.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TCAP200

Explanation

The TCAP200 log generates at the host node if a network message waiting indication (MWI) request indicates an invalid directory number (DN) and there is no entry for a route in the MSGRTE table.

Format

The format for log report TCAP200 follows.

```
TCAP200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TCAP FAC SEND FAILED
ORG NETID: 0 DN: nnnnnnnnnn
DST NETID: 0 DN: nnnnnnnnnn
PKG TYPE: QUERY_W_PERMISSION
REASON: NO ROUTE DATAFILLED
32E2 04C7 0000 0008 2AE8 28E9 01CF D101
7E02 F203 AA1F 841D 0109 2100 160A 2273
3211 C0DF 0949 00FA 0A21 7316 1122 DF12
45C0 0101 007F EBAD CE12 210A 000A 001D
```

Example

An example of log report TCAP200 follows.

```
TCAP200 DEC05 18:14:33 4827 INFO TCAP FAC SEND FAILED
ORG NETID: 0 DN: 6137221121
DST NETID: 0 DN: 6137221123
PKG TYPE: QUERY_W_PERMISSION
REASON: NO ROUTE DATAFILLED
32E2 04C7 0000 0008 2AE8 28E9 01CF D101
7E02 F203 AA1F 841D 0109 2100 160A 2273
3211 C0DF 0949 00FA 0A21 7316 1122 DF12
45C0 0101 007F EBAD CE12 210A 000A 001D
```

TCAP200 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO TCAPFAC SENDFAILED	Constant	The value indicates the DMS-100 switch did not locate a common desk for the network MWI request.
ORG NETID	Symbol text	The value indicates the originating DN. The DN field changes to support variable length DN format up to ten digits because of the E.164 compliance.
DST NETID	Symbol text	The value indicates the destination DN. The DN field changes to support variable length DN format up to ten digits because of the E.164 compliance.
PKG TYPE	Constant	The value indicates the package type of the TCAP message.
REASON	Constant	The value indicates the reason the log generates. The reason is the entry for the route is not complete.

Action

The TCAP200 log does not require action.

Related OM registers

The TCAP200 log does not require related OM registers.

Additional information

The TCAP200 log does not require additional information.

TCW600**Explanation**

The system generates the TCW600 log when a call to the SN results in a treatment or routes to an unsupported agent.

Format

The format for log report TCW600 follows.

```

logoffid      TCW600 mmmdd:mm:ss nnnn TCW log report
Reason        The condition that caused the log to
               generate
Call ID       call identification number (hex number)
TCW DN        the Talking Call Waiting (TCW)
               subscriber's directory number (DN)
SN DN         the directory number (DN) that TCW uses
               to reach the service node (SN)
Treatment     call treatment associated with the routing
               failure
  
```

Example

An example of log report TCW600 follows.

```

NTL2110AP     TCW600 MAR11 16:04:14 2300 TCW log report
Reason        Fails to route to Service Node
Call ID       038B 0000
TCW DN        5145425541
SN DN         5148547855
Treatment     PSIG
  
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
logoffid	symbolic text	Log_office_id - an office parameter defined in table OFCVAR that specifies a name for the office for the purpose of office identification in the log output header
TCW600	constant	log name
mmmdd	symbolic text	date the system generated the log, in the format monthday

TCW600 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
hh:mm:ss	symbolic text	time the system generates the log, in the format Hour:minute:second
nnnn	symbolic text	sequential number of logs
TCW log report	constant	log report type
Reason	fails to route to Service Node	error while routing to the SN
	unsupported type of call to SN	unsupported feature or unsupported agent encountered while routing to the SN
Call ID	hexadecimal	call identification number
TCW DN	10 digits	controller's directory number
SN DN	4 to 30 digits	service node directory number
Treatment	treatment text of 4 characters maximum	call treatment associated with the routing failure (4 characters)

Action

The TCW600 log indicates a problem with the call to the SN. To determine the cause of the problem

- save the log report for reference
- examine the log report to verify the Directory Number (DN) that TCW used to route to the SN, and the treatment that was applied to the call
- use the translations verification (TRAVER) tool to verify the translations for the call to the SN

The following section lists the causes of routing failure and the treatments associated with the routing failure.

Fails to route to Service Node

The TCW600 information log has a value of 'fails to route to Service Node' when the call to the SN encounters a treatment.

Examine the treatment field of the log report to determine what treatment the call to the SN encountered. Modify the datafill so that the call to the SN avoids this treatment and use the TRAVER tool to verify the new translations.

The treatment field of the log report may contain No Software Resource (NOSR). This treatment can indicate the call to the SN could not be translated using Routing Characteristics because of a lack of software resources. If the value of office parameter NUM_RC_EXT_BLKs in table OFCENG is set too low it can cause this problem. In this case, increasing the value of NUM_RC_EXT_BLKs ensures that calls to the SN are successfully translated.

Unsupported type of call to SN

The TCW600 information log has a value of 'unsupported type of call to SN' when the call to the SN encounters an unsupported feature or an unsupported agent. This value can result in two treatments

Feature Not Allowed (FNAL)

A treatment of FNAL indicates that the call to the SN encountered an unsupported feature. For example, an 800 service was encountered on the call to the SN.

In this case, change the datafill so that the call to the SN avoids unsupported features and use TRAVER to verify the new translations.

Undetermined (UNDT)

A treatment of UNDT indicates that TCW blocks the call to the SN because the agent is unsupported. The supported agents to route out of the TCW serving office for the call to the SN are ISUP, BRI or PRI trunks.

If TCW blocks the call to the SN because the agent is unsupported, modify the datafill for the call to the SN and use the TRAVER tool to verify the new translations.

Related OM registers

The TCW600 log is associated with the Talking Call Waiting Directory Number Error (TCWDNERR) register of the TCW operational measurements (OM) group.

Additional information

None

TCW601

Explanation

The following conditions cause the system to generate the TCW601 log:

- the TCW serving office does not receive the ANM message within the duration that the T1 allows
- the TCW serving office does not receive the REL message within the duration that the T2 allows
- the system is unable to allocate the resources to route the call
- the connection to the SN is not ISUP or PRI ALL-THE-WAY

Format

The format for log report TCW601 follows.

logoffid	TCW601 mmmdd:mm:ss nnnn TCW log report
Reason	The condition that caused the log to generate
Call ID	call identification number (hex number)
TCW DN	the Talking Call Waiting (TCW) subscriber's directory number (DN)
SN DN	the directory number (DN) that TCW uses to reach the service node (SN)

Example

An example of log report TCW601 follows.

NTL2110AP	TCW601 MAR11 16:04:14 2300 TCW log report
Reason	T1 expired
Call ID	038B 0000
TCW DN	5145425541
SN DN	5148547855

TCW601 (continued)**Field descriptions**

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

Field	Value	Description
logoffid	symbolic text	Log_office_id - an office parameter defined in table OFCVAR that specifies a name for the office for the purpose of office identification in the log output header
TCW601	constant	log name
mmmdd	symbolic text	date the system generated the log, in the format monthday
hh:mm:ss	symbolic text	time the system generates the log, in the fomrat Hour:minute:second
nnnn	symbolic text	sequential number of logs
TCW log report	constant	log report type
Reason	T1 expired	T1 expires
	T2 expired	T2 expires
	NO_OF_CLONE_TIDS exceeded	TCW was not able to allocate a necessary resource to route the call to the SN.
	unsupoorted signaling to SN	the connection to the SN is not ISUP or PRI all the way
Call ID	hexadecimal	call identification number
TCW DN	10 digits	controller's directory number
SN DN	4 to 30 digits	service node directory number

Action

Save the log report and use it as additional information to investigate:

- the failure of the SN to respond within the normal time range
- the failure of the system to allocate enough resources to route the call to the SN
- the routing to the SN (verify the translations to the SN and the trunk types)

TCW601 (end)

Related OM registers

Operational measurements (OM) register TCWT1 in OM group TCW. This register increments when the T1 timer expires.

Operational measurements (OM) register TCWT1 in OM group TCW. This register increments when the T1 timer expires.

The TCW601 log is associated with the NO_OF_CLONE_TIDS exceeded of the TCWDNERR register of OM group TCW

Additional information

None

TELN100

Explanation

The subsystem generates TELN100 when the system establishes a complete Telnet connection to the Computing Module (CM).

Format

The log report format for TELN100 is as follows:

```
TELN100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Telnet Connection
Node Name: <node name> Node Number: <node_num>
Remote Node Address: <IP_Addr>
```

Example

An example of log report TELN100 follows:

```
TELN100 AUG10 10:51:52 8600 INFO Telnet Connection
Node Name: CM Node Number: 0
Remote Node Address: 47.128.9.190
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Date	mmmdd	Indicates the date the subsystem generated the report.
Time	hh:mm:ss	Indicates the time the subsystem generated the report.
Sequence	####	Indicates the sequence number of the report generated.
Node_name	Text	Indicates the name of the node where the Telnet server is. The name of the node has an eight-character limit.
Node_num	Integer	Indicates the number of the node where the Telnet server is.
IP Addr	Numeric	Indicates the IP address of the remote node that connects to the CM.

TELN100 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TELN110

Explanation

The subsystem generates TELN110 when the system closes a Telnet connection to the Computing Module (CM).

Format

The log report format for TELN110 is as follows:

```
TELN100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Telnet Dis-Connection
Node Name: <node name> Node Number: <node_num>
Remote Node Address: <IP_Addr>
```

Example

An example of log report TELN110 follows:

```
TELN100 AUG10 10:51:52 8600 INFO Telnet Dis-Connection
Node Name: CM Node Number: 0
Remote Node Address: 47.128.9.190
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Date	mmmdd	Indicates the date the subsystem generated the report.
Time	hh:mm:ss	Indicates the time the subsystem generated the report.
Sequence	####	Indicates the sequence number of the report generated.
Node_name	Text	Indicates the name of the node where the Telnet server is. The name of the node has an eight-character limit.
Node_num	Integer	Indicates the number of the node where the Telnet server is.
IP Addr	Numeric	Indicates the IP address of the remote node that connects to the CM.

TELN110 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TKCV100**Explanation**

The Trunk Conversion (TKCV) subsystem generates TKCV100 when the subsystem encounters an error condition. This error condition occurs during the operation of commands entered from the TRKCONV level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position).

Format

The log report format for TKCV100 is as follows:

```
TKCV100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TRK CONVERT TRBL
CKT cktid    RECORD NUMBER = n
REASON = rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report TKCV100 follows:

```
TKCV100 MAY31 09:00:00 2112 INFO TRK CONVERT TRBL
CKT  ISUPOTG 5  RECORD NUMBER = 5
REASON = Cannot change state to OFFLINE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TRK CONVERT TRBL	Constant	Indicates trunk conversion trouble.
CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies the circuit affected. Refer to Table I.
RECORD NUMBER	Integer	Identifies the record number (from TKCV data table) that caused the error condition.
REASON	Cannot change state to MB	Indicates the circuit cannot be manual busy.
	Cannot change state to IDLE	Indicates the circuit cannot be idle.
	Cannot change state to OFFLINE	Indicates the circuit cannot be offline.

TKCV100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Cannot convert trunk to PTS	Indicates the trunk cannot convert to per trunk signaling.
	Cannot convert trunk to ISUP	Indicates the trunk cannot convert to ISDN User Part.
	Continuity test FAILED	Indicates a continuity test failed.

Action

Post the trunk that uses the TTP POST command to determine the state of the trunk. If possible, manually busy (ManB) the trunk. If this action does not work, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TME102

Explanation

The Terminal Management Environment (TME) subsystem generates TME102 when the TME session updates the database while the journal file is not active.

Format

The log report format for TME102 is as follows:

Format 1

```
TME102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TME UPDATE
TME SESSION UPDATED THE DATABASE WHEN JOURNAL FILE
WAS INACTIVE
AN ENTRY IN TABLE nametxt WAS actxt
THE LEN OF THE ENTRY WAS len DN dn
```

Format 2

```
TME102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TME UPDATE
TME SESSION UPDATED THE DATABASE <Journal file status>
THE ADMINISTRATOR WAS: <LEN><DN><KEY NUMBER>
THE CHANGED DN WAS: <LEN><DN><KEY NUMBER>
THE AFFECTED DNS ARE IN COUSTOMER GROUP: <customer
group name>
AN ENTRY IN TABLE <TABLE NAME> WAS: <TABLE
OPERATION>
THE AFFECTED TUPLE IS:
<tuple data>
```

Example

An example of log report TME102 follows:

Example 1

```
TME102 JUN13 10:30:06 4169 INFO TME UPDATE
TME SESSION UPDATED THE DATABASE WHEN JOURNAL FILE WAS
INACTIVE
THE LEN OF THE ENTRY WAS REM4 00 0 1 24 DN 9097225033
THE ADMINISTRATOR WAS: HOST 00 1 07 07 DN 9097220177 KEY 1
```

Example 2

TME102 (continued)

```

TME102  JUN05 16:48:07 5000  INFO TME UPDATE
TME SESSION UPDATED THE DATABASE WHEN JOURNAL FILE WAS
INACTIVE
THE ADMINISTRATOR WAS:HOST 00 1 07 07 DN 9097220177 KEY 1
THE CHANGED DN WAS: HOST 00 1 07 07 DN 9097220177 KEY 1
THE AFFECTED DNS ARE IN CUSTOMER GROUP: COMKODAK
AN ENTRY IN TABLE TRKS WAS: ADDED
THE AFFECTED TUPLE IS:
HOST 00 1 07 07 5 RAG RAG

```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TME UPDATE	Constant (Both Formats)	Indicates the Terminal Management Environment (TME) session updated the database.
TME SESSION UPDATE THE DATABASE WHEN JOURNAL FILE WAS INACTIVE	Constant (Format 1)	Indicates the TME session updated the database when the journal file was not active.
AN ENTRY IN TABLE	KSETFEAT DNATTRS	Identifies the table that the TME session updated in the database.
WAS	CHANGED ADDED DELETED	Indicates the activity to the entry in the database that the TME session updated.
THE LEN OF THE ENTRY WAS LEN	Integers	Identifies the line equipment number (LEN).
DN	Integers	Identifies the directory number (DN).
TME SESSION UPDATED THE DATABASE	Symbolic text	Indicates the journal file status.
THE ADMINISTRATOR WAS	Alphanumeric	Indicates the LEN and DN of the administrator.
THE CHANGED DN WAS	Alphanumeric	Indicates the changed LEN and DN.
THE AFFECTED DNS ARE IN CUSTOMER GROUP	Symbolic text	Indicates the customer group of the affected DNs.
AN ENTRY IN TABLE	Symbolic text	Indicates the table name.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
WAS	Character string	Indicates the table operation performed.
THE AFFECTED TUPLE IS	Alphanumeric	Indicates the tuple data.

Action

Example 1 indicates that the journal file does not operate. Activate the journal file. Example 2 notifies the operating company when the database changes through TME. Direct these log reports to a separate file so that the reports can be processed for billing purposes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ToME301

Explanation

The Topology Mapping Environment (ToME) generates this log when the allocated number of VTids in the ToME VTids pool exceeds 90% of the internally defined maximum number of VTids in the ToME VTids pool. The maximum pool size is displayed in TOME601 log.

If the ToME VTids pool becomes exhausted, some features may be unable to operate normally.

Format

The format for log report ToME301 follows:

```
TOME301 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOME VTID  
THRESHOLD EXCEEDED  
    Number of times max threshold exceeded = nnn  
    Contact Nortel field support
```

Example

An example of log report ToME301 follows:

```
TOME301 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO TOME VTID  
THRESHOLD EXCEEDED  
    Number of times max threshold exceeded = 1  
    Contact Nortel field support
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
nnn	Integer	The number of times the number of active VTids has exceeded 90% of the internally defined maximum number of VTids in the ToME VTids pool (the threshold) within 5 min of the first time the threshold is exceeded.

Action

Complete the following steps:

- View the latest version of log TOME601 to determine the current number of VTids allocated and the maximum number that can be allocated.
- Determine the number of DITM extension blocks currently in use by entering OMSHOW EXT ACTIVE 198 at the command prompt. Check the EXTHI count of the displayed register. Each time a virtual agent is allocated, a TOME VTid and a DITM extension block are allocated. Therefore, if 27,000 VTids are currently in use, at least 27,000 DITM extension blocks will also be in use.
- Contact Nortel (Northern Telecom) with the information gathered.

Associated OM registers

Group EXT, register 198.

Additional information

TOME301 indicates that the number of VTids currently in use is exceeding 90% of the maximum number of VTids available in the TOME VTids pool. This pool is expanded automatically until it reaches a maximum value. When the number of active ToME VTids exceeds 90% of the maximum value, TOME301 is generated.

TOME301 displays the "Number of times max threshold exceeded" value. This value indicates how many times the number of VTids in use has exceeded the maximum threshold within 5 min of the first time the threshold was exceeded. When this value is high and TOME301 is generated every 5 min, the maximum threshold is being exceeded often and there is a greater risk of the TOME VTid pool reaching exhaustion.

As the sampling times for TOME301 and EXT OM 198 are not synchronous, EXT OM 198 may need to be observed for approximately 10 min before it displays information that agrees with TOME301.

ToME601

Explanation

The Topology Mapping Environment (ToME) generates this log when the allocated number of VTids in the ToME VTids pool expands to accommodate the demands of the DMS switch load.

Format

The format for log report ToME601 follows:

```
TOME601 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXPANDING ToMEVTID POOL  
SIZE  
New ToME Virtual TID Pool Size = nnnn  
Maximum ToME Vtid Pool Size=mmmm
```

Example

An example of log report ToME601 follows:

```
TOME601 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO EXPANDING ToMEVTID POOL  
SIZE  
New ToME Virtual TID Pool Size = 4096  
Maximum ToME Vtid Pool Size = 30000
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
nnnn	Integer	The new size of the ToME VTids pool.
mmmm	Integer	The maximum number of VTids that can be allocated in the ToME VTid pool. When the pool size equals this value, the pool size does not expand.

Action

If the "New ToME Virtual TID Pool Size" value equals the "Maximum ToME Vtid Pool Size" value, contact Nortel. Inform Nortel that the ToME VTid pool has expanded to its maximum value.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

If the "New ToME Virtual TID Pool Size" field equals the "Maximum ToME Vtid Pool Size" field, the pool size cannot expand any further. Expansion to this size indicates that the maximum number of VTids that can be allocated may need to be increased. This value is hardcoded, and can only be expanded when loading a new release.

ToME602

Explanation

The Topology Mapping Environment (ToME) generates this log when the number of Data Interface and Topology Mapping (DITM) extension blocks in the DITM extension block pool concurrently in use nears exhaustion.

The number of DITM extension blocks in the DITM extension block pool is increased by increasing the value of office engineering parameter NUMBER_OF_DITM_EXTENSION_BLOCKS in table OFCENG.

If the available number of DITM extension blocks in the DITM extension block pool becomes exhausted, some features may not operate normally. The number of DITM extension blocks should be increased as soon as this log is generated.

Format

The format for log report ToME602 follows:

```
TOME602 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd DITM AGENT POOL SIZE  
THRESHOLD REACHED  
Check OM register EXT #198 DITM_AGENT_EXT_BLOCKS  
NUMBER_OF_DITM_EXTENSION_BLOCKS office parm may need  
to be increased. Number of times max threshold exceeded  
during audit delay = nnn
```

Example

An example of log report ToME602 follows:

```
TOME602 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 DITM AGENT POOL SIZE  
THRESHOLD REACHED  
Check OM register EXT #198 DITM_AGENT_EXT_BLOCKS  
NUMBER_OF_DITM_EXTENSION_BLOCKS office parm may need  
to be increased. Number of times max threshold exceeded  
during audit delay = 4
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
nnn	Integer	The number of times the number of DITM extension blocks concurrently in use has exceeded 90% of the total number of DITM extension blocks available in the DITM extension block pool (the threshold) during the last 5 min.

Action

Complete the following steps:

- Determine the number of DITM extension blocks currently in use by entering OMSHOW EXT ACTIVE 198 at the command prompt. Check the EXTHI count of the displayed register. Note the value.
- Enter table OFCENG and position on NUMBER_OF_DITM_EXTENSION_BLOCKS office parameter. Verify that the EXTHI count has exceeded 90% of the office parameter. The office parameter indicates the number of DITM extension blocks currently allocated.
- Increase the value of the office parameter to accommodate the DMS switch's demand on DITM extension blocks.

Associated OM registers

Group EXT, register 198.

Additional information

This log indicates that the number of DITM extension blocks concurrently in use reached 90% of the total number of DITM extension blocks in the DITM extension block pool. When this threshold value is exceeded, the pool is nearing exhaustion. Increase the OFCENG office parm NUMBER_OF_DITM_EXTENSION_BLOCKS to avoid possible pool exhaustion.

TPS100

Explanation

The Transaction Processing System (TPS) generates TPS100 when the system receives a message from the Message Transport System (MTS). The MTS cannot deliver the message to the indicated TPS application.

The TPS100 generates when the TPS passes a message to the MTS, which does not send the message.

Format

The log report format for TPS100 is as follows:

```
TPS100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT TPS IH ERROR
      TRBLINFO= trbtxt PRIO= nnnn SUBC= nnnn
      SRC_MTA = hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh DST_MTA= hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
      INTERNAL_MTA_NAME = name
      PROTOCOL = name
      SIGNAL = nn
      UID = hhhh hhhh
      MSG_HDR = hhhh hhhh hhhh
      MSG = hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report TPS100 follows:

```
FASTNETS6      TPS100 MAR25 12:48:02 4229 FLT TPS IH ERROR
TRBLINFO=  INVALID_SCB_STATE  PRIO= 0006  SUBC= 0000
SRC_MTA = 4202 1000 C92D 0000 DST_MTA = 4202 1000 C94F 0000
INTERNAL_MTA_NAME = LIU711
PROTOCOL = NILPRO
SIGNAL  = 178
UID = 0002 0003
MSG_HDR = 3EOA COB2 FF09
MSG = 0001 0007 2201
```


TPS100 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT TPS IH ERROR	Constant	Indicates the TPS input handler encountered an error in a received message.
TRBLINFO	NIL_TROUBLE_CODE	Indicates the general problem code for reasons that the remainder of problem codes do not cover. TPS input handler uses this code when the TPS IH receives a message from the MTS not for a TPS point.
	NO_SCBS	Indicates subnet control block (SCB) was not left in the system to allocate to a new instance when a message arrives.
	INVALID_LNAME	Indicates the local name of the destination TPS application is not correct.
	BAD_MTA_OFFSET	Indicates that an instance at the offset did not occur in the message.
	INVALID_UID	Indicates the user identifier (UID) is not correct.
	SCBLETTER_OVERFLOW	Indicates too many SCB letters placed in queue on the SCB.
	BMS_DATA_PROB	Indicates the buffer that contains the message has faults or not correct.
	BMS_Q_PROB	Indicates the buffer that contains the message cannot place in queue on the destination SCB of the buffer because of defects in that queue.
	NO_MASTER_BOUND	Indicates a message sent to a TPS master is not linked,. This causes the TPS input handler to not find the destination TPS application.
	MTS_OUT_FAILURE	Indicates the message transmission from the TPS to the MTS layer failed.

TPS100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	MESSAGE_USAGE_EXCEEDED	Indicates a TPS application attempted to use more resources than accepted.
	NIL_SCBLONGQ	Indicates the TPS input handler received a long message (greater than 128 bytes of application data). The long message did not have long message buffers allocated in the system.
	NO_LONG_BUF_AVAIL	Indicates the TPS input handler received a long message (greater than 128 bytes of application data). The long message did not have long message buffers allocated for the application.
	MP_ERROR	Indicates the message prescreener for the application found a problem with the received message and discarded it.
PRI0	0000-FFFF	Indicates the SOS class.
SUBC	0000-FFFF	Provides more information for NT debugging.
SRC_MTA	0000-FFFF	Indicates the source of the message.
DST_MTA	0000-FFFF	Indicates the destination of the message.
INTERNAL_MTA_NAME	Character string	Indicates the node part of the MTA.
PROTOCOL	Character string	Indicates the protocol of the message.
SIGNAL	0 - 32767	Indicates the signal of the message.
UID	0000-FFFF	Indicates the user identifier.
MSG_HDR	0000-FFFF	Indicates internal routing information.
MSG	0000-FFFF	Provides the first three words of the message sent.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TPS101

Explanation

The Transaction Processing System (TPS) subsystem generates this report when errors are found during the TPS Datablock (DB) audit process.

Format

The format for log report TPS101 follows.

```
TPS101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss INFO DB Audit
  PROBLEM: <datablock audit problem>
  PROBLEM MODULE: <problem module name>
  NETWORK: <problem network ID>
  PROBLEM LOCATION: <problem index in the auditing>
  DATABLOCK DUMP: <problem datablock dump information>
```

Example

An example of log report TPS101 follows.

```
TPS101 SEP05 18:14:33 9500 INFO DB AUDIT
  PROBLEM: INCONSISTENT_INFO
  PROBLEM MODULE: C7LKMDL
  NETWORK: 5
  PROBLEM LOCATION: 200
  DATABLOCK DUMP: 00FE 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
                   0000 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PROBLEM	INCONSISTENT_	Describes the type of problem that occurs during the datablock audit process.
	INFO	
	BAD_SCB_INDEX	
	FREE_Q_	
	CORRUPT	
PROBLEM MODULE	Up to 22 characters	Indicates the module name of the faulty application.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NETWORK	0-1023	Indicates the network number associated with the faulty application.
PROBLEM LOCATION	200, 201, or 202	Indicates where the problem occurs in the datablock auditing process.
DATABLOCK DUMP	Up to 10 words	Describes information of the datablock that causes the problem.

Action

No action required Although the log report shows an error with the Datablock, the audit corrects the error. However, if these log reports generate frequently, contact the next level of maintenance.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

TPS102

Explanation

The Transaction Processing System (TPS) subsystem generates this report when the subsystem encounters errors during TPS TCB AUDIT. The audit corrects the problems.

Format

The log report format for TPS102 is as follows:

```
TPS102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TCB AUDIT
      TCB AUDIT PROBLEM = errtxt      FQID= n   ID= hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report TPS102 follows:

```
TPS102 OCT15 12:48:02 4229 INFO TCB AUDIT
      TCB AUDIT PROBLEM = TCB_FREE_Q_CORRUPT      FQID= 0   ID= 5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TCB AUDIT	Constant	Indicates that a TPS TCB AUDIT occurred.
TCB AUDIT PROBLEM		The error that is one of:
TCB_IN_LIMBO		The TCB is not on any queue and not prepared to be a set timer.
TCB_INVALID_DATA		The TCB did not have correct data for the determined state of the TCB.
TCB_FREE_Q_CORRUPT		A TCB free queue had faults and correct action performed.
TCB_TIMER_Q_CORRUPT		The TCB timer queue was had faults and correct action performed.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FQID	0-255 (depending on local office parameters)	Integer that describes the free queue the TCB belonged to, or the free queue that had faults.
ID	0-FFFF (depending on local office parameters)	Integer that describes the index to the TCB that had faults.

Action

There is no action required. The reports show an error with a TCB and the audit corrects the error. Contact field support if these logs generate.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TPS103

Explanation

The Transaction Processing System (TPS) subsystem generates this report when errors occur during TPS Subnetwork Control Block (SCB) Audit.

Format

The format for log report TPS103 follows.

```
TPS103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCB Audit
SCB PROBLEM: <SCB_problem_reason>
PROBLEM MODULE: <problem module name>
PROBLEM LOCATION: <integer>
SCB OFFSET: <hex integer>
SCB DUMP: <scb dump into>
```

Example

An example of log report TPS103 follows.

```
TPS103 SEP05 18:14:33 1700 INFO SCB AUDIT
SCB PROBLEM:SCB_OFFSET_CORRUPT
PROBLEM MODULE: DMCUMDL
PROBLEM LOCATION:151
SCB OFFSET: 0001
SCB DUMP:FFFF 0000 0001 FDOC 001B 0000 0001 01A4 E368
          0001 FFFF 0000 0001 0000 0040 0300 F805 01B0
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SCB PROBLEM	SCB_IN_LIMBO	The following values describe the type of problem that occurs during the Subnetwork Control Block (SCB) audit process.
	SCB_DATA_WRONG	
	SCB_FREE_Q_CORRUPT	
	SCB_SCHED_Q_CORRUPT	

TPS103 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	SCB_PRIOR_Q CORRUPT	
	SCB_FREE_Q_ HEADER_ CORRUPT	
	SCB_PRIOR_Q_ HEADER_ CORRUPT	
	SCB_SCHED_Q_ HEADER_ CORRUPT	
	SCB_OFFSET_ CORRUPT	
	SCB_LETTER_Q_ ERROR	
	SCB_INVALID_ LNAME	
PROBLEM MODULE	Up to 22 characters	Describes the module name of the faulty application.
PROBLEM LOCATION	Integers of 100, 150, 151, 152, 101-128, 130-135	Indicates where the problem occurs in the Subnetwork Control Block audit process.
SCB OFFSET	hexadecimal integer	Indicates the offset of the Subnetwork Control Block (SCB) in the SCB table.
SCB DUMP	Up to 18 words	Indicates the data structure of the Subnetwork Control Block.

Action

No immediate action required. The log report shows an error with the Subnetwork Control Block (SCB), but the audit will correct this error. However, if this log report generates frequently, contact the next level of maintenance.

Related OM registers

None.

1-664 Log reports

TPS103 (end)

Additional information

None.

TPS104**Explanation**

The Transaction Processing System (TPS) subsystem generates this report when the subsystem encounters wrong return codes during TPS message processing. Under normal conditions, this log does not appear in the field.

Format

The log report format for TPS104 is as follows:

```
TPS104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INVOKER ERROR
  PROBLEM      =   probtxt
  LOG ID       =   nnnn
  NETWORK      =               nettxt
  MTAS/NID     =   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
  LOG MSG HDR  =   hhhh hhhh hhhh
  MSGBODY      =   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
                   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report TPS104 follows:

```
TPS104 AUG19 12:48:02 0997 INFO INVOKER ERROR
  PROBLEM      =   TPS_PROTOCOL_MISMATCH
  LOG ID       =   0004
  NETWORK      =               NIL_TNETWORK
  MTAS/NID     =   0001 0006 0000 0000 0100 0000
  LOG MSG HDR  =   0106 F801 0000
  MSGBODY      =   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
                   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PROBLEM	Refer to Table TPS trouble codes.	Indicates the problem encountered during the TPS message processing.
LOG ID	0-6	Indicates where the error occurs in the software of the process of the correct invoker.

TPS104 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NETWORK	Specified by the type TNETWORK_RANGE in the data dictionary.	The network name of the bad network. See Table TNETWORKS at the end of this log report.
MTAS/NID = hhhh (x6)	0000-FFFF	If a message is in the error, the message contains six words that consist the MTS header (dest. and source MTAs) and the TPS header (dest. NID).
LOG MSG HDR = hhhh (x3)	0000-FFFF	Indicates the logical message header. Printed if a message is in the error.
MSGBODY = hhhh (x16)	0000-FFFF	Indicates the contents of wrong message.

Action

There is no action required.

TPS trouble codes (Sheet 1 of 2)

Trouble code	Description
TPS_UTL_OK	Correct return code does not appear in a LOG.
TPS_TACTOR_OUTOFRANGE	Destination Transactor is not present in model.
TPS_TPORT_OUTOFRANGE	Destination port on transactor is not present.
TPS_PROTOCOL_MISMATCH	Protocol in message does not match protocol on port.
TPS_NOT_IMPLEMENTED	Not used.
TPS_MAPIDX_OUTOFRANGE	Map index in port has faults and does not indicate the message map.
TPS_UNINITIALISED_MTA	MTA in message map is not initialized and transactor attempts to send that port.
TPS_LOGICAL_MSG_TOO_LONG	Message sent by transactor is longer than 34 bytes.
TPS_CHAN_TYPE_INVALID	Attempts to send a priority message on an intra-subnet channel, or
TPS_NO_TMSGS	No TMSG blocks are available to send another intra-subnetwork message.

TPS104 (continued)**TPS trouble codes (Sheet 2 of 2)**

Trouble code	Description
TPS_FREE_Q_EMPTY	SCBs are not present on the free queue.
TPS_INCONSISTENT_INFO	Not used.
TPS_GCHAN_OUTOFRANGE	GCHAN in message does not index the Table GCHAN correctly.
TPS_NONRESIDENT_GCHAN	GCHAN in message is present but not in this subnetwork.
TPS_UNANSWERED_TMSG	Not used.
TPS_CORRUPT_TMSG_Q	The TMSG audit determines the TMSG Q has faults.
TPS_BUFFER_NOTAVAILABLE	Message buffers are not available to send messages.
TPS_DATA_NOTAVAILABLE	Data block is not available.

TNETWORK (Sheet 1 of 2)

TNETWORK name	Use
NIL_TNETWORK	
TYMFDD_NETWORK	Call Processing Trunk
TYLN_NETWORK	Call Processing Line
FILLER_NOT_USED_ANYMORE	
XCT_NETWORK	Metering Changeover XPM
C7_LK_NETWORK	CCS7 Link XPM
C7_MH_NETWORK	CCS7 XPM
XPM_OCSYS_NETWORK,	CC Overload Control PM
MAT_NETWORK	Metering Tariff Application
MCC_NETWORK	Metering Changeover Control
MSLOCAL_NODE_NETWORK	Local Message Switch Network Definitions
MSLOCAL_DS30_CARD_NETWORK	

TPS104 (end)

TNETWORK (Sheet 2 of 2)

TNETWORK name	Use
MSLOCAL_MAPPER_NETWORK	
MSLOCAL_CLOCK_NETWORK	
MSLOCAL_CMIC_NETWORK	
MSLOCAL_P_BUS_TERMINATOR_NETWORK	
MSLOCAL_T_BUS_TERMINATOR_NETWORK	
MSLOCAL_MATE_REQUEST_NETWORK	
C7_RSM_NETWORK	C7 SNM Route Set
C7_LSM_NETWORK	C7 SNM Link Set
C7_NTA_NETWORK	C7 SNM non TPS Access
CC_OCSYS_NETWORK	CC Overload Control
LOOPDIS_NETWORK	Trunk Loop Disconnect
IDTC_FEATSIM_NETWORK	Feature simulation
MSLOCAL_MEMORY_NETWORK	Local message switch networks
MSLOCAL_T_BUS_ACCESS_TERM_NET	
MSLOCAL_MSP_NETWORK	

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TPS201

Explanation

The Transaction Processing System (TPS) generates this log report when TPS network resources allocation increase or decrease. Log report TPS201 is an information log and debugs the applications of the TPS user.

Format

The log report format for TPS201 is as follows:

```
TPS201 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Resource Extension
Network: <network>
Resource: <resource>
Max.allowed: <max>
Allocated: <alloc>
New total: <total>
```

Example

An example of log report TPS201 follows:

```
TPS201 jul20 15:28:37 4100 INFO Resource Extension
Network: 0
Resource: L NAMES
Max.allowed: 20
Allocated: 10
Increase: 5
New total: 15
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Resource Extension	Constant	Indicates that the TPS network resources allocation increased or decreased.
Network	Integer	Identifies the TPS network.
Resource	text stringMSG_BUF. LSG_BUF, TIMER, SCB+DATA, L NAMES	Identifies the TPS resource (message buffers, long message buffers, TPS timers, Subnetwork Control blocks and private data, local names).

TPS201 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
max	unsigned integer	Maximum number of items allocated for the resource indicated by the 'resource' field.
alloc	unsigned integer	Identifies the present number of items allocated for the TPS resource indicated in the resource field.
Operation	Increase, Decrease	Indicates if an increase or decrease operation occurred.
value	unsigned integer	Indicates the number of items allocated or removed from the TPS resource.
total	unsigned integer	Indicates the present number of items for the TPS resource.

Action

There is no action required. Log report TPS201 is an information log.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TPS300**Explanation**

The Transaction Processing System (TPS) subsystem generates this report when the subsystem encounters errors. The subsystem encounters these errors during a TPS input handler process that allocates messages that are not TPS logical. The log contains the TPS message and traceback information.

Format

The log report format for TPS300 is as follows:

```
TPS300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MSG TRACE
PROCID =
SRCE MTA =
DEST MTA =
NETWORK =
USER IDENTIFIER =
LOG MSG HEADER =
```

Example

An example of log report TPS300 follows:

```
TPS300 OCT15 12:48:02 4229 INFO MSG TRACE
PROCID = 0000 3459
SRCE MTA = #4202 1000 000D 0000
DEST MTA = #4377 1000 FFFF FFFF
NETWORK = 7B
USER IDENTIFIER = 007B 0001
LOG MSG HEADER = #0004 0000 3E30 COBF FF01 00C9 0000 0000
                  #0000 0000 0000 0000 00BD 0000 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MSG TRACE	Constant	Indicates that a TPS message trace occurred.
PROCID	Integer	
SRCE MTA		Source Message Transport Address (MTA) used to address TPS messages.

TPS300 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DEST MTA		Destination Message Transport Address (MTA).
NETWORK	Integer (HEX) 0-1023	The running/destination network number.
USER IDENTIFIER		The destination user identifier.
LOG MSG HEADER		The logical message header of TPS messages.

Action

There is no action required. This log report will only in the lab.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TPS600**Explanation**

The Transaction Processing System (TPS) generates this log report when the TPSWDOG audit process finds a TPS transactor (tactor) which has run over its defined time limit. This log report is for information only. It is used to explain errors in TPS applications as well as reengineer the transactor time limit.

Format

The format for log report TPS600 follows.

```
TPS600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Tactor CPU Usage Audit
TACTOR: <tactor ID>
INSTANCE: <instance ID>
MODEL: <message model number>
NETWORK: <network number>
PROB MODULE: <problem module name>
PRIORITY: <priority number>
TIME LIMIT: <time limit> ms
Went over time limit by: <time> ms(<number of ticks>ticks)
```

Example

An example of log report TPS600 follows.

```
TPS600 SEP05 18:14:33 8000 INFO Tactor CPU Usage Audit
TACTOR: 23
INSTANCE: 12
MODEL: 3
NETWORK: 41
PROB MODULE: PLANET
PRIORITY: 6
TIME LIMIT: 32.5 ms
Went over time limit by: 25ms (2 ticks)
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TACTOR	0-1023	Indicates the TPS transactor number.
INSTANCE	0-2048	Indicates the TPS instance number.
MODEL	0-1023	Indicates the model identifier associated with the faulty application.

TPS600 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NETWORK	0-1023	Indicates the network number associated with the faulty application.
PROB MODULE	Up to 22 characters	Describes the module name of the faulty application.
PRIORITY	0-6	Indicates which TPS priority level the faulty application operates. An application can operate in levels 0-6, with 0 indicating the lowest level.
TIME LIMIT	decimal number	Indicates the time limit that a transactor operates.
TIME	decimal number	Indicates the time in milliseconds that a transactor went over its time limit.
TICKS	Up to three words	Indicates the time in clock ticks that the transactor went over its time limit.

Action

No immediate action required. The TPS600 log report is only for information. However, if this log report generates frequently, contact the next level of maintenance.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

TRAP

Explanation

The Software Trap Reporting (TRAP) subsystem generates this report. The subsystem generates TRAP when normal DMS operations interrupt because of a software or hardware error condition. DMS firmware, hardware, or software can detect the trap interrupt. The operation of the running process stops on the instruction at fault. TRAP may also indicate a conditional jump that is not programmed (random jump) that the hardware automatically activates. The subsystem records the location where the jump occurred.

Format

The log report format for TRAP is as follows:

```
TRAP mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd
  Trap number nnnnn, typtxt
  At hhhhhh=modnm:proctxt+hhhh
  PTA= hhhhhh=modnm:proctxt+hhhh,
  PROCID= #hhhh #hhhh: sstxt, Entry Module: modnm SSTI: #hhhh
    Traceback:
      hhhhhh=modnm:proctxt+hhhh
      hhhhhh=modnm:proctxt+hhhh
      hhhhhh=modnm:proctxt+hhhh
      hhhhhh=modnm:proctxt+hhhh
  rsntxt
  traptxt
  disptxt
  CPU number n, cmctxt.
```

Example

An example of log report TRAP follows:

TRAP (continued)

```

TRAP APR01 12:00:00 2112
  Trap number    29, Data Store Parity
  At 039F91=CCUTSGI.EM10:SET_DSSU+#0089
  PTA= 039F92=CCUTSGI.EM10:SET_DSSU+#008A,
  PROCID= #E106 #6007: dead, Entry Module: CCCHKSGI SSTI:
  #00EE
    Traceback:
      02DC69=CCUTSGI.EM10:DO_ALLOC+#0031
      08BFF9=CCCHKSGI.AE02:CHECKSUM+#002D
      01365F=MODULES.BJ01:INITIALIZEP+#0009
      00AE3B=PROCS.D002:LIVEANDD+#0007
  DS hold register:1836F5 (Owner #01D7,#0000: Module
  CPIQUI)
  Trap on active CPU.
  CPU number 0, Both CMCs online.

```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Trap number	0 - 32 767	Provides trap identification number for reports (for example, INIT).
typtxt	Text	Identifies type of trap encountered. Refer to Table Trap types.
At	0000 - FFFF	Identifies the memory address.
modnm	Alphanumeric	Identifies the module name and issue.
proctxt	Alphanumeric	Identifies the procedure that operated when the subsystem detected the trap.
#hhhh	0000 - FFFF	Identifies the procedure offset, an exact location in the procedure.
PTA	0000 - FFFF	Provides previous transfer address for trapped process.
modnm	Alphanumeric	Identifies the module name and issue.
#hhhh	0000 - FFFF	Identifies the procedure offset.
PROCID	0000 - FFFF, 0000 - FFFF	Identifies the process ID.

TRAP (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
ssttxt	dead, Symbolic text	Identifies software state. The value 'dead' indicates that the process stopped. In any other condition, the name of the process that operated is identified.
Entry Module	Symbolic text	Identifies modules that contain trapped processes.
SSTI	0000 - FFFF	Provides hexadecimal System Segment Table Index for entry module.
Traceback	Constant	Provides a trace of the procedures performed before the procedure that operated at the time the subsystem detected the trap. Note: Each line in the Traceback part of this log report has a like structure and range of possible values. A maximum of 5 lines of traceback information can generate. If traceback information does not generate, the text 'Nil Traceback' appears.
hhhhh	0000 - FFFF	Identifies memory address.
nodnm	Alphanumeric	Identifies module name and issue.
proctxt	Alphanumeric	Identifies procedure name.
#hhh	0000 - FFFF	Identifies procedure offset. ONE of the following three lines appear as the reason, depending on the reason for the trap.

TRAP (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
rsntxt	DS hold register: 0000 - FFFF PS hold register: 0000 - FFFF Faulty Index: TDSIZE0000 - FFFF,0000 - FFFF	ONE of the following three lines appear as the cause, depending on the reason for the trap. Optional field. Indicates memory address and user in the data store hold register. If user appears, procedure is in the range 0000-FFFF. If Free Store or No Owner appear, other text does not follow in the reason text (rsntxt) field. Optional field. Indicates memory address in the program store hold register. Optional field. Indicates the addressed element (index) and the range (TDSIZE) when element is not in range.
traptxt	TRAP while LOCKed.TRAP while in SYNC,TRAP on active CPU.	Provides information on when and where trap occurred. One or more of these reasons can appear.
disptxt	Symbolic text	This prints if the trap is not a normal trap. Refer to Table Trapdispositions in log CC103.
CPU number	0, 1	Indicates which central processing unit (CPU) trapped.
cmctxt	Both CMCs online. CMC 0 online, CMC 1 offline. CMC 0 offline, CMC 1 online. Both CMCs offline. Unknown CMC configuration.	Provides central message control (CMC) configuration at time of trap.

Action

Enter TRAPINFO at CI MAP (maintenance and administration position) level to obtain more trap information. This information includes all local differences and parameters on the stack when the trap occurred.

Save all reports that the subsystem generates during the five minutes before the TRAP report. Save the information obtained after the TRAPINFO you enter command. Contact the next level of support.

TRAP (continued)**Associated OM registers**

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Type Type	Description
Assassinated	Indicates another process stopped the process.
Assertion failed	Indicates ASSERT statement evaluated to FALSE. Normally, the subsystem encountered an main or random jump.
Bad Procedure Variable	Indicates an attempt to call a procedure variable that is not initialized or a procedure variable on each process from another process.
Bad Register Set Ids	Indicates stack defect during process switching or procedure return.
Clock Fail	Indicates DMS clock failed. Under normal conditions, a hardware problem encountered.
Data Store Parity	Indicates Data Store Parity failed, if not generate with Data Store Timeout. Normally, hardware problem encountered. In any other event, a parity bit is set.
Data Store Timeout	Indicates attempt to read a data store address that is not present. Normally, a NIL DESC or PTR that is not initialized encountered.
Descriptor Range Check	Indicates attempt to index a descriptor with a value greater than the descriptor size.
Inside SEMA too long	Indicates process performed P-operation on a semaphore. Process did not perform correct B-operation in interval period indicated when semaphore created.
Invalid opcode	Indicates one of the following encountered: bad main, bad patch, or random jump.
Invalid Operation	Indicates process trapped, but reason is not determined.
Invalid SysOp	Indicates operation that is not correct sent to SYSOP instruction.
Move too long	Indicates descriptor move exceeds 2048 words in length. For example: x () ->Y ().
NIL descriptors/pointers	Indicates descriptor range check with data store timeout. Normally, a NIL DESC or PTR encountered.

TRAP (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Type	Type	Description
Overdue sanity report		Indicates daddy process, required to report to ADAM process, is not reported. Daddy process sanity is not accurate.
Overlapped move		Indicates descriptor move when source and destination move on top of the other.
Privileged operation		Indicates privileged SYSOP attempted and did not use the PRIV instruction or random jump encountered.
Program Store Parity		Indicates program store parity failed, if the program store parity did not generate with program store timeout. Normally, hardware problem encountered. In any other event, a parity bit is set.
Program Store Timeout		Indicates attempt to read program store address that is not present. Normally, random jump encountered.
Ram Parity		Indicates random access memory (RAM) parity failed. Normally, hardware trouble encountered, or attempt to read given maintenance registers.
Ram stack overflow		Indicates RBPROC instruction stack is complete and new stack frame is not added.
Ram stack underflow		Indicates too many procedure returns. For example, an attempt to return off the procedure call stack bottom.
Rom parity		Indicates read only memory (ROM) parity failed. Normally, a hardware trouble encountered.
Running at high priority too long		Indicates priority 5, 6, or 7 process used 10 seconds of CPU time and did not interrupt.
Running LOCKed too long		Indicates process remained in LOCK state for more than 60 milliseconds and must be UNLOCK.
Running UNPREEMPTABLE too long		Indicates process remained in UNPREEMPTABLE state for more than 2 timeslices (120 milliseconds for priority 5, 6, 7, and less at lower priorities).
Sanity timeout		Indicates some critical system processes did not operate for a period of time. Under normal conditions, some processes operate with interrupts not activated.
Sanity timeout in Critical Region		Indicates a sanity timeout occurred while in a LOCK or SETPREEMPTABLE area.

TRAP (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Type	Description
Stack corruption and random jumps	Indicates one of the following: - Call made to procedure variable that is not correct - Attempt made to use DESC or PTR that are not initialized. - Attempt to replace module that cannot be replaced, because interfaces or procedure descriptors moved.
Stack Overflow	Indicates RBPROC nested deeply. This creates too many PUSH without POP or stack damage.
Stack Underflow	Indicates too many POP. Under normal conditions, expression stack defect encountered.
Store stack overflow	Indicates procedure call stack is complete and new stack frame is not added.
Stride error or mismatch	Indicates one of the following: stride is not 1, 2, 4, or 8 bits for 1-descriptor operations, or 2 strides are not equal for 2-descriptor operations (for example, MOVE and COMPARE). Under normal conditions, a variable that is not initialized encountered.
Table range check	Indicates attempt to index a table with a value greater than the table size.
Unable to save RAM stack	Indicates expression stack underflow if SP is less than 310 (F00 on a machine with 4K RAM), or expression stack overflow if SP is near 3FF (FFF).
Uninitialized variables	Indicates any trap that involves 38080 (for example, descriptor index or address). Under normal conditions, a variable that is not initialized encountered.
UNPROTECTDS during DUMP	Indicates attempt to write to protected data store while DUMP program operates.
Write to Protected Data Store	Indicates UNPROTECTDS did not perform, PTR or DESC that are not initialized encountered, or an attempt to write to maintenance registers and with no MNTENBL.
Write to Protected Program Store	Indicates random jump if process is not the LOADER. In all other events, indicates a problem was not encountered.
Zero divide	Indicates attempt to divide by zero.

TRK101

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates this report. The subsystem generates TRK101 when the percentage of busy trunks in a trunk group reaches the limit value. The subsystem generates TRK101 when the percentage of busy trunks in a trunk group is more than the limit value. This limit value is for a minor alarm. The limit percentage for a minor alarm condition is in customer data Table CLLIMTCE.

Format

The log report format for TRK101 is as follows:

```
*TRK101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT GROUP_ALARM clli nnn%  
BUSY
```

Example

An example of log report TRK101 follows:

```
*TRK101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FLT GROUP_ALARM N5LOOP 15% BUSY
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT GROUP_ALARM	Constant	Indicates minor alarm limit reached or exceeded by trunks in suspect trunk group.
clli	Alphanumeric	Identifies suspect trunk group. Refer to customer data Table CLLI.
nnn% BUSY	0-100	Indicates percentage of trunks considered busy in suspect trunk group.

Action

Save all TRK101 reports for network planning personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK102

Explanation

Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem log report TRK102. The subsystem generates TRK102 when the percentage of busy trunks reaches or exceeds the threshold value for a major alarm. The busy trunks are in a trunk group. The customer data Table CLLIMITCE shows the threshold percentage for a major alarm condition.

Format

The log report format for TRK102 is as follows:

```
**TRK102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT GROUP_ALARM clli nnn%  
BUSY
```

Example

An example of log report TRK102 follows:

```
**TRK102 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FLT GROUP_ALARM N5LOOP 55%  
BUSY
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT GROUP_ALARM	Constant	Indicates the trunks in a suspect trunk group reach or exceed an major alarm threshold.
cli	Alphanumeric	Indicates suspect trunk group.
nnn% BUSY	0-100	Indicates percentage of trunks that are busy in suspect trunk group.

Action

Save all TRK102 log reports for network planning personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK103

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem report TRK103. The subsystem generates TRK103 if the percentage of busy trunks in a trunk group reaches or exceeds the threshold value for a critical alarm. The subsystem generates TRK103 if the system takes all trunks in a trunk group offline.

The customer data table CLLIMITCE shows the threshold percentage for a critical alarm. The system does not generate TRK103 if all the trunks in trunk group OAUSC or OAUSD are offline.

Format

The log report format for TRK103 is as follows:

```
***TRK103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT GROUP_ALARM clli nnn%  
      BUSY
```

Example

An example of log report TRK103 follows:

```
***TRK103 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FLT GROUP_ALARM N5LOOP 75%  
      BUSY
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT GROUP_ALARM	Constant	Indicates that trunks in a suspect trunk group reach or exceed an alarm threshold.
cli	Alphanumeric	Indicates suspect trunk group.
nnn% BUSY	0-100	Indicates percentage of trunks the system considers busy in suspect trunk group. If all the trunks of the trunk group are offline, the system indicates a value of 100%.

Action

Save all TRK103 log reports for network planning personnel.

TRK103 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK104

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates this report when the percentage of busy trunks drops below the threshold for a trunk group that reached or exceeded the threshold value for a minor, major, or critical alarm level. The threshold percentage is predefined in customer data Table CLLIMTCE. TRK104 is preceded by one of the following reports: TRK101, TK102, or TRK103.

Format

The format for log report TRK104 follows:

TRK104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO GROUP OK clli

Example

An example of log report TRK104 follows:

TRK104 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO GROUP OK N5LOOP

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO GROUP OK	Constant	Indicates busy condition dropped below the threshold value for suspect trunk group.
cli	Alphanumeric	Identifies suspect trunk group that previously reached or exceeded the threshold value.

Action

Save all TRK104 log reports for network planning personnel.

Associated OM registers

None

TRK106

Explanation

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem log report TRK106. The subsystem generates TRK106 when a diagnostic test on trunk equipment fails. The test is the result of either a manual request from the MAP display, or a system request. If the trunk equipment and/or its connected facilities encounter trouble, the system requests the test. When the system initiates a diagnostic test, a report with one of the following event types precedes the test:

- trouble (TBL)
- fault (FLT)
- information (INFO)

Each diagnostic test that the TRK106 reports consists of several test procedures. The subsystem generates TRK106 after the first test failure. The test procedures that remain do not complete until the subsystem clears the failure.

Format

The log report format for TRK106 is as follows:

```
1. TRK106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL
   CKT trkid
   DIAGNOSTIC RESULT: diagtxt
   ACTION REQUIRED: acttxt
   CARD TYPE: pec
   ERROR DETAIL: TTU n
```

Example

An example of log report TRK106 follows:

```
1. TRK106 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL
   CKT TERMBX04
   DIAGNOSTIC RESULT: Functional Test Fail
   ACTION REQUIRED: Replace card
   CARD TYPE: 2X48AB
   ERROR DETAIL: TTU 2
```

TRK106 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See table I.
DIAGNOSTIC RESULT	Character string	Indicates the result of the diagnostic test on trunk equipment. Refer to table Trunk diagnostic results.
ACTION REQUIRED	Character string	Provides information about required action for each result. Refer to the Action field of table Trunk diagnostic results.
CARD TYPE	Alphanumeric	Indicates the card product engineering code (PEC). See table I.
ERROR DETAIL	text	Provides additional details for trouble isolation. Refer to the Description field of the table Diagnostic results.
	NO MORE DETAILS	Indicates that no more details for trouble isolation are available in this report.
	Blank	Indicates that no more details for trouble isolation are available in this report.
	TTU n	Indicates the trunk test unit that the test used to diagnose the 2X48AB (dgtrcvr) card, where n is 0-999

TRK106 (continued)

Action

Refer to the ACTION field in table Diagnostic Results to isolate and correct failures that TRK106 indicates:

- For all failures that relate to data entry, refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*
- For all failures that relate to the central control (CC) or peripheral modules (PM), refer to the *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures*.
- For failures that relate to trunk equipment or information about trunk tests, refer to the *Trunks Maintenance Guide* .

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information**Diagnostic results (Sheet 1 of 9)**

Value	Description	Action
CALIBRATION ERROR	Indicates circuit failure. The calibration factors are off limits.	Replace the indicated card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> .
CAMA OPR JACK IN	Indicates operator headset connects with centralized automatic message accounting (CAMA) trunk that the subsystem tests.	Check facility. See <i>Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures</i> .
CANNOT GET PM PATHEND	Indicates that no MTM pathend is available at the PM level.	If problem occurs repeatedly, contact next level of support.
CARD MISSING	Indicates request to test circuit pack occurred, and pack was not present at suspect equipment location	Insert card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> .
CARD OK,FACTST ABORT	Indicates circuit pack test is successful and complete. Indicates test aborted before the facility test was complete	Manual test. See <i>Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures</i>
CC - No Mailbox	Indicates that not enough software resources are available to perform test	Try again. See <i>Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures</i> .

TRK106 (continued)**Diagnostic results (Sheet 2 of 9)**

Value	Description	Action
Check +48V switch	Indicates return relay does not operate correctly	Return relay. See <i>Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures</i> .
CKT CANNOT BE IDLED	Indicates attempt to idle circuit pack for test failed. Test did not start	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> .
CONNECTION DEFECT	Indicates subsystem did not connect with far end equipment over a T1 test line	Try again. See <i>Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures</i> .
Data Store memory Read/Write Failure	Indicates metallic test unit (MTU) controller card detects a defect with the on-board memory. The system uses the on-board memory to store the down loaded firmware	Replace card. <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i>
DIAGNOSTIC ABORTED	Indicates the subsystem aborted extended diagnostics for a reason that is not known. This action occurred after the subsystem connected over the facility	Check facility. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> .
Differential Amplifier Failure	Indicates MTU controller card detects a defect with the differential amplifier of the analog card, of the MTU	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> .
Digital Signal Processor EPROM Error	Indicates checksum test of the digital signal processor EPROM failed	Replace digital test unit (DTU).
Digital Signal Processor RAM Error.	Indicates an error in the random access memory (RAM) of the digital signal processor. The ERROR DETAIL field indicates the detection of the first bad memory address.	Replace DTU.
EQUIP DEFECT	Indicates the unknown hardware defect caused the test failure	Try again. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> .

TRK106 (continued)**Diagnostic results (Sheet 3 of 9)**

Value	Description	Action
ERROR-CHK TAB OFCSTD	Indicates that the duration of the maximum wink for Equal Access ATC trunks is less than 100 ms, and the SIG test fails. Indicates the minimum wink is greater than the maximum wink, and the SIG test fails. Indicates the minimum delay dial signal is greater than the maximum delay dial signal, and the SIG test fails.	Check table OFCSTD to make sure that the data entry is correct. The minimum value must be less than or equal to the maximum value.
Failed to setup PCM loopback.	Indicates failure to setup the pulse code modulation (PCM) path between the DTU and the maintenance trunk module (MTM). The MTM can go out of service during the test.	Check MTM. If the MTM is not in service, return the MTM to service and test the DTU again.
FLASH MSG RCVD	Indicates the duration of the far-end wink signal is between 60 to 100 ms. Indicates SIG test fails.	Check the state of the far-end trunk. If the far-end trunk is idle and the SIG test failure persists, you must replace the far-end trunk card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i>. If the looping test fails, check the trunk connections between the two switches.
Floating point Firmware Failure	Indicates MTU controller card detects a failure that does not allow the MTU to perform measurements.	Reload MTU. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i>
FUNCTIONAL TEST FAILURE	Indicates detection of hardware defect during function test procedure of suspect equipment	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> .
GLARE MSG RCVD	Indicates detection of hardware defect during function test procedure of suspect equipment	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> .

TRK106 (continued)**Diagnostic results (Sheet 4 of 9)**

Value	Description	Action
Hardware Defect	Indicates zero crossing detector, differential amplifier, high pass filter, voltage-controlled oscillator, or current limiter failed	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> .
INCOMING SEIZURE	Indicates subsystem did not test the facility because the subsystem seized the facility before the request to test occurred	Check facility. See <i>Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures</i> for procedure.
Incorrect Load Checksum	Indicates corrupt firmware load in the DTU RAM. The diagnostic uses the bootstrap load in the EPROM to continue. The ERROR DETAIL field displays the test result.	If the test result in the ERROR DETAIL field PASSES, load the digital test unit and test the card again. Or, fix the error before you load the DTU again.
Master Processor EPROM Error	Indicates the checksum test failure of the master processor EPROM	Replace the DTU card and test the new card.
Master Processor RAM Error	Indicates an error in the RAM of the master processor. The ERROR DETAIL field indicates the detection of the first bad memory address.	Replace the DTU card and test the new card.
MAX DURTN EXCEEDED	Indicates that the system does not receive the far-end trailing edge in the maximum limit and the SIG test fails.	Check the state of the far-end trunk. If the far-end trunk is idle and the SIG test failure persists, replace the far-end trunk card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> . If the looping test fails, check the trunk connections between the two switches.
MEMBER NOT FOUND	Indicates the request to test a trunk unit that is not present in trunk group	Add unit 2. See the data schema section of the <i>Translations Guide</i> to correct customer data tables for trunk.

TRK106 (continued)**Diagnostic results (Sheet 5 of 9)**

Value	Description	Action
METERING CARD NOT RESPONDING	Indicates metering circuit pack did not respond to request for testing	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for procedure.
Metering Pulse Amplifier Failure	Indicates MTU controller card detects a defect with the metering pulse amplifier of the analog card of the MTU	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for procedure.
NO CARD RESPONSE	Indicates attempt to idle circuit pack for tests failed. Test did not start	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for procedure.
NO COMMUNICATION	Indicates attempt to idle circuit pack for tests failed, and test did not start	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for procedure.
No Firmware Load	Indicates the checksum test did not detect firmware load in the DTU RAM. The diagnostic uses the bootstrap load that resides in the EPROM to continue. The ERROR DETAIL field displays the test result.	If the result in the ERROR DETAIL field is PASSED, load the DTU and retest the card. You can fix the error before you reload the DTU.
NO LOOP CONNECTION	Indicates detection of defect when attempt to establish a connection through the network occurred.	Check network. See <i>Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures</i> for procedure.
No MTA Driver Card	Indicates metallic test access (MTA) card diagnostic, (MTADRIVER 0), did not detect the MTA card	Insert card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for procedure.
NO RESPONSE FROM DM	Indicates data memory (DM) of Network did not respond when request to connect to MTM occurred.	Check DM & MTM. See <i>Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures</i> for procedure.
NO RESPONSE FROM LTC	Indicates attempt to idle line trunk controller for tests failed. Test did not start	Check peripherals. See <i>Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures</i> for procedure.

TRK106 (continued)**Diagnostic results (Sheet 6 of 9)**

Value	Description	Action
NO RESPONSE FROM PERIPHERAL	Indicates attempt to idle peripheral for test failed. Test did not start	Check peripherals. See <i>Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures</i> for procedure.
PCM Error	Indicates the DTU failed to send or receive a pulse code modulation (PCM) sample	Check the MTM. If the MTM is not in service, return the MTM to service and retest the DTU. If the MTM is in service, replace the DTU and test the new DTU card. If the new card fails, place the old card in a different MTM slot and retest the card. If the test passes, a problem can be present in the MTM shelf.
PULSE DUR TOO SHORT	Indicates the far-end wink signal is less than the minimum wink. The SIG test fails.	Check the state of the far-end trunk. If the far-end trunk is idle and the SIG test failure persists, replace the far-end trunk card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> . If the looping test fails, check the trunk connections between the two switches.
PULSE DUR TOO LONG	Indicates the far-end wink signal is greater than the maximum wink. The SIG test fails.	Check the state of the far-end trunk. If the far-end trunk is idle and the SIG test failure persists, replace the far-end trunk card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> . If the looping test fails, check the trunk connections between the two switches.
RAM Checksum Failure	Indicates MTU controller card detects a failure of the firmware load checksum	Reload MTU. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for procedure.
RESET FAILED	Indicates attempt to reset circuit pack after test failure. Indicates pack did not return to service	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for procedure.

TRK106 (continued)**Diagnostic results (Sheet 7 of 9)**

Value	Description	Action
Ring Zero Crossing Detector Failure	Indicates MTU controller card detected a defect with the MTU analog card detector. The MTU analog card detector is for AC voltage zero crossing on the ring side	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for procedure.
ROM Checksum Failure	Indicates MTU controller card detects a failure of the checksum for the attached ROM	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for procedure.
Set relay fails	Indicates MTA card, (MTADriver 0), failure to operate the relay at the link of horizontal 0 and vertical 0	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for procedure.
SHORT TEST ONLY	Indicates the subsystem did not perform the extended diagnostic test on request. Indicates the subsystem performed the short test.	Try again. See <i>Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures</i> for procedure.
Termination Fault	Indicates a termination defect	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for procedure.
TEST EQUIPMENT DEFECT	Indicates detection of defect on test equipment required to complete test procedures	Try again. See <i>Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures</i> for procedure.
THE "ABCD" SCAN POINTS ARE NOT IDLE	Indicates a defect with the card (circuit) that the system tests.	Check the peripheral. See <i>Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures</i> for procedure.
Tip Zero Crossing Detector Failure	Indicates MTU controller card detected a defect with the MTU analog card detector. The detector is for AC voltage zero crossing on the tip side.	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for procedure.
TRANSMISSION FAILURE	Indicates detection of hardware defect during transmission test of equipment	Check pads. See <i>Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures</i> for procedure.

TRK106 (continued)**Diagnostic results (Sheet 8 of 9)**

Value	Description	Action
TTT EQUIPMENT FAULT	Indicates detection of defect on transmission test trunk. The system needs test trunk to perform transmission test procedure on equipment	Try again. See <i>Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures</i> for procedure.
Unknown Error Code	Indicates MTU controller card detected a defect with the MTU. Indicates the MTU diagnostic software cannot identify the defect.	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for procedure.
Unknown Hardware Fault	Indicates the MTU controller card detected a hardware defect on the MTU analog card. Indicates the MTU diagnostic software cannot identify the hardware defect.	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for procedure.
Unknown Termination Fault	Indicates MTU controller card detected a defect with a termination on the MTU analog card. Indicates the MTU diagnostic software cannot identify the defective termination.	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for procedure.
WRONG CARD INSERTED	Indicates circuit pack inserted is not type expected	Change card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for procedure.
1.6 KOhm Secondary Termination Fault	Indicates MTU controller card detects a defect with the 1.6 KOhm secondary termination on the MTU analog card that serves the virtual MTU on channel A or B. Channel A is the even MTU circuit. Channel B is the odd MTU circuit)	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for procedure.
33.2 KOhm Termination Defect	Indicates MTU controller card detects a defect with the 33.2 KOhm termination on the MTU analog card	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for procedure.

TRK106 (end)**Diagnostic results (Sheet 9 of 9)**

Value	Description	Action
35.5 KOhm Termination Fault	Indicates MTU controller card detects a defect with the 35.5 KOhm termination on the MTU analog card	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for procedure.
47 Ohm Termination Fault	Indicates MTU controller card detects a defect with the 47 ohm termination on the MTU analog card	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for procedure.
200 Ohm Termination Fault	Indicates MTU controller card detects a defect with the 200 ohm termination on the MTU analog card	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for procedure.
900 Ohm Secondary Termination Fault	Indicates the MTU controller card detected a defect with the 900 Ohm secondary termination on the MTU analog card. The MTU analog card serves the virtual MTU on channel A or B. Channel A is the even MTU circuit. Channel B is the odd MTU circuit	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for procedure.
950 Ohm Termination Defect	Indicates MTU controller card detects a defect with the 950 ohm termination on the MTU analog card	Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for procedure.

TRK107

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem log report TRK107. The subsystem generates TRK107 when a diagnostic test on trunk equipment passes. A manual request from the MAP display, or a system request can cause the test. The system requests the test if the trunk equipment and/or the connected facilities have a defect. The system generates a report that provides the event type before the system initiates the test. Examples of event types are trouble (TBL), fault (FLT), or information (INFO).

The system initiates diagnostic tests for some of the systems troubles that TRK116 reports. If the diagnostic passes, the subsystem generates TRK107. If the system fails the test, the system outputs TRK106.

Each of the diagnostic tests that TRK107 reports contains several test procedures. The system performs the test procedures in random order. The entry point to the software module determines the order. The subsystem generates TRK107 when all tests complete.

Format

The log report format for TRK107 is as follows:

1.TRK107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS CKT trkid

Example

An example of log report TRK107 follows:

1.TRK107 APR01 12:00:00 2112 PASS CKT CAMA2W 1

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PASS CKT	Constant	
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for the suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.

Action

There is no action required.

TRK107 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK109

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem log report TRK109. The subsystem generates TRK109 when a diagnostic test on a DS-1 facility fails. The test can be the result of a manual request from the MAP display, or the result of a system request. If a problem occurs in the DS-1 and/or the facilities that associate with the DS-1, the system initiates the test. When the system initiates a diagnostic test, a report with an event type precedes the test. Examples of event types are trouble (TBL), fault (FLT), or information (INFO).

The system initiates diagnostic tests for some of the system defects that TRK116 reports. The subsystem generates TRK109 if the diagnostic test fails. If the diagnostic test does not fail, the subsystem generates TRK108.

Each of the diagnostic tests that TRK109 reports contains several test procedures. The subsystem generates TRK109 when the first procedure fails to complete correctly.

Format

The log report format for TRK109 is as follows:

```
1. TRK109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL
  PM: pmnm NO nn CCT nn
  ERROR: diagtxt
  ACTION: acttxt
  CARD: pec
```

Example

An example of log report TRK109 follows:

```
1. TRK109 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL
  PM: SMR NO 0 CCT 8
  ERROR: TEST FAIL
  ACTION: REPLACE CARD
  CARD: NT6X50
```

TRK109 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL PM	Symbolic text	Indicates the type of peripheral module (PM) that connects with the suspect DS-1. See NOTE that follows table I for a list of DMS PM.
NO	0-99	Indicates PM
CCT	0-99	Indicates DS-1 carrier
ERROR	CONNECTION FAILURE	Indicates test equipment cannot connect to suspect trunk ACTION: Try again. See <i>Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures</i> for diagnostic test procedures. Test again. If the subsystem generates TRK109 a second time, contact the next level of maintenance to replace trunk circuit packs.
	DATA ERROR	Indicates software error. ACTION: Try again. See <i>Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures</i> for diagnostic test procedures, and test again. If the subsystem generates TRK109 a second time, contact the next level of maintenance to replace trunk circuit packs.
	NO CHANNELS ASSIGNED	Indicates the system did not perform the looparound transmission test on all 24 channels ACTION: Test aborted. See <i>Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures</i> for diagnostic test procedures, and test again. If the subsystem generates TRK109 a second time, contact the next level of maintenance.

TRK109 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	SIGNALING CARD FAILURE	Indicates all channels failed signaling test ACTION: Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for step-by-step procedures to replace trunk circuit packs.
	SPEECHLINK INTERFACE	Indicates some channels passed diagnostics, and some failed speech link test ACTION: Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for step-by-step procedures to replace trunk circuit packs.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAILURE	Indicates all channels failed transmission test, and some channels passed signaling test ACTION: Try test again. See <i>Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures</i> for diagnostic test procedures. Test again. If the subsystem generates TRK109 a second time, contact the next level of maintenance.
	TEST FAIL	Indicates system cannot complete diagnostics because carrier connects to a defective circuit card ACTION: Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for step-by-step procedures to replace trunk circuit packs.
	T1 LINE DIAG ABORTED	Indicates system cannot complete T1 line diagnostic tests because trunks are not busy. See table D for manual busy (ManB) and system busy (SysB) definitions. ACTION: Busy trunks. See <i>Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures</i> for diagnostic test procedures.

TRK109 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	T1 LINE INTERFACE	Indicates all channels failed diagnostics. ACTION: Replace card. See <i>Card Replacement Procedures</i> for step-by-step procedures to replace trunk circuit packs.
ACTION	Symbolic text	See description column for ERROR for correct actions.
CARD	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product engineering code (PEC) of the card. See table I.

Action

Perform the action that appears in description column for ERROR. If the action does not complete or the error is not found, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK110

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem log report TRK110. The subsystem generates TRK110 when the system changes the trunk state from call processing busy (CPB) to system busy (SysB) or Lockout (LO). Log report TRK110 normally indicates a facility problem.

Format

The log report format for TRK110 is as follows:

```
1. TRK110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB LOCKOUT ON
      CKT trkid
      carrnm
```

Example

An example of log report TRK110 follows:

```
1. TRK110 APR01 12:00:00 2112 SYSB LOCKOUT ON
      CKT OGTOCARR1      2001
      NILC
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SysB LOCKOUT ON	Constant	Indicates system places suspect trunk equipment on LO list
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk on LO list. See table I.
carrnm	Symbolic text	Indicates other common carrier (OCC) at far-end of trunk in offices with equal access (NTX186 or NTX386). Refer to customer data table OCCNAME.

Action

Check the TRK log report buffer for trouble reports for the same trunk equipment. If you find a trunk trouble report, perform the required action for that report. If you do not find a trunk trouble report, see *Alarm and*

TRK110 (end)

Performance Monitoring Procedures . Follow the diagnostic procedures before you return the suspect trunk equipment to service.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK111**Explanation**

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK111. The subsystem generates TRK111 when the subsystem meets trouble or assigns treatment during routing of an incoming trunk-to-trunk call.

Format

The log report format for TRK111 is as follows:

```
1. TRK111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT ROUTING TRBL
   CKT trkid
   TRBCODE= trbtxt          TRBLINFO= infotxt
   INCTRK= CKT trkid        CLDNBR= dn
   calltxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK111 follows:

```
1. TRK111 JAN01 13:39:05 3285 FLT ROUTING TRBL
   CKT LONS34
   TRBCODE= NO_CIRCUIT_AVAILABLE TRBLINFO= BVTONE
   CIRCUIT
   INCTRK=Customer_Group:COMKODAK, Console: ATTKDKC
   CLDNO=24111
   CALLID=      196699          NILC
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT ROUTING TRBL	Constant	Indicates when the system finds trouble or assigns a treatment during routing of trunk-to-trunk call.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See table I. If no circuit is available, line 2 of this log does not appear. (See Example 2).
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Indicates the suspect trunk equipment meets trouble. See table G.

TRK111 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for trouble isolation. See table F.
INCTRK	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for originating trunk. See table I.
CLDNBR or CLDNO	Integers	Provides directory number (DN) and prefixes the original station dialed if the system receives digits before the system finds trouble. See table I. Note: If the called number is more than 15 digits, it truncates the number to 15 digits.
calltxt	(Example 1) Carrier=carrnm	(Example 1) Indicates InterLATA or International Carrier at far-end of an access to carrier (ATC) trunk group. List customer data table OCCNAME from CI MAP level for correct carrier names. Refer to customer data table OCCNAME. Note: Only equal access (EA) offices, display this field with NTX186 and/or NTX386.
	(Example 2) CALLID = callid NILC	(Example 2) Provides a callid for the current call (refer to table I). The carrier name is NILC (no carrier).

Action

There is no action required if the subsystem generates TRK111:

- less than six times in one hour with the same message and common language location identifier (CLLI).
- with different messages and/or CLLI.

If the system generates TRK111, six or more times in one hour with the same message and CLLI, contact the next level of maintenance.

If the TRBCODE is NO_CIRCUIT_AVAILABLE and the TRBINFO is "BVTONE CIRCUIT" (as in Example 2), the following list provides the correct actions in order of importance.

1. The operating company personnel left tone circuits in manual busy (ManB) state. Action: Return to service (RTS) the tone circuits.
2. The technician disabled BVTone circuit access, through data entry. Action: modify table STN in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* that contains the tone circuits and allocations.
3. Not enough tone circuits are present for the current call load. The 3X68AC cards generate different tones, like Executive Busy Override [EBO] tones and Call Waiting tones. Action: add more tone circuits or change tone circuit allocations through table STN.
4. A hardware problem prevents access to a 3X68AC card at the time of the call. Action: diagnose hardware and effect repairs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK112

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK112. This action occurs when the subsystem takes a trunk off the lockout (LO) list, and returns the trunk to service (RTS). This RTS occurs because of a system request or a manual request from the LTP MAP level. The subsystem generates TRK112 to confirm the RTS of a trunk that was on the LO list.

Format

The log report format for TRK112 is as follows:

```
1. TRK112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS LOCKOUT OFF
    CKT trkid
        carrnm
```

Example

An example of log report TRK112 follows:

```
1. TRK112 APR01 12:00:00 2112 RTS LOCKOUT OFF
    CKT OGTOCARR1      7001
        NILC
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RTS LOCKOUT OFF	Constant	Indicates the system removed trunk equipment from LO list.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk removed from LO list. See Table I.
carrnm	customer data Table OCCNAME	Indicates Other Common Carrier (OCC) at far-end of trunk facility in offices with Equal Access (NTX186 or NTX386).

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK113

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK113 when the subsystem meets trouble during call processing of a trunk-to-trunk call. The DMS can initiate diagnostic tests based on the trouble encountered.

Format

The log report format for TRK113 is as follows:

```
1. TRK113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT TRUNK TRBL
   TRBCODE= trbtxt                      TRBLINFO= infotxt
   REPORTED BY CKT trkid
   ORIG CKT trkid                      TERM CKT trkid
   CALLID= callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK113 follows:

```
1. TRK113 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FLT TRUNK TRBL
   TRBCODE= INTEGRITY_LOST TRBLINFO= NIL
   REPORTED BY CKT RTP2W 26
   ORIG CKTRPT1 18      TERM CKT RTPT0 24
   CALLID= 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT TRUNK TRBL	Constant	Indicates when the subsystem meets trouble during processing of trunk-to-trunk call
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Indicates when the reporting trunk equipment meets trouble. See table G.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for trouble isolation. See table F.
REPORTED BY CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk reporting trouble. See table I.

TRK113 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ORIG CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for original trunk. See table I.
TERM CKT	Blank	Indicates when the subsystem finds trouble before route selection
	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for terminating trunk, if the subsystem finds trouble after route selection. See table I.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. See table I.

Action

There is no action required if the subsystem generates TRK113:

- less than six times in one hour with the same common language location identifier (CLLI)
- less than 20 times in one hour with different CLLI.

If the subsystem generates TRK113 more than 20 times in one hour with different CLLI, contact the next level of maintenance.

If the subsystem generates TRK113 six or more times in one hour with the same CLLI, the TRK log buffer can contain reports. Check the log buffer for trunk diagnostic reports TRK106 and TRK107. The subsystem generates TRK106 and TRK107 as a result of a system or manual request.

If the subsystem does not initiate diagnostic tests, perform trunk diagnostics on the suspect trunk equipment to isolate the defect. Perform the trunk diagnostics from the trunk test position (TTP) MAP level. See the maintenance guides for diagnostic tests that can be run on trunk equipment.

After the diagnostic test is complete for the suspect trunk equipment, use the information in the diagnostic report to clear the defect:

- If the subsystem generates TRK107 and continues to generate TRK113, for the suspect trunk equipment, check the NET log report buffer. Check the buffer for NET102 log reports with network links that connect to the suspect trunk equipment.
- If you find a NET102 report, perform the action required for NET102.

TRK113 (end)

- If you do not find a NET102 report, contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the subsystem generates TRK106, perform the action required for TRK106.

Continue attempts to clear the defect until one of the following events occur:

- The subsystem generates TRK107 and not TRK113.
- You contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TRK114**Explanation**

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK114. The subsystem generates TRK114 when the subsystem finds trouble during dial pulse (DP) reception for an incoming call over a trunk. The subsystem did not determine the call destination. This event normally indicates an outside electromagnetic force distorts the signal. The DMS can initiate a diagnostic test based on the trouble.

Format

The log report format for TRK114 is as follows:

```
1. TRK114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT DP RECEP TRBL
   TRBCODE= trbtxt          TRBLINFO= infotxt
   INCTRK= CKT trkid        CLDNBR= dn
   CALLID= 123456
```

Example

An example of log report TRK114 follows:

```
1. TRK114 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FLT DP RECEP TRBL
   TRBCODE= EXTRA_PULSE    TRBLINFO= NIL
   INCTRK= CKT LONDONT1 18  CLDNBR= 9197811999
   CALLID= 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT DP RECEP TRBL	Constant	Indicates the subsystem finds trouble during DP reception for an incoming call over a trunk.
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Indicates trouble on the suspect trunk. See table G.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for trouble isolation. See table F.
INCTRK	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See table I.

TRK114 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CLDNBR or CLDNR	Integers	Provides directory number (DN) and prefixes originating station dialed, if the station receives the digits before trouble occurs. See table I. If the subsystem receives more than 15 digits, the subsystem truncates the number to 15 digits.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid

Action

There is no action required if the subsystem generates TRK114:

- less than six times in one hour with the same common language location identifier (CLLI)
- less than 20 times in one hour with different CLLI

If the subsystem generates TRK114 more than 20 times in one hour with different CLLI, contact the next level of maintenance.

If the subsystem generates TRK114 six or more times in one hour with the same CLLI, the TRK log buffer contains reports. Check the log buffer for trunk diagnostic reports TRK106 and TRK107 with the same CLLI. The subsystem generates trunk diagnostic reports as a result of a system or a manual request.

If the subsystem does not initiate diagnostic tests, perform trunk diagnostics on the suspect trunk equipment to isolate the defect. Perform trunk diagnostics from the trunk test position (TTP) MAP level. See the *Advanced Maintenance Guide* for diagnostic tests that can run on trunk equipment.

After the diagnostic test is complete for the suspect trunk equipment, use the information in the trunk diagnostic report to clear the defect:

- If the subsystem generates TRK107 and continues to generate TRK114 for the suspect trunk equipment, contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the subsystem generates TRK106, perform the action required for TRK106.

TRK114 (end)

Continue attempts to clear the defect until one of the following events occur:

- The subsystem generates TRK107 and not TRK114.
- You contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK115

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates report TRK115. The subsystem generates TRK115 when the subsystem finds trouble during dial pulse (DP) reception for an incoming call over a trunk. The subsystem cannot determine the call destination. The DMS initiates a diagnostic test based on the trouble.

Format

The log report format for TRK115 is as follows:

```
.TRK115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT DP PERM SIG
      CKT trkid
      TRBCODE= trbtxt          TRBLINFO= infotxt
      CALLID= callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK115 follows:

```
.TRK115 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FLT DP PERM SIG
      CKT RTP2W 18
      TRBCODE= PERMANENT_SIGNAL TRBLINFO= NIL
      CALLID= 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT DP PERM SIG	Constant	Indicates when the subsystem finds trouble during DP reception for an incoming call over a trunk.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Indicates the trouble with suspect trunk equipment. See Table G.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for trouble isolation. See Table F.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. See Table I.

Action

There is no action required if the subsystem generates TRK115:

- less than six times in one hour with the same common language location identifier (CLLI)
- less than 20 times in one hour with different CLLI

If the subsystem generates TRK115 more than 20 times in one hour with different CLLI, contact the next level of maintenance.

If the subsystem generates TRK115 six or more times in one hour with the same CLLI, the TRK log buffer contains reports. Check the log buffer for trunk diagnostic reports TRK106 and TRK107 with the same CLLI. The subsystem generates trunk diagnostic reports as a result of a system or manual request.

If the subsystem does not initiate diagnostic tests, perform trunk diagnostics on the suspect trunk equipment to isolate the defect. Perform trunk diagnostics from the trunk test position (TTP) MAP level. See the *Advanced Maintenance Guide* for diagnostic tests that can run on trunk equipment.

After the diagnostic test is complete for the suspect trunk equipment, use the information in the trunk diagnostic report to clear the defect:

- If the subsystem generates TRK107 and continues to generate TRK115 for the suspect trunk equipment, contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the subsystem generates TRK106, perform the action required for TRK106.

Continue attempts to clear the defect until one of the following events occur:

- The subsystem generates TRK107 and not TRK106.
- You contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK116

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK116. The subsystem generates TRK116 when the subsystem finds trouble during multifrequency (MF) reception for an incoming call over a trunk. The call destination is not determined.

The subsystem normally generates TRK116 when one of the following events occur:

- an outside electromagnetic force (FEMF) distorts the signal
- a customer disconnects the call when the subsystem transmits on the trunk.

The DMS initiates diagnostic tests based on the trouble.

Format

The log report format for TRK116 is as follows:

```
TRK116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MF RECEP TRBL
      TRBCODE= trblcode      TRBLINFO= infotxt
      INCTRK= CKT trkid      MFRCVR= CKT trkid
      CLDKP= kpnm      CLDST= stnm
      CLDNO= dn      CALLID= callid
      CARRIER= carrnm
```

Example

An example of log report TRK116 follows:

```
TRK116 JAN27 05:06:07 1234 MF RECEP TRBL
      TRBCODE= PRE_ROUTE_ABANDON      TRBLINFO=      NIL
      INCTRK= CKT RTP2W 18      MFRCVR= CKT      RCVRMF 10
      CLDKP= NIL_MF_KP      CLDST= NIL_MF_ST
      CLDNO= $      CALLID= 123456
      CARRIER= ABC
```

TRK116 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MF RECEP TRBL	Constant	Indicates the system finds trouble during MF reception for an incoming call over a trunk.
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Identifies the trouble with suspect trunk equipment. See Table G.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for trouble isolation. See Table F.
INCTRK	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.
MFRCVR	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for MF receiver that connects to the incoming trunk. See Table I.
CLDKP	MF_KP	Indicates MF receiver received key pulse
	NIL_MF_KP	Indicates MF receiver did not receive keypulse
CLDST	MF_ST	Indicates MF receiver received start signal
	NIL_MF_ST	Indicates MF receiver did not receive start signal
CLDNO	Integers	Provides directory number and prefixes original station dialed, if the subsystem received digits before station had trouble. See table I. If the call number received has more than 15 digits, the system truncates the number to 15 digits.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. See table I.
CARRIER	Symbolic text	Indicates InterLATA or International Carrier at far-end of an access to carrier (ATC) trunk group. List customer data table OCCNAME from CI MAP level for correct carrier names. Equal access (EA) offices only display this field with NTX186 and/or NTX386.

TRK116 (end)

Action

The subsystem can generate TRK116 with TRBCODE=PRE_ROUTE_ABANDON more than 20 times in one hour with the same common language location identifier (CLLI). If this event occurs, investigate at the far-end office.

There is no action required if the subsystem generates TRK116 less than:

- six times in one hour with the same CLLI
- 20 times in one hour with different CLLI

If the subsystem generates TRK116 more than 20 times in one hour with different CLLI, contact the next level of maintenance.

If the subsystem generates TRK116 six or more times in one hour with the same CLLI, the TRK log buffer contains reports. Check the log buffer for trunk diagnostic reports TRK107 (PASS) and TRK106 (FAIL) with the same CLLI. The subsystem generates the diagnostic reports as a result of a system or manual request.

If the subsystem does not initiate diagnostic tests, perform trunk diagnostics on the suspect trunk equipment to isolate the defect. Perform trunk diagnostics from the trunk test position (TTP) MAP level. See the maintenance guides for diagnostic tests that can run on trunk equipment.

After the diagnostic test is complete for the suspect trunk equipment, use the information in the trunk diagnostic report to clear the defect:

- If the subsystem generates TRK107 and continues to generate TRK116 for the suspect trunk equipment, contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the subsystem generates TRK106, perform the action required for TRK106.

Continue attempts to clear the defect until one of the following occurs:

- The subsystem generates TRK107 and not TRK116.
- You contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK117**Explanation**

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK117. The subsystem generates TRK117 when the subsystem finds trouble during multifrequency (MF) reception for an incoming call over a trunk. The subsystem cannot determine the call destination. The DMS initiates diagnostic tests based on the trouble.

Format

The log report format for TRK117 is as follows:

```
TRK117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MF PERM SIG
      TRBCODE= trbtxt          TRBLINFO= infotxt
      INCTRK= CKT trkid        MFRCVR= CKT trkid
      CALLID= callid CARRIER= carrnm
```

Example

An example of log report TRK117 follows:

```
TRK117 JAN27 05:06:09 1234 MF PERM SIG
      TRBCODE= PERMANENT_SIGNAL TRBLINFO= NIL
      INCTRK= CKT RTP2W 18      MFRCVR= CKT RCVRMF 3
      CALLID= 123456 CARRIER= ABC
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MF PERM SIG	Constant	Indicates the system finds trouble during MF reception for an incoming call over a trunk
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Identifies trouble with suspect trunk equipment. See Table G.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for trouble isolation. See Table F.
INCTRK	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.

TRK117 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MFRCVR	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for MF receiver intended to receive signals from suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. See Table I.
CARRIER	Symbolic text	Indicates InterLATA or International Carrier at far-end of an access to carrier (ATC) trunk group. List customer data table OCCNAME from CI MAP level for correct carrier names.
Note: Only equal access (EA) offices with NTX186 and/or NTX386, display this field.		

Action

There is no action required if the subsystem generates TRK117 less than:

- six times in one hour with the same common language location identifier (CLLI)
- 20 times in one hour with different CLLI

If the subsystem generates TRK117 more than 20 times in one hour with different CLLI, contact the next level of maintenance.

If the subsystem generates TRK117 six or more times in one hour with the same CLLI, the TRK log buffer contains reports. Check the log buffer for the trunk diagnostic reports TRK106 and TRK107 with the same CLLI. The subsystem generates the report as a result of a system or a manual request.

If the system does not initiate diagnostic tests, perform trunk diagnostics on the suspect trunk equipment to isolate the defect. Perform trunk diagnostics on the suspect trunk equipment from the TTP MAP level. See the maintenance guides for diagnostic tests that can run on trunk equipment.

After the diagnostic test is complete for the suspect trunk equipment, use the information in the trunk diagnostic report to clear the defect:

- The subsystem generates TRK107 and continues to generate TRK117. The reports are for the suspect trunk equipment or for equipment connected to the same MFRCVR. To isolate the defect, perform trunk diagnostics on the MFRCVR from the trunk test position (TTP) MAP

TRK117 (end)

level. See the *Alarm Clearing and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for diagnostic tests that can run on trunk receiver equipment. You will also find procedures to correct trouble in the same document.

- If the system generates TRK106, perform the action for TRK106.

Continue attempts to clear the defect until one of the following occurs:

- The subsystem generates TRK107 and not TRK117.
- The procedure in *Alarm Clearing and Performance Monitoring Procedures* is complete.
- You contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK118

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK118 when:

- the subsystem has problems during automatic number identification (ANI) spill for an incoming call over a trunk
- the subsystem cannot determine the call origination address.

Diagnostic tests that the DMS can initiate depending on the type of trouble encountered.

Format

The log report format for TRK118 is as follows:

```
TRK118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ANI RECEP TRBL
      TRBCODE= trbtxt          TRBLINFO= infotxt
      INCTRK= CKT trkid        MFRCVR= CKT trkid
      CLDNO= dn   CLGKP= kpnm   CLGST= stnm
      CLGNO= dn   CALLID= callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK118 follows:

```
TRK118 JAN27 05:06:09 1234 ANI RECEP TRBL
      TRBCODE=      ANI_OFFICE_FAILURE TRBLINFO= NIL
      INCTRK= CKT   RTP2W   18          MFRCVR= CKT RCVRMF 3
      CLDNO= 9197811999   CLGKP= MF_KP CLGST= MF_ST
      CLGNO= 2          CALLID= 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ANI RECEP TRBL	Constant	Indicates the system encountered trouble during an ANI spill for an incoming call over a trunk
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Identifies trouble suspect trunk equipment encountered. See Table G.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for trouble isolation. See Table F.

TRK118 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INCTRK	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See zTable I.
MFRCVR	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for multifrequency receiver that receives signals from suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.
CLDNO	Integers	Provides directory number and prefixes the originating station dials, if digits were received before the system encountered trouble. See Table I.
		Note: The called number truncates to 15 digits, if more than 15 digits were received.
CLGKP	MF_KP MF_KP2	Indicates the MF receiver receives and identifies the keypulse.
	NIL_MF_KP	Indicates MF receiver did not receive keypulse
CLGST	MF_ST MF_ST3P MF_STP MF_ST2P MF_STKP	Indicates MF receiver received start translation signal, and identifies the start translation signal
	NIL_MF_ST	Indicates MF receiver did not receive start translation signal
CLGNO	Integers	Provides directory number for originating station. See Table I.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. See Table I.

Action

If the system generates the TRK118 log and the trouble text in the TRBCODE field is ANI_NUMBER_FAILURE, ignore the log. This log occurs when a trunk that supports ANI interacts with a trunk that does not support ANI. The call is successful.

If the system generates TRK118 and the trouble is ANI_OFFICE_FAILURE, contact the office at the far-end of the trunk group. Inform the office that ANI is not sent when required.

TRK118 (continued)

There is no action required if the following occurs:

- the system generates TRK118 less than 6 times in 1 hour with the same CLLI
- the system generates TRK118 less than 20 times in 1 hour with different CLLI
- the trouble is not ANI_OFFICE_FAILURE

If the system generates TRK118 more than 20 times in 1 h with different CLLI, contact the next level of maintenance.

Trouble can occur 10 or more times within 1 h. Check the TRK log buffer for the following trunk diagnostic reports with the same CLLI: TRK106 and TRK107. A system request causes the system to generate these logs.

If the system has not initiated diagnostic testing, isolate the fault. To isolate the fault, delete trunk diagnostics on the suspect trunk equipment from the test trunk position (TTP) MAP level. See the maintenance guides for diagnostic tests that can be run on trunk equipment.

Use the information in the trunk diagnostic report to clear the fault. Only clear the fault after the diagnostic test is complete (either a result of a system or manual request) for the suspect trunk equipment, :

- If the system generates TRK107 isolates the fault. If TRK118 continues to generate for the suspect trunk equipment or for equipment connected to the same MFRCVR. Isolate the fault. To isolate the fault, perform trunk diagnostics on the MFR. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for diagnostic tests that can be run on trunk receiver equipment. *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* provides step-by-step procedures to correct the trouble encountered.
- If the system generates TRK106, follow the Action to be taken for TRK106.

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

- The system generates TRK107 and does not generate TRK118.
- The procedure in *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* is complete.
- You contacted the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK120

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK120 when the subsystem has problems. Problems occur during operator number identification (ONI) spill for an incoming call. The call routes over a central automatic message accounting (CAMA) trunk through the DMS or the intervening operator. The system cannot determine the call origination address. The DMS initiates diagnostic testing that depends on the trouble encountered.

Format

The log report format for TRK120 is as follows:

```
TRK120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ONI RECEP SIG
TRBCODE= trbtxt      TRBLINFO  =   infotxt
CAMAPOS= posnm      INCTRK=   CKT trkid
MFRCVR= CKT trkid    CLDNO  =   dn
FP503 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Device State Change
Location: <object description>
REASON: <change reason>
FROM: <basic> <qualif>    DRIVE STATE: <drivest>
TO: <basic> <qualif>      DRIVE STATE: <drivest>
<test status>CLGNO= dn    CALLID =   callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK120 follows:

```
TRK120 JAN27 09:08:56 1234 ONI RECEP SIG
TRBCODE=      ONI_OFFICE_FAILURE TRBLINFO=  NIL
CAMAPOS= CAMA      INCTRK=  CKT      RTPCFW 18
MFRCVR= CKT RCVRMF 3      CLDNO=  9197811999
CLGNO= $      CALLID=  123456
```

TRK120 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
ONI RECEP SIG	Constant	Indicates that during ONI spill for an incoming call over a trunk the system encounters trouble.
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Identifies the trouble suspect trunk equipment encountered. See Table G.
CAMAPOS	Symbolic text	Identifies CAMA position to which access was attempted or from which trouble was reported. List customer data table POSNAME from the CI MAP (maintenance and administration position) level for valid position names.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for trouble isolation. See Table F.
INCTRK	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.
MFRCVR	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for multifrequency receiver intended to receive signals from suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.
CLDNO	Integers	Provides directory numbers and prefixes, that the originating station dialed for domestic and international calls. The called number truncates to 15 digits. See Table I.
CLGNO	Integers	Provides directory number for originating station. See Table I.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. See Table I.

Action

If the trouble is CAMA_POSITION_TROUBLE, contact the office at the far-end of the trunk group. Inform the office that ONI is not sent when required.

If the problem occurs less than 10 times within 1 h and the trouble is not ONI_OFFICE_FAILURE, there is no action required.

TRK120 (end)

The problem can occur 10 or more times within 1 hour. Check the TRK log buffer for the following trunk diagnostic reports with the same CLLI: TRK107 (PASS) and TRK106 (FAIL). A system request generated these reports.

If the system has not initiated diagnostic testing, isolate the fault. Perform trunk diagnostics on the suspect trunk equipment from the test trunk position (TTP) MAP level. See the maintenance guides for diagnostic tests that can be run on trunk equipment. Try to clear the fault when the diagnostic test runs for the suspect trunk equipment. The diagnostic test runs because of a system or manual request. You may also clear the fault when the system generates a trunk diagnostic report.

If TRK107 is output and TRK120 continues to be output for the suspect trunk equipment. Isolate the fault if TRK 120 continue to be output for equipment connected to the same MFRCVR, isolate the fault. Perform trunk diagnostics on the MFRCVR from the test trunk position (TTP) MAP level. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for diagnostic tests that can be run on trunk receiver equipment. *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* provides step-by-step procedures to correct trouble encountered.

If TRK106 is output, follow the Action to be taken for TRK106.

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

- TRK107 is output and TRK120 is not output.
- The procedure in *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* is complete.
- The user contacted the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK121

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK121 when the subsystem has problems while outpulsing on an exact outgoing trunk. The subsystem normally generates TRK121 when the DMS switch does not receive an acknowledgment wink from the far-end equipment. An acknowledgment wink from the far-end equipment indicates the DMS switch is ready to receive digits. This log indicates either the first or second occurrence of a problem. A maximum of two trial failures for a trunk to trunk call occurs. The subsystem takes the call down after the second failure. The trouble encountered can determine if the DMS switch can initiate diagnostic testing.

Format

The log report format for TRK121 is as follows:

```
TRK121 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  OUTPUTSING TRBL
      CKT trkid
      TRBCODE= trbtxt      TRBLINFO= infotxt
      FAILURE = failcode
      INCTRK= CKT trkid      CLDNO= dn
      DIGOUT= digstxt      CALLID= callid CARRIER= carrnm
```

Example

An example of log report TRK121 follows:

```
TRK121 JAN27 05:06:07 1234 OUTPUTSING TRBL
      CKT  RSCOGMFWK1 18
      TRBCODE=      NO_START_DIAL      TRBLINFO=      NIL
      FAILURE=      FIRST_TRIAL_FAILURE
      INCTRK= CKT RSCICMFWK 12      CLDNO= 514201111
      DIGOUT= D203111F      CALLID= 754058 CARRIER= NILC
```

TRK121 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OUTPULSING TRBL	Constant	Indicates the system encountered trouble during outpulsing of a trunk to trunk call
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See table I.
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Identifies trouble suspect trunk equipment encountered. See table G.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for trouble isolation. See table F.
FAILURE	FIRST TRIAL FAILURE	Indicates trouble encountered while outpulsing on a trunk-to-trunk call for the first time
	SECOND TRIAL FAILURE	Indicates trouble encountered while outpulsing on a trunk-to-trunk call for the second time
INCTRK	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for originating trunk. See table I.
CLDNO	Integers	Provides directory number and prefixes dialed by originating station, if digits were received before the system encountered trouble. See table I.
DIGOUT		Note: The called number truncates to 15 digits, if more than 15 digits were received.
	Alphanumeric	Provides multifrequency control codes and numeric information outpulsed for called number. The first element is the Key Pulse, either `D' (= KP1, terminating call), or `E' (= KP2, transit call). The last element is the Start Signal, always sent as `F'(=ST). This indicates the end of the dialed sequence. The numbers between the the Key Pulse and the Start Signal are a hexadecimal representation of the contents of the digit register.
	\$	Indicates outpulse of digits did not occur.

TRK121 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. See table I.
CARRIER	Symbolic text	Identifies InterLATA or International Carrier at far-end of an access to carrier (ATC) trunk group. List OCCNAME from the CI MAP (maintenance and administration position) level for correct carrier names. Note: Only equal access (EA) offices with NTX186 and/or NTX386 display this field.

Action

Post suspect trunk equipment from the test trunk position (TTP) MAP level, and attempt outpulsing. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures*.

TRK121 logs can occur often with TRBCODE=NO_START_DIAL and trunk selection sequence set to LIDL (least idle) on a particular group. The trunk in the connecting office associated with TRK121 (CKT field) cannot prepare itself fast enough for a new call. Advise the connecting office.

If advising Northern Telecom Customer Service Center, specify the trunk group type(s) that exhibits the logs. To find the trunk group type, look in table TRKGRP under CLLI in the CKT field.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK122

Explanation

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates TRK122 when the central control (CC) detects accuracy loss on both planes of the trunk equipment. Normally, a hardware problem with one of the following is present:

- the circuit pack
- the facility
- the link between the peripheral and the network

Format

The log report format for TRK122 is as follows:

```
TRK122 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL INTEGRITY TRBL
FROM trkid    TO trkid
REPORTED BY = trkid      CALLID = callid
CARRIER= carrnm
```

Example

An example of log report TRK122 follows:

```
TRK122 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL INTEGRITY TRBL
FROM RTP2W      TO CARY2W
REPORTED BY = CARY2W      CALLID = 123456
CARRIER= NIL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL INTEGRITY TRBL	Constant	Indicates accuracy loss on both planes of the trunk equipment
FROM	Symbolic text	Identifies originating side of trunk connection. See Table I.
TO	Symbolic text	Identifies terminating side of trunk connection. See Table I.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REPORTED BY	Symbolic text	Identifies trunk equipment reporting trouble. See Table I.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. See table I.
CARRIER	Symbolic text	Identifies InterLATA International Carrier at far-end of an access to carrier (ATC) trunk group. List OCCNAME from CI MAP level for correct carrier names. Refer to customer data table OCCNAME. Note: Only equal access (EA) offices with NTX186 and/or NTX386 equal access (EA) offices display this field.

Action

See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for trunk diagnostic test procedures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK123

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK123 when the peripheral processor (PP) sends the wrong message to the central control (CC). The subsystem can generate TRK123 many times. Mass generation of log report TRK123 indicates that a problem with one of the following is present:

- the originating or terminating trunk
- the link between the peripheral and the CC
- the PP

The system initiates diagnostics in order to isolate the fault.

Format

The log report format for TRK123 is as follows:

```
TRK123 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL PP CC COMMNCTN
      ORIG CKT trkid                      TERM trkid
      EXPECTED MSGTYPE nnnn      RECEIVED MSGTYPE nnnn
      REPORTED BY CKT trkid          CALLID=   callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK123 follows:

```
TRK123 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL PP CC COMMNCTN
      ORIG CKT          ROTLTP      0 TERM
      EXPECTED MSGTYPE  0020      RECEIVED MSGTYPE 0001
      REPORTED BY CKT          ROTLP  0 CALLID= 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL PP CC COMMNCTN	Constant	Indicates the system encountered trouble during messaging between the PP and CC
ORIG CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies originating trunk equipment. See Table I.
	Blank	Indicates terminating trunk equipment encountered trouble

TRK123 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TERM	Symbolic text	Identifies terminating trunk equipment. See Table I.
	Blank	Indicates originating trunk equipment encountered trouble
EXPECTED MSGTYPE	0000-FFFF	Identifies message CC expected to receive from PP
RECEIVED MSGTYPE	0000-FFFF	Identifies message CC correctly received from PP
REPORTED BY CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies trunk equipment that identified trouble. See Table I.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. See Table I.

Action

Check the TRK log buffer for results of system initiated diagnostics for the suspect equipment. Follow Action to be taken for diagnostic log reports. Contact the next level of maintenance:

- if no diagnostic reports are found
- if the system continues to generate TRK123 for the suspect equipment or for trunks connected to the same PP

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK124

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK124 when the subsystem aborts a group trunk test.

Note: See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for step-by-step procedures to isolate and correct trunk and test equipment failures.

Format

The log report format for TRK124 is as follows:

```
TRK124 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TL102 ABORTED
      trkid
      TSTEQ= trkid  REASON = reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK124 follows:

```
TRK124 JAN27 06:07:55 1234 TL102 ABORTED
      RTP2W      0
      TSTEQ= TTT      1      REASON = CONNECTION FAULT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
TL102 ABORTED	Constant	Indicates the system aborted test using 102-type testline.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.
TSTEQ	Symbolic text	Identifies test equipment for group test. See Table I.
REASON	BUSY TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a busy tone ACTION: Try test again.
	CONNECTION FAILURE	Indicates connection failure between trunk and test equipment ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.

TRK124 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	HARDWARE FAILURE	Indicates the system detects a hardware fault in the trunk circuit ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. It is possible the trunk has a hardware fault .
	HIGH - DRY	Indicates far-end office did not send an off-hook signal after a burst of audible ringing tone ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
	MILLIWATT	Indicates far-end office returned a milliwatt tone ACTION: Try test again.
	NO FAR END TEST EQUIPMENT	Indicates far-end test equipment was not available or was not present. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
	NCLEAR BACK MSG RCVD	Indicates far-end dropped the connection too soon ACTION: Try test again.
	NO MW TONE AFTER ANS	Indicates far-end office did not send a milliwatt tone after the office received signal ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
	NO START DIAL SIGNAL	Indicates far-end office did not respond after trunk was seized ACTION: Try test again.
	OUTPULSING TROUBLE	Indicates trouble encountered while outpulsing digits ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.

TRK124 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	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.
	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.
	SOFTWARE ERROR	Indicates the software trouble had problems during test execution ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	STOP DIAL SIGNAL RECEIVED	Indicates far-end office returned a congestion signal during outpulsing of digits ACTION: Try test again.
	TLINE PROTOCOL FAULT	Indicates protocol failure on carrier ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
	UNEXPECTED TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a tone that is not planned or not known. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.

Action

If action stated in description column for REASON fails to correct problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for step-by-step procedures to isolate and correct trunk and test equipment failures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK125

Explanation

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) Subsystem generates log report TRK125 when a T102 trunk test completes successfully. T102 measures far-to-near loss on 102-type testlines. The DMS-100 switch and the far-end office set up and execute T102 testlines as follows:

- The DMS-100 switch connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The switch output pulses a test code to the far-end office.
- The far-end office responds with an off-hook signal when a milliwatt generator is connected to the test trunk.
- The far-end office applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
- The switch measures the signal strength and calculates the transmission loss.
- The test terminates and the trunk is freed.

Format

The format for log report TRK125 follows:

```
TRK125 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TL102 PASSED
      CKT trkid
      TSTEQ = trkid
      EML = nn.n DB      F_N DEV = nn.n DB
```

Example

An example of log report TRK125 follows:

```
TEST OK

COML110BN ***+ TRK125 NOV11 04:31:54 6100 PASS TL102 PASSED

      CKT                  C1N6BW  1

      EML = 0.0 DB          F_N DEV = 0.0 DB
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
TL102 PASSED	Constant	Indicates the test using 102-type testline failed.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides the equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment.
TSTEQ	Symbolic text	Provides the equipment identification for 102-type testline.
EML	0.0-36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. EML is a datafilled value in customer data table.
F_NDEV	-99.9- +99.9 dB	Provides far-to-near end loss deviation in decibels. FN_DEV indicates the difference between the measured loss on the trunk and the EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates the far-to-near end deviation is greater than 99.9 dB.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

TRK126

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK126 when a T102 trunk test fails. T102 measures far-to-near end loss on 102-type test lines. The DMS switch and the far-end office set up and execute T102 as follows:

- The DMS switch connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The switch output pulses a test code to the far-end office.
- The far-end office responds with an off-hook signal when a milliwatt generator connects to the test trunk.
- The far-end office applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
- The switch measures the signal strength and calculates the transmission loss.
- The test terminates and the trunk is free.

Format

The log report format for TRK126 is as follows:

```
TRK126 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TL102 FAILED
      CKT trkid
      TSTEQ = trkid   REASON = reastxt
      EML = nn.n DB   F_N DEV = nn.n DB
```

Example

An example of log report TRK126 follows:

```
TRK126 JAN27 05:06:56 1234 TL102 FAILED
      CKT      OLAMADCM      1
      TSTEQ = TTT 1 REASON = Q2 LIMIT EXCEEDED
      EML =  9.9 DB   F_N DEV = -9.9 DB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TL102 FAILED	Constant	Indicates test using 102-type testline failed
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.
TSTEQ	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for 102-type testline
REASON	Q1 LIMIT EXCEEDED	Indicates difference between the EML and actual measured loss exceeded the maintenance limit. Maintenance action must begin.
	Q2 LIMIT EXCEEDED	Indicates difference between the EML and actual measured loss exceeded the immediate action limit. Immediate action must begin.
EML	0.0-36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. EML is a datafilled value in customer data table.
F_NDEV	-99.9- +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

Action

See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for corrective maintenance procedures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK127

Explanation

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates log report TRK127 when a T100 trunk test completes successfully. T100 measures the far-to-near end noise and loss on T100-type testlines. The DMS-100 switch and the far-end office set up and execute T100 testlines as follows:

- The DMS-100 switch connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The switch output pulses a test code to the far-end office.
- The far-end office responds with an off-hook signal when a milliwatt generator is connected to the test trunk.
- The far-end office applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
- The DMS-100 switch measures the signal loss.
- The far-end office provides quiet termination to the trunk.
- The switch measures the noise.
- The test terminates and the trunk is freed.

Format

The format for log report TRK127 follows:

```
TRK127 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TL100 PASSED
      CKT trkid
      TTT = trkid
      EML = n.n DB  F_N DEV = n.n DB
      NOISE = nn.n DB  NML = nn DBRN
      NIAL = nn DBRN
```

Example

An example of log report TRK127 follows:

```
TEST OK

COML110BN ***+ TRK127 NOV11 04:28:19 8000 PASS TL100 PASSED

      CKT              C1N6BW  1

      TTT = TTT        3  EML = 0.0 DB      F_N DEV = 0.0 DB

      NOISE = 32.8 DBRN NML = 50 DBRN

      NIAL = 50 DBRN
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
TL100 PASSED	Constant	Indicates the test using 100-type testline was successful.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides the equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment.
EML	0-36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. EML is a datafilled value in customer data table CLLIMTCE.
F_NDEV	-99.9- +99.9 dB	Provides far-to-near end loss deviation in decibels. FN_DEV indicates the difference between the measured loss on the trunk and the EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates the far-to-near end deviation is greater than 99.9 dB.
NOISE	-99.9- +99.9	Provides the actual far-to-near end noise measured on the trunk in decibels above reference noise.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

TRK128

Explanation

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates TRK128 when a T100 trunk test fails. T100 measures the far-to-near end noise and loss. The DMS switch and the far-end office set up and perform T100 as follows:

- The DMS switch connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The switch output pulses a test code to the far-end office.
- The far-end office responds with an off-hook signal when a milliwatt generator connects to the test trunk.
- The far-end office applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
- The DMS switch measures the signal loss.
- The far-end office provides quiet termination to the trunk.
- The switch measures the noise.
- The test terminates and frees the trunk.

Format

The log report format for TRK128 is as follows:

```
TRK128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TL100 FAILED
      CKT trkid
      TTT = trkid    REASON = reastxt
      EML = n.n DB  F_N DEV = n.n DB
      NOISE = nn.n DB  NML = nn DBRN
      NIAL = nn DBRN
```

Example

An example of log report TRK128 follows:

```
TRK128 JAN27 05:06:44 1234 TL100 FAILED
      CKT RTP2W      1
      TTT = TTT      0  REASON = Q2 LIMIT EXCEEDED
      EML = 0.0 DB  F_N DEV = ****
      NOISE = 31.5 DB  NML = 50 DB
      NIAL = 50 DBRN
```


TRK128 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TL100 FAILED	Constant	Indicates test using 100-type testline failed
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. See table I.
REASON	Q1 LIMIT EXCEEDED	Indicates difference between the EML and actual measured loss exceeded the maintenance limit. Maintenance action must begin.
	Q2 LIMIT EXCEEDED	Indicates difference between the EML and actual measured loss exceeded the immediate action limit. Immediate action must begin.
EML	0.0-36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. EML is a datafilled value in customer data table CLLIMTCE.
F_NDEV	-99.9- +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
NOISE	-99.9- +99.9	Provides accurate far-to-near end noise measured on trunk in decibels above reference noise

TRK128 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NML	1-63	Provides noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels above reference noise. NML is an entered value in customer data table CLLIMTCE. If the noise measurement exceeds NML, maintenance action must begin.
NIAL	1-63	Provides noise immediate action limit (NIAL) in decibels above reference noise. NIAL is an entered value in customer data table CLLIMTCE. If the noise measurement exceeds NIAL, immediate action must begin.

Action

See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for corrective maintenance procedures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK129

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK129 when a T100 trunk test fails. T100 measures far-to-near end noise and loss.

Format

The log report format for TRK129 is as follows:

```
TRK129 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TL100 FAILED
      CKT trkid
      TTT = trkid    REASON = reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK129 follows:

```
TRK129 JAN27 05:06:08 1234 TL100 FAILED
      CKT      OLAMADCM      1
      TTT = TTT      0    REASON = MWATT TEST FAILED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TL100 FAILED	Constant	Indicates test using 100-type testline failed
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for 100-type testline
REASON	Symbolic text	Indicates far-end office returned a busy tone. Refer to table T100 Results at the end of this log report.

Action

If the action in T100 Results table fails to correct problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

TRK129 (continued)

See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for step-by-step procedures to isolate and correct trunk and test equipment failures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes the test results for log report TRK129:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Test result	Description	Action
BUSY TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a busy tone	Try test again.
CONNECTION FAULT	Indicates connection failure between trunk and test equipment	Diagnose trunk test equipment.
HARDWARE FAULT	Indicates the system detects a hardware fault in the trunk circuit	Diagnose trunk under test.
HIGH - DRY	Indicates far-end office did not send an off-hook signal after a burst of audible ringing tone	Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
MILLIWATT CONN FAIL	Indicates connection failure between trunk and test equipment during milliwatt transmission	Diagnose trunk test equipment.
MWATT TEST FAILED	Indicates far-end office returned a wrong milliwatt tone	Try test again.
MWATT UNDROPPED	Indicates milliwatt test did not terminate normally	Try test again.
NOISE TEST FAILED	Indicates noise test did not terminate normally	Try test again.
NO FAR END EQUIPMENT	Indicates far-end test equipment was not available or did not exist	Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
NO START DIAL SIGNAL	Indicates far-end office did not respond after trunk was seized	Try test again.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Test result	Description	Action
OUTPULSING TROUBLE	Indicates trouble encountered while outpulsing digits	Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
RECORDED ANNOUNCEMENT	Indicates far-end office returned a recorded announcement	Try test again.
REORDER TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a reorder tone	Try test again.
SOFTWARE ERROR	Indicates software trouble encountered during test execution	Contact the next level of maintenance.
STOP DIAL SIGNAL RECEIVED TEST EQUIPMENT FAILED	Indicates fault was detected in test equipment	Diagnose trunk test equipment.
UNEXPECTED TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a not planned or not known tone	Diagnose trunk equipment.
UNKNOWN TONE	Indicates far-end office returned an not planned or not known tone	Diagnose trunk equipment.

TRK130

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK130 when a T100 trunk test completes. T100 measures the far-to-near end noise. The DMS switch and the last item office install and perform T100 as follows:

- The DMS switch connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The switch transmits a test code to the last item office.
- The last item office responds with an off-hook signal when a milliwatt generator connects to the test trunk.
- The last item office applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
- The DMS switch measures the noise.
- The test stops and the trunk is free.

Format

The log report format for TRK130 is as follows:

```
TRK130 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TL100 PASSED
      CKT trkid
      TTT = trkid      NOISE = nn.n DBRN
      NML = nn DBRN   NIAL = nn DBRN
```

Example

An example of log report TRK130 follows:

```
TRK130 JAN27 12:09:45 1234 TL100 PASSED
      CKT   RTP2W      0
      TTT = TTT      0      NOISE = 28.9 DBRN
      NML =  2 DBRN   NIAL =  4 DBRN
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TL100 PASSED	Constant	Indicates the passage of a test that uses 100-type testline.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. See Table I.
NOISE	-99.9- +99.9	Provides accurate far-to-near end noise measured on trunk in decibels above reference noise.
NML	1-63	Provides noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels above reference noise. NML is a value entered in customer data table CLLIMTCE. If the noise measurement exceeds NML, take maintenance action.
NIAL	1-63	Provides noise immediate action limit (NIAL) in decibels above reference noise. NIAL is a value entered in customer data table CLLIMTCE. If the noise measurement exceeds NIAL, take immediate action.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK131

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK131 when a T100 trunk test fails. T100 measures the far-to-near end noise. The DMS switch and the last item office install and perform T100 as follows:

- The DMS switch connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The switch transmits a test code to the far-end office.
- The last item office responds with an off-hook signal when a milliwatt generator connects to the test trunk.
- The last item office provides quiet termination to the trunk.
- The DMS switch measures the noise.
- The test stops and the trunk is free.

Format

The log report for format TRK131 is as follows:

```
TRK131 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TL100 FAILED trkid
      TTT = trkid   REASON = reastxt
      NOISE = nn.n DB   NML   = nn DB
      NIAL = nn DB
```

Example

An example of log report TRK131 follows:

```
TRK131 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL TL100 FAILED RTP2W
      TTT   = TTT           1   REASON = Q2 LIMIT EXCEEDED
      NOISE = 51.5 DB       NML   = 30 DB
      NIAL  = 50 DB
```


TRK131 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TL100 FAILED	Constant	Indicates the failure of a test that uses 100-type testline.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. See Table I.
REASON	Q1 LIMIT EXCEEDED	Indicates difference between the expected measure loss (EML) and actual measured loss exceeded the maintenance limit. Perform maintenance action.
	Q2 LIMIT EXCEEDED	Indicates difference between the EML and actual measured loss is greater than the immediate action limit. Immediate action required.
NOISE	-99.9- +99.9	Provides actual far-to-near end noise measured on trunk in decibels above reference noise.
NML	1-63	Provides noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels above reference noise. NML is a value entered in customer data Table CLLIMTCE. If the noise measurement exceeds NML, perform maintenance action.
NIAL	1-63	Provides noise immediate action limit (NIAL) in decibels above reference noise. NIAL is a value entered in customer data table CLLIMTCE. If the noise measurement exceeds NIAL, perform immediate action.

Action

See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for correct maintenance procedures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TRK131 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK133

Explanation

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates log report TRK133 when a T103 trunk test fails. The T103 trunk test tests the supervisor and signal features of intertoll trunks. The DMS switch and the last item office install and perform T100 as follows:

- The DMS switch connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The switch transmits an access code to the last item office.
- The last item office responds with an off-hook signal.
- The DMS switch sends a ring-forward signal to the last item office.
- The last item office responds with an on-hook signal.
- The switch sends a second ring-forward signal to the last item office.
- The last item office responds on-hook and off-hook signals at 120 ipm.
- The outgoing trunk and the TTT disconnect.
- The DMS switch sends a clear-forward signal to the last item office.

Format

The log report format for TRK133 is as follows:

```
TRK133 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TL103 FAILED trkid
      TTT = trkid      FAILURE = reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK133 follows:

```
TRK132 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL TL103 FAILED RTP2W
26
      TTT = TTT          1    FAILURE = CONNECTION FAULT
```

TRK133 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TL103 FAILED	Constant	Indicates the failure of a test that uses 103-type test line.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for tested trunk equipment. See Table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for 103-type test line. See Table I.
REASON	BUSY TONE	Indicates last item office returned a busy tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	CONNECTION FAULT	Indicates connection failure between trunk and test equipment. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	FIRST OFFHK NOT STEADY	Indicates first off-hook signal received from the last item office ended prematurely by an on-hook signal. ACTION: Try test again.
	FIRST ONHK NOT STEADY	Indicates last item office did not return on-hook signal after a second ring-forward signal sent. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the last item or transmission building.
	FIRST ONHK UNSTEADY	Indicates first on-hook signal received from the last item office ended prematurely by an off-hook signal. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the last item or transmission building.
	HARDWARE FAULT	Indicates the system detects a hardware fault in the trunk circuit. ACTION: Test trunk under test.

TRK133 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	HIGH - DRY	Indicates last item office did not send an off-hook signal after a burst of audible ringing tone. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the last item or transmission facility.
	INTEGRITY LOST	Indicates channel accuracy loss detected. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	NO FAR END EQUIPMENT	Indicates last item test equipment is not available or is not present. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the last item or transmission facility.
	NO START DIAL SIGNAL	Indicates last item office did not respond after trunk seized. ACTION: Try test again.
	OUTPUTSING TROUBLE	Indicates problem encountered while digits transmit. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the last item or transmission building.
	RECORDED ANNOUNCEMENT	Indicates last item office returned a recorded announcement. ACTION: Try test again.
	REORDER TONE	Indicates last item office returned a reorder tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	SOFTWARE ERROR	Indicates software problem encountered during test operation. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
	STOP DIAL SIGNAL RECEIVED	Indicates last item office returned an activity signal during transmission of digits. ACTION: Try test again.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAILED	Indicates detection of fault in test equipment. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.

TRK133 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	UNEXPECTED TONE	Indicates last item office returned a tone that is not expected or not known. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	120IPM OFFHK NOT RCVD	Indicates last item office did not return 120 IPM signal after the second ring-forward signal sent. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the last item or transmission facility.
	120IPM ONHK NOT RCVD	Indicates last item office did not return on-hook part of 120 IPM after second ring-forward signal sent. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the last item or transmission facility.
	120IPM OUT OF SPEC	Indicates last item office sent on-hook and off-hook pulses that do not meet 120 IPM specification. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the last item or transmission facility.

Action

If action stated in description column for REASON does not correct the problem, contact the next level of support. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for the step-action procedures to isolate and correct trunk and test equipment failures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK135

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK135 when a T104 trunk test fails. T104 measures the far-to-near and near-to-far end noise and loss. The DMS switch and the last item office install and execute T104 as follows:

- The switch connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The DMS switch transmits a test code to the last item office.
- The last item office responds with an off-hook signal when a milliwatt generator connects to the test trunk.
- The switch applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
- The last item office measures the signal strength and calculates the loss.
- The last item office applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
- The switch measures the signal strength and calculates the loss.
- The last item office applies an attenuated milliwatt signal that depends on near-to-far end loss.
- The DMS switch received the attenuated milliwatt signal and calculates the near-to-far end loss.
- The last item office provides quiet termination to the trunk.
- The switch measures the noise.
- The switch provides quiet termination to the trunk.
- The last item office measures the noise.
- The test stops and the trunk is free.

Format

The log report format for TRK135 is as follows:

```
TRK135 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TL104 FAILED
      trkid
      TTT = trkid
      REASON = reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK135 follows:

TRK135 (continued)

```

TRK132 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL TL104 FAILED
RTP2W          26
TTT = TTT      1
REASON = CONNECTION FAULT

```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TL104 FAILED	Constant	Indicates test that uses 104-type test line failed.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for tested trunk equipment. See Table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for 104-type test line. See Table I.
REASON	ADD 10 PULSE EXCD IS	Indicates last item office sent an Add_10 pulse that is not specified. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, test both the trunk and test equipment. If tests pass, contact last item office about the failure.
	BAD NOISE READING	Indicates noise reading by test equipment is not in the correct range. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, test both the trunk and test equipment. If tests pass, contact last item office about the failure.
	BUSY TONE	Indicates last item office returned a busy tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	CONNECTION FAULT	Indicates connection failure between trunk and test equipment. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	FAR END DISCONNECT	Indicates last item office went on-hook (disconnected) during test protocol. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, test both the trunk and test equipment. If tests pass, contact last item office about the failure.

TRK135 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	FIRST MW NOT CEASE	Indicates first milliwatt tone sent from last item office did not stop. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, test both the trunk and test equipment. If tests pass, contact last item office about the failure.
	FIRST MW NOT RCVD	Indicates TTT did not detect the first milliwatt tone from the last item office. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, test both the trunk and test equipment. If tests pass, contact last item office about the failure.
	HARDWARE FAULT	Indicates hardware fault detected in the trunk circuit. ACTION: Test trunk under test.
	HIGH - DRY	Indicates test office did not send an off-hook signal after a burst of audible ringing tone. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the last item or transmission facility.
	INTEGRITY LOST	Indicates channel accuracy loss detected. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	NOISE INDIC MISSING	Indicates last item office did not return noise indication for noise measurements. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, contact last item office about failure.
	NO FAR END EQUIPMENT	Indicates far-end test equipment is not available or is not present. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the last item or transmission facility.
	NO START DIAL SIGNAL	Indicates far-end office did not respond after trunk seized. ACTION: Try test again.

TRK135 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	OUTPULSING TROUBLE	Indicates problem encountered while digits transmitted. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the last item or transmission facility.
	PARKING TOO LONG	Indicates last item office sent a test progress tone (TPT) that continued longer than the accepted time limit. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, contact far-end office about failure.
	RECORDED ANNOUNCEMENT	Indicates far-end office returned a recorded announcement. ACTION: Try test again.
	REESTABLISH RCVD	Indicates far-end office returned a signal that was established again during test protocol. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, test trunk under test. If tests pass, contact last item office about the failure.
	REORDER TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a reorder tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	SECOND MW NOT CEASE	Indicates second milliwatt tone sent from far-end office did not stop. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, test both the trunk and test equipment. If tests pass, contact far-end office about the failure.
	SECOND MW NOT RCVD	Indicates TTT did not detect the second milliwatt tone from the far-end office. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, test both the trunk and test equipment. If tests pass, contact far-end office about the failure.
	SOFTWARE ERROR	Indicates software problem encountered during test operation. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	STOP DIAL SIGNAL RECEIVED	Indicates far-end office returned an activity signal during transmission of digits. ACTION: Try test again.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAILED	Indicates fault detected in test equipment. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	TOO MANY REPEAT REQT	Indicates far-end office sent a repeat signal for the third time. ACTION: Try test. If fault continues, test both the trunk and test equipment. If tests pass, contact far-end office about the failure.
	UNEXPECTED TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a tone that is not expected or not known. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.

Action

If action stated in description column for REASON does not correct the problem, contact the next level of support. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for the step-action procedures to isolate and correct trunk and test equipment failures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK136

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK136 when a T104 trunk test fails. T104 measures the far-to-near and near-to-far end noise and loss. The DMS switch and the far-end office install and perform T104 as follows:

- The DMS switch connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The switch transmits a test code to the far-end office.
- The last item office responds with, an off-hook signal when a milliwatt generator connects to the test trunk.
- The DMS switch applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
- The last item office measures the signal strength and calculates the loss.
- The last item office applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
- The switch measures the signal strength and calculates the loss.
- The last item office applies an attenuated milliwatt signal that depends on near-to-far end loss.
- The DMS switch received the attenuated milliwatt signal and calculates the near-to-far end loss.
- The last item office provides quiet termination to the trunk.
- The switch measures the noise.
- The DMS switch provides quiet termination to the trunk.
- The last item office measures the noise.
- The test stops and the trunk is free.

Format

The log report format for TRK136 is as follows:

```
TRK136 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TL104 FAILED
      CKT trkid
      TTT = trkid    REASON = Q2 LIMIT EXCEEDED
      EML = n.n DB  F_N DEV = n.n DB
      N_F DEV = n.n DB  FN_NOISE = nn.n DB
      NML = nn DB  NIAL = nn DB
```

Example

An example of log report TRK136 follows:

TRK136 (continued)

```

TRK136 JAN30 15:07:38 0600 FAIL TL104 FAILED
      CKT      OLAMADCM  1
      TTT = TTT      1   REASON = Q2 LIMIT EXCEEDED
      EML = 0.0 DB F_N DEV = 0.0 DB
      N_F DEV = 0.0 DB FN_NOISE = 50.5 DB
      NML = 30 DB  NIAL = 50 DB

```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TL104 FAILED	Constant	Indicates test that uses 104-type testline failed.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for possible damaged trunk equipment. See Table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. See Table I.
REASON	Q1 LIMIT EXCEEDED	Indicates difference between the EML and actual measured loss exceeded the maintenance limit. Maintenance action required.
	Q2 LIMIT EXCEEDED	Indicates difference between the EML and actual measured loss exceeded the immediate action limit. Immediate action required.
EML	0.0 - 36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. EML is a value data entered in customer data Table CLLIMITCE.
F_N DEV	-99.9- +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.
N_F DEV	-99.9- +99.9 dB	Provides near-to-far end loss deviation in decibels. FN_DEV indicates difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.

TRK136 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	***	Indicates near-to-far end deviation is greater than 99.9 dB.
FN_NOISE	-99.9- +99.9	Provides far-to-near end noise measured on trunk in decibels above reference noise.
NML	1-63	Provides noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels above reference noise. NML is a value data entered in customer data table CLLIMTCE. If the noise measurement exceeds NML, maintenance action required.
NIAL	1-63	Provides noise immediate action limit (NIAL) in decibels above reference noise. NIAL is a value data entered in customer data table CLLIMTCE. If the noise measurement exceeds NIAL, immediate action is required.

Action

See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for correct maintenance procedures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TRK138

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK138. The subsystem generates TRK138 when it sends a call to a treatment after being call processing busy. TRK138 normally follows TRK110 and TRK problem reports.

Format

The log report format for TRK138 is as follows:

```
TRK138 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TRMT
      CKT trkid
      TREATMENT SET = trtnm CALLED NO = dn
      CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK138 follows:

```
TRK138 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO TRMT
      CKT RTP2W      0
      TREATMENT SET = BLDN CALLED NO = 2122201234
      CALLID =      123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TRMT	Constant	Indicates treatment assigned to originating trunk.
CKT	Symbolic text	Indicates originating trunk equipment. See Table I in the Understanding log reports section of Volume 1 of the <i>Log Report Reference Manual</i> .
TREATMENT SET	Symbolic text	Indicates treatment assigned to trunk. Refer to table M.

TRK138 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CALLED NO	Integers	Provides terminating line directory number if you dial before treatment assigned. This field can be a Location Routing Number (LRN) See table I.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. See table I.

Action

Check TRK log report buffer for trunk problem report(s) with the same originating trunk circuit or trunk group. Follow the actions advised for the trouble reports the subsystem generates.

Note: A TRKT205 log report generates when a DMS500 call is routed to a treatment after being call processing busy.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TRK140

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK140 when a non-synchronous testline (TNSS) test fails. TNSS tests signal over trunks for asynchronous inter-office signaling. TNSS tests also provide fast testing of ringing, tripping, and supervisor uses of toll-completing trunks. The DMS switch and the far-end office install and perform TNSS as follows:

- The DMS switch connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The switch transmits a test code to the far-end office.
- The far-end office returns a ringing tone that you can hear for a short time (0.5 to 1.5 seconds).
- The DMS switch trips the ringing.
- The last item office sends a series of off-hook and on-hook pulses.
- The outgoing trunk and the TTT disconnect.
- The switch sends a clear-forward signal to the far-end office.

Format

The log report format for TRK140 is as follows:

```
TRK140 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TLNSS FAILED
      trkid
      TTT = trkid      REASON = reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK140 follows:

```
TRK140 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL TLNSS FAILED
      RTP2W      26
      TTT = TTT      1 REASON = CONNECTION FAULT
```

TRK140 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TLNSS FAILED	Constant	Indicates test of an asynchronous testline failed.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for tested trunk equipment. See Table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. See Table I.
REASON	AUD RINGING UNACCEPT	Indicates the time of audible ringing tone is not in range of 0.5 to 1.5 s. ACTION: Try test. If fault continues, test both the trunk and test equipment. If tests pass, contact far-end office about the failure.
	BUSY TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a busy tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	CONNECTION FAULT	Indicates connection failure between trunk and test equipment. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	FIRST OFFHOOK NOT RCVD	Indicates far-end office did not send an off-hook signal after a burst of audible ringing tone. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
	FIRST ONHOOK NOT RCVD	Indicates falling edge of first pulse not detected. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in last item or transmission facility.
	FIRST MW NOT RCVD	Indicates TTT did not detect the first milliwatt tone from the last item office.

TRK140 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
		ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, test both the trunk and test equipment. If tests pass, contact far-end office about the failure.
	HARDWARE FAULT	Indicates the system detects a hardware fault in the trunk circuit. ACTION: Test trunk under test.
	INSUFF PULSES RCVD	Indicates less than 3 pulses received in 6 s. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, the fault is in the last item or transmission facility.
	INTEGRITY LOST	Indicates the system detects a channel accuracy loss. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	NOISE INDIC MISSING	Indicates last item office did not return noise indication for noise measurements. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, contact far-end office about failure.
	NO AUDIBLE RINGING	Indicates short burst of audible ringing is not detected. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	NO FAR END EQUIPMENT	Indicates far-end test equipment is not available or not present. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in the last item or transmission facility.
	NO START DIAL SIGNAL	Indicates far-end office did not respond after trunk seized. ACTION: Try test again.
	OUTPULSING TROUBLE	Indicates problem encountered while outpulsing digits.

TRK140 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
		ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	PULSE OUT OF SPEC	Indicates pulse received was either less than 150msec or greater than 2s.
		ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, the fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	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.
	SOFTWARE ERROR	Indicates software problem encountered during test operation.
		ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
	STOP DIAL SIGNAL RECEIVED	Indicates far-end office returned an activity signal during transmission of digits.
		ACTION: Try test again.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAILED	Indicates fault detected in test equipment.
		ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	UNEXPECTED TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a tone that is not expected or not known.
		ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.

Action

If action stated in description column for REASON does not correct problem, contact the next level of support.

See *Alarm Performance and Monitoring Procedures* for the step-action procedures to isolate and correct trunk and test equipment failures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK142

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates this report when a synchronous testline test (TSYN) fails. TSYN tests signal over trunks for synchronous inter-office signaling. The DMS and the far-end office setup and perform TSYN as follows:

- The DMS connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The DMS transmits a test code to the far-end office.
- The far-end office responds with:
 - Audible ringing.
 - A silent interval of 5 s following the last ringing tone that could be heard.
 - A 1.5 s off-hook synchronizing pulse, followed by two short off-hooks.
 - Repeat c.
 - The test terminating sequence: for non-centrex a 120 ipm `tick-tock' tone, and for centrex a 5-15 s off-hook followed by a 60 ipm busy tone.
- The outgoing trunk and the TTT disconnect.
- The DMS sends a clear-forward signal to the far-end office.

Format

The log report format for TRK142 is as follows:

```
TRK142 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TLSYN FAILED
      trkid
      TTT = trkid          REASON = reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK142 follows:

```
TRK142 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL TLSYN FAILED
      RTP2W          26
      TTT = TTT      1 REASON = CONNECTION FAULT
```

TRK142 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TLSYN FAILED	Constant	Indicates test of a synchronous trunk failed.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for tested trunk equipment. See table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. See Table I.
REASON	AUD RINGING UNACCEPT	Indicates time of audible ringing tone not in range of 0.5 to 1.5 s. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, diagnose both the trunk and test equipment. If diagnostics pass, contact far-end office about the failure.
	BUSY TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a busy tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	CONNECTION FAULT	Indicates connection failure between trunk and test equipment. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	FIRST OFFHOOK NOT RCVD	Indicates far-end office did not send an off-hook signal after an audible burst of ringing tone. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in last item or transmission facility.
	FIRST ONHOOK NOT RCVD	Indicates falling edge of first pulse not detected. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.

TRK142 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	FIRST MW NOT RCVD	Indicates TTT did not detect the first milliwatt tone from the far-end office. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, diagnose both the trunk and test equipment. If diagnostics pass, contact far-end office about the failure.
	HARDWARE FAULT	Indicates hardware fault detected in the trunk circuit. ACTION: Test trunk under test.
	INSUFF PULSES RCVD	Indicates less than three pulses received in 6 s. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, the fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	INTEGRITY LOST	Indicates channel accuracy loss detected. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	NOISE INDIC MISSING	Indicates far-end office did not return noise indication for noise measurements. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, contact far-end office about failure.
	NO AUDIBLE RINGING	Indicates a short burst of audible ringing is not detected. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	NO FAR -END EQUIPMENT	Indicates far-end test equipment is not available or not present. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	NO START DIAL SIGNAL	Indicates far-end office did not respond after trunk seized. ACTION: Try test again.

TRK142 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	OUTPULSING TROUBLE	Indicates problem encountered while digits transmitted. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	PULSE OUT OF SPEC	Indicates pulse received was either less than 150 msec or greater than 2 s. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, the fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	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.
	SOFTWARE ERROR	Indicates software problem encountered during test operation. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
	STOP DIAL SIGNAL RECEIVED	Indicates far-end office returned an activity signal during transmission of digits. ACTION: Try test again.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAILED	Indicates fault detected in test equipment. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	UNEXPECTED TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a tone that is not expected or not known. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.

Action

If action stated in description column for REASON does not correct problem, contact the next level of support. See *Alarm Performance and Monitoring Procedures* for the step-action procedures to isolate and correct trunk and test equipment failures.

TRK142 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK144**Explanation**

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates this report when an Ear and Mouth lead signaling test (TE_M) fails. TE_M tests signal over trunks for E_M inter-office signaling.

- The DMS connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The DMS transmits a test code to the far-end office.
- The far-end office responds with a continuous off-hook signal.
- The DMS checks this signal.
- The outgoing trunk and the TTT disconnect.
- The DMS sends a clear-forward signal to the far-end office.

Format

The log report format for TRK144 is as follows:

```
TRK144 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TL E_M FAILED
      trkid
      TTT = trkid          REASON = reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK144 follows:

```
TRK144 JAN30 13:52:25 1800 FAIL TL E_M FAILED
      CKT      OLAMADCM      1
      TTT = TTT      1 REASON = CONNECTION FAULT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TL E_M FAILED	Constant	Indicates test of E_M lead signaling failed.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for possible damaged trunk equipment. See Table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. See Table I.

TRK144 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
REASON	BUSY TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a busy tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	CONGESTION MSG	Indicates far-end sent an activity message during the test. ACTION: Try test again.
	CONNECTION FAULT	Indicates connection failure between trunk and test equipment. ACTION: Diagnose test equipment.
	HARDWARE FAULT	Indicates hardware fault detected in the trunk circuit. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test.
	INTEGRITY LOSS	Indicates channel accuracy loss detected. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	NO START DIAL SIGNAL	Indicates last item office did not respond after trunk seized. ACTION: Try test again.
	OUTPULSING TROUBLE	Indicates problem encountered while digits transmitted. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	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.
	SOFTWARE ERROR	Indicates software problem encountered during test operation. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	STOP DIAL SIGNAL RECEIVED	Indicates far-end office returned an activity signal during transmission of digits. ACTION: Try test again.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAILED	Indicates fault detected in test equipment. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	UNEXPECTED TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a tone that is not expected or not known. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	UNSTEADY OFFHOOK	Indicates far-end office sent an off-hook, that an on-hook signal ended too early. ACTION: Try test again.

Action

If action stated in description column for REASON does not correct the problem, contact the next level of support.

See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for the step-action procedures to isolate and correct trunk and test equipment failures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK146

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK146 when a long or short delay Repeat Two test (TR2L or TR2S) fails. The TR2s test the ability of the far-end office to disconnect when the system takes down the connection in the DMS. The system performs two separate, but consecutive E and M test line tests on the same outgoing trunk. A TR2L specifies a long delay between the two E and M tests while TR2S specifies a short delay, follows:

- The DMS connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The DMS transmits a test code to the far-end office.
- The far-end office responds with a steady off-hook signal.
- The DMS monitors this signal and sends a clear-forward signal to the far-end office.
- The DMS waits for the far-end office to take down connections.
- The DMS runs the test line test again.
- The outgoing trunk and the TTT are disconnected.
- The DMS sends a clear-forward signal to the far-end office.

Format

The log report format for TRK146 is as follows:

```
TRK146 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TL RP2 FAILED
      trkid
      TTT = trkid      REASON = reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK146 follows:

```
TRK146 JAN30 13:52:25 1800 FAIL TL RP2 FAILED
      CKT      OLAMADCM      1
      TTT = TTT      1 REASON = CONNECTION FAULT
```

TRK146 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TL RP2 FAILED	Constant	Indicates a failed TR2L or TR2S test
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. Refer to Table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. Refer to Table I.
REASON	BUSY TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a busy tone. ACTION: Retry test.
	CLEAR BACK NOT RCVD	Indicates far-end office did not send a clear-back message after the system disconnects. ACTION: Retry test.
	CONGESTION MSG	Indicates far-end office did send a congestion message in the first part of the test. ACTION: Retry test.
	CONGESTION MSG..2	Indicates far-end office sent a congestion message in the second part of the test. ACTION: Retry test.
	CONNECTION FAULT	Indicates a connection failure between trunk and test equipment. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	FAILED TO DISCONNECT	Indicates far-end office returned a busy signal when it was accessed again on the same trunk. The busy signal indicates that the far-end office failed to take down connections after the first test. ACTION: Retry test.
	HARDWARE FAULT	Indicates the detection of a hardware fault in the trunk circuit in the first part of the test. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test.

TRK146 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	HARDWARE FAULT..2	Indicates detection of a hardware fault in the trunk circuit during the second part of the test. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test.
	HIGH - DRY	Indicates far-end office did not send an off-hook signal. This event occurs when a burst of ringing tone in the first part of the test is audible. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	HIGH - DRY..2	Indicates far-end office did not send an off-hook signal. This event occurs when a burst of audible ringing tone in the second part of the test. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	INTEGRITY LOST	Indicates detection of channel integrity loss in the first part of the test. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	INTEGRITY LOST..2	Indicates detection of a discrepancy in channel integrity in the second part of the test. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	NO START DIAL SIGNAL	Indicates far-end office did not respond after trunk was seized. ACTION: Retry test.
	NO TLINE ACCESS CODE	Indicates access code was not present in the TE_M in customer data Table TSTLCONT. ACTION: Check table TSTLCONT for access code, and correct the entries. If an entry error is not found, the far-end office is not equipped for the test.
	OUTPULSING TROUBLE	Indicates the system meets trouble while transmitting digits in the first part of the test. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.

TRK146 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	OUTPULSING TROUBLE..2	Indicates the system meets trouble while transmitting digits in the second part of the test. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	RECORDED ANNOUNCEMENT	Indicates far-end office returned a recorded announcement in the first part of the test. ACTION: Retry test.
	RECORDED ANNOUNCEMENT..2	Indicates far-end office returned a recorded announcement in the second part of the test. ACTION: Retry test.
	REORDER TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a reorder tone in the first part of the test. ACTION: Retry test.
	REORDER TONE..2	Indicates far-end office returned a reorder tone in the second part of the test. ACTION: Retry test.
	SOFTWARE ERROR	Indicates that the system meets software trouble in test execution during the first part of the test. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	SOFTWARE ERROR..2	Indicates that the system meets software trouble in test execution during the second part of the test. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	STOP DIAL SIGNAL RECEIVED	Indicates far-end office returned a congestion signal while the system transmitted digits. ACTION: Retry test.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAILED	Indicates the detection of a fault in the test equipment. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	UNEXPECTED TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a tone that was not expected in the first part of the test. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.

TRK146 (end)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	UNEXPECTED TONE..2	Indicates far-end office returned a tone that was not expected in the second part of the test. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	UNSTEADY OFFHOOK	Indicates that far-end office sent an off-hook that an on-hook terminates in the first part of the test. ACTION: Retry test.
	UNSTEADY OFFHOOK..2	Indicates far-end office sent an off-hook that an on-hook terminates in the second part of the test. ACTION: Retry test.

Action

If the procedures in the REASON description column fail to correct the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

Refer to *Alarm Performance and Monitoring Procedures* to procedures to isolate and correct trunk and test equipment failures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK148

Explanation

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem log TRK148. The TRK generates this report when a Remote Office Testline (ROTL) causes the user to manually busy (ManB) the trunk. The system aborts any test in progress.

Format

The log report format for TRK148 is as follows:

```
TRK148 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB STATE_CHANGE_BY_ROTL
      CKT trkid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK148 follows:

```
TRK148 APR01 12:00:00 2112 MANB STATE_CHANGE_BY_ROTL
      CKT          OCAMDCM      1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MANB STATE_CHANGE BY_ROTL	Constant	Indicates a change that the ROTL causes.
CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies a change in trunk state that the ROTL causes.

Action

If tests were in progress, contact the remote office and continue the tests. If tests were not in progress, there is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK153

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem log report TRK153. The TRK generates this report when the bluebox fraud detection feature is active and the subsystem detects a bluebox call.

Format

The log report format for TRK153 is as follows:

```
TRK153 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BLUEBOX CALL DETECTED
  IC TRUNK = CKT trkid    CALLING # = dn
  OG TRUNK = CKT trkid    CALLED  # = dn
  CALLED # REPLACED BY dn
  CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK153 follows:

```
TRK153 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO BLUEBOX CALL DETECTED
  IC TRUNK = CKT RTP2W      1 CALLING # = 9197811999
  OG TRUNK = CKT CARY2W     2 CALLED  # = 6124741888
  CALLED # REPLACED BY $
  CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO BLUEBOX CALL DETECTED	Constant	Indicates that the Bluebox Fraud Detection feature is active and that the subsystem detects a call
IC TRUNK = CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies incoming trunk. Refer to Table I.
CALLING #	Integers	Identifies directory number for calling party. Refer to Table I.
OG TRUNK = CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies outgoing trunk. Refer to Table I.
CALLED #	Integers	Identifies directory number for called party. Refer to Table I.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CALLED # REPLACED BY	Integers	Identifies directory number for called party after the subsystem routes the call through the Bluebox. Refer to Table I.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. Refer to Table I.

Action

Save log report TRK153 for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK154

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem log report TRK154. The TRK generates this report when the bluebox fraud detection feature is active and the subsystem disconnects a fraudulent bluebox call. The TRK disconnects a fraudulent bluebox call to identify the calling and called parties. The TRK153 precedes TRK154. The TRK153 identifies the calling and called parties at the detection of the call.

Format

The log report format for TRK154 is as follows:

```
TRK154 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BLUEBOX CALL  
DISCONNECT    CKT trkid  
    CALLING # = dn        CALLED # = dn  
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK154 follows:

```
TRK154 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO BLUEBOX CALL DISCONNECT  
    CKT APEX2W      1  
    CALLING # = 6133628669    2 CALLED # = 6124741888  
    CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO BLUEBOX CALL DISCONNECT	Constant	Indicates that the Bluebox Fraud Detection feature is active and that the subsystem disconnects a fraudulent Bluebox call
CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies incoming trunk. Refer to Table I.
CALLING #	Integers	Identifies directory number for calling party. Refer to Table I.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CALLED #	Integers	Identifies directory number for called party. Refer to Table I.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. Refer to Table I.

Action

Save log report TRK154 for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK155

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem log report TRK155. The TRK generates this log when a call that originates at Emergency Service Bureau (ESB) is off-hook for a specified time. The specified time exceeds the time described in customer data table TRKGRP. The trunk state is set to system busy (SysB). An AUDT105 report follows TRK155.

Format

The log report format for TRK155 is as follows:

```
TRK155 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO D911 ORIGINATION
      CKT trkid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK155 follows:

```
TRK155 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO D911 ORIGINATION
      CKT CHAPEL2W      1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO D911 ORIGINATION	Constant	Indicates a call that an ESB originated.
CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies incoming trunk that the subsystem routes for a call that an ESB originated.

Action

Make sure that the ESB telephone is on-hook and return the trunk to service.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK157

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem log report TRK157. The system generates log TRK157 when a TLPA trunk test aborts and the subsystem cannot execute the requested test.

Format

The log report format for TRK157 is as follows:

```
TRK157 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TLPA ABORTED trkid
      TSTEQ = trkid      REASON = reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK157 follows:

```
TRK157 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL TLPA ABORTED CKT RTP2W 1
      TSTEQ = TTT      1      REASON = CONNECTION FAULT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TLPA ABORTED	Constant	Indicates TLPA trunk test cannot complete.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. Refer to Table I.
TSTEQ	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. Refer to Table I.
REASON	Reason text	Provides reason for test failure. Refer to Table O.

TRK157 (end)

Action

If reason text that the system generated is not in Table O, contact the next level of maintenance. If the reason text is in Table O, use the following references to correct failures that TRK157 indicates:

- the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* - All failures related to datafill
- *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* - All failures related to trunk equipment
- maintenance guides - More information on trunk testing

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK158**Explanation**

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem log report TRK158. The system generates log TRK158 when a TLPA trunk test fails or does not complete on a reference or test trunk.

Format

The log report format for TRK158 is as follows:

```
TRK158 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TLPA FAILED trkid
      TSTEQ = trkid          REASON = reastxt
      FOR REF TRK
      EML: nn.n FN_DEV: nn.n   NF_DEV: nn.n
      FOR TST TRK
      EML: nn.n FN_DEV: nn.n   NF_DEV: nn.n
```

Example

An example of log report TRK158 follows:

```
TRK158 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL TLPA FAILED CKT RTP2W    1

      TSTEQ = TTT      1          REASON = CONNECTION FAULT
      FOR REF TRK      EML: 1.7 dB
      FN_DEV: -1.3 dB  NF_DEV: -1.4 dB
      FOR REF TRK      EML: 1.7 dB
      FN_DEV: -1.3     NF_DEV: -1.4 dB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TLPA FAILED	Constant	Indicates TLPA trunk test meets an error and cannot complete
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. Refer to Table I.
TSTEQ	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. Refer to Table I.
REASON	Reason text	Provides reasons for test failure. Refer to Table O.

TRK158 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FOR REF TRK	Constant	Indicates that the information that follows this entry is for the reference trunk.
EML	0.0-36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. The EML is an entry value in customer data table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA.
FN_DEV	-99.9- +99.9 dB	Provides far-to-near end loss deviation in decibels. The FN_DEV indicates differences between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates far-to-near end deviation is more than 99.9 dB
NF_DEV	-99.9- +99.9 dB	Provides near-to-far end loss deviation in decibels. The NF_DEV indicates differences between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates near-to-far end deviation is more than 99.9 dB
FOR TST TRK	Constant	Indicates that the information that follows this entry is for the test trunk
EML	0.0-36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. The EML is an entry value in customer table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA.
FN_DEV	-99.9- +99.9 dB	Provides far-to-near end loss deviation in decibels. The FN_DEV indicates differences between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates far-to-near end deviation is more than 99.9 dB
NF_DEV	-99.9- +99.9 dB	Provides near-to-far end loss deviation in decibels. The NF_DEV indicates differences between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates near-to-far end deviation is in excess of 99.9 dB

Action

If reason text generated is not in table O, contact the next level of maintenance.
If reason text is in table O, use the following references to correct failures that TRK158 indicates:

- the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* - All failures that relate to entries
- *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* - All failures that relate to trunk equipment
- maintenance guides - More information on trunk testing

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK162

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem log report TRK162. The TRK generates this report during outpulsing of a trunk-to-trunk or line-to-trunk call. The outpulsing uses digital multifrequency (DTMF) signaling.

The DMS can initiate diagnostic testing that depends on the type of problem that occurs.

Format

The log report format for TRK162 is as follows:

TRK162 mmmdd hh&gml.mm&gml.ss ssdd FLT OUTPUTSING TRBL

CKT trkid

TRBCODE= trbtxt TRBLINFO= infotxt text

INCTRK= equnm CLDNO= dn

DTMFCKT= CKT trkid DIGOUT= digits CALLID= callid

Example

An example of log report TRK162 follows:

```
TRK162 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FLT OUTPUTSING TRBL
  CKT RTP2W 26
  TRBCODE= NO_START_DIAL TRBLINFO= NIL
  INCTRK= 12 1 18 24 DN 9097811999 CLDNO= $
  DTMFCKT= CKT SVDTMF 0 DIGOUT= $ CALLID= 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT OUTPUTSING TRBL	Constant	Indicates that a problem occurred during the transmission of a trunk to trunk or line to trunk call
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for outgoing trunk equipment. Refer to table I.

TRK162 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Identifies trouble that suspect trunk equipment encountered. Refer to table G.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for trouble isolation. Refer to table F.
INCTRK	CKT Alphanumeric	Provides equipment identification for originating trunk. Refer to table I.
	LEN Integers DN Integers	Provides equipment identification and directory number for originating line. Refer to table I.
CLDNO	Integers	Provides directory number and prefixes that the originating station dials. The field provides directory number and prefixes when the subsystem encounters problems before the subsystem receives the digits. Refer to table I.
		Note: If the subsystem receives more than 15 digits, the called number truncates to 15 digits.
DTMFCKT	Symbolic text	Provides the equipment identification for DTMF receiver that connects to the incoming trunk or line. Refer to table I.
DIGOUT	Integers	Provides digits transmitted before stop dial. Before the subsystem encounters problems, the subsystem can transmit: 1 to 20 digits, key pulse (KP) and start signal (ST).
	\$	Indicates that the subsystem did not transmit digits
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. Refer to table I.

TRK162 (continued)

Action

There is no action required if the subsystem generates log TRK162 a minimum of six times in 1 h with the same CLLI. There is no action required if the subsystem generates TRK162 less than 20 times in 1 h with different CLLIs

If the subsystem generates log TRK162 more than 20 times in 1 h with different CLLIs, contact the next level of maintenance.

The subsystem can generate log TRK162 a minimum of six times in 1 h with the same CCLI. If this event occurs, check the TRK log buffer. Determine if the subsystem generated trunk diagnostic reports with the same CCLI as a result of a system request. The trunk diagnostic reports include the following: TRK107 (PASS) and TRK106 (FAIL); TRK107 (PASS) and TRK106 (FAIL).

If the system does not initiate diagnostic tests, use trunk diagnostics on the suspect trunk equipment to isolate the problem. Use the trunk test position (TTP) MAP display level to perform the diagnostic tests. Refer to the maintenance guides for diagnostic tests for the trunk equipment.

When the diagnostic test completes for the suspect trunk equipment, use the information in the trunk diagnostic report to clear the problem:

Perform trunk diagnostics on the DTMFRVR from the TTP MAP level if either of the following conditions occurs:

- the subsystem generates TRK107 and continues to generate TRK162 for suspect trunk equipment
- the subsystem generates the TRK107 and continues to generate TRK162 for equipment that connects to the same DTMFRCVR

For additional information on diagnostic tests that can operate trunk receiver equipment, refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures*.

If the subsystem generates TRK106, follow the Action for TRK106.

Clear the problem until one of the following occurs:

- the subsystem generates log TRK107 and the subsystem does not generate log TRK162
- the procedure in *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* is complete
- you contact the next level of maintenance

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK163

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem log report TRK163. The TRK generates TRK163 when the system routes local line call over a trunk to a line in a distant office. This office receives a calling line identification (CLI) request.

Format

The log report format for TRK163 is as follows:

```
TRK163 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CALLING LINE IDENT
      CALLING LEN = len DN dn
      OUTGOING TRUNK = trkid
      CALLED DN = dn
      CALLID = callid
      TIME = mmmdd hh:mm:ss
```

Example

An example of log report TRK163 follows:

```
TRK163 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CALLING LINE IDENT
      CALLING LEN = HOST 00 0 19 20 DN = 9093622001
      OUTGOING TRUNK = CKT RTP2W      1
      CALLED DN = 4811999
      CALLID = 123456
      TIME: APR01 12:00:00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CALLING LINE IDENT	Constant	Indicates that the subsystem requests CLI for a call routed over trunk
CALLING DN	Integers	Provides originating line directory number (DN). Refer to table I of any <i>Log Report Reference Manual</i> .
CALLING LEN	Integers	Provides originating line equipment identification (LEN). Refer to the table.

TRK163 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OUTGOING TRUNK	Symbolic text	Provides outgoing trunk equipment identification. Refer to the table.
CALLED	Integers	Provides terminating DN for line at distant office. Refer to the table.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. Refer to the table.
TIME	mmmdd hh:mm:ss	Indicates the time the local line call was routed to a line in a distant office.

Action

Save log report TRK163 for any department that requested CLI.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK164

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem log report TRK164. The TRK generates TRK164 when the system routes a call that originates from an external line through the office to a line in a distant office. This office has a calling line identification (CLI).

Format

The log report for format TRK164 is as follows:

```
.TRK164 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CALLING LINE IDENT
  INCOMING TRUNK    =   trkid
  OUTGOING TRUNK    =   trkid
  CALLED DN = dn
  CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK164 follows:

```
TRK164 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CALLING LINE IDENT
  INCOMING TRUNK = CKT RTP2W      1
  OUTGOING TRUNK = CKT RTP2W      1
  CALLED DN = 4811999
  CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CALLING LINE IDENT	Constant	Indicates that the system requested CLI for call through the office.
INCOMING TRUNK	Symbolic text	Provides incoming trunk equipment identification. Refer to Table I.
OUTGOING TRUNK	Symbolic text	Provides outgoing trunk equipment identification. Refer to Table I.
CALLED DN	Integers	Provides terminating directory number for line at remote office. Refer to Table I.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. Refer to Table I.

Action

Save TRK164 for the department that requested CLI.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK165

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem log report TRK165. The subsystem detects problems during an attempt to route traffic through a wide area telephone service (WATS) trunk group. The threshold for this trunk group exceeds the limit. The TRK subsystem generates TRK165 when the system detects these problems. The DMS can initiate diagnostic testing. The type of tests that run depends the problems that the subsystem detects.

Format

The log report for format TRK165 is as follows:

```
TRK165 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
WATS_THRESHOLD_EXCEEDED
  TRBCODE= trbtxt
  GROUP= cllnm
  HOURS_THRESHOLD= nnnnn
  MINS_THRESHOLD= nnnnn
  CALL_THRESHOLD= nnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report TRK165 follows:

```
TRK165 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO WATS_THRESHOLD_EXCEEDED
  TRBCODE= THRESHOLD_EXCEEDED_CALL_CONTINUED
  GROUP= RTP2W
  HOURS_THRESHOLD= 5966
  MINS_THRESHOLD= 5
  CALL_THRESHOLD= 200
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO WATS_THRESHOLD_ EXCEEDED	Constant	Indicates threshold exceeded when system processed an outgoing WATS call over a trunk.
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Identifies problems that occurred in the specified defective trunk equipment. Refer to Table G.

TRK165 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
GROUP	Alphanumeric	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk group. Refer to list customer data table CLLI from CI MAP (maintenance and administration position) level for complete list of CLLI names.
HOURS_THRESHOLD	0-15000	Identifies time threshold of WATS trunk group in hours defined in customer data table WATS. Refer to list WATS from CI MAP level for office threshold value.
MINS_THRESHOLD	0-15000	Identifies time threshold of WATS trunk group in minutes defined in customer data table WATS. Refer to list WATS from CI MAP level for office threshold value.
CALL_THRESHOLD	0-15000	Identifies call threshold of WATS trunk group defined in customer data table WATS. Refer to list WATS from CI MAP level for office threshold value.

Action

If the TRK generates log TRK165 with the same CLLI a maximum of five times in 1 h, there is no action required. If the TRK generates TRK165 with different CLLIs a maximum of 19 times in 1 h, there is no action required.

Save the reports for the Network Planning Department if the TRK generates log TRK165 with the same CLLI a minimum of six times in 1 h. Save the reports if the TRK generates TRK165 with different CLLIs a minimum of 21 times in 1.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK174

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log TRK174 when a trunk test on a 105-type test line does not complete correctly.

Format

The log report for format TRK174 is as follows:

```
TRK174 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TL105 FAILED
  CKT trkid      TTT = trkid  REASON = reastxt
  MEAS AT -16 DB  EML: 4.0 DB
  LOSS           404 1004 2804 HZ
  FN_DEV:        n1  n2  n3 DB
  NF_DEV:        n1  n2  n3 DB
  NOISE C_NOTCHED NML: nn  NIAL: nn DBRN
  FN_NSE: nn.n  NF_NSE: nn.n
```

Example

An example of log report TRK174 follows:

```
TRK174 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL TL105 FAILED
  CKT RTP2W      1    TTT = TTU    2  REASON = Q2
  MEAS AT -16 DB  EML: 4.0 DB
  LOSS           404 1004 2804 HZ
  FN_DEV:  -1.5  -1.0  -1.6 DB
  NF_DEV:  -1.0  -3.9  -1.1 DB
  NOISE C_NOTCHED NML: 20  NIAL: 45 DBRN
  FN_NSE: 30     NF_NSE: 35 DBRN
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TL105 FAILED	Constant	Indicates TL105 test did not complete correctly.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. Refer to Table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. Refer to Table I.

TRK174 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
REASON	Reason text	Identifies reason for test failure. Refer to Table O.
MEAS AT -16 DB	Constant	Indicates transmission loss measurements made with a set of test tones at -16 dB. This field acts as a header for a transmission loss measurement table.
EML	0.0-36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. Customer data table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA contains EML entry.
LOSS 404 1004 2804 HZ	Constant	Indicates transmission loss measurements made with a set of test tones at 404, 1004, and 2804 Hz. This field acts as a header for a transmission loss measurement table.
FN_DEV	-99.9- + 99.9	Provides far-to-near end transmission loss deviation from expected measured loss in decibels for each test tone frequency.
NF_DEV	-99.9- +99.9	Provides near-to-far end transmission loss deviation from expected measured loss in decibels for each test tone frequency.
NOISE C_NOTCHED	Constant	Indicates test performed noise measurements on trunk with the use of C_notched filter, which attenuates test tone frequency.
NML	1-63	Provides noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels above reference noise. Customer data table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA contains the NIAL entry. If NOISE measurement exceeds NIAL, maintenance action is required.
NIAL	1-63	Indicates noise immediate action limit (NIAL) in decibels above reference noise. Customer data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA contains NIAL entry. If noise measurement exceeds NIAL, immediate maintenance action is required.

TRK174 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FN_NSE	-99.9- +99.9	Indicates far-to-near end noise measured in decibels above reference noise.
NF_NSE	-99.9- +99.9	Indicates near-to-far end noise measured in decibels above reference noise.

Action

Contact the next level of support if the reason TEXT GENERATED is not in table O. If this text is in table O, use the following references to isolate and correct failures that TRK174 indicates:

- The data design section of the *Translations Guide* - All failures that relate to datafill.
- *Alarm Clearing and Performance Monitoring Procedures* - All failures that relate to trunk equipment.
- maintenance guides - More information on trunk testing.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK175**Explanation**

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates this report trunk test on a 105-type test line that does not complete correctly.

Format

The log report format for TRK175 is as follows:

```
TRK175 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TL105 FAILED
      CKT trkid  TTT = trkid      REASON = reastxt
      MEAS AT -16 DB  EML: 4.0 DB
      LOSS MEAS AT:  404 1004 2804 HZ
      FN_DEV:      n1   n2   n3 DB
      NF_DEV:      n1   n2   n3 DB
```

Example

An example of log report TRK175 follows:

```
TRK175 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL TL105 FAILED
      CKT RTP2W  1 TTT = TTU      0      REASON = Q2
      MEAS AT -16 DB  EML: 4.0 DB
      LOSS          404 1004 2804 HZ
      FN_DEV:  -3.5  -0.5  -0.9 DB
      NF_DEV:  -4.5  -0.9  -0.5 DB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TL105 FAILED	Constant	Indicates TL105 test did not complete correctly.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. See Table I.
REASON	Reason text	Identifies cause of test failure. See Table I.

TRK175 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MEAS AT -16 DB	Constant	Indicates transmission loss measurements are made with a set of test tones at -16 dB. This field acts as a header for a transmission loss measurement table.
EML	0.0-36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. The EML entry is in customer data table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA.
LOSS 404 1004 2804 HZ	Constant	Indicates transmission loss measurements made with a set of test tones at 404, 1004, and 2804 Hz. This field acts as a header for a transmission loss measurement table.
FN_DEV	-99.9- + 99.9	Provides far-to-near end transmission loss deviation from expected measured loss in decibels for each test tone frequency.
NF_DEV	-99.9- + 99.9	Provides near-to-far end transmission loss deviation from expected measured loss in decibels for each test tone frequency.

Action

Contact the next level of support if you cannot find the cause text in table O. If you find the cause text in table O, use the following references to isolate and correct failures TRK175 indicates:

- The data design section of the *Translations Guide*. This section provides information on all failures that relate to datafill.
- *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures*. This section provides information on all failures that relate to trunk equipment.
- Maintenance guides. These guides provide more information that concerns trunk testing.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK176**Explanation**

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK176 when a trunk test on a 105-type test line does not complete correctly.

Format

The log report format for TRK176 is as follows:

```
TRK176 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TL105 FAILED
      CKT trkid          TTT = trkid  REASON = reastxt
      LOSS MEAS  AT nn DB  nnnn HZ          EML = n.n DB

      FN_DEV = n.n NF_DEV = n.n DB
      NOISE MEAS C-MESSAGE.          NML = nn  NIAL = nn
      DBRN  FN_NSE = n      NF_NSE = nn DBRN
```

Example

An example of log report TRK176 follows:

```
TRK176 JAN30 21:56:18 0100 FAIL TL105 FAILED
      CKT      OLAMADCM      1 TTT = TTU    0 REASON = Q2
      LOSS MEAS  AT 0  DB  1004 HZ          EML = 1.1 DB
      FN_DEV = 0.8 NF_DEV = 0.9 DB
      NOISE MEAS C-MESSAGE.          NML = 63  NIAL = 50
      DBRN  FN_NSE = 5      NF_NSE = 15  DBRN
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TL105 FAILED	Constant	Indicates TL105 test did not complete correctly.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. See Table I.
REASON	Reason text	Identifies cause for test failure. See Table O.

TRK176 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LOSS MEAS AT 0 DB 1004 HZ	Constant	Indicates transmission loss measurements made with a set of test tones at 0 dB and 1004 HZ.
EML	0.0-36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. The EML entry is in customer data table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA.
FN_DEV	-99.9- +99.9	Provides far-to-near end transmission loss deviation from expected measured loss in decibels for each test tone frequency.
NF_DEV	-99.9- +99.9	Provides near-to-far end transmission loss deviation from expected measured loss in decibels for each test tone frequency.
NOISE MEAS C_NOTCHED	Constant	Indicates test performed noise measurements on trunk. The test uses C_notched filter, which attenuates only test tone frequency.
NML	1-63	Provides noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels above reference noise. The NML entry is in customer data table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA. If NOISE measurement exceeds NML, maintenance action is required.
NIAL	1-63	Indicates noise immediate action limit (NIAL) in decibels above reference noise. The NIAL entry is in customer data table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA. If noise measurement exceeds NIAL, immediate maintenance action is required.
FN_NSE	-99.9- +99.9	Indicates far-to-near end noise measured in decibels above reference noise.
NF_NSE	-99.9- +99.9	Indicates near-to-far end noise measured in decibels above reference noise.

Action

Contact the next level of support if you cannot find cause text in table O. If you find cause text in table O, use the following references to isolate and correct failures indicated by TRK176:

- The data design section of the *Translations Guide*. This section provides information on all failures that relate to datafill.
- *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures*. This section provides information on all failures that relate to trunk equipment.
- Maintenance guides. These guides provide more information that concerns trunk testing.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK177

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates this report when a trunk test on a 105-type test line does not complete successfully.

Format

The format for log report TRK177 follows:

```
TRK177 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS TL105 FAILED
      CKT trkid          TTT = trkid  REASON = reastxt
      LOSS MEAS AT 0 DB 1004 HZ      EML = n.n DB
      FN_DEV = n.n  NF_DEV = n.n DB
```

Example

An example of log report TRK177 follows:

```
TRK177 JAN30 21:56:18 2112 PASS TL105 FAILED
      CKT RTP2W      1      TTT = TTU      0  REASON = Q2
      CKT      OLAMADCM      1
      LOSS MEAS AT 0 DB 1004 HZ      EML = 6.0 DB
      FN_DEV = 1.4  NF_DEV = 0.9 DB
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PASS TL105 FAILED	Constant	Indicates TL105 test did not completed successfully
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. See Table I.
REASON	Reason text	Identifies reason for test failure. See table O.
LOSS MEAS AT 0 DB 1004 HZ	Constant	Indicates transmission loss measurements are made with a set of test tones at 0 dB and 1004 HZ

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
EML	0.0-36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. EML is datafilled in customer data table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA.
FN_DEV	-99.9- +99.9	Provides far-to-near end transmission loss deviation from expected measured loss in decibels for each test tone frequency
NF_DEV	-99.9- +99.9	Provides near-to-far end transmission loss deviation from expected measured loss in decibels for each test tone frequency

Action

If reason text generated cannot be found in Table O, contact the next level of maintenance. If reason text is found in Table O, use the following references to isolate and correct failures indicated by TRK177:

- The data schema section of the *Translations Guide* - All failures related to datafill
- *Alarm Clearing and Performance Monitoring Procedures* - All failures related to trunk equipment
- Maintenance guides - More information concerning trunk testing

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

TRK178

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK178 when a trunk test on a 105-type test line does not complete correctly.

Format

The log report format for TRK178 is as follows:

```
TRK178 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS TL105 FAILED
      CKT trkid
      TTT = trkid    REASON = reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK178 follows:

```
TRK178 JAN30 21:56:18 2112 PASS TL105 FAILED
      CKT RTP2W      1
      TTT = TTU      0    REASON = Q2
      FN_DEV = 1.4      NF_DEV = 0.9 DB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PASS TL105 FAILED	Constant	Indicates TL105 test did not complete correctly.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for possible defective trunk equipment. See Table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. See Table I.
REASON	Reason text	Identifies cause of test failure. See Table O.

Action

Contact the next level of support if you cannot find the reason text in Table O. If you find the reason text in Table O, use the following references to isolate and correct failures TRK178 indicates:

- The data design section of the *Translations Guide*. This section provides information on all failures that relate to datafill.
- *Alarm Clearing and Performance Monitoring Procedures*. This section provides information on all failures that relate to trunk equipment.
- Maintenance guides. These guides provide more information that concerns trunk testing.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK181

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK181 when a waiting 2X90 trunk enters a timeout state. The TRK181 report indicates a timeout and provides possible causes for this event.

Format

The log report format for TRK181 is as follows:

```
TRK181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TEST DESK TIMEOUT
      TEST DESK trkid  reastxt
      len           sttxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK181 follows:

```
TRK181 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO TEST DESK TIMEOUT
      TEST DESK CKT LOOPA1 0  DISCONNECT_SIGNAL
      HOST 05 1 15 16      InSv
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TEST DESK TIMEOUT	Constant	Indicates timeout occurred while trunk waited for a response from test desk.
TEST DESK	Symbolic text	Provides test desk equipment identification. See Table I.
reastxt	RECEIVER	Indicates system cannot get receiver when tester signals to dial.
	END_OF_DIAL_SIGNAL	Indicates all digits processed, but system did not receive end of dial signal. Tester probably received overflow treatment.
	DISCONNECT_SIGNAL	Indicates the tester disconnected by force.
len	Integers	Provides line equipment identification. See Table I.
sttxt	Symbolic text	Provides state of line equipment. See Table E.

Action

The following list gives correct actions for each possible value of reastxt field (reason). See *Alarm Clearing and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for step-by-step procedures:

- If cause is RECEIVER check the receiver.
- If cause is END_OF_DIAL_SIGNAL and the omission is not voluntary, check the test desk equipment. If the omission was voluntary, there is action required.
- If cause is DISCONNECT_SIGNAL and the omission was not voluntary, check the test desk equipment and return the test desk trunk to idle. If the omission was voluntary, no action is required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK182

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK182 when a problem occurs during digitone (DGT) reception for an incoming call over a trunk. The subsystem cannot determine the call destination. Normally, this event indicates that an outside electromagnetic force distorts the signal. The type of problem that occurs determines if the DMS starts diagnostics.

Format

The log report format for TRK182 is as follows:

```
TRK182 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd DGT RECEP TRBL
      TRBCODE= trbtxt      TRBLINFO= infotxt
      INCTRK= CKT trkid    DGTRCVR= CKT trkid
      CLDNO= dn   CALLID= callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK182 follows:

```
TRK182 JAN27 05:05:33 1234 DGT RECEP TRBL
      TRBCODE= PARTIALDIAL TRBLINFO= NIL
      INCTRK= CKT RTP2W  18 DGTRCVR= CKT      RCVRDGT  10
      CLDNO= $           CALLID= 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DGT RECEP TRBL	Constant	Indicates problem that occurred during DGT reception for an incoming call over a trunk.
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Identifies problem in suspect trunk equipment. Refer to Table G.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information to isolate problem. Refer to Table F.
INCTRK	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for possible defective trunk equipment. Refer to table I.
DGTRCVR	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. Refer to Table I.

TRK182 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CLDNO	Integers	Provides directory number and prefixes that originate station dials, if subsystem received digits before problem occurred. Refer to Table I. Note: The subsystem truncates the called number to 15 digits, if the subsystem received more than 15 digits.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. Refer to Table I.

Action

If the subsystem generates TRK182 with the problem PRE_ROUTE_ABANDONED, there is no action required.

If the subsystem generates TRK182 with any problem other than PRE_ROUTE_ABANDONED, check for other TRK182 reports:

- There is no action required if the system generates a TRK with:
 - the same CLLI a maximum of five times in one hour or
 - a different CLLI a maximum of 19 times in one hour.
- If the subsystem generates TRK a minimum of 21 times in one hour with different CLLI, contact the next level of support.
- If the subsystem generates TRK182 a minimum of six times in one hour with the same CLLI, check the TRK log buffer. The system request causes the subsystem to generate the following trunk diagnostic reports with the same CLLI:
 - TRK106
 - TRK107

If the system does not start diagnostic tests, isolate the problem. To isolate the problem, perform tests on suspect trunk and receiver equipment from the TTP MAP level. Refer to the maintenance guides for tests that can operate on trunk equipment.

TRK182 (end)

The test of the possible defective trunk and receiver equipment completes because of a system or manual request. After the test completes, use the information in the trunk test report to clear the fault:

- The subsystem can generate TRK107 and can continue to generate TRK182 for the suspect trunk equipment. If this event occurs, perform diagnostics on suspect receiver equipment and contact the next level of support.
- If the subsystem generates, perform the required action for TRK106.

Continue to clear the problem until one of the following events occurs:

- The subsystem generates TRK107 and does not generate TRK182.
- The user contacts the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK183**Explanation**

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK183 when the subsystem encounters a problem. This problem occurs during digitone (DGT) reception for incoming calls over a trunk, when permanent signal problems occur. The DMS can initiate diagnostic tests.

Format

The log report format for TRK183 is as follows:

```
TRK183 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd DGT PERM SIG
      TRBCODE= trbtxt      TRBLINFO= infotxt
      INCTRK= CKT trkid      DGTRCVR= CKT trkid
      CALLID= callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK183 follows:

```
TRK183 JAN27 05:06:08 1234 DGT PERM SIG
      TRBCODE= PARTIALDIAL      TRBLINFO= NIL
      INCTRK= CKT RTP2W      18      DGTRCVR= CKT RCVRDGT      10
      CALLID= 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DGT PERM SIG	Constant	Indicates a permanent signal problem occurs during DGT reception for an incoming call over a trunk.
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Identifies trouble the suspect trunk equipment encounters. See Table G.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for problem isolation. See Table F.
INCTRK	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.

TRK183 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DGTRCVR	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for DGT receiver that connects to the incoming trunk. See Table I.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. See Table I.

Action

If the subsystem generates TRK183 with the problem PRE_ROUTE_ABANDONED, there is no action required.

If the subsystem generates TRK183 with any trouble other than PRE_ROUTE_ABANDONED, check for other TRK183 reports:

- If the subsystem generates TRK183 less than 6 times in 1 hour with the same CLLI, there is no action required. If the system generates TRK183 less than 20 times in 1 hour with different CLLI, there is no action required.
- If the subsystem generates TRK183 more than 20 times in 1 hour with different CLLI, contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the subsystem generates TRK183 6 or more times in 1 hour with the same CLLI, check the TRK log buffer. The TRK log buffer can contain the trunk diagnostic reports TRK106 and TRK107 with the same CLLI. The subsystem generates these reports because of a system request.

If the system does not start diagnostic tests, isolate the problem. Perform diagnostics on suspect trunk and receiver equipment from the trunk test position (TTP) MAP level. See the maintenance guides for diagnostic tests that can run on trunk equipment.

When the diagnostic test completes for the suspect trunk and receiver equipment, clear the fault. The diagnostic test can complete because of a system or manual request. Use information from the trunk diagnostic report to clear the fault:

- If the system generates TRK10 and continues to generate TRK183 for the suspect trunk equipment, perform diagnostics on suspect receiver equipment. Contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the system generates TRK106, follow the required action for TRK106.

TRK183 (end)

Continue attempts to clear the problem until one of the following events occur:

- The system generates TRK10 and does not generate TRK183.
- You contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no additional OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK186

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK186 when one of the following events occur:

- The system retries a call.
- The system attempts a call again if the system receives RST before the address is complete.
- A call causes another attempt.
- The system attempts a call again.

Format

The log report format for TRK186 is as follows:

```
TRK186 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd UNEXPECTED C6 TUP MSG
      ORIG trkid                      TERM trkid
      EXPECTED C6 MSG nn             RECEIVED C6 MSG nn
      REPORTED BY trkid             CALLID callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK186 follows:

```
TRK186 JAN27 05:08:44 1234 UNEXPECTED C6 TUP MSG
      ORIG RTP2W                      0 TERM CCIS303A 0
      EXPECTED C6 MSG 51              RECEIVED C6 MSG 50
      REPORTED BY CCIS303A            0 CALLID 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
UNEXPECTED C6 TUP MSG	Constant	Indicates C6 telephone user part (TUP) message received was not the message expected.
ORIG	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for originating trunk. See Table I.
TERM	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for terminating trunk. See Table I.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
EXPECTED C6 MSG	0000-FFFF	Provides message that the terminating trunk expects.
RECEIVED C6 MSG	0000-FFFF	Provides message the terminating trunk receives.
REPORTED BY	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk reporting trouble. See Table I.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. See Table I.

Action

Save all TRK186 reports and all TRK reports that identify problems with the same trunk group. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK188

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK188 when a continuity test on a common channel interoffice signaling (CCIS) trunk fails.

Format

The log report format for TRK188 is as follows:

```
TRK188 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL CONTINUITY TEST FAILED  
REASON = reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK188 follows:

```
TRK188 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL CONTINUITY TEST FAILED  
REASON = STRING 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL CONTINUITY TEST FAILED	Constant	Indicates continuity test failed on a CCIS trunk.
REASON	Reason text	Identifies reason for test failure. See Table O.

Action

Save all TRK188 reports and all TRK reports that identify problems with the same trunk group. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK198

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK198. The subsystem generates TRK198 when an originating ARTER test fails. The reason for test failure is not that the measurements exceed limits.

Format

The log report format for TRK198 is as follows:

```
TRK198 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ORIG_ARTER_FAIL
      CKT : trkid
      TTT : trkid REASON = reastxt
      ACTION : acttxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK198 follows:

```
TRK198 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL ORIG_ARTER_FAIL
      CKT: OGDELDIALAB 0
      TTT = TTT 1 REASON = TEST TONE NOT RCVD
      ACTION: CHECK FAR END TRUNK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ORIG_ARTER_FAIL	Constant	Indicates originating ARTER test failed.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk tested. Refer to Table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides identification for trunk test equipment. Refer to Table I.
REASON	Reason text	Provides reason for test failure. Refer to table Failure reason.
ACTION	Representative text	Indicates the action to correct test failure.

TRK198 (continued)**Action**

The following table lists reason text and the correct action for each instance.

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Reason	Action
NO TLINE ACCESS CODE	Provide a correct entry in table TSTLCONT at the correct index ACTION: Check datafill.
TRK HARDWARE FAILED	Check for hardware defects with the trunk and receiver. ACTION: Check hardware.
NO REPLY - FAR-END	Coordinate signaling analysis with far-end office if this trunk functions correctly. ACTION: Check signaling.
FAR-END - CONGESTION	Not a permanent failure. Try again later. ACTION: Try again.
CONNECTION FAULT	Check for the TTT in question and make sure that it functions correctly. Check the trunk. ACTION: Check TTT.
OPEN TTT FAILED	Make sure the TTT is in-service and that it functions correctly. ACTION: Check TTT.
FAR-END EQUIP FAILED	Coordinate analysis with far-end office. ACTION: Check far-end test equipment.
OUTPULSING TROUBLE	Check for a correctly functioning trunk and receiver. ACTION: Check signaling.
ANS/TONE NOT RCVD	Can indicate trunk cannot receive tones or system did not send tone. Coordinate analysis with far-end office. ACTION: Check status of far-end trunk.
ANS RCVD TOO LATE	Coordinate signaling analysis with far-end office if this action continues. ACTION: Check status of far-end trunk.
EARLY RELEASE REQ.	Coordinate signaling analysis with far-end office if this action continues. ACTION: Check state of far-end trunk.

TRK198 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Reason	Action
TEST TONE NOT RCVD	Can indicate trunk cannot receive tones or system did not send tones. Coordinate analysis with far-end office. ACTION: Check far-end trunk.
BAD TONE - F -> N	Check for defective trunk equipment. ACTION: Check far-end trunk.
TEST TONE NOT CEASED	Check for defective trunk equipment. ACTION: Check far-end trunk.
BAD NOISE - F -> N	Check for defective trunk equipment. ACTION: Check transmission path: far-to-near.
NO LOOP BACK AVAIL	Check for defective trunk equipment. ACTION: Check far-end trunk.
BAD TONE - N -> F	Check for defective trunk equipment. ACTION: Check transmission path: far-to-near.
BAD NOISE - N -> F	Check for defective trunk equipment. ACTION: Check transmission path: far-to-near.
INTEGRITY LOST MSG	Repeated occurrences can indicate network problems. Check that hardware functions correctly. ACTION: Try again.
CONGESTION MSG	Repeated occurrences can indicate network problems. Check that hardware functions correctly. ACTION: Try again.
CONFUSION MSG	Repeated occurrences can indicate network problems. Check that hardware functions correctly. ACTION: Try again.
CALL FAILURE MSG	Repeated occurrences can indicate network problems. Check that hardware functions correctly. ACTION: Try again.

TRK198 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Reason	Action
CLEAR BACK MSG	Repeated occurrences can indicate network problems. Check that hardware functions correctly. ACTION: Try again.
RELEASE CALL MSG	Repeated occurrences can indicate network problems. Check that hardware functions correctly. ACTION: Try again.
EXCEEDED Q1 LIMIT	Check for defective trunk equipment. ACTION: Check transmission path.
EXCEEDED Q2 LIMIT	Check for defective trunk equipment. ACTION: Check transmission path.
UNKNOWN FAULT	Coordinate signaling analysis with far end office. ACTION: Try again.
BUSY TONE RCVD	Check that the far-end equipment is available. Check that the digits are correct. ACTION: Try again.
REORDER TONE RCVD	Check that the far-end equipment is available. Check that the digits are correct. ACTION: Try again.
RECORDED ANN RCVD	Check that the far-end equipment is available. Check that the digits are correct. ACTION: Try again.
UNKNOWN TONE RCVD 1	Check that the far-end equipment is available. Check that the digits are correct. ACTION: Try again.
OVERFLOW TNE RCVD	Check that the far-end equipment is available. Check that the digits are correct. ACTION: Try again.
DIAL TONE RECEIVED	Check that the far-end equipment is available. Check that the digits are correct. ACTION: Try again.

TRK198 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Reason	Action
HIGH TONE RECEIVED	Check that the far-end equipment is available. Check that the digits are correct. ACTION: Try again.
FREQ TONE RECEIVED	Check that the far-end equipment is available. Check that the digits are correct. ACTION: Try again.
RNG TONE RECEIVED	Check that the far-end equipment is available. Check that the digits are correct. ACTION: Try again.
HITS RECEIVED	Check that the far-end equipment is available. Check that the digits are correct. ACTION: Try again.
UNKNOWN TONE RCVD 2	Check that the far-end equipment is available. Check that the digits are correct. ACTION: Try again.
FAIL TO DETECT TONE	Check that the far-end equipment is available. Check that the digits are correct. ACTION: Try again.
MW TNE WITHOUT ANS	Check that the far-end equipment is available. Check that the digits are correct. ACTION: Try again.
LOW TONE RCVD	Check that the far-end equipment is available. Check that the digits are correct. ACTION: Try again.
TBI TONE RCVD	Check that the far-end equipment is available. Check that the digits are correct. ACTION: Try again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TRK198 (continued)**Additional information**

The following table describes each failure reason:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Reason	Explanation
NO TLINE ACCESS CODE	There is no entry in table TSTLCONT for TART, or there are no digits.
TRK HARDWARE FAILED	Test call part of the test (the outpulsing of the digits) failed with a hardware reason.
NO REPLY - FAR END	
CONNECTION FAULT	Connect trunks failed for TTT and trunk test.
OPEN TTT FAILED	Cannot use TTT for originating ARTER.
FAR-END EQUIP FAILED	(1) Invalid reply from the test call. (2) System waits for answer message or TTT measurement messages. System does not receive messages.
OUTPULSING TROUBLE	Outpulse trouble failure from the test call.
ANS/TONE NOT RCVD	System does not receive the first tone.
ANS RCVD TOO LATE	System receives reply. Quiet termination part of ARTER begins.
EARLY RELEASE REQ	System receives release request or clear back before the test finishes.
TEST TONE NOT RCVD	Wait timeout before the system receives the first tone.
BAD TONE - F -> N	Frequency difference exceeds limits.
TOO FEW MEASUREMENTS	There are not enough measurements to complete the test.
TEST TONE NOT CEASED	Test tone from the distant office does not stop in time to complete the test.
BAD NOISE - F -> N	Noise difference exceeds limits.
NO LOOP BACK AVAIL	System starts the loop back of the four-wire ARTER test. This process causes a wait timeout.
BAD TONE - N -> F	Loop tone frequency difference exceeds limits.
BAD NOISE - N -> F	Loop noise difference exceeds acceptable value.
INTEGRITY LOST MSG	Integrity lost between TTT and test trunk.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Reason	Explanation
CONGESTION MSG	Distant office sent congestion message.
CONFUSION MSG	Distant office sent confusion message.
CALL FAILURE MSG	Distant office sent call failure message.
CLEAR BACK MSG	Distant office sent clear back message.
RELEASE CALL MSG	Distant office sent release call message.
EXCEEDED Q1 LIMIT	Level difference exceeds Q1 limit.
EXCEEDED Q2 LIMIT	Level difference exceeds Q2 limit.
UNKNOWN FAULT	System receives end office message that is not expected.
BUSY TONE RCVD	Tone analysis shows system received a busy tone.
REORDER TONE RCVD	Tone analysis shows system received a reorder tone.
RECORDED ANN RCVD	Tone analysis shows system received an announcement.
UNKNOWN TONE RCVD 1	Tone analysis shows system received a tone that is not known.
OVERFLOW TNE RCVD	Tone analysis shows system received overflow tone.
DIAL TONE RECEIVED	Tone analysis shows system received dial tone.
HIGH TONE RECEIVED	Tone analysis shows system received high tone.
FREQ TONE RECEIVED	Tone analysis shows system received frequency tone level and readings.
RNG TONE RECEIVED	Tone analysis shows system received ring tone.
HITS RECEIVED	Tone analysis shows system received some hit tone.
FAIL TO DETECT TONE	Tone analysis did not recognize the tone.
MW TNE WITHOUT ANS	System received test tone before answer.
LOW TONE RCVD	Tone analysis shows system received a low tone.
TBI TONE RCVD	Tone analysis shows system received a toll break in tone.
UNKNOWN TONE RCVD 2	Tone analysis shows system received a silent tone. A silent tone indicates a 0-dBm tone (level) at 0 Hz (frequency).

TRK208

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK208. The subsystem generates TRK208 when call processing detects a Private Branch Exchange (PBX) code that is not in the look-up tables.

Format

The log report format for TRK208 is as follows:

```
TRK208 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AIOD RX TRBL
reastxt
RECEIVED TOKEN NBR = nnnn
AIOD RCVR = trkid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK208 follows:

```
TRK208 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO AIOD RX TRBL
INVALID TOKEN IN MESSAGE
RECEIVED TOKEN NBR = 7123
AIOD RCVR = BNRCAR 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO AIOD RX TRBL	Constant	Indicates Automatic Identified of Outward Dialing (AIOD) problem.
reastxt	Character string	Indicates Automatic Identified of Outward Dialing (AIOD) problem.
RECEIVED TOKEN NBR	0000-9999	Provides token number received in message.
AIOD RCVR	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for receiver. Refer to Table I.

Action

Check and compare the data between the central office (CO) and the PBX.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK209

Explanation

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates log report TRK209. The subsystem generates TRK209 when call processing detects that the system did not receive Automatic Identified for Outward Dialing (AIOD) data. When this event happens twice for an AIOD receiver, the system diagnoses the receiver. If the receiver fails diagnostics, it remains system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for TRK209 is as follows:

```
TRK209 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AIOD RX TRBL
reastxt
ORIGINATOR OF CALL IS: trkid
AIOD RVCR GROUP: trkid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK209 follows:

```
TRK209 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO AIOD RX TRBL
NO AIOD RECEIVED
ORIGINATOR OF CALL IS: LSN03
AIOD RVCR GROUP: LSN04
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO AIOD RX TRBL	Constant	Indicates AIOD problem.
reastxt	Character string	Identifies reason for problem.
ORIGINATOR OF CALL IS	Symbolic text	Identifies originator of call. Refer to Table I.
AIOD RECEIVER GROUP	Symbolic text	Identifies AIOD receiver group. Refer to Table I.

TRK209 (end)

Action

If the subsystem generates log report TRK209 repeatedly, manually diagnose the receiver. If the system continues to generate log report TRK209, check facilities.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK213

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK213 when the system encounters a problem on the identified trunk. The DMS can initiate diagnostic testing for some problems.

Format

The log report format for TRK213 is as follows:

```
TRK213 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TRUNK TRBL
      CKT trkid
      TRBCODE= trbtxt          TRBLINFO= infotxt
      CALLID= callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK213 follows:

```
TRK213 JAN27 08:06:09 1234 TRUNK TRBL
      CKT      PSPD      18
      TRBCODE=  ANNOUNCEMENT_MACH_TRBL  TRBLINFO =  NIL
      CALLID=  123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TRUNK TRBL	Constant	Indicates a problem on the suspect trunk.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. Refer to Table I.
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Identifies the problem the suspect trunk equipment encounters. Refer to Table G.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for problem isolation. Refer to Table F.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. Refer to Table I.

Action

If the system generates TRK213 with the problem PRE_ROUTE_ABANDONED, there is no action required.

TRK213 (end)

If the system generates TRK213 with any problem other than PRE_ROUTE_ABANDONED, check for other TRK213 reports:

- If the system generates TRK213 a maximum of six times in 1 h with the same CLLI, there is no action required. If the system generates TRK213 a maximum of 20 times in 1 h with different CLLI, there is no action required.
- If the system generates TRK213 more than 20 times in 1 h with different CLLI, contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the system generates TRK213 a minimum of six times in 1 h with the same CLLI, check the TRK log buffer. Check the TRK log buffer for the trunk diagnostic reports TRK106 and TRK107 with the same CLLI. The system generates these reports as a result of a system request.

If the system has not started diagnostic testing, isolate the fault. To isolate the fault, perform trunk diagnostics on the suspect trunk equipment from the trunk test position (TTP) MAP level. Refer to the maintenance guides for diagnostic tests that can run on trunk equipment.

When the diagnostic test is complete (because of a system or manual request) for the suspect trunk equipment, clear the fault. Use the information in the trunk diagnostic report to clear the fault:

- If the system generates TRK107 and continues to generate TRK213 for the suspect trunk equipment, contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the system generates TRK106, follow the "Action to be taken" for TRK106.

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

- The system generates TRK107 and does not generate TRK213.
- You contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK260

Explanation

The Trunks (TRK) subsystem generates log report TRK260. The subsystem generates TRK260 when the system detects alarm conditions on dual frequency signaling unit (DFSU) status leads for a specified trunk.

Format

The log report format for TRK260 is as follows:

```
TRK260 mmmdd mm:hh:ss ssdd DFSU ALARM SIGNAL
      CKT trkid
      REASON rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK260 follows:

```
TRK260 JAN27 05:06:06 1234 DFSU ALARM SIGNAL
      CKT LSN04
      REASON DFSU ALARM SIGNAL ON
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
DFSU ALARM SIGNAL	Constant	Indicates system detected alarm condition.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides trunk identification for the suspect trunk. Refer to Table I.
REASON	DFSU ALARM SIGNAL ON	Indicates system detected alarm condition on DFSU for the suspect trunk.
	DFSU ALARM SIGNAL OFF	Indicates the alarm condition the system detected earlier is not detected on suspect trunk.
	DFSU MULTIPLE ALARMS ON	Indicates multiple alarms occur on the suspect trunk in a 3 to 5-minute period.
	DFSU MULTIPLE ALARMS OFF	Indicates multiple alarm condition the system detected earlier is not detected on suspect trunk.

Action

If the reason specified is DFSU MULTIPLE ALARMS ON, perform the following action. For any other reason, there is no action required.

Run diagnostics on the suspect trunk circuit pack (trunk card and network path). The system does not provide diagnostics for the DFSU, but the problem can be with the associated trunk card.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK300

Explanation

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates TRK300 when the DMS call in progress receives an unreasonable message in its current call state.

Format

The log report format for TRK300 is as follows:

```
TRK300 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL UNEXPECTED N6 TUP MSG
      ORIG CKT trlid          TERM trkid
      EXPECTED N6 MSG nn  RECEIVED N6 MSG nn
      REPORTED BY CT  trkid  CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK300 follows:

```
TRK300 MAR19 14:35:46 5503 FAIL UNEXPECTED N6 TUP MSG
      ORIG CKT          LOJ633 2460 TERM
      EXPECTED N6 MSG    0047 RECEIVED N6 MSG    0021
      REPORTED BY CKT    LOJ633 2460 CALLID = 395664
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL UNEXPECTED N6 TUP MSG	Constant	Indicates system received Signalling System No.6 Telephone User Part (N6 TUP) message that was not expected.
ORIG CKT trid	Refer to Table I	Provides equipment identification for originating trunk equipment.
TERM trid	Refer to Table I	Provides equipment identification for terminating trunk equipment.
EXPECTED N6 MSG nn	00-99	Identifies N6 TUP message type the system expects.
RECEIVED N6 MSG nn	00-99	Identifies N6 TUP message type the system expects.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REPORTED BY CKT trkid	Refer to Table I	Provides equipment identification for trunk equipment reporting problem.
CALLID callid	Refer to Table I	Identifies affected call process.

Action

Evaluate the text message. Consult the next level of maintenance for the correct trunk test.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK310

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) subsystem generates log report TRK310. The system generates this report when a call selects an idle loopback (LPBK) trunk that cannot complete the call.

Format

The log report format for TRK310 is as follows:

```
TRK 310 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd LPBK TRUNK TRBL
  ORIG trkid      CLDNO= dn
  REASON= rsntxt
  OUTTRK= trkid    INCTRK= trkid
  CALLID= callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK310 follows:

```
TRK310 JAN27 05:06:56 1234 LPBK TRUNK TRBL
  ORIG ISUP200IC 5      CLDNO= 7265645
  REASON= LPBKMEN NOT FILLED
  OUTTRK= OTWAONLPOG01 0  INCTRK= OTWAONLPIC02 0
  CALLID= 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LPBK TRUNK TRBL	Constant	Indicates a call selects an idle loopback trunk that cannot complete the call.
ORIG	Symbolic text	Identifies the originating party. Refer to Table I of any <i>Log Report Reference Manual</i> .
CLDNO	Integers	Directory number of the called party. Refer to Table I.
REASON	Symbolic text	Specifies why the loopback trunk cannot complete the call. Refer to table Reasons at the end of this log report for values.

TRK310 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OUTTRK	Symbolic text	Identifies the CLLI and external trunk number for the outgoing end of the loopback trunk. Refer to Table I.
INCTRK	Symbolic text	Identifies the CLLI and external trunk number that associates with the incoming end of the loopback trunk. When the reason is LPBKMEM NOT FILLED , this field is empty. Refer to Table I.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. Refer to Table I.

Action

The following table lists reasons and appropriate actions.

Reason	Description	Action
LPBKMEM NOT FILLED	Indicates the system cannot use the LPBK trunk because it is not entered in Table LPBKMEM.	Add the correct datafill for the trunk in table LPBKMEM.
INCOMING END NOT IDLE	Indicates the the system cannot use the LPBK trunk because its incoming end is not in an idle state. This event can occur because the trunk maintenance software does not have checks. Software checks make sure that both ends of a LPBK trunk return to service at the same time.	Manually return to service (RTS) the incoming end of the trunk, or busy the outgoing end. The INCTRK field identifies the incoming end of the trunk and the OUTTRK field identifies the outgoing end of the specified trunk. The trunk cannot appear in the idle queue when you manually busy the outgoing end of the trunk. The system will not select the trunk to terminate a call.
LPBK GROUP IN ROUTE TABLE	Indicates the system encountered a LPBK trunk group in a route reference table during the translation and routing phase of a call. The LPBK trunks are selected automatically only when the system activates the LPBK trunk access feature. The LPBK trunks do not appear in a customer-defined route list.	Locate the route reference table where the system specified the CLLI for the LPBK. Remove the CLLI from the route list. Use contents of the ORIG (originating party) and the CLDNO field in the report to determine the location of the table.

TRK310 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK312**Explanation**

The Trunk (TRK) subsystem generates log report TRK312. The subsystem generates this report when the system encounters signaling problems over an incoming trunk that uses register signaling.

Format

The log report format for TRK312 is as follows:

```
TRK312 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MFC RECEP TRBL
      TRBCODE = codetxt      TRBLINFO = hhhh
      INCTRK = trkid         CLDNO = dn
      CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK312 follows:

```
TRK312 JAN27 04:04:04 1234 MFC RECEP TRBL
      TRBCODE= REGISTER_SIGNALING_FAILURE TRBLINFO= 0007
      INCTRK= CKT ICDEL DIALBA      4 CLDNO= 30300
      CALLID= 66359
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MFC RECEP TRBL	constant	Indicates a digit reception or register signaling problem.
TRBCODE	symbolic text	Specifies which trouble the system encountered. Refer to the table that describes trouble codes.
TRBLINFO	0000 to 008F	Defines the type of signaling failure. The value of this field is 0000 unless TRBCODE = REGISTER_SIGNALING_FAIL. For international offices that are not international, refer to the table describing trouble information. For international offices, refer to the table describing international trouble information.

TRK312 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INCTRK	symbolic text	Specifies CLLI name and circuit number of incoming trunk. Refer to Table I.
CLDNO	numeric	Specifies the called number. Refer to Table I.
	\$ to blank	Called number is not known.
CALLID	numeric	The system assigns a sequence number to each new call to identify the call. Refer to Table I.

Action

For offices that are not international, the system can initiate diagnostics. Check other log reports for results of diagnostics that the system initiated.

If the system generates TRK312 again with the same trouble code for the same circuit, take action on the circuit. Busy the circuit and manually run diagnostics. If the system continues to generate this log, contact the next level of maintenance.

For international offices, if the system continues to generate the log for the same trunk circuit, manually test the trunk circuit. Diagnose possible problems.

When the trunk passes all tests and diagnostics and the system continues to generate the log, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes trouble codes.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Value	Description
PERMANENT_ SIGNAL	Indicates a permanent signal condition. The TRBLINFO field is set to 0000.

TRK312 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Value	Description
PARTIAL_DIAL	The system did not receive enough digits. The call did not terminate. The TRBLINFO field is set to 0000.
REGISTER_SIGNALING_FAIL	Signaling failure occurred during the compelled register signaling phase of the call. The TRBLINFO field indicates the type of signaling failure. Refer to the table that describes trouble information.

The following table describes trouble information.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Digit reception phase	Status information phase	Type of failure
0001	0081	Information the system received out of sequence.
0002	0082	The system received an unknown message.
0003	0083	The system detected an internal problem. Refer to the next level of maintenance.
0004	0084	The universal tone receiver (UTR) received a corrupted digit.
0005	0085	The system detected high background noise was in the UTR.
0006	0086	The system detected a large power twist in the UTR.
0007	0087	A multifrequency compelled (MFC) signal timeout.
0008	0088	A UTR was not allocated.
0009	0089	The system received an invalid signal.
0016		Invalid activity occurred in the switch.
0017		This is an invalid state.

TRK312 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Digit reception phase	Status information phase	Type of failure
000A	008A	No UTR channels are available for the call.
000A	008F	The duration of the register signaling phase exceeded the maximum time.

Note: If bit 7 of the four-digit number is 0, failure occurred during the digit-reception phase of the call. If bit 7 is 1, signaling failure occurred during the transmission of called party status information to the originating exchange.

The following table describes international trouble information.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

TRBLINFO value	Type of failure
0003	A format error. The system received a digit that was not expected.
0004	There are no UTR or digit register resources available in the IXPM.
0005	A data error. The digits received do not correspond to table RGSIGSYS.
0006	The UTR detected a corrupted digit.
0007	The UTR detected excessive twist.
0008	The UTR detected no interdigit pause.
0009	The UTR detected high noise.
000A	The system detected an incorrect ABCD code in the PM.
000B	The system did not receive a stop dial.
XX0C	The tone, that the system receives, continues. The first two hexadecimal digits contain the current activity when the timer expired. The activity range is 00 to FF.
000D	The pulse continues.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

TRBLINFO value	Type of failure
000E	The signal the system receives is not defined.
000F	The signal the system receives is not expected.
XX10	The timer expired while waiting for a signal from the next office. The first two hexadecimal digits contain the current activity when the timer expired. The activity range is 00 to FF.
XX11	The timer expired while waiting for a response from the CC. The first two hexadecimal digits contain the current activity when the timer expired. The activity range is 00 to FF.
0012	The PM has stopped dialing.
YZ13	The signal received maps to a NIL activity in table SIGACT. The left hexadecimal digit contains the signal received that mapped to a NIL activity. The value range is 0 to F. The next digit contains the R2 phase at the time of the NIL mapping. The value range is 0 to F.
YZ14	The current activity index into table ACTSIG maps to a NIL signal. The upper two digits contain the activity that mapped to a NIL signal. The value range is 00 to FF.
0016	Forward signal turned off. The action was not expected.

TRK313

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK313. This report appears when the system encounters a signaling problem over a trunk with register signaling. The system can encounter the problem during outpulsing or after outpulsing.

The call direction is outgoing.

Format

The log report format for TRK313 follows:

```
TRK313 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MFC TRUNK TRBL
      TRBCODE = trblcode      TRBLINFO = infotxt
      ORIG = CKT trkid        CLDNO = nnnnnnn
      TERM = CKT trkid        CALLID = nnnnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report TRK313 follows:

```
TRK313 OCT30 12:41:27 1234 FLT MFC TRUNK TRBL
      TRBCODE= REGISTER_SIGNALING_FAILURE  TRBLINFO= 0007
      ORIG= CKT ICDELDIALBA      4          CLDNO= 30300
      TERM= CKT OGDELDIALBC     10          CALLID= 66359
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT MFCTRUNK TRBL	Constant	Indicates the system encountered a problem while the system processed an outgoing call over a trunk. The system used multifrequency compelled (MFC) signaling
TRBCODE	PERMANENT_SIGNAL	Indicates the system did not receive a seizure acknowledge signal from the far end, following seizure of the outgoing trunk. The TRBLINFO field is set to 0000.

TRK313 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	REGISTER_SIGNALING_FAIL	Indicates signaling failure occurred during the compelled register signaling phase of the call. The TRBLINFO field indicates the type of signaling failure. Refer to the trouble information table.
TRBLINFO	0000 to 0011	Provides additional information for problem isolation. For offices that are not international, refer to the table that describes problem information. For international offices, refer to the table that describes international trouble information.
ORIG	symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for originating trunk. Refer to Table I.
CLDNO	numeric	Provides directory number and prefixes that the originating station dialed if the system receives digits before the system encounters the problem. Refer to Table I. System received 15 digits.
TERM	symbolic text	Identifies terminating trunk equipment. Refer to Table I.
CALLID	numeric	Indicates the callid. Refer to Table I.

Action

If the same trouble code continues for the same circuit, manually busy the circuit and run diagnostics.

Note: For offices that are not international, the system can initiate diagnostics. Check other log reports for any results of diagnostics that the system initiated. If the trunk passes all tests and diagnostics and the system continues to generate TRK313, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

For offices that are not international, trunk group and office traffic OM registers increase when the system generates TRK313.

The TRK_OUTFAIL register increases if the trouble code is REGISTER_SIGNALING_FAIL or PERMANENT_SIGNAL.

TRK313 (continued)

The OFZ_PSGM register increases if the trouble code is PERMANENT_SIGNAL.

Additional information

The following table describes trouble information.

Code	Description
0001	The system received information out of sequence.
0002	The system received a message that is not known.
0003	The system received an internal fault-finding log that maintenance support group personnel use.
0004	The system received a tone that was not expected
0005	The system detected high background noise in the universal tone receiver (UTR).
0006	The system detected a large power twist in the UTR.
0007	The MFC signal timed out.
0008	The system did not allocate a UTR.
0009	The system received an invalid signal.
00016	An invalid activity occurred in the switch.
00017	This is an invalid state.
000A	There were no UTR channels available for the call.
000B	The system encountered congestion.
000C	The system received an internal fault-finding log that maintenance support group personnel use.
000D	A time-out occurred while the system waited for the first register signal.
000F	The duration of the register signaling phase exceeded the maximum time.
0010	The system received a clear-back signal from the far end during the register signaling phase of the call.

TRK313 (continued)

The following table describes international trouble information.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Code	Description
0002	The system dialed only part of the directory number.
0003	A format error occurred. The system received a digit that was not expected.
0004	There are no UTR or digit register resources available in the IXPM.
0005	A data error occurred. The digits do not correspond to table RGSIGSYS.
0006	The UTR detected a corrupted digit.
0007	The UTR detected excessive twist.
0008	The UTR did not detect an interdigit pause.
0009	The UTR detected high noise.
000A	The system detected an incorrect ABCD code.
000B	The system did not receive a stop dial signal.
XX0C	The tone continues. The first two hexadecimal digits contain the current activity when the timer expired. The activity range is 00 to FF.
XX0D	The pulse continues. The first two hexadecimal digits contain the current activity when the timer expired. The activity range is 00 to FF.
000E	The system received a signal that was not defined.
000F	The system received a signal that was not expected.
XX10	The timer expired before a signal arrived from the next office. The first two hexadecimal digits list the current activity when the timer expired. The activity range is 00 to FF.
XX11	The timer expired before a response arrived from the CC. The first two hexadecimal digits contain the current activity when the timer expired. The activity range is 00 to FF.
0012	The PM stopped dialing.

TRK313 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Code	Description
XY13	The signal maps to a NIL activity in table SIGACT. The first hexadecimal digits contains the signal that is mapped to the NIL activity. The signal range is 0 to F. The next hexadecimal digit contains the R2 phase of the signal when it mapped to NIL. The value range is 0 to F.
XX14	The current activity index into table ACTSIG maps to a NIL signal. The first two hexadecimal digits contain the current activity when the timer expired. The activity range is 00 to FF.
XX15	The OGREPLS timer expired. The first two hexadecimal digits contain the current activity when the timer expired. The activity range is 00 to FF.

TRK320

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK320 to indicate that failure occurred during the outputting of digits.

The system can generate TRK320 on an MFC trunk that originates or terminates. The TRK320 depends on the trunk that detects the error.

Format

The log report format for TRK320 is as follows:

```
TRK320 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MFC OUTPUTSE TRBL
      TERM: trkid
      TRBLINFO:
      ORIG: trkid
      UTR_CH: chnlno
      SIGNAL:
      DIGITS IN:
      DIGITS OUT:
      CALLID:
```

Example

An example of log report TRK320 follows:

```
TRK320 FEB23 11:24:50 9619 FLT MFC OUTPUTSE TRBL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT MFC OUTPUTSE TRBL	Constant	Indicates fault occurred during the outputting phase of compelled MFC signaling on the trunk that originates or terminates.
TERM: trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification number for outgoing trunk equipment. Refer to Table I.
TRBLINFO	Trouble text	Refer to Table G.

TRK320 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ORIG	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for originating trunks. Refer to Table I.
UTR_CH: chnIn	Range 0-59	Provides the number of the UTR channel in use when the fault occurred.
SIGNAL	I_1 - I_15, II_1 - II_15, A_1 - A_15, B_1 - B_15	Provides the MFC register signal.
DIGITS IN	a maximum of 18 digits	Gives the digits the system received.
DIGITS OUT	a maximum of 18 digits	Provides the outputted digits.
CALLID	Callid	Refer to Table I.

Action

When this log occurs, the operating company personnel should perform the following actions:

- Check the entry for the protocol between the two offices.
- Check the UTR card (NT6X92) if it is a UTR fault.
- Perform diagnostics on the affected trunk.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK321**Explanation**

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK321 to indicate reception failures on MFC trunks during register signaling. The system can generate this report on trunks that terminate or originate.

Format

The log report format for TRK321 is as follows:

```
TRK321 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MFC RECEPTION TRBL
      TRBCODE = trbtxt
      INCTRK = VIRT CKT circuit CLDNO = called number
      CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK321 follows:

```
TRK321 JAN26 15:37:11 2580 FLT MFC RECEPTION TRBL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT MFC RECEPTION TRBL	Constant	Indicates that reception failure occurred during register signaling on the trunk that originates or terminates.
ORIG: trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for originating trunks. Refer to table I.
TRBLINFO	Trouble text	Refer to Table G.
TERM	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification number for outgoing trunk equipment. Refer to Table I.
UTR_CH: chnltxt	Range 0-59	Provides the UTR channel number.
SIGNAL	I_1 - I_15 , II_1 - II_15, A_1 - A_15, B_1 - B_15	Provides the MFC register signal.

TRK321 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DIGITS IN	up to a maximum of 18 digits.	Gives the digits the system received.
CALLID	Callid	Refer to Table I.

Action

When this log occurs the operating company personnel should perform the following actions:

- Check the entry for the protocol between the two offices.
- Check the UTR card (NT6x92) if it is a UTR fault.
- Perform diagnostics on the affected trunk.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK322**Explanation**

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK322 to indicate the system encountered a signaling protocol problem on an R2 trunk.

Format

The log report format for TRK322 is as follows:

```
TRK322 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT R2 SIG TRBL
TRBCOD: trblcode      TERMN : CKT trkid
STATE= stattxt        AB= nn
ORIGN : CKT trkid NUMBER_DIALED: nnnnnnnnnn CALLID: callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK322 follows:

```
TRK322 JAN26 15:03:45 1969 FLT R2 SIG TRBL
TRBCOD: PROTOCOL_ERROR TERMN: CKT TRAFGR2 24
STATE= SZ_ACK          AB=10
ORIGN : CKT ITRAFR1PDTC 1007 CALLID: 819219
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT R2 SIG TRBL	Constant	Indicates a problem with signaling protocol on R2 trunks
TRBCOD	Trouble text	Refer to Table G.
TERMN	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification number for terminating trunks. Refer to Table I.
STATE	IDLE, SZ, SZ_ACK, ANS, CF, CB, BLK.	Provides information on the state of the call at the time the system encountered the problem. Refer to the table at the end of this log report for an explanation of these values.
AB	two binary digits	AB signaling bits received when fault occurs
ORIGN	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification number for originating trunks. Refer to Table I.

TRK322 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NUMBER_DIALED	Integers	Provides directory number and prefixes dialed from the originating station if digits are received before problem occurred.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. Refer to Table I.

Action

This log indicates a breakdown of line signaling protocol between two offices. Check the table TRKSGRP. Make sure the parameters are correct for the trunk that reports the error. Perform diagnostics on the trunks.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes state types:

Types of state	Explanation
SZ	The trunk is in SEIZE (SZ) state when the system detects the fault.
SZ_ACK	The trunk is in SEIZE ACKNOWLEDGE (SZ_ACK) state. This state only applies to digital two bit R2 line signaling.
ANS	The trunk is in use for all in ANSWER (ANS) state when the system detects the fault.
CF	The trunk is in use for a call on which a CLEAR FORWARD (CF) was sent when the system detects the fault.
CB	The trunk is in use for a call on which a CLEAR BACK (CB) was sent when the system detects the fault.
BLK	The trunk is in a blocked state (BLK) because the far-end office sent a blocking signal.

TRK334

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK334 when an international circuit fails the international signal supervisory (original 103-test line) test (TLISS).

The user can schedule the test on the specified circuit manually. The system can schedule this test automatically.

Format

The log report format for TRK334 is as follows:

```
TRK334 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TLISS trkid  
TTT = trkid reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK334 follows:

```
TRK334 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL TLISS LONDONBX090TO 1  
TTT = TTT 0 CONNECTION FAULT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TLISS	Constant	Indicates failure of TLISS
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk that failed the test. Refer to table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Identifies trunk test equipment. Refer to Table I.
reastxt	Reason text	Provides reason for test failure. Refer to Table O.

Action

Test the trunk circuit card manually.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TRK334 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK340

Explanation

The Digital Private Network Signaling System (DPNSS) trunk call processing subsystem generates log report TRK340 when a protocol violation occurs on a DPNSS trunk.

Format

The log report formats for TRK340 are as follows:

Real trunk

```
TRK263 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DPNSS PROTOCOL
VIOLATION
    CKT trkid, CALLID: callid
    TROUBLE: trbtxt
    MSG: datatxt
```

Virtual trunk

```
TRK263 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DPNSS PROTOCOL
VIOLATION VIRT CKT trkid, CALLID : callid
    TROUBLE: trbtxt
    MSG: datatxt
```

Example

Examples of log report TRK340 follow:

Real trunk

```
TRK340 AUG06 11:18:28 5810 INFO DPNSS PROTOCOL VIOLATION
    CKT SVROLM2WDPNSS 0, CALLID: 296101
    TROUBLE: UNRECOGNIZED_MSG
    MSG:
    0000 0124 4538 46F0 9056 4638 6BB4 4955
    E000 01A4 4558 4550 97D6 4838 3544 4775
    EA23 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
```

Virtual trunk

TRK340 (continued)

```
.TRK340 AUG06 11:18:28 5810 INFO DPNSS PROTOCOL VIOLATION
  VIRT CKT SVROLM2WDPNSS 0, CALLID: 296101
  TROUBLE: DPNSS UNRECOGNIZED_MSG
  MSG:
  0000 0124 4538 46F0 9056 4638 6BB4 4955
  E000 01A4 4558 4550 97D6 4838 3544 4775
  EA23 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DPNSS PROTOCOL VIOLATION	Constant	Indicates a protocol violation that occurred on a DPNSS trunk
CKT or VIRT CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for DPNSS trunk. Refer to Table I in a <i>Log Report Reference Manual</i> .
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid
Trouble	Trouble text	Identifies trouble that the system encountered on the DPNSS trunk
MSG	Message text	Displays the hexadecimal numbers in the message buffer

Action

If the trouble code persists on the same circuit, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table lists trouble text and meanings:

Trouble	Meaning
ACCESS_BARRED	The user attempts a PTSN call from a PTSN-restricted originator
BSS_SIC_INCOMPATIBLE	The BSS SIC is incompatible with the required service.
EXCESS_DIGITS	The number of digits dialed exceeds the maximum number the system can store in the digit register.
MAN_UNREC_STRING	A mandatory string is not recognized.
MISSING_CLC	The CLC is missing.
MISSING_STRINGS	Mandatory strings are missing from the message.
MUTILATED_DIGIT	The user enters a non-digit when the user dials the number.
OPT_UNREC_STRING	The system does not recognize an optional string.
PARTIAL_DIAL	After the user dials, the ISRM contains less than the minimum digits for the default value.
PERM_SIGNAL	After the user dials, the ISRM does not contain digits.
PSTN_BARRED	The system does not allow the originator to connect to the PSTN.
PURSER_SYNTAX_ERROR	The message contains a syntax error.
SIC_INCOMPATIBLE	The SIC is incompatible with the required service.
SWAP_REJECT	The system rejected the SWAP message.
UNEXPECTED_MSG	The system recognized a message, but received the message in the wrong phase of the call.
UNRECOGNIZED_MSG	The system does not recognize the message.

TRK341

Explanation

The Digital Private Network Signaling System (DPNSS) Trunk Call Processing System generates log report TRK341. The subsystem generates TRK341 when calls from lines that are Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) access-barred attempt to access the PSTN.

Format

The log report formats for TRK341 are as follows:

Real trunk

```
1. TRK341 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT DPNSS RECEPTION TROUBLE
  TRBCODE = TRBTXT
  INCTRK = CKT circuit CLDNO = called number
  CALLID = callid
```

Virtual trunk

```
1. TRK341 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT DPNSS RECEPTION TROUBLE
  TRBCODE = TRBTXT
  INCTRK = VIRT CKT circuit CLDNO = called number
  CALLID = callid
```

Examples

Examples of log report TRK341 follow:

Real trunk

```
1. TRK341 JUL07 16:21:49 2387 FLT DPNSS RECEPTION TROUBLE
  TRBCODE = MUTILATED_DIGIT
  INCTRK = CKT SVROLM2WDPNSS 0 CLDNO = 62181
  CALLID = 536268
```

Virtual trunk

TRK341 (continued)

1. TRK341 JUL07 16:21:49 2387 FLT DPNSS RECEPTION TROUBLE
TRBCODE = MUTILATED_DIGIT
INCTRK = CKT VIRT SVROLM2WDPNSS 0 CLDNO = 62181
CALLID = 536268

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT DPNSS RECEPTION TROUBLE	Constant	Indicates a fault on the DPNSS trunks in the digit reception phase
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Specifies the trouble code encountered on the DPNSS trunks
INCTRK = CKT	Alphanumeric	Provides the equipment identification for DPNSS trunk
CLDNO	Integers	Provides directory number and prefixes dialed digits by originating station, if the system receives digits before trouble occurred. Refer to Table I made shorter to 15 digits if more than 15 digits are received.
CALLID	Integers	Identifies the affected call process. Refer to Table I.

Action

If the trouble code persists on the same circuit, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TRK341 (end)

Additional Information

The following table lists trouble text and meanings:

Trouble	Meaning
EXCESS_DIGITS	The number of digits dialed exceeds the maximum number the system can store in the digit register.
UNRECOGNIZED STRING	The system does not recognize a string.
MISSING_STRINGS	Required strings are missing from the message.
MUTILATED_DIGIT	The user enters a non-digit when the user dials the number.

TRK342

Explanation

The trunk maintenance subsystem generates the TRK342 log to report invalid or abnormal signaling on a flexible signaling type (FST) trunk. The TRK342 log report provides detailed information on the event. In most occurrences, other TRK logs accompany the TRK342 log. These logs indicate the results of the problem and provide instructions to correct the problem.

The system generates the TRK342 log for trunk types other than FST.

Format

The log report format for TRK342 is as follows:

```
TRK342 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INVALID MSG CONTENTS
      CKT trkid
      REASON: error class
      DATA = error data
```

Example

An example of log report TRK342 for FST trunks follows:

```
TRK342 NOV19 12:52:50 9481 INFO INVALID MSG CONTENTS
      CKT ICIBNR2MEX16A 0
      REASON: PTS ERROR CODE
      DATA = 0302 0004 010B 0001 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 INVALID MSG CONTENTS	constant	Indicates a problem in calls over trunks that use the FST trunk subgroup.
CKT	constant	Indicates the trunk identifier follows
trkid	alphanumeric text	Provides the trunk identifier

TRK342 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REASON:	constant	Indicates the error class follows
error class	alphanumeric text	Describes the error class. For FST trunks, the entry in this field is always PTS ERROR CODE.
DATA =	constant	Indicates that error data follows
error data	0000 to HHHH	Provides error data in the form of hexadecimal numbers. Nortel technical support personnel use this data to determine the source of the error.

Action

If the system generates TRK342 or other TRK logs often for a particular trunk, contact your next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TRK343

Explanation

The Digital Private Network Signaling System (DPNSS) trunk call processing system generates log report TRK343. The subsystem generates TRK343 when an IBN7 (integrated business network implementation of a CCS7) message arrives. The subsystem generates TRK343 when the IBN7 message arrives without the expected DPNSS message in the refinement of the message. The DPNSS feature transparency (DFT) transports DPNSS messages transparently across an IBN7 network.

The subsystem generates log report TRK343 for virtual and real call error conditions. The system drops virtual calls when the system detects an error that generates log report TRK343. Real calls default to interworking between the originating agent and the IBN7 trunk.

Format

The log report format for TRK343 is as follows:

```
TRK343 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DFT reason
  ORIG_AGENT = formatted cpid
  CALLED_DR = dn
  OUTGOING_TRK = ckt
  MSG = isup/tcap msg received
```

Example

An example of log report TRK343 follows:

```
TRK343 FEB04 09:21:03 3100 INFO DFT VIRTUAL_ERROR
  ORIG_AGENT = VIRT DPNSS 5
  CALLED_DR = 7224110
  OUTGOING_TRK = IBN7OG 8
  MSG = CONTINUE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DFT	Constant	Indicates DFT call reverts to an interworking call or indicates a virtual DFT call error
REASON	RSNTXT	Indicates if the call is virtual or real

TRK343 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ORIG_AGENT	formatted cpid	CLLI and CKT number for a trunk, LEN and DN for a line
CALLED_DR	digit register	Content of called number digit register
OUTGOING_TRK		CLLI and CKT number of the outgoing IBN7 trunk.
MSG	IBN7 message	Indicates the IBN7 message (ISUP/TCAP) that arrived without the DPNSS refinement.

Action

Make sure that the network has a connecting node with DFT capability.
Contact next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK351**Explanation**

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK351 when a telephony user part (TUP) trunk encounters a maintenance problem.

Format

The log report format for TRK351 is as follows:

```
TRK351 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TUP MTC TRBL
      CKT trkid
      REPORTING CKT reporting trkid
      REASON = rsntxt
      CIC = nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report TRK351 follows:

```
TRK351 JAN25 12:00:00 2112 INFO TUP MTC TRBL
      CKT                TUPOG 1
      REPORTING CKT      TUPOG 1
      REASON = BLO ACK TIMEOUT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TUP MTC TRBL	Constant	Indicates the system encountered a trunk maintenance problem
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification number for affected trunk
REPORTING CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification number for the trunk that reports the problem
REASON	Refer to table Reasons.	Indicates the reason the subsystem generates this log
CIC	0-4095	Provides the circuit identification code (CIC) for the posted trunk

TRK351 (end)

Action

When the reason text is C7TRKMEM NOT FILLED, perform one of the following:

- Add an entry to table C7TRKMEM if you must input a TUP
- Change the signaling data to indicate that C7TRKMEM is not required

Check the messaging system for overload or failure conditions that can prevent the arrival or transmission of messages.

The following table describes the reasons the subsystem generates this log report.

Reason	Description
BLO ACK TIMEOUT	Indicates the system sent the blocking message three times, and did not receive acknowledgement. This reason informs maintenance personnel that the far end trunk did not acknowledge the blocking message.
UBL ACK TIMEOUT	Indicates that the unblocking message sent three times, without receiving a response. This reason warns maintenance personnel that the unblocking message remains unacknowledged, and the current setting of the trunk is an RMB state.
REMOTE BLK ALERT	Indicates that the far end trunk was blocked for 2 to 3 min.
LOCAL BLK ALERT	Indicates that the trunk was locally blocked for 5 min.
C7TRKMEM NOT FILLED	Indicates that a TUP trunk entry is in TRKMEM, and not in the C7TRKMEM. Refer to "Action" section for additional information.
UNEXP BLA MSG RCVD	Indicates that the system received and ignored an unexpected blocking acknowledged (BLA) message.
UNEXP UBA MSG RCVD	Indicates that the system received and ignored an unexpected unblocking acknowledged (UBA).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK352**Explanation**

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates log report TRK352 when a telephony user part (TUP) encounters a problem with a trunk. Log report TRK352 also appears when the system receives an initial and final message (IFAM) that requires a protocol the system does not support.

Format

The log report format for TRK352 is as follows:

```
TRK352 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TUP TRK TRBL
      CKT trkid
      REPORTING CKT reporting trkid
      REASON = rsntxt
      CIC = nnnn SHP = nn CPI =nn
```

Example

An example of log report TRK352 follows:

```
TRK352 DEC13 14:35:33 2302 INFO TUP TRK TRBL
      CKT BTUP1IC 0
      REPORTING CKT BTUP1IC 0
      REASON = UNSUPP SHP FIELD
      CIC = 1100 SHP = 2 CPI = 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TUP TRK TRBL	Constant	Indicates that the telephony user part encounters a problem with a trunk
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification number for affected trunk
REPORTING CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification number for the trunk that reports the problem
REASON	Symbolic text	Indicates the possible reasons why the subsystem generated this log report. Refer to section <i>Additional information</i> at the end of this report.

TRK352 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CIC	Range 0-4095	Provides the circuit identification number (CIC) for the posted trunk
SHP	Range 0-15	Provides the signaling handling protocol (SHP)
CPI	Range 0-7	Provides the call path indicator (CPI)

Action

The system generates TRK352 when the system receives an initial and final message (IFAM). This message has values that the system does not support for service handling protocol or call path indicator (CPI). Investigate the source of the IFAM message that generated the log.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes why the subsystem generated log report TRK352:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Reason	Explanation
UNSUPP SHP FIELD	Indicates that the system received an IFAM message with the SHP field set to a field other than BASIC_CALL_ PROTOCOL or ISDN_CALL_PROTOCOL .
UNSUPP BTUP CALL TYPE	Indicates that the system received an IFAM message with the SHP field set to ISDN_CALL_PROTOCOL and the CPI field set to 64kb_and_no7. The BTUP does not support this type of call.
BTUP OSS ACI LOST HCB	Indicates that a call was attempted and lost after the number of active calls equals the history control block (HCB).
BTUP FAILED TO GET HCB	Indicates that a call was attempted and failed after the number of active calls equals the HCB.
BLO ACK TIMEOUT	Indicates that blocking does not receive ACK after the blocking message is sent three times. This reason informs the maintenance personnel that the far end does not acknowledge the blocking message.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Reason	Explanation
UBL ACK TIMEOUT	Indicates that the unblocking does not receive the ACK after the unblocking message is sent three times. This reason informs maintenance personnel that the unblocking message is not acknowledged. The trunk is idle.
REMOTE BLK ALERT	Indicates to the maintenance personnel that the far end trunk is blocked for the logon as entered in table C7UPTMR.
LOCAL BLK ALERT	Indicates to the maintenance personnel that the trunk was locally blocked for 5 min.
C7TRKMEM NOT FILLED	Indicates that a TUP trunk entry is in table TRKMEM and not in C7TRKMEM.
UNEXP BLA MSG	Indicates that the system received and ignored an unexpected BLA message.
UNEXP BLA MSG RCVD	Indicates that the system received and ignored an unexpected UBA message.
FAILED TO GET HDB	Indicates that a call was attempted and completed but because there are not enough history data blocks the additional features are lost.

TRK355

Explanation

The trunk maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates log report TRK355 when Idle Q sanity trouble/rebuild occurs.

Format

The log report format for TRK355 is as follows:

```
FP503 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IDLE Q CORRUPT
CLLI: clli
REASON: <reason text>
```

Example

An example of log report TRK355 follows:

```
TRK355 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO IDLE_Q_CORRUPT
CLLI: OG_MIDL
REASON: Q CORRUPTION DETECTED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO IDLE_Q_CORRUPT	Constant	Indicates that the system detects a corrupt group. The system starts a rebuild process for the trunk group.
CLLI	Symbolic text	Identifies the affected trunk group.
REASON	Symbolic text	Indicates the possible reasons why the subsystem produces this log. Refer to section <i>Additional information</i> at the end of this report.

Action

The subsystem generates TRK355 when the system detects a trunk idle queue corruption, and the rebuild process begins. Determine any recent changes on the switch. For example, a new feature, software patch addition or a new software release that can corrupt the queue.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes why the subsystem generates log report TRK355:

Reason	Explanation
Q REBUILD DETECTED	Indicates the system detected a trunk idle queue corruption.
Q REBUILD INITIATED	Indicates that the system initiated the queue rebuild process.
Q REBUILD SUCCESSFUL	Indicates that the queue rebuild process is successful.
Q REBUILD FAILED - CALL FIELD SUPPORT	Indicates the failure of the rebuild process. This process requires manual intervention.

TRK413

Explanation

The Problem Manager generates log report TRK413. This log report occurs when the number of TRK213 logs for a given trunk and trouble code exceeds the threshold. The number exceeds the threshold when the count is greater than or equal to 15 at the end of 1 h.

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates the TRK213 log report when the system encounters trouble on the identified trunk. The DMS switch can start a diagnostic test. The test depends on the trouble encountered. One of the following causes logs with trouble code pre-route abandon:

- Seizure/release sequences in analog switches
- Datafill is not correct (trunk guard timing)
- Internal DMS race conditions.

These logs are not well-serviced.

Other trouble codes require action. The problems relate to:

- Call processing that is directly proportional
- Problem indication for datafill that is not correct
- External problems.

Format

The log report format for TRK413 is as follows:

TRK413 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SUMM Trunk Trouble

Location: <trkid>

Problem id: <probid>

Duration: <eventime>

Detail:

Event	First Occurrence	Count
----	-----	----
<trbtxt>	<initime>	<num_events>

Example

An example of log report TRK413 follows:

TRK413 (continued)

```

TRK413 JAN10 08:27:00 4200 SUMM Trunk Trouble
  Location: NUNSBNRF32 4
  Problem id: 4512
  Duration: 60 min
  Detail:
  Event                First Occurrence          Count
  - - - -             - - - - - - - - - -      - - - -
  PERMANENT_SIGNAL 07:25:45                      18
  PARTIAL DIAL 07:55:21                          16

```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SUMM Trunk Trouble	Constant	Indicates the summary of the trouble condition
trkid	cli nnnn	Identifies trunk equipment: - cli: The common language location identifier (CLLI) for the trunk group entered in customer data table CLLI - nnnn: The circuit number for the trunk in the CLLI group (0-9999)
probid	nnnnnn	Provides the problem number. This number links logs that relate to the same problem. The number also links to problems that appear on the Problem Viewer.
eventime	nnnn min	Provides the duration of the event
trbtxt	PERMANENT_SIGNAL PARTIAL DIAL	Identifies the trouble the suspect equipment encounters.
initime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of the initial event
num_events	n,nnnnnnnn	Provides the number of observed events

Action

Check the incoming log reports for TRK106 and TRK107 log reports on the same circuit (CLLI).

TRK413 (end)

When the system does not start diagnostic tests, isolate the fault. To isolate the fault, perform trunk diagnostics on the suspect trunk equipment from the TTP MAP (maintenance and administration position) terminal level.

A diagnostic test for the suspect trunk equipment can run as a result of a system or manual request. After the completion of this test, use the information in the trunk diagnostic report to clear the fault as follows:

- When the subsystem generates TRK107 and continues to generate TRK213 for the suspect trunk equipment, look for the problem. Try to locate problems in the facilities or the far-end offices.
- When the system generates TRK106, refer to the Action section of the TRK106 log report in the *Log Report Reference Manual*.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK417

Explanation

The Problem Manager generates log report TRK417 when the number of TRK107 logs for a given trunk exceeds the limit (25) 2 h.

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates a TRK107 report when a diagnostic test on trunk equipment passes. The test can be the result of a manual request from the MAP (maintenance and administrative position) terminal. When the trunk equipment or connected facilities encounter problems, the test can be the result of a system request. A report with a system initiated diagnostic test precedes an event type of trouble (TBL), fault (FLT), or information (INFO).

For example, the system initiates diagnostic tests for system troubles reported in TRK116. The subsystem generates TRK107 when the diagnostic test passes. The subsystem generates TRK106 (FAIL) when the diagnostic test does not pass.

Each diagnostic test that TRK107 reports has several test procedures. The system performs the test procedures in random order. The order depends on the entry point into the software module. The subsystem generates TRK107 after all tests are complete.

Format

The log report format for TRK417 is as follows:

```
TRK417 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SUMM Trunk Trouble
Location: <trkid>
Problem id: <probid>
Event: Excessive trunk circuit diagnostics
Initial event time: <initime>
Event count: <num_events>
Duration: <eventime>
```

Example

An example of log report TRK417 follows:

```
TRK417 FEB05 13:21:41 5594 SUMM Trunk Trouble
Location: RCVRDGT 43
Problem id: 4298
Event: Excessive trunk circuit diagnostics
Initial event time: 12:19:12
Event count: 28
Duration: 120
```

TRK417 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SUMM Trunk Trouble	Constant	Indicates the summary of trouble condition
trkid	cli nnnn	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment: - cli: The common language location identifier for trunk group entered in customer data table CLLI - nnnn: The circuit number for the trunk in CLLI group (0-9999)
probid	nnnnnn	Provides the problem number. This number links logs that relate to the same problem. The number also links to problems that appear on the Problem Viewer.
initime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of the initial event
num_events	n, nnnnnnnn	Provides the number of observed events.
eventime	nnnn min	Provides the duration of the event

Action

This problem identifies a circuit where call processing problems can occur. Investigate the cause of the problem. The source of the problem can include facility noise or problems that occur at the far-end office.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK421**Explanation**

The Problem Manager generates log report TRK421. This report indicates when the number of TRK121 logs for a trunk, and the trouble code exceeds threshold levels. The threshold is 15 logs in 1 h. A TRK821 log always precedes this summary log.

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates the TRK121 report when problems occur during transmission on a specified outgoing trunk. The system can generate TRK121 when the DMS switch does not receive an acknowledgement wink for the external equipment. This wink indicates that the external equipment can receive digits. This log indicates the first or second time the problem occurs. A trunk to trunk call trial can fail two times. The call can only fail two times because the call is taken down after the second failure. The problem can occur because of a hardware problem.

Format

The log report format for TRK421 is as follows:

TRK421 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SUMM Outputing Trouble

Location: <trkid>

Problem id: <probid>

Duration: <eventime>

Detail:

Event	First Occurrence	Count
----	-----	----
<trbtxt>	<initime>	<num_events>

Example

An example of log report TRK421 follows:

TRK421 MAY06 12:10:00 1000 SUMM Outputing Trouble

Location: OGT0IST 10

Problem id: 4512

Duration: 60 min

Detail:

Event	First Occurrence	Count
----	-----	----
NO_START_DIAL	11:40:00	19
ANI_TIME_OUT	11:55:00	16

TRK421 (end)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SUMM Outpulsing Trouble	Constant	Indicates that trouble occurred during outpulsing of a trunk to trunk call.
trkid	cli nnnn	Identifies trunk equipment: - cli: The common language location identifier for trunk group you entered in customer data table CLLI - nnnn: The circuit number for the trunk in CLLI group (0-9999)
probid	nnnnnn	Provides the problem number. This number links logs that relate to the same problem. This number also links to problems that appear on the Problem Viewer.
eventime	nnnn min	Provides the duration of the event
trbtxt	Refer to table G.	Identifies the trouble the suspect equipment encounters
initime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of the initial event
num_events	n,nnnnnnnn	Provides the number of observed events

Action

Post the suspect trunk equipment from the TTP MAP terminal level and attempt transmission. When the TRK821 appears again for this trunk equipment on the Problem Viewer, test the trunk equipment.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK424

Explanation

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates log report TRK424 under the following conditions:

- The trunk exceeds the call processing error thresholds for the first time and the trunk is scheduled for system diagnostics.
- The trunk fails the system-initiated diagnostics.
- The trunk exceeds the call processing error thresholds again in 15 min after a system diagnostic.

Format

The log report format for TRK424 is as follows:

```
TRK424 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CP ERRORS EXCEEDED
      CKT  ckt_id
      TROUBLE= trouble
      INFO=  action
      COUNT= error_count
```

Example

An example of log report TRK424 follows:

```
TRK424 DEC13 14:35:33 2302 INFO CP ERRORS EXCEEDED
      CKT              BTUP1IC 0
      TROUBLE = CPERROR THRESHOLD EXCEEDED
      INFO =  CKT WILL BE DIAGNOSED
      COUNT =  4
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CP ERRORS EXCEEDED	Constant	Indicates the trunk exceeds the error thresholds
CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies the circuit, which consists of the trunk CLLI and CKTNBR. Refer to Table I.

TRK424 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TROUBLE	CPERROR THRESHOLD EXCEEDED	Indicates the trunk exceeds the call processing thresholds
	CKT DIAGNOSTIC FAILED	Indicates the trunk fails the system diagnostic
	CKT REMOVED FROM SERVICE BY SYSTEM	Indicates the system diagnostic removed the trunk from service
INFO	CKT WILL BE DIAGNOSED	Indicates the system diagnostics will be run
	CONTACT SUPPORT GROUP	Indicates the operating company personnel must contact the next level of maintenance
COUNT	Integer	Indicates the number of call processing errors that occurred

Action

If system diagnostics do not correct the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK482**Explanation**

The Problem Manager generates log report TRK482 when the number of TRK182 logs exceeds or equals 15 for 1 h. The logs counts are for one or both trouble codes.

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates TRK182 when problems occur during a Digitone (DGT) reception for an incoming call over a trunk. The subsystem generates TRK182 during digitone reception when the system cannot determine the call destination. This trouble indicates that an external electromagnetic force distorts the signal. The DMS switch can initiate diagnostic testing. The test depends on the trouble the system encounters.

Logs with trouble code PRE_ROUTE_ABANDON do not affect service and do not require action. Other trouble codes require action.

For more information about the TRK182 log report, refer to *Log Report Reference Manual*.

Format

The log report format for TRK482 is as follows:

```
TRK482 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SUMM Digitone Reception Trouble
Location: <trkid>
Problem id: <probid>
Duration: <eventime>
Detail:
Event      First Occurrence      Count
-----
<trbtxt>   <initime>                   <num_events>
```

Example

An example of log report TRK482 follows:

```
TRK482 JAN03 08:27:12 4228 SUMM Digitone Reception Trouble
Location: ARGANTL 7
Problem id: 4512
Duration: 60 min
Detail:
Event      First Occurrence      Count
-----
PERMANENT_SIGNAL 07:25:45      18
PARTIAL DIAL 07:55:21      16
```

TRK482 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SUMM Digitone Reception Trouble	Constant	Indicates the summary of trouble condition
trkid	cli nnnn	Identifies trunk equipment: - cli: The common language location identifier for trunk group in customer data table CLLI - nnnn: The circuit number for the trunk in CLLI group (0-9999)
probid	nnnnnn	Provides the problem number. This number links the logs that relate to the same problem. This number also links to problems that appear on the Problem Viewer.
eventime	nnnn min	Provides the duration of the event
trbtxt	PERMANENT_SIGNAL PARTIAL DIAL	Identifies the trouble that suspect equipment encounters
initime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of the first event
num_events	n,nnnnnnnn	Provides the number of observed events

Action

Check the incoming log reports for TRK106 and TRK107 log reports on the same circuit (CLLI).

When the system does not initiate diagnostic tests, isolate the fault. To isolate the fault, perform trunk diagnostics on the suspect trunk equipment from the TTP MAP terminal level. Refer to the *Advanced Maintenance Guide* or diagnostic tests that you can run on trunk equipment.

TRK482 (end)

A diagnostic test for the suspect trunk equipment can run as a result of a system or manual request. After this test is complete, use the information in the trunk diagnostic report to clear the fault, as follows:

- When the system generates TRK107 and continues to generate TRK213 for the suspect trunk equipment, contact the next level of maintenance.
- When the system generates TRK106, follow the action described in the Action section for log report TRK106 in *Log Report Reference Manual* .

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK605

Explanation

The TRK605 log is used in a tandem switch to identify the origination number when the called number is being traced. It is generated when the called number is datafilled in table CLIDN in the tandem switch and the call came in on an SS7 trunk. To generate this log when the line being traced is a remote call forwarded line, simply datafill the DN in table RCFCLI in the same terminating end office (EO) in which the Remote Call Forward (RCF) line exists.

Format

The log report format for TRK605 is as follows:

```
*TRK605 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ALARM INFO Inter-Office Call Trace
INCOMING TRUNK = <CKT CLLI>
OUTGOING TRUNK = <CKT CLLI>
CALLED NUMBER = NXXNXXXXXX
ORIGINATION NUMBER = NXXNXXXXXX
SOURCE CALLING NUMBER/CHARGE NUMBER/
UNAVAILABLE
CALLID = XXXXXX
TIME: MONTH: DAY HH:mm:ss
```

Example

An example of log report TRK605 follows:

```
TRK605 JUN03 15:23:40 5000INFO Inter-Office Trace
INCOMING TRUNK = CKT EATANDEMIC 1
OUTGOING TRUNK = CKT EATANDEMOG 1
CALLED NUMBER = 613215955
ORIGINATING NUMBER = 5198885015
SOURCE CALLING NUMBER
CALLID = 867350
TIME: JUN03 9:30:08
```

TRK605 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
*	Alarm	One asterik indicates that the generation of this log report represents a minor alarm condition.
INCOMING TRUNK	Trunk Group name and member number	This field identifies the CLLI name and member number of the incoming trunk.
OUTGOING TRUNK	Trunk Group name and member number	This field identifies the CLLI and member number of the outgoing trunk.
CALLED NUMBER	Digits 0-9	This field identifies the called number which is being traced.
ORIGINATING NUMBER	Digits 0-9	This field identifies either the calling number or charge number from the Initial Address Message, depending on what the SOURCE field displays. The Inter-Switch Call Trace feature attempts to get the calling number first. If the calling number is not available, the charge number is used, if available. If neither the calling or charge number is available, this field is left blank.
SOURCE	Calling Number, Charge Number, or Unavailable	This field identifies what the originating number was derived from. If the originating number cannot be derived, then no number will appear in the ORIGINATING NUMBER field and the SOURCE field will display "UNAVAILABLE".
CALLID	6 digit number; Digits 0-9 used	This field identifies the call id number.
TIME	Month, Day, Hour, Minute, and Second	This field identifies the date and time the call was logged.

TRK605 (end)

Action

Action to be taken is determined by the local telephone company.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The TRK605 log will replace the TRK164 log when generated. This log is only used in the tandem switch. If a TRK605 log is not generated (if a non-SS7 type trunk is used as the incoming trunk) the TRK164 log is generated.

This log is generated when the called number is datafilled in table CLIDN in the tandem switch. If the called number is a remote call forwarded line, the called number must be datafilled in table RCFCLI.

If the call being traced is an Equal Access call, the ANI bit in table OCCINFO must be set to yes. If it is set to no, "UNAVAILABLE" will be shown in the SOURCE field and the origination number will not be available. If the call is non-Equal Access and a non-SS7 type trunk is used anywhere in the incoming path of a multi-leg call, the origination number is NOT available and "UNAVAILABLE" will be shown in the source field.

The time field was added to the body of the log because some log formats do not contain the full time stamp in the log header.

Log history

NA005

This log introduced by design activity AN1658.

TRK610**Explanation**

The system generates the TRK610 log report when the DLYFWDXMT timer expires before an answer super supervision signal is received. The timeout value is datafilled in table TRKOPTS.

Format

The format for log report TRK610 follows:

```
TRK610 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DLYFWDXMT TIMER
TIMEOUT
NO ANSWER ON TRUNK: <circuit description>
Incoming Agent: <description>
Called Number: <directory number>
Timeout Value: <minutes>
```

Example

An example of log report TRK610 follows:

```
TRK610 NOV18 21:17:48 8600 4827 INFO DLYFWDXMT TIMER TIMEOUT
NO ANSWER ON TRUNK: CKT OGLTC3MF03 1
Incoming Agent: LEN HOST 02 1 01 04 DN 6210104
Called Number: 4300106
Timeout value: 1
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DLYFWDXMT TIMER TIMEOUT	Constant	Indicates that the DLYFWDXMT timer expired before answer supervision was received
NO ANSWER ON TRUNK	Symbolic text	Identifies the trunk circuit on which the answer supervision signal should have been received
Incoming Agent:	Symbolic text	Identifies the incoming circuit.

TRK610 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Called Number	Digit string	Directory number of the called party
Timeout Value	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or, 99	DLYFWDXMT timeout value in minutes. A value of 99 indicates a software error in reading the timeout value.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

NOANSWER

Additional information

None

TRK710

Explanation

The Problem Manager generates log report TRK710 when the system receives a TRK110 lockout log for a trunk circuit. The Problem Manager generates the log when a corresponding TRK112 log does not appear in 20 s. This log indicates that the trunk goes to the lockout state.

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates the TRK110 report. The subsystem generates the report when the trunk state changes to system busy (SBSY) or lockout (LO) from call processing busy (CPB). The TRK100 log report indicates a facility problem.

A manual request from the LTP MAP level can take a trunk off the lockout (LO) list and return the trunk to service. A system request has the same effect. When these requests occur, the TRK subsystem generates the TRK112 log report. The report confirms the return to service (RTS) of a specified trunk on the LO list.

The subsystem generates logs TRK110 and TRK112 when the DMS switch must idle a trunk and the far end stays off-hook. In the field, the time stamp for lockout ON and OFF is often the same. This time stamp indicates a problem in the application code.

Format

The log report format for TRK710 is as follows:

```
TRK710 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Trunk Trouble
  Location: <trkid>
  Problem id: <probid>
  Status: Trunk lockout
  Action: Forward this report to the appropriate administrative group
  Initial event: Lockout DN
  Initial event time: <initime>
  Duration: <eventime>
  Pending event: Lockout OFF
```

Example

An example of log report TRK710 follows:

TRK710 (continued)

TRK710 OCT21 05:10:00 3200 INFO Trunk Trouble
Location: IONABNRDID 16
Problem id: 3121
Status: Trunk lockout
Action: Forward this report to the appropriate
administrative group
Initial event: Lockout DN
Initial event time: 05:08:00
Duration: 20 sec
Pending event: Lockout OFF

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Trunk Trouble	Constant	Indicates that this log is an information log about trunk trouble.
trkid	cli nnnn	Identifies trunk equipment: - cli: The common language location identifier for the trunk group entered in customer data table CLLI. - nnnn: The circuit number for the trunk in CLLI group (0-9999).
probid	nnnnnn	Provides the problem number. This number links logs that relate to the same problem. The log also links to problems that appear on the Problem Viewer.
initime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of the initial event.
eventime	nnnn min	Provides the duration of the event.

Action

This log identifies trunk circuits that encountered a slow release. If the Problem Viewer identifies TRK817 problems for the same CKT, investigate problems outside the switch.

Check the other log reports for the same trunk. Test the trunk equipment to look for a hardware problem.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK712

Explanation

The Problem Manager generates log report TRK712 when the system receives a TRK112 lockout log after the TRK110 log report. The TRK110 log report indicates the lockout state of the trunk. The TRK712 log identifies trunk circuits that encountered slow release.

A manual request from the LTP MAP level can take a trunk off the lockout (LO) list and return the trunk to service. A system request has the same effect. When a request occurs, the Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates the TRK112 log report. This report confirms the return to service (RTS) of a specified trunk on the LO list.

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates the TRK110 report when the trunk state changes to system busy (SBSY), LO from call processing busy (CPB). TRK110 indicates a facility problem.

The system generates logs TRK112 and TRK110 when the DMS switch and the far end remains off-hook and the trunk is idle.

Format

The log report format for TRK712 follows:

```
TRK712 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Trunk RTS
  Location: <trkid>
  Problem id: <probid>
  Status: trunk_rts
  Action: No action required
  Initial event: Lockout ON
  Initial event time: <initime>
  Final event: Lockout OFF
  Final event time: <fnltime>
```

Example

An example of log report TRK712 follows:

TRK712 (continued)

```

TRK712 OCT21 05:30:00 1000 INFO Trunk RTS
  Location: IONABNRDDID 8
  Problem id: 3121
  Status: Trunk RTS
  Action: No action required
  Initial event: Lockout ON
  Initial event time: 05:10:00
  Final event: Lockout OFF
  Final event time: 05:43:00

```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Trunk RTS	Constant	Indicates that the trunk state returns to in-service.
trkid	cli nnnn	Identifies trunk equipment: - cli: The common language location identifier for the trunk group entered in customer data table CLLI. - nnnn: The circuit number of the trunk in CLLI group (0-9999).
probid	nnnn	Provides the problem number. This number links logs that relate to the same problem. The number also links to problems that appear on the Problem Viewer.
initime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of the initial event.
fnltime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of the final event.

Action

If the Problem Viewer identifies TRK817 problems for the same circuit trunk, investigate problems outside the switch. Check the other log reports for the same trunk and perform the actions recommended for these log reports.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TRK712 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK813

Explanation

The Problem Manager generates TRK813. The Problem Manager generates TRK813 when the number of TRK213 logs received for a specified trunk and trouble code exceeds threshold level. The number exceeds threshold levels when the count is greater than or equal to 5 at the end of 1 h.

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates the TRK213 log report when the system detects problems on the identified trunk. The DMS switch can initiate a diagnostic test. The problem detected determines the test. One of the following items will cause the system to generate logs with trouble code pre-route abandon:

- Seizure/release sequences in analog switches
- Datafill (trunk guard timing) that is incorrect
- Internal DMS race conditions.

These logs do not affect service.

Other trouble codes require action. The problems relate to:

- Directly proportional call processing
- Problem indication of datafill that is not correct
- External problems.

Format

The log report format for TRK813 is as follows:

```
TRK813 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd THR Trunk Trouble
  Location: <trkid>
  Problem id: <probid>
  Event: <trbtxt>
  Initial event time: <initime>
  Event count: <num_events>
  Detail:
  Trblinfo: <infotxt>
```

Example

An example of log report TRK813 follows:

TRK813 (continued)

```

TRK813 JAN30 07:46:23 4228 THR Trunk Trouble
  Location: NUNSBNRF32 4
  Problem id: 4512
  Event: PERMANENT_SIGNAL
  Initial event time: 07:25:45
  Event count: 5
  Detail:
    Trblinfo: nil

```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
THR Trunk Trouble	Constant	Indicates the number of logs exceed the trouble threshold.
trkid	cli nnnn	Identifies trunk equipment: - cli: The common language location identifier for the trunk group entered in customer data table CLLI. - nnnn: The circuit number for the trunk in CLLI group (0-9999).
probid	nnnnnn	Provides the problem number. This number links logs that relate to the same problem. The number also links to problems that appear on the Problem Viewer.
trbtxt	PERMANENT_SIGNAL PARTIAL DIAL	Identifies the problem in suspect equipment.
initime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of the initial event.
num_events	n,nnnnnnnn	Provides the number of observed events.
infotxt	NIL	Provides additional information.

Action

Check the incoming log reports for TRK106 and TRK107 log reports on the same circuit (CLLI).

If the system did not start diagnostic tests, isolate the problem. To isolate the problem, perform trunk diagnostics from the TTP MAP level on the suspect

trunk equipment. For more information about diagnostic testing, refer to *Trunks Maintenance Guide*.

A diagnostic for the suspect trunk equipment can run as a result of a system or a manual request. After the test, use the information in the trunk diagnostic report to clear the problem, as follows:

- If the subsystem generates TRK107 and continues to generate TRK213 for the suspect trunk equipment, look for problems. These problems can occur in the facilities or in the far-end offices.
- If the subsystem generates TRK106, refer to the Action section of the TRK106 log report in *Log Report Reference Manual*.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK817

Explanation

The Problem Manager generates log report TRK817 when the number of TRK107 logs received for a given trunk exceeds the threshold level (10). The number of logs is received in two hours.

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates a TRK107 report when a diagnostic test on trunk equipment passes. The following can cause a test:

- a manual request from the MAP terminal
- a system request if trouble with the trunk equipment or its connected facilities is encountered

A report with an event type of trouble (TBL), fault (FLT), or information (INFO) precedes a system initiated diagnostic test.

For example, the system initiates diagnostic testing for some of the system troubles reported in TRK116. The system generates log TRK107 if the diagnostic test passes. The system generates log TRK106 (FAIL) if the diagnostic test does not pass.

Each diagnostic test TRK107 report contains several test procedures. The system performs test procedures in random order depending on the entry point into the software module. When all tests are completed successfully, the system generates TRK107.

Format

The log report format for TRK817 is as follows:

```
TRK817 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd THR Trunk Trouble
Location: <trkid>
Problem id: <probid>
Event: Excessive trunk circuit diagnostics
Initial event time: <initime>
Event count: <num_events>
```

Example

An example of log report TRK817 follows:

TRK817 (end)

TRK817 FEB05 13:21:41 5594 THR Trunk Trouble
 Location: RCVRDGT 43
 Problem id: 4231
 Event: Excessive trunk circuit diagnostics
 Initial event time: 12:19:12
 Event count: 10

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
THR Trunk Trouble	Constant	Indicates the summary of trouble condition.
trkid	cli nnnn	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment: - cli: The common language location identifier for the trunk group entered in customer data table CLLI - nnnn: The circuit number for the trunk in CLLI group (0-9999)
probid	nnnnnn	Provides the problem number. The system uses this number to link logs that relate to the same problem. The system uses this number to link to problems that appear on the Problem Viewer.
initime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of the initial event.
num_events	n, nnnnnnnn	Provides the number of observed events.

Action

This problem identifies a circuit where call processing problems can occur. Investigate the cause to prevent call processing problems. Facility noise or problems at the far end office can cause the problem.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK821

Explanation

The Problem Manager generates TRK821. This event occurs when the number of TRK121 logs received for a specified trunk and trouble codes exceed the threshold. The threshold is five logs in 1 h. A TRK821 log always precedes this summary log.

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates the TRK121 report when the system detects problems during outpulsing on a specified outgoing trunk. The subsystem normally generates TRK121 when the DMS switch does not receive an acknowledgement wink for the external equipment. This wink indicates that the external equipment can receive digits. This log indicates the first or second occurrence of the problem. A trunk to trunk call trial can fail only two times. The system takes the call down after the second failure. A hardware problem can cause the problem.

Format

The log report format for TRK821 is as follows:

```
TRK821 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd THR Outpulsing Trouble
  Location: <trkid>
  Problem id: <probid>
  Event: <trbtxt>
  Initial event time: <initime>
  Event count: <num_events>
  Detail:
    Trbinfo: <infotxt>
```

Example

An example of log report TRK821 follows:

```
TRK821 MAY06 12:10:00 1000 THR Outpulsing Trouble
  Location: MATHNTL 29
  Problem id: 4512
  Event: NO_START_DIAL
  Initial event time: 11:10:00
  Event count: 5
  Detail:
    Trbinfo: nil
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
THR Outpulsing Trouble	Constant	Indicates that the system detected problems during outpulsing of a trunk to trunk call.
trkid	cli nnnn	Identifies trunk equipment: - cli: The common language location identifier for the trunk group entered in customer data table CLLI. - nnnn: The circuit number for the trunk in CLLI group (0-9999).
probid	nnnnnn	Provides the problem number. This number links logs that relate to the same problem. The number also links to problems that appear on the Problem Viewer.
trbtxt	Refer to table G in <i>Log Report Reference Manual</i> .	Identifies the problem in suspect equipment.
initime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of the initial event.
num_events	n,nnnnnnnn	Provides the number of observed events.
infotxt	BUFFER_FULL_INFO or NIL	Provides additional information for problem isolation.

Action

Post the suspect trunk equipment from the TTP MAP level and attempt outpulsing. If the system identifies TRK821 again for the trunk equipment on the Problem Viewer, diagnose the trunk equipment.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK882

Explanation

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates the TRK882 report when the number of busy trunks in a trunk group exceeds the Out of Service (OOS) threshold. The OOS threshold is defined in LSSGR TR-TSY-000064 9.2-17 as the following:

OOS Threshold = $\lceil (Ntg+3) / 4 \rceil$ (for groups with < 16 members)

$\lceil (Ntg+23) / 8 \rceil$ (for groups with >16 members)

Where

Ntg = Number of trunks in the group

$\lceil \rceil$ = The greatest integer function

Format

The log report format for TRK882 is as follows: TRK882 mmdd hh:mm:ss
ssdd GROUP INFO clli

Example

TRK882 APR20 12:30:46 8500 GROUP INFO N5LOOP OOS Threshold

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
clli	Alphanumeric	Identifies suspect trunk group

Action

Save all TRK882 log reports for network planning personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK921

Explanation

This log indicates the time value in parameter CONNECTION_HOLD_TIMER_IN_MINS has expired during Connection Hold. When the time value expires, the system clears and disconnects ISDN user part (ISUP) trunk associated with the call.

Format

The format for log report TRK921 follows.

```
TRK921 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Connection Hold Control Timer Ex
CKT<trkid>
CLINO<calling party number>
```

Example

An example of log report TRK921 follows.

```
TRK921 APR09 12:32:22 8100 INFO Connection Hold Timer Expired
CKT ISUP2WIT
CLINO 9198706124
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Connection Hold Timer Expired	constant	This field indicates the connection hold timer has expired.
CKT	text	This field provides an equipment identification for the trunk that the system has cleared.
CLINO	integers	This field provides the directory number that originated the call that the system has disconnected.

Action

This log requires no action.

Related OM registers

The log has no related OM registers.

TRK921 (end)

Additional information

There are no additional information for this log.

TRMS450

Explanation

The TRMS450 report summarizes under one log header a series of transaction log recovery events.

The timestamp on the TRMS450 header line is the time when the report is submitted to the central log system for output.

The timestamps on the separate event header lines are the local times assigned to the separate events. The local times assigned to the separate events occur at the reporting nodes when the events first generated. The time on the TRMS450 header line is normally 10 to 20 s after the time of the last event reported.

The TRMS450 log is never alarmed, regardless of the alarm level of the contents of the log. The TRMS450 is for the human reader. The reader can use the log as an abbreviated summary of a routine series of operations. Persons that compose a transaction log recovery should use these logs.

<entity name> is the text name of a hardware or software component, a service, or some other entity associated with the switch.

<Log Name> gives the name of the transaction log that TRMS recovery processess.

<AbortCnt> gives a count of the transactions that are not complete that the system rolls back.

<CommittedCnt> gives a count of the committed transactions that the system rolls forward.

High-priority events that the reporting applications identify are logged as they reach the central log system. Other events are logged following the generation of the TRMS450 summary report. Events of the INTIATE and COMPLETION classes appear only in the TRMS450 report, and never as separate logs.

Format

The log report format for TRMS450 is as follows:

TRMS450 (continued)

TRMS450 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Log Recovery Summary
Location: Transactional Record Management Service on <entity>

<entity>				
TIME	LOG NAME	HIGH LOG	TRANSACTIONS	
TRANSACTION		NUMBER	ABORTED	
COMMITTED				
_____	_____	_____	_____	

<Time>	<Log Name>	<LogNo>	<AbortedCnt>	
<CommittedCnt>				
.	.	.	.	.
<Time>	<Log Name>	<LogNo>	<AbortedCnt>	
<CommittedCnt>				

Example

An example of log report TRMS450 follows:

TRMS450 JUN20 12:26:58 8591 INFO Log Recovery Summary				
Location: Transactional Record Management Service on				
FP 3				
TIME	LOG NAME	HIGH LOG	TRANSACTIONS	
TRANSACTIONS		NUMBER	ABORTED	
COMMITTED				
----	-----	-----	-----	

12:26:58	SYSLOG	0	0	0
.	.	.	.	.

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
<entity name>		The entity name is the text name of a hardware or software component. The entity name also can be the name of a service or some other entity associated with the switch.
<Log name>		The Log name gives the name of the transaction log that the TRMS recovery processed.
<AbortedCnt>		The AbortCnt gives a count of the transactions that are not complete that the system rolled back.
<CommittedCnt>		The CommittedCnt gives a count of the committed transactions that the system rolled forward.

Action

The user can use the TRMS450 message to help log analysis. This message brings together related events in one report, and the correct time sequence of the events. The action required depends upon the nature of the events reported.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TSYN100

Explanation

The Time SYNchronization (TSYN) subsystem generates log report TSYN100. The subsystem generates TSYN100 when a communication problem prevents the system from sending new information in the data change distributor to the OAM database.

Format

The log report format for TSYN100 is as follows:

TSYN100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd Communication Failure to OAM DB

Example

An example of log report TSYN100 follows:

TSYN100 JAN27 05:06:56 1234 COMMUNICATION FAILURE TO OAM
DB

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
COMMUNICATION FAILURE TO OAM DB	Constant	Indicates that a communication failure occurred in the link between the data change distributor and the OAM database.

Action

Restore the communication link as soon as possible. Limit data changes until communication is restored.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TSYN101

Explanation

The Time SYNchronization (TYSN) subsystem generates log report TSYN101. The subsystem generates TSYN101 when the system deletes a table change. It does this before the system sends the change from the data change distributor to the operation administration and maintenance (OAM) database. Table changes will be deleted when the system makes more changes than the data change distributor can store. The deletion occurs during a communication failure.

Format

The log report format for TSYN101 is as follows:

TSYN101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd Info Table Change Lost Table Name:
<table_name>

Example

An example of log report TSYN101 follows:

TSYN101 JAN03 01:17:11 9300 INFO TABLE CHANGE LOST TABLE
NAME: CLLI

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TABLE CHANGE LOST	Constant	Indicates the loss of table change information.
TABLE NAME	Alphanumeric	Indicates the name of the lost table.

Action

Restore the communication link as soon as possible and limit data changes until you restore communication. When you establish the link again, initialize the affected tables in the OAM database. The tables will otherwise be out of sync with the DMS database.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TUPL600

Explanation

The system generates TUPL600 when the system adds a tuple to a monitored table. The table is not a digilator table.

Format

The log report format for TUPL600 is as follows:

```
TUPL600 ssdd INFO TUPLE ADDED
  TABLE: <table_name>
  KEY: <key>
  TUPLE: <tuple entry>
  SEQNUM: <sequence_no>
  USER: <user_id> ON: <device type and name>
  DATE: mmddyy  TIME: hhmmss
  PCL: <pcl_id>
```

Example

An example of log report TUPL600 follows:

```
TUPL600 4827 INFO TUPLE ADDED
  TABLE: FNPACONT
  KEY: 613
  TUPLE: 613 1 S D DUMPANDRESTORE OFRT 1 0 0 0
  SEQNUM: 2
  USER: ADMIN ON: CONSOLE: MAP
  DATE: 012696  TIME: 154336
  PCL: LECB 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TUPLE ADDED	constant	Indicates that the system adds a tuple to a monitored table.
TABLE:	constant	Indicates the name of the affected table follows.

TUPL600 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
table_name	up to 8 alphanumeric characters	The name of the table to which the system adds the tuple.
KEY:	constant	Indicates the key follows.
key	up to 80 alphanumeric characters	The key to the table.
TUPLE:	constant	Indicates the added tuple follows.
tuple entry	up to 248 alphanumeric characters	The tuple added to the table.
SEQNUM:	constant	Indicates the sequence number follows.
sequence_no	0 to 32767	The sequence number.
USER:	constant	Indicates the userid of the originator of the tuple addition follows.
user_id	up to 16 alphanumeric characters	The userid of the originator of the tuple addition.
ON:	constant	Indicates the device type and device name associated with the tuple addition follows.
device type and name	up to 17 alphanumeric characters	The device type and name. For example: CONSOLE: MAP.
DATE:	constant	Indicates the month, day, and year of the tuple addition follows.
	mmddyy	The month, day, and year of the tuple addition.
TIME:	constant	Indicates the time of the tuple addition follows.
	hhmmss	The time of the tuple addition in hours, minutes, and seconds.

TUPL600 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
PCL	constant	Indicates the name of the product CM load (PCL) follows.
pcl_id	up to 34 alphanumeric characters	The name and version of the PCL. For example: LECB 4.

Action

This log provides tuple change information to the downstream operational support systems (OSSs) to allow them to synchronize their data.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Datafill in table TABMON activates the generation of TUPL600 log reports for a table.

TUPL601**Explanation**

The system generates TUPL601 when the system deletes a tuple from a monitored table. The table is not a digilator table.

Format

The log report format for TUPL601 is as follows:

```
TUPL601 ssdd INFO TUPLE DELETED
TABLE: <table_name>
KEY: <key>
TUPLE: <tuple_entry>
SEQNUM: <sequence_no>
USER: <user_id> ON: <device_type_and_name>
DATE: mmddyy  TIME: hhmmss
PCL: <pcl_id>
```

Example

An example of log report TUPL601 follows:

```
TUPL601 4827 INFO TUPLE DELETED
TABLE: FNPACONT
KEY: 613
TUPLE: 613 1 S D DUMPANDRESTORE OFRT 1  0  0  0
SEQNUM: 2
USER: ADMIN ON: CONSOLE: MAP
DATE: 012696  TIME: 154336
PCL: LECB 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TUPLE DELETED	constant	Indicates that the system deleted a tuple from a monitored table.
TABLE :	constant	Indicates the name of the affected table follows.

TUPL601 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
table_name	up to 8 alphanumeric characters	The name of the table from which the system deleted the tuple.
KEY:	constant	Indicates the key follows.
key	up to 80 alphanumeric characters	The key to the table.
TUPLE:	constant	Indicates the deleted tuple follows.
tuple_entry	up to 248 alphanumeric characters	The tuple deleted from the table.
SEQNUM:	constant	Indicates the sequence number follows.
sequence_no	0 to 32767	The sequence number.
USER:	constant	Indicates the userid of the originator of the tuple deletion follows.
user_id	up to 16 alphanumeric characters	The userid of the originator of the tuple deletion.
ON:	constant	Indicates the device type and device name associated with the tuple deletion follows.
device_type_and_name	up to 17 alphanumeric characters	The device type and name. For example: CONSOLE: MAP
DATE:	constant	Indicates the month, day, and year of the tuple deletion follows.
	mmddyy	The month, day, and year of the tuple deletion.
TIME:	constant	Indicates the time of the tuple deletion follows.
	hhmmss	The time of the tuple deletion in hours, minutes, and seconds.

TUPL601 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
PCL	constant	Indicates the name of the product CM load (PCL) follows.
pcl_id	up to 34 alphanumeric characters	The name and version of the PCL. For example, LECB 4.

Action

This log provides tuple change information to the downstream operational support systems (OSSs) to allow them to synchronize their data.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Datafill in table TABMON activates the generation of TUPL601 log reports for a table.

TUPL602

Explanation

The system generates TUPL602 when the system changes a tuple in a monitored table. The table is not a digilator table.

Format

The log report format for TUPL602 is as follows:

```
TUPL602 ssdd INFO TUPLE CHANGED
TABLE: <table_name>
KEY: <key>
TUPLE: <tuple_entry>
SEQNUM: <sequence_no>
USER: <user_id> ON: <device_type_and_name>
DATE: mmddyy  TIME: hhmmss
PCL: <pcl_id>
```

Example

An example of log report TUPL602 follows:

```
TUPL602 4827 INFO TUPLE CHANGED
TABLE: FNPACONT
KEY: 613
TUPLE: 613 1 S D DUMPANDRESTORE OFRT 1  0  0  0
SEQNUM: 2
USER: ADMIN ON: CONSOLE: MAP
DATE: 012696  TIME: 154336
PCL: LECB 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TUPLE CHANGED	Constant	Indicates that the system changed a tuple in a monitored table.
TABLE :	Constant	Indicates the name of the affected table follows.

TUPL602 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
table_name	up to 8 alphanumeric characters	The name of the table in which the system changed the tuple.
KEY:	Constant	Indicates the key follows.
key	up to 80 alphanumeric characters	The key to the table.
TUPLE:	Constant	Indicates the changed tuple follows.
tuple_entry	up to 248 alphanumeric characters	The changed tuple.
SEQNUM:	Constant	Indicates the sequence number follows.
sequence_no	0 to 32767	The sequence number.
USER:	Constant	Indicates the userid of the originator of the tuple change follows.
user_id	up to 16 alphanumeric characters	The userid of the originator of the tuple change.
ON:	Constant	Indicates the device type and device name associated with the tuple change follows.
device_type_and_name	up to 17 alphanumeric characters	The device type and name. For example: CONSOLE: MAP
DATE:	Constant	Indicates the month, day, and year of the tuple change follows.
	mmddyy	The month, day, and year of the tuple change.
TIME:	Constant	Indicates the time of the tuple change follows.
	hhmmss	The time of the tuple change in hours, minutes, and seconds.

TUPL602 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
PCL	Constant	Indicates the name of the product CM load (PCL) follows.
pcl_id	up to 34 alphanumeric characters	The name and version of the PCL. For example: LECB 4.

Action

This log provides tuple change information to the downstream operational support systems (OSSs) to allow them to synchronize their data.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Datafill in table TABMON activates the generation of TUPL602 log reports for a table.

TUPL603**Explanation**

The system generates this log report when a tuple is added to a digilator table that is monitored.

Format

The log report format for TUPL603 is as follows:

```
TUPL603 ssdd INFO DIGILATOR TABLE – TUPLE ADDED
TABLE: <table_name>
KEY: <key>
TUPLE: <tuple_entry>
SEQNUM: <sequence_no>
USER: <user_id> ON: <device_type_and_name>
DATE: mmddyy  TIME: hhmmss
PCL: <pcl_id>
```

Example

An example of log report TUPL603 follows:

```
TUPL603 4827 INFO DIGILATOR TABLE – TUPLE ADDED
TABLE: FNPACONT
KEY: 613.HNPACODE.1
TUPLE: 1 2 HRTE 1
SEQNUM: 3
USER: OPERATOR ON: TTY: TTY0
DATE: 012696  TIME: 154336
PCL: LECB 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TUPLE ADDED	constant	Indicates that a tuple has been added to a digilator table that is monitored.
TABLE :	constant	Indicates the name of the affected table follows.

TUPL603 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
table_name	up to 8 alphanumeric characters	The name of the table to which the tuple was added
KEY:	constant	Indicates the key follows.
key	up to 80 alphanumeric characters	The key to the table
TUPLE:	constant	Indicates the added tuple follows.
tuple_entry	up to 248 alphanumeric characters	The tuple added to the table
SEQNUM:	constant	Indicates the sequence number follows.
sequence_no	0 to 32767	The sequence number
USER:	constant	Indicates the user identification of the originator of the tuple addition follows.
user_id	up to 16 alphanumeric characters	The user identification of the originator of the tuple addition
ON:	constant	Indicates the device type and device name associated with the tuple addition follows.
device_type_and_name	up to 17 alphanumeric characters	The device type and name, for example, TTY: TTY0
DATE:	constant	Indicates the month, day, and year of the tuple addition follows.
	mmddyy	The month, day, and year of the tuple addition
TIME:	constant	Indicates the time of the tuple addition follows.
	hhmmss	The time of the tuple addition in hours, minutes, and seconds

TUPL603 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
PCL	constant	Indicates the name of the product CM load (PCL) follows.
pcl_id	up to 34 alphanumeric characters	The name and version of the PCL, for example, LECB 4.

Action

This log provides tuple change information to the downstream operational support systems (OSS). The information allows the OSSs to synchronize data.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Datafill in table TABMON activates the generation of TUPL603 log reports for a table.

TUPL604

Explanation

The system generates log report TUPL604 after the deletion of a tuple from a monitored digilator table.

Format

The log report format for TUPL604 is as follows:

```
TUPL604 ssdd INFO DIGILATOR TABLE – TUPLE DELETED
TABLE: <table_name>
KEY: <key>
TUPLE: <tuple_entry>
SEQNUM: <sequence_no>
USER: <user_id> ON: <device_type_and_name>
DATE: mmddyy  TIME: hhmmss
PCL: <pcl_id>
```

Example

An example of log report TUPL604 follows:

```
TUPL604 4827 INFO DIGILATOR TABLE – TUPLE DELETED
TABLE: FNPACONT
KEY: 613.HNPACODE.1
TUPLE: 1 2 HRTE 1
SEQNUM: 3
USER: OPERATOR ON: TTY: TTY0
DATE: 012696  TIME: 154336
PCL: LECB 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TUPLE DELETED	constant	Indicates the deletion of a tuple from a monitored table.
TABLE :	constant	Indicates that the name of the affected table follows.

TUPL604 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
table_name	up to 8 alphanumeric characters	The name of the table in which the tuple deletion occurs.
KEY:	constant	Indicates that the key follows.
key	up to 80 alphanumeric characters	The key to the table.
TUPLE:	constant	Indicates that the deleted tuple follows.
tuple_entry	up to 248 alphanumeric characters	The tuple deleted from the table.
SEQNUM:	constant	Indicates that the sequence number follows.
sequence_no	0 to 32767	The sequence number.
USER:	constant	Indicates that the userid of the originator of the tuple deletion follows.
user_id	up to 16 alphanumeric characters	The userid of the originator of the tuple deletion.
ON:	constant	Indicates the device type and device name associated with the tuple deletion follows.
device_type_and_name	up to 17 alphanumeric characters	The device type and name, for example, TTY: TTY0.
DATE:	constant	Indicates that the month, day, and year of the tuple deletion follows.
	mmddyy	The month, day, and year of the tuple deletion.
TIME:	constant	Indicates that the time of the tuple deletion follows.
	hhmmss	The time of the tuple deletion in hours, minutes, and seconds

TUPL604 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
PCL	constant	Indicates that the name of the product CM load (PCL) follows.
pcl_id	up to 34 alphanumeric characters	The name and version of the PCL, for example, LECB 4.

Action

This log provides tuple change information to the downstream Operational Support Systems (OSS) to allow them to synchronize their data.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Datafill in table TABMON activates generation of TUPL604 log reports for a table.

TUPL605**Explanation**

The system generates log report TUPL605 when a tuple changes in a monitored digilator table.

Format

The log report format for TUPL605 is as follows:

```
TUPL605 ssdd INFO DIGILATOR TABLE – TUPLE CHANGED
TABLE: <table_name>
KEY: <key>
TUPLE: <tuple_entry>
SEQNUM: <sequence_no>
USER: <user_id> ON: <device_type_and_name>
DATE: mmddyy  TIME: hhmmss
PCL: <pcl_id>
```

Example

An example of log report TUPL605 follows:

```
TUPL605 4827 INFO DIGILATOR TABLE – TUPLE CHANGED
TABLE: FNPACONT
KEY: 613.HNPACODE.1
TUPLE: 1 2 HRTE 1
SEQNUM: 3
USER: OPERATOR ON: TTY: TTY0
DATE: 012696  TIME: 154336
PCL: LECB 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TUPLE CHANGED	constant	Indicates the change of a tuple in a monitored table.
TABLE	constant	Indicates that the name of the affected table follows.

TUPL605 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
table_name	up to 8 alphanumeric characters	The name of the table in which the tuple change occurs.
KEY:	constant	Indicates that the key follows.
key	up to 80 alphanumeric characters	The key to the table.
TUPLE:	constant	Indicates the changed tuple follows.
tuple_entry	up to 248 alphanumeric characters	The changed tuple.
SEQNUM:	constant	Indicates that the sequence number follows.
sequence_no	0 to 32767	The sequence number.
USER:	constant	Indicates the userid of originator of the tuple change follows.
user_id	up to 16 alphanumeric characters	The userid of the originator of the tuple change.
ON:	constant	Indicates that the device type and device name, which associates with the tuple change, follows.
device_type_and_name	up to 17 alphanumeric characters	The device type and name, for example, TTY: TTY0.
DATE:	constant	Indicates that the month, day, and year of the tuple change follows.
	mmddyy	The month, day, and year of the tuple addition
TIME:	constant	Indicates that the time of the tuple change follows.
	hhmmss	The time of the tuple change in hours, minutes, and seconds.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
PCL	constant	Indicates that the name of the product CM load (PCL) follows.
pcl_id	up to 34 alphanumeric characters	The name and version of the PCL, for example, LECB 4.

Action

This log provides tuple change information to the downstream Operational Support Systems (OSS) to allow them to synchronize their data.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Datafill in table TABMON activates generation of TUPL605 log reports for a table.

TUPL606

Explanation

The system generates log report TUPL606 when a user executes RENAMECLLI command.

Format

The log report format for TUPL606 is as follows:

```
TUPL606 ssdd INFO CLLI RENAMED
  OPERATION: RENAMECLLI <old_clli> <new_clli>
  SEQNUM: <sequence_no>
  USER: <user_id> ON: <device_type_and_name>
  DATE: mmddyy  TIME: hhmmss
  PCL: <pcl_id>
```

Example

An example of log report TUPL606 follows:

```
TUPL606 4827 INFO TUPLE CHANGED
  OPERATION: RENAMECLLI DMODEMC NWMSCI
  SEQNUM: 2
  USER: ADMIN ON: CONSOLE: MAP
  DATE: 012696  TIME: 154336
  PCL: LECB 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TUPLE CLLI RENAMED	constant	Indicates the use of the RENAMECLLI command to rename a CLLI.
OPERATION: RENAMECLLI	constant	Indicates that the old and new CLLIs follow.
old_clli	alphanumeric characters	The renamed CLLI.
new_clli	alphanumeric characters	The new name of the CLLI.
SEQNUM:	constant	Indicates that the sequence number follows.

TUPL606 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
sequence_no	0 to 32767	The sequence number.
USER:	constant	Indicates that the userid of originator of the CLLI change follows.
user_id	up to 16 alphanumeric characters	The userid of the originator of the CLLI change.
ON:	constant	Indicates that the device type and device name, which associate with the CLLI change, follow.
device_type_and_name	up to 17 alphanumeric characters	The device type and name, for example, CONSOLE: MAP.
DATE:	constant	Indicates that the month, day, and year of the CLLI change follows.
	mmddyy	The month, day, and year of the CLLI change.
TIME:	constant	Indicates that the time of the CLLI change follows.
	hhmmss	The time of the CLLI change in hours, minutes, and seconds.
PCL	constant	Indicates that the name of the product CM load (PCL) follows.
pcl_id	up to 34 alphanumeric characters	The name and version of the PCL, for example, LECB 4.

Action

This log provides tuple change information to the downstream Operator Service Systems (OSS) to allow the OSS to synchronize their data.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TUPL606 (end)

Additional information

Datafill in table TABMON activates the generation of TUPL606 log reports for a table.

TUPL607

Explanation

The TUPL607 log report captures the changes made to the XLAPLAN and RATEAREA keys by the KEYCHG CI tool.

To activate this log the LOG field for the relevant tuple (XLAPLAN or RATEAREA) in table TABMON, has to be set to Y. Any datafill change in the TABMON table is dependant on the SOC BASE0011.

Format

The format for log report TUPL607 follows.

```
TUPL607 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TABLE KEY CHANGED
OPERATION: KEYCHG <table name> <old KEY> <new KEY>
SEQNUM: <sequence number>
DATE:<mmmdd>      TIME:<hhmmss>
USER:<userid>      ON:<device type>:<device name>
PCL:<pcl product name> <pcl version>
```

Example

An example of log report TUPL607 follows.

```
COMDS11AY TUPL607 JAN05 23:31:19 9503 INFO TABLE KEY CHANGED
OPERATION: KEYCHG XLAPLAN 613_P621_0 ABCDEFG
SEQNUM: 1
DATE: 01051999   TIME:233119
USER: ADMIN     ON:CONSOLE:MAP
PCL: LET011
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OPERATION	up to 43 characters	This field contains information on the KEYCHG tool including; the table name, the old key and the new key.
SEQNUM	0 to 32767	This field contains information on the sequence number.

TUPL607 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
USER	user id (up 16 characters)	This field contains information on the user is making the table change.
ON	up to 17 characters	This field contains information on the device type and the device name.
PCL	up to 34 characters	This field contains information on the PCL product name and the PCL version.

Action

The TUPL607 log report provides information to downstream OSSs to allow them to synchronize their data. The OSS reads the log and processes it.

Related OM registers

There are no related OM registers.

UAPM300

Explanation

The system generates log report UAPM300 when an application error that cannot be recovered occurs. Note that the severity of the log can vary. The severity depends on internal data in the application processing unit (APU) UNIX file /iws/apm/apmsvcs.text.

Format

The log report format for UAPM300 is as follows:

```
UAP300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss      INFO UAE Log
      reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report UAPM300 follows:

```
UAPM 300 APR01 12:00:00 2 None UAE log
      aphpma
      Service 'ADAS' failed.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO UAE Log	Constant	Indicates that an internal error causes the managed process to exit.
reastxt	Text	Indicates when an application error that cannot be recovered occurs.

Action

Busy and return to service (RTS) the affected APU.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

UAPM301

Explanation

The system generates log report UAPM301 after the failure of a critical process. Attempts to restart the process will occur automatically. Note that the severity of the log can vary. The severity depends on internal data in the application processing unit UNIX (APUX) file /iws/apm/apmsvcs.text.

Format

The log report format for UAPM301 is as follows:

```
UAP301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss INFO UAE Log
reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report UAPM301 follows:

```
UAPM 300 APR01 12:00:00 2 INFO UAE Log
apmpma
Critical process 'ADAS:CPE' failed.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO UAE Log	Constant	Indicates that an excessive number of process failures terminated the series.
reastxt	Text	Indicates when the failure of a critical process occurs.

Action

There is no action required, unless the system generates logs other than UAPM301. If the system does not generate other logs, the restart of the process is successful. If the restart is not successful, the system generates a UAPM300 log that indicates service failure. Busy and return to service (RTS) the affected APUX.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

UAPM302

Explanation

This system generates log report UAPM302 after a managed process that is not critical fails. Attempts to restart the process will occur automatically.

Format

The log report format for UAPM302 is as follows:

```
UAP301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss INFO UAE Log
reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report UAPM302 follows:

```
UAPM 300 APR01 12:00:00 INFO UAE Log
apmpma
Non-Critical process 'ADAS:CDM' failed.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO UAE Log	Constant	Indicates an excessive number of failures terminated the service.
reastxt	Text	Indicates when a managed process that is not critical fails.

Action

There is no action required, unless the system generates other logs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

UCOM001

Explanation

The system generates this log when a communication connection cannot be established or is lost. The connection is with a voice processing unit (VPU) for a communication entity computing module (CM).

Format

The log report format for UCOM001 is as follows:

```
UCOM001 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO UAE Log  
      Cannot establish/Lost connection with the Communication Entity
```

Example

An example of log report UCOM001 follows:

```
UCOM001 MAR02 19:20:21  INFO UAE Log  
      Cannot Establish Connection with the CM
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO UAE Log	Constant	Indicates UAE log information follows.
Cannot establish/Lost connection with the Communication Entity	Symbolic text	Indicates the communication entity involved.

Action

Check the state of the communication entity in question.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

UCPE301**Explanation**

The system generates this log when the computing module (CM) or voice processing unit (VPU) sends a message. The message does not map to a call that the customer premise equipment (CPE) handles. The following are two reasons why the message does not map to the call:

- the call instance can already be terminated
- this CPE did not handle the call

Frequent occurrence of this log can indicate an error in the subscriber/operator interaction software.

Format

The log report format for UCPE301 is as follows:

```
UCPE303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss INFO UAE Log
CPE Initialization Failed : <Error Message>
hh.....
```

Example

An example of log report UCPE301 follows:

```
UCPE301 DEC18 13:56:13 0800 WARN UAE Log
CPE Initialization Failed: Message for unknown call
instance received from VPU.
01 14 00 2b 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 15 01 04 00
10 03 03 4f ac 00 0a 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0a 00 06
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0a 00 03 00 00 00 00 00 00 0a 00
03 00 00 00 00 00 00 0a 00 03 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0c
00 08 00 00 00 00 00 0c 00 00 0e 00 02 00 00 00 00 fd
72 fd 72 00 0a 00 03 00 00 00 00 00 00 0a 03 00 00 00
00 00 00 0a 00 03 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 1a 00 0a 00 00
00 00 00 01 0c 0c ff f4 00 00 48 a0 fd 70 ff a7 fd 77 00
0a 00 03 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0a 00 03 00 00 00 00 00
00 0a 00 03 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 1a 00 0a 00 00 00
00 00 01 0c 0c ff f3 00 00 37 20 fd 74 ff 57 fd 79 00 0a
00 03 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0a 00 03 00 00 00 00 00
0a 00 03 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 08 00 00 00 00 0c 00 00
0a 00 05 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0c 00 08 00 00 00 00 0c
00
```

UCPE301 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO UAE Log	Constant	Indicates when the CPE cannot initialize properly.
CPE Initialization Failed: Error Message	Text	Indicates VPU sent a message for call instance that is not known.
hh hh hh hh	0000-FFFF	Indicates the software code information used that NT design and Technical Assistance Service (TAS) personnel use.

Action

No action is needed unless the system generates this log frequently. Contact operating company personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

UCPE302

Explanation

The system generates UCPE302 when the system receives a voice processing unit (VPU) message. This VPU message is not a response to the latest VPU request from a call instance. This event occurs when a call instance makes a second VPU request before the response to the first VPU response arrives. If the system generates this log often, the log can indicate an error in the subscriber/operator interaction software.

Format

The log report format for UCPE302 is as follows:

```
UCPE302 mmmdd hh:mm:ss INFO UAE Log
      CPE Initialization Failed : <Error Message>
```

Example

An example of log report UCPE302 follows:

```
UCPE302 DEC18 13:56:15 1000 WARN UAE Log
      CPE Initialization Failed: VPU Message is not in sequence
      and has been discarded.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO UAE Log	Constant	Indicates when the customer premise equipment (CPE) cannot initialize correctly.
CPE Initialization Failed: Error Message	Text	Indicates when a received voice processing unit (VPU) message is not in response to the last VPU request that a call instance made.

Action

There is no action required. If this log generates often, contact operating company personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

UCPE303

Explanation

The system generates log report UCPE303 when the customer premises equipment (CPE) cannot initialize correctly.

Format

The log report format for UCPE303 is as follows:

```
UCPE303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss INFO UAE Log  
CPE Initialization Failed : <Error Message>
```

Example

An example of log report UCPE303 follows:

```
UCPE303 DEC18 13:56:18 1300 INFO UAE Log  
CPE Initialization Failed : APM registration failed
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO UAE Log	Constant	Indicates when the CPE cannot initialize correctly.
CPE Initialization Failed:	Constant	Indicates failure of the CPE initialization.
<Error Message>		Indicates error type.

Action

Contact operating company personnel.

UCPE304**Explanation**

The system generates UCPE304 when customer premises equipment (CPE) cannot encode or decode a message. The message comes from the computing module (CM) or voice processing unit (VPU).

Format

The log report format for UCPE304 is as follows:

```
UCPE304 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO UAE Log
Unable to <encode/decode> <CM/VPU> message <message to be
encoded> <message to be decoded>.
```

Example

An example of log report UCPE304 follows:

```
UCPE304 DEC18 13:56:10 0500 INFO UAE Log
CPE
Unable to encode CM message : Resource Unavailable
a1 2b 30 2b 01 00 02 01 00 30 23 7f 00 05 00 2e 00 00 81
7f 15 18 24 02 04 37 03 88 88 ff 4c 42 00 10 c5 00 00 00
00 00 81 01 31 00 15 fd 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO UAE Log	Constant	Indicates when the CPE cannot initialize correctly.
Unable to <encode/decode> <CM/VPU> message <message to be encoded><message to be decode>.	Constant	Indicates when the CPE cannot encode or decode a message from the CM or VPU.

Action

If the problem continues, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

UNB300

Explanation

The UNB300 log report is generated when an error exists with a shared resource, which makes it unavailable to USNBD.

Feature data blocks (FDB), feature queue blocks (FTRQ), and conference circuits are shared resources including DTMF receivers that USNBD uses, and it is essential that these resources be available for the proper operation of USNBD.

Format

The format for log report UNB300 follows:

```
UNB 300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    <problem>
    <result>
    [SIN: <sin>]
```

Example

An example of log report UNB300 follows:

```
UNB 300 JUN05 18:14:33 7300 INFO
    NO DTMF SENDER AVAILABLE
    CCC TAG WAS NOT DELIVERED
    SIN: 111
```

UNB300 (continued)**Field descriptions**

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

Field	Value	Description
problem	Can be any one of the following: • Conference circuit has been made busy • Conference circuit unavailable • Feature data block unavailable • FTRQ16WPERMS block unavailable • No DTMF receiver available for IDC • DTMF receiver failed	This field indicates the problem USNBD encountered with a shared resource.
result	Can be any one of the following: • Call cannot be monitored • Call content cannot be delivered • Surveillance cannot be activated • CCC tag was not delivered • Inband digits capture not possible • Inband digits capture ends	This field indicates the consequence of the problem
sin	alphanumeric	This field indicates the surveillance identification number of the affected surveillance. When surveillance information is not available, this field is not present.

Action

The action to be taken depends on the problem indicated in the <problem> field.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

If the <problem> field indicates...	then...
Conference circuit has been made busy	Inform the LEA if required.
Conference circuit is unavailable	Inform the LEA if required. Install more conference circuits if this log is often generated.

UNB300 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

If the <problem> field indicates...	then...
Feature data block unavailable	Inform the LEA if required, and contact your Nortel Networks representative to determine further action.
FTRQ16WPERMS block unavailable	Inform the LEA if required, and contact your Nortel Networks representative to determine further action.

Associated OM registers

Register FCNFFAIL of OM group FCNF is pegged when USNBD fails to seize a conference circuit for combined CCRs because none are available.

Additional information

None

UNB301

Explanation

The UNB301 log report is generated when a problem occurs with the CDC link, the CDC message queue, or the CDC audit queue.

Format

The format for log report UNB301 follows:

```
UNB 301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INFO
  <cdc_problem>
  <result>
  CDC: <cdc_index>
  [NUMBER OF CDC MESSAGE LOST: <nb>]
  [CDC_DEFINITION: <mpc> <link> <address> <protocol>]
```

Example

An example of log report UNB301 follows:

```
UNB 301 JUN05 15:33:23 7300 INFO
  CDC QUEUE FULL
  CDC MESSAGE HAS BEEN PUT IN THE CDC AUDIT QUEUE
  CDC: 1
```

UNB301 (continued)**Field descriptions**

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
cdc_problem	Can be any one of the following: • CDC audit queue full • CDC has become invalid • CDC queue full • Maximum number of transmission attempts reached • SVC failed	This field indicates the problem encountered with the CDC.
result	Can be any one of the following: • CDC has been deleted • CDC message has been lost • CDC message has been put in the CDC audit queue • CDC message can no longer be sent • CDC messages have been lost	This field indicates the consequence of the problem
cdc_index	1 through 200	This field indicates the index number of the CDC with the problem.
mpc	0 through 255	This field indicates the MPC index number defined for the CDC that has been deleted, and is only provided when the result field is "CDC has been deleted".
link	0 through 3	This field indicates the MPC link number defined for the CDC that has been deleted, and is only provided when the result field is "CDC has been deleted".

UNB301 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
address	1 through 15 decimal digits	This field indicates the MPC address defined for the CDC that has been deleted, and is only provided when the result field is "CDC has been deleted".
protocol	4 decimal digits of 0 through 255	This field indicates the protocol defined for the CDC that has been deleted, and is only provided when the result field is "CDC has been deleted".

Action

The action to be taken depends on the problem with the CDC indicated in the <cdc_problem> field.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

If the <cdc_problem> field indicates...	then...
CDC audit queue full	Determine whether the NBDAUDIT process is running using the command QUERY PROCESS NBDAUDIT. If the process is not running, recreate it by performing a warm or cold maintenance SWACT. If the process is running, verify all X.25 links of the USNBD CDCs. If all X.25 links are functional, contact your Nortel representative to determine further action. Inform the LEA.
CDC has become invalid	Verify the MPC link information in tables MPC and MPCLINK. If required, contact the affected LEA. Correct the problem and re-add the CDC. Check logs UNB304 to determine to which surveillance the CDC was associated (if any), and reactivate those surveillances.
CDC queue full	Determine whether the FBSX25 process is running using the command QUERY PROCESS FBSX25. If the process is not running, recreate it by performing a warm or cold maintenance SWACT. If the process is running, contact your Nortel representative.

UNB301 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

If the <cdc_problem> field indicates...	then...
Maximum number of transmission attempts reached	Verify the X.25 datalink of the specified CDC. Inform the LEA.
SVC failed	Verify the X.25 datalink of the specified CDC. If required, contact the LEA to discuss further action.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

Before a CDC is deleted, it is first disassociated from all its surveillances if any. Log UNB304 is generated for each affected surveillance.

UNB302

Explanation

The UNB302 log report is generated when one of the processes that USNBD requires cannot be started or ends unexpectedly.

Format

The format for log report UNB302 follows:

```
UNB 302 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  
  <process_problem> <process_name>  
  <result>
```

Example

An example of log report UNB302 follows:

```
UNB 302 JUN05 15:33:23 7300 INFO  
  FAILURE TO START FBSX25  
  CDC MESSAGES WILL NOT BE SENT
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
process_problem	Can be any one of the following: - Abnormal death of - Failure to start	This field indicates the problem that the process encountered.

UNB302 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
process_name	Can be any one of the following: • FBSX25 • NBDAUDIT • NBDRCVRY	This field indicates the process that encountered the problem.
result	Can be any one of the following: • CDC messages will be queued but not sent • The USNBD audit will not run • Process will be recreated • USNBD recovery will not be performed	This field indicates the consequence of the problem

Action

The action to be taken depends on which process has the problem.

If the <process_name> field indicates...	then...
FBSX25 or NBDAUDIT	Determine whether the affected process is running using the command QUERY PROCESS <process_name>. If the process is not running, recreate it by performing a warm or cold maintenance SWACT. If the process does not start or ends unexpectedly, contact your Nortel representative to determine further action.
NBDRCVRY	Determine whether SWERs or TRAPs related to USNBD were generated. If SWERs or TRAPs were generated, recreate the process by performing a warm or cold maintenance SWACT. If the process does not start or ends unexpectedly, contact your Nortel representative to determine further action. If no SWERs or TRAPs were generated, no action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

UNB303

Explanation

The UNB303 log report is generated when a problem is encountered with a CCR.

Format

The format for log report UNB303 follows:

```
UNB 303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
  <ccr_problem>
  <result>
  CCR: <ccr_index> [ CCC: <ccc_index>]
  [CCR_DEFINITION: <type> <ccr_id> <ccc_tag>
```

Example

An example of log report UNB303 follows:

```
UNB 303 JUN05 15:33:23 7300 INFO
  UNSUPPORTED LINE CLASS FOR CCC
  CCR HAS BEEN DELETED
  CCR: 10 CCC: 1
  CCR_DEFINITION: : PAIRED TRUNK TG1 1 TG1 2
```

UNB303 (continued)**Field descriptions**

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ccr_problem	Can be any one of the following: • Cannot route to CCC • CCC down • CCC has become invalid • CCC in bad state • Lost integrity on CCC • No answer from CCC • Network connection unavailable • Problem outputting the correlation tag • Unsupported line class for CCC • Unsupported line format for CCC • Unsupported trunk bearer capability for CCC • Unsupported trunk direction for CCC • Unsupported trunk signaling for CCC • Unsupported trunk type for CCC	This field indicates the problem that the CCR encountered.
result	Can be any one of the following: • Call content cannot be delivered • CCR has been deleted • Correlation tag may not have been entirely delivered	This field indicates the consequence of the problem
ccr_index	1 through 500	This field indicates the index number of the CCR that encountered the problem

UNB303 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ccc_index	1 or 2	This field indicates the CCC of the affected CCR. A value of 1 identifies the first (or only) CCC of the CCR. A value of 2 identifies the second CCC of a separated CCR. This field is not present when the <ccr_problem> field is "Unsupported line attribute index for CCR"
type	combined or paired	This field indicates whether the CCR is a combined or paired CCR.
ccr_id	LINE <dn1>[<dn2>] <signaling> TRUNK <tg1> <tn1> [<tg2> <tn2>]	Specifies the type of CCC (line or trunk) and the CCC through four subfields depending on the type of CCR and whether they are lines or trunks.
signaling	Y or N	specifies if signaling is enabled on the CCC(s).
tg1	String	Specifies the CLLI of the trunk group containing the first CCC of the CCR.
tn1	Integer 0 to 9999	Specifies the trunk number of the first CCC of the CCR.
tg2	String	Specifies the CLLI of the trunk group containing the second CCC of the CCR.
tn2	Integer 0 to 9999	Specifies the trunk number of the second CCC of the CCR.
dn1 or dn2	10-digit DN	This field indicates the 10-digit DN of CCC1 (combined) or CCC1 and CCC2 (paired)..

UNB303 (end)**Action**

The action to be taken depends on the problem indicated in the ccr_problem field.

If the <ccr_problem> field indicates...	then...
CCC down CCC in bad state No answer from CCC	Verify the CCC line state. If required, contact the LEA. Disassociate the CCR and reassociate it.
CCC has become invalid Ground start line not supported for CCC Unsupported line class for CCC Unsupported line format for CCC Unsupported trunk signaling for CCC Unsupported trunk type for CCC Unsupported trunk direction for CCC Unsupported trunk bearer capability for CCC	Verify which changes have been made to the CCR datafill and why. If required, contact the LEA to determine the problem. Correct the problem and recreate the CCR. Check logs UNB304 to determine to which surveillances the CCR was associated (if any), and reactivate those surveillances.
Lost integrity on CCC	Inform your next level of support.
Network connection unavailable	Verify the JNET or ENET.
Problem outputting the correlation tag	If required, inform the LEA.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

Before a CCR is deleted, it is first disassociated from its surveillance. Log UNB304 is generated for the affected surveillance.

UNB304

Explanation

The UNB304 log report is generated to report problems that affect surveillances and to report surveillance activation and deactivation. The following events will trigger this log:

- the surveillance has been activated or deactivated
- a subject has been deleted
- the surveillance has become unsupported due to non-monitorable features
- no CCRs are available to a call because none are free, or no CCRs match the bearer capability of the monitored call

Format

The format for log report UNB304 follows:

```
UNB 304 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
<surv_event>
<result>
SIN: <sin>
[SURV DEFN: <subject> <caseid> <mrp> <clgdlvry>
[CDC: <cdc_index> ] [CCR[s]: <ccr_list>]
[COMMAND ENTERED BY: <user>]
```

Example

An example of log report UNB304 follows:

```
UNB 304 JUN05 15:33:23 7300 INFO
SUBJECT HAS BEEN DELETED
SURVEILLANCE IS DELETED
SIN: 111
SURV DEFN: DN 6132211088 23AA12 Y Y
CDC: 1 CCRs: 10 12
COMMAND ENTERED BY: USER23
```

UNB304 (continued)**Field descriptions**

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
surv_event	Can be any one of the following: • CCR has become invalid • CDC has become invalid • No free usable CCR • Subject has become unsupported • Subject has been deleted • SURV ACT comand successfully processed • SURV DEACT command successfully processed	This field indicates the problem that has occurred.
result	Can be any one of the following: • Call content cannot be delivered • CCR has been disassociated and surveillance deactivated • CCR has been disassociated from surveillance • CDC has been disassociated and surveillance deactivated • CDC has been disassociated from surveillance • Surveillance has been deleted • Surveillance has been activated • Surveillance has been deactivated	This field indicates the consequence of the problem
sin	alphanumeric	This field indicates the surveillance identification number of the affected surveillance.
subject	handle and subject subfields	This field identifies the subject of the affected surveillance.

UNB304 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
caseid	alphanumeric	This field identifies the case id of the affected surveillance.
mrp	Y or N	This field indicates whether a monitored replacement party (MRP) was allowed for the affected surveillance.
clgdlvry	Y or N	This field indicates whether delivery of the calling party number was allowed for the affected surveillance.
cdc_index	0 through 25	This field indicates the index number of the CDC associated with the surveillance when the surveillance is deleted, or the index number of the CDC that is disassociated from the surveillance.
ccr_list	0 through 500	This field indicates the index number of each CCR associated with the surveillance when the surveillance is deleted, or the index number of each CCR that is disassociated from the surveillance.
user	alphanumeric	This field identifies the user who performed the action. Note: This field is optional and is only provided when the event is a surveillance activation or deactivation.

Action

The action to be taken depends on the problem indicated in the surv_event field.

If the <surv_event> field indicates...	then...
No free usable CCR	Inform the LEA of the problem. Ensure that sufficient CCRs are provisioned for the type of calls that the subject can originate or receive.
CCR has become invalid	Check the corresponding UNB303 log. If the CCR was recreated, reassociate it with the surveillance and reactivate the surveillance if required.
CDC has become invalid	Check the corresponding UNB301 log. If the CDC was recreated, reassociate it with the surveillance and reactivate the surveillance if required.
Subject has become unsupported	Verify what changes were made to the subject's service. Contact the LEA to discuss further action.
Subject has been deleted	Verify whether the subject's service was moved to another DN, LEN, KEY, or LTID. Contact the LEA to discuss further action.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

UNB305

Explanation

The UNB305 log report is generated to report any problems that affect USNBD administration data and to report user/administrator creations and deletions.

Format

The format for log report UNB305 follows:

```
UNB 305 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
  <user_event
  <result>
  USERNAME: <user_id>
  [COMMAND ENTERED BY: <user>]
```

Example

An example of log report UNB305 follows:

```
UNB 305 JUN05 15:33:23 7300 INFO
  USER ADD COMMAND SUCCESSFULLY PROCESSED
  USNBD USER HAS BEEN ADDED
  USERNAME: USER1
  COMMAND ENTERED BY: USER23
```

UNB305 (continued)**Field descriptions**

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

Field	Value	Description
user_event	Can be any one of the following: • CI user has been deleted • ASSIGN STATE ON command successfully processed • USER ADD command successfully processed • USER DEL command successfully processed	This field identifies the event encountered.
result	Can be any one of the following: • USNBD user has been added • USNBD administrator has been added • Initial USNBD adminsitator has been defined • USNBD administrator has been deleted: no administrator left (see Note 1)	This field indicates the USNBD administrator data that has been affected.
user_id	alphanumeric	This field identifies the CI user name that was added or deleted.
user	alphanumeric	This field identifies the user who performed the action.
Note: This field is optional and is only provided when the event is the successful processing of a command. Note 1: When this result appears in the message, a major alarm is raised in the office.		

UNB305 (end)

Action

The action to be taken depends on the problem indicated in the result field.

If the <result> field indicates...	then...
USNBD administrator has been deleted; no administrator left	Contact your Nortel Networks representative for further action.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

UOAM300

Explanation

The central OM receiver (COMR) process generates log report UOAM300. The COMR process generates UOAM300 when the process cannot send a connection message to the USOMI process. The USOMI process is in the computing module (CM).

Format

The log report format for UOAM300 is as follows:

```
UOAM300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO UAE Log
oamcomr :
MTS connection to CM failed. OM cannot be transferred to CM.
```

Example

An example of log report UOAM300 follows:

```
UOAM300 MAR02 19:20:21 1 INFO UAE Log
oamcomr :
MTS connection to CM failed. OM cannot be transferred to
CM.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO UAE Log	Constant	Indicates information on UAE that follows.
OAMCOMR: MTS connection to CM failed. OM cannot be transferred to CM.	Constant	Indicates the COMR process cannot send a connection message to the USOMI process on the CM.

Action

If the problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

UOAM302

Explanation

The Application Processor Unit with UNIX (APUX) generates log report UOAM302. The APUX generates UOAM302 when the APUX cannot send a data message or a connection message to the computing module (CM).

Format

The log report format for UOAM302 is as follows:

```
UOAM302 mmmdd hh:mm:ss 2 INFO UAE Log
      Cannot reconnect to OM system. Retrying.
```

Example

An example of log report UOAM302 follows:

```
UOAM302 MAR02 19:20:21 2 INFO UAE Log
      Cannot reconnect to OM system. Retrying.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO UAE Log	Constant	Indicates UAE information that follows.
Cannot reconnect to OM system. Retrying.	Constant	Indicates the APUX cannot send data messages or connection messages to the CM.

Action

If the problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

USLG100

Explanation

The system generates log USLG100 when the Application Processor Unit with UNIX INST (APUXINST) process cannot support a CM (computing module)-based file system. This file system is on an application processor unit (APU).

Format

Two log report formats for USLG100 are as follows:

Format 1

```
**USLG100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss EXC Syslog
  <identity>:
  <syslog report>
```

Format 2

```
**USLG100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss EXC Bad Syslog
  <identity>:
  <syslog report>
```

Example

Two examples of log report USLG100 follow:

Example 1

```
**USLG100 FEB22 22:34:19 EXC Syslog
  apuxinst:
  Unable to mount CM file system: COVM1
```

Example 2

```
**USLG100 FEB22 22:34:19 EXC Bad Syslog
  1pd[141]:/dev/mcphp0:
  No such file or directory
```

USLG100 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
EXC Syslog	Constant	Indicates a detected an external system file
EXC Bad Syslog	Constant	Indicates when the subsystem generates a syslog on an SOS/SNIX node
identity	APUXINST, COVMINST, or ASTUP	See Text Message table.
syslog report	Symbolic text	See Text Message table.

Action

Refer to the Text Message table at the end of this report.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table lists test messages.

Text Message table (Sheet 1 of 4)

Text	Explanation	Action
1pd[141]: /dev/mcpp0: No such file or directory	The system generates this log when the subsystem generates a syslog on an SOS/SNIX node. The text has the syslog entry.	This feature does not generate this log. Check the documentation of the application that generates the log for an appropriate action. If this problem continues, consult the next level of support.
apuxinst: Unable to mount CM file system: COVM1	The system generates this log when the APUXINST process cannot mount a CM-based file system like COVM1.	Make sure that the FSNMLIST field for the SNIXAPPL entry for the specified APU is correct. If the entry is correct, contact the next level of support.

USLG100 (continued)**Text Message table (Sheet 2 of 4)**

Text	Explanation	Action
apuxinst: Unable to daemonize.	The system generates this log when the APUXINST process cannot change into a daemon process on the APU.	BSY and RTS the APU. If the problem continues, contact the next level of support
covminst: Unable to access Cm table SNIXAPPL.	The system generates this log when covminst attempts to retrieve data from a CM table and cannot access this table.	BSY and RTS the APU.
astup: ASTUP process terminated.	The system generates this log is when the ASTUP process does not terminate normally.	Watch for another log that states that the process initialized correctly. If this action does not occur, BSY and RTS the APU. If this log continues to occur, contact the next level of support
covminst: Unable to allocate needed system resources:	The system generates this log when the specified system resource cannot be allocated.	Watch for another log that indicates that the process that needs the resource stopped. If this action does not occur, there is no action required.
covminst: Unable to perform necessary I/O on /tmp/belpeer.	The system generates this log when processes cannot read from or write to a file critical to the normal operation of the log. For example during the initialization process.	BSY and RTS the APUX. If this log continues to appear, contact the next level of support
covminst: Unable to locate information file.	The system generates this log when processes cannot read from or write to a file critical to the normal operation of the log. For example, during the initialization process.	BSY and RTS the APUX. If this log continues to appear, contact the next level of support

USLG100 (continued)**Text Message table (Sheet 3 of 4)**

Text	Explanation	Action
astup: ASTUP has no processes to manage.	The system generates this log when the file that contains the list of ASTUP processes does not contain entries.	Contact the next level of support.
astup: Unable to start process /iws/bel/bel.	The system generates this log when the ASTUP process cannot start a process.	Watch for a log that indicates that the ASTUP process stopped. Check for another log that indicates that this process started again. If these logs appear repeatedly, BSY and RTS the APU. If these logs do not appear repeatedly, there is no action required.
astup:Critical process /iws/bel/bel not running.	The system generates this log when the ASTUP process detects the end of a critical process on the APU.	Watch for a log that indicates that the ASTUP process stopped. Check for another log that indicates that this process started again. If these logs do not appear, or if these logs appear repeatedly, BSY and RTS the APU. If these logs do not appear repeatedly, there is no action required.
astup: Invalid command line options.	The system generates this log when the ASTUP process starts with command line parameters that are not correct.	Contact the next level of support.
astup: Invalid file format:	The system generates this log when the ASTUP process detects an invalid file format.	Contact the next level of support.
covminst: Invalid data detected in load information.	The system generates this log when the system detects invalid data in the load.	Contact the next level of support.

Text Message table (Sheet 4 of 4)

Text	Explanation	Action
covminst: Unable to establish links to application load.	The system generates this log when the COVM software installation process cannot create the symbolic link. This symbolic link accesses the COVM load on the CM-based disk.	Make sure that the entries in the SNIXAPPL and SNIXVOLS CM tables are correct for the specified APU. If the entries are not correct, contact the next level of support.
covminst: Unable to locate needed hostname in /etc/hosts.	The system generates this log when a necessary hostname is not in the /etc/hosts file on the specified APU.	Wait for a log that indicates that the system discovered the hostname, or that the COVM software installation process stopped. Take the appropriate action that these logs specify.
covminst: Hostname found in /etc/hosts file.	The system generates this log when the system finds a necessary hostname. This hostname was not in the /etc/hosts file on the specified APU.	There is no action required.
covminst: The SNIXAPPL table contains invalid configuration data.	The system generates this log when the system detects invalid configuration data in the SNIXAPPL table for the specified APU.	Make sure that the SNIXAPPL table entry (that corresponds to the APU that generates the log) does not contain invalid data.

USLG101

Explanation

The system generates USLG101 when the system log (syslog) receiver on a SNIX/SOS node receives a formatted syslog that was not formatted correctly.

Format

The log report format for USLG101 is as follows:

```
USLG101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss INFO text
  Unix_log_transfer:
  An improperly formatted syslog was received.
```

Example

An example of log report USLG101 follows:

```
USLG101 MAY10 04:43:22 1543 INFO text
  Unix_log_transfer:
  An improperly formatted syslog was received.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO text	Symbolic text	Indicates that the syslog receiver on a SNIX/SOS node received a syslog that was not formatted correctly.
Unix_log_transfer	Constant	Indicates that information on the Unix_log_transfer will follow.
An improperly formatted syslog was received	Constant	Indicates the syslog receiver on a SNIX/SOSS node received a formatted syslog that was not formatted correctly.

Action

This log indicates that a problem with the software occurred. Consider this problem a software error (SWER) and take the appropriate action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

USLG102

Explanation

The system generates log USLG102 when the ltr program. This program starts different log receivers. This program starts with parameters that are not correct.

Format

The log report format for USLG102 is as follows:

```
USLG102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss INFO text
  Unix_log_transfer:
  The ltr program was started with an incorrect set of parameters
  No log receivers will be started.
  <ltr parameters>
```

Example

An example of log report USLG102 follows:

```
USLG102 APR09 07:07:44 0500 EXC Bad Params
  Unix_log_transfer:
  The ltr program was started with an incorrect set of
  parameters
  No log receivers will be started.
  ltr -dc -sysl
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO text	Symbolic text	Indicates that the ltr program started with parameters that are not correct.
The ltr program was started with an incorrect set of parameters <ltr parameters>	Constant	The ltr program started with a set of parameters that were not correct. The log receivers will not start.

Action

Consult the Northern Telecom Technical Assistance Service (TAS).

USLG102 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

USLG103

Explanation

The system generates log USLG103 when the /etc/syslog.conf file on a SNIX/SOS node does not refer to all of the buffers used for log transfer.

Format

The log report format for USLG103 is as follows:

```
USLG103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss EXC Missing Pipes
  Unix_log_transfer:
  The following pipe (s) are not used in the syslog.conf file.
  Some logs may not be transferred.
  (Pipenames)
```

Example

An example of log report USLG103 follows:

```
USLG103 APR09 07:14:32 0123 EXC Missing Pipes
  Unix_log_transfer:
  The following pipe (s) are not used in the syslog.conf
  file.
  Some logs may not be transferred.
  /iws/tla/crit.buff
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
EXC Missing Pipes	Constant	Indicates that the /etc/syslog.conf file on a SNIX/SOS node does not refer to all of the buffers used for log transfer
Unix_log_transfer: The following pipe (s) are not used in syslog.conf file. Some logs may not be transferred.	Constant	The following pipes are not used in the syslog.conf file. Some logs do not transfer /iws/tla/crit.buff.
Pipenames	Symbolic text	Indicates the pipenames not used in the syslog.conf file

USLG103 (end)

Action

Consult the Northern Telecom Technical Assistance Service (TAS).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

USLG104

Explanation

The system generates log USLG104 when the Unix log transfer process detects that the system log (syslog) daemon stopped.

Format

The log report format for USLG104 is as follows:

```
USLG104 mmmhh hh:mm:ss EXC Syslog exit
  Unix_log_transfer:
    The syslog daemon (syslogd) running on this node has exited.
```

Example

An example of log report USLG104 follows:

```
USLG104 APR12 12:32:45 0542 EXC Syslog exit
  Unix_log_transfer:
    The syslog daemon (syslogd) running on this node has
    exited.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
EXC Syslog exit	Constant	Indicates that the UNIX process detects that the syslog daemon supports execution.
Unix_log_transfer	Constant	Indicates Unix_log_transfer information to follow.
The syslog daemon (syslogd) running on this node has exited.	Constant	Indicates when the Unix_log_transfer process detects that the system log (syslog) daemon stopped.

Action

Consult the Northern Telecom Technical Assistance Service (TAS).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

UTR100

Explanation

The Universal Tone Receiver (UTR) subsystem generates log UTR100. The UTR generates this log when the peripheral module (PM) does not send the necessary operational measurement (OM) values to central control (CC). The subsystem generates UTR100 to indicate that the CC did not receive a response from the PM. The subsystem generates this log during periods of high traffic.

Format

The log report format for UTR100 is as follows:

```
UTR100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO UTR OM REPORT
      Fail to get response from      <pmid>
```

Example

An example of log report UTR100 follows:

```
UTR100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO UTR OM REPORT
      FAIL TO GET RESPONSE FROM      PRCC 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO UTR OM REPORT	Constant	Indicates information on UTR OM. The log report supplies this information.
Fail to get response from <pmid>	Symbolic text	Indicates that the subsystem generates this log report because the PM failed to respond to the CC. See Table I.

Action

If the subsystem generates UTR100 for less than 2 min, there is no action required. If the system generates UTR100 in excess of 2 min, analyze the cause. If this action is not effective, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

VMX100

Explanation

The Voice Message Exchange (VMX) subsystem generates log VMX100. This subsystem generates VMX100 when the message waiting indicator (MWI) of a VMX subscriber is activated or deactivated.

Format

The log report format for VMX100 is as follows:

```
VMX100 mmmdd hh&gml.mm&gml.ss ssdd INFO VMX_CALL_INFO
```

```
VMX MWI msgtxt  
CALLING_PARTY CKT trkid  nnn  
DIALED DIGITS nnnnnnnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report VMX100 follows:

```
VMX100 JAN02 08&gml.23&gml.17 1214 INFO VMX_CALL_INFO  
VMX MWI ACTIVATED  
CALLING_PARTY CKT VMX2W 2  
DIALED DIGITS 0348444111
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO VMX_CALL_INFO	Constant	Indicates a successful attempt to activate or deactivate a VMX MWI.
VMX MWI msgtxt	ACTIVATED, DEACTIVATED	Indicates a successful attempt to activate or deactivate an MWI.
CALLING_PARTY CKT trkid	Symbolic text	Identifies the trunk that the calling party uses. See Table I.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
nnn	0-255	Identifies the network class of service (NCOS) number for the calling party.
DIALED_DIGITS nnnnnnnnnn	0000000000-9999999999	Displays digits that VMX dials the following form: three-digit MWI command code, three-digit VMX location code, and four-digit station extension.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

VMX101

Explanation

The Voice Message Exchange (VMX) subsystem generates log VMX101. The subsystem generates VMX101 when an attempt to activate or deactivate the message waiting indicator (MWI) of the subscriber fails. Activation or deactivation of a subscriber can fail when the VMX call encounters an error in VMX MWI call processing software.

Format

The log report format for VMX101 is as follows:

```
VMX101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO VMX_ERR_REPORT
msgtxt
CALLING_PARTY CKT trkid nnn
DIALED DIGITS nnnnnnnnnn
CALLID callid
```

Example

An example of log report VMX101 follows:

```
VMX101 JAN11 08:23:17 6469 INFO VMX_ERR_REPORT
UNABLE TO PROCESS MWI OFF REQUEST
CALLING_PARTY CKT VMX2W 2
DIALED DIGITS 0348444111
CALLID 32904
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO VMX_ERR_REPORT	Constant	Indicates a failed attempt to activate or deactivate the VMX MWI.
msgtxt	CANNOT FIND LINE DATA FOR VMX MWI CALL	Indicates line data was not found in customer data tables LNINV or KSETINV. Action: Query the line at the MAP terminal with use of queries QDN or QLEN to verify that a subscriber is present. If subscriber is not present, use SERVORD to activate subscriber (make sure the subsystem assigned the line in customer data tables LNINV and KSETINV).

VMX101 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
		Action: Check VMX data base to verify that the subsystem assigned a voice mailbox to the subscriber.
	INVALID DESTINATION FOR VMX MWI CALL	Indicates a failed attempt to complete VMX MWI call. Action: Check call translation at the MAP terminal. With the use of the TRAVER command. Look for errors in customer data tables VMXTAB, IBNXLA, HNPACONT, or RTEREF. Use "VMX Software Users Manual" to check VMX data base. Make sure that proper command codes and structure are present.
	STATION HAS WRONG OPTIONS FOR VMX MWI	Indicates that MWI failed to activate because the line options were not correct. Action: Check line option at MAP terminal to verify that the subsystem assigned MWI to the subscriber, use QDN or QLEN queries. Check VMX database for correct MWI codes.
	UNABLE TO PROCESS VMX MWI OFF REQUEST	Indicates MWI request failed to turn off. Action: POST the suspect directory number (DN) at the LTP level of the MAP terminal. Make sure the line is not in the wrong state, like Lockout (LO) or Busy. POST the VMX trunk group at the trunk test position (TTP) level of the MAP terminal to make sure trunks are available for call processing. Check line option at MAP terminal to verify that the subsystem assigned MWI to the subscriber, use QDN or QLEN queries. Check VMX data base for correct MWI codes.
	UNABLE TO PROCESS VMX MWI ON REQUEST	Indicates MWI request failed to turn on. Action: Take action described in the preceding message.

VMX101 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	UNABLE TO TRANSLATE VMX MWI CALL	Indicates translation data was not in customer data table IBNXLA. Action: Check customer data table IBNXLA, to verify that customer group and network class of service (NCOS) defined MWI as an IBN translator. Use "VMX Software Users Manual" to check VMX database. Make sure proper command codes and structure are present.
CALLING_PARTY CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies trunk that the calling party uses. See Table I.
nnn	0-255	Identifies NCOS number for the calling party.
DIALED DIGITS	0000 - 9999	Displays digits that VMX dials in the following form: 3-digit MWI command code, 3-digit VMX location code, and 4-digit station extension.
CALLID	Integers	Identifies the current call.

Action

Refer to the Description column of field msgtext in the preceding table for the recommended action for each error message.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

VSN100

Explanation

The system generates log VSN100 log when an error is present. This error is in the Automated Alternate Billing Service (AABS) protocol between a Voice Services Node (VSN) and the DMS switch.

An error is a message that is not planned, or a message that the DMS switch cannot translate. Note that the hexadecimal message that appears is the message under translation. The separate fields that follow the message display can have the correct field values.

The AABS protocol defines each field in the audit message.

Format

The log report format for VSN100 is as follows:

VSN100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO

TOPS VSN PROTOCOL

ERROR-AUDITS

ERR = errordesc

MSG = hexmsg

MSG TYPE: msgtype

CALLID: callid

VSNID: vsnid

ID CNT DONE: idcount

TAG:8

TAG LENGTH: taglength

PROT VRSN: protocol

BCS: bcsind

TIME_HRS: timehrs

TIME_MINS: timemin

TIME_SECS: timesec

DATE_YY: dateyy

DATE_MM: datemm

DATE_DD: datedd

Example

An example of log report VSN100 follows:

VSN100 (continued)

```
VSN100 JAN01 15:39:50 4812 INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL
      ERROR-AUDITS
      ERR = VSNID OUT OF RANGE-AUD
      MSG = 1AA118300102020005011030007F0505FFFFF8178087F0
005      FFFFFFFF
      79376C0000000005FFFFFFFFF6C00FFFFF6C00FDFD
```

```
MSG TYPE:      AUDIT REPLY
CALLID:        1
VSNID:         67
ID CNT DONE:   129
TAG:           8
TAG LENGTH:    5
PROT VRSN:     0
BCS:           255
TIME_HRS:      255
TIME_MINS:     255
TIME_SECS:     255
DATE_YEAR:     255
DATE_MONTH:    255
DATE_DAY:      255
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL ERROR-AUDITS	Constant	
ERR	Character string	Identifies the error encountered in the audit message.
MSG	0000-FFFF	Provides the hexadecimal message of the encountered error.
MSG TYPE	AUDIT REQUEST, AUDIT REPLY	Identifies the type of audit message.
CALLID	0-4094	This field does not apply to audit messages.
VSNID	0-99	Identifies either the VSN that sends the audit message, or the VSN that received the audit message.

VSN100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
ID CNT DONE	0-126	Identifies the number of audit identifiers in the data area of the audit message and the status of the DONE indicator. At this time, this field is not in use. One audit identifier for each message is in use. The DONE indicator is always true.
TAG: 8	Constant	Identifies the audit identifier, which is eight.
TAG LENGTH	0-28	Identifies the size of the message body, which includes fields that start at the PROT VRSN field and the fields that follow.
PROT VRSN	0-254	Identifies the version of the protocol in use.
BCS	0-99	Identifies the level of the BCS software load. This field applies when the DMS sends the audit message to the VSN.
TIME_HRS	0-23	Identifies the hour that the DMS sends the audit message. This field applies when the DMS sends the audit message to the VSN. If the DMS did not send the audit message, this field contains a zero value, which appears as 255.
TIME_MINS	0-59	Identifies the minute that the DMS sends the audit message. This field applies when the DMS sends the audit message to the VSN. If the DMS did not send the audit message, this field contains a zero value, which appears as 255.

VSN100 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
TIME_SECS	0-59	Identifies the second that the DMS sends the audit message. This field applies when the DMS sends the audit message to the VSN. If the DMS did not send the audit message, this field contains a zero value, which appears as 255.
DATE_YEAR	0-99	Identifies the year that the DMS sends the audit message. This field applies when the DMS sends the audit message to the VSN. If the DMS did not send the audit message, this field contains a zero value, which appears as 255.
DATE_MONTH	1-12	Identifies the month that the DMS sends the audit message. This field applies when the DMS sends the audit message to the VSN. If the DMS did not send the audit message, this field contains a zero value, which appears as 255.
DATE_DAY	1-31	Identifies the date the DMS sent the audit message. This field only applies when the DMS sends the audit message to the VSN. If the DMS did not send the audit message, this field contains a zero value, which appears as 255.

Action

Contact the Technical Assistance Service (TAS).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

VSN101

Explanation

The subsystem generates VSN101 when the subsystem detects an error in the Automated Alternate Billing Service (AABS) protocol. The system generates VSN101 when the DMS switch detects an error in a maintenance notice message. The voice service node (VSN) sends the maintenance notice message. An error is a message that is not expected or a message that the DMS switch cannot recognize.

Note that the hex message the subsystem displays is the same message that the DMS switch interprets. The fields that follow the message display can have correct field values or field values that are not correct.

The AABS protocol defines the fields in the maintenance notice message. The VSN sends the maintenance notice message to the DMS switch to inform the DMS switch of maintenance activities at the VSN.

Format

The log report format for VSN101 is as follows:

```
VSN101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL  
ERROR-
```

```
    MAINTENANCE
```

```
ERR = errordesc
```

```
MSG = hexmsg
```

```
MSG =    hexmsg
```

```
MSG TYPE:  MAINT NOTICE
```

```
CALLID: callid
```

```
VSNID: vsnid
```

```
ID CNT DONE:    idcount
```

```
TAG:12
```

```
TAG LENGTH:    taglength
```

```
EVENT IND:d eventind
```

```
EVENT ALARM:  eventalm
```

Example

An example of log report VSN101 follows:

VSN101 (continued)

```
VSN101 JAN01 15:39:50 4812 INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL ERROR-  
  
  MAINTENANCE  
  ERR = VSNID OUT OF RANGE-MNT  
  MSG =    17A115300102020A06010D30007F0605FFFF81780C7F0102  
        5A014C4  
                1204D2002020464F20464554545453315F45445F  
  5F  
  MSG TYPE:      MAINT NOTICE  
  CALLID:        -1  
  VSNID:         120  
  ID CNT DONE:   129  
  TAG:           12  
  TAG LENGTH:    2  
  EVENT IND:     1  
  EVENT ALARM:   1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL ERROR MAINTENANCE	Constant	Indicates the DMS switch detects an error in a maintenance notice message that the VSN sends.
ERR	Character string	Identifies the error in the maintenance notice message.
MSG	0000-FFFF	Provides the message, in hex, that has the error.
MSG TYPE: MAINT NOTICE	Constant	Identifies the audit message type as a maintenance notice.
CALLID	Integers	This field does not apply to audit messages.
VSNID	0-999	Identifies the VSN that sends the audit message or the VSN that receives the audit message.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ID CNT DONE	Integers	Identifies the number of maintenance identifiers present in the data area of the maintenance notice message. This field identifies the status of the done indicator. This field is not in use. One maintenance identifier for each maintenance notice message is in use. The done indicator is always true.
TAG: 12	Constant	Identifies the maintenance identifier, which is always 12 for maintenance identifiers.
TAG LENGTH	Integer	Identifies the size of the message body of the maintenance notice message.
EVENT IND	0-254	Identifies the error code or maintenance even indicator that the VSN sends. This error code is in use to index into table VSNALARM. Use this table to determine which alarm to activate or deactivate in the DMS switch.
EVENT ALARM	0-1	Identifies if an alarm is ON or OFF. Zero (0) means ON and 1 means OFF.

Action

For additional help, contact Technical Assistance Service (TAS).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

VSN107

Explanation

The system generates log report VSN107 when the system detects an error in the Automated Alternate Billing Service (AABS) protocol. The system generates VSN107 when the DMS switch detects an error in an action request message between the DMS switch and the voice service node (VSN). The action request message has a validation action ActID.

The VSN sends an action request with a validation action ActID to the switch to request validation of the billing number. An error is a message that is not expected or a message that the DMS switch cannot recognize.

The AABS protocol defines each field in the action request message. The VSN sends the action request message to the switch to request actions. An action can be connect billed party (third or called). The switch sends a call update message to inform the VSN of the completion or failure of the action request.

Format

The log report format for VSN107 is as follows:

```
VSN107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL
ERROR-
VALID
ACTION
  CKT vlinkid
  ERR = errordesc
  MSG = hexmsg

MSG TYPE:  ACTION REQUEST
CALLID: callid
VSNID: vsnid
ID CNT DONE:  idcount
TAG 64
TAG LENGTH:  taglength
CLASS CHG:  classchg
VALNUM TYPE:  valtype
VALNUM STAT:  valstat
VAL_ID: valid
INPUT METH:inputmeth
BILLNUM CNT:  billcount
BILLNUM:  billnum
```

VSN107 (continued)**Example**

An example of log report VSN107 follows:

```
VSN107 JAN01 15:39:50 4812 INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL ERROR-
                                VALID
ACTION
CKT  VSN10 1
ERR = CALLID-MISMATCH-ACTREQ
MSG =      20A11E300102020202011630007F0205000C8100407F
080B0002010
                                1120A122210004A0000000000001D10D7B000
10000

MT: ACTION REQUEST
CALLID: 12
VSNID: 0
ID CNT DONE: 129
TAG: 64
TAG LENGTH: 11
CLASS CHG: 8
VALNUM TYPE: 2
VALNUM STAT: 0
VAL_ID: 1
INPUT METH: 1
BILLNUM CNT: 10
BILLNUM: 2122210010004FFFFFFFFF
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL ERROR VALID ACTION	Constant	Indicates the DMS switch detects an error in an action request message with a validation action ActID between the switch and the VSN.
CKT	Alphanumeric	Identifies the voice link over which the VSN sends the action request message.
ERR	Character string	Identifies the error in the action request message.
MSG	0000-FFFF	Provides the message, in hexadecimal, that has the error.

VSN107 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
MSG TYPE: ACTION REQUEST	Constant	Identifies the message type as action request.
CALLID	0-4094	Identifies the call.
VSNID	0-99	Identifies the VSN that sends the action request message.
ID CNT DONE	0-126	Identifies the number of validation action ActIDs are in the data area of the action request message. Identifies the status of the done indicator. This field is not in use. Only one validation action ActID for each action request message occurs. The done indicator is always true.
TAG: 64	Constant	Identifies the action identifier. This field is always 64 for validation action ActIDs.
TAGLENGTH	0-28	Identifies the size of the message body in the action request message.
CLASSCHG	0-11	Identifies the class charge of the call.
VALNUM TYPE	0-2	Identifies the billing number type for validation. For example, a calling card number, third party directory number, or collect directory number.
VALNUM STAT	0-2	Identifies the validation status of the billing number. For example, Unvalidated, Validated, or Invalid.
VAL_ID	0-254	Identifies the validation request for a call. The VSN uses a validation request to match validation requests and validation replies.
INPUT METH	0-5	Identifies the method used to obtain the billing number from the calling party.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
BILLNUM CNT	0-22	Identifies the number of digits in the billing number field.
BILLNUM	Alphanumeric	Identifies the billing number for the call.

Action

For additional support, contact Technical Assistance Service (TAS).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

VSN108

Explanation

The system generates log report VSN108 when the system detects an error in the Automated Alternate Billing Service (AABS) protocol. The system generates VSM108 when the DMS switch detects an error in an action request message. The action request message has a connect party to port ActID between the DMS switch and the voice service node (VSN).

An error message is a message that is not expected or a message that the switch does not recognize. The AABS protocol defines the fields in the action request message. The VSN sends the action request message to the DMS switch to request actions, like connect billed party (third or called). The DMS switch sends a call update message to inform the VSN of the completion or failure of the action.

Format

The log report format for VSN108 is as follows:

```
VSN108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL
ERROR-
CONNN
PARTY          PORT
  CKT  vlinkid
  ERR = errordesc MSG = hexmsg
  MSG = hexmsg

MSG TYPE:  ACTION REQUEST
CALLID:  callid
VSNID:  vsnid
ID CNT DONE:  idcount
TAG:65
TAG LENGTH:  taglength
PARTY:  party
```

Example

An example of log report VSN108 follows:

VSN108 (continued)

```

VSN108 JAN01 20:08:43 6223 INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL ERROR-
                                CONN PARTY
PORT
CKT  VSN20 1
ERR = NIL POS CPID-ACTREQ
MSG =
    16A114300102020302010C30007F0205000C8100417F01010ABF000
    10001000800004A0000000000001D10D7B00010000

MSG TYPE:  ACTION REQUEST
CALLID:    12
VSNID:     0
ID CNT DONE: 129
TAG:       65
TAG LENGTH: 1
PARTY:     1

```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL ERROR CONN PARTY PORT	Constant	
CKT	Alphanumeric	Identifies the voice link over which the VSN sends the action request message.
ERR	Character string	Identifies the error encountered in the action request message.
MSG	0000-FFFF	Provides the message, in hexadecimal, that has the error.
MSG TYPE: ACTION REQUEST	Constant	Identifies the message type as action request.
CALLID	0-4094	Identifies the call.
VSNID	0-99	Identifies the VSN that sends the action request message.

VSN108 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ID CNT DONE	0-126	Identifies the number of ActIDs present in the data area of the action request message and the states of the done indicator. This field is not in use. Only one ActID occurs for each action request message. The done indicator is always true.
TAG: 65	Constant	Identifies the actions identifier for the action request message. This field is always 65 for connect party to port ActID.
TAGLENGTH	0-28	Identifies the size of the message body in the action request message.
PARTY	0-2	Identifies the party for the call: Calling, Called, or Third.

Action

For additional support, contact Technical Assistance Service (TAS).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

VSN109**Explanation**

The system generates log report VSN109 when the system detects an error in the Automated Alternate Billing Service (AABS) protocol. The system generates VSN109 when the DMS switch detects an error in an action request message. The action request message has an alter port connection ActID between the DMS switch and the voice service node (VSN).

An error message is a message that is not expected or a message that the switch does not recognize. Note that the DMS switch recognizes the hexadecimal message displayed. The fields that follow the message display can have correct field values and field values that are not correct.

The AABS protocol defines the fields in the action request message. The VSN sends the action request message to the DMS switch to request actions, like connect billed party (third or called). The DMS switch sends a call update message to inform the VSN of the completion or failure of the action.

Format

The log report format for VSN109 is as follows:

```
VSN109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL
ERROR-
                                           ALTER
PORT CONN
  CKT vlinkid
  ERR = errordesc
  MSG = hexmsg

MSG TYPE:  ACTION REQUEST
CALLID: callid
VSNID:  vsnid
ID CNT DONE:  idcount
TAG:  66
TAG LENGTH:  taglength
PORT:  port
CONN ALTER:  connalter
```

Example

An example of log report VSN109 follows:

VSN109 (continued)

```
VSN109 JAN01 20:08:43 6223 INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL ERROR-  
                                     ALTER PORT  
  
CONN  
CKT  VSN10 1  
ERR = NIL POS CPID-ACTREQ  
MSG =  
    17A115300102020402010D30007F0205000C8100427F00020A02000  
                                10001000800004A0000000000001D10D7B00010000  
  
MSG TYPE:      ACTION REQUEST  
CALLID:        12  
VSNID:         0  
ID CNT DONE:   129  
TAG:           66  
TAG LENGTH:    1  
PORT:          1  
CONN ALTER:    2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL ERROR ALTER PORT CONN	Constant	Indicates the DMS switch detects an error in an action request message. The action request message has an alter port connection ActID between the switch and the VSN.
CKT	Alphanumeric	Identifies the voice link over which the VSN sends the action request message.
ERR	Character string	Identifies the error in the action request message.
MSG	0000-FFFF	Provides the message, in hexadecimal, that has the error.
MSG TYPE: ACTION REQUEST	Constant	Identifies the message type as action request.
CALLID	0-4094	Identifies the call.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
VSNID	0-99	Identifies the VSN that sends the action request message.
ID CNT DONE	0-126	Identifies the number of action identifiers present in the data area of the action request message.
TAG: 66	Constant	Identifies the ActID for the action request message. This field is always 66 for an alter port connection ActID.
TAG LENGTH	0-28	Identifies the size of the message body in the action request message.
PORT	0-1	Identifies the port connection as a backward port or forward port.
CONN ALTER	0-3	Identifies the status of the port connection: release port, or connect zero-way, one-way, or two-way.

Action

For additional support, contact Technical Assistance Service (TAS).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

VSN110

Explanation

The Voice Services Node (VSN) subsystem generates log report VSN110 when the subsystem detects an error in the Automated Alternate Billing Service (AABS) protocol. The subsystem generates VSN110 when the DMS switch detects an error in an action request message. The action message has a request operator ActID between the DMS switch and the VSN.

An error message is a message that is not expected or a message that the DMS switch does not recognize. Note that the DMS switch recognizes the hexadecimal message displayed. The fields that follow the message display can have correct field values or field values that are not correct.

The AABS protocol defines the fields in the action request message. The VSN sends the action request message to the DMS switch to request actions like connect billed party (third or called). The DMS switch sends a call update message to inform the VSN of the completion or failure of the action.

After TOPS03, the subsystem generates VSN110 with an ERR component of "REQUIRED FIELD MISSING." The subsystem also generates VSN110 if the VSN sends a float call or request operator message to the DMS switch. The request operator message does not contain the 3 bytes added to the message. The 3 bytes support the room or authorization number field added in VSN protocol version 6.0.

Format

The log report format for VSN110 is as follows:

MSG TYPE:	<message type>
CALLID:	<calling ID>
VSNID	<VSN ID>
ID CNT DONE:	<ID count done>
TAG:	<tag>
TAG LENGTH:	<tag length>
ACCEPT METH:	<acceptance method>
BILLING ALT:	<billing alt>
OSS ACTION:	<oss action>
LANGUAGE:	<language>
RM AUTH NO:	<room authorization number>

An example of log report VSN110 follows:

MSG TYPE:	ACTION REQUEST
CALLID:	516
VSNID:	0
ID CNT DONE:	129
TAG:	67
TAG LENGTH:	4
ACCEPT METH:	0
BILLING ALT:	0
OSS ACTION:	10
LANGUAGE:	80
RM AUTH NO:	FFFFFF

VSN110 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL ERROR REQUEST OPER	Constant	Indicates the DMS switch detects an error in an action request message with a request operator ActID between the switch and the VSN.
CKT	Alphanumeric	Identifies the voice link over which the VSN sends the action request message.
ERR	Character string	Identifies the error in the action request message.
MSG	0000-FFFF	Provides the message, in hexadecimal, that has the error.
MSG TYPE: ACTION REQUEST	Constant	Identifies the message type as action request.
CALLID	0-4094	Identifies the call.
VSNID	0-99	Identifies the VSN that sends the action request message.
ID CNT DONE	0-126	Identifies the number of ActIDs in the data area of the action request message and the state of the done indicator. This field is not in use. The number of request operator ActIDs is always one. The done indicator is always true.
TAG: 67	Constant	Identifies the actions identifier of the action request message. This field is always 67 for request operator ActID.
TAG LENGTH	0-28	Identifies the size of the message body of the action request message.
ACCEPT METH	0-5	Identifies the method used to obtain billing acceptance from the billed party.

VSN110 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
BILLING ALT	0-1	Identifies the call requires a change to the billing information when the call is attached to an operator.
OSS ACTION	0-9	Identifies the action that TOPS takes for automatic message accounting (AMA) purposes.
LANGUAGE	0-99	The front-end language the calling party uses or the back-end language the billed party uses.
RM AUTH NO	6 digits	The room or authorization number entered at the VSN. If the room or authorization number is empty, the field value is #FFFFFF.

Action

The system can generate VSN110 with an ERR component of "REQUIRED FIELD MISSING." Upgrade the VSN with a load that adds the field to the float call and request operator messages. For additional support, contact Technical Assistance Service (TAS).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

VSN111

Explanation

The system generates log report VSN111 when the system detects an error in the Automated Alternate Billing Service (AABS) protocol. The system generates VSN111 when the DMS switch detects an error in an action request message. The action request message has an abort call ActID between the DMS switch and the voice service node (VSN).

An error message is a message that is not expected or a message that the DMS switch does not recognize. Note that the DMS switch recognizes the hexadecimal message displayed. The fields that follow the message display can have correct field values or field values that are not correct.

The AABS protocol defines the fields in the action request message. The VSN sends the action request message to the DMS switch to request actions, like connect billed party (third or called). The DMS switch sends a call update message to inform the VSN of the completion or failure of the action.

Format

The log report format for VSN111 is as follows:

```
VSN111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL  
ERROR-
```

```
ABORT CALL
```

```
CKT vlinkid
```

```
ERR = errordesc
```

```
MSG = mgsdesc
```

```
MSG TYPE: ACTION REQUEST
```

```
CALLID:callid
```

```
VSNID: vsnid
```

```
ID CNT DONE: idcount
```

```
TAG: 68
```

```
TAG LENGTH: taglength
```

```
RESP METH:respmeth
```

```
ABORT REAS: abortreas
```

```
OSS ACTION: ossaction
```

Example

An example of log report VSN111 follows:

VSN111 (continued)

```

VSN111 JAN01 20:08:43 5011 INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL ERROR-
                                ABORT

CALL
CKT  VSN10 1
ERR = VSNID MISMATCH-ACTREQ
MSG =
18A116300102020102010E30007F0205000C8100447F000300000000
                                10001000800004A0000000000001D10D7B00010000

MSG TYPE:      ACTION REQUEST
CALLID:        12
VSNID:         0
ID CNT DONE:   129
TAG:           68
TAG LENGTH:    3
RESP METH:     0
ABORT REAS:    0
OSS ACTION:    0

```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL ERROR ABORT CALL	Constant	Indicates the DMS switch detects an error in an action request message with an abort call ActID between the switch and the VSN.
CKT	Alphanumeric	Identifies the voice link over which the VSN sends the action request message.
ERR	Character string	Identifies the error in the action request message.
MSG	0000-FFFF	Provides the message, in hexadecimal, that has the error.
MSG TYPE : ACTION REQUEST	Constant	Identifies the message type as action request.
CALLID	0-4094	Identifies the call.

VSN111 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
VSNID	0-99	Identifies the VSN that sends the action request message.
ID CNT DONE	0-126	Identifies the number of ActIDs present in the data area of the action request message and the state of the done indicator. This field is not in use. The number of abort call ActIDs is always one. The done indicator is always true.
TAG: 68	Constant	Identifies the action identifier of the action request message. This field is always 68 for abort call ActID.
TAGLENGTH	0-28	Identifies the size of the message body of the action request message.
RESP METH	0-5	Identifies the method used to obtain billing acceptance from the billed party.
ABORT REAS	0-1	Identifies if the call is aborted because of normal call handling or error handling.
OSS ACTION	0-9	Identifies the action TOPS takes for automatic message accounting (AMA) purposes.

Action

For additional support, contact Technical Assistance Service (TAS).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

VSN112

Explanation

The system generates log report VSN112 when the system detects an error in the Automated Alternate Billing Service (AABS) protocol. The system generates VSN112 when the DMS switch detects an error in an action request message. The action request message has a float call ActID between the DMS switch and the voice service node (VSN).

An error message is a message that is not expected or a message that the DMS switch does not recognize. Note that the DMS switch recognizes the hexadecimal message displayed. The fields that follow the message display can have correct field values or field values that are not correct.

The AABS protocol defines the fields in the action request message. The VSN sends the action request message to the DMS switch to request actions, like connect billed party (third or called). The DMS switch sends a call update message to inform the VSN of the completion or failure of the action.

Format

The log report format for VSN112 is as follows:

VSN112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL

ERROR–

FLOAT CALL

CKT vlinkid

ERR = errordesc

MSG = mgsdesc

MSG TYPE: ACTION REQUEST

CALLID: callid

VSNID: vsnid

ID CNT DONE: idcount

TAG: 69

TAG LENGTH: taglength

RESP METH: respmeth

OSS ACTION: ossaction

Example

An example of log report VSN112 follows:

VSN112 (continued)

```

VSN112 JAN01 20:08:47 5511 INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL ERROR-
                                FLOAT CALL

    CKT  VSN10 1
    ERR = VSNID MISMATCH-ACTREQ
    MSG =
17A115300102020102010D30007F0205000E8100457F000200000000

10001000800004A0000000000001D10D7B00010000

MSG TYPE:  ACTION REQUEST
CALLID:    15
VSNID:     0
ID CNT DONE: 129
TAG:       69
TAG LENGTH: 2
RESP METH: 0
OSS ACTION: 0

```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL ERRORFLOAT CALL	Constant	Indicates the DMS switch detects an error in an action request message with a float call ActID between the switch and the VSN.
CKT	Alphanumeric	Identifies the voice link over which the VSN sends the action request message.
ERR	Character string	Identifies the error in the action request message.
MSG	0000-FFFF	Provides the message, in hexadecimal, that has the error.
MSG TYPE : ACTION REQUEST	Constant	Identifies the message type as action request.
CALLID	0-4094	Identifies the call.
VSNID	0-99	Identifies the VSN that sends the action request message.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ID CNT DONE	0-126	Identifies the number of ActIDs present in the data area of the action request message and the state of the done indicator. This field is not in use. The ActID is always 69 for float call ActIDs. The done indicator is always true.
TAG: 69	Constant	Identifies the action identifier of the action request message. This field is always 69 for a float call ActID.
TAG LENGTH	0-28	Identifies the size of the message body of the action request message.
RESP METH	0-5	Identifies the method used to obtain billing acceptance from the billed party.
OS ACTION	0-9	Identifies the action TOPS takes for automatic message accounting (AMA) purposes.

Action

For additional support, contact Technical Assistance Service (TAS).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

VSN113

Explanation

The system generates log report VSN113 when the system detects an error in the Automated Alternate Billing Service (AABS) protocol. The system generates VSN113 when the DMS switch detects an error in an action request message. The action request message has a resource unavailable ActID between the DMS switch and the voice service node (VSN).

An error message is a message that is not expected or a message that the DMS switch does not recognize. Note that the DMS switch recognizes the hexadecimal message displayed. The fields that follow the message display can have correct field values or field values that are not correct.

The AABS protocol defines the fields in the action request message. The VSN sends the action request message to the DMS switch to request actions, like connect billed party (third or called). The DMS switch sends a call update message to inform the VSN of the completion or failure of the action.

Format

The log report format VSN113 is as follows:

```
VSN113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL
ERROR-
RES
UNAVAIL
CKT vlinkid
ERR = errordesc
MSG = hexmsg

MSG TYPE: ACTION REQUEST
CALLID: callid
VSNID: vsnid
ID CNT DONE: idcount
TAG:70
TAG LENGTH: taglength
```

Example

An example of log report VSN113 follows:

VSN113 (continued)

VSN113 JAN01 20:08:47 5511 INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL ERROR-
RES UNAVAIL

CKT VSN20 2
ERR = VSNID MISMATCH-ACTREQ
MSG =
15A113300102020102010B30007F0205000E8100477F000000000000
10001000800004A0000000000001D10D7B00010000

MSG TYPE: ACTION REQUEST
CALLID: 15
VSNID: 0
ID CNT DONE: 129
TAG: 70
TAG LENGTH: 0

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL ERROR RES UNAVAIL	Constant	Indicates the DMS switch detects an error in an action request message with a resource unavailable ActID between the DMS switch and the VSN.
CKT	Alphanumeric	Identifies the voice link over which the VSN sends the action request message.
ERR	Character string	Identifies the error in the action request message.
MSG	0000-FFFF	Provides the message, in hexadecimal, that has the error.
MSG TYPE: ACTION REQUEST	Constant	Identifies the message type as action request.
CALLID	0-4094	Identifies the call.
VSNID	0-99	Identifies the VSN that sends the action request message.

VSN113 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ID CNT DONE	0-126	Identifies the number of ActIDs present in the data area of the action request message and the status of the done indicator. This field is not in use. The number of resource unavailable ActIDs is always one. The done indicator is always true.
TAG: 70	Constant	Identifies the action identifier of the action request message. This field is always 70 for a resource unavailable ActID.
TAGLENGTH	Integer	Identifies the size of the message body of the action request message.

Action

For additional support, contact Technical Assistance Service (TAS).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

VSN115**Explanation**

The system generates log report VSN115 when the system detects an error in the Automated Alternate Billing Service (AABS) protocol. The system generates this log when the DMS switch detects an invalid operation in a message that the voice service node (VSN) sends.

Format

The log report format for VSN115 is as follows:

```
VSN115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL ERROR
                                           ERROR-
                                           INVAL
OPER
ERR = errordesc
MSG = hexmsg
```

Example

An example of log report VSN115 follows:

```
VSN115 JAN01 11:08:47 5511 INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL ERROR-
                                           ERROR-
                                           INVAL
OPER
ERR = UNKNOWN
MSG =
17A115300102020102010D30007F0205000E8100457F000200000000
10001000800004A00000000000001D10D7B00010000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL ERROR INVAL OPER	Constant	Indicates the DMS switch detects an invalid operation in a message the VSN sends.
ERR	Character string	Identifies the error in the action request message.
MSG	0000-FFFF	Provides the message, in hexadecimal, that has the error.

VSN115 (end)

Action

For additional support, contact Technical Assistance Service (TAS).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

VSN117

Explanation

The system generates the log report VSN117 when the system detects an error in the Automated Alternate Billing Service (AABS) protocol. The system generates this log when the DMS switch detects an error in an action request message. The action request message has a validation action ActID between the DMS switch and the voice service node (VSN). The VSN sends the action request with a validation action ActID to the DMS switch request validation of the billing number.

An error message is a message that is not expected or a message that the switch does not recognize. Note that the DMS switch recognizes the hexadecimal message displayed. The fields that follow the message display can have the correct field values or field values that are not correct.

The AABS protocol defines the fields in the action request message. The VSN sends the action request message to the DMS switch to request actions, like connect billed party (third or called). The DMS switch sends an update message to inform the VSN of the completion or failure of the action.

Format

The log report format for VSN117 is as follows:

VSN117 (continued)

VSN107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL
ERROR–

VALID

ACTION

CKT vlinkid

ERR = errordesc

MSG = hexmsg

MSG TYPE: ACTION REQUEST

CALLID:callid

VSNID: vsnid

ID CNT DONE: idcount

TAG: 64

TAG LENGTH: taglength

CLASS CHG:classchg

VALNUM TYPE: valtype

VALNUM STAT: valstat

VAL_ID:valid

INPUT METH: inputmeth

BILLNUM CNT: billcount

BILLNUM: billnum

Example

An example of log report VSN117 follows:

VSN117 (continued)

```

VSN107 JAN01 15:39:50 4812 INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL ERROR-
                                VALID
ACTION
CKT  VSN10 1
ERR = CALLID-MISMATCH-ACTREQ
MSG = 20A11E300102020202011630007F0205000C8100407F080B
0002010
                                1120A122210004A0000000000001D10D7B00010000

```

```

MSG TYPE:      ACTION REQUEST
CALLID:        12
VSNID:         0
ID CNT DONE:   129
TAG:           64
TAG LENGTH:    11
CLASS CHG:     8
VALNUM TYPE:   2
VALNUM STAT:   0
VAL_ID:        1
INPUT METH:    1
BILLNUM CNT:   10
BILLNUM:       2122210010004FFFFFFFFF

```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOPS VSN PROTOCOL ERROR VALID ACTION	Constant	Indicates the DMS switch detects an error in an action request message with a validation action ActID between the DMS switch and the VSN.
CKT	Alphanumeric	This field identifies the voice link over which the system sends the action request.
ERR	Character string	Identifies the error in the action request message.
MSG	0000-FFFF	Provides the message, in hexadecimal, that has the error.
MSG TYPE: ACTION REQUEST	Constant	Identifies the message type as action request.

VSN117 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CALLID	0-4094	Identifies the call.
VSNID	0-99	Identifies the VSN that sends the action request message.
ID CNT DONE	0-126	Identifies the number of validation action ActIDs in the data area and the status of the done indicator. This field is not in use. Each action request has only one validation ActID. The done indicator is always true.
TAG: 64	Constant	Identifies the action identifier. This field is 64 for validation action ActIDs.
TAG LENGTH	0-28	Identifies the size of the message body in the action request message.
CLASS CHG	0-11	Identifies the class charge of the call.
VALNUM TYPE	0-2	Identifies the billing number type that is validated. For example, calling card number, third party directory number, or collect directory number.
VALSTAT NUM	0-2	Identifies the validation status of the billing number. For example, Unvalidated, Validated, or Invalid.
VAL_ID	0-254	This field identifies the validation request for a call. The VSN uses this field to match validation requests and validation replies.
INPUT METH	0-5	Identifies the method used to obtain the billing number from the calling party.
BILLNUM CNT	0-22	Identifies the number of digits in the billing number field.
BILLNUM	Alphanumeric	Identifies the billing number for the call.

Action

For additional support, contact Technical Assistance Service (TAS).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

WHC600**Explanation**

The Who's Calling 600 (WHC600) log report generates when one of the following occurs:

- A call fails to route to the service node (SN).
- A call to the SN encounters an unsupported feature or agent.

Format

The format for log report WHC600 follows.

```
WHC600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd WHC log report
Reason      : rsntxt
Call ID     : FFFF FFFF
WC DN      : NPANXXXXXX
SN DN      : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Treatment   : trmnt
```

Example

An example of log report WHC600 follows.

```
WHC600 MAR11 16:04:14 2300 WHC log report
Reason      : Fails to route to Service Node
Call ID     : 038B 0000
WC DN      : 6125425541
SN DN      : 6128547855
Treatment   : PSIG
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Fails to route to Service Node	This field indicates an error while routing to the SN.
	Unsupported type of call to the Service Node	This field indicates the call to the SN encountered an unsupported feature or agent.
Call ID	integer	This field contains the call identification number.

WHC600 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
WC DN	10 digits	This field contains the WC subscriber's directory number.
SN DN	4 to 30 digits	This field contains the SN directory number.
Treatment	treatment text of 4 characters maximum	This field identifies the treatment applied to the call.

Action

WHC600 log report indicates a problem with the call to the SN. To determine the cause of the problem:

- Save the log report for future reference.
- Examine the log report to verify the DN that the WC feature used to route to the SN and the treatment that was applied to the call.
- Use the translations verification (TRAVR) tool to verify the translations for the call to the SN.

Fails to route to service node

The WHC600 log report displays reason “Fails to route to Service Node” when the call to the SN encounters a treatment. Examine the treatment field of log report WHC600 to determine what treatment the call to the SN encountered. Modify the datafill to correctly route the call and avoid the treatment. Use the TRAVR tool to verify the new datafill.

The treatment NOSR can indicate that low software resources prevents translation for the call to the SN. Increase the value of the NUM_RC_EXT_BLKs office parameter in table OFCENG to ensure that calls to the SN translate.

Unsupported type of call to service node

The WHC600 log report displays the reason “Unsupported type of call to SN” when the call to the SN encounters an unsupported feature or an unsupported agent. The display of “Unsupported type of call to SN” in the reason field of the WHC600 log report results in one of the following two treatments:

- **Feature Not Allowed (FNAL)**—treatment indicates that the call to the SN encountered an unsupported feature. Change the datafill to have the SN

WHC600 (end)

avoid the unsupported feature. Use the TRAVER tool to verify translation changes.

- **Undetermined (UNDT)**—treatment indicates that the WC feature blocks the call to the SN because the agent is unsupported. The supported agents for routing a WC call to an SN are ISDN user part (ISUP) primary rate interface (PRI) trunks.

If the WC feature blocks a call to the SN because the agent is unsupported, modify the datafill to route the call with a supported agent type. Use the TRAVER tool to verify the new translations.

Related OM registers

The WCDNERR OM register pegs when a WHC600 log report generates.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

WHC601

Explanation

The Who's Calling (WC) feature WHC601 log report generates when one of the following occurs:

- The WC T1 timer expires.
- The WC T2 timer expires.

Format

The format for log report WHC601 follows.

```
WHC601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd WHC log report
Reason  : rsntxt
Call ID  : FFFF FFFF
WC DN   : NPANXXXXXX
SN DN   : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

Example

An example of log report WHC601 follows.

```
WHC601 MAR11 16:04:14 2300 WHC log report
Reason   : T1 expired
Call ID  : 038B 0000
WC DN    : 6125425541
SN DN    : 6128547855
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
reason	T1 expired	This field indicates that the T1 timer expired.
	T2 expired	This field indicates that the T2 timer expired
Call ID	integer	This field lists the call identification number.

WHC601 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
WC DN	10 digits	This field lists the WC subscriber's directory number.
SN DN	4 to 30 digits	This field lists the SN directory number

Action

If the log indicates that T1 or T2 expired, then the SN failed to respond within a valid time range. Check the values for the T1 and T2 timers.

Related OM registers

The WCT1 OM register pegs when a WHC601 log generates because timer T1 expired.

The WCT2 OM register pegs when a WHC601 log generates because timer T2 expired.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

WUCR101

Explanation

The system generates log report WUCR101 if a wake up call cannot be completed because of the ringing limits of the peripheral.

Format

The log report format for WUCR101 is as follows:

```
LOGID mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Device State Change
len                DN dn
WAKEUP TIME: <hh:mm>, REASON: <reason text>
```

Example

An example of log report WUCR101 follows:

```
WUCR101 JAN03 09:59:47 7000 INFO WAKEUP CALL BLOCKED
HOST 00 0 00 01          DN 9096215001
WAKEUP TIME: 09:58, REASON: BLOCKED RINGING MSG
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Device State Change	wakeup call blocked	Identifies that a change occurs in the device.
len	site ff b/m dd cc	Identifies the line equipment number for lines that connect to line modules (LM) or line concentrating modules (LCM), in which • site is HOST • ff is the LM or LCM frame (00-99) • b/m is the LM bay or LCM module (0 or 1) • dd is the LM drawer or LCM subgroup (00-31) • cc is the line card (00-31)

WUCR101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
		Note: If a remote LM (RLM) or LCM (RLCM) is present, the design is site frame location. Refer to the data schema Table SITE in the <i>Translations Guide</i> for site names.
DN	7 or 10 digits	Identifies the 7- or 10-digit directory number. This number consists of the serving-numbering plan area (SNPA), the central office code (NXX), and the extension number.
WAKEUP TIME	00:00 to 23:59	Identifies the time of day that the subscriber sets for the wake-up call.
REASON	blocked ringing message	Identifies the reason the system generates the log.

Action

Log WUCR101 is for information only.

Associated OM registers

Register WUCBLCK from the OM group MDCWAKUP increases when the system generates log report WUCR101.

WUCR102

Explanation

The subsystem generates WUCR102 if the system rejects a wake up call request. If a time or date change occurs, the system rejects a wake up call request. If the called party does not answer after two retries, the system rejects a request. If the system skips the time of the request when the system clock is moved forward, a wake up call request is late. If a restart occurs at the time of the request, a wake up call request is late.

Format

The log report format for WUCR102 is as follows:

```
LOGID mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Device State Change  
DISCARDED  
    LEN <number>                DN <number>  
    WAKEUP TIME: <hh:mm>, REASON: <reason text>
```

Example

An example of log report WUCR102 follows:

```
WUCR102 JAN03 09:59:47 7000 INFO WAKEUP REQUEST  
DISCARDED  
    HOST 00 0 00 01            DN 9096215001  
    WAKEUP TIME: 09:58, REASON: REQUEST OVERDUE
```

An example of log report WUCR102 follows:

```
WUCR102 JAN03 09:59:48 7001 INFO WAKEUP REQUEST  
DISCARDED  
    HOST 00 0 00 01            DN 9096215001  
    WAKEUP TIME: 09:58, REASON: 3 CALLS - NO COMPLETION
```


WUCR102 (continued)**Field descriptions**

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Device State Change	wakeup request	Identifies when a change occurs in the device.
LEN	site ff b/m dd cc	Identifies the line equipment number for lines that connect to line modules (LM) or line concentrating modules (LCM), in which • site is HOST • ff is the LM or LCM frame (00-99) • b/m is the LM bay or LCM module (0 or 1) • dd is the LM drawer or LCM subgroup (00-31) • cc is the line card (00-31) Note: If a remote LM (RLM) or LCM (RLCM) is present, the format is site frame location. Refer to the data schema Table SITE in the <i>Translations Guide</i> for site names.
DN	7 or 10 digits	Identifies the 7- or 10-digit directory number. This number consists of the serving-numbering plan area (SNPA), the central office code (NXX), and the extension number.
WAKEUP TIME	00:00 to 23:59	Identifies the time of day that the subscriber sets for the wake up call.
REASON	text	Identifies the reason the system generates the log. For example, the request is late, the request is rejected, or the called party does not answer after two retries.

Action

Log WUCR102 is an information log.

WUCR102 (end)

Associated OM registers

The following registers from OM group MDCWAKUP increase:

- WUCOVRDU, when the system generates WUCR102 because the wake up call is late.
- WUCDSCRD, when the system generates WUCR102 because the wake up call request is rejected because the call is not answered after two retries.

XAC330**Explanation**

The system generates log report XAC330 when it detects a firmware (FW) mismatch. The firmware version of the field replaceable unit (FRU) and the current version recorded in XAFWLOAD data schema table do not match.

Format

The format for log report XAC330 follows.

```
** XAC330 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT FW version mismatch
  IMPACT: Wrong FW version on a <FRU type><card/packlet>
  CARD: Type State Site FL Row Bay   Shf/Slot EqPEC/Serial
        <FRU> <state> <location> <shelf>/<slot><side> <PEC>/<#>
  REASON: FW version on card is <actualFW>, should be<table_entryFW>
  ACTION: Upgrade the firmware.
```

Example

An example of log report XAC330 follows.

```
** XAC330 OCT27 18:29:47 8300 FLT FW version mismatch
  IMPACT: Wrong FW version on a IOP card
  CARD: Type State Site FL Row Bay   Shf/Slot EqPEC/Serial
        IOP InSv  HOST 01 A00 DPCC:00 00/17F NTLX03BA/Not avail
  REASON: FW version on card is XAIO01AA, should be XAIO01AG.
  ACTION: Upgrade the firmware.
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<FRU>	character string	Indicates the FRU type PE, IOP or CMIC.
<state>	character string	Indicates the FRU state is InSv, SysB, ManB, CBSy or ISTb.
<location>	character string	Indicates the location of XA-Core.
<shelf>	integers	Indicates the shelf number. The shelf number is 0, 1, 2 or 3.
<slot>	integers	Indicates the slot number.

XAC330 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<side>	character string	Indicates the slot side is front or rear.
<PEC>	alphanumeric	Indicates the FRU product engineering code in the format NTLXxxxx.
<#>	numeric	Indicates the FRU serial number.
<actualFW>	character string	Indicates the actual FRU FW version.
<table_entryFW>	character string	Indicates the FW version datafill in the XAFWLOAD data schema table.

Action

Check the datafill in the XAFWLOAD data schema table. If the firmware version recorded in the data schema table is correct, upgrade the firmware.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

The system compares the FW version from the FRU and the FW version recorded in the XAFWLOAD data schema table when one of the following actions occur:

- operating company personnel manually issue a query card command
- the system performs an audit and automatically queries the card.

XAC333

Explanation

The system generates the log XAC333 if the firmware (FW) loading process fails. The following descriptions apply:

- new FW fails to load and there is no valid FW in FLASH
- new FW fails to load and the system recovers the old firmware

Format

The format for log report XAC333 follows.

```
** XAC333 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT FW loading failed
  IMPACT: LoadFW command failed.
  CARD: Type State Site FL Row Bay  Shf/Slot  EqPEC/Serial
        <FRU> <state> <location> <shelf>/<slot><side> <PEC>/<#>
  REASON: FW version could not be loaded
  ACTION: NO VALID FW IN FLASH!
          Load previous version of FW. Execute LoadFW current.

* XAC333 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT FW loading failed
  IMPACT: LoadFW command failed.
  CARD: Type State Site FL Row Bay  Shf/Slot  EqPEC/Serial
        <FRU> <state> <location> <shelf>/<slot><side> <PEC>/<#>
  REASON: FW version could not be loaded
  ACTION: RTS the card.
          Contact next level of support.
```

Example

An example of log report XAC333 follows.

XAC333 (continued)

- **** XAC333 OCT27 18:02:06 7300 INFO FW loading failed
 IMPACT: LoadFW command failed.
 CARD: Type State Site FL Row Bay Shf/Slot EqPEC/Serial
 PE ManB HOST 01 A00 DPCC:00 00/04F NTLX02AA/Not available
 REASON: FW version could not be loaded
 ACTION: NO VALID FW IN FLASH!
 Load previous version of FW. Execute LoadFW current.
- *** XAC333 OCT27 18:01:46 6800 INFO FW loading failed
 IMPACT: LoadFW command failed.
 CARD: Type State Site FL Row Bay Shf/Slot EqPEC/Serial
 PE ManB HOST 01 A00 DPCC:00 00/04F NTLX02AA/Not available
 REASON: FW version could not be loaded
 ACTION: RTS the card.
 Contact next level of support.

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
<FRU>	character string	Indicates the FRU type is PE, IOP or CMIC.
<state>	character string	Indicates the FRU state is InSv, SysB, ManB, CBsy or ISTb.
<location>	character string	Indicates the location of XA-Core.
<shelf>	integer	Indicates the shelf number is 0, 1, 2 or 3.
<slot>	integer	Indicates the slot number is 2 to 17.
<side>	character string	Indicates the slot side is front or rear.
<PEC>	alphanumeric	FRU product engineering code NTLXxxxx in format.
<#>	numeric	Indicates the FRU serial number.

Action

If the action reports NO VALID FW IN FLASH, load the FW manually.

XAC333 (end)

If the action reports FW version could not be loaded, return the FRU into service and contact the next level of support.

If the impact text of the log reports that the loadFW command was rejected, follow the instructions recorded in the reason and action text. Check the XAFWLOAD table datafill and its parameters.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

XAC628

Explanation

The system generates the information log XAC628 when a component on the XA-Core is provisioned or deprovisioned.

Format

The format for log report XAC628 follows.

```
XAC### mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Title text
DESCRIPTION: <description_txt>
CARD: Type STATE Site FL Row Bay Shf/Slot: EqPEC/Serial:
      tttt ssss HOST 00 A00 DPCC:00 nn/np frfr NT ccccvv/nnnnnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report XAC628 follows.

```
XAC628 FEB14 17:50:32 3000 INFO XA-Core Provisioning Report
DESCRIPTION: New card has been provisioned.
CARD: Type STATE Site FL Row Bay Shf/Slot: EqPEC/Serial:
      SM SysB Host 01 A00 DPCC:00 00/07 NTLX14CA/NNTM171W01LC
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
XAC###	constant, up to 3 characters	Indicates the log name.
mmmdd	integers	Indicates the month and day when the system generated the log.
hh:mm:ss	integers	Indicates the time when the system generated the log.
ssdd	integers	Indicates the sequence number of the log. The number of the log increases when the system generates a log.
title text	character string	Indicates the title of the log.
description_txt	character string	Indicates the configuration event that occurred.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
tttt	character string	Indicates the type of circuit pack (CP) or packet.
ssss	character string	Indicates the state of the card.
nn/np	alphanumeric	Indicates the shelf and slot position of the card.
frfr	alphanumeric	Indicates the shelf side location of the CP or packet. The side location can be front (F) side or rear (R) side of the shelf.
NT ccccvv/nnnnnnnn	alphanumeric	Indicates the product equipment code (PEC) and serial number of the card.

Action

No immediate action.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

XAC630

Explanation

The system generates this log when the firmware (FW) mismatch clears. The mismatch occurs when FW version on the field replaceable unit (FRU) and the FW version in the XAFWLOAD data schema table does not match.

Format

The format for log report XAC630 follows.

```
XAC630 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO No FW version mismatch
DESCRIPTION: FW version is <FW version>.
CARD: Type State Site FL Row Bay  Shf/Slot EqPEC/Serial
      <FRU> <state> <location> <shelf>/<slot><side> <PEC>/<#>
```

Example

An example of log report XAC630 follows.

```
XAC630 OCT27 18:29:47 8300 INFO No FW version mismatch
DESCRIPTION: FW version is XAIO1AG.
CARD: Type State Site  FL Row Bay  Shf/Slot EqPEC/Serial
      IOP InSv  HOST 01 A00 DPCC:00 00/17F NTLX03BA/Not avail
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<FRU>	character string	Indicates the FRU type is PE, IOP or CMIC.
<state>	character string	Indicates the FRU state is InSv, SysB, ManB, CBSy or ISTb.
<location>	character string	Indicates the location of XA-Core.
<shelf>	integer	Indicates the shelf number is 0, 1, 2 or 3.
<slot>	integer	Indicates the slot number is 2 to 17.
<side>	character string	Indicates the slot side is front or rear.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<PEC>	alphanumeric	FRU product engineering code NTLXxxxx in format.
<#>	numeric	Indicates the FRU serial number.
<FW version>	character string	Indicates newly loaded FW version comprised of 8 characters.

Action

None.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

XAC631

Explanation

The system generates the log XAC631 when the firmware (FW) soaking process begins.

Format

The format for log report XAC631 follows.

```
XAC631 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FW soaking started
DESCRIPTION: Soaking of FW started.
CARD: Type State Site FL Row Bay  Shf/Slot  EqPEC/Serial
      <FRU> <state> <location> <shelf>/<slot><side> <PEC>/<#>
```

Example

An example of log report XAC631 follows.

```
XAC631 OCT27 17:54:09 6100 INFO FW soaking started
DESCRIPTION: Soaking of FW started.
CARD: Type State Site FL Row Bay  Shf/Slot  EqPEC/Serial
      PE  InSv  HOST 01 A00 DPCC:00 00/04F  NTLX02AA/Not avai
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<FRU>	character string	Indicates the FRU type is PE, IOP or CMIC.
<state>	character string	Indicates the FRU state is InSv, SysB, ManB, CBsy or ISTb.
<location>	character string	Indicates the location of XA-Core.
<shelf>	integer	Indicates the shelf number is 0, 1, 2 or 3..
<slot>	integer	Indicates the slot number is 2 to 17.
<side>	character string	Indicates the slot side is front or rear.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<PEC>	alphanumeric	FRU product engineering code NTLXxxxx in format.
<#>	numeric	Indicates the FRU serial number.

Action

None.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

Soaking starts when the FRU is returned to service for the first time after loading firmware.

XAC632

Explanation

The system generates the log XAC632 when the firmware (FW) soaking process completes.

Format

The format for log report XAC632 follows.

```
XAC632 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FW soaking completed
  DESCRIPTION: Soaking of FW is complete (<#h> hours).
  CARD: Type State Site FL Row Bay   Shf/Slot EqPEC/Serial
        <FRU> <state> <location> <shelf>/<slot><side> <PEC>/<#>
  Number of critical faults encountered: <n>
  Fault Record Id:
  =====
  <####> <####>
  <####> <####>
  <####> <####>
  <####> <####>
  <####> <####>
  =====
```

Example

An example of log report XAC632 follows.

```
XAC632 OCT26 21:06:27 8200 INFO FW soaking completed
  DESCRIPTION: Soaking of FW is complete (48 hours).
  CARD: Type State Site FL Row Bay   Shf/Slot EqPEC/Serial
        IOP InSv HOST 01 A00 DPCC:00 00/02F NTLX03BA/Not/avail
  Number of critical faults encountered: 1
  Fault Record Id:
  =====
  05A2 6000
  =====
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
<#h>	integer	Indicates the total number of hours soaked from 0 to 240 hours.
<FRU>	character string	Indicates the FRU type is PE, IOP or CMIC.
<state>	character string	Indicates the FRU state is InSv, SysB, ManB, CBSy or ISTb.
<location>	character string	Indicates the location of XA-Core.
<shelf>	integer	Indicates the shelf number is 0, 1, 2 or 3.
<slot>	integer	Indicates the slot number is 2 to 17.
<side>	character string	Indicates the slot side is front or rear.
<PEC>	alphanumeric	FRU product engineering code NTLXxxxx in format.
<#>	numeric	Indicates the FRU serial number.
<#### #>	alphanumeric	Indicates the fault record identifier.

Action

If the number of faults is zero, do not take action.

If there are any faults, check the fault records to verify that the new firmware is not the cause of the faults. If the new firmware is causing the faults, revert to the original firmware.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

XAC633

Explanation

The system generates log XAC633 when the firmware (FW) loading process begins.

Format

The format for log report XAC633 follows.

```
XAC633 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssddINFO FW loading started
DESCRIPTION: Loading of FW started.
CARD: Type State Site FL Row Bay  Shf/Slot  EqPEC/Serial
      <FRU> <state> <location> <shelf>/<slot><side> <PEC>/<#>
```

Example

An example of log report XAC633 follows.

```
XAC633 OCT27 17:53:59 5900 INFO FW loading started
DESCRIPTION: Loading of FW started.
CARD: Type State Site FL Row Bay  Shf/Slot  EqPEC/Serial
      PE  ManB  HOST 01 A00 DPCC:00 00/04F  NTLX02AA/Not ava
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<FRU>	character string	Indicates the FRU type is PE, IOP or CMIC.
<state>	character string	Indicates the FRU state is InSv, SysB, ManB, CBsy or ISTb.
<location>	character string	Indicates the location of XA-Core.
<shelf>	integer	Indicates the shelf number is 0, 1, 2 or 3.
<slot>	integer	Indicates the slot number is 2 to 17.
<side>	character string	Indicates the slot side is front or rear.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<PEC>	alphanumeric	FRU product engineering code NTLXxxxx in format.
<#>	alphanumeric	Indicates the FRU serial number.

Action

None.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

XAC634

Explanation

The system generates the log XAC634 when the firmware (FW) loading process completes successfully.

Format

The format for log report XAC634 follows.

```
XAC634 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FW loading completed
DESCRIPTION: Loading of FW has been completed.
CARD: Type State Site FL Row Bay Shf/Slot EqPEC/Serial
      <FRU> <state> <location> <shelf>/<slot><side> <PEC>/<#>
```

Example

An example of log report XAC634 follows.

```
XAC634 OCT27 17:53:59 6000 INFO FW loading completed
DESCRIPTION: Loading of FW has been completed.
CARD: Type State Site FL Row Bay Shf/Slot EqPEC/Serial
      PE ManB HOST 01 A00 DPCC:00 00/04F NTLX02AA/Not avail
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
<FRU>	character string	Indicates the FRU type is PE, IOP or CMIC.
<state>	character string	Indicates the FRU state is InSv, SysB, ManB, CBSy or ISTb.
<location>	character string	Indicates the location of XA-Core.
<shelf>	integer	Indicates the shelf number is 0, 1, 2 or 3.
<slot>	integer	Indicates the slot number is 2 to 17.
<side>	character string	Indicates the slot side is front or rear.
<PEC>	alphanumeric	FRU product engineering code NTLxxxxx in format.
<#>	numeric	Indicates the FRU serial number.

Action

None.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

XAC635

Explanation

The system generates log XAC635 after a restart if a field replaceable unit (FRU) is in the soaking state.

Format

The format for log report XAC635 follows.

```
XAC635 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd NFO FW soaking in progress
DESCRIPTION: Soaking of FW is in progress.
CARD: Type State Site FL Row Bay  Shf/Slot  EqPEC/Serial
      <FRU> <state> <location> <shelf>/<slot><side> <PEC>/<#>
```

Example

An example of log report XAC635 follows.

```
XAC635 OCT27 17:07:40 1900 INFO FW soaking in progress
DESCRIPTION: Soaking of FW is in progress.
CARD: Type State Site FL Row Bay  Shf/Slot  EqPEC/Serial
      IOP SysB  HOST 01 A00 DPCC:00 00/02F  NTLX03BA/Not avai
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
<FRU>	character string	Indicates the FRU type is PE, IOP or CMIC.
<state>	character string	Indicates the FRU state is InSv, SysB, ManB, CBsy or ISTb.
<location>	character string	Indicates the location of XA-Core.
<shelf>	integer	Indicates the shelf number is 0, 1, 2 or 3.
<slot>	integer	Indicates the slot number is 2 to 17.
<side>	character string	Indicates the slot side is front or rear.
<PEC>	alphanumeric	FRU product engineering code NTLXxxxx in format.
<#>	numeric	Indicates the FRU serial number.

Action

None.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

XAC640

Explanation

The system generates the XAC640 test log for the following reasons:

- record the results of a manual test request on an XA-Core component
- record the results of a system test request initiated when a new card or packet's state is provisioned to a manbusy state.

Format

The format for log report XAC640 follows.

```
XAC### mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Title text
      TYPE Link_Num Slot Side Packet Test_Type Result
      tttt n nn frfr p test_txt result_txt
Initiator: initiator_text
Reason: reason_txt
FAULT RECORD ID: id
```

Example

An example of log report XAC640 follows.

```
XAC640 NOV11 17:50:32 9168 INFO Test Report
      TYPE Link_Num Slot Side Packet Test_Type Result
      SM 7 R InSv Passed
Initiator: Manual Action
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
XAC###	constant, up to 3 characters	Indicates the log name.
mmmdd	integers	Indicates the month and day when the system generated the log.
hh:mm:ss	integers	Indicates the time when the system generated the log.
ssdd	integers	Indicates the sequence number of the log. The number of the log increases when the system generates a log.

XAC640 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
title text	character string	Indicates the title of the log.
tttt	character string	Indicates the type of circuit pack (CP), packet, or link.
n	numeric	Indicates the link number. This field can indicate link 0, link 1, or remain blank. This field remains blank if operating company personnel do not perform a manual test on a link.
nn	alphanumeric	Indicates slot position of the device.
frfr	alphanumeric	Indicates the shelf side location of the CP, packet, or link. The side location can be front (F) side or rear (R) side of the shelf.
p	alpha	Indicates the position of a packet on an input/output processor (IOP) CP. The packet position can be upper (U) or lower (L) position on an IOP CP. The Packet field remains blank if operating company personnel do not perform a manual test on a packet.
test_txt	character string	Indicates the type of test. It is inservice (InSv) or out of service (OOS).
result_txt	character string	Indicates if a selected CP, packet, or link passed, failed or rejected a test.
initiator_txt	character string	Indicates the action that initiated the test and is manual action or system maintenance.
reason_txt	character string	If the test fails, the reason text indicates the reason for the failure.
FAULT RECORD ID	alphanumeric	Indicates the identification number of the record that has a fault.

XAC640 (end)

Action

No immediate action.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

DMS-100 Family

North American DMS-100

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Product Documentation - Dept. 3423

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