Critical Release Notice

Publication number: 297-8021-840
Publication release: Standard 18.02

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

Bookmarks used in this NTP highlight the changes between the NA015 baseline and the current release. The bookmarks provided are color-coded to identify release-specific content changes. NTP volumes that do not contain bookmarks indicate that the NA015 baseline remains unchanged and is valid for the current release.

Bookmark Color Legend

Black: Applies to content for the NA015 baseline that is valid through the current release.

Red: Applies to new or modified content for NA017 that is valid through the current release.

Blue: Applies to new or modified content for NA018 (SN05 DMS) that is valid through the current release.

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

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

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

Publication History

Note: *Refer to the NA015 baseline document for Publication History prior to the NA017 software release.*

December 2004
Standard release 18.02 for software release SN07 (DMS). For the Standard SN07 (DMS) release the following changes were made:

Volume 1
No changes

Volume 2
No changes

Volume 3
Modified log - E911212 (A00004391)
Modified log - E911213 (A00004391)
Modified log - E911214 (A00004391)

Volume 4
No changes

Volume 5
No changes

Volume 6
Modified log - OAIN606 (A00005160)
Modified log - OAIN607 (A00005160)

Volume 7
No changes

Volume 8
New log - TRK119 (Q00927608)

September 2004
Preliminary release 18.01 for software release SN07 (DMS). For the Preliminary SN07 (DMS) release the following changes were made:

Volume 1
No changes

Volume 2
No changes

Volume 3
Modified log - DIRP101

Volume 4
No changes

Volume 5
No changes

Volume 6
Modified log - PM181

Volume 7
No changes

Volume 8
Modified log - TOPS131
New log - VOW501
New log - VOW502
New log - VOW601
New log - VOW602

March 2004
Standard release 17.03 for software release SN06 (DMS). For the Standard SN06 (DMS) release the following changes were added:

Volume 1
No changes

Volume 2
New log CCS610

Volume 3
Obsoleted logs:
DCA301 to DCA 303

Volume 4
No changes

Volume 5
Modified logs LOST101 to LOST117

Volume 6
New log NODE500

Volume 7
Modified log SPM500

September 2003
Standard release 17.02 for software release SN06 (DMS). For the Standard SN06 (DMS) release the following changes were added:

Volume 1
Modified - Understanding log reports
New log - ATM300
New log - ATM301
New log - ATM500
New log - ATM501
New log - ATM600
New log - ATM601
New log - ATM604
New log - ATM605
New log - ATM606

Volume 2
New log – AUD690
Modified log - CARR300
Modified log - CARR310
Modified log - CARR330
Modified log - CARR331
Modified log - CARR340
Modified log - CARR341
Modified log - CARR500
Modified log - CARR501
Modified log - CARR510
Modified log - CARR511
Modified log - CARR512
Modified log - CARR800
Modified log - CARR801
Modified log - CARR810
Modified log - CARR811
Modified log - CCMT301
Modified log - CCMT501
Modified log - CCMT502
Modified log - CCMT601

Volume 3
Modified log - DFIL116
Modified log - DPTM500
Modified log - DPTM501
Modified log - DPTM502
Modified log - DPTM503
Modified log - DPTM504
Modified log - DPTM700
Modified log - DPTM701

Volume 4
New log - GAME100
New log - IWBM500
New log - IWBM501
New log - IWBM600
New log - IWBM601
New log - IWBM900
New log - LCD100
New log - LCD200

Volume 5
New log – MPC101

Volume 6
No changes

Volume 7
Modified log - SPM300
Modified log - SPM301
Modified log - SPM310
Modified log - SPM311
Modified log - SPM312
Modified log - SPM313
New log - SPM330
Modified log - SPM331
Modified log - SPM332
Modified log - SPM335
Modified log - SPM340
Modified log - SPM350
Modified log - SPM500
Modified log - SPM501
Modified log - SPM502
Modified log - SPM503
Modified log - SPM504
Modified log - SPM600
Modified log - SPM630
Modified log - SPM650
Modified log - SPM651
Modified log - SPM660
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Modified log - SPM702
Modified log - SPM703
Modified log - SPM704
Modified log - SPM705
Modified log - SPM706
Modified log - SPM707
Modified log - SPM708
Modified log - SPM709
Modified log - SPM710

Volume 8
Modified log – TOPS113
New log - TOPS131

June 2003

Preliminary release 17.01 for software release SN06 (DMS). For the Preliminary SN06 (DMS) release the following changes were added:

Volume 1
Modified - Understanding log reports

Volume 3
New log – DPTM500
New log – DPTM501
New log – DPTM550
New log – DPTM500
New log – DPTM560

Volume 4
Modified log – LINE138

Volume 5
New log – LOST117

Volume 7
New log – SDM626
Modified log – SPM313
Modified log – SPM332
New log – SPM333
New log – SPM619
New log – SPM632
New log – SPM633
New log – SPM690

297-8021-840

DMS-100 Family

North American DMS-100

Log Report Reference Manual Volume 5 of 8

Log Reports LINE400-NETM161

LET0015 and up Standard 14.02 May 2001

NORTEL NETWORKS™

DMS-100 Family

North American DMS-100

Log Report Reference Manual Volume 5 of 8

Log Reports LINE400-NETM161

Publication number: 297-8021-840
Product release: LET0015 and up
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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.

LINE400

Explanation

The Problem Manager generates log report LINE400. The Problem Manager generates LINE400 if the number of LINE100 logs reaches 25 within two hours. The Line Maintenance subsystem generates LINE100 logs when a diagnostic test performed on line equipment passes. If a line concentrating device has a circuit pack that is defective, a manual or system request performs a diagnostic test.

A report precedes a system initiated diagnostic test. The report has one of the following event types: Trouble (TBL), Fault (FLT) or Information (INFO). If the system test fails, the system generates LINE101 log; or a LINE100 log.

Format

The log report format for LINE400 is as follows:

```
LINE400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SUMM Line Trouble
    Location: <len>
    Problem id: <probid>
    Event: Excessive line card diagnostics
    Initial event time: <initime>
    Event count: <num_events>
    Duration: <eventime>
    Detail:
    Card type: <pec>
    DN: <dn>
```

Example

An example of log report LINE400 follows:

```
LINE400 MAY05 00:12:00 5500 SUMM Line Trouble
  Location: HOST 03 0 07 02
  Problem id: 5589
  Event: Excessive line card diagnostics
  Initial event time: 23:50:00
  Event count: 30
  Duration: 120 min
  Detail:
  Card type: 6X17AA
  DN: 25539411314
```

LINE400 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SUMM Line Trouble	Constant	Indicates the summary of a line trouble.
len	Symbolic text	Provides the equipment identification (line equipment number) for the suspect line equipment
probid	nnnnnn	Provides the problem number. This number can associate logs that relate to the same problem. The Problem Viewer displays the problem number.
initime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of the first event.
num_events	n,nnnnnnnn	Provides the number of observed events.
eventime	nnnn min	Provides the duration of the event.
pec	nnnnnnnn	Indicates the product engineering code (PEC). *Log Report Reference Manual,* table I gives the PEC list.
dn	nnnnnnn	Provides the directory number of suspect line equipment.

Action

The problem relates to call processing. If the LINE101 “diagnostic test fail" report comes after this log, refer to LINE101 log report. Otherwise, check the other LINE logs for the same LEN to determine the nature of the problem call processing identified.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE405

Explanation

The Problem Manager in SN OPC generates log report LINE405. The Problem Manager generates LINE405 when the number of LINE105 logs is greater than the threshold. The threshold level is 25 logs for one hour. The LINE405 log reports are received for a given LEN and trouble code, a LINE805 log always precedes this summary log.

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates the LINE105 log report when trouble occurs during call processing. When the trouble causes an interrupt in the call process, the DMS routes the call to a treatment. The DMS then generates LINE138, which identifies the treatment applied to the line. Depending on the type of trouble, system can also perform a diagnostic test. This log report generally results from permanent signal or partial dial condition. Digit reception problems, for example, bad digits can also generate this report.

Format

The log report format for LINE405 is as follows:

```
LINE405 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SUMM Line Trouble
    Location: <len>
    Problem id: <probid>
    Duration: <eventime>
    Detail:
    DN: <dn>
    Event       First Occurrence     Count
    _ _ _ _         _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _     _ _ _ _
    <trbtxt>     <initime>           <num_events>
```

Example

An example of log report LINE405 follows:

```
LINE405 MAY09 09:50:00 1200 SUMM Line Trouble
   Location: HOST 02 0 02 04
   Problem id: 1234
   Duration: 60 min
   Detail:
   DN: 2553605935
   Event            First Occurrence   Count
   - - - -          - - - - - - - - - -  - - - -
   PERMANENT_SIGNAL 08:50:00             26
   PARTIALDIAL      09:00:00             27
```

LINE405 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SUMM Line Trouble	Constant	Indicates the summary of a line trouble.
len	Symbolic text	Provides the equipment identification (line equipment number) for the suspect line equipment
probid	nnnnnn	Provides the problem number. This number can associate logs related to the same problem. The Problem Viewer displays the problem number.
eventime	nnnn min	Provides the duration of the event.
dn	integers	Provides the directory number (DN) of the suspect line equipment
trbtxt	Refer to Table G in the *Log Report Reference Manual*.	Identifies the trouble suspect equipment encounters.
initime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of first event.
num_events	n,nnnnnnnn	Provides the number of observed events.

Action

This log identifies line equipment that encountered repeated trouble during call processing. If LINE800 logs also appear for the same LEN, the problem is probably outside of the switch. The problem is also because of end user side. Check LINE log buffer for the following diagnostic reports the system generates as a result of a system request, LINE100 and LINE101. If the system generates a LINE101 log for this LEN, refer to recommended action for LINE101 logs in the *Log Report Reference Manual*.

When the system generates LINE100 log and LINE 105 continues;

- If the TROUBLECODE value is PARTIALDIAL, check for translation table entry problems.
- If the TROUBLECODE value is PERMANENT_SIGNAL, check for translation table entry problems, customer premises equipment (CPE) troubles or cable failures.
- If the system generates LINE102 (FAIL) log report, follow the action instructions for LINE101 in the *Log Report Reference Manual*.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE408

Explanation

The Problem Manager in SN OPC generates log report LINE408. The Problem Manager generates LINE408 when a number of LINE108 logs received are greater than the threshold level. The threshold level is 25 logs for one hour. The LINE408 log reports are received for a given LEN and trouble code. A LINE808 log always precedes this summary log.

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates the LINE108 log report when trouble occurs during Digitone reception on a line. The LINE108 log indicates a hardware problem with the line circuit pack of facility. If the trouble interrupts a call progress, the DMS switch routes the call to a treatment. The DMS switch can also generate a LINE138 log that identifies the treatment applied to the line. The DMS switch can also perform a diagnostic test, depending on the type of trouble encountered.

Format

The log report format for LINE408 is as follows:

```
LINE408 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SUMM Line Trouble
    Location: <len>
    Problem id: <probid>
    Duration: <eventime>
    Detail:
     DN: <dn>
    Event       First Occurrence     Count
    _ _ _ _         _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _     _ _ _ _
    <trbtxt>     <initime>           <num_events>
```

Example

An example of log report LINE408 follows:

```
LINE408 MAY09 13:56:00 7200 SUMM Line Trouble
   Location: CRSC 01 0 14 03
   Problem id: 1354
   Duration: 60 min
   Detail:
   DN: 2553402030
   Event            First Occurrence   Count
   - - - - -        - - - - - - - - - -  - - - -
   PERMANENT_SIGNAL 12:55:07             26
   PARTIALDIAL      12:59:43             27
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SUMM Line Trouble	Constant	Indicates the summary of a line trouble
len	Symbolic text	Provides the equipment identification (line equipment number) for the suspect line equipment
probid	nnnnnn	Provides the problem number. This number can associate logs related to the same problem. The Problem Viewer displays the problem number.
eventime	nnnn min	Provides the duration of the event
dn	nnnnnnn	Provides the directory number of suspect line equipment
tbrbxt	Refer to table G in the *Log Report Reference Manual*.	Identifies the trouble suspect equipment encounters
initime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of initial event
num_events	n,nnnnnnnn	Provides the number of observed events

Action

Customer action that creates a permanent signal or partial dial condition normally causes the generation of this log. If LINE800 logs appear for the same LEN, you must investigate the problems outside of the switch.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE410

Explanation

The system generates a LINE410 log every 30 minutes as part of the 30-minute Digital Test Unit (DTU) audit. The log displays the number of times an Off-Hook Balance Test (OHBT) did not complete. Completion did not occur because not enough DTU resources were available for testing. This log is used to determine if enough DTU resources are present to test an office.

Note: Problems related to DTUs will prompt DTU maintenance checks to be run, which can result in the generation of LINE300 logs.

Format

The log report format for LINE410 is as follows:

LINE410 <DATE> <TIME> <SEQ.#> SUMM OHBT: Results Summary
Total DTU Resource Failures: <RES_FAIL>

Example

An example of log report LINE410 follows:

```
LINE410 MAY15 13:27:35 0293 SUMM  OHBT: Results Summary
   Total DTU Resource failures: 15
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SUMM OHBT: Results Summary	Constant	Indicates a summary of the audit results.
Total DTU Resource failures	1-9999	Indicates the number of failures that occur because not enough DTU resources are available.

Action

There is no required action.

Associated OM registers

Register RESFAIL of OM group OHBTRES increases when DTU resources that are not available for testing.

LINE425

Explanation

The Problem Manager generates log report LINE425. The Problem Manager reports LINE425 when the number of LINE205 logs received are greater than the threshold. The threshold is 25 logs in one hour. The LINE408 log reports are received for a given LEN and trouble code. A LINE825 log always precedes this summary log.

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates the LINE205 log report. The system generates this report when the number of function key hits reaches four or more hits in two seconds. This log can result from:

- babbling peripherals
- a defective telephone set or line card
- a customer action like hitting multiple P-phone keys.

Format

The log report format for LINE425 is as follows:

```
LINE425 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SUMM Line Card Fault
    Location: <len>
    Problem id: <probid>
    Duration: <eventime>
    Detail:
    DN: <dn>
    Event       First Occurrence     Count
    _ _ _ _        _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _     _ _ _ _
    <infotxt>   <initime>            <num_events>
```

Example

An example of log report LINE425 follows:

```
LINE425 MAY06 07:24:00 8200 SUMM Line Card Fault
   Location: HOST 02 0 04 02
   Problem id: 1234
   Duration: 60 min
   Detail:
   DN: 2553209020
   Event            First Occurrence   Count
   - - - -          - - - - - - - - - -  - - - -
   Excess key hits  06:24:03            26
   Message overload 06:43:12            27
```

LINE425 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SUMM Line Card Fault	Constant	Indicates the summary of a line card fault.
len	Symbolic text	Provides the equipment identification (line equipment number) for the suspect line equipment
probid	nnnnnn	Provides the problem number. This number is used to associate logs related to the same problem. The Problem Viewer displays the problem number.
eventime	nnnn min	Provides the duration of the event.
dn	integers	Provides the directory number (DN) of the suspect line equipment
infotxt	Refer to table F in the *Log Report Reference Manual* .	Provides the additional information for trouble isolation.
initime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of first event.
num_events	n,nnnnnnnn	Provides the number of observed events.

Action

Check LINE log buffer for the following line diagnostic reports that the system generates as a result of system requests. The line diagnostic reports are LINE100, LINE101 or LINE 800.

If the system has not performed diagnostic tests, perform line diagnostics on the suspect line equipment from the LTP MAP level.

If tests pass (LINE100 or LINE800) and the system continues to generate LINE205 log reports, check for customer premises equipment (CPE) troubles.

If test fails (LINE101) refer to LINE101 in the *Log Report Reference Manual*.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE600

Explanation

System log report LINE600. The system generates LINE600 when an Off-Hook Balance Test (OHBT) completes on a line. A change is not recommended for the balance network value (BNV) on that line. The LINE600 log indicates that the BVN setting on the line when the test started matches the value the test recommends.

Format

The log report format for LINE600 is as follows:

```
LINE600 <DATE> <TIME> <SEQ. #> INFO OHBT: Pass, No Change
Recommended
   LEN          :   <LEN>                    DN: <DN>
   Cardcode     :   <CARDCODE>          2dB Pad: <PAD_REQ>
   Existing BNV :   <EX. BNV>  Recommended BNV: <REC.BNV>
```

Example

An example of log report LINE600 follows:

```
LINE600 MAY15 13:27:35 0293 INFO OHBT:Pass, No Change
Recommended
   LEN          :   REMI 00 0 18 9          DN: 5805360
   Cardcode     :   6X17BA          2dB Pad :   Yes
   Existing BNV :   Non-Loaded  Recommended BNV: Non-Loaded
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO OHBT: Pass, No Change Recommended	Constant	Indicates the OHBT passed.
LEN	Symbolic text	Identifies line equipment number (LEN) for lines that connect to line module (LM) or line concentrating module (LCM).
DN	Variable	Provides the directory number (DN) of the suspect line equipment.
Cardcode	Variable	Provides cardcode of tested line.

LINE600 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
2dB Pad	Yes, No	Indicates whether a 2-dB pad was recommended for the tested line. It is possible that the DMS switch must introduce a 2-dB pad in the voice path of the intra-office calls. This action achieves transhybrid loss objectives.
Existing BNV	Loaded, Non-Loaded, 900+2 ohm	Indicates the BNV of the line tested when testing started in order to update table details. If updates are allowed, the BNV field is set to L (Loaded) or NL (Non-Loaded). If the result was 900+2 ohm, then the system will update the cardcode to a 900+2 ohm template cardcode. The test must be performed on a World Line Card (WLC) and the 900+2 ohm template must be loaded.
Recommended BNV	Loaded, Non-Loaded, 900+2 ohm	Indicates the BNV of the tested line must be when testing is complete in order to update table details. If updates are permitted the BNV field is set to L (Loaded) or NL (Non-Loaded). If the result is 900+2 ohm, the system updates the cardcode to a 900+2 ohm template cardcode. The test must be performed on a WLC with a loaded 900+2 ohm template.

Action

There is no action required.

The technician can reduce the volume of LINE600 to zero. The technician performs one of the following procedures:

- suppress the generation of this log at the MAP
- set the LOGNOCHG field in table OHBTADMN to N (No).

Associated OM registers

Registers ORIG, TOA, or TOS in OM group OHBTTYPE increase when a test completes.

LINE600 (end)

Register DTU_SEIZURES in OM group OHBTDTU increases when a Digital Test Unit (DTU) seizes.

LINE601

Explanation

System log report LINE601. The system generates LINE601 when an Off-Hook Balance Test (OHBT) completes on a line where the balance network value (BNV) must change. This action indicates that the BVN that was on the line when the test started does not match the value the test recommended. The switch automatically performs the change. Company service personnel must frequently perform this change.

Format

The log report format for LINE601 is as follows:

```
LINE601 <DATE> <TIME> <SEQ.#> INFO OHBT: Pass, Change
Recommended
    LEN          :   <LEN>                    DN: <DN>
    Cardcode     :   <CARDCODE>          2dB Pad: <PAD_REQD>
    Existing BNV :   <EX. BNV>  Recommended BNV: <REC.BNV>
```

Example

An example of log report LINE601 follows:

```
Line601 MAY15 13:27:35 INFO OHBT: Pass, Change Recommended
    LEN          :   REM1 00 0 18 9              DN: 5805360
    Cardcode     :   6X17BA                   2dB Pad: Yes
    Existing BNV:    Non–Loaded  Recommended BNV: Loaded
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO OHBT: Pass, Change Recommended	Constant	Indicates the OHBT passed and the system recommends a change.
LEN	Symbolic Text	Identifies line equipment number (LEN) for lines that connect to a line module (LM) or a line concentrating module (LCM).
DN	Variable	Provides the directory number (DN) of the suspect line equipment.
Cardcode	Variable	Provides the card code of the line under test.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
2dB Pad	Yes, No	Indicates when the system recommends a 2-dB pad for the line under test. The DMS switch can introduce a 2-dB pad in the voice path of the intra-office calls. This action achieves transhybrid loss objectives.
Existing BNV	Loaded, Non-Loaded, 900+2 ohm	Indicates the BNV of the line tested when test started. This field updates table details. If updates are allowed, the BNV field is set to L (Loaded) or NL (Non-Loaded). If result is 900+2 ohm, the system updates the cardcode to a 900+2 ohm template cardcode. The system updates the cardcode if the system performed the test on a World Line Card (WLC) with a 900+2 ohm template.
Recommended BNV	Loaded, Non-Loaded, 900+2 ohm	Indicates the BNV of the tested line when test completes. This field updates table details. If updates are allowed, the system sets the BNV field to L (Loaded) or NL (Non-Loaded). If result is 900+2 ohm, the system updates the card code to a 900+2 ohm template card code. The test must perform on a WLC with a 900+2 ohm template.

Action

Service personnel must intervene when the BNV fails to update automatically. Service personnel must turn the manual override off and schedule another test for the line.

To reduce the volume of LINE601 logs to zero, service personnel can take one of the following actions:

- suppress the generation of this log at the MAP
- set the LOGCHG field of the table OHBTADMN to N (No)

LINE601 (end)

Associated OM registers

Registers ORIG, TOA, or TOS in OM group OHBTTYPE increase when a test completes.

Register DTU_SEIZURES in OM group OHBTDTU increases when a Digital Test Unit (DTU) seizes.

LINE602

Explanation

System log report LINE602. The system generates LINE602 report when an Off-Hook Balance Test (OHBT) on a line does not complete. There is no recommended change for the balance network value (BNV) on the line.

Format

The log report format for LINE602 is as follows:

```
LINE602 <DATE> <TIME> <SEQ.#> INFO OHBT: Test Incomplete
    LEN: REM1 00 0 18 9                          DN:  5805360
    Reason: <FAIL. ID>
```

Example

An example of log report LINE602 follows:

```
Line602 MAY15 13:27:35 0293 INFO OHBT: Test Incomplete
    LEN: REM1 00 0 18 9         DN: 5805360
    Reason: Could not seize DTU 3
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO OHBT: Test not complete	Constant	Indicates the OHBT failed.
LEN	Symbolic text	Indicates the line equipment number (LEN) for lines that connect to a line module (LM) or a line concentrating module (LCM).
DN	Variable	Provides the directory number (DN) for the suspect line equipment.
Reason	Alphanumeric (30 characters)	Indicates the reason the OHBT did not complete.

Action

There is no action required.

The technician can suppress generation of this log at the MAP to reduce the volume of LINE602 logs to zero.

LINE602 (end)

Associated OM registers

The ORIG, TOA and TOS registers of OM group OHBTTYPE increase when an OHBT aborts. The SZD_FAIL register of OM group OHBTRES increases when the system cannot seize a Digital Test Unit (DTU).

Additional information

The reasons the OHBT can fail to complete are listed below. The log report can include the number of the DTU pack that causes the failure.

- There is no reply from DTU n
- System could not seize DTU n
- There is no monitor connection: DTU n
- Invalid message: DTU n
- Invalid DTU state: DTU n
- Test signal interrupted
- Test timeout exceeded
- Test aborted—CP override
- There is no DTU available

Note: Problems associated to DTUs prompt the system to run DTU maintenance checks. The system can generate LINE300 logs of DTU maintenance checks.

LINE603

Explanation

System log report LINE603. The system generates LINE603 when the central control (CC) occupancy percentage passes the threshold value. The CCOCC field of table OHBTADMN sets the threshold value after a technician enables the Off-Hook Balance Test (OHBT) feature.

The system disables this feature when the threshold increases past this threshold value. The system enables this feature when threshold decreases through this value. The system also generates LINE603 log when the system enables or disables the feature through table control. When the system disables the feature, the feature does not perform automatic activations or generate logs until the technician activates the feature.

Format

The log report format for LINE603 is as follows:

```
LINE603 <DATE> <TIME> <SEQ.#> INFO OHBT: Feature Activity
Change
    Testing:   <CHANGE>
    Reason:    <REASON>        CC Occupancy:     <PERCENT>
```

Example

An example of log report LINE603 follows:

```
LINE603 MAY15 13:27:35 0293 INFO OHBT: Feature Activity
Change
   Testing: Disabled
   Reason:  Table Control change    CC Occupancy:   41
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO OHBT: Feature Activity Change	Constant	Indicates attempt to enable a feature.
Testing	Enabled, Disabled	Indicates the OHBT feature is either enabled or disabled.

LINE603 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Alphanumeric (22 characters)	Indicates the reason the system enabled or disabled OHBT feature.
CC Occupancy	1-99	Indicates the percentage CC occupancy at which the system enabled or disabled the feature.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The possible reasons the system enables the OHBT feature are the following:

- Table control change
- CC occupancy threshold
- Digital Test Units (DTU) resource available
- DTU resources are not available
- Reset process is in progress
- Reset process finished

LINE605

Explanation

The LINE605 log appears in the terminating end office (EO) to identify a calling or charge number when the EO traces the called number. The log also appears when the EO traces the redirection information, if any. When the system applies the CLI line option to the called number's line, it generates the log.

Format

The format for log report LINE605 follows:

```
* LINE605 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd Alarm INFO Inter-Office Call Trace
    INCOMING TRUNK =  CKT CLLI
    CALLED NUMBER = NXXNXXXXXX <the Dn with the CLI
    option>
    ORIGINATION NUMBER = NXXNXXXXXX
    SOURCE = CALLING NUM/CHARGE NUM/UNAVAILABLE
    REDIR INFO = <REDIR IND>/CALLED NUMBER FORWARDED
    TO REDIR NUMBER/REDIR NUMBER FORWARDED TO
    CALLED NUMBER/NONE
    REDIR NUMBER = NXXNXXXXXX/$
    CALLID = XXXXXX
    TIME:  MMMDD HH:MM:SS
```

Example

An example of log report LINE605 follows:

```
*LINE605 JUN03 15:23:40 5000 INFO Inter-Office Call Trace
   INCOMING TRUNK = CKT CLLI
   CALLED NUMBER = 2556215955
   ORIGINATION NUMBER = 5198885015
   SOURCE = CHARGE NUM
   REDIR INFO = CALLED NUMMBER FORWARDED TO REDIR NUMBER
   REDIR NUMBER = 8294497201
   CALLID = 867530
   TIME:  JUN03 15:23:40
```

LINE605 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
*	Alarm	One asterik indicates 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.
CALLED NUMBER	7- or 10-digit number. Integers 0-9 used	This field identifies the called number that is being traced.
ORIGINATING NUMBER	10-digit number. Integers 0-9 used	This field identifies the calling or charge number from the initial address message (IAM), depending on what the SOURCE field displays. The Inter-Switch Call Trace (ICT) feature attempts to get the calling number first. If the calling number is not available, it uses the charge number (if available). If neither number is available, nothing populates this field.
SOURCE	CALLING NUM, CHARGE NUM, or UNAVAILABLE	This field identifies the originating number. If the originating number is not available, nothing appears in the originating number field and UNAVAILABLE populates this field.
REDIR INFO	CALLED NUMBER FORWARD TO REDIR NUMBER, REDIR NUMBER FORWARDED TO CALLED NUMBER, NONE, or UNKNOWN	This field identifies which party was forwarded to whom. If no call forwarding took place, NONE populates this field. If redirection occurred within different end offices, a redirection parm populates this field. If the REDIRECTION PARM value is unknown, UNKNOWN populates this field.
REDIR NUMBER	NXXNXXXXXX or $	This field identifies the number that does not have option calling line identifier (CLI) assigned to it. If no call forwarding occurred, $ populates this field.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CALLID	Six-digit number. Integers 0-9 used	This field identifies the called id number.
TIME	Month,day,hour,minute, and second	This field identifies the date and time the call was logged.

Action

The local telephone company determines the correct action.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

The LINE605 log replaces the LINE117 log when generated. The EO switch termination uses this log. If the system does not generate the LINE605 log (if a non-Common Channel Signaling 7 [CCS7] type trunk is the incoming trunk), it generates the LINE117 log.

If the traced call is an equal access call, set the automatic number identification (ANI) bit in table OCCINFO to yes. If you set it to no, CHARGE NUM populates the source field and the origination number is the charge number if available. If the calling or the charge number is not available, UNAVAILABLE populates the source field. If the call is non-equal access and a non-CCS7 type trunk is in the incoming path, the system will not generate the log.

The time field is in the body of the log because some log formats do not contain the full time stamp in the log header.

LINE800

Explanation

The Problem Manager log report LINE800. The Problem Manager generates LINE800 when the number of LINE100 logs reaches 10 in two hours. The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates the LINE100 log when a diagnostic test on line equipment passes. Manual request or system request can cause a diagnostic to run. This action can occur when a line concentrating device has a damaged circuit pack.

A report with one of the following event types precedes a system initiated diagnostic test:

- Trouble (TBL)
- Fault (FLT)
- Information (INFO)

The system generates LINE 100 when the system test passes. If the system test does not pass, the system generates LINE 101.

Format

The log report format for LINE800 is as follows:

```
LINE800 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd THR Line Trouble
    Location: <len>
    Problem id: <probid>
    Event: Excessive line card diagnostics
    Initial event time: <initime>
    Event count: <num_events>
    Detail:
    Card type: <pec>
    DN: <dn>
```

Example

An example of log report LINE800 follows:

```
LINE800 OCT21 17:00:00 5200 THR Line Trouble
   Location: HOST 01 2 03 04
   Problem id: 5589
   Event: Excessive line card diagnostics
   Initial event time: 16:50:00
   Event count: 10
   Detail:
   Card type: 6X17AA
   DN: 3562888
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
THR Line Trouble	Constant	Indicates that the line trouble count exceeds the threshold value
len	Symbolic text	Provides the equipment identification for the suspect line equipment
probid	nnnnnn	Provides the problem number. This number associates the logs that relate to the same problem. The Problem Viewer displays the problem number.
initime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of the first event
num_events	n,nnnnnnnn	Provides the number of observed events
pec	nnnnnnnn	Indicates the product engineering code (PEC). Table I, in the *Log Report Reference Manual* . gives the PEC list.
dn	nnnnnnn	Provides the directory number of suspect line equipment

Action

The problem relates to call processing. When the LINE100 report comes before LINE101, refer to LINE101. In other conditions, check the other LINE logs for the same LEN. Check the LINE logs to determine the problem which call processing identified.

LINE800 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE805

Explanation

The Problem Manager in (SN) OPC generates log report LINE805. The Problem Manager generates LINE805 when a LEN receives more than 15 LINE105 logs and trouble codes in one hour.

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates the LINE805 log report. When a problem occurs during call processing, the problem can cause an interrupt in the call process. When this action occurs, the DMS switch routes the call to treatment. The DMS generates the LINE138 log. The LINE138 log identifies the treatment performed on the line. The system can perform a diagnostic test

Normally the system generates this log for the following reasons:

- Permanent signal or partial dial condition
- Digit reception problems, like bad digits

Format

The log report format for LINE805 is as follows:

```
LINE805 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd THR Line Trouble
    Location: <len>
    Problem id: <probid>
    Event: <trbtxt>
    Initial event time: <initime>
    Event count: <num_events>
    Detail:
    DN: <dn>
    Info: <infotxt>
```

Example

An example of log report LINE805 follows:

```
LINE805 MAR05 09:59:03 7200 THR Line Trouble
   Location: HOST 00 1 04 06
   Problem id: 1234
   Event: PERMANENT_SIGNAL
   Initial event time: 09;43;12
   Event count: 15
   Detail:
   DN: 36005935
   Info: nil
```

LINE805 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
THR Line Trouble	Constant	Indicates that the line trouble exceeds the threshold
len	Symbolic text	Provides the equipment identification for suspect line equipment
probid	nnnnnn	Provides the problem number. This number links logs associated with the same problem and links problems that appear on the Problem Viewer.
trbtxt	Refer to table G in the *Log Report Reference Manual .*	Identifies the trouble that suspect equipment meets
initime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of the first event
num_events	n,nnnnnnnn	Provides the number of observed events
dn	nnnnnnn	Provides the directory number of suspect line equipment
infotxt	Refer to table F in the *Log Report Reference Manual .*	Provides additional information for trouble isolation

Action

This log identifies line equipment that has problems during call processing. If the system generates LINE800 logs for the same LEN, the problem is outside the switch and occurs as a result of the end user side. The system requests LINE100 and LINE101. These requests generate diagnostic reports. Check the LINE log buffer for these diagnostic reports. If the system generates a LINE101 log for this LEN, refer to the recommended action for the LINE101 log. The recommended action is in the *Log Report Reference Manual*.

When the system generates a LINE100 and LINE105 continues, do the following:

- When the TROUBLECODE value is PARTIALDIAL, check for translation table entry problems.
- If the TROUBLECODE value is PERMANENT_SIGNAL, check for translation table entry problems. Check for customer premises equipment (CPE) problems, or cable failures.
- If a LINE102 (FAIL) log report generates, follow the action to take for LINE101 in the *Log Report Reference Manual*.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE808

Explanation

The Problem Manager in SuperNode (SN) OPC generates log report LINE808 when the system receives over 15 count of LINE 108 logs for a given LEN and trouble code in one hour. The threshold level is 15 count for one hour. A LINE808 always comes before the summary log.

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates the log report when a problem occurs during Digitone reception on a line. The LINE108 log indicates a hardware problem with the line circuit pack of facility. When the problem interrupts a call progress, the DMS switch routes the call to treatment. The DMS can generate a LINE138 log that identifies the treatment applied to the line. The DMS switch can perform a diagnostic test.

Format

The log report format for LINE808 is as follows:

LINE808 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd THR Line Trouble
Location: <len>
Problem id: <probid>
Event: <trbtxt>
Initial event time: <initime>
Event count: <num_events>
Detail;
DN: <dn>
Info: <infotxt>

Example

An example of log report LINE808 follows:

```
LINE808 JUL12 09:58:05 7230 THR Line Trouble
   Location: MRCC 02 0 06 04
   Problem id: 1354
   Event: PERMANENT_SIGNAL
   Initial event time: 09:43:12
   Event count: 15
   Detail;
   DN: 2553401007
   Info: nil
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
THR Line Trouble	Constant	Indicates that the line trouble exceeds the threshold
len	Symbolic text	Provides the equipment identification (LEN) for suspect line equipment
probid	nnnnnn	Provides the problem number. This number links logs associated with the same problem. This number links problems that appear on the Problem Viewer.
trbtxt	Refer to table G in the *Log Report Reference Manual .*	Identifies the problem encountered by suspect equipment
initime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of the first event
num_events	n,nnnnnnnn	Provides the number of observed events
dn	nnnnnnnnnn	Provides the ten-digit directory number (DN)of the suspect line equipment
infotxt	Refer to table F in the *Log Report Reference Manual.*	Provides the additional information for problem isolation

Action

Customer action that creates a permanent signal or partial dial condition causes this log. When LINE800 logs appear for the same LEN, investigate problems outside the switch. These problems include CPE and loop.

If the system did not start diagnostic testing, perform a line diagnostic on the suspect line equipment. Perform the line diagnostic from the LTP MAP level.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE825

Explanation

System log report LINE825. The Problem Manager generates LINE825 when the system receives 10 LINE205 logs in one hour. The system receives these logs for a given LEN and trouble code.

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates LINE205. This action occurs when the number of function key hits reaches or exceeds four key hits in two seconds. The following events can create the log:

- babbling peripherals
- a damaged phone set or line card
- a customer action, like when the customer hits multiple P-phone keys.

Format

The log report format for LINE825 follows:

LINE825 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd THR Line Card Fault
Location: <len>
Problem id: <probid>
Event: <infotxt>
Detail:
Initial event time: <initime>
Event count: <num_events>
Detail:
DN: <dn>
Info: <infotxt>

Example

An example of log report LINE825 follows:

```
LINE825 JAN20 06:42:00 8200 THR Line Card Fault
   Location: HOST 02 0 04 05        Problem id: 1234
   Event: Excess key hits
   Detail:
   Initial event t  ime: 06:24:00
   Event count: 10
   Detail:
   DN: 3204016
   Info: nil
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
THR Line Card Fault	Constant	Indicates that the line card fault exceeds the threshold
len	Symbolic text	Provides the equipment identification for suspect line equipment
probid	nnnnnn	Provides the problem number. This number associates logs that relate to the same problem. The Problem Viewer appears on the problem number.
infotxt	Refer to table F in the *Log Report Reference Manual .*	Identifies the problems that the suspect equipment met.
initime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of first event
num_events	n,nnnnnnnn	Provides the number of observed events
DN	nnnnnnn	Provides the directory number of suspect line equipment

Action

Check the LINE log buffer for the following line diagnostic reports that the system generated as a result of a system request:

- LINE 100
- LINE 101
- LINE 800

The LINE100 test or the LINE800 test can pass, and the system can continue to generate the LINE205 log reports. If this event occurs, check for customer premises equipment (CPE) problems.

When the LINE101 test fails, refer to the LINE101 log report. This log report is in the *Log Report Reference Manual* and provides the action to take.

LINE825 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LLC100

Explanation

Subsystem log report LLC100. The Line Load Control (LLC) subsystem generates this report when the user enters command LLC ON in the CI MAP level. This command turns on the LLC option. The LLC option restricts call processing to essential lines during a state of emergency. The system generates LLC100 for information only. The LLC100 log report notifies the user that the system accepts the LLC ON command. The system generates the EXT108 log report.

Format

The log report format for LLC100 is as follows:

```
***LLC100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL LLC_ON
```

Example

An example of log report LLC100 follows:

```
***LLC100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL LLC_ON
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL LLC_ON	Constant	Indicates the user used the lLLC ON command on the CI MAP level to turn on the LLC option

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LLC101

Explanation

Subsystem log report LLC101. The Line Load Control (LLC) subsystem generates LLC101 when the user enters the command LLC OFF in the CI MAP level. This command turns off the LLC option. This command allows call processing to all connected and in-service lines. The subsystem generates the LLC101 log report for information only. Log report LLC101 notifies the user that the system accepted the LLC OFF command. The system generates EXT108.

Format

The log report format for LLC101 is as follows:

LLC101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LLC_OFF

Example

An example of log report LLC101 follows:

```
LLC101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO LLC_OFF
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
LLC_OFF	Constant	Indicates the user used the LLC off Command in the CI MAP level to turn off the LLC option.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LMAN100

Explanation

The Load Management subsystem generates report LMAN100 to record each Load Management command the senior supervisor enters.

The Load Management subsystem generates this report for each agent position when a MAP successfully issues the REASSIGN command.

Also, the Load Management subsystem generates this report when a MAP issues the following Load Management CHANGE commands:

- CHANGE RENQTOUT
- CHANGE RENQRTE
- CHANGE RENQAUD

Format

The format for log report LMAN100 follows:

```
LMAN100 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ACD_LOAD_MANAGEMENT
    USERID: user_id
    command_executed
```

Example

An example of log report LMAN100 follows:

```
LMAN100 AUG23 09:45:15 ssdd INFO ACD_LOAD_MANAGEMENT
   USERID: SUPERV2
   "CHANGE PLAN1 MAXCQSIZE 15"
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ACD_LOAD_ MANAGEMENT USERID: user_id	1 to 16 alphanumeric characters	Indicates the user identification of the senior supervisor that executes the Load Management command.
command_executed	Text	Identifies the command the senior supervisor entered.

LMAN100 (end)

Action

No action is required. This report is for informational purposes only.

Associated OM registers

None

LMSC600

Explanation

The LMSC600 log report contains data that assists in the troubleshooting and analysis of problems. The log information depends on the reason the system generated the log.

For example, the LMSC600 log provides information if problems occur when the maintenance routing system (MRS) tests the link interface module (LIM). The system generates the log for the following reasons:

- A resource needed to execute a link test cannot allocate within an acceptable amount of time.
- There are too many MRS resources pending. The system cannot generate more MRS resources until the remaining requests are finished.

Format

The log report format for LMSC600 is as follows:

```
LMSC600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
LIM <lim number> UNIT <unit number>
<user title>
<user data>
```

Example

Examples of log report LMSC600 follow:

Example 1

```
LMSC600 NOV21 22:39:22 5300 INFO
LIM 1 UNIT 1
Link test: MRID allocation time-out
XXXX XXXX 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

The system generates example 1 if a problem arises when the MRS tests LIM links. In this example, the system generates the log when the resource needed to execute a link test cannot allocate within an acceptable amount of time.

Example 2

LMSC600 (continued)

```
LMSC600 NOV21 22:39:22 5300 INFO
LIM 1 UNIT 1
Link test: MRS request overflow
XXXX 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

The system generates example 2 if a problem arises when the MRS tests the LIM links. In this example, the system generates the log when there are too many MRS resources pending. The system does not generate requests until the remaining requests are finished.

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
lim number	integer between 1 and 17	This field contains the LIM number type.
unit number	0 or 1	This field identifies the LIM from which the log originated.
user_title	character string	This field describes why the system generated the log. The maximum size is 40 characters.
user_data	hex code	This optional field provides additional information for problem isolation. The content of this field depends on why the system generated the log. The maximum size of this field is 64 bytes.
	0 to 7	If the system generates the log when the MRS tests the LIM links, this field identifies the link number for resource allocation.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

LMSP600

Explanation

The LMSP600 log report originates from the local message switch (LMS). This log report contains data that assists in the troubleshooting and analysis of problems. The information contained in LMSP600 varies according to the reason the system generated the log.

Format

The log report format for LMSP600 is as follows:

```
LMSP600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    LIM <lim number> UNIT <unit number>
    <user title>
    <user data>
```

Example

An example of log report LMSP600 follows:

```
LMSP600 JUN24 16:00:00 0100 INFO
   LIM 1 UNIT 1
   Link state mismatch during LUID
   0000 0001 0002 0003 0004 0005 0006 0007
   0008 0009 000A 000B 000C 000D 000E 000F
   0010 0011 0012 0013 0014 0015 0016 0017
   0018 0019 001A 001B 001C 001D 001E 001F
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
lim number	integer between 0 and 17	This field identifies the LIM from which the log originated.
unit number	0 or 1	This field identifies the unit number from which the log originated.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
user_title	character string	This field describes why the system generated the log. The maximum size is 40 characters.
user_data	hex code	This optional field provides additional information for trouble isolation. The maximum size of this field is 64 bytes.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

LNP300

Explanation

Local number portability (LNP) allows subscribers to change service providers and retain the same directory number (DN). When a subscriber dials the DN, a service control point (SCP) receives a query. The SCP returns a Location Routing Number (LRN) to which the system routes the call. The generic address parameter (GAP) retains a record of the dialed DN (ported DN).

The system generates this log when the system cannot complete digit manipulation on the GAP parameter. The GAP parameter is for the outgoing initial address message (IAM). For information about digit manipulation, refer to *Location Routing Number-Local Number Portability Service Implementation Guide*, 297-8981-021.

Note: This log only applies to outgoing multi frequency (MF) trunks or integrated services digital network user part (ISUP) trunks. The services premises network (SPN) option is assigned to both of these trunks.

Format

The log report format for LNP300 is as follows:

```
LNP300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Ported DN Digit Manipulation Error
   LRN <LRN_number>                TRANS LRN <trans_LRN>
   PORTED DN <ported_number_GAP>
   ORIG AGT     <incoming_circuit_id>
   TERM AGT     <outgoing_circuit_id>
   Unable to perform LNP digit manipulation on the GAP
```

Example

An example of log report LNP300 follows:

```
LNP300 SEP03 12:12:08 1100 TBL GAP Digit Manipulation Error
   LRN 9198712131           TRANS LRN       8722131
   PORTED DN 9198703112
   ORIG AGT   LEN HOST 00 1 08 10 DN 9198703000
   TERM AGT  CKT    TRUNK_OUT_GO 12
Unable to perform LNP digit manipulation on the Ported DN.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
LRN_number	1 to 24 digits	Indicates LRN number
trans_LRN	0 to 24 digits	Indicates the LRN that was the result of digit manipulation
ported_number	1 to 24 digits	Indicates the dialed number
incoming_circuit_id	9 characters and one digit	Indicates the circuit ID of the incoming trunk if the trunk is available. Indicates the LEN and DN of their incoming trunk if the trunk is a line.
outgoing_circuit_id	9 characters and one digit	Indicates the circuit ID of the outgoing trunk.

Action

Check the LRN translations. The system does not find the LRN translations clear.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LNP301

Explanation

Local number portability (LNP) allows subscribers to change service providers and retain the same directory number (DN). When a subscriber dials the DN, the signal switching point (SSP) queries a service control point (SCP) database. The SCP returns the Location Routing Number (LRN) to which the system routes the call. The initial address message (IAM) contains the LRN.

The system generates this log when an LRN, received in the IAM, is less than ten digits. The system cannot properly expand the LRN to ten digits, to check the LRN against the HOMELRN.

Format

The log report format for LNP301 is as follows:

```
LNP301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL LRN reconstruction failed
   LRN:                <lrn>
   ORIG AGT  <original_circuit>
   NPA can not be determined for LRN
```

Example

An example of log report LNP301 follows:

```
LNP301 JUL10 10:41:32 0420 TBL LRN reconstruction failed
   LRN              8712131
   ORIG AGT CKT TRUNK_IN_COME 12
   NPA can not be determined for LRN
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
<lrn>	1 to 24 digits	Indicates the Location Routing Number.
<original_circuit>	nine characters and 1 numeric	Indicates the circuit ID of the incoming trunk

Action

If the LRN is less than seven digits, make sure that the preceding switch sends an LRN with at least seven digits. If the LRN is seven digits, check the entries in table FNPA7DIG. Determine if the table can generate the numbering plan

area (NPA). The system generates the NPA from the NXX of the LRN. The serving translation scheme (STS) is entered against the incoming trunk group.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LNP302

Explanation

Local number portability (LNP) allows subscribers to change service providers and retain the same directory number (DN). When a subscriber dials the DN, a signal switching point (SSP) queries a service control point (SCP) database. The SCP returns the Location Routing Number (LRN) to which the system routes the call.

The system generates this log when the queried SSP receives an ISUP REL message. This ISUP REL message has a cause value of 26_“Misrouted Call to Ported DN".

Format

The log report format for LNP302 is as follows:

```
LNP302   mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Misrouted Call to Ported DN
   LRN  <lrn>
  PORTED DN  <called_number.
  CALLING PTY  <len> with DN <calling number> or <original_circuit>
Unable to route call to Ported DN from Querying Switch
```

Example

An example of log report LNP302 follows:

```
LNP302 JUL10  10:41:32 0420 TBL Misrouted Call to Ported DN
   LRN          2132760000
   PORTED DN    2781234
   CALLING PTY  LEN HOST 00 1 08 10 DN 6637301
   Unable to route call to Ported DN from Querying Switch.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
<len>		Indicates the Line Equipment Number.
<lrn>	1 to 24 digits	Indicates the Location Routing Number.
<ported_dn>	1 to 24 digits	Indicates the called party number
<calling_party>	9 characters and 1 numeric	Indicates the circuit of the incoming trunk or LEN and DN.

Action

Verify that the SCP database is up to date and the called party number is a ported number.

Associated OM registers

The OM register LNPREL in OM group LNP associates with log LNP302.

LNP303

Explanation

Local number portability (LNP) allows subscribers to change service providers and retain the same directory number (DN). When a subscriber dials the DN, a signal switching point (SSP) queries a service control point (SCP). The SCP returns the Location Routing Number (LRN) to which the system routes the call.

The system generates this log when the call attempts to route to a ported number in the recipient switch, and receives an “Unallocated_Number" treatment.

Format

The log report format for LNP303 is as follows:

```
LNP303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Unable to Terminate to Ported DN
   LRN  <location routing number>
   PORTED DN  <called_party_number>
   CALLING PTY <len> with DN <calling number> or <original_circuit>
Unable to route call to Ported DN at Recipient Switch.
```

Example

An example of log report LNP303 follows:

```
LNP303 JUL10 10:41:22 0420 TBL Unable to Terminate to Ported
DN
   LRN           2132760000
   PORTED DN     6132781234
   CALLING PTY   LEN HOST 00 1 08 10 DN 6637301
   Unable to route call to Ported DN at Recipient Switch.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
len		Indicates the Line Equipment Number.
lrn	1 to 24 digits	Indicates the Location Routing Number.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ported_dn	1 to 24 digits	Indicates the called party number.
calling_party_number	9 characters and 1 numeric	Indicates the circuit of the incoming trunk or LEN or DN.

Action

This log indicates that the SCP database is not up to date. Take action to correct the database.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LNP304

Explanation

Log LNP304 is generated when a Local Number Portability (LNP) call cannot route through a VFG because digit manipulation is specified for the call.

Format

The format for log report LNP304 follows:

```
LNP304 <Time/Date stamp> <log number> TBL Unable to pass LNP info
through VFG
    Called Party    <called party number>
    Ported DN       <GAP>
    Orig Ckt        <originating agent>
    DMI             <digit manipulation index specified in routing table>
    Table           IBNRT<last letter of routing table referenced>
    Index           <routing table tuple index>
    LNP call blocked due to DMI>0
```

Example

An example of log report LNP304 follows:

```
LNP304 JUN17 14:25:36 1800 TBL Unable to pass LNP info through
VFG
    Called Party    6136631088
    Ported DN       4164638001
    Orig Ckt        HOST 02 1 10 10  DN 4164631001
    DMI             88
    Table           IBNRT2
    Index           111
    LNP call blocked due to DMI>0
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Called Pty	numeric (up to 24 digits)	This field indicates the Called Party Number in the initial address message (IAM).
Ported DN	numeric (up to 24 digits)	This field indicates the generic address parameter (GAP) number.
Org Ckt	variable	This field indicates the circuit identification of incoming trunk or LEN and DN.
DMI	variable	This field indicates the digit manipulation index (DMI) value in routing table.
Table	alphabetic	This field indicates the last letter of the IBN routing table name.
Index	variable	This field indicates the index of the IBN routing table.

Action

Verify that the VFG is set up properly. An LNP call that is not terminating encounters the VFG when the DIGMAN specified in the routing table has a value of 0.

Associated OM registers

No OM register is associated with this log LNP304.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

LNP305

Explanation

The LNP305 log indicates a mismatch in the LATAXLA results of the pre-LNP query translations as compared to the post-LNP query translations.

Format

The format for log report LNP305 follows.

```
LNP305 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    LRN: <location routing number>
     Ported DN: <number of the ported DN>
     Orig LATA NAME: <LATA name where log originated>
    Reason text: <reason for generation of log>
```

Example

An example of log report LNP305 follows.

```
COMD1CDN13AX  **  LNP305 JAN01 03:16:01 9000 TBL  LRN LATAXLA marking mismatch
        LRN            6136631088
        Ported DN      4164631111
        Orig LATA NAME LATA1
        LATAXLA markings for Ported DN do not match LRN
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description

Action

This is an information only log. No action is required by the operating company personnel.

Related OM registers

N/A

Additional information

N/A

LOGD301

Explanation

The log serialization system on the computing module (CM) subsystem generates LOGD301. If, after 10 attempts, the system cannot write to a log device file, the LOGSLAVE process attempts to close the file. The system generates the LOGD301 log when the LOGSLAVE process unsuccessfully tries to close a log device file.

Format

The format for log report LOGD301 follows:

LOGD301 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LOG OUTPUT DEVICE REPORTCannot close log device: <n> Device name: <text string> Reason: <text string> File id: <alphanumeric text string> File name: <alphanumeric text string> File reference number <nnnn>

Example

An example of log report LOGD301 follows:

```
LOGD301 SEP13 14:45:16 4100 INFO LOG OUTPUT DEVICE REPORT
Cannot close log device: 0        Device name: SFDEV
Reason: Bad file reference number
File id: 0001 000F 0400 0202
File name: LOG$0913H144251}}}}}
File reference number: 8288
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO LOG OUTPUT DEVICE REPORT	Constant	Indicates that information about an output device follows
Cannot close log device	Constant	Indicates the serialization system cannot close a log device file
n	0, 1	Identifies the affected log device
Device name	text string	Indicates the name of the device
Reason	text string	Indicates the reason for the log report

LOGD301 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
File id	alphanumeric	Indicates the identification number of the file that cannot close
File name	32-character vector	Indicates the name of the file that cannot close
File reference number	numeric	Indicates the file reference number of the file that cannot close

Action

Operating company personnel must investigate why the file specified by the File name field cannot close correctly. If you cannot resolve the problem, contact your next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

LOST101

Explanation

LOST101 occurs if:

- an outgoing message fails to find an open path to the destination
- an incoming message fails checks done by the receiving application

Format

The format for log LOST101 is as follows:

```
LOST101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
      Nil Route: Reason=aaa Data=aaa
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST101 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC     LOST101 SEP16 08:12:38 5700 EXC NIL ROUTE
        Message TID: Node=249, Terminal=1762, Device=DTC 20
        Time of Event: 08:12:38.810
        Message Dump:
            01BE 0237 0A02 0000 4974 A9A0 0034 FFFF 0000 0000
            0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
            0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 60F9 00E2
        Application Data:
            Buffer: DS30
            Physical: FFFF FFFF
            IOUI: 4000 FFFF 60F9 00E2
            Nil Route: Reason=SEND_FAILED Data=0003
        Reported by: 0535EE38=XACPHAND.BG03:XCP_APPL+#1238
                     00A6D020=XAIONET.BC01:INJECT_I+#0260
                     00497C30=IOCPBASE.BQ01:SENDIOMS+#0250
                     0613F808=GCMMSGXA.AH02:X_GCMMSG+#0268
                      019A5094=GCMMSGUI.BM01:GCMMSG_SEND_M+#0034
```

LOST101 (continued)

Field descriptions for LOST101 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST101:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
NIL ROUTE	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reason	Text	Indicates additional diagnostic information (character based)
Data	Hexadecimal number	Indicates additional diagnostic information (numeric based)
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The

impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST102

Explanation

LOST102 occurs when an incoming message cannot be forwarded to Call Processing for the following reasons:

- software resources (buffers) have been exhausted
- the limit for outstanding messages has been exceeded and no additional messages can be enqueued

Format

The format for log LOST102 is as follows:

```
LOST102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST102 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC     LOST102 SEP16 08:12:38 5700 EXC NO BUFFER
        Message TID: Node=249, Terminal=1762, Device=DTC 20
        Time of Event: 08:12:38.810
        Message Dump:
            01BE 0237 0A02 0000 4974 A9A0 0034 FFFF 0000 0000
            0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
            0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 60F9 00E2
        Application Data:
            Buffer: DS30
            Physical: FFFF FFFF
            IOUI: 4000 FFFF 60F9 00E2
        Reported by: 0535EE38=XACPHAND.BG03:XCP_APPL+#1238
                     00A6D020=XAIONET.BC01:INJECT_I+#0260
                     00497C30=IOCPBASE.BQ01:SENDIOMS+#0250
                     0613F808=GCMMSGXA.AH02:X_GCMMSG+#0268
                    019A5094=GCMMSGUI.BM01:GCMMSG_SEND_M+#0034
```

Field descriptions for LOST102 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST102:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
NO BUFFER	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

LOST102 (end)

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST103

Explanation

LOST103 occurs when a message that originated from the CM is rebounded back and the failure code instructs the CM to attempt to re-route the message over an alternate path but, the original message contains the re-route inhibit flag. The re-route inhibit flag is typically set by maintenance when a message must follow a pre-selected path and no other.

Messages are rebounded to the CM for additional processing when an intermediate node along the path is unable to deliver the message to the final destination. The rebounding node inserts a failure code into the message. Nodes capable of rebounding messages include JNETs and input-output controllers (IOCs).

Format

The format for log LOST103 is as follows:

```
LOST103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST103 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC     LOST103 SEP16 08:12:38 5700 EXC NO-REROUTE
        Message TID: Node=249, Terminal=1762, Device=DTC 20
        Time of Event: 08:12:38.810
        Message Dump:
            01BE 0237 0A02 0000 4974 A9A0 0034 FFFF 0000 0000
            0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
            0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 60F9 00E2
        Application Data:
            Buffer: DS30
            Physical: FFFF FFFF
            IOUI: 4000 FFFF 60F9 00E2
        Reported by: 0535EE38=XACPHAND.BG03:XCP_APPL+#1238
                     00A6D020=XAIONET.BC01:INJECT_I+#0260
                     00497C30=IOCPBASE.BQ01:SENDIOMS+#0250
                     0613F808=GCMMSGXA.AH02:X_GCMMSG+#0268
                    019A5094=GCMMSGUI.BM01:GCMMSG_SEND_M+#0034
```

LOST103 (continued)

Field descriptions for LOST103 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST103:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
NO-REROUTE	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST104

Explanation

LOST104 occurs if:

- an outgoing message fails a VID-to-TID translation
- an incoming message fails sanity checks on the terminal identifier (TID)

Format

The format for log LOST104 is as follows:

```
LOST104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST104 follows:

```
XASKY07BD     LOST104 SEP26 10:39:38 8900 EXC  INVALID TID
        Message TID: Node=35, Terminal=21, Device=DTC 23
        Time of Event: 10:39:37.932
        Message Dump:
            0C0F 0002 8202 D281 FDD3 FC1A 850E FE12 0001 0015
            1020 3F44 840F 8507 0145 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
            FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
        Application Data:
            Buffer: DS30
            Physical: FDFD FDFD
            IOUI: 0F00 FDFD 0023 FD15
        Reported by: 01F8D020 XPMCOMM.CB02:ISUP_SEND_C+#0200
                     00955CA8 ISUPBASE.DZ02:ISUP_DEC+#1128
                     00B90934 ABIISUP.BC01:ISUP_DEC+#0074
                     009FF854 ISUPHDLR.CL02:ISUP_TRE+#0214
                      01FB9E2C EDTKCPUI.BC01:EVENT_DR+#022C
```

Field descriptions for LOST104 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST104:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
INVALID TID	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

LOST104 (end)

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST105

Explanation

LOST105 occurs if:

- an outgoing message fails to find an open CM-MS link
- a message that originated from the CM is rebounded back and the failure code instructs the CM to attempt to re-route the message over an alternate path but, sanity checks fail on the original route.

  Messages are rebounded to the CM for additional processing when an intermediate node along the path is unable to deliver the message to the final destination. The rebounding node inserts a failure code into the message. Nodes capable of rebounding messages include JNETs and input-output controllers (IOCs).

Format

The format for log LOST105 is as follows:

```
LOST105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST105 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC     LOST105 SEP16 08:12:38 5700 EXC ROUTE INVALID
        Message TID: Node=249, Terminal=1762, Device=DTC 20
        Time of Event: 08:12:38.810
        Message Dump:
            01BE 0237 0A02 0000 4974 A9A0 0034 FFFF 0000 0000
            0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
            0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 60F9 00E2
        Application Data:
            Buffer: DS30
            Physical: FFFF FFFF
            IOUI: 4000 FFFF 60F9 00E2
        Reported by: 0535EE38=XACPHAND.BG03:XCP_APPL+#1238
                     00A6D020=XAIONET.BC01:INJECT_I+#0260
                     00497C30=IOCPBASE.BQ01:SENDIOMS+#0250
                     0613F808=GCMMSGXA.AH02:X_GCMMSG+#0268
                    019A5094=GCMMSGUI.BM01:GCMMSG_SEND_M+#0034
```

LOST105 (continued)

Field descriptions for LOST105 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST105:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
ROUTE INVALID	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the

craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST106

Explanation

LOST106 occurs for an incoming message if:

- a message fails application sanity checks
- a message that originated from the CM is rebounded back and the failure code indicates “unspecified reason”.

  Messages are rebounded to the CM for additional processing when an intermediate node along the path is unable to deliver the message to the final destination. The rebounding node inserts a failure code into the message. Nodes capable of rebounding messages include JNETs and input-output controllers (IOCs).

Note: Two LOST106 logs are generated during a test (TST) or a return-to-service (RTS) of an input/output controller (IOC). The LOST logs do not indicate an error but are a side effect of the IOC sanity test. This situation can be identified by the presence of IOD logs.

Format

The format for log LOST106 is as follows:

```
LOST106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa, Bad IP=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST106 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC LOST106 SEP16 08:12:38 5700 EXC REJECTED BY NODE
        Message TID: Node=9, Terminal=2, Device=GWC 20, Bad
   IP=47.111.6.231
        Time of Event: 08:12:38.810
        Message Dump:
            01BE 0237 0A02 0000 4974 A9A0 0034 FFFF 0000 0000
            0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
             0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 60F9 00E2
        Application Data:
            Buffer: DS30
            Physical: FFFF FFFF
            IOUI: 4000 FFFF 60F9 00E2
        Reported by: 0535EE38=XACPHAND.BG03:XCP_APPL+#1238
                     00A6D020=XAIONET.BC01:INJECT_I+#0260
                     00497C30=IOCPBASE.BQ01:SENDIOMS+#0250
                     0613F808=GCMMSGXA.AH02:X_GCMMSG+#0268
                   019A5094=GCMMSGUI.BM01:GCMMSG_SEND_M+#0034
```

Field descriptions for LOST106 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST106:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
REJECTED BY NODE	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Bad IP	Decimal Integer	Indicates the source IP address. This is only applicable to Succession IP based nodes
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header

LOST106 (end)

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST107

Explanation

LOST107 occurs when an incoming message specifies an unassigned terminal identifier (TID).

Format

The format for log LOST107 is as follows:

```
LOST107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa, Bad IP=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST107 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC LOST107 SEP16 08:12:38 5700 EXC TID UNBOUND
        Message TID: Node=9, Terminal=2, Device=GWC 20, Bad
   IP=47.111.6.231
        Time of Event: 08:12:38.810
        Message Dump:
            01BE 0237 0A02 0000 4974 A9A0 0034 FFFF 0000 0000
            0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
            0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 60F9 00E2
        Application Data:
            Buffer: DS30
            Physical: FFFF FFFF
            IOUI: 4000 FFFF 60F9 00E2
        Reported by: 0535EE38=XACPHAND.BG03:XCP_APPL+#1238
                     00A6D020=XAIONET.BC01:INJECT_I+#0260
                     00497C30=IOCPBASE.BQ01:SENDIOMS+#0250
                     0613F808=GCMMSGXA.AH02:X_GCMMSG+#0268
                    019A5094=GCMMSGUI.BM01:GCMMSG_SEND_M+#0034
```

LOST107 (continued)

Field descriptions for LOST107 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST107:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
TID UNBOUND	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Bad IP	Decimal Integer	Indicates the source IP address. This is only applicable to Succession IP based nodes
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no

understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST108

Explanation

LOST108 occurs when the buffer (containing an outgoing message) is reclaimed by a system audit. The message is deemed to be stale as the buffer has not been accessed for a long period of time.

Format

The format for log LOST108 is as follows:

```
LOST108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
      Buffer freed: Pool=aaa Owner=aaa
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST108 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC     LOST108 SEP16 08:12:38 5700 EXC BUFFER FREED
         Message TID: Node=249, Terminal=1762, Device=DTC 20
         Time of Event: 08:12:38.810
         Message Dump:
             01BE 0237 0A02 0000 4974 A9A0 0034 FFFF 0000 0000
             0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
             0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 60F9 00E2
         Application Data:
             Buffer: DS30
             Physical: FFFF FFFF
             IOUI: 4000 FFFF 60F9 00E2
             Buffer freed: Pool=532 Owner=XACALLP
         Reported by: 0535EE38=XACPHAND.BG03:XCP_APPL+#1238
                      00A6D020=XAIONET.BC01:INJECT_I+#0260
                      00497C30=IOCPBASE.BQ01:SENDIOMS+#0250
                      0613F808=GCMMSGXA.AH02:X_GCMMSG+#0268
                     019A5094=GCMMSGUI.BM01:GCMMSG_SEND_M+#0034
```

Field descriptions for LOST108 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST108:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
BUFFER FREED	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Pool	Decimal number	Indicates internal resource identifier associated with reclaimed buffer (numeric based)
Owner	Text	Indicates internal resource identifier associated with reclaimed buffer (character based)
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

LOST108 (end)

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST109

Explanation

LOST109 occurs when a message that originated from the CM is rebounded back and the failure code instructs the CM to attempt to re-route the message over an alternate path but, all alternatives have been previously tried without success.

Messages are rebounded to the CM for additional processing when an intermediate node along the path is unable to deliver the message to the final destination. The rebounding node inserts a failure code into the message. Nodes capable of rebounding messages include JNETs and input-output controllers (IOCs).

Format

The format for log LOST109 is as follows:

```
LOST109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST109 follows:

```
XASKY07BA LOST109 SEP15 09:21:34 7700 EXC  TOO MANY REBOUNDS
         Message TID: Node=48, Terminal=1, Device=MTD 0
         Time of Event: 09:21:34.918
         Message Dump:
             E5AD 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 FDFD FDFD
             FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
             FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
         Application Data:
             Buffer: DS30
             Physical: 80FF 0005
             IOUI: 0900 245C 0030 4601
         Reported by: 01F59A58=IONETUI.CQ04:REROUTE_R+#01F8
                      089DE6E8=XARXMSG.AY05:CMIC_RX_+#06D8
                      089CF320=XENPR.BI03:XEN_PROCESS_M+#04B0
                      089CFCF0=XENPR.BI03:XENPR_EN+#0108
                      00D0D720=MODULES.FS04:INITIALIZEP+#0020
```

LOST109 (continued)

Field descriptions for LOST109 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST109:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
TOO MANY REBOUNDS	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the

craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST110

Explanation

LOST110 occurs when Call Processing gets a failure indication on attempting to output a message.

Format

The format for log LOST110 is as follows:

```
LOST110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST110 follows:

```
XASKY07BA     LOST110 SEP16 12:06:02 8800 EXC  MSG TOSSED
         Message TID: Node=32, Terminal=310, Device=DTC 20
         Time of Event: 12:06:02.275
         Message Dump:
             710F B102 0100 5419 FD55 FC1A 850E FE12 0001 0015
             2020 3F6B 840F 8507 0145 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
             FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
         Application Data:
             Buffer: DS30
             Physical: FDFD FDFD
             IOUI: 2600 FDFD 1020 FD36
         Reported by: 01FF37E4=CPIOUI.JG07:FASTCP_DISPATCH+#0AB4
                      01FE6254=ISUPISUP.CY01:ISUP_ISU+#1194
                      0043E1A0=ISUPXPR.CS04:ISUP_XPR+#1040
                      01FC1D6C=ISUPHDLR.CL02:Q764_SEL+#028C
                      01FB9E2C=EDTKCPUI.BC01:EVENT_DR+#022C
```

Field descriptions for LOST110 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST110:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
MSG TOSSED	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

LOST110 (end)

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST111

Explanation

LOST111 occurs when an incoming message cannot be delivered. The specific failure reason is displayed in the log.

Format

The format for log LOST111 is as follows:

```
LOST111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa, Bad IP=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
      IH Error: Reason=aaa Data=aaa
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST111 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC LOST111 SEP16 08:12:38 5700 EXC INPUT HANDLER ERROR
      Message TID: Node=9, Terminal=2, Device=GWC 20, Bad
IP=47.111.6.231
      Time of Event: 08:12:38.810
      Message Dump:
          01BE 0237 0A02 0000 4974 A9A0 0034 FFFF 0000 0000
          0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
          0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 60F9 00E2
      Application Data:
          Buffer: DS30
          Physical: FFFF FFFF
          IOUI: 4000 FFFF 60F9 00E2
          IH Error: Reason=BAD_CPTLB_STATE  Data=0003
      Reported by: 0535EE38=XACPHAND.BG03:XCP_APPL+#1238
                   00A6D020=XAIONET.BC01:INJECT_I+#0260
                   00497C30=IOCPBASE.BQ01:SENDIOMS+#0250
                   0613F808=GCMMSGXA.AH02:X_GCMMSG+#0268
                   019A5094=GCMMSGUI.BM01:GCMMSG_SEND_M+#0034
```

LOST111 (continued)

Field descriptions for LOST111 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST111:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
INPUT HANDLER ERROR	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Bad IP	Decimal Integer	Indicates the source IP address. This is only applicable to Succession IP based nodes
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reason	Text	Indicates additional diagnostic information (character based)
Data	Hexadecimal number	Indicates additional diagnostic information (numeric based)
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST112

Explanation

LOST112 occurs if:

- an outgoing message fails sanity checks on length
- an incoming message fails sanity checks on length

Format

The format for log LOST112 is as follows:

```
LOST112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST112 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC     LOST112 SEP16 08:12:38 5700 EXC INVALID LENGTH
         Message TID: Node=35, Terminal=21, Device=DTC 23
         Time of Event: 10:39:37.932
         Message Dump:
             0C0F 0002 8202 D281 FDD3 FC1A 850E FE12 0001 0015
             1020 3F44 840F 8507 0145 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
             FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
         Application Data:
             Buffer: DS30
             Physical: FDFD FDFD
             IOUI: 0F00 FDFD 0023 FD15
         Reported by: 01F8D020 XPMCOMM.CB02:ISUP_SEND_C+#0200
                      00955CA8 ISUPBASE.DZ02:ISUP_DEC+#1128
                      00B90934 ABIISUP.BC01:ISUP_DEC+#0074
                      009FF854 ISUPHDLR.CL02:ISUP_TRE+#0214
                      01FB9E2C EDTKCPUI.BC01:EVENT_DR+#022C
```

Field descriptions for LOST112 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST112:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
INVALID LENGTH	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the

LOST112 (end)

craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST113

Explanation

Each LOST log requires software resources. When these resources become exhausted, LOST logs can no longer be generated. LOST113 occurs when the needed software resources are again available. The log displays the number of discarded events during the period of exhausted resources.

Format

The format for log LOST113 is as follows:

```
LOST113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
aaa report(s) have been lost.
```

Example

An example of log report LOST113 follows:

```
XASKY07BA     LOST113 SEP16 12:06:57 4900 EXC  LOG SYSTEM OVERFLOW
   354 report(s) have been lost.
```

Field descriptions for LOST113 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST113:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
LOG SYSTEM OVERFLOW	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
reports	Decimal number	Indicates the number of requests for lost logs

Action

No action to be taken

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

No additional information

LOST113 (end)

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST114

Explanation

LOST114 occurs when an incoming BFP message cannot be forwarded to Call Processing due to message buffer exhaustion. This is similar to the more generic LOST102 log.

Format

The format for log LOST114 is as follows:

```
LOST114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST114 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC     LOST114 SEP16 08:12:38 5700 EXC BFP NO BUFFER
        Message TID: Node=35, Terminal=21, Device=DTC 23
        Time of Event: 10:39:37.932
        Message Dump:
            0C0F 0002 8202 D281 FDD3 FC1A 850E FE12 0001 0015
            1020 3F44 840F 8507 0145 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
            FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
        Application Data:
            Buffer: DS30
            Physical: FDFD FDFD
            IOUI: 0F00 FDFD 0023 FD15
        Reported by: 01F8D020 XPMCOMM.CB02:ISUP_SEND_C+#0200
                     00955CA8 ISUPBASE.DZ02:ISUP_DEC+#1128
                     00B90934 ABIISUP.BC01:ISUP_DEC+#0074
                     009FF854 ISUPHDLR.CL02:ISUP_TRE+#0214
                     01FB9E2C EDTKCPUI.BC01:EVENT_DR+#022C
```

LOST114 (continued)

Field descriptions for LOST114 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST114:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
BFP NO BUFFER	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then increase the value of parameter NUMLONGBUFFERS in table OFCENG, and perform a Cold Mtc Swact to activate the new parameter value.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the

craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST115

Explanation

LOST115 occurs when the BFP buffer (containing an incoming message) is reclaimed by a system audit. The message is deemed to be stale if the buffer has not been accessed for a long period of time. This is similar to the more generic LOST108 log.

Format

The format for log LOST115 is as follows:

```
LOST115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
      Prefix Area of Long Buffer:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Reason: aaa    Time: aaa
      Bytes Received: aaa
      Head Packet Received:  aaa
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST115 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC     LOST115 SEP16 08:12:38 5700 EXC BFP BUFFER FREED
         Message TID: Node=35, Terminal=21, Device=DTC 23
         Time of Event: 10:39:37.932
         Message Dump:
             0124 0002 8202 D281 FDD3 FC1A 850E FE12 0001 0015
             1020 3F44 840F 8507 0145 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
             FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
             Prefix Area of Long Buffer:
             FDFD 0124 F043 0A1A 974A 7748 01BE FD01 AA1C 7768
             FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
         Application Data:
             Reason: Stale Buffer    Time: 0160
             Bytes Received: 124
             Head Packet Received:  Yes
         Reported by: 01F8D020 XPMCOMM.CB02:ISUP_SEND_C+#0200
                      00955CA8 ISUPBASE.DZ02:ISUP_DEC+#1128
                      00B90934 ABIISUP.BC01:ISUP_DEC+#0074
                      009FF854 ISUPHDLR.CL02:ISUP_TRE+#0214
                      01FB9E2C EDTKCPUI.BC01:EVENT_DR+#022C
```

Field descriptions for LOST115 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST115:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
BFP BUFFER FREED	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Prefix Area of Long Buffer	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the prefix area of the buffer
Reason	Text	Identifies the reason why the BFP cleared the buffer
Time	Decimal number	Indicates the number of 10ms ticks that the buffer was on the BFP queue. Messages with more than one second are considered old
Bytes Received	Decimal Integer	Indicates the number of bytes of data received
Head Packet Received	Boolean (YES/NO)	Indicates the head packet for this message was received
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

LOST115 (end)

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST116

Explanation

LOST116 occurs when an outgoing message encounters a failure. The specific failure reason is displayed in the log.

Format

The format for log LOST116 is as follows:

```
LOST116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
      Send Error: Reason=aaa Data=aaa
 Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST116 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC     LOST116 SEP16 07:49:48 1400 EXC  SEND ERROR
         Message TID: Node=275, Terminal=260, Device=DTC 103
         Time of Event: 07:49:47.978
         Message Dump:
             ABDE 1CCC 640F 2000 1000 8007 9E00 0020 8000 8412
             0000 1E00 0002 0000 0200 5100 0000 FD00 FDFD FDFD
             FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
         Application Data:
             Buffer: DS30
             Physical: FDFD FDFD
             IOUI: 2B00 FDFD 1113 FD04
             Send Error: Reason=ROUTE_UNAVAILABLE  Data=0000
         Reported by: 0049CD84=IONETUI.CQ03:CMC_OUTPUT+#0144
                      01509170=PPMUI.EM02:DISPATCH_P+#01D0
                      02797110=ISUPA.ED04:ISUP_PHY+#0070
                      00CFE464=TPUI.EB01:DISPATCH+#0024
                      02792138=ISUPA.ED04:ISUP_UPD+#0118
                      01FB9E2C EDTKCPUI.BC01:EVENT_DR+#022C
```

LOST116 (continued)

Field descriptions for LOST116 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST116:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
SENDERROR	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reason	Text	Indicates additional diagnostic information (character based)
Data	Hexadecimal number	Indicates additional diagnostic information (numeric based)
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs, collect active footprint buffer for MSG class event and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The

impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST117

Explanation

LOST117 occurs when an outgoing message encounters a failure. The specific failure reason is displayed in the log.

Format

The format for log LOST117 is as follows:

```
LOST117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
      Outgoing Error: Reason=aaa Data=aaa
 Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST117 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC     LOST117 NOV01 07:49:48 1400 EXC  OUTGOING ERROR
         Message TID: Node=275, Terminal=260, Device=DTC 103
        Time of Event: 07:49:47.978
         Message Dump:
             ABDE 1CCC 640F 2000 1000 8007 9E00 0020 8000 8412
             0000 1E00 0002 0000 0200 5100 0000 FD00 FDFD FDFD
             FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
         Application Data:
             Buffer: DS30
             Physical: FDFD FDFD
             IOUI: 2B00 FDFD 1113 FD04
             Ougoing Error: Reason=BAD_FIQS_RC Data=000C
         Reported by: 024BF4CC=XAIOEH.AA02:HANDLE_M+#04BC
                      01FF0910=XAIOLINK.AV02:XA_OUTPUT_D+#037C
                      02797110=IOLINKUI.BJ03:PRIVATE_+#0070
                      00CFE464=XAIONET.AY03:XA_PRIVA+#0024
                      02792138=XATXMSG.AM03:MSG_TC_H+#0118
```

Field descriptions for LOST117 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST117:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
OUTGOING ERROR	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reason	Text	Indicates additional diagnostic information (character based)
Data	Hexadecimal number	Indicates additional diagnostic information (numeric based)
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. Should this log occur more than three times in one minute then retain the logs, collect the active footprint buffer for MSG class even and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

LOST117 (end)

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

MCT101

Explanation

The Malicious Call Trace (MCT) subsystem generates log report MCT101. The system generates this report when an outgoing NTLS09 trunk receives a malicious call trace signal.

Format

The log report format for MCT101 is as follows:

```
 1.**MCT101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
      MALICIOUS_CALL_TRACE_INITIATED
    TERMINATING_AGENT = CKT  trkid
    ORIGINATING_AGENT = CKT  trkid
```

Example

An example of log report MCT101 follows:

```
1.**MCT101 MAR27 12:42:00 3503 INFO
    MALICIOUS_CALL_TRACE_INITIATED
   TERMINATING_AGENT = CKT  OGNTLS   0
   ORIGINATING_AGENT = CKT  ICNTLS   7
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO MALICIOUS_CALL_TRACE_INITIATED	Constant	Indicates the start of a malicious call trace.
TERMINATING_AGENT = CKT trkid	Symbolic text	Identifies the called party. See Table I.
ORIGINATING_AGENT = CKT trkid	Symbolic text	Identifies the calling party. See Table I.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MCT101 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MCT102

Explanation

The Malicious Call Trace (MCT) subsystem generates log report MCT102. The subsystem generates this report when MCT occurs on interoffice calls, and the calling digits are already known. The area code associated with the incoming trunk in Table TRKAREA appears before the calling number in the log.

Format

The log report format for MCT102 is as follows:

```
1.MCT102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   MALICIOUS_CALL_TRACE_INITIATED
   TERMINATING_AGENT = LEN   <len_num> DN nnnnnn
   ORIGINATING_AGENT = DN    nnnnnnnnnn
   ORIGINATING_TRUNK = TRK   <clli>
```

Example

An example of log report MCT102 follows:

```
1.MCT102 JAN01 19:47:01 6982 INFO
   MALICIOUS_CALL_TRACE_INITIATED
   TERMINATING_AGENT = LEN   HOST 00 0 00 05  DN 400501
   ORIGINATING_AGENT = DN    8094200001
   ORIGINATING TRUNK = CKT   ICR2NONEBA 10
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MALICIOUS_ CALL_TRACE_ INITIATED	Constant	Indicates the start of a malicious call trace .
TERMINATING_AGEN T = LEN	<len_num>	Identifies the line equipment number (LEN) of the terminating agent.
DN	nnnnnn	Identifies the 6-digit directory number (DN) of the terminating agent.

MCT102 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ORIGINATING_AGENT = DN	nnnnnnnnnn	Identifies the 10-digit DN of the originating agent.
ORIGINATING_TRUNK = CKT	<clli>	Identifies the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the originating trunk circuit.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MCT103

Explanation

The Malicious Call Trace (MCT) subsystem generates log report MCT103. The subsystem generates MCT103 on activation of MCT on the line of a called subscriber. The call must involve an Australian Telephone user part (ATUP) trunk. This log displays the calling line identifier (CLI) and the called full number of a malicious call. The software alarm MCTALARM starts when this report generates. The alarm can be set to occur at the originating or terminating exchange, or both. Four levels of alarm can be set.

Format

The log report format for MCT103 is as follows:

```
*MCT103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   TRACE_ON_MALICIOUS_CALL_ACTIVATED
   CALLING_PARTY : <cli> <originating agent>
   CALLED__PARTY : <full number> <terminating agent>
   CALLING_PARTY_CATEGORY : <cpc>
```

Example

An example of log report MCT103 follows:

Terminating exchange (full CLI not available)

```
*MCT103 MAY28 12:01:00 3281 INFO
   TRACE_ON_MALICIOUS_CALL_ACTIVATED
   CALLING_PARTY :   CKT  ICATUPTRUNK 1
   CALLED__PARTY : 2774098 LEN  HOST 00 0 01 10
   CALLING_PARTY_CATEGORY : 16
```

Originating exchange

```
*MCT103 MAY28 12:01:01 3282 INFO
   TRACE_ON_MALICIOUS_CALL_ACTIVATED
   CALLING_PARTY : 4556090
   CALLED__PARTY : 032774098 CKT  OGATUPTRUNK1
   CALLING_PARTY_CATEGORY : 16
```

MCT103 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
*	alarm	Indicates the start of the software alarm MCTALARM on generation of this report . The alarm can be set to occur at the originating or terminating exchange, or both. Four alarm levels can be set.
INFO_TRACE_ ON_MALICIOUS_CALL _ACTIVATED	Constant	Indicates activation of the MCT feature.
CALLING_ PARTY	Alphanumeric	The CLI is a national number that represents the originator of the call. The originating agent identifies the equipment involved in the call.
CALLED_PARTY	Integers	The full number is a national number that represents the terminator of the call. The terminating agent identifies the ATUP trunk (at originating exchange) or line equipment number (LEN) (at terminating exchange).
CALLING_ PARTY_ CATEGORY	0-255	Indicates the class of the originating party.

Action

Turn off the MCTALARM using CI command MCTOFF.

Determine if the trunks that the logs indicate are held. The trunks are held if the trunk is in call processing busy (CPB) state and the subscriber is disconnected from the incoming trunk.

When a trunk is held:

- save the log for later reference
- manually trace the call
- record the malicious call trace information (see note 1)
- release all of the trunks involved (the call could be through tandem exchanges) (see note 2)

If the trunk is not held:

- save the log for later reference
- record the malicious call information (see note 1)

Note 1: Adhere to legal procedures relating to MCT calls should when recording this information.

Note 2: Make sure that the MCT103 log printed at the originating exchange before releasing the trunks.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MDN000

Explanation

The Multiple Appearance Directory Number (MDN) subsystem generates log report MDN000 that agrees with software testing. Only software technicians use this log for testing, and a live office must not generate this log.

Format

The log report format for MDN000 is as follows:

```
MDN000 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MDN
   DN          Callid
```

Example

An example of log report MDN000 follows:

```
MDN000 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO MDN
   5552314  57
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO MDN	Constant	Indicates that information that the log report supplied applies to the MDN.
DN	Symbolic text	Indicates the directory number (DN) involved.
Callid	Symbolic text	Indicates the callid.

Action

If generation of MDN000 occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MFC100

Explanation

The computing module (CM) subsystem generates log report MFC100. The subsystem generates this report when the mismatch handler detects a soft single bit memory error on a memory card.

The MFC100 logs often occur because of correctable single bit memory faults. The DMS experiences errors in memory because of transient charges produced when elements in the structure of the memory chip decay. Transient charges can disrupt the data stored in a memory cell.

When transient faults occur the mismatch handler corrects the disrupted data value and outputs an MM110 log. The mismatch handler restores the switch to normal operation.

The following table lists the number of acceptable correctable single bit memory faults for several memory configurations. These numbers are average numbers. A card may have more than the maximum number of faults for a short time period. But if the number of faults over the long term does not exceed the maximum the card is not considered damaged . If a memory card repeatedly has more than the maximum number of acceptable faults, replace the memory card.

Single bit correctable memory faults limits

Number of NT9X14 cards configured	Maximum number of faults in 7 days	Maximum number of faults in 28 days	Maximum number of faults in 84 days
6	1	3	9
8	1	4	11
10	2	5	12
12	2	6	14
14	2	7	17
16	3	8	19
18	3	9	22
20	3	10	24

MFC100 (continued)

Series 20 to 40 SuperNode mismatch log

Format

The M68K version of the log report format MFC100 is as follows:

```
MFC100 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Soft Memory Fault
MFC number <MFC seque #>,  Activity: Start: CPU X, Final: CPU X
Mismatch result:  Memory Fault Correctable
Mismatch Condition: Mismatch Fully Handled
System recovery action: Full store copy undertaken

CPU 0         CPU 1
Data v_txt valid         Data v_txt valid

Module Entry:  e_text                   e_text
AHR Value:       nnnnnnnn                     nnnnnnnn
AHR Data:        nnnnnnnn                     nnnnnnnn
MAU AHR:         nnnnnnnn                     nnnnnnnn
MCR:             nnnnnnnn                     nnnnnnnn

Owner  #XXXX, #XXXX: Module m_txt  Owner  #XXXX, #XXXX: Module m_txt

A0-A6  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)
       (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)
       (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)

D0-D7  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)
       (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)
       (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)

PC:    (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  USP:  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  SR:      (nnnn,nnnn)
ISP:   (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  MSP:  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  ICache:  (nnnn,nnnn)

FIR:       (nnnn,nnnn)  MM_Ctrl:  (nnnn,nnnn)  Timer:     (nnnn,nnnn)
MAU_ctrl:  (nnnn,nnnn)  MAU_Err   (nnnn,nnnn)  Clk_stat:  (nnnn,nnnn)
FC:        (nnnn,nnnn)  IRM:      (nnnn,nnnn)  ProcStat:  (nnnn,nnnn)
SRam_Err:  (nnnn,nnnn)  PerInt:   (nnnn,nnnn)  Acc Prot:  (nnnn,nnnn)
Mate_FIR   (nnnn,nnnn)  MateFIR_OK:  (n,n)     MCR_STAT:     (n,n)

User Stack Dump          Interrupt Stack Dump

nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn             nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn
nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn             nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn

nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn             nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn
nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn             nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn
nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn             nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn
nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn             nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn




MTC INfo:  nnnnnnnn                        nnnnnnnn
           nnnnnnnn                        nnnnnnnn
           nnnnnnnn                        nnnnnnnn
           nnnnnnnn                        nnnnnnnn
           nnnnnnnn                        nnnnnnnn
           nnnnnnnn                        nnnnnnnn
```

```
TRACEBACK
    nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn        nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
    nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn        nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
    nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn        nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
```

Example

An example of the M68K version of log report MFC100 follows:

```
MFC100 FEB27  17:49:08 ssdd 3400 Soft Memory Fault
MFC number 39,  Activity: Start: CPU 1, Final: CPU 1
Mismatch result:  Memory fault correctable
Mismatch Condition: Mismatch Fully Handled
System recovery action: Full store copy undertaken


CPU 0  CPU 1
Data is valid                   Data is valid

Module Entry:  CMCHKPR SSTI:  #01E1           CMCHKPR SSTI:  #01E1
AHR Value:      0BA40450                       0BA40450
AHR Data:       4E75E9EA                       4E75E9EA
MAU AHR :       000E0450                       000E0450
MCR:            00000000                       00000000
Not Found                         Not Found
Owner  #XXXX, #XXXX: Module m_txt  Owner  #XXXX, #XXXX: Module m_txt

A0-A6  (0BA40454,0BA40454)  (0B01B49C,0B01B49C)  (0061D582,0061D582)
       (0166407E,0166407E)  (00042B54,00042B54)  (0166406C,0166406C)
       (00042B50,00042B50)

D0-D7  (D540B1C0,D540B1C0)  (0BA402EA,0BA402EA)  (0000000B,0000000B)
       (000000FF,000000FF)  (0000000B,0000000B)  (00002E00,00002E00)
       (00000000,00000000)  (FFFF0000,FFFF0000)

PC:    (0B141C18,0B141C18)  USP:  (0166404A,0166404A)  SR:      (0008,0008)
ISP:   (00042B6C,00042B6C)  MSP:  (0040E7D0,0040E7D0)  ICache:  (0001,0001)

FIR:       (0300,0000)  MM_Ctrl:  (081C,0812)  Timer:     (1999,1999)
MAU_ctrl:  (00AD,00AD)  MAU_Err   (0080,0080)  Clk_stat:  (0000,0004)
FC:        (0001,0001)  IRM:      (0000,0000)  ProcStat:  (2000,2E00)
SRam_Err:  (FFC0,FFC0)  PerInt:   (0055,0055)  Acc Prot:  (00CB,00CB)
Mate_FIR   (0000,0300)  MateFIR_OK:  (n,n)     MCR_STAT:     (0,0)

User Stack Dump                Interrupt Stack Dump

       0BA40000   0BA40000            FDFDFDFD   FDFDFDFD
       00000400   00000400            FDFDFDFD   FDFDFDFD
       00410910   00410910            FDFDFDFD   FDFDFDFD
       04000BA4   04000BA4            FDFDFDFD   FDFDFDFD
       00000B02   00000B02            FDFDFDFD   FDFDFDFD
       8DF00008   8DF00008            FDFDFDFD   FDFDFDFD


MTC Info:
                  060D3123                       060C4123
                  00101C90                       00101C90
```

MFC100 (continued)

```
                    01020100                        01020100
                    0BA40440                        0BA40440
                    00000000                        00000000
                    20046155                        00046155

Traceback:
0B141C18=CMMEMORY.AW03:CHECKSUM+#0038 0B141C18=CMMEMORY.AW03:CHECKSUM+#0038
0B14E4B0=CMMEMORY.AW03:SET_CHEC+#00C0 0B14E4B0=CMMEMORY.AW03:SET_CHEC+#00C0
0B1441CC=CMMEMORY.AW03:DO_CHECK+#0084 04A7FFB8=CCSTRCGI.AN01:DO_CHECK+#0084
0B2C943E=CMCHKPR.AJ03=CHECKSUM+#008A  0B2C943E=CMCHKPR.AJ03=CHECKSUM+#008A
0B04A35C=MODULE.CQ07:INITIALIZE+#0014 0B04A35C=MODULE.CQ07:INITIALIZE+#0014
0B033706=PROCS.EG14:LIVEANDD+#0012    0B033706=PROCS.EG14:LIVEANDD
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the M68K log report:

Field	Value	Description
MFC seque	0 to 32767	Memory fault correctable mismatch (MFC) sequence number.
CPU X	0 to 1	Active CPU before and after the memory fault correctable (MFC) mismatch occurred.
rc_status_text	undertaken/ aborted	Recovery attempted/recovery aborted.
Data v_txt valid	is/is NOT	Data is or is NOT valid for analysis.
Module entry e_txt	Symbolic text	Module name or process identifier of the program in progress when the mismatch occurred.
Owner #XXXX,#XXXX	0000-FFFF	Process ID that owns the data that mismatched AHR identifies.
Module m_txt	Symbolic text	Process name that owns the data that mismatched AHR identifies.
nnnnnnnn	00000000-FFFFFFFF	See table.
nnnnn	0000-FFFF	See table.
modnm	text	Name of module that owns the procedure that was in the process of execution until the mismatch.
proctxt	text	Name of procedure that was in the process of execution until the mismatch.

The following table describes the nnnnnnnn field in the M68K log report:

Field	Description
AHR value	Value in the address hold register.
AHR data	Value at the location indicated in the address hold register if it is a valid address.
MAU AHR	Another sort of address hold register
MCR	Content of mate communication registers (MCR).
A0-A6	Contents of the internal A registers in the MC68020 microprocessor.
D0-D7	Contents of the internal D registers in the MC68020 microprocessor.
PC	Program counter of the MC68020 microprocessor at the time the interrupt occurred.
ISP	Supervisor/interrupt stack pointer in the MC68020 microprocessor at the time the interrupt occurred.
MSP	The mismatch stack pointer in the MC68020 microprocessor.
User stack dump	Contains six long words of information starting at the address in the USP.
Interrupt stack dump	Contains six long words of information starting at the address in the ISP.
MTC info.	Contains information the meaning of which depends on the type of mismatch. Consists of internal data that the mismatch handler used to determine the correct recovery action and indications of the recovery action taken.
Traceback	Traceback of the process in execution when the mismatch occurred. The nnnnnnnn value is the memory location where the code in question is present.

MFC100 (continued)

The following table describes the nnnn field in the M68K log report:

Field	Description
SR	Value of the status register at the time of interrupt.
ICache	Contents of the MC68020 microprocessor instruction cache register.
FIR	Contents of the fault indication register.
MM_Ctrl	Contents of the mismatch control register.
Timer	Contents of the SOS timer register.
FC	Contents of the MC68020 microprocessor function code for the interrupt. The code normally is 0074.
IRM	Contents of the interrupt request mask.
ProcStat	Contents of the processor status register.
MAU_Ctrl	Contents of the memory access unit control register.
MAU_err	Contents of the memory access unit error register.
Clk_Stat	Contents of the clock status register.
SRam_Err	Indicates the error status of the CPU static ram.
Perint:	Value of the peripheral interrupt mask.
Acc Prot:	Status of the access protection attributes.
Traceback	This is a traceback of the process in execution when the mismatch occurred. The nnnn value is the offset within the procedure where one procedure called another procedure. The offset of the top procedure is the code that was in the process of execution when detection of the mismatch occurred.

Series 50 to 60 SuperNode mismatch log

Format

The M88K version of the log report format for MFC100 is as follows

```
MFC100 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Soft Memory Fault
MFC number <MFC seque #>,  Activity: Start: CPU X, Final: CPU X
Mismatch result:  Memory Fault Correctable
Mismatch Condition: Mismatch Fully Handled
System recovery action: Full store copy undertaken

CPU 0CPU 1
Data v_txt validData v_txt valid

Module Entry: e_text                e_text
   AHR Value:   hhhhhhhh                hhhhhhhh
    AHR Data:   hhhhhhhh                hhhhhhhh
TIC Code AHR:   hhhhhhhh                hhhhhhhh
TIC Data AHR:   hhhhhhhh                hhhhhhhh
MCR:            hhhhhhhh                hhhhhhhh
Owner: #XXXX, #XXXX: Module m_txt         Owner: #XXXX, #XXXX: Module m_txt

Processor registers:
  R1;hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   R2:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   R3:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
  R4:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   R5:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   R6:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
  R7:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   R8:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   R9:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
 R10:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R11:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R12:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
 R13:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R14:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R15:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
 R16:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R17:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R18:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
 R19;hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R20:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R21:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
 R22:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R23:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R24:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
 R25:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R26:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R27:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
 R28:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R29:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R30:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
 R31:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

EPSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  SNIP:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  SFIP:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
 SR2:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   SR3:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

   Code CMMU 0 REGs        Data CMMU 0 REGs         Data CMMU 1 REGs
 SCR;hh,hh SSR:hhhh,hhhh  SCR:hh,hh SSR:hhhh,hhhh  SCR:hh,hh SSR:hhhh,hhhh
 SAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    SAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    SAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
PFSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   PFSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   PFSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
PFAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   PFAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   PFAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
BWP7:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   BWP7:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh


TIC REGs:
CF0-7:   From_addr/Dest_addr           CF8-15:   From_addr/Dest_addr
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

 INT:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   INTC:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   SINT:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
```

MFC100 (continued)

```
GMSK:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    FIR:hhhh,hhhh   SINTMSK:hh,hh    CONF:hh,hh
Mate_FIR:hhhh,hhhh     MateFIR_OK:h,h     MCR_STAT: h,h

PCCAB REGs:
STAT:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   CTRL:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   ECCADDR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhh

MEI REGs
MBPA;hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   MBNA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   EPEA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
 ERA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
IAEA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   CONF:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   ERSC:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
CBEG:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   CEND:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   CPSC:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
MBSC:hhhh,hhhh           IASC:hhhh,hhhh   NEM_STAT:hh,hh    GENFLT:hh,hh
LMS_UPD_MODE:hh,hh       LMS_WPO_CTRL:hh,hh               EPARI_SC:hh,hh

DMC REGs:
OS_TIMER: hhhh,hhhh      IRM:hhhh,hhhh    RESET_STATUS:hhhh,hhhh
PROCSTAT: hhhh,hhhh  MM_CTRL:hhhh,hhhh    CLOCK_STATUS:hhhh,hhhh

Stack Dump:  hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh              MTC Info:hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh
             hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh                       hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh
             hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh                       hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh
             hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh                       hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh
             hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh                       hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh
             hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh                       hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh
             hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh
             hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh

TRACEBACK:
nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn        nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn        nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn        nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn        nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn        nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
```

Example

An example of M88K version of log report MFC100 follows:

```
MFC100 Mar 23  06:54:11 559 INFO Soft Memory Fault
MFC number 26,  Activity: Start: CPU 1, Final: CPU 1
Mismatch result:  Memory fault correctable
Mismatch Condition: Mismatch Fully Handled
System recovery action: Full store copy undertaken

CPU 0         CPU 1
Data is valid         Data is valid

Module Entry:   SSTI: #FFFF                        DKDM03 SSTI: #108B
   AHR Value:  0014F080                           0014F080
    AHR Data:  0014F080                           0014F080
TIC Code AHR:  0417E15C                           0417E164
TIC Data AHR:  0014F080                           0014F080
 MCR:      FFFFFFFF                            00000000
Not Found                                         Not Found

Processor registers:
  R1;(00000001,041738EC)   R2:(E000AE78,B08EAE80)   R3:(E000AE78,B08EAE80)
  R4:(2029D7D4,2029D7D4)   R5:(00000003,00000003)   R6:(00000714,277430A0)
```

```
  R7,(0014F0C0,0014F0C0)   R8:(E000AFF0,0014F080)   R9:(800003F0,0000F080)
 R10:(000E8D36,00000001)  R11:(000F03E3,00000080)  R12:(000076AD,2029D330)
 R13:(00000003,2029D9F2)  R14:(F8F7AE06,00000001)  R15:(00C5D555,00000001)
 R16:(00000000,202D3368)  R17:(00000001,00000001)  R18:(2029D330,2029D330)
 R19;(00000005,00000005)  R20:(00000D22,00000AA4)  R21:(00000D22,20C96438)
 R22:(E0004000,00000001)  R23:(E0004048,2172FFE8)  R24:(E000003C,2172FFE8)
 R25:(00000D26,2029D9A2)  R26:(E0016E78,E0016E78)  R27:(E0000000,E0000000)
 R28:(27768FF0,27768FF0)  R29:(FFFF0000,FFFF0000)  R30:(FFFF0000,FFFF0000)
 R31:(FFFF0000,FFFF0000)

 EPSR:800003F2,800003F2   SNIP:05CF5982,0417E166   SFIP:05CF5986,0417E162
  SR2:B059AF18,B059AF18    SR3:0000002,00000001

   Code CMMU 0 REGs         Data CMMU 0 REGs         Data CMMU 1 REGs
 SCR;15,15 SSR:0009,0009  SCR:37,37 SSR:024B,024B  SCR:37,37 SSR:024B,024B
 SAR:E01FF000,E01FF000    SAR:FFFFF000,FFFFF000    SAR:FFFFF000,FFFFF000
PFSR:00000000,00000000   PFSR:00030000,00000000   PFSR:00000000,00000000
PFAR:00000000,00000000   PFAR:0014F080,00000000   PFAR:00000000,00000000
                         BWP7:00000000,00000000   BWP7:00000000,00000000

TIC REGs:
CF0-7:   From_addr/Dest_addr           CF8-15:   From_addr/Dest_addr
04163758,04163758/041738A8,041738A8    0400100C,0417E164/05CF4758,0417E160
041636F8,041636F8/04163744,04163744    05CF5984,0417E164/04001008,0417E160
0417E15C,0417E164/04001018,0417E160    05CF47B8,0417E160/05CF4BE0,04001008
041738EC,041738EC/0417E09C,0417E09C    05CF47B8,0417E164/05CF4BE0,0417E160
05CF55C8,0417E164/05CF563C,0417E160
07226D90,05CF47B8/07226DA4,05CF4BE0400101C,0417E164/05CF5560,0417E160
05CF47B8,0400100C/05CF4BE4,05CF4758
05CF5784,0417E164/05CF579C,0417E160    041637C4,05CF47B8/041636A8,05CF4BE4
05CF5760,0417E164/05CF577C,0417E160    07226DE0,05CF47B8/0416377C,05CF4BE0

 INT:00004000,00004000   INTC:00004000,00004000   SINT:0001BA00,0001BA00
GMSK:000100AB,000100AB   FIR:1000,0000   SINTMSK:08,00    CONF:02,02
Mate_FIR:0000,1000   MateFIR_OK:y,y     MCR_STAT: 0,0

PCCAB REGs:
STAT:00018027,00018027   CTRL:00010027,00010027   ECCADDR:00000000,00000000

MEI REGs
MBPA;00000000,00000000   MBNA:00000000,00000000   EPEA:2140F03C,2140F03C
 ERA:0014F080,0014F080
IAEA:00000000,00000000   CONF:00C0E1F4,00C0E1F4   ERSC:A8000000,C8000000
CBEG:069909F4,069909F4   CEND:06A00000,06A00000   CPSC:000C0028,000C0028
MBSC:0003,0003           IASC:0007,0007   NEM_STAT:00,00    GENFLT:04,04
LMS_UPD_MODE:90,90       LMS_WPO_CTRL:00,00              EPARI_SC:03,03

DMC REGs:
OS_TIMER: 66DC,664D      IRM:0000,0000    RESET_STATUS:0003,0003
PROCSTAT: 3019,2E9B  MM_CTRL:018F,018F    CLOCK_STATUS:0000,0004

Stack Dump:  0417E15A  041738EC              MTC Info:04079A00  04061A00
             B08EAE80  B08EAEA8                       0014F080  0014F080
             5BF5D7C4  20C90005                       00000000  00000000
             77FD5DBF  00000002                       E0016DA8  E0016DA8
             6B57FFDD  277430A0                       00000000  00000000
             0417E156  B08EAED8                       00000000  00000000
             0417E15A  070FBAF8                       A1020000  A1020000
```

MFC100 (continued)

```
            0417E15E  2029D9A2                        00000000  00000000

TRACEBACK:
05CF5980=INTSTS.BR03:TI_DATAB+#0420   0417E164=IOUI.GF05:WRITE_DS+#008C
0417E158=IOUI.GF05:WRITE_DS+#00BC     041738EC=IOUI.GF05:OUTPUT_D+#0078
041738EC=IOUI.GF05:OUTPUT_D+#0078     071D678C=DKDM04.AX01:SLM_OUT+#033C
071D678C=DKDM04.AX01:SLM_OUT+#033C    070FFA2C=DKDM03.A004:DM_SEND_M+#0090
070FFA2C=DKDM03.A004:DM_SEND_M+#0090  070FB780=DKDM03.A004:DM_AUDIT+#01C4
070FB780=DKDM03.A004:DM_AUDIT+#01C4   070FC284=DKDM03.A004:DM_DEVICE_D+#03BC
070FC284=DKDM03.A004:DM_DEVICE_D+#03BC 0407FC2C=MODULE.DL03:INITIALIZE+#0014
0407FC2C=MODULES.DL03:INITIALIZEP+#0014 0406E028=PROCS.EZ01:LIVEANDD+#0014
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the M88K log report:

Field	Value	Description
MM seque	0 to 99	Mismatch sequence number.
CPU X	0 to 1	Active CPU before the memory fault correctable (MFC) mismatch occurred and after.
Module entry e_text	Symbolic text	Module name or process identifier that initiated the program in progress when the mismatch occurred
Owner #XXXX,#XXXX	0000-FFFF	Process ID that owns the data that mismatched AHR identifies
Module m_txt	Symbolic text	Process name that owns the data that mismatched AHR identifies
hhhhhhhh	00000000-FFFFFFFF	See table
hhhh	0000-FFFF	See table.
hh	00-FF	See table
modnm	Symbolic text	Name of module that owns the procedure in the traceback.
proctxt	Symbolic text	Name of procedure in traceback of executing code until mismatch.

The following table describes the nnnnnnnn field in the M88K log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Description
AHR value	Mismatched AHR value latched by MEI.
AHR data	Mismatched data value latched by MEI.
TIC code AHR	P-Bus mismatched code AHR value in TIC.
TIC data AHR	P-Bus mismatched data AHR value in TIC.
MCR	Content of mate communication registers.
Processor Registers R1 to R31	Values of the internal MC88100 registers.
EPSR	Identifies the exception time of processor status registers.
SXIP	Identifies the values of the shadow executing instruction pointer registers.
SNIP	Identifies the values of the shadow next instruction pointer registers.
SFIP	Identifies the values of the shadow fetch instruction pointer registers.
SR2	Identifies the values of the supervisor storage register two.
SR3	Identifies the values of the supervisor storage register three.
SAR	Identifies the system address register content of the CMMUs.
PFSR	Identifies the P-Bus fault status register content of the CMMUs.
PFAR	Identifies the P-Bus fault address register content of the CMMUs.
BWP7	Identifies the BATC write port number seven registers.
ComeFroms	Identifies the 16 pairs of the TIC that are from registers.

MFC100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Description
Int.	Identifies the TIC interrupt register.
Sint.	Identifies the TIC secondary interrupt register.
INTC	Identifies the TIC interrupt cause register.
GMSK	Identifies the general interrupt mask register of the TIC.
CONF	Identifies the TIC configuration register.
STAT	Identifies the PCCAB status register.
ECCADDR	Identifies the PCCAB ECC address register.
CTRL	Identifies the PCCAB control register.
MBPA	Identifies the Mbus parity error AHR.
EPEA	Identifies the ecore parity AHR.
IAEA	Identifies the ecore IACC AHR.
ERSC	Identifies the ecore RTO status/control readback register.
CEND	Identifies the MEI copy mode end register.
MBNA	Identifies non-existence memory address hold register.
ERA	Provides the ecore RTO AHR.
CBEG	Identifies the MEI copy mode start register.
CPSC	Identifies the MEI copy mode status/control readback register.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Description
Stack dump	Contains information the meaning of which depends on the type of mismatch. Consists of internal data the mismatch handler used to determine the correct recovery action and indications of the recovery action taken.
Traceback	This is a traceback of the process in execution when the mismatch occurred. The nnnnnnnn value is the memory location where the code in question is present.

The following table describes the hhhh field in the M88K log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Description
SSR	Identifies the system status register content of CMMUs.
FIR	Identifies the fault indication register of the TIC.
Mate_FIR	Notes the fault indication register of the mate TIC.
MCR_STAT	Identifies status of MCR as tested by the mismatch handler.
ComeFroms	Identifies the 16 pairs of the TIC that are from registers. The hhhh is the offset within the procedure that was running to the time.
MBSC	Identifies the MEI MBUS parity status/control readback register.
IASC	Identifies the MEI incompatible access control/status register.
OS_TIMER	Identifies the DMC current O/S timer count.
MM_CTRL	Identifies the mismatch control status
PROC_STAT	Identifies the DMC process status register.
IRM	Identifies the DMC IRM.

MFC100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Description
RESET_STATUS	Identifies the content of $last_reset_reason permreg.
CLK_STATUS	Identifies the DMC clock status register.
Traceback	This is a traceback of the process in execution when the mismatch occurred. The hhhh valueis the offset where one procedure called a second procedure.

The following table describes the hh field in the M88K log report:

Field	Description
SCR	Identifies the system command register content of CMMUs.
CONF	Identifies the configuration register of the TIC.
CONFID	Indicates accuracy of mate FIR.
SINTMSK	Identifies the secondary interrupt mask register of the TIC.
NEM_STAT	Identifies the MEI MBUS NEM status register.
LMS_UPD_MODE	Identifies the MEI LMS update mode control register.
EPARI_SC	Identifies the MEI Ecore parity status/control register.
GENFLT	Identifies the MEI general fault register.
LMS_WP_CTRL	Identifies the MEI LMS write protection override register.

Action

This log is for information purposes only. The recovery log MFC110 indicates if an excess of the MFC threshold occurs for MFC. If excess is present, mark a card FLT and change the card during the next maintenance window. Return the log prompting this maintenance action and the suspect card for repair. Manually clear the MemFlt alarm.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MFC110

Explanation

The system generates recovery log MFC110 after a memory fault correctable (MFC) mismatch. The system generates MFC110 when the MFC mismatch does not exceed the threshold.

Format

The log report format for MFC110 is as follows:

```
MFC110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Soft Memory Fault Recovery
    Memory Fault Correctable <nn> (side <mm>, <slot pp>, <PEC code>)
    Threshold Exceeded: No
    History
       MFC #,  Date, Time, Syndrom Bits, Slot, Module, Data
     < MFC,      date, time, myndrom_bits, slot, module, data >
```

Example

An example of log report MFC110 follows:

```
MFC110 AUG07 11:59:09 6200 INFO Soft Memory Fault Recovery
   Memory Fault Correctable 12 (side 0, slot 14, 9X14DB)
   Threshold Exceeded: No
   History:
      MFC,  Date,   Time,  Syndrom Bits, Slot, Module, Data
       12, FEB23, 22:34:56,  345678DE,    15,   2,  5678d3f2
       10, FEB20, 02:33:12,  7e34f036,    15,   2,  34584451
       09, FEB19, 08:03:41,  403aab32,    15,   1,  adef1b36
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Memory Fault Correctable nn	1-99	Sequence number of each memory fault correctable (MFC) mismatch.
side mm	1-99	Denotes which side had the MFC mismatch.
slot pp	1-99	Denotes slot number of card that had to the MFC mismatch.
PEC code	9Xnnll	PEC code.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MFC	1-99	Sequence number of MFC mismatch.
date	date	Date of MFC mismatch.
time	time	Time of MFC mismatch.
syndrom_bits	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Bits used to determine location of soft memory fault.
slot	1-32	Slot number of suspect element.
module	0-2	Memory module that had soft memory fault.
data	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Data that had soft memory fault.

Action

This log is for information purposes only. There is no immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MFC111

Explanation

The system generates recovery log MFC111. The system generates MFC111 when the number of memory fault correctable (MFC) mismatches exceeds the number that can be corrected. Change the suspect card at the next maintenance shift. A MemFlt minor alarm will be raised with this log.

Format

The log report format for MFC111 is as follows:

```
MFC111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ACTION Threshold Exceeded
Memory Fault Correctable: <nn> (side <mm>, <slot pp>, <PEC code>)
<threshold_type> Threshold is: x in y days
Threshold Exceeded: Yes <kk> in <jj> days, card set FLT
                    Action: Change memory card

History:
  MFC #,    Date,  Time,  Syndrom_bits,  Slot,  Module,  Data
<MFC,       Date,  Time,  myndrom_bits,  Slot,  Module,  Data >

Suspect:
Site      Flr   RPos   Bay_Id    Shf   Description   Slot   EqPEC
HOST   03    R17   DPCC:00   13   MEM  :00:0:0   14   9X14DB FRNT
```

Example

An example of log report MFC111 follows:

```
MFC111 FEB23 22:34:56 6200 INFO Threshold Exceeded
Memory Fault Correctable 12 (side 0, slot 14, 9X14DB)
   Card Threshold is: 2 in 7 days
   Threshold Exceeded: Yes, 3 in 7 days, card set FLT
              Action: Change memory card

History:
MFC, Date,   Time,  Syndrom Bits, Slot, Module, Data
12, FEB23, 22:34:56,  345678DE,     15,    2,   5678d3f2
10, FEB20, 02:33:12,  7e34f036      15,    2,   34584451
09, FEB19, 08 03:41,  403aab32      15,    1,   adefhb36
Suspect:
Site  FLr  RPos  Bay_id  Shf  Description  Slot  EqPEC
HOST  03   R17   DPCC:00  13  MEM :00:0:0   14  9X14DB FRNT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Memory Fault Correctable nn	1-99	Indicates sequence number of each memory fault correctable (MFC) mismatch.
side mm	1-99	Identifies the side that had the MFC mismatch.
slot pp	1-99	Identifies slot number of card.
PEC code	9Xnnll	Identifies PEC code.
threshold_type	module/card/ plane	Indicates threshold type exceeded.
x in y	refer to threshold tables	Indicates the MFC threshold for the element in question.
kk in ll	refer to threshold tables	Indicates the threshold that was exceeded.
MFC	1-99	Provides the sequence number of the MFC mismatch.
Date	date	Provides the date of MFC mismatch.
Time	time	Provides the time of MFC mismatch.
syndrom_bits	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Indicates the bits used to determine location of soft memory fault.
slot	1-32	indicates the slot number of suspect element.
module	0-2	Identifies the memory module that had soft memory fault.
data	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Identifies the data that had soft memory fault.

Action

Change the card in the card list. Use the manual command to clear the MemFlt alarm. Refer to CM alarm clearing and monitoring procedures.

MFC111 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Capture and return the log that prompts the maintenance action. Capture and return the log with the card to CSO. Refer to CM card replacement procedures.

MIS100

Explanation

The Automatic Call Distribution Management Information System (ACDMIS) subsystem generates report MIS100. The subsystem generates report MIS100 when the switch correctly executes a DSPASSOCIATEPOOL remote operation (RO) for a session.

The ACDMIS subsystem allows the down stream processor (DSP) to request and assemble ACD information from the Meridian SL-100. History reports and real-time statistics use ACD information from the Meridian Sl-100.

Format

The log report format for MIS100 is as follows:

```
MIS100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ACD MIS POOL ASSOCIATED
    SESSION ID:   nn
    ACD POOLNAME: poolname
    THROTTLE:     nnn
```

Example

An example of log report MIS100 follows:

```
MIS100 AUG23 09:45:15 1234 INFO ACD MIS POOL ASSOCIATED
   SESSION ID:  0
   ACD POOLNAME:    POOL
   THROTTLE:    0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field3	Value	Description
INFO ACD MIS POOL ASSOCIATED	Constant	Indicates that the switch executed a DSPASSOCIATEPOOL RO.
SESSION ID: nn	0 - 14	Identifies the number of the session in use.

MIS100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field3	Value	Description
ACD POOLNAME: poolname	Up to 16 characters	Identifies the pool of ACD groups associated with the data stream. ACD groups associate with one data stream at a time. One pool of ACD groups associates with each data stream at a time.
THROTTLE: n	0, 16 - 127	Specifies the number of switch-originated ROs, return results, and return errors ROs that the system will transmit to the down stream processor (DSP). A switch send throttle RO goes to the DSP. The DSP sends a return result. The system does not transmit ROs until the DSP sends a return result. If the specified result is a value of 16-127, throttling occurs for the duration of the session. If the specified result is 0, the system does not throttle these ROs.

Action

There is no required action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MIS110

Explanation

The Automatic Call Distribution Management Information System (ACDMIS) subsystem generates report MIS110. The subsystem generates MIS110 when a session is taken down. The subsystem generates MIS110 if the takedown is normal or not normal.

The ACDMIS subsystem allows the down stream processor (DSP) to request and assemble ACD information from the Meridian SL-100. History reports and real-time statistics use the ACD information.

Format

The log report format for MIS110 is as follows:

```
MIS110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ACD MIS SESSION
TAKEDOWN
    SESSION ID:   nn
    ACD POOLNAME: poolname
    TAKEDOWN BY:  tkdwnsrc
    TAKEDOWN REASON:rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report MIS110 follows:

```
MIS110 AUG23 09:45:15 1234 INFO ACD MIS SESSION TAKEDOWN
   SESSION ID:  1
   ACD POOLNAME:    POOL
   TAKEDOWN BY: ACDMIS APPLICATION
   TAKEDOWN REASON: OUTQUEUE_CORRUPTED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ACD MIS SESSION TAKEDOWN	Constant	Indicates the takedown of the session.
SESSION ID: nn	0 - 14	Indicates the number of the session in use.

MIS110 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
ACD POOLNAME: poolname	Up to 16 characters	Identifies the pool of ACD groups associated with the data stream. ACD groups can associate with one data stream at a time. One pool of ACD groups can associate with each data stream at a time.
TAKEDOWN BY: tkdwnsrc	RO SERVICE, ACDMIS APPLICATION	Identifies the source of the session takedown. The down stream processor (DSP) transmits a logoff. The remote operation (RO) service receives a logoff from the down stream processor (DSP) and takes down a session. The RO service also initiates takedown of a session when the RO service is trapped.
TAKEDOWN REASON: rsntxt		Describes why the session takedown occurred. The reasons are as follows:
	SEE_RO_LOG	Indicates that the RO log (either RO102 or RO104) contains the reason for the takedown.
	INCOMING_PROCESS_DIED	Indicates the incoming process ceased.
	RMAN_PROCESS_DIED	Indicates the Remote Load Management process ceased.
	INIT_PROCESS_DIED	Indicates the initialization process ceased.
	TRANSMIT_PROBLEM	Indicates a transmission problem occurred.
	SESSION_CORRUPTED	Indicates that the session became corrupt.
	INFREEQ_CORRUPTED	Indicates that the incoming free queue became corrupt.
	OUTEVENT_FREEQUEUE_CORRUPTED	Indicates that the outgoing event free queue became corrupt.
	OUTINIT_FREEQUEUE_CORRUPTED	Indicates that the outgoing initialization free queue became corrupt.
	OUTRE_FREEQUEUE_CORRUPTED	Indicates that the outgoing returnresult/returnerror free queue became corrupt.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	RMAN_FREEQUEUE_CORRUPTED	Indicates that the Remote Load Management free queue became corrupt.
	INQUEUE_CORRUPTED	Indicates that the incoming queue became corrupt.
	OUTQUEUE_CORRUPTED	Indicates that the outgoing queue became corrupt.
	RMANQ_CORRUPTED	Indicates that the Remote Load Management free queue became corrupt.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MISC000

Explanation

The Miscellaneous (MISC) subsystem generates report MISC000. The subsystem generates MISC000 to provide additional information about problems with the central message controller (CMC) based implementation of the CCITT No. six signaling system. The MISC000 does not provide information about the message and switching buffer (MSB) based implementation of the CCITT No. six signaling system.

Format

The log report format for MISC000 is as follows:

```
MISC000 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO equipnm
    infotxt
```

Example

An example of log report MISC000 follows:

```
MISC000 APR01 12:00:00 2112 WARN INFO
   UNEXP_MSG_N6LMP LINK FSA_STATE MSGTYPE
   REASONS = 11 13 3840
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that the report provides additional information.
equipnm	Symbolic text	Identifies suspect equipment. See Table I for different types of equipment identifiers.
	Blank	Indicates that a hardware fault was not detected. The fault is either software or data entry.
infotxt	Character string	Provides additional information for problem isolation. Used by the next level of maintenance.

Action

If the log specifies equipment, perform diagnostics on equipment.

Save all reports generated during five minutes before the subsystem generated MISC000. Save any information obtained from running diagnostics on suspect equipment., Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MISM

Explanation

The Mismatch (MISM) subsystem generates report MISM during mismatch interrupt. The subsystem does not send MISM log to any device that is printing logs at the time. The log will be put into the active SYSLOG buffer, the ACTSYS buffer, and the MISM buffer. An “open ACTSYS", an “open SYSLOG" (after a restart), or an “open MISM" will display the log. The CC102 or CC105 logs associate with the MISM log when a mismatch occurs.

The subsystem generates the CC102 and CC105 reports seconds after the mismatch occurs. The CC102 and CC105 reports can report mismatches. These logs prevent the loss of mismatch information if the mismatch proceeds to an outage.

Format

The log report format for MISM is as follows:

```
MISM    mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  MISM
    REASON= rsntxt
    CPU n PREVIOUSLY ACTIVE, CPU n CURRENTLY ACTIVE
    CPU STATUS (0,1 PAIRS):
    PC=hhhhhh,hhhhhh CCn modnm :proctxt&#hhhh
    PTA=hhhhhh,hhhhhh CCn modnm :proctxt&#hhhh
    DAHR=hhhhhh dahrtxt,hhhhhh dahrtxt
    RWPSAD=hhhhhh PS MOD  n CARD nn,hhhhhh PS MOD  n CARD  n
    TOS=#hhhh,#hhhh,NOS=#hhhh,#hhhh,SP=#hhhh,#hhhh,SB=#hhhhhh,#
    AM=#hhhh,#hhhh,ST=#hhhh,#hhhh,MM=#hhhh,#hhhh,STC=#hhhh,#hl
    FIR=#hhhh,#hhhh ,CDSDAT=#hhhh,#hhhh ,PSDAT=#hhhh,#hhhh
    cttxt
    TRACEBACK:
      hhhhhh=modnm: procyxy+#hhhh
      hhhhhh=modnm: procyxy+#hhhh
      hhhhhh=modnm: procyxy+#hhhh
      hhhhhh=modnm: procyxy+#hhhh
      hhhhhh=modnm: procyxy+#hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MISM follows:

```
MISM JAN02 12:13:42 1324 MISM
   REASON= DS SOFT FAULT
   CPU 1 PREVIOUSLY ACTIVE, CPU 1 CURRENTLY ACTIVE
   CPU STATUS(0,1 PAIRS):
   PC=0BBF49,0BBF49 CC1 DEBUGX :VALID_AD&#0057
   PTA=0016F5,0016F5 CC1 SYSDEFS :READMTCE&#000B
   DAHR=3F0000 DS MOD  0 CARD 15,3F0000 DS MOD  0 CARD 15,
   RWPSAD=3CC0D8 PS MOD  0 CARD  5,3CC0D8 PS MOD  0 CARD 5,
   TOS=#5554,#5555,NOS=#3D0C,#3D0C,SP=#0E01,#0E01,SB=#0C0DF1,#
   AM=#8000,#8000,ST=#0015,#0002,MM=#0007,#0007,STC=#0870,#007
   FIR=#0000,#0080 ,CDSDAT=#AAAA,#AAAB ,PSDAT=#2DFD,#2DFD
   SOFT FAULT COUNT =  1
   TRACEBACK:
    017771=CMCCLOC.AB05: SAFEREAD+#0023
    017675=CMCCLOCK.AB05: FETCH_CM+#000D
    0045C4=TODCLOCK.AI07: FETCH_TIME+#000C
    01DB03=CLOCKI.DU04: TIME_MID+#0007
    014E56=CLOCKI.DI04: READTIMEBI+#000A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
MISM	Constant	Indicates a mismatch
REASON	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason for the mismatch. Refer to table Fault mismatch reasons at the end of the CC102 log report.
CPU n PREVIOUSLY ACTIVE	0,1	Indicates which central processing unit (CPU) was previously active
CPU n CURRENTLY ACTIVE	0,1	Indicates which CPU is currently active
CPU STATUS (0,1)	Constant	Indicates information about both sides of the CPU follows
PC	0000-FFFF (x2)	Identifies program counter
CC	0,1	Indicates the currently active central control (CC)
modnm	0000-FFFF	Indicates the module, procedure, and offset that executed as the mismatch occurred

MISM (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
PTA	0000-FFFF (x2)	Indicates the previous transfer location
CC	0,1	Indicates the currently active CC
modnm	0000-FFFF	Indicates the module, procedure, and offset in the process of execution when the mismatch occurred
DAHR	0000-FFFF	Shows the contents of the data address hold register at the time of the mismatch (side 0)
dahrtxt	RAM STACK, CPU REGISTER, CMC ADDRESS, UNEQUIPPED DS MOD n CARD n	Indicates the decoded contents of DAHR for CPU 0
DS	Constant	Indicates involvement of data store
MOD	0-8	Indicates the module
CARD	0-15	Indicates the card
hhhh	0000-FFFF	Gives the contents of the data address hold register at the time of the mismatch (side 1)
dahrtxt		Refer to dahrtxt values for CPU 0
RWPSAD	0000-FFFF	Indicates the last program store location for CPU 0 at the time read/write program store (PS) occurred
PS	Constant	Indicates program store
MOD	0-8	Indicates the module
CARD	0-15	Indicates the card
hhhh	0000-FFFF	Indicates the last program store location of CPU 1
PS	Constant	Indicates program store
MOD	0-8	Indicates the module
CARD	0-15	Indicates the card

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
TOS	0000-FFFF, 0000-FFFF	Indicates top of stack register
NOS	0000-FFFF, 0000-FFFF	Indicates next on stack register
SP	0000-FFFF, 0000-FFFF	Indicates stack pointer register
SB	0000-FFFF (x2)	Indicates stack base register
AM	0000-FFFF, 0000-FFFF	Indicates activity mask register (RAM location)
ST	0000-FFFF, 0000-FFFF	Indicates status register. Refer to Table Status register at the end of this log report.
MM	0000-FFFF, 0000-FFFF	Indicates mismatch register. Refer to Table Mismatch register in CC102 log report.
STC	0000-FFFF, 0000-FFFF	Indicates status control register. Refer to Table Status control register in CC102 log report.
FIR	0000-FFFF, 0000-FFFF	Indicates fault indication register. Refer to Table FIR reasons in CC102 log.
CDSDAT	0000-FFFF, 0000-FFFF	Indicates call/data store data
PSDAT	0000-FFFF, 0000-FFFF	Indicates program store data
cttxt	SOFT FAULT COUNT = n, TRANSIENT COUNT = n, (blank)	Provides the fault count,. The range is 1-4 for soft faults and 1-15 for transient faults.
TRACEBACK	Constant	Provides a trace of the procedures executed before the system detected the procedure in the process of execution. The traceback section of the MISM log has a structure and range of possible values common to each line. The log displays up to five lines of traceback information. If there is no traceback information, the log displays “Nil Traceback" text.

Action

View the MISM report in the ACTSYS or SYSLOG. The MISM report also displays in the MISM log. The MISM log associates with the CC102 and the CC105 logs. If action is not taken on the CC102 or CC105 logs, MISM

MISM (end)

requires a response. The MISM also requires a response if an outage occurs before the subsystem generates CC102 or CC105.

It is possible that the equipment has faults. Test the CC using switch maintenance performance oriented practice (POP) for CC. If the tests pass, the problem is temporary. Keep the report. If the MISM log occurs again within one week, use all MISM logs to determine if the fault is . If this is true, replace the suspect circuit board or refer the problem to the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes the status register:

BIT	Description
0 =	CPU active
1 =	CPU number
2 =	On own CC clock
3 =	In read mate mode
4 =	Mate forced inactive
5 =	Actsw_flop
6 =	RSC_protocol
7 =	RSC_sanity
8 to 15	Not used

MM100

Explanation

The mismatch (MM) subsystem log report MM100. The subsystem generates MM100 for every mismatch that occurs. The system does not generate a log for mismatches caused by memory faults that can be corrected.

The MM100 log report contains detailed information on the following:

- the analysis that the mismatch handler performs
- location of the mismatch
- the contents of all processor registers
- the mismatch condition and result

Synchronization drops if one of the following conditions occurs:

- the mismatch handler finds a hard fault
- system recovery is not performed for one of the following reasons:
  - — the system is currently testing the mate
  - — the loss of synchronization during testing
  - — the number of mismatches exceeds the threshold
  - — the active CPU cannot transfer activity to the inactive side
  - — a software error

If the number of mismatches exceeds the alarm threshold, the system posts the CM MMsync alarm. The subsystem generates a MM110 log after the successful completion of mismatch analysis and recovery.

If the number of mismatches exceeds the alarm (drop synchronization) threshold, the system posts a CM MMnoSy alarm. The subsystem generates the MM111 log.

A Series 60 burst mode write operation can cause a matcher transient mismatch (MTM). The MTM is a type of transient mismatch. The MM100 log report does not contain information on the MTMs. The subsystem generates an MM102 log report for MTMs.

Format 1

The Series 20 to 40 SuperNode log report format for MM100 (M68K version) is as follows:

MM100 (continued)

```
MM100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Soft Memory Fault
      Mismatch number: <MM sequence #>, Activity: Start: CPU n, Final: CPU n
      Mismatch result: <mismatchl_text>
      Mismatch Condition: <mismatch2_text>
      System Recovery Action: <recovery_text> <rc_status_text>

                        CPU 0                   CPU 1
                        Data v_txt valid        Data v_txt valid
                        CPU 0                   CPU 1
                        Data v_txt valid        Data v_txt valid

Module Entry:e_text                     e_text
      AHR Value:    nnnnnnnn                    nnnnnnnn
      AHR Data:     nnnnnnnn                    nnnnnnnn
      MAU AHR:      nnnnnnnn                    nnnnnnnn
         MCR:       nnnnnnnn                    nnnnnnnn
Owner #XXXX,#XXXX: Module m_text    Owner #XXXX,#XXXX: Module m_text

A0–A6 (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)       (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)     (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)
        (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)     (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)     (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)
        (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)

D0–D7 (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)       (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)     (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)
        (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)     (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)     (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)
        (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)     (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)

PC:   (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)   USP:  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)   SR:       (nnnn,nnnn)
ISP:  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)   MSP:  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)   ICache:   (nnnn,nnnn)

FIR:    (nnnn,nnnn)   MM_Ctrl:    (nnnn,nnnn)   Timer: (nnnn,nnnn)
MAU_ctrl:   (nnnn,nnnn)   MAU_err:    (nnnn,nnnn)   Clk_stat:   (nnnn,nnnn)
FC:         (nnnn,nnnn)   IRM:        (nnnn,nnnn)   ProcStat:   (nnnn,nnnn)
SRam_Err:   (nnnn,nnnn)   PerInt:(nnnn,nnnn)   Acc Prot:   (nnnn,nnnn)
Mate_FIR:   (nnnn,nnnn)   MateFIR_OK:(n,n)          MCR_STAT:   (n,n)

User Stack Dump                 Interrupt Stack Dump

nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn              nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn
nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn              nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn
nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn              nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn
nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn              nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn
nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn              nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn
nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn              nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn

MTC Info:       nnnnnnnn                    nnnnnnnn
                nnnnnnnn                    nnnnnnnn
                nnnnnnnn                    nnnnnnnn
                nnnnnnnn                    nnnnnnnn
                nnnnnnnn                    nnnnnnnn
                nnnnnnnn                    nnnnnnnn

TRACEBACK:
nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn       nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn       nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn       nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn       nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn       nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
```

Example

An example of Series 20 to 40 SuperNode log report MM100 (M68K version) follows:

```
MM100 Mismatch Feb14 03:44:36.673
    Mismatch number 17, Activity: Start: CPU 0, Final: CPU 0,
    Mismatch result: Mate failed rendezvous
    Mismatch condition: Mismatch during sync transition
    System recovery action: Test mate, re-sync undertaken

                CPU 0               CPU 1
                Data is valid       Data is NOT valid

Module Entry: IOABP SSTI: #052F     CMCHKPR SSTI: #022B
  AHR Value:    0B0107A4            01471240
  AHR Data:     A5A5A5A5            534C5F43
  MAU AHR:      000E07A0            000E0240
  MCR   :       00000000            00000000
     Not Found                      Owner #1C23,#0000: Module SOVFG DSPROT

A0–A6 (00042A00,01471244) (000429C0,00044570)     (FFFF0000,00DB2D34)
      (00042B64,016CC9D8) (01F9E658,016CE0E8)     (00042A20,01D1E524)
      (000300C0,0147FFFE)

D0–D7 (000000AD,9D8241CB) (00030100,0147036E)     (00000007,534C5F43)
      (0000276C,01470000) (78F0FFF4,00000000)     (00030100,00000000)
      (0000000C,00000000) (FFFF0000,FFFF0000)

PC:  (0B011254,0B1921EC) USP: (035478C4,01D1E508) SR:  (2410,000A)
ISP: (00042A18,00042B6C) MSP: (0040E7D0,0040E7D0) ICache:(0001,0001)

FIR:      (0001,0000)    MM_Ctrl:(086C,081C)  Timer:   (3c2B,5967)
MAU_ctrl: (00AD,00AD)    MAU_err:(0080,0080)  Clk_stat:(0006,0004)
FC:       (0006,0001)    IRM:    (0000,0000)  ProcStat:(2A00,2E00)
SRam_Err: (FFC0,FFC0)    PerInt: (0055,0055)  Acc Prot:(00CF,00CF)
Mate_FIR: (0000,0001)    MateFIR_OK: (y,y)    MCR_STAT:     (0,0)

User Stack Dump              Interrupt Stack Dump

     FFFF0000   0B1953B2      0B0107A6   FDFDFDFD
     019E0000   000101F6      0004000C   FDFDFDFD
     01050002   00003C00      00042B20   FDFDFDFD
     00010000   00000400      0D752322   FDFDFDFD
     00000007   01471000      00000000   FDFDFDFD
     0050EB58   00690000      000002B0   FDFDFDFD

     MTC Info:

     020C1550                 000D0550
     001010D0                 00000000
     20000000                 00000000
     00010000                 00000000
     00000000                 00000000
     00000000                 00000000
```

MM100 (continued)

```
Traceback:
0B011254=SYSDEFS.FM07:DISABLE_+#0000
0B1921EC=CMMEMORY.AG04:CHECKSUM+#0008
0D752322=TRAPDEFS.FJ03:TRAPHAND+#0162
0B1A2282=CMMEMORY.AG04:SET_CHEC+#013E
0B016C7E=INTSYS.BW04:FIR_INTE+#00D6
0B19525C=CMMEMORY.AG04:DO_CHECKSUMS+#0098
0B049B3C=MODULES.DP02:INITIALIZ+#0014 0B323876=CMCHKPR.AQ01:CHECKSUM+#00FA
0B03D78E=PROCS.EY01:LIVEANDD+#0012  0B049B3C=MODULES.DP02:INITIALIZ+#0014
                                      0B03D78E=PROCS.EY01:LIVEANDD+#0012
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the Series 20 to 40 SuperNode MM100 log report. In the table, nnnn represents a hexadecimal number from 0000 to FFFF. In the table, nnnnnnnn represents a hexadecimal number from 00000000 to FFFFFFFF.

Field descriptions for Series 20 to 40 (Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Soft Memory Fault	not applicable	Indicates a soft memory fault
Mismatch number:	not applicable	Indicates that the mismatch sequence number follows
MM sequence #	0 to 32767	Indicates the mismatch sequence number
Activity:	not applicable	Indicates that activity information follows
Start:	not applicable	Indicates the identification of the central processing unit (CPU) that was active before the mismatch occurred. The identification is in the adjacent field
CPU n	0 or 1	Identifies the CPU that was active before the mismatch occurred
Final:	not applicable	Indicates the identification of the CPU that was active after the mismatch occurred. The identification is in the adjacent field
CPU n	0 or 1	Identifies the CPU that became active after the mismatch occurred
Mismatch result:	not applicable	Indicates that the cause of the mismatch follows
mismatch1_text	character string	Refer to the table “Field mismatch1_text values for Series 20 to 40"

Field descriptions for Series 20 to 40 (Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
Mismatch condition:	not applicable	Indicates that mismatch information follows
mismatch2_text	character string	Refer to the table “Field mismatch2_text values for Series 20 to 40"
System Recovery Action:	not applicable	Indicates that system recovery action follows
recovery_text	character string	Refer to the table “Field recovery_text values for Series 20 to 40"
rc_status_text	undertaken, aborted	Indicates if system attempted or aborted recovery
CPU 0	not applicable	Indicates that the information in the fields below applies to CPU 0
CPU 1	not applicable	Indicates that the information in the fields below applies to CPU 1
Data v_txt valid	is, is NOT	Indicates if data is or is NOT correct for analysis
Module Entry:	(e_text e_text)	Identifies the module name or process identifier that initiated the program that became active while the mismatch occurred
AHR value:	nnnnnnnn	The contents of the address hold register (AHR)
AHR data:	nnnnnnnn	Indicates if the value in the AHR is correct, that is, not changed. Indicates the new value if the value in the AHR is not correct
MAU AHR:	nnnnnnnn	The contents of the memory address unit (MAU) AHR
MCR:	nnnnnnnn	The contents of the mate communication register (MCR)
Owner	#XXXX, #XXXX	Identifies the process that owns the data to which the captured AHR points
Module m_text	symbolic text	The name of the process that owns the data to which the captured AHR points

MM100 (continued)

Field descriptions for Series 20 to 40 (Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
A0-A6	nnnnnnnn	The contents of the internal A registers in the MC68020 microprocessor
D0-D7	nnnnnnnn	The contents of the internal D registers in the MC68020 microprocessor
PC	nnnnnnnn	The contents of the program counter (PC) of the MC68020 microprocessor at the time of the interrupt
USP	nnnnnnnn	The contents of the user stack pointer (USP) in the MC68020 microprocessor at the time of the interrupt
ISP	nnnnnnnn	The contents of supervisor/interrupt stack pointer in the MC68020 microprocessor at the time of the interrupt
SR:	nnnn	The contents of the state register (SR) at the time of interrupt
MSP	nnnnnnnn	The contents of the mismatch stack pointer (MSP) in the MC68020 microprocessor at the time of the interrupt
ICache:	nnnn	The contents of the MC68020 instruction cache control register
FIR:	nnnn, nnnn	The contents of the fault indication register (FIR)
MM_Ctrl:	nnnn, nnnn	The contents of the mismatch control register (MCR)
Timer:	nnnn, nnnn	The contents of the switch operating system (SOS) timer register
MAU_ctrl:	nnnn, nnnn	The contents of the MAU control register
MAU_err:	nnnn, nnnn	The contents of the MAU error register
Clk_stat :	nnnn, nnnn	The contents of the clock state register
FC:	nnnn, nnnn	The MC68020 function code for the interrupt. The values must be 0074
IRM:	nnnn, nnnn	The interrupt request mask

Field descriptions for Series 20 to 40 (Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
Procstat:	nnnn, nnnn	The contents of the process state register
SRam_Err:	nnnn, nnnn	Indicates the error state of the CPU static random access memory (RAM)
PerInt:	nnnn, nnnn	The value of the peripheral interrupt mask
Acc Prot:	nnnn, nnnn	Indicates the state of access protection attributes
Mate_FIR:	nnnn, nnnn	The mate FIR
MateFIR_OK	Y or N, Y or N	Indicates if the mate FIR is correct or not correct
MCR STAT	n, n	State of the MCR. Mismatch handler tests determine the status of the MCR
User Stack Dump	nnnnnnnn	Six longwords of information that start at the address in the user stack dump (USP)
Interrup Stack Dump	nnnnnnnn	Six longwords of information that start at the address in the interrupt stack dump (ISP)
MTC info:	nnnnnnnn	Contains information that the type of mismatch determines This field contains internal data that the mismatch handler uses to determine the correct recovery action. This internal data indicates the recovery action used
TRACEBACK:	symbolic text	A traceback of the process that was active when the mismatch occurred The nnnnnnnn value is the memory location of code in question The nnnn value is the offset in the procedure where one procedure calls another procedure. The offset of the top procedure is the code that is active when the system detects the mismatch

MM100 (continued)

Field descriptions for Series 20 to 40 (Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
modnm	text	Indicates the name of the module that owns the code that was active before the mismatch
proctxt	text	Indicates the name of the procedure that was active before the mismatch

Additional information

The following table contains values for field: mismatch1_text in MM100 log reports for SuperNode Series 20 to 40.

Field mismatch1_text values for Series 20 to 40 (Sheet 1 of 2)

Value	Description
Bad shared store	Indicates defective memory
FW maze failed	Indicates a firmware maze failed
CPU test failed	Indicates a CPU card test failed
Problem with I/O port	Indicates a port card problem
Match logic broken	Indicates a matcher problem
General FIR bits set	Indicates a general fault in one or both FIRs
Memory fault, uncorrectable	Indicates the system cannot spare memory
Parity error found	Indicates defective memory
Cache error found	Indicates a defective CPU board
Data store different	Indicates that data store (DS) values or addresses are different
Program store differed	Indicates that program store (PS) values or addresses are different
Interrupt levels differed	Indicates that the interrupt levels are different
Processor registers different	Indicates that the address/data registers are different
Hardware access error	Indicates a mismatch on access to a hardware maintenance element (CPU or memory board)

Field mismatch1_text values for Series 20 to 40 (Sheet 2 of 2)

Value	Description
No hardware fault detected	Indicates that the mismatch handler found no error
CM extension bus fault	Indicates CM extension bus caused a mismatch

The following table contains values for field: mismatch2_text in MM100 log reports for SuperNode Series 20 to 40.

Field mismatch2_text values for Series 20 to 40

Value	Descriptions
Mismatch fully handled	Indicates that the mismatch was fully handled
Mismatch during SYNC transition	Indicates a mismatch occurred when CPU dropped or entered synchronization
Mismatch during restart	Indicates a mismatch occurred during the restart
Mate failed rendezvous	Indicates the CPUs failed to communicate. The reason is not known
Could not re-SYNC CPUs	Indicates the resynchronization attempt failed
Could not copy mate data	Indicates a problem with the MCR or synchronization.
Mismatch threshold exceeded	Indicates that the number of mismatches exceed the threshold.
Backlog threshold exceeded	Indicates that the frequency of mismatches exceeds the threshold.
Mismatch handler under test	For testing only.
Mismatch during recovery from mismatch while handling previous mismatch	Indicates another mismatch occurred when the first mismatch was being handled.
Both CPUs active	Indicates a mismatch occurred because both CPUs acted as if active.
Unable to give up activity	Indicates that the CPU was not able to go to the inactive state.

MM100 (continued)

The following table contains values for field: recovery_text in MM100 log reports for SuperNode Series 20 to 40.

Field recovery_text values for Series 20 to 40

Value	Descriptions
No recovery to be done	Indicates that the CPU fixed at interrupt level
Attempt store mismatch	Indicates an attempt at a store match while in-synchronization
Full store copy	Indicates that the CPU is in an update mode, copy all store
Full re-sync	Indicates an attempt to completely resynchronize
System self audit	Indicates that an element of inventory is missing or indicates an additional element of inventory
Test mate, resync	Indicates that the mate can be defective and that a test of mate and resynchronization are required.
Test mate, no resync	Indicates that the mate is likely out of service
Own fault, no resync	Indicates that the active CPU is defective
ERROR IN MM HANDLE	Indicates an error in the mismatch handler

Format 2

The Series 50 to 60 SuperNode log report format for MM100 (M88K version) is as follows:

```
**MM100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Soft memory Fault
     Mismatch number <MM sequence#>, Activity: Start: CPU n, Final: CPU n
     Mismatch result: <mismatch 1_text>
     Mismatch Condition: <mismatch2_text
     System Recovery Action: <recovery_text> <rc_status_text>

                    CPU 0                    CPU 1
               Data is valtxt           Data is valtxt

Module Entry:e_text              e_text
AHR Value:   hhhhhhhh                 hhhhhhhh
AHR Data:          hhhhhhhh                 hhhhhhhh
TIC Code AHR:      hhhhhhhh                 hhhhhhhh
TIC Data AHR:      hhhhhhhh                 hhhhhhhh
          MCR:     hhhhhhhh                 hhhhhhhh
Owner:#XXXX,#XXXX: Module m_txt  Owner:#XXXX,#XXXX: Module m_txt
```

```
Processor registers:
R1:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh      R2:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh      R3:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R4:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh      R5:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh      R6:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R7:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh      R8:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh      R9:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R10:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R11:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R12:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R13:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R14:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R15:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R16:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R17:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R18:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

R19:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R20:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R21:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R22:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R23:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R24:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R25:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R26:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R27:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R28:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R29:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R30:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R31:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

EPSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    SNIP:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    SFIP:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
SR2:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     SR3:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

      Code CMMU 0 REGs          Data CMMU 0 REGs          Data CMMU 1 REGs
SCR:hh,hh    SSR:hhhh,hhhh     SCR:hh,hh    SSR:hhhh,hhhh     SCR:hh,hhSSR:hhhh,hhhh
SAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     SAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     SAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
PFSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    PFSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    PFSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
PFAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    PFAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    PFAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
                          BWP7:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    BWP7;hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

TIC REGs;
CF0–7:      From_addr/Dest_addr          CF0–7:      From_addr/Dest_addr
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

INT:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     INTC:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    SINT:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
GMSK:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    FIR:hhhh,hhhh     SINTMSK:hh,hh     CONF:h,h
Mate_FIR:hhhh,hhhh        MateFIR_OK:h,h    MCR_STAT:h,h

PCCAB REGs:
STAT:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    CTRL:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    ECCADDR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

MEI REGs:
MBPA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    MBNA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    EPEA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
ERA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
IAEA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    CONF:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    ERSC:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
CBEG:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    CEND:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    CPSC:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
MBSC:hhhh,hhhh            IASC:hhhh,hhhh    NEM_STAT:hh,hh          GENFLT:hh,hh
LMS_UPD_MODE:hh,hh        LMS_WPO_CTRL:hh,hh        EPARI_SC:hh,hh

DMC REGs:
OS_TIMER:hhhh,hhhh        IRM:hhhh,hhhh     RESET_STATUS:hhhh,hhhh
PROCSTAT:hhhh,hhhh        MM_CTRL:hhhh,hhhh     CLOCK_STATUS:hhhh,hhhh
```

MM100 (continued)

```
Stack Dump: hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh  MTC Info: hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh            hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh            hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh            hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh            hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh                  hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh

     Traceback:
hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
```

Example

An example of Series 50 to 60 SuperNode log report MM100 (M88K version) follows:

```
MM Mismatch Mar 23 06:54:11. 559 INFO Soft memory Fault
    Mismatch number 26, Activity: Start: CPU 1, Final: CPU 1
    Mismatch result: Mismatch during sync transition
    Mismatch condition:
    System recovery action: Aborted, too many mismatches

              CPU 0                    CPU 1
          Data is valid            Data is valid
Module Entry:  SSTI: #FFFF         DKDM03 SSTI: #108B
AHR Value:     0014F080            0014F080
AHR Data:      0014F080            0014F080
TIC Code AHR:  0417E15C            0417E164
TIC Data AHR:  0014F080            0014F080
          MCR: FFFFFFFF            00000000
Not Found                          Not Found

Processor registers:
R1:(00000001,041738EC)   R2:(E000AE78,B08EAE80)   R3:(E000AE78,B08EAE80)
R4:(2029D7D4,2029D7D4)   R5:(00000003,00000003)   R6:(00000714,277430A0)
R7:(0014F0C0,0014F0C0)   R8:(E000AFF0,0014F080)   R9:(800003F0,0000F080)
R10:(000E8D36,00000001)  R11:(000F03E3,00000080)  R12:(000076AD,2029D330)
R13:(00000003,2029D9F2)  R14:(F8F7AE06,00000001)  R15:(00C5D555,00000001)
R16:(00000000,202D3368)  R17:(00000001,00000001)  R18:(2029D330,2029D330)
R19:(00000005,00000005)  R20:(00000D22,00000AA4)  R21:(00000D22,20C96438)
R22:(E0004000,00000001)  R23:(E0004048,2172FFE8)  R24:(E000003C,2172FFE8)
R25:(00000D26,2029D9A2)  R26:(E0016E78,E0016E78)  R27:(E0000000,E0000000)
R28:(27768FF0,27768FF0)  R29:(FFFF0000,FFFF0000)  R30:(FFFF0000,FFFF0000)
R31:(FFFF0000,FFFF0000)
EPSR: 800003F2,800003F2  SNIP:05CF5982,0417E166   SFIP:05CF5986,0417E162
 SR2: B059AF18,B059AF18   SR3:00000002,00000001
```

```
    Code CMMU 0 REGs      Data CMMU 0 REGs         Data CMMU 1 REGs
SCR:15,15 SSR:0009,0009  SCR:37,37 SSR:024B,024B  SCR:37,37 SSR:024B,024B
SAR:E01FF000,E01FF000    SAR:FFFF0000,FFFF0000    SAR:FFFF0000,FFFF0000
PFSR:00000000,00000000   PFSR:00030000,00000000   PFSR:00000000,00000000
PFAR:00000000,00000000   PFAR:0014F080,00000000   PFAR:00000000,00000000
                         BWP7:00000000,00000000   BWP7;00000000,00000000

TIC REGs;
CF0–7:    From_addr/Dest_addr           CF0–7:    From_addr/Dest_addr
04163758,04163758/041738A8,041738A8     0400100C,0417E164/05CF4758,0417E160
041636F8,041636F8/04163744,04163744     05CF5984,0417E164/04001008,0417E160
0417E15C,0417E164/,0400108,0417E160     05CF47B8,0417E160/05CF4BE0,04001008
041738EC,041738EC/0417E09C,0417E09C     05CF47B8,0417E164/05CF4BE0,0417E160
05CF55C8,0417E164/05CF563C,0417E160     07226D90,05CF47B8/07226DA4,05CF4BE0
0400101C,0417E164/05CF5560,0417E160     05CF47B8,0400100C/05CF4BE4,05CF4758
05CF5784,0417E164/05CF579c,0417E160     041637C4,05CF47B8/041636A8,05CF4BE4
05CF5760,0417E164/05CF577C,0417E160     07226DE0,05CF47B8/0416377C,05CF4BE0

INT:00004000,00004000    INTC:00004000,00004000   SINT:0001BA00,0001BA00
GMSK:000100AB,000100AB   FIR:1000,0000       SINTMSK:08,00  CONF:02,02
Mate_FIR:0000,1000       MateFIR_OK:y,y      MCR_STAT:0,0

PCCAB REGs:
STAT:,00018027,00018027  CTRL:00010027,00010027   ECCADDR:0000000,00000000

MEI REGs:
MBPA:00000000,00000000   MBNA:00000000,00000000   EPEA:2140F03C,2140F03C
ERA:0014F080,0014F080
IAEA:00000000,00000000   CONF:00C0E1F4,00C0E1F4   ERSC:A8000000,C8000000
CBEG:069909F4,069909F4   CEND:06A00000,06A00000   CPSC:000C0028,000C0028
MBSC:0003,0003           IASC:0007,0007    NEM_STAT:00,00   GENFLT:04,04
LMS_UPD_MODE:90,90       LMS_WPO_CTRL:00,00            EPARI_SC:03,03

DMC REGs:
OS_TIMER:66DC,664D       IRM:0000,0000  RESET_STATUS:0003,0003
PROCSTAT:3019,2E9B  MM_CTRL:018F,018F   CLOCK_STATUS:0000,0004

Stack Dump: 0417E15A     041738EC   MTC Info: 04079A00 04061A00
            B08EAE80     B08EAEA8             0014F080 0014F080
            5BF5D7C4     20C90005             00000000 00000000
            77FD5DBF     00000002             E0016DA8 E0016DA8
            6B57FFDD     277430A0             00000000 00000000
            0417E156     B08EAED8             00000000 00000000
            0417E15A     070FBAF8             A1020000 A1020000
            0417E15E     2029D9A2             00000000 00000000

Traceback:
05CF5980=INTSYS.BR03:TI_DATAB+#0420 0417E164=IOUI.GF05:WRITE_DS+#00C8
0417E158=IOUI.GF05:WRITE_DS+#00BC     041738EC=IOUI.GF05:OUTPUT_D+#0078
041738EC=IOUI.GF05:OUTPUT_D+#0078   071D678C=DKDM04.AX01:SLM_OUT_+#033C
071D678C=DKDM04.AX01:SLM_OUT_+#033C 070FFA2C=DKDM03.AO04:DM_SEND_M+#0090
070FFA2C=DKDM03.AO04:DM_SEND_M+#0090 070FB780=DKDM03.AO04:DM_AUDIT+#01C4
070FB780=DKDM03.AO04:DM_AUDIT+#01C4  070FC284=DKDM03.AO04:DM_DEVICE_D+#03BC
070FC284=DKDM03.AO04:DM_DEVICE_D+#03BC  0407FC2C=MODULES.DL03:INTIALIZ+#0014
0407FC2C=MODULES.DL03:INTIALIZE+#0014   0406E028=PROCS.EZ01:LIVEANDD+#0014
```

MM100 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the Series 50 and 60 SuperNode MM100 log report. In the table, hhhh represents a hexadecimal number from 0000 to FFFF. In the table, hhhhhhhh represents a hexadecimal number from 00000000 to FFFFFFFF.

Field descriptions for Series 50 and 60 (Sheet 1 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Soft Memory Fault	not applicable	Indicates a soft memory fault
Mismatch number:	not applicable	Indicates that the mismatch sequence number follows
MM sequence #	0 to 99	Indicates the mismatch sequence number
Activity:	not applicable	Indicates that activity information follows
Start:	not applicable	Indicates the identification of the central processing unit (CPU) that was active before the mismatch occurred. The identification is in the adjacent field
CPU n	0 or 1	Identifies the CPU that was active before the mismatch occurred
Final:	not applicable	Indicates the identification of the CPU that was active after the mismatch occurred. The identification is in the adjacent field
CPU n	0 or 1	Identifies the CPU that was active after the mismatch occurred
Mismatch result:	not applicable	Indicates that the cause of the mismatch follows
mismatch1_text	character string	Refer to the table “Field mismatch1_text values for Series 50 and 60"
Mismatch condition:	not applicable	Indicates that mismatch information follows
mismatch2_text	character string	Refer to the table “Field mismatch2_text values for Series 50 and 60"
System Recovery Action:	not applicable	Indicates that a description of the system recovery action follows
recovery_text	character string	Refer to the table “Field recovery_text values for Series 50 and 60"

Field descriptions for Series 50 and 60 (Sheet 2 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
rc_status_text	undertaken, aborted	Indicates if system attempted or aborted recovery
CPU 0	not applicable	Indicates that the information in the fields below applies to CPU 0
CPU 1	not applicable	Indicates that the information in the fields below applies to CPU 1
Data is valtxt	is, is NOT	Indicates is data is correct or not correct for analysis
Module Entry:	(e_text e_text)	Identifies the module name or process identifier that initiated the program that was active when the mismatch occurred
AHR value:	hhhhhhhh	The mismatched address hold register (AHR) value that the Mbus/Ecore interface (MEI) latched
AHR data:	hhhhhhhh	The mismatched data value that the MEI latched
TIC code AHR:	hhhhhhhh	The P-bus mismatched code AHR value in TIC
TIC data AHR:	hhhhhhhh	The P-bus mismatched code AHR value in TIC
MCR:	hhhhhhhh	Contents of the mate communication register (MCR)
Owner	#XXXX,#XXXX	The identifier for the process that owns data to which the captured AHR points
Module m txt	symbolic text	The name of the process that owns the data to which the captured AHR points
Processor registers:	R1: to R31:	Indicates that the contents of the processor registers follow.
R1 to R31	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the internal MC88100 registers
EPSR:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the exception time processor state registers
SNIP	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the shadow next instruction pointer registers

MM100 (continued)

Field descriptions for Series 50 and 60 (Sheet 3 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
SXIP:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the shadow that executes instruction pointer registers
SR2:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the supervisor storage register 2
SR3:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the supervisor storage register 3
SCR:	hh, hh	The system command register (SCR) content of cache memory management unit (CMMU)
Code CMMU 0 REGs	not applicable	Header
Data CMMU 0 REGs	not applicable	Header
Code CMMU 1 REGs	not applicable	Header
SSR:	hhhh, hhhh	The system state register (SSR) content of CMMUs
SAR:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The system address register (SAR) contents of CMMUs
PFSR	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The P-Bus fault state register content of the CMMUs
PFAR	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The P-Bus fault address register content of the CMMUs
BWP7	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the BATC write port number 7 register
TIC REGS:	not applicable	Indicates that the contents of the TIC registers follow
CF0-7:	not applicable	Header
From_addr/Dest_addr	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh/ hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	Identifies the sixteen pairs of comefrom registers of the TIC. The hhhh is the offset within the procedure that was active at the time
INT:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the interrupt register of the TIC
INTC:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the interrupt cause register of the TIC

Field descriptions for Series 50 and 60 (Sheet 4 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
SINT:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the secondary interrupt register of the TIC
GMSK:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the general interrupt mask register of the TIC
FIR:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the fault indication register (FIR) of the TIC
SINTMSK:	hh, hh	The contents of the second interrupt mask register of the TIC
CONF:	h, h	The contents of the configuration register of the TIC
Mate_FIR:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the fault indication register of the mate TIC
MateFIR_OK:	y or n, y or n	Indicates if the mate FIR is correct or not correct
MCR_STAT:	h, h	Identifies the state of MCR. The mismatch handler tested the MCR
PCCAB REGS:	not applicable	Indicates that the prefetcher with circular content addressable buffer (PCCAB) register information follows
STAT:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the state register of the PCCAB
CTRL:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the control register of the PCCAB
ECCADDR:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the error correction circuit (ECC) address register of the PCCAB
MEI REGS:	not applicable	Indicates that MEI register information follows
MBPA:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the Mbus parity error AHR
MBNA:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the non-existent memory AHR
EPEA:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the Ecore parity error AHR
ERA:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the Ecore response timeout RTO AHR

MM100 (continued)

Field descriptions for Series 50 and 60 (Sheet 5 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
IAEA:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the Ecore IACC AHR
CONF:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the configuration register of the MEI
ERSC:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the Ecore response timeout (RTO) state/control readback register
CBEG:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the MEI copy mode start register
CEND:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the MEI copy mode end register
CPSC:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the MEI copy mode state/control readback register
MBSC:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the MEI Mbus parity state/control readback register
IASC:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the MEI incompatible access state/control readback register
NEM_STAT:	hh, hh	The contents of the MEI Mbus non-existent memory (NEM) status register
GENFLT:	hh, hh	The contents of the MEI general fault register
LMS_UPD_ MODE:	hh, hh	The contents of the MEI local motherboard SRAM (LMS) update mode control register
LMS_WPO_ CTRL:	hh, hh	The contents of the MEI LMS write protection override register
EPARI_SC:	hh, hh	The contents of the MEI Ecore parity state/control register
DMC REGS:	not applicable	Indicates that DMS maintenance controller (DMC) register information follows
OS_TIMER:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the DMC current O/S timer count
IRM:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the DMC IRM
RESET_ STATUS:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the content of $last__reset _reason permreg

Field descriptions for Series 50 and 60 (Sheet 6 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
PROC STAT:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the DMC state register
MM _CTRL:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the mismatch control state
CLOCK_ STATUS:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the DMC clock state register
Stack Dump:	hhhhhhhh	Contains information. The type mismatch determines the information. The information contains internal data that the mismatch handler uses to determine the correct recovery action. The information indicates the recovery action that occurred
MTC Info:	hhhhhhhh	Contains information. The type of mismatch determines the information. This field contains internal data that the mismatch handler uses to determine the correct recovery action. The information indicates the recovery action that occurred
Traceback:	hhhhhhhh	This is a traceback of the process that was active when the mismatch occurred The hhhhhhhh value is the memory location for the code in question The hhhh value is the offset where one procedure called a second procedure
modnm	text	Indicates the name of the module that owns the code that was active before the mismatch occurred
proctxt	text	Indicates the name of the procedure that was active before the mismatch occurred

MM100 (continued)

Additional information

The following table contains values for field: mismatch1_text in MM100 log for SuperNode Series 50 and 60.

Values for field mismatch1_text for Series 50 and 60

Value	Description
Bad shared store	Indicates defective memory
FW maze failed	Indicates a firmware maze failed
CPU test failed	Indicates a CPU card test failed
Problem with I/O port	Indicates a defective port card
Match logic broken	Indicates a broken matcher
General FIR bits set	Indicates a general defect in one or both FIRs
Memory fault, uncorrectable	Indicates that system cannot spare memory
Parity error found	Indicates defective memory
Cache error found	Indicates a defective CPU card
Data store different	Indicates that data store (DS) values or addresses are different
Program store differed	Indicates that program store (PS) values or addresses are different
Interrupt levels differed	Indicates that the interrupt level is different
Processor registers different	Indicates that address/data registers are different
Hardware access error	Indicates a mismatch on access to HW MTC element (CPU or memory board)
No hardware fault detected	Indicates that the mismatch handler did not find a defect
CM extension bus fault	Indicates a mismatch traced to a CM extension bus defect

The following table contains values for field: mismatch2_text in MM100 log for SuperNode Series 50 and 60.

Values for field mismatch2_text for Series 50 and 60

Value	Description
Mismatch fully handled	Indicates a mismatch occurred during entry or synchronization by a CPU
Mismatch during SYNC transition	Indicates a mismatch occurred during the restart
Mate failed rendezvous	Indicates CPUs failed to communicate. The cause is not known
Could not re-SYNC CPUs	Indicates an attempt to resynchronize failed
Could not copy mate data	Indicates a problem with the mate communication register (MCR) or synchronization
Mismatch threshold exceeded	Indicates that the number of mismatches exceeds the threshold
Backlog threshold exceeded	Indicates that the frequency of mismatches iexceeds the threshold
Mismatch handler under test	For testing only
Mismatch during recovery from mismatch while handling previous mismatch	Indicates a mismatch occurred when the system handled another mismatch
Mismatch during restart	Indicates a mismatch occurred during a restart.
Both CPUs active	Indicates that a mismatch occurred because both CPUs acted as if active
Unable to give up activity	Indicates that the CPU was not able to go to the inactive state

MM100 (continued)

The following table contains values for field: recovery_text in MM100 log for SuperNode Series 50 and 60.

Values for field recovery_text for Series 50 and 60

Values	Descriptions
No recovery to be done	Indicates that the CPU is fixed at interrupt level
Attempt store mismatch	Indicates an attempt at a store match while in-synchronization
Full store copy	Indicates that CPU is in an update mode, copy all store
Full re-sync	Indicates an attempt to completely resynchronize
System self audit	Indicates that an element of inventory is missing/extra
Test mate, resync	Indicates that mate may be defective and that testing and resynchronization is required
Test mate, no resync	Indicates that the mate is out of service
Own fault, no resync	Indicates that the active CPU is defective
ERROR IN MM HANDLE	Indicates an error in the mismatch handler

Series 70 SuperNode

Format 3

The Series 70 SuperNode log report format for MM100 is as follows:

```
**MM100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MISMATCH
    Mismatch number n    , Activity: Start: CPU n, Final: n
    *** PLEASE CAPTURE FULL MMINFO FOR ANALYSIS***
```

Example

An example of Series 70 SuperNode log report MM100 follows:

```
**MM100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MISMATCH
    Mismatch number n    , Activity: Start: CPU n, Final: n
    *** PLEASE CAPTURE FULL MMINFO FOR ANALYSIS***
```

Action

The log report MM100 captures the contents of all associated hardware registers after the system detects a mismatch. The software mismatch handler uses the information to analyze the mismatch and perform recovery. A MM111, MM112, or MM113 recovery log always follows the MM100 log. The MM111, MM112 or MM113 indicates the state of the mismatch recovery.

If the system posts the MMsync alarm, monitor the switch. The MMsync alarm can indicate defective processor cards that require replacement.

Refer to the *Computing Module Maintenance Guide* , 297-5001-548 for additional information on mismatch handling.

Post analysis

If the MM subsystem generates a large number of MM100 logs every week, perform trend analysis. This action determines the cause of the mismatches. If this action does not determine the cause of the mismatches, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MM102

Explanation

The mismatch (MM) subsystem generates log report for every matcher transient mismatch (MTM) that occurs. The MM102 log report contains detailed information on the points that follow:

- analysis performed by the mismatch handler
- location of the mismatch
- contents of all processor registers
- mismatch condition
- results of the mismatch

A Series 60 burst mode write operation can cause an MTM. The mismatch handler does not process MTMs in the same way as other types of mismatches. The alarm thresholds for MTMs are different than those for other types of mismatches. Manual interruption is necessary when the number of MTMs exceeds the MMsync alarm or MMnoSy alarm thresholds.

The MM102 log report applies only to Series 60 SuperNode and SuperNode SE switches.

The system posts CM MMsync alarm if the number of MTMs exceeds the synchronization threshold.

The system posts CM MMnoSy alarm if the number of MTMs exceeds the drop synchronization threshold. The subsystem generates MM111 if the number of MTMs exceeds the drop synchronization threshold.

The default MMsync alarm threshold for MTMs is 30 for each day. The operating company can reset the MMsync alarm threshold in the range of 10 to 50. The drop synchronization threshold for MTMs is 10 every 10 minutes. The operating company cannot change the drop synchronization threshold for MTMs.

Format

The log report format for MM102 is as follows:

```
**MM102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TRAN MISMATCH
      Mismatch number <MM sequence#>, Activity: Start: CPU n, Final: CPU n
      Mismatch result: Matcher Transient Mismatch
      Mismatch Condition: <mismatch_text>
      System Recovery Action: No recovery to be done.

                        CPU 0                    CPU 1
                 Data is valtxt           Data is valtxt
Module Entry:e_text                 e_text
AHR Value:       hhhhhhhh                 hhhhhhhh
AHR Data:        hhhhhhhh                 hhhhhhhh
TIC Code AHR:    hhhhhhhh                 hhhhhhhh
TIC Data AHR:    hhhhhhhh                 hhhhhhhh
         MCR:    hhhhhhhh                 hhhhhhhh
Owner:#XXXX,#XXXX: Module m_txt     Owner:#XXXX,#XXXX: Module m_txt

Processor registers:
R1:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R2:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R3:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R4:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R5:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R6:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R7:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R8:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R9:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R10:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    R11:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    R12:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R13:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    R14:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    R15:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R16:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    R17:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    R18:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

R19:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    R20:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    R21:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R22:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    R23:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    R24:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R25:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    R26:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    R27:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R28:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    R29:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    R30:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R31:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

EPSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   SNIP:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   SFIP:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
SR2:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    SR3:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

      Code CMMU 0 REGs          Data CMMU 0 REGs          Data CMMU 1 REGs
SCR:hh,hh    SSR:hhhh,hhhh    SCR:hh,hh    SSR:hhhh,hhhh    SCR:hh,hhSSR:hhhh,hhhh
SAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    SAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    SAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
PFSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   PFSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   PFSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
PFAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   PFAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   PFAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
                                 BWP7:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   BWP7;hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
```

MM102 (continued)

```
TIC REGs;
CF0–7:        From_addr/Dest_addr              CF0–7:        From_addr/Dest_addr
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

INT:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     INTC:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    SINT:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
GMSK:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    FIR:hhhh,hhhh       SINTMSK:hh,hh     CONF:h,h
Mate_FIR:hhhh,hhhh        MateFIR_OK:h,h      MCR_STAT:h,h

PCCAB REGs:
STAT:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    CTRL:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    ECCADDR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

MEI REGs:
MBPA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    MBNA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    EPEA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
ERA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
IAEA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    CONF:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    ERSC:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
CBEG:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    CEND:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    CPSC:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
MBSC:hhhh,hhhh            IASC:hhhh,hhhh      NEM_STAT:hh,hh        GENFLT:hh,hh
LMS_UPD_MODE:hh,hh        LMS_WPO_CTRL:hh,hh          EPARI_SC:hh,hh

DMC REGs:
OS_TIMER:hhhh,hhhh        IRM:hhhh,hhhh       RESET_STATUS:hhhh,hhhh
PROCSTAT:hhhh,hhhh        MM_CTRL:hhhh,hhhh   CLOCK_STATUS:hhhh,hhhh

Stack Dump: hhhhhhhh      hhhhhhhh  MTC Info: hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh      hhhhhhhh            hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh      hhhhhhhh            hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh      hhhhhhhh            hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh      hhhhhhhh            hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh      hhhhhhhh                  hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh      hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh      hhhhhhhh


      Traceback:
hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MM102 follows:

```
MM102 Mar 23 06:54:11. 559 TRAN MISMATCH
    Mismatch number  3, Activity: Start: CPU 1, Final: CPU 1
    Mismatch result: Matcher Transient Mismatch
    Mismatch condition: Matcher Transient Threshold Exceeded
    System recovery action: No recovery to be done

              CPU 0                    CPU 1
          Data is valid            Data is valid

              CPU 0                    CPU 1
          Data is valid            Data is valid
Module Entry:  SSTI: #FFFF         DKDM03 SSTI: #108B
AHR Value:     0014F080            0014F080
AHR Data:      0014F080            0014F080
TIC Code AHR:  0417E15C            0417E164
TIC Data AHR:  0014F080            0014F080
          MCR: FFFFFFFF            00000000
Not Found                          Not Found

Processor registers:
R1:(00000001,041738EC)   R2:(E000AE78,B08EAE80)        R3:(E000AE78,B08EAE80)
R4:(2029D7D4,2029D7D4)   R5:(00000003,00000003)        R6:(00000714,277430A0)
R7:(0014F0C0,0014F0C0)   R8:(E000AFF0,0014F080)        R9:(800003F0,0000F080)
R10:(000E8D36,00000001)  R11:(000F03E3,00000080)       R12:(000076AD,2029D330)
R13:(00000003,2029D9F2)  R14:(F8F7AE06,00000001)       R15:(00C5D555,00000001)
R16:(00000000,202D3368)  R17:(00000001,00000001)       R18:(2029D330,2029D330)
R19:(00000005,00000005)  R20:(00000D22,00000AA4)       R21:(00000D22,20C96438)
R22:(E0004000,00000001)  R23:(E0004048,2172FFE8)       R24:(E000003C,2172FFE8)
R25:(00000D26,2029D9A2)  R26:(E0016E78,E0016E78)       R27:(E0000000,E0000000)
R28:(27768FF0,27768FF0)  R29:(FFFF0000,FFFF0000)       R30:(FFFF0000,FFFF0000)
R31:(FFFF0000,FFFF0000)
EPSR: 800003F2,800003F2  SNIP:05CF5982,0417E166        SFIP:05CF5986,0417E162

 SR2: B059AF18,B059AF18   SR3:00000002,00000001

    Code CMMU 0 REGs       Data CMMU 0 REGs             Data CMMU 1 REGs
SCR:15,15 SSR:0009,0009  SCR:37,37 SSR:024B,024B      SCR:37,37
SSR:024B,024B
SAR:E01FF000,E01FF000    SAR:FFFF0000,FFFF0000        SAR:FFFF0000,FFFF0000
PFSR:00000000,00000000   PFSR:00030000,00000000       PFSR:00000000,00000000
PFAR:00000000,00000000   PFAR:0014F080,00000000       PFAR:00000000,00000000
                         BWP7:00000000,00000000       BWP7;00000000,000000
```

MM102 (continued)

```
TIC REGs;
CF0–7:    From_addr/Dest_addr           CF0–7:    From_addr/Dest_addr
04163758,04163758/041738A8,041738A8     0400100C,0417E164/05CF4758,0417E160
041636F8,041636F8/04163744,04163744     05CF5984,0417E164/04001008,0417E160
0417E15C,0417E164/,0400108,0417E160     05CF47B8,0417E160/05CF4BE0,04001008
041738EC,041738EC/0417E09C,0417E09C     05CF47B8,0417E164/05CF4BE0,0417E160
05CF55C8,0417E164/05CF563C,0417E160     07226D90,05CF47B8/07226DA4,05CF4BE0
0400101C,0417E164/05CF5560,0417E160     05CF47B8,0400100C/05CF4BE4,05CF4758
05CF5784,0417E164/05CF579c,0417E160     041637C4,05CF47B8/041636A8,05CF4BE4
05CF5760,0417E164/05CF577C,0417E160     07226DE0,05CF47B8/0416377C,05CF4BE0

INT:00004000,00004000    INTC:00004000,00004000   SINT:0001BA00,0001BA00
GMSK:000100AB,000100AB   FIR:1000,0000       SINTMSK:08,00  CONF:02,02
Mate_FIR:0000,1000       MateFIR_OK:y,y      MCR_STAT:0,0

PCCAB REGs:
STAT:,00018027,00018027  CTRL:00010027,00010027   ECCADDR:0000000,00000000

MEI REGs:
MBPA:00000000,00000000   MBNA:00000000,00000000   EPEA:2140F03C,2140F03C
ERA:0014F080,0014F080
IAEA:00000000,00000000   CONF:00C0E1F4,00C0E1F4   ERSC:A8000000,C8000000
CBEG:069909F4,069909F4   CEND:06A00000,06A00000   CPSC:000C0028,000C0028
MBSC:0003,0003           IASC:0007,0007    NEM_STAT:00,00   GENFLT:04,04
LMS_UPD_MODE:90,90       LMS_WPO_CTRL:00,00            EPARI_SC:03,03

DMC REGs:
OS_TIMER:66DC,664D       IRM:0000,0000  RESET_STATUS:0003,0003
PROCSTAT:3019,2E9B  MM_CTRL:018F,018F   CLOCK_STATUS:0000,0004

Stack Dump: 0417E15A     041738EC   MTC Info: 04079A00 04061A00
            B08EAE80     B08EAEA8             0014F080 0014F080
            5BF5D7C4     20C90005             00000000 00000000
            77FD5DBF     00000002             E0016DA8 E0016DA8
            6B57FFDD     277430A0             00000000 00000000
            0417E156     B08EAED8             00000000 00000000
            0417E15A     070FBAF8             A1020000 A1020000
            0417E15E     2029D9A2             00000000 00000000

Traceback:
05CF5980=INTSYS.BR03:TI_DATAB+#0420  0417E164=IOUI.GF05:WRITE_DS+#00C8
0417E158=IOUI.GF05:WRITE_DS+#00BC  041738EC=IOUI.GF05:OUTPUT_D+#0078
041738EC=IOUI.GF05:OUTPUT_D+#0078  071D678C=DKDM04.AX01:SLM_OUT_+#033C
071D678C=DKDM04.AX01:SLM_OUT_+#033C  070FFA2C=DKDM03.AO04:DM_SEND_M+#0090
070FFA2C=DKDM03.AO04:DM_SEND_M+#0090  070FB780=DKDM03.AO04:DM_AUDIT+#01C4
070FB780=DKDM03.AO04:DM_AUDIT+#01C4  070FC284=DKDM03.AO04:DM_DEVICE_D+#03BC
070FC284=DKDM03.AO04:DM_DEVICE_D+#03BC  0407FC2C=MODULES.DL03:INTIALIZ+#0014
0407FC2C=MODULES.DL03:INTIALIZE+#0014  0406E028=PROCS.EZ01:LIVEANDD+#0014
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in MM102. In the table, hhhh represents a hexadecimal number from 0000 to FFFF and hhhhhhhh represents a hexadecimal number from 00000000 to FFFFFFFF.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
TRAN MISMATCH	not applicable	Indicates that a matcher transient mismatch occurred.
Mismatch number:	not applicable	Indicates that the mismatch sequence number follows.
MM sequence #	0 to 99	Indicates the mismatch sequence number.
Activity:	not applicable	Indicates that activity information follows.
Start:	not applicable	Indicates the identification in the adjacent field of the central processing unit (CPU) was active before the mismatch occurred.
CPU n	0 or 1	Identifies the CPU that was active before the mismatch occurred.
Final:	not applicable	Indicates the identification in the adjacent field of the CPU that was active after the mismatch occurred.
CPU n	0 or 1	Identifies the CPU that was active after the mismatch occurred.
Mismatch result:	not applicable	Indicates that the cause of the mismatch follows.
Matcher Transient Mismatch	constant	Indicates a matcher transient mismatch.
Mismatch condition:	not applicable	Indicates that mismatch information follows.
mismatch_text	character string	Refer to the table Values for field mismatch_text.
System Recovery Action:	not applicable	Indicates that system recovery action follows.

MM102 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
No recovery to be done	constant	Indicates that system recovery is not necessary. The number of MTMs is under the drop synchronization threshold.
CPU 0	not applicable	Indicates that the information in the fields below applies to CPU 0.
CPU 1	not applicable	Indicates that the information in the fields below applies to CPU 1.
Data is valtxt	is, is NOT	Indicates if data are correct for analysis.
Module Entry:	(e_text e_text)	Identifies the module name or process identifier that initiated the program that was active when the mismatch occurred.
AHR value:	hhhhhhhh	The mismatched address hold register (AHR) value the MEI latched.
AHR data:	hhhhhhhh	The mismatched data value the MEI latched.
TIC code AHR:	hhhhhhhh	The P-bus mismatched code AHR value in trace interrupt control ASICs (TIC).
TIC data AHR:	hhhhhhhh	The P-bus mismatched code AHR value in TIC.
MCR:	hhhhhhhh	Contents of the mate communication register (MCR).
Owner	#XXXX,#XXXX	The process ID that owns data to which the captured AHR points.
Module m txt	symbolic text	The name of the process that owns the data to which captured AHR points.
Processor registers:	R1: to R31:	Indicates that the contents of the indicated processor register follow.
R1 to R31	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the internal MC88100 registers.
EPSR:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the exception time processor status registers.

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
SNIP	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the shadow next instruction pointer registers.
SXIP:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the shadow executing instruction pointer registers.
SR2:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the supervisor storage register 2.
SR3:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the supervisor storage register 3.
SCR:	hh, hh	The system command register (SCR) content of cache memory management units (CMMU).
Code CMMU 0 REGs	not applicable	Header.
Data CMMU 0 REGs	not applicable	Header.
Code CMMU 1 REGs	not applicable	Header.
SSR:	hhhh, hhhh	The system status register (SSR) content of CMMUs.
SAR:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The system address register (SAR) contents of CMMUs.
PFSR	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The P-Bus fault status register content of the CMMUs.
PFAR	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The P-Bus fault address register content of the CMMUs.
BWP7	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the BATC write port number 7 register.
TIC REGS:	not applicable	Indicates that the contents of the TIC registers follow.
CF0-7:	not applicable	Header.
From_addr/Dest_addr	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh/ hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	Identifies the 16 pairs of comefrom registers of the TIC. The hhhh is the offset in the procedure that was active.
INT:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the interrupt register of the TIC.

MM102 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
INTC:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the interrupt cause register of the TIC.
SINT:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the secondary interrupt register of the TIC.
GMSK:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the general interrupt mask register of the TIC.
FIR:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the fault indication register (FIR) of the TIC.
SINTMSK:	hh, hh	The contents of the second interrupt mask register of the TIC.
CONF:	h, h	The contents of the configuration register of the TIC.
Mate_FIR:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the FIR of the mate TIC.
MateFIR_OK:	y or n, y or n	Indicates if the mate FIR is correct.
MCR_STAT:	h, h	Identifies the state of MCR as tested by the mismatch handler.
PCCAB REGS:	not applicable	Indicates that the prefetcher with circular content addressable buffer (PCCAB) register information follows.
STAT:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the status register of the PCCAB.
CTRL:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the control register of the PCCAB.
ECCADDR:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the error correction circuit (ECC) address register of the PCCAB.
MEI REGS:	not applicable	Indicates that MEI register information follows.
MBPA:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the Mbus parity error AHR.
MBNA:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the non-existent memory AHR.
EPEA:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the Ecore parity error AHR.

Field descriptions (Sheet 5 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
ERA:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the Ecore response timeout (RTO) AHR.
IAEA:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the Ecore IACC AHR.
CONF:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the configuration register of the Mbus/Ecore interface (MEI).
ERSC:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the Ecore RTO status or control readback register.
CBEG:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the MEI copy mode start register.
CEND:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the MEI copy mode end register.
CPSC:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the MEI copy mode status or control readback register.
MBSC:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the MEI MBUS parity status or control readback register.
IASC:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the MEI incompatible access status or control readback register.
NEM_STAT:	hh, hh	The contents of the MEI MBUS non-existent memory (NEM) status register.
GENFLT:	hh, hh	The contents of the MEI general fault register.
LMS_UPD_ MODE:	hh, hh	The contents of the MEI local motherboard SRAM (LMS) update mode control register.
LMS_WPO_ CTRL:	hh, hh	The contents of the MEI LMS write protection override register.
EPARI_SC:	hh, hh	The contents of the MEI Ecore parity status or control register.
DMC REGS:	not applicable	Indicates that DMS maintenance controller (DMC) register information follows.
OS_TIMER:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the DMC current O/S timer count.
IRM:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the DMC IRM.

MM102 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 6 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
RESET_ STATUS:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the content of $last__reset _reason permreg.
PROC STAT:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the DMC status register.
MM _CTRL:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the mismatch control status.
CLOCK_ STATUS:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the DMC clock status register.
Stack Dump:	hhhhhhhh	The meaning of the information in this field depends on the type of mismatch. The mismatch handler uses internal data in this field to determine the correct recovery action. The field indicates the recovery action the mismatch handler performed.
MTC Info:	hhhhhhhh	The meaning of the information in this field depends on the type of mismatch. The mismatch handler uses internal data in this field to determine the correct recovery action. The field indicates the recovery action the mismatch handler performed.
Traceback:	hhhhhhhh	This is a traceback of the process that was active when the mismatch occurred. The hhhhhhhh value is the memory location of the code in question. The hhhh value is the offset where one procedure calls a second procedure.
modnm	text	Indicates the name of the module that owns the code that was active before the mismatch.
proctxt	text	Indicates the name of the procedure that was active when the mismatch occurred.

The following table contains values for field: mismatch_text in the MM102 log report.

Values for field mismatch_text

Values	Descriptions
Fully handled	Indicates that the system handled the mismatch. The number of MTMs is under the drop synchronization threshold.
Matcher transient threshold exceeded	Indicates that the number of MTMs exceed the MTM drop synchronization threshold.

Action

The MM102 log captures the contents of associated hardware registers at the time the system detected the mismatch. The mismatch handler uses this information to analyze the mismatch and perform recovery. An MM110 or MM111 recovery log always follows the MM102 log. The MM110 or MM111 logs indicate the status of the recovery.

The MMsync alarm can identify defective processor cards that require replacement. If the system posts CM MMsync alarm, refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* to perform the correct alarm clearing procedure.

If the system posts CM MMnoSy alarm, refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* to perform the correct alarm clearing procedure.

Refer to the *Computing Module Maintenance Guide*, 297-5001-548 for additional information on mismatch handling.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MM110

Explanation

The Mismatch (MM) subsystem generates log report MM110. The subsystem generates this report after the successful completion of mismatch analysis and recovery. This report indicates that the system synchronized the central processing units (CPU) successfully. The MM110 log associates with an MM100, MM101, or MM102 log report with the same mismatch number.

A Series 60 burst mode write operation can cause a matcher transient mismatch (MTM). The mismatch handler processes MTMs in a different way than other types of mismatches. The alarm thresholds for MTMs are different than the alarm thresholds for other types of mismatches. Manual interruption is not required unless the MMsync alarm or MMnoSy alarm threshold is exceeded.

The format for an MM110 log report associated with an MTM is different from the format for other types of mismatches. This log report description identifies the format for MM110 log report as Format 2. Format 1 applies to mismatch types other than MTM.

Format 1

The log report format for MM110 is as follows:

MM110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MISMATCH_RECOVERY
Mismatch n : CM n , Suspect CPU n
System recovery complete, CPUs in–SYNC
Suspect: SITE FLR RPOS BAY–ID SHF DESCRIPTION SLOT EQPEC
<card list element>
<optional card list element>
<optional card list element>
<optional card list element>

Example

An example of format 1 of log report MM110 follows:

```
MM110 JUN15 22:33:44 1212 INFO MISMATCH_RECOVERY
   Mismatch 3:  CM 0, Suspect CPU 0
   System recovery complete, CPUs in–SYNC
   Suspect: SITE  FLR RPOS BAY–ID SHF DESCRIPTION  SLOT EQPEC
        HOST  00  AA00 CM 0   23  CPU 0:00:0:0 19  9X13BA FRNT
        HOST  00  AA00 CM 0   23  CPU 0:00:0:0 19  9X26AA BACK
```

Format 2

The log report format for MM110 is as follows:

```
MM110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MISMATCH_RECOVERY
   Mismatch  n    : CM n      ,  Suspect CPU n
   System recovery complete, CPUs in–SYNC
   Suspect: SITE  FLR RPOS BAY–ID SHF DESCRIPTION  SLOT EQPEC
    Matcher transient mismatch.  No cards in cardlist.
```

Example

An example of format 2 of log report MM110 follows:

```
MM110 JUN15 22:33:44 1212 INFO MISMATCH_RECOVERY
   Mismatch 3:  CM 0, Suspect CPU 0
   System recovery complete, CPUs in–SYNC
   Suspect: SITE  FLR RPOS BAY–ID SHF DESCRIPTION  SLOT EQPEC
   Matcher transient mismatch.  No cards in cardlist.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MISMATCH RECOVERY	Constant	Indicates that system mismatch analysis and recovery occurred.
Mismatch	0 to 32767	Identifies the mismatch number.
CM	Integer	Identifies the computing module (CM) on which the mismatch occurred.
Suspect CPU	0 or 1	Identifies the CPU on which the mismatch occurred.
System recovery complete, CPUs in-SYNC	Constant	Indicates the successful recovery of the system from the mismatch.
Suspect	Constant	Indicates that information on the suspect cards follows.
card list element	Alphanumeric card list information	Indicates the location and product engineering code (PEC) of the suspect card.

MM110 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Matcher transient mismatch. Cardlist does not have cards.	This entry only applies to a Series 60 processor and indicates the recovery of the system from a matcher transient mismatch.
additional card list element(s)	Alphanumeric card list information	Indicates the PECs and location of additional suspect cards. This field is optional.

Action

Immediate manual interruption is not required because of the successful restoration of the system to synchronous operation. The action required depends on the type of mismatch that occurred. The first mismatch log report (MM100, MM101, or MM102) indicates the type of mismatch. To determine if additional action is required, refer to these log descriptions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MM111

Explanation

The Mismatch (MM) subsystem generates log report MM111 after the successful completion of mismatch analysis. The analysis of the mismatch handler indicates a fault on one central processing unit (CPU). This fault does not allow the computing module (CM) to remain synchronized. This report indicates that the analysis of the mismatch interrupt handler provides correct indication of this condition. This log follows MM100 or MM101 log reports with the same mismatch number.

Format

The log report format MM111 is as follows:

```
*MM111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MISMATCH_RECOVERY
   Mismatch n     : CM nn     , Faulty CPU nn
   System recovery complete, CPUs out of SYNC
   Manual action required.

   Suspect:    SITE  FLR RPOS BAY–ID SHF DESCRIPTION  SLOT EQ
         <card list element>
         <optional card list element>
         <optional card list element>
         <optional card list element>
```

Example

An example of log report MM111 follows:

```
*MM111 JUN15 22:33:44 1212 INFO MISMATCH_RECOVERY
   Mismatch 3:  CM 0, Faulty CPU 0
   System recovery complete, CPUs out of SYNC
   Manual action required.

   Suspect:SITE  FLR RPOS BAY–ID SHF DESCRIPTION  SLOTE QPEC
        HOST  00  AA00 CM 0 23  CPU 0:00:0:0 19  9X13BA FRNT
        HOST  00  AA00 CM 0 23  CPU 0:00:0:0 19  9X26AA BACK
```

MM111 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO MISMATCH RECOVERY	Constant	Indicates system mismatch recovery was in progress.
Mismatch	0 - 32767	Indicates the mismatch number.
CM	Integer	Identifies the computing module (CM) on which the mismatch occurred.
Faulty CPU	0 or 1	Identifies the affected CPU.
System recovery complete, CPUs out of SYNC	Constant	Indicates system recovery is complete but the system did not synchronize the two CPUs.
Manual action required	Constant	Indicates manual action is required to synchronize the CPU again.
Suspect	Constant	Indicates information about suspect cards follows.
card list element	Alphanumeric	Indicates the location and product engineering code (PEC) of suspect equipment.
optional card list element	Alphanumeric	Indicates the location and PEC of additional suspect equipment. The log does not always include this field.

Action

Replace any equipment that can be defective. Test the new cards and manually synchronize the two CPUs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MM112

Explanation

The Mismatch (MM) subsystem generates log report MM112 after a system overrides the mismatch analysis. This report indicates system elements that can cause the mismatch. Log report MM112 follows an MM100 or MM101 report with the same mismatch number.

Format

The log report format for MM112 is as follows:

```
*MM112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MISMATCH_RECOVERY
    Mismatch n   : CM  nn     ,  Suspect CPU  nn
    System recovery action ABORTED!
    Reason: rsntxt

    Suspect:SITE   FLR RPOS BAY–ID SHF DESCRIPTION   SLOT EQP
          <card list element>
          <optional card list element>
          <optional card list element>
          <optional card list element>
```

Example

An example of log report MM112 follows:

```
*MM112 JUN15 22:33:44 1212 FLT MISMATCH_RECOVERY
   Mismatch 3:  CM 0, Suspect CPU 0
   System recovery action ABORTED!
   Reason: Mate already under test

   Suspect: SITE  FLR RPOS BAY–ID SHF DESCRIPTION  SLOT EQPEC
        HOST  00  AA00 CM 0   23  CPU 0:00:0:0 19  9X13BA FRN
        HOST  00  AA00 CM 0   23  CPU 0:00:0:0 19  9X26AA BAC
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT MISMATCH_ RECOVERY	Constant	Indicates that system mismatch recovery was in progress.
Mismatch	0-32767	Identifies the mismatch.

MM112 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CM	Integer	Identifies the computing module (CM) on which the mismatch occurred.
Suspect CPU	0 or 1	Identifies the central processing unit (CPU) suspected as the cause of the mismatch.
System recovery action ABORTED!	Constant	Indicates that the system aborted the mismatch recovery action.
Reason	Mate under test SYNC lost during test, Mismatch Threshold Exceeded, Active CPU Unable to give up Activity, SW Error - Please report	Provides the reason for this report.
Suspect	Constant	Indicates information about suspect cards follows.
Card list element	Alphanumeric	Indicates the location and product engineering code (PEC) of suspect equipment. An indicator that is not correct can occur because the system aborted recovery action.
Optional card list element	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PECs and location of any additional suspect equipment. The log does not always include this field.

Action

If the system is not synchronized, synchronize the system manually. Replace defective equipment.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MM113

Explanation

The Mismatch (MM) subsystem generates log report MM113 after the failure of a diagnostic test during system mismatch analysis. Some element of the central processing unit (CPU) is defective. As a result, synchronized operation is not a possibility. This log report follows an MM100 or MM101 report with the same mismatch number.

Format

The log report format MM113 is as follows:

```
**MM113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MISMATCH_RECOVERY
    Mismatch n     : CM n      , Faulty CPU n
    System recovery action failed.
    Test failure:    rsntxt
    Suspect:   SITE  FLR RPOS BAY–ID SHF DESCRIPTION  SLOT EQ
     <card list element>
     <optional card list element>
     <optional card list element>
     <optional card list element>
```

Example

An example of log report MM113 follows:

```
**MM113 JUN15 22:33:44 1212 INFO MISMATCH_RECOVERY
   Mismatch 3:  CM 0, Faulty CPU 1.
   System recovery action failed.
   Test failure:     Store Copy Failed
   Suspect:SITE  FLR RPOS BAY–ID SHF DESCRIPTION  SLOT EQPEC
        HOST  00 AA00 CM 0  23  CPU 0:00:0:0 19  9X13BA FRNT
        HOST  00 AA00 CM 0  23  CPU 0:00:0:0 19  9X26AA BACK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MISMATCH RECOVERY	Constant	Indicates system mismatch recovery was in progress.
Mismatch	0 - 32767	Indicates the mismatch number.

MM113 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CM	Integer	Identifies the computing module (CM) on which the mismatch occurred.
Faulty CPU	0 or 1	Identifies the CPU that caused the mismatch.
System recovery action failed	Constant	Indicates failure of system mismatch recovery.
Test failure	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason for mismatch recovery failure. Refer to *Additional information* at the end of this log report.
Suspect	Constant	Indicates that information about suspect cards follows.
card list element	Alphanumeric	Indicates the location and product engineering code (PEC) of suspect equipment.
Optional card list element	Alphanumeric	Indicates the location and PEC of additional suspect equipment. The log does not always include this field.

Action

Replace suspect equipment and test the new cards. Return the system to synchronized operation.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table contains reasons and explanations for the generation of log report MM113:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Reason	Explanation
SYNC Lost During Test	Indicates that two CPUs lost synchronization during post mismatch analysis.
Store Match failed	Indicates that after synchronization of the CPUs again, tests indicated that store did not match between both CPUs.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Reason	Explanation
Store Copy Failed	Indicates copy of store from active CPU to inactive CPU failed.
CPU Test Failed	Indicates a test of the CPU failed. Check other log reports. Issue TST from CM MAP level.
Memory test failed	Indicates the system failed to execute a memory test of the mate CPU, or detected a memory defect.
SSC Test Failed	Indicates a subsystem clock test failed, or that one or both SSCs are defective.
Port Test Failed	Indicates a CPU port test failed. A minimum of one port can be defective.
SW Error, check logs	Indicates software problem. Contact the next level of maintenance.

MOD100

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD100 when two different pointers point to the system module table. The first pointer is at the fixed (hexadecimal) address 00010003. The MODULES module contains the second pointer. When these two pointers are different, the subsystem generates this log and second pointer displays.

Format

The log report format for MOD100 is as follows:

```
MOD100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    MODULE_TABLE_ADDRESS_MISMATCH
    PTR=hhhhhhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD100 follows:

```
MOD100 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
   MODULE_TABLE_ADDRESS_MISMATCH
   PTR=E3450100
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO MODULE_TABLE_ADDRESS_MISMATCH	Constant	Indicates mismatch of the address of the system module table
PTR	0000-FFFF	Provides the hexadecimal value of the (second) pointer. The Modules module contains the second pointer.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD101

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD101. The subsystem generates this report when the owner identifier of the system environment data structure is different from the owner identifier of the MODULES module.

Format

The log report format for MOD101 is as follows:

```
MOD101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
BAD_MODULE_TABLE_OWNER
    OWNER=hhhh,hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD101 follows:

```
MOD101 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_MODULE_TABLE_OWNER
OWNER=0000,002F
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_ MODULE_ TABLE_OWNER	Constant	Indicates invalid ownership of the module table
OWNER	0000-FFFF	Identifies the module that owns a block of data

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD102

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD102. The subsystem generates this report when the store type for the system module table is not protected type. The hexadecimal value of the store type identifies the type of store.

Format

The log report format for MOD102 is as follows:

```
MOD102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
BAD_MODULE_TABLE_STORE_TYPE
    STORE_TYPE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD102 follows:

```
MOD102 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
BAD_MODULE_TABLE_STORE_TYPE
   STORE_TYPE=0012
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_MODULE_TABLE _STORE_TYPE	Constant	Indicates that the store type for the system module table is not the protected type
STORE_TYPE	0000-FFFF	Identifies the type of store as protected, shared, or temporary

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD103

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD103. The subsystem generates this report when the system audit checks the directories for data integrity and finds a size mismatch. The system audit checks for a mismatch in the size of a directory and the corresponding table of that directory. The corresponding table is in the system environment data structure.

Format

The log report format for MOD103 is as follows:

```
MOD103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    DIRECTORY_TABLE_SIZE_MISMATCH
    NAME=dirname   SIZES: DIRECTORY=hhhh  TABLE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD103 follows:

```
MOD103 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
   DIRECTORY_TABLE_SIZE_MISMATCH
   NAME=LOADINFO    SIZES: DIRECTORY=03AA  TABLE=03A0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DIRECTORY_TABLE_ SIZE_MISMATCH	Constant	Indicates mismatch in the size of a directory and the corresponding table of that directory.
NAME	SST	Identifies the directory that the system audit checks as the system segment table (SST). The table contains the addresses of protected, shared, and head segments.
	ALIAS	Identifies the directory that contains the alternate names for the modules in the system
	LOADINFO	Identifies the directory that contains special information about the modules. The loader receives this information.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SIZES	Constant	Provides the label for the next two fields (DIRECTORY and TABLE)
DIRECTORY	0000-FFFF	Provides the directory size in hexadecimal
TABLE	0000-FFFF	Provides the table size in hexadecimal

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD104

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD104. The subsystem generates this report when the sizes of two tables do not match.

Format

The log report format for MOD104 is as follows:

```
MOD104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TABLE_SIZE_MISMATCH
   TABLE1=tab1name  SIZE=hhhh,  TABLE2=tab2name  SIZE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD104 follows:

```
MOD104 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO TABLE_SIZE_MISMATCH
   TABLE1=SST  SIZE=02B5,     TABLE2=MODULES  SIZE=02A2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TABLE_SIZE_ MISMATCH	Constant	Indicates mismatch in the sizes of the compared tables
TABLE1	Symbolic text	Provides the name of the compared table (table1)
SIZE	0000-FFFF	Provides the value for the size of table1
TABLE2	MODULES or PROCESS	Provides the name of the compared table (table2)
SIZE	0000-FFFF	Provides the value for the size of table2

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD105

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD105. The subsystem generates this report when the size of a table is less than the number of entries the table must contain. The table must contain a specified number of entries according to the system environment data structure.

Format

The log report format for MOD105 is as follows:

```
MOD105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TABLE_COUNT_ERROR
NAME=name        SIZE=hhhh     COUNT=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD105 follows:

```
MOD105 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO TABLE_COUNT_ERROR
NAME=INITWITH    SIZE=03EA    COUNT=033A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TABLE_COUNT_ERROR	Constant	Indicates table size is less than the current number of entries
NAME	SST	Identifies the system segment table that contains the addresses of protected and shared head segment
	ALIAS	Contains other names for modules
	IPL	Contains loader information required before the initial program load (IPL) of a module
	LOADINFO	Contains special information about the modules which is passed to the loader.
	INITWITH	Contains the initialization sequence information

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SIZE	0000-FFFF	Indicates the table size in hexadecimal
COUNT	0000-FFFF	Gives the count of entries in the table

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD106

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD106. The subsystem generates this report when a table is checked to make sure the initial size of the table is not zero. Log report MOD106 generates when the initial size of the table is zero.

Format

The log report format for MOD106 is as follows:

```
MOD106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
TABLE_INITIAL_SIZE_OF_ZERO
    NAME=name
```

Example

An example of log report MOD106 follows:

```
MOD106 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO TABLE_INITIAL_SIZE_OF_ZERO
   NAME=LOADINFO
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TABLE_INITIAL_SIZE_OF_ZERO	Constant	Indicates that the initial size of the checked table is zero.
NAME	SST	Identifies checked table as the system segment table (SST). The table contains the addresses of protected and shared head segments.
	ALIAS	Identifies checked table as ALIAS. The table contains other names for the modules.
	IPL	Identifies checked table as initial program load (IPL). The IPL contains loader information required before the IPL of a module.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	LOADINFO	Identifies table checked as LOADINFO. The table contains important information about the modules which is passed to the loader.
	INITWITH	Identifies the table checked as INITWITH. The table contains the initialization sequence information.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD107

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates this log report MOD107. The subsystem generates this report when a table increases by zero entries. The table is checked to make sure that the size of the table does not increase by zero entries.

Format

The log report format for MOD107 is as follows:

MOD107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TABLE_SIZE_INCREASE_OF_Z
NAME=name

Example

An example of log report MOD107 follows:

```
MOD107 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
TABLE_SIZE_INCREASE_OF_ZERO
   NAME=SST
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TABLE_SIZE_ INCREASE_ OF_ZERO	Constant	Indicates that the table size increases by zero.
NAME	SST	Identifies the checked table as the system segment table (SST). The table contains the addresses of protected and shared head segments.
	ALIAS	Identifies the checked table as ALIAS. The table contains other names for the modules.
	IPL	Identifies the checked table as initial program load (IPL). The table contains the loader information required before the IPL of a module.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	LOADINFO	Identifies the table checked as LOADINFO. The table contains special information about the modules which is passed to the loader.
	INITWITH	Identifies the table checked as INITWITH. The table contains the initialization sequence information.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD108

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD108. The subsystem generates this report when the system segment table (SST) shows an entry other than nil for an unloaded module. The SST contains the addresses for the protected and shared head segments.

Format

The log report format for MOD108 is as follows:

```
MOD108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BAD_SST_ENTRY
    SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD108 follows:

```
MOD108 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_SST_ENTRY
   SSTI=01EC
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_SST_ENTRY	Constant	Indicates an entry that is not correct in the SST.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Provides an index into the SST.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information

MOD109

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD109. The subsystem generates this report when an allocated head segment has a size of zero. The subsystem also generates this report when a head segment that is not allocated has a size that is not zero. The two types of head segments checked for data integrity are PROTECTED and SHARED.

Format

The log report format for MOD109 is as follows:

```
MOD109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
CONFLICTING_HEAD_SEGMENT_DATA
    SSTI=hhhh  SEGMENT=segtype  ADDRESS=hhhhhhhh  SIZE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD109 follows:

```
MOD109 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
CONFLICTING_HEAD_SEGMENT_DATA
SSTI=01A1  SEGMENT=PROTECTED  ADDRESS=C2A20100  SIZE=0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONFLICTING_HEAD_ SEGMENT_ DATA	Constant	Indicates that a head segment checked for data integrity shows data that conflicts.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Provides the index into the system segment table (SST). The table contains the addresses for protected and shared head segments.
SEGMENT	PROTECTED or SHARED	Indicates the type of head segment.
ADDRESS	0000-FFFF	Indicates the address of the head segment checked for data integrity.
SIZE	0000-FFFF	Indicates the size of the head segment checked for data integrity.

MOD109 (end)

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD110

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD110. The subsystem generates this report when a head segment is checked for data integrity and an error is found. The information about the head segment does not agree with the information from the store allocator. The two types of head segments checked for data integrity are PROTECTED and SHARED.

Format

The log report format for MOD110 is as follows:

```
MOD110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
HEAD_SEGMENT_DATA_ERROR
    SSTI=hhhh  SEGMENT=segtype  ADDRESS=hhhhhhhh  SIZE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD110 follows:

```
MOD110 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO HEAD_SEGMENT_DATA_ERROR
   SSTI=012A  SEGMENT=SHARED  ADDRESS=2EE40200 SIZE=02E5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO HEAD_ SEGMENT_ DATA_ERROR	Constant	Indicates data error when a head segment is checked for data integrity.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Provides the index into the system segment table (SST). The table contains the addresses for protected and shared head segments.
SEGMENT	PROTECTED or SHARED	Indicates the head segment type.
ADDRESS	0000-FFFF	Indicates the address of the head segment checked for data integrity.
SIZE	0000-FFFF	Indicates the size of the checked head segment.

MOD110 (end)

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD111

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD111 when the module name directory does not contain the name of a module. The system segment table (SST) index references module names in the module table.

Format

The log report format for MOD111 is as follows:

```
MOD111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO UNNAMED_MODULE
    SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD111 follows:

```
MOD111 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO UNNAMED_MODULE
   SSTI=01EA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO UNNAMED_ MODULE	Constant	Refers to the module that the module name directory does not contain.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into the SST.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD112

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD112 when the edition code of a module does not conform to edition code rules. The edition code must be four characters, the first two alphabetical and the last two numeric.

Format

The log report format for MOD112 is as follows:

```
MOD112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BAD_EDITION_CODE
   SSTI=hhhh      EDITION=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD112 follows:

```
MOD112 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_EDITION_CODE
   SSTI=01EA    EDITION=BA00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_ EDITION_CODE	Constant	Indicates that edition code of module is bad.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into system segment table (SST).
EDITION	Alphanumeric	Indicates edition code of module that the SST references.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD113

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD113 when an attempt to replace a module before the module RECIPL occurs. The first module removes the “initial load status" from each module.

Format

The log report format for MOD113 is as follows:

```
MOD113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
CONFLICTING_MODULE_STATUS_FLAGS
    SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD113 follows:

```
MOD113 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
CONFLICTING_MODULE_STATUS_FLAGS
   SSTI=011A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONFLICTING_MODULE_ STATUS_ FLAGS	Constant	Indicates that module status flags conflict.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into system segment table (SST).

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD114

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD114 when the hexadecimal code of the package determines a package is not a correct module package. A package represents a group of modules with specified common functionality.

Format

The log report format for MOD114 is as follows:

```
MOD114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
INCORRECT_MODULE_PACKAGE
    SSTI=hhhh      PACKAGE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD114 follows:

```
MOD114 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO INCORRECT_MODULE_PACKAGE
   SSTI=01B3    PACKAGE=00A2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO INCORRECT_ MODULE_ PACKAGE	Constant	Refers to invalid module package, as hexadecimal value of code of module package determines.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into system segment table (SST).
PACKAGE	0000-FFFF	Represents a hexadecimal code for module package.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD115

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD115 when a module type is not correct. The correct module types that hexadecimal codes represent are: DEFINITIONS, FAST, SWAPPABLE, PERPROCESS.

Format

The log report format for MOD115 is as follows:

```
MOD115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
INCORRECT_MODULE_TYPE
    SSTI=hhhh      TYPE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD115 follows:

```
MOD115 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO INCORRECT_MODULE_TYPE
   SSTI=01A3    TYPE=013A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO INCORRECT_ MODULE_TYPE	Constant	Indicates an invalid module type.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into system segment table (SST).
TYPE	0000-FFFF	Identifies type of the Protel source module.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD116

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD116 when a definitions module has an invalid entry. The definitions module can be any of the following:

- has procedure
- has a protected head segment
- has a shared head segment
- is an increase of a process
- has an entry procedure
- has entry procedure use specifications

Format

The log report format for MOD116 is as follows:

```
MOD116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
BAD_DEFINITIONS_MODULE_ENTRY
    SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD116 follows:

```
MOD116 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
BAD_DEFINITIONS_MODULE_ENTRY
   SSTI=01A3
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_ DEFINITIONS_ MODULE_ ENTRY	Constant	Indicates an invalid entry in definitions module.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into system segment table (SST).

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD117

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD117. MOD117 occurs when the head segment addresses in the base register and the system segment table (SST) do not agree. The base registers reference PROTECTED and SHARED head segments.

Format

The log report format for MOD117 is as follows:

```
MOD117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
BASE_REGISTER_SST_MISMATCH
    SSTI=hhhh   SEGMENT={PROTECTED,SHARED}   REGISTER=hhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD117 follows:

```
MOD117 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BASE_REGISTER_SST_MISMATCH
   SSTI=01A1  SEGMENT=PROTECTED  REGISTER=007A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BASE_ REGISTER_ SST_MISMATCH	Constant	Indicates mismatch of head segment address as head segment address appears in base register and SST.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into the SST. The SST contains addresses of protected and shared head segments.
SEGMENT	PROTECTED or SHARED	Identifies head segment type.
REGISTER	0000-00FF	Identifies base register that contains address of checked head segment.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD118

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD118 when two different modules use the same base register. The base registers reference PROTECTED and SHARED head segments.

Format

The log report format for MOD118 is as follows:

```
MOD118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BASE_REGISTER_USED_TWICE
   SSTI1=hhhh SSTI2=hhhh SEGMENT=ÆPROTECTED,SHAREDÌ
   REGISTER=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD118 follows:

```
MOD118 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BASE_REGISTER_USED_TWICE
   SSTI1=012A  SSTI2=01B3  SEGMENT=SHARED   REGISTER=007A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BASE_ REGISTER_USED_TW ICE	Constant	Indicates that two modules used the base register.
SSTI1	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into first system segment table (SST).
SSTI2	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into second SST.
SEGMENT	PROTECTED or SHARED	Identifies head segment type.
REGISTER	0000-00FF	Identifies base register that two different modules used.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD119

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD119 when the initial data of a private segment loses accuracy. The initial data of a private segment can lose accuracy for one of the following reasons:

- The offsets can be corrupt.
- Segment size can be zero.
- Amount of data can be greater than the allocated space.

Format

The log report format for MOD119 is as follows:

```
MOD119 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PRIVATE_DATA_ERROR
    SSTI=hhhh       INDEX=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD119 follows:

```
MOD119 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO PRIVATE_DATA_ERROR
SSTI=01A2   INDEX=03E5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO PRIVATE_DATA_ ERROR	Constant	Indicates error in data of a private segment.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into system segment table (SST).
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the referenced entry in private data table.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD120

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD120 when the descriptor stride is in error. Each module table entry has a descriptor that indicates the list of used modules. Stride in the descriptor indicates the size of each item of data.

Format

The log report format for MOD120 is as follows:

1.MOD120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO USES_LIST_STRIDE_ERROR SSTI=hhhh

Example

An example of log report MOD120 follows:

```
1.MOD120 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO USES_LIST_STRIDE_ERROR
   SSTI=01A2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Descrition
INFO USES_LIST_STRIDE_ ERROR	Text	Indicates error in stride that associates with the USES LIST.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into system segment table (SST).

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD121

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD121 when duplicate references in the USES LIST of a module occur.

Format

The log report format for MOD121 is as follows:

```
MOD121 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
DUPLICATE_USES_LIST_REFERENCE
    SSTI=hhhh      INDEX=hhhh REFERENCE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD121 follows:

```
MOD121 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
DUPLICATE_USES_LIST_REFERENCE
   SSTI=01A2    INDEX=03E5  REFERENCE=003A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DUPLICATE_USES_ LIST_REFERENCE	Constant	Indicates duplicate references in the USES LIST.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into system segment table (SST).
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates referenced entry in the USES LIST table.
REFERENCE	0000-FFFF	Represents the SSTI of module referenced in the USES LIST.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD121 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD122

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD122. The subsystem generates MOD122 when the subsystem cannot locate a module in the module table. This module appears in the USES LIST.

Format

The log report format for MOD122 is as follows:

```
MOD122 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
BAD_USES_LIST_REFERENCE
    SSTI=hhhh      INDEX=hhhh REFERENCE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD122 follows:

```
MOD122 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_USES_LIST_REFERENCE
   SSTI=01A2    INDEX=03E5  REFERENCE=003A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_USES_ LIST_REFERENCE	Constant	Indicates a bad reference about a module in the USES LIST.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index in to the system segment table (SST).
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the USES LIST table that the system references.
REFERENCE	0000-FFFF	Represents the SSTI of the module referenced in the USES LIST.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD122 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD123

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD123 when a module is not loaded into the switch. This module appears in the USES LIST of another module.

Format

The log report format for MOD123 is as follows:

```
MOD123 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
USES_LIST_REFERENCE_NOT_LOADED
    SSTI=hhhh      INDEX=hhhh REFERENCE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD123 follows:

```
MOD123 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
USES_LIST_REFERENCE_NOT_LOADED
   SSTI=01A2    INDEX=03E5  REFERENCE=003A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO USES_LIST_ REFERENCE_NOT_ LOADED	Constant	Indicates the module in the USES LIST is not loaded.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the USES LIST table that the system references.
REFERENCE	0000-FFFF	Represents the SSTI of the module referenced in the USES_LIST.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

MOD123 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD124

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD124. This report indicates when a module, that is not a perprocess module, use at least one perprocess module from USES LIST.

Format

The log report format for MOD124 is as follows:

```
MOD124 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
BAD_PERPROCESS_USES_LIST_REFERENCE
   SSTI=hhhh     INDEX=hhhh REFERENCE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD124 follows:

```
MOD124 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
BAD_PERPROCESS_USES_LIST_REFERENCE
   SSTI=01A2    INDEX=03E5  REFERENCE=003A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_PERPROCESS_ USES_LIST_ REFERENCE	Constant	Indicates that the perprocess module is a bad reference. This perprocess module appears in the USES LIST for use by a module that is not a perprocess module.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the USES LIST table that the system references.
REFERENCE	0000-FFFF	Represents the SSTI of the module referenced in the USES LIST.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

MOD124 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD125

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD125 when the USES LIST of a package references a module that is not present.

Format

The log report format for MOD125 is as follows:

```
MOD125 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
BAD_INTERPACKAGE_USES_LIST_
    REFERENCE
    SSTI=hhhh      INDEX=hhhh REFERENCE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD125 follows:

```
MOD125 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
BAD_INTERPACKAGE_USES_LIST_
   REFERENCE
   SSTI=01A2    INDEX=03E5  REFERENCE=003A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_ INTERPACKAGE_USES_LIST_ REFERENCE	Constant	Indicates that the package entry in the USES LIST references a module that is not present.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the USES LIST table that the system references.
REFERENCE	0000-FFFF	Represents the SSTI of the module referenced in the USES LIST.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

MOD125 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD126

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD126. The subsystem generates this report when one of the offsets in the private head segment is out of range. The perprocess modules have information about the used modules in the private head segment.

Format

The log report format for MOD126 is as follows:

```
MOD126 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BAD_USES_LIST_OFFSET
   SSTI=hhhh      INDEX=hhhh OFFSET=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD126 follows:

```
MOD126 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_USES_LIST_OFFSET
   SSTI=01A2    INDEX=03E5  OFFSET=01E2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_ USES_LIST_OFFSET	Constant	Indicates an offset that is out of range.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the USES LIST table that the system references.
OFFSET	0000-FFFF	Provides the hexadecimal value of OFFSET into the private head segment.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD126 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD127

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD127. The subsystem generates this report when the system segment table index (SSTI) for the parent module is outside the range of the module table.

Format

The log report format for MOD127 is as follows:

```
MOD127 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BAD_PARENT_MODULE
   SSTI=hhhh      PARENT=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD127 follows:

```
MOD127 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_PARENT_MODULE
   SSTI=01A2    PARENT=90A2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_ PARENT_MODULE	Constant	Indicates that the SSTI for the parent module is out of range.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of index into the system segment table (SST).
PARENT	0000-FFFF	Indicates the SSTI of the parent module.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD128

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD128. The subsystem generates this report when the indexes in the procedure table and the internal pointers are not consistent.

Format

The log report format for MOD128 is as follows:

```
MOD128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
PROCEDURE_TABLE_ERROR
    SSTI=hhhh      INDEX=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD128 follows:

```
MOD128 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO PROCEDURE_TABLE_ERROR
   SSTI=011A    INDEX=0345
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO PROCEDURE_TABLE_ERROR	Constant	Indicates an error in the procedure table.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of index into the system segment table (SST).
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the procedure table that the system references.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD129

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD129. The subsystem generates this report when the procedure description contains an error. The error can occur when either of the following occurs:

- the stride in the description is a value other than zero
- the description does not point to the start of the procedure

Format

The log report format for MOD129 is as follows:

```
MOD129 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
BAD_PROCEDURE_DESCRIPTOR
    SSTI=hhhh      INDEX=hhhh OFFSET=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD129 follows:

```
MOD129 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_PROCEDURE_DESCRIPTOR
   SSTI=01A2    INDEX=0245  OFFSET=01E2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_PROCEDURE_DESCRIPTOR	Constant	Indicates a bad procedure description.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the procedure table the system references.
OFFSET	0000-FFFF	Provides the hexadecimal value for the offset into the protected head segment that the system references.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

MOD129 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD130

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD130. The subsystem generates this report when an invalid entry procedure use, is specified for a module.

Format

The log report format for MOD130 is as follows:

```
MOD130 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
BAD_ENTRY_USAGE_FLAGS
    SSTI=hhhh      FLAGS=hhhh
```

Example

The following is an example of log report MOD130:

```
MOD130 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_ENTRY_USAGE_FLAGS
   SSTI=01A2    FLAGS=E234
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_ENTRY_USAGE_ FLAGS	Constant	Indicates that the entry procedure specification is bad.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).
FLAGS	0000-FFFF	• Indicates the type of entry procedure specification. The valid specifications are: • initial program load (IPL) • RESTART • PPVINIT • PERMPROC • IPLUNLOAD.

MOD130 (end)

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD131

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD131 when not consistent information on the entry procedure for a module is given.

Format

The format for log report MOD131 is as follows:

```
MOD131 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    CONFLICTING_ENTRY_USAGE_FLAGS
    SSTI=hhhh      FLAGS=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD131 follows:

```
MOD131 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
CONFLICTING_ENTRY_USAGE_FLAGS
   SSTI=01A2    FLAGS=E234
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONFLICTING_ENTRY _USAGE_FLAGS	Constant	Indicates not consistent information on the entry procedure for a module.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the the index into the system segment table (SST).
FLAGS	0000-FFFF	Identifies the type of specification of the entry procedure. The correct specifications are: IPL, RESTART, PPVINIT, PERMPROC, IPLUNLOAD.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD131 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD132

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD132 when the offset of the entry procedure descriptor points outside the protected segment.

Format

The log report format for MOD132 is as follows:

```
MOD132 mmmdd hh:mm:ssdd INFO
    BAD_ENTRY_PROCEDURE_DESCRIPTOR_
    OFFSET
    SSTI=hhhh      OFFSET=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD132 follows:

```
MOD132 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
   BAD_ENTRY_PROCEDURE_DESCRIPTOR_
   OFFSET
   SSTI=01A2    OFFSET=01E2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_ENTRY_PROCEDURE_DESCRIPTOR_ OFFSET	Constant	Indicates that the offset of the entry procedure descriptor is bad.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index in the system segment table (SST).
OFFSET	0000-FFFF	Indicates the value of the offset in the protected head segment referencing the entry procedure.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

MOD132 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD133

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD133 when the base register state does not qualify as one of five types. These types include DEDICATED, INVALID, ASSIGNED, UNASSIGNED, or RESERVED.

Format

The log report format for MOD133 is as follows:

```
MOD133 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
INVALID_BASE_REGISTER_STATUS
    REGISTER=hhhh    STATUS=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD133 follows:

```
MOD133 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
INVALID_BASE_REGISTER_STATUS
   REGISTER=0072    STATUS=0E31
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO INVALID_BASE_REGISTER_ STATUS	Constant	Indicates the base register state is not a correct type
REGISTER	0000-FFFF	Identifies the referenced base register
STATUS	0000-FFFF	Indicates the state of the referenced base register

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD134

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD134 when a module indicates use of a base register while the base register state remains UNASSIGNED.

Format

The log report format for MOD134 is as follows:

```
MOD134 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
USED_UNASSIGNED_BASE_REGISTER
    REGISTER=hhhh    SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD134 follows:

```
MOD134 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
USED_UNASSIGNED_BASE_REGISTER
   REGISTER=0072    SSTI=01B0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO USED_ UNASSIGNED_BASE_ REGISTER	Constant	Indicates that a module used a base register with UNASSIGNED state
REGISTER	0000-FFFF	Identifies the referenced base register
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index in the system segment table (SST)

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD135

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD135 when a base register is indicated as ASSIGNED. The system cannot find any module that uses this base register.

Format

The log report format for MOD135 is as follows:

```
MOD135 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
UNUSED_ASSIGNED_BASE_REGISTER
    REGISTER=hhhh;  fixed by audit
```

Example

An example of log report MOD135 follows:

```
MOD135 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
UNUSED_ASSIGNED_BASE_REGISTER
   REGISTER=0072;  fixed by audit
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO UNUSED_ ASSIGNED_ BASE_ REGISTER	Constant	Indicates a base register marked as ASSIGNED is not in use
REGISTER	0000-FFFF	Identifies the referenced base register
fixed by audit	Constant	Indicates the audit fixes the discrepancy

Action

If the audit fixes the discrepancy there is no required action. If the audit does not fix the discrepancy, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD135 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD136

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD136 when a module duplicates ALIAS.

Format

The log report format for MOD136 is as follows:

```
MOD136 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DUPLICATE_ALIAS_ENTRY
   INDEX=hhhh   NAME=alias   SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD136 follows:

```
MOD136 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO DUPLICATE_ALIAS_ENTRY
   INDEX=01A3   NAME=TESTIOP    SSTI=013A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DUPLICATE_ ALIAS_ENTRY	Constant	Indicates a duplicate ALIAS for a module.
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the referenced ALIAS table.
NAME	Symbolic text	Identifies the name of an ALIAS for the module.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD137

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD137 when the ALIAS entry references a location outside the module table.

Format

The log report format for MOD137 is as follows:

```
MOD137 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BAD_ALIAS_ENTRY
   INDEX=hhhh   NAME=alias   SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD137 follows:

```
MOD137 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_ALIAS_ENTRY
   INDEX=038A   NAME=TESTIOP    SSTI=512C
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_ ALIAS_ENTRY	Constant	Indicates a bad ALIAS entry.
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the referenced ALIAS table.
NAME	Symbolic text	Identifies the name of ALIAS for the module.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD138

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD138 when an ALIAS is present for a module that remains unloaded.

Format

The log report format for MOD138 is as follows:

```
MOD138 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ALIAS_ENTRY_NOT_LOADED
    INDEX=hhhh   NAME=alias   SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD138 follows:

```
MOD138 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO ALIAS_ENTRY_NOT_LOADED
   INDEX=03AE   NAME=TESTIOP    SSTI=018F
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ALIAS_ ENTRY_NOT_LOADED	Constant	Indicates the an ALIAS is present for a module that is not loaded.
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the referenced ALIAS table.
NAME	Symbolic text	Identifies the name of ALIAS for the module.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).

Action

There is no required action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD139

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD139 when the initial program load (IPL) table contains duplicate entries for the same module.

Format

The log report format for MOD139 is as follows:

```
MOD139 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DUPLICATE_IPL_ENTRY
   INDEX=hhhh   SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD139 follows:

```
MOD139 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO DUPLICATE_IPL_ENTRY
   INDEX=03A3   SSTI=01A2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DUPLICATE_ IPL_ENTRY	Constant	Indicates duplicate IPL entries for the same module.
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the referenced IPL table.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD140

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD140 when an initial program load (IPL) table is present for a module that is not present.

Format

The log report format for MOD140 is as follows:

```
MOD140 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BAD_IPL_ENTRY
    INDEX=hhhh   SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD140 follows:

```
MOD140 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_IPL_ENTRY
   INDEX=03A3   SSTI=51A2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_IPL_ENTRY	Constant	Indicates an IPL entry for a module that is not present.
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the referenced IPL table.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD141

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD141 when an initial program load (IPL) table entry is present for a module that is not present.

Format

The log report format for MOD141 is as follows:

```
MOD141 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IPL_ENTRY_NOT_LOADED
    INDEX=hhhh   SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD141 follows:

```
MOD141 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO IPL_ENTRY_NOT_LOADED
   INDEX=03A3   SSTI=01A2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO IPL_ ENTRY_ NOT_LOADED	Constant	Indicates an IPL table entry for a module that is not present.
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the IPL table.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD142

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD142 when two modules require the same module.

Format

The log report format for MOD142 is as follows:

```
MOD142 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
DUPLICATE_NEEDS_REFERENCE
    SSTI=hhhh      REFERENCE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD142 follows:

```
MOD142 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO DUPLICATE_NEEDS_REFERENCE
   SSTI=01A3    REFERENCE=03A1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DUPLICATE_NEEDS_REFERENCE	Constant	Indicates duplicate reference for the module that other modules require.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).
REFERENCE	0000-FFFF	Indicates the SSTI of the module that the system references as the required module.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD143

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD143. The subsystem generates MOD145 when the module table index of the required module is outside the range of the module table.

Format

The log report format for MOD143 is as follows:

```
MOD143 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BAD_NEEDS_REFERENCE
   SSTI=hhhh          REFERENCE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD143 follows:

```
MOD143 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_NEEDS_REFERENCE
   SSTI=01A3    REFERENCE=03A1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field of the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_NEEDS_ REFERENCE	Constant	Indicates a bad reference for the needed module.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).
REFERENCE	0000-FFFF	Represents the SSTI of the module referenced as the required module.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD144

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD144. The subsystem generates MOD144 when a module required another module and does not find the other module in the same package.

Format

The log report format for MOD144 is as follows:

```
MOD144 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    BAD_INTERPACKAGE_NEEDS_REFERENCE
    SSTI=hhhh          REFERENCE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD144 follows:

```
MOD144 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
   BAD_INTERPACKAGE_NEEDS_REFERENCE
   SSTI=01A3    REFERENCE=03A1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_INTERPACKAGE _NEEDS_REFERENCE	Constant	Indicates a bad reference for the module the module requires.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).
REFERENCE=	0000-FFFF	Indicates the SSTI of the module that the system references as the required module.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD145

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates this report when the required module is not the first entry in Table NEEDSIPL.

Format

The log report format for MOD145 is as follows:

```
MOD145 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NEEDSIPL0_MISMATCH
   SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD145 follows:

```
MOD145 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO NEEDSIPL0_MISMATCH
   SSTI=01A3
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NEEDSIPL0_ MISMATCH	Constant	Indicates that the required module is not the first entry in the Table NEEDSIPL.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD146

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD146 when the KEY name of the LOADINFO function differs from valid KEY names.

Format

The log report format for MOD146 is as follows:

```
MOD146 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
UNDEFINED_LOADINFO_KEY
    INDEX=hhhh   SSTI=hhhh    KEY=keyname
```

Example

An example of log report MOD146 follows:

```
MOD146 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO UNDEFINED_LOADINFO_KEY
   INDEX=02A4   SSTI=00A9   KEY=BADKEY
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO UNDEFINED_ LOADINFO_KEY	Constant	Indicates the KEY of the LOADINFO is invalid.
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the Table LOADINFO being referenced.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).
KEY	Symbolic text	Indicates the KEY name of the LOADINFO that is different from the valid names. Valid names are: MODENTRY, MODPRIO, MODSTACK, MODINCR, INITWITH, NEEDS, NEEDSIPL, USES, REGISTER, SYSENTRY, MODALIAS, EXTBEFOR, EXTAFTER.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

MOD146 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD147

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates this report when the procedure variable that handles an exact LOADINFO KEY points to an invalid procedure.

Format

The log report format for MOD147 is as follows:

```
MOD147 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    BAD_LOADINFO_TARGET_PROCEDURE
    INDEX=hhhh   KEY=keyname
```

Example

An example of log report MOD147 follows:

```
MOD147 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
BAD_LOADINFO_TARGET_PROCEDURE
   INDEX=02EB   KEY=INITWITH
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_LOADINFO_TARGET_PROCEDURE	Constant	Indicates that the referenced procedure is invalid.
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in table LOADINFO being referenced.
KEY	Symbolic text	Identifies the KEY name of the LOADINFO function. Valid KEY names are: MODINCR, INITWITH, NEEDS, NEEDSIPL, USES, SYSENTRY, MODALIAS.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD148

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates this MOD148 when the LOADINFO processing time has an invalid value. The valid values are POSTLOAD, PREIPL and POSTIPL.

Format

The log report format for MOD148 is as follows:

```
MOD148 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   INVALID_LOADINFO_PROCESSING_TIME
   INDEX=hhhh   KEY=keyname          WHEN=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD148 follows:

```
MOD148 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
   INVALID_LOADINFO_PROCESSING_TIME
   INDEX=03B6   KEY=INITWITH    WHEN=0005
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO INVALID_ LOADINFO_ PROCESSING_TIME	Constant	Indicates invalid LOADINFO processing time
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in Table LOADINFO being referenced. Valid KEY names are: MODENTRY, MODPRIO, MODSTACK, MODINCR, INITWITH, NEEDS, NEEDSIPL, USES, REGISTER, SYSENTRY, MODALIAS, EXTBEFOR, EXTAFTER.
KEY	Symbolic text	Identifies the KEY name of the LOADINFO function
WHEN	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value that identifies when the LOADINFO is to be executed. The valid values are: POSTLOAD, PREIPL, POSTIPL.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD149

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD149 when the master module reference does not refer to any known module name.

Format

The log report format for MOD149 is as follows:

```
MOD149 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
BAD_INITWITH_MASTER_MODULE
    MASTER MODREF: hhhh     ASSOCIATED MODREF: hhhh
    MASTER MODULE: modtxt1      ASSOCIATED MODULE: modtxt2
```

Example

An example of log report MOD149 follows:

```
MOD149 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_INITWITH_MASTER_MODULE
   Master Modref: FDFD  Associated Modref: 00E8
   Master Module: UNKNOWN   Associated Module: SSTFIX
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_INITWITH_MASTER_MODULE	Constant	Indicates that the INITWITH index into the module table is bad.
MASTER MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates, in hexadecimal, the reference of the master module.
ASSOCIATED MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates, in hexadecimal, the reference of the associated module.
MASTER MODULE	Symbolic text	Indicates the name of the master module.
	UNKNOWN	Indicates the name of the master module is not known.
ASSOCIATED MODULE	Symbolic text	Indicates the name of the associated module
	UNKNOWN	Indicates the name of the associated module is not known.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD150

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates this report when the master module in the log is missing from the load.

Format

The log report format for MOD150 is as follows:

```
MOD150 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    INITWITH_MASTER_MODULE_NOT_LOADED
    MASTER MODREF: #hhhh          ASSOCIATED MODREF: #hhhh
    MASTER MODULE: modtxt1 ASSOCIATED MODULE: modtxt2
```

Example

An example of log report MOD150 follows:

```
MOD150 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
   INITWITH_MASTER_MODULE_NOT_LOADED
   Master Modref: #00E9 Associated Modref: #00E8
   Master Module: HXIMMUNE  Associated Module: SSTFIX
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO INITWITH_MASTER_MODULE_NOT_LOADED	Constant	Indicates that Table INITWITH references an unloaded module.
MASTER MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates, in hexadecimal, the reference of the master module.
ASSOCIATED MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates, in hexadecimal, the reference of the associated module.
MASTER MODULE	Symbolic text	Identifies the master module.
	UNKNOWN	Indicates the name of the master module is not known.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ASSOCIATED MODULE	Symbolic text	Identifies the associated module.
	UNKNOWN	Indicates the name of the associated module is not known.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD151

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD151 when a master module is an INITWITH module and a NEEDS (or NEEDSIPL) records.

This double specification of a master module is an error condition. Double specification can have an effect that is not known on the initialization order during restarts.

Format

The log report format for MOD151 is as follows:

```
.MOD151 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
INITWITH_ONTO_NEEDED_MODULE_
   IGNORED
   MASTER MODREF: #hhhh    ASSOCIATED MODREF: #hhhh
   MASTER MODULE: modtxt1       ASSOCIATED MODULE: modtxt2
```

Example

An example of log report MOD151 follows:

```
MOD151 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
INITWITH_ONTO_NEEDED_MODULE_
   IGNORED
   Master Module: #00E9 Associated Modref: #00E8
   Master Module: HXIMMUNE  Associated Module: SSTFIX
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO INITWITH_ONTO_NEEDED_ MODULE_IGNORED	Constant	Indicates that if a module is already specified as NEEDED by another module, INITWITH on the module is ignored.
MASTER MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates, in hexadecimal, the reference of master module.
ASSOCIATED MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates, in hexadecimal, the reference of associated module.
MASTER MODULE	Symbolic text	Identifies the master module.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	UNKNOWN	Indicates the name of the master module is not known.
ASSOCIATED MODULE	Symbolic text	Identifies the associated module.
	UNKNOWN	Indicates the name of the associated module is not known.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers.

MOD152

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates this report when the associated module has more than one INITWITH loadinfo record.

More than one INITWITH loadinfo record can cause the module to have an unexpected position in the restart initialization order.

Format

The log report format for MOD152 is as follows:

```
MOD152 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    DUPLICATE_INITWITH_ASSOCIATED_
    MODULE
    MASTER MODREF: #hhhh    ASSOCIATED MODREF: #hhhh
    MASTER MODULE: modtxt1 ASSOCIATED MODULE: modtxt2
```

Example

An example of log report MOD152 follows:

```
MOD152 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
   DUPLICATE_INITWITH_ASSOCIATED_
   MODULE
   Master modref: #00E9 Associated Modref: #00E8
   Master module: HXIMMUNE  Associated Module: SSTFIX
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DUPLICATE_INITWITH_ASSOCIATED_ MODULE	Constant	Indicates the associated module has more than one INITWITH loadinfo record
MASTER MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates, in hexadecimal, the reference of the master module
ASSOCIATED MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates, in hexadecimal, the reference of the associated module
MASTER MODULE	Symbolic text	Identifies the master module

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	UNKNOWN	Indicates the name of the master module is not known
ASSOCIATED MODULE	Symbolic text	Identifies the associated module
	UNKNOWN	Indicates the name of the associated module is not known

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD153

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD153. The subsystem generates MOD153 when a module reference for the associated module is not a reference for any known module name.

Format

The log report format for MOD153 is as follows:

```
MOD153 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssddd INFO
    BAD_INITWITH_ASSOCIATED_MODULE
    MASTER MODREF: #hhhh    ASSOCIATED MODREF: #hhhh
    MASTER MODULE: modtxt1 ASSOCIATED MODULE: modtxt2
```

Example

An example of log report MOD153 follows:

```
MOD153 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
   BAD_INITWITH_ASSOCIATED_MODULE
   MASTER MODREF: #00E8 ASSOCIATED MODREF: #FDFD
   MASTER MODULE: HXIMMUNE  ASSOCIATED MODULE: UNKNOWN
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_INITWITH_ASSOCIATED_ MODULE	Constant	Indicates that the system referenced module is not known.
MASTER MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates the reference of the master module in hexadecimal.
ASSOCIATED MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates the reference of the associated module in hexadecimal.
MASTER MODULE	Symbolic text	Identifies the master module.
	UNKNOWN	Indicates the system does not know the name of the master module.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ASSOCIATED MODULE	Symbolic text	Identifies the associated module.
	UNKNOWN	Indicates that the name of the associated module is not known.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD154

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD154. The subsystem generates MOD154 when the load does not contain an associated module in the log.

Format

The log report format for MOD154 is as follows:

```
MOD154 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    INITWITH_ASSOCIATED_MODULE_NOT_
    LOADED
    MASTER MODREF: #hhhh    ASSOCIATED MODREF: #hhhh
    MASTER MODULE: modtxt1 ASSOCIATED MODULE: modtxt2
```

Example

An example of log report MOD154 follows:

```
MOD154 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
   INITWITH_ASSOCIATED_MODULE_NOT_
   LOADED
   Master Modref: #00E9 Associated modref: #00E8
   Master module: HXIMMUNE  Associated Module: SSTFIX
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO INITWITH_ ASSOCIATED_ MODULE_NOT_LOAD ED	Constant	Indicates that the referenced module is not loaded.
MASTER MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates the reference of the master module in hexadecimal.
ASSOCIATED MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates the reference of the associated module in hexadecimal.
MASTER MODULE	Symbolic text	Identifies the master module.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	UNKNOWN	Indicates that the name of the master module is not known.
ASSOCIATED MODULE	Symbolic text	Identifies the associated module.
	UNKNOWN	Indicates the name of the associated module is not known.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD155

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD155. The subsystem generates MOD155 when the usage specification of the entry procedure for the module contains invalid data.

Format

The log report format for MOD155 is as follows:

```
MOD155 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    VALID_UNLOADED_ENTRY_PROCEDURE
    SSTI=hhhh   FLAGS=hhhh; FIXED BY AUDIT
```

Example

An example of log report MOD155 follows:

```
MOD155 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
   VALID_UNLOADED_ENTRY_PROCEDURE
   SSTI=01B0   FLAGS=11E4; FIXED BY AUDIT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO VALID_UNLOADED_ENTRY_ PROCEDURE	Constant	Indicates that the VALID_ENTRY field is invalid.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).
FLAGS	0000-FFFF	Identifies the specification of the entry procedure. The valid specifications are: IPL, RESTART, PPVINIT, PERMPROC, IPLUNLOAD.
FIXED BY AUDIT	Constant	Indicates that the audit fixed the problem of invalid specification.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD156

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD156. The subsystem generates MOD156 to identify differences in the system segment table (SST) support structures.

Format

The log report format for MOD156 is as follows:

```
MOD156  mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INFO SST_DISCREPANCY
    Ref=nnnn   modname=modnm
    SSTI=hhhh  SSTO=hhhh    ref2=nnnn
    Prob=probtxt
```

Example

An example of log report MOD156 follows:

```
MOD156  JAN01  15:17:24  1400  INFO SST_DISCREPANCY
   Ref=0018   modname=PROCS
   SSTI=0030  SSTO=0090  ref2=0030
   Prob=head segments disagree
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SST_ DISCREPANCY	Constant	Indicates differences in the SST support structures.
Ref	Integers	Provides the module reference number.
modname	Symbolic text	Indicates the name of the module if it is valid.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the SST.
SSTO	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of offset into the SST.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ref2	Integers	Represents the module reference found by SSTI. The module reference must agree with Ref above.
Prob	Symbolic text	Provides description of the types of problems that can occur. Refer to the Problems table at the end of this log report.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Refer to the following for a list of problems:

- Head segments disagree.
- SST offset not a multiple.
- SST allocated to NIL modref.
- Calculated vs. real modref disagree.
- SST to MOD table.

MOD157

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD157. The subsystem generates MOD157 to report the checksum failure of a current (old) module. This module was part of the image of the load.

The log generated from a checksum failure contains the following:

- Module information
- Modification information
- Procedure information
- Procvar information
- Patch information
- List information
- Load information that indicates failure of any:
  - Initwith information
  - Alias information
  - Needs information
  - Is loaded information
- Is Loaded information

Format

The log report format for MOD157 is as follows:

```
MOD157 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SEVERE_CHECKSUM
    _DISCREPANCY
    MODREF: modid
    MODNAME: module name
    SAVED: <chk1> <chk2> <chk3> <chk4> <chk5> <chk6> <chk7> <chk
    CALCD: <chk1> <chk2> <chk3> <chk4> <chk5> <chk6> <chk7> <chk
```

Example

An example of log report MOD157 follows:

```
MOD157 OCT01 15:22:17 0500 INFO SEVERE_CHECKSUM
   _DISCREPANCY
   MODREF: 0166
   MODNAME: SYSDEFS
   SAVED: 9F63 0000 9C35 0000 0000 0570 0000 0001
   CALCD: 9fA3 0000 9C35 0000 0000 0570 03C2 0001
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Modref	Numeric	Modref is the module reference number.
Modname	Numeric	Modname is the checksum failed in this module.

Action

Take the following actions:

- Record log.
- Do QUERY module-name ALL for given modules and record all the information.
- Contact company maintenance support personnel with information.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD158

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD158. The subsystem generates MOD158 to report the checksum failure of a module that has just been loaded.

The checksums are as follows:

- Module information
- Modification information
- Procedure information
- Procvar information
- Patch information
- Uses list information
- Load information; indicates failure on any of:
  - Initwith information
  - Alias information
  - Needs information
  - Is loaded information

Format

The log report format for MOD158 is as follows:

```
MOD158 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CHECKSUM_DISCREPANCY
   MODREF: modid
   MODNAME: module name
   SAVED: <chk1> <chk2> <chk3> <chk4> <chk5> <chk6> <chk7> <chk
   CALCD: <chk1> <chk2> <chk3> <chk4> <chk5> <chk6> <chk7> <chk
```

Example

An example of log report MOD158 follows:

```
MOD158 OCT01 15:22:17 0500 INFO CHECKSUM_DISCREPANCY
   Modref: 0253
   Modname: PREXCT
   Saved: 43D4 0000 3DD2 0000 0000 0CDE FED8 0000
   Calcd: 43D4 0000 3DD2 0000 0000 0CDE FED8 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Modref	<modid>	Modref is the module reference number.
Modname	<module name>	Modname is the checksum failed in this module.

Actions

Take the following actions:

- Record log.
- Do QUERY module-name ALL for given modules and record all the information.
- Contact company maintenance support personnel to confirm that the module name given in the log is loaded.
- Contact the first level of support with information.
- The first level of support can correct the problem with updatechksum.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD160

Explanation

The module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD160. The subsystem generates MOD160 when a module in the bilge uses a module outside the bilge. The data store is corrupted.

Format

The log report format for MOD160 is as follows:

load_name MOD160 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
BILGE_MODULE_USES_NONBILGE_MODULE
Modref=hhh modname=modulename index=hhhh reference=hhhh

Example

An example of log report MOD160 follows:

```
BASE_ALL04AS MOD160 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO
   BILGE_MODULE_USES_NONBILGE_MODULE
Modref=08FE modname=TESTMOD index=000B reference=08F4
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Modref	0000-FFFF	Hexadecimal value of the module reference number.
Modname	Module name, or UNKNOWN	The name of the module with reference modref.
index	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the uses list table being referenced (hexadecimal).
reference	0000-FFFF	The hexadecimal reference number of the module referenced in the uses list.

Action

Record the log and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MPC101

Explanation

The multiprotocol controller (MPC) subsystem generates log report MPC101. The subsystem generates this report when a software condition in the MPCSUB occurs that can prevent normal operation of MPC functions.

The subsystem can generate MPC101 for many possible reasons. A reason text and a reason number identify each reason. Some reason texts contain information that helps to monitor software. A return code label normally marks this part of the reason text. The following return code labels can appear: FLRC, MSGTYPE, NARC, NODE ASPECT RC, RC, RET CODE, or RETURN CODE.

Format

The log report format for MPC101 is as follows:

```
 1.MPC101 APR01 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd
 INFO MPC_INFORMATION_REPORT
     REASON:  nnn
     reastxt
     MPC = nnn
```

Example

An example of log report MPC101 follows:

```
MPC101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO MPC_INFORMATION_REPORT
   REASON:  2
   GETUNITINFO FAILED DUE TO BAD MPC NUMBER
   MPC = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MPC_ INFORMATION_ REPORT	Constant	Identifies the MPC log as an information report.
REASON	0 to 99	Indicates that a problem was encountered in subsystem MPCSUB. The software subsystem identification is MPCSUB.

Field	Value	Description
	200 to 299	Indicates that a problem was encountered in subsystem X25SUB. The software subsystem identification is X25SUB.
	300 to 399	Indicates that a problem was encountered with MPC operational measurements (OM).
	500 to 599	Indicates that a problem was encountered in the switch operating system (SOS).
	800 to 899	Indicates that a problem was encountered during an attempt to service the MPC.
reastxt	Symbolic text	Identifies that a software condition occurred. Field REASON describes each possible reason for the condition.
MPC	Integer	Provides equipment identification (MPC index) for the suspect MPC. List data table MPC from the CI MAP level for a list of MPC indexes.
REASON: 0 reastxt	MPCDLOAD: CHILD PROCESS FAILED BIND TO MPCGDADY	Reflects problems in operating system software that MPCSUB uses. The background download process is not available for use when MPCs that did not download return to service (RTS). Other MPC101 log reports can have additional details to describe the problem. ACTION: Contact next level of support. Return the MPC that is not downloaded to service. Enter the following MAP command sequence for each MPC: BSY;TST;DOWNLD;RTS ***Note:*** TST and DOWNLD bypass the background download process that RTS uses.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 2 reastxt	GETUNITINFO FAILED DUE TO BAD MPC NUMBER	Indicates that the system instructed a procedure to send data to an MPC that is not present. The procedure cannot send the data. ACTION: If the system generates REASON 2 repeatedly or the condition affects data transmission, contact the next level of support. No other action is required.
REASON: 4 reastxt	MPCGDADY: DEATH MSG RECEIVED FOR UNKNOWN PROC	Indicates that a granddaddy process received a death message that was not from the stepdaddy process. The granddaddy process did not request the message; the granddaddy process discards the message. ACTION: Contact the next level of support if one of the following conditions apply: • the system generates REASON 4 repeatedly, (more than one time in 5 min) • the condition affects data transmission No other action is required.
REASON: 5 reastxt	MPCGDADY: DEATH MSG RECEIVED FOR UNKNOWN PROC.	Indicates that a stepdaddy process received a death message. The stepdaddy cannot identify the source process for this message as one of his children. The stepdaddy process discards the message. ACTION: Contact the next level of support if one of the following conditions apply: • the system generates REASON 5 repeatedly, (more than one time in 5 min) • the condition affects data transmission

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 8 reastxt	MPCINIT: COULD NOT DO INITIAL BOARD SETUP.	Indicates that MPC initialization during a restart failed. ACTION: Check the MPC log buffer for log reports for the MPC. Follow the action indicated for other reports. If the actions conflict, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 9 reastxt	MPCMTCAU: CHILD PROCESS COULD NOT BIND TO MPCGDADY.	This reason indicates problems in operating system software that MPCSUB uses. The maintenance/audit process is not available for use when the maintenance is performed on the suspect MPC. Other MPC101 logs can have additional details that describe the problem. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 10 reastxt	RCV DATA MSG ARRIVED, CONV BUFFER NIL. CONV: nn	Indicates that the suspect MPC received data for an application, but the application did not supply memory to store the data. The MPC discards the data. Normally this condition indicates a software error in the application that uses the MPC. nn = conversation number (0-99). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 11 reastxt	NO PROTOCOL RESIDENT FOR MPC: nnn	Indicates that the suspect MPC sent a message to the central controller. The MPC sends the message for a protocol support process, but a protocol is not defined for the MPC card. nnn = suspect MPC number (0 - 255). ACTION: Verify that the entry in data schema table MPC defines a correct protocol for the suspect MPC. If the entry does not define a valid protocol, correct the entry. If the entry defines a valid protocol, contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 12 reastxt	ENQ EVENT MSG TO PROTOCOL QUEUE FAILED	Indicates that a suspect MPC sent a message to the central controller. The MPC sends the message for a protocol support process but a system did not queue the message for the support process. The suspect MPC cannot support input/output for applications. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 13 reastxt	SHARED ENTRY NIL IN BOARD TBL. CANNOT INIT. MPC: nnn	Indicates that a part of data schema table MPC was not available during a restart. This condition caused the suspect MPC initialization to fail. nnn = suspect MPC number (0-255). ACTION: Delete the tuple for the suspect MPC from table MPC and add the tuple again. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 14 reastxt	CANNOT BIND CHILD TO MPCGDADY.NAME TOO LONG. LEN: nnnnn	Indicates that the user attempted to create a process with a name that exceeds eight characters. The system did not create the process. nnnnn = length of child process name (0-32767). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 15 reastxt	COULD NOT INIT SHARED INFO ENTRY FOR MPC.	Indicates that suspect MPC initialization failed. This failure can occur during restart or addition of a tuple to table MPC. ACTION: Check the MPC log buffer for log reports for the MPC. Follow the action indicated for other reports. If the actions conflict, contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 16 reastxt	COULD NOT SET MPC BUSY DUE TO RESET FAILURE.	Indicates that the system cannot busy the suspect MPC because of hardware reset failure. ACTION: Check the MPC log buffer for log reports for the MPC. Follow the action indicated for other reports. If the actions conflict, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 17 reastxt	INVALID BOARD STATE FOR RTS. STATE: nn	Indicates that an attempt to RTS the suspect MPC with a download status that is not determined. nn = equipment state before message generation (0-10). ACTION: Busy and RTS the suspect MPC a second time. If the system generates this message again for the MPC, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 18 reastxt	VOLUME_ID REQUESTED IS IN USE. CCC#:	Indicates that an application requested a conversation on a volume with files already open. An application must close all files already opened against an MPC volume_id before the application requests a new volume_id. ACTION: Provide MPC and X25LINK entries for the next level of support. Record the number of times the system generates this log. If possible, generate paper copies of QCONV command query results at the MAP level of the MPC that produces the log.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 19 reastxt	TRIED TO DOWNLOAD BUT NO DLOAD FILE EXISTS.	Indicates suspect MPC entry in table MPC contains a file that is not present in field DLDFILE. This condition causes the download to fail. ACTION: Perform one of the following actions: • Delete tuple for suspect MPC from table MPC and add together. • Edit table MPC and change the DLDFILE to a file that is present. List the device directory that contains file location before you enter the file in DLDFILE field in tuple. Perform the actions in this order so that table control can recognize the file.
REASON: 21 reastxt	INVALID CONVERSATION SPECIFIED IN FILESYS OP	Indicates an application tried to perform a file system operation on the suspect MPC. The application supplied information that referred to a conversation that is not present. ***Note:*** Application entries can refer to different conversations. An entry that is not correct can cause this problem. ACTION: Check the entries for the application again. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 22 reastxt	COULD NOT CLAIM CONVERSATION FLAG. RC:	Indicates problems in operating system software that MPCSUB uses. ACTION: If the system generates REASON 22 three times in 1 h for the same MPC, contact the next level of support. No other action is required.
REASON: 23 reastxt	BAD DEVICE NUM IN MPC VOL ID ON FILE OPERATION: nn	Indicates that an application supplied bad data during a file system operation on suspect MPC. The suspect MPC rejects the operation. nn = suspect MPC number (0 to 63). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 23 reastxt	PEC IN TABLE MPC DOES NOT MATCH INSTALLED CARD	The PEC entered in table MPC for this MPC card is wrong. This report occurs after an attempt to RTS the MPC. The RTS fails and the system generates this message. ACTION: Determine if the product engineering code (PEC) of the installed card matches the entry in table MPC. The DMS CC only allows entry of a PEC of 1X89BA after installation of the NTXE98 feature package.
REASON: 24 reastxt	BAD MLC INDEX IN MPC VOL ID ON FILE OPERATION: nnn	Indicates that an application supplied bad data during a file system operation on suspect MPC. The suspect MPC rejects the operation. nnn = internal table index (0 to 255). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 25 reastxt	NIL MLC ENTRY ENCOUNTERED ON FILE OP AT INDEX: nnn	Indicates that an application supplied bad data during a file system operation on suspect MPC. The suspect MPC rejects the operation. nnn = internal table index (0 to 255). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 26 reastxt	MPC VOL ID REFERS TO NONEXISTENT MPC: nnn	Indicates that an application supplied bad data during a file system operation on suspect MPC. The suspect MPC rejects the operation. nnn = internal table index (0 - 255). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 27 reastxt	MPC VOL ID REFERS TO LINK WITH NO ALLOCD CONVS: n	Indicates that an application supplied bad data during a file system operation on suspect MPC. The suspect MPC rejects the operation. n = link number with no allocations (0 - 3). ***Note:*** Protocol support tables, like X25LINK, that describe characteristics of MPC link can have wrong or missing entries. ACTION: Determine if the entry in data schema table MPC defines a valid protocol for the suspect MPC. If the table does not define valid protocol, correct the entry. If the entry defines valid protocol, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 28 reastxt	MPC VOL ID REFERS TO NONEXISTENT CONVERSATION: nnn	Indicates that an application supplied bad data during a file system operation on suspect MPC. The suspect MPC rejects the operation. nnn = number of nonexistent conversation(0 - 255). ***Note:*** Protocol support tables, like X25LINK, that describe characteristics ofMPC link can have wrong or missing data entries. ACTION: Determine if the entry in data schema table MPC defines a correct protocol for the suspect MPC. If the entry does not define a valid protocol, correct the entry. If the table defines correct protocol, contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 29 reastxt	RESOURCES COULD NOT BE ALLOCATED FOR FILE, C: nnn	Indicates an application cannot perform OPEN or NEWFILE operation on an MPC file. nnn = number of conversation that was not assigned (0 - 255). ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for log reports for same MPC. Follow action indicated for other reports. If actions conflict, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 30 reastxt	PROTOCOL POST READ OPERATION FAILED	Reflects problems occur when protocol support software handles messages from suspect MPC to an application. ACTION: Determines the entry in data schema table MPC defines a valid protocol for the suspect MPC. If entry does not define a valid protocol, correct the entry. If entry defines a valid protocol, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 31 reastxt	NO MAILBOX ALLOCATED FOR PROTOCOL nn	Indicates a mailbox was not allocated for protocol indicated in REASON 31. The system cannot bring any MPC with the specified protocol to a communications active (COMACT) state. nn = protocol index number (0 to 15). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 32 reastxt	PROTOCOL AUDIT FAILED. PROTOCOL: nn	Indicates specified protocol subsystem failed to bind in the procedures to MPCSUB. nn = protocol index number (nn = 0 - 15). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 33 reastxt	PROTOCOL HAS BAD INDEX IN PROTOCOL TABLE	Indicates protocol support software made an error in the entry code, and startup of the protocol support software process failed. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 34 reastxt	BAD DIRECTION FOR QUEUE OPERATION	Indicates that a queue operation for protocol support attempted an operation other than place in a queue or remove from a queue. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 35 reastxt	COULD NOT ADD PROTOCOL TO STRING RANGE. RC:	Indicates a problem with operating system software that MPC central control code uses. Protocol support subsystem cannot alert MPCSUB to the procedures. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 36 reastxt	COULD NOT INIT PROTOCOL ENTRY. INDEX IS: nn	Indicates that initialization of protocol information for specified protocol support subsystem failed. nn = protocol index number (0-15). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 38 reastxt	PROTOCOL EVENT PROC FAILED. PROTOCOL: nn	Indicates specified protocol support subsystem failed to bind in the procedures to the MPCSUB. nn = protocol index number (0-5). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 39 reastxt0	COULD NOT ALLOC_STORE FOR PROTOCOL QUEUE RC:	Indicates the MPC subsystem cannot obtain necessary storage to correctly handle protocol. Protocol conversion fails, and MPC cards cannot return to service automatically. ACTION: Record the reported value and contact the next level of support.
REASON: 41 reastxt	CCC TO MLC TABLE IS FULL.	Indicates an application cannot use suspect MPC for input/output since all global conversation numbers are not available. ***Note:*** Global conversation table can be too small. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 43 reastxt	CANNOT ALLOC CONVS. NO BOARD IS ALLOCED	Indicates attempt to add an entry to a support table (for example, X25LINK) for suspect MPC failed. Failure occurs because table MPC does not define MPC. ***Note:*** Enter table MPC before the support table. ACTION: Determine if the entry in table MPC defines a valid protocol for suspect MPC. If the entry does not define a valid protocol, correct the entry. If the entry defines a valid protocol, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 44 reastxt	WRONG NUMBER OF CONVS SPECIFIED IN DEALLOCATE	Indicates error in protocol support table control (for example, X25LINK) ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 46 reastxt	Duplicate application definition attempt for ID:	Indicates that an application attempted to bind an application name identical to an application already bound. The message provides the internal ID for the duplicated name. ***Note:*** When an application cannot bind correctly to the MPC subsystem, that application can attempt to function without the MPC subsystem or abort. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 47 reastxt	Application definition exceeded system capacity.	Indicates that the MPC subsystem reached the logical capacity to service applications as a process manager. The application cannot bind to the MPC subsystem. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 48 reastxt	Application process module not found for ID:	Indicates an application requested process management for a process or processes that the system cannot identify. This condition indicates that the process module is not loaded in the system. The message provides the internal application ID. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 49 reastxt	Could not ALLOC_STORE for application RC:	Indicates MPC subsystem was not able to allocate storage necessary for process management that an application required. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 50 reastxt	Undefined application attempted bind.	Indicates an application did not follow correct sequence to bind to MPC subsystem. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 51 reastxt	Application name has an invalid length.	Indicates an application attempted to bind for process management with a name that exceeds eight characters. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 52 reastxt	Attempt to bind NIL PROCVAR by application: nn	Indicates application nn specified invalid information in the message. This condition can occur during restart or module loading. ACTION: Contact the next level of support. Use the DDEDIT increment and the PRINTTYPE MPCAPPLNID command to find the application that nn identifies.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 55 reastxt	MPCMTCAU process task is unknown.	Indicates that an MPC maintenance process is assigned to a task the process does not recognize. This condition can be the result of data corruption or wrong implementation, to account for possible tasks. The system provides an integer representation of the assigned task for support. A Restart results. ACTION: Contact next level of support. Occurrence of REASON 55 prevents correct operation of maintenance on the MPC(s) or transfer of operational measurements. The log indicates that RESTART is necessary because initialization was not correct.
REASON: 82 reastxt	COULD NOT WAKE UP THAT PROCESS. <processname> RC:	Indicates that there was an application process expecting either input or output on the MPC links, but the SOS operating system could not wake up that process when needed. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 102 reastxt	X25: LINK STATE MISMATCH ON EXTERNAL VALUE:	Indicates the card and CC software do not agree on the status of the link. ACTION: Record the reported external value, the conditions, and the frequency of this condition. Provide this information to the next level of support.
REASON: 123 reastxt	X25: TASK rcvd, no link datafill for protocol:	Indicates that peripheral software identified a task for X.25 protocol support on a link that is not entered for that protocol. The message provides the protocol index. ACTION: If the system generates this log repeatedly, BSY/RTS the MPC to reset the peripheral software. Download the peripheral again to try to clear the problem.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 184 reastxt	IOM-ASYNC: Start_Appln received. TaskID: 0	Indicates that the system received a message from the IOM_MPC. The system must receive the message only from the IOC-MPC NT1X89. ACTION: Perform the action that caused the log again. If log occurs again, delete the tuple that the log format identifies as MPC = nnn and add the tuple again. Delete the tuple in table MPCLINK, then in table MPC. Add the tuple to table MPCLINK and table MPC. If the system continues to generate the log, reload the IOM. If the system continues to generate the log, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 200 reastxt	ASYNC: COULD NOT USE ENABLE LINK DR.	Indicates that the asynchronous protocol was not able to use an enable link delayed response. ACTION: If the error persists, monitor the logs for any application-related process error messages. Contact the next level of support.
reastxt	X25: COULD NOT USE ENABLE LINK DELAYED RESPONSE	Indicates that central control did not process the suspect MPC response to the ENABLE LINK command during RTS or later audit. The state of the link or any permanent virtual circuit (PVC) on the link does not change. REASON 200 provides information for use with other MPC messages. ACTION: No action is required.
REASON: 201 reastxt	X25: COULD NOT USE DISABL LINK DELAYED RESPONSE	Indicates that central control did not process the suspect MPC response to the DISABLE LINK command during RTS or later audit. The state of the link or any Permanent Virtual Circuit on the link does not change. REASON 201 provides information for use with other MPC messages. ACTION: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 202 reastxt	ASYNC: COULD NOT USE RESET DR.	Indicates that the asynchronous protocol was not able to use a reset link delayed response. ACTION: If the error persists, monitor the logs for any application-related process error messages. Contact the next level of support.
reastxt	X25: COULD NOT USE RESET LINK DELAYED RESPONSE	Indicates that central control did not process the suspect MPC response to the RESET LINK command during RTS or later audit. The state of the link or any permanent virtual circuit on the link does not change. REASON 202 provides information for use with other MPC messages. ACTION: No action is required.
REASON: 203 reastxt	ASYNC: COULD NOT USE NOTIFY LINK STATUS CHANGE.	Indicates that the asynchronous protocol was not able to not use a solicited link status message from the MPC card. ACTION: If the error persists, monitor the logs for any application-related process error messages. Contact the next level of support.
reastxt	X25: COULD NOT USE NOTIFY LINK STATUS CHANGE	Indicates that central control did not process the suspect MPC response to unsolicited messages while MPC was communications active (COMACT). The state of the link or any permanent virtual circuit on the link does not change. REASON 203 provides information for use with other MPC messages. ACTION: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 204 reastxt	X25: COULD NOT USE START APPLICATION DEL RESP	Indicates that central control did not process the suspect MPC response to START APPLICATION command during RTS. The state of suspect MPC or any link on the MPC does not change. REASON 204 provides additional information for use with other MPC messages. ACTION: No action is required.
REASON: 205 reastxt	X25: COULD NOT USE ENABLE MPC DELAYED RESPONSE	Indicates that central control did not process suspect MPC response to ENABLE MPC command during RTS or later audit. State of suspect MPC or any link on the MPC does not change. REASON 205 provides additional information for use with other MPC messages. ACTION: No action is required.
REASON: 206 reastxt	X25: COULD NOT USE NOTIFY MPC STATUS CHANGE	Indicates that central control did not process suspect MPC response to state change message that MPC did not request. The state change message is from communications active (COMACT) MPC. The state of the suspect MPC or any link on the MPC does not change. REASON 206 provides additional information for use with other MPC messages. ACTION: No action is required.
REASON: 207 reastxt	X25: COULD NOT USE START CONVERSATION DEL RESP	Indicates the card response contained an error code or invalid field. ACTION: Note the conditions that cause the error. Attempt to produce the error again. Document this error with PMIST. Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 208 reastxt	ASYNC: COULD NOT USE RESET CONV DR	Indicates that the asynchronous protocol was not able to use a reset conversation delayed response. ACTION: If the error persists, monitor the logs for any application-related process error messages. Contact the next level of support.
reastxt	X25: COULD NOT USE RESET CONV DEL RESP	Indicates that central control did not process suspect MPC response to RESET CONVERSION command during RTS or later audit. The state of suspect MPC or any link on the MPC does not change. REASON 208 provides additional information for use with other MPC messages. ACTION: No action is required.
REASON: 209 reastxt	X25: COULD NOT USE NOTIFY CONV STATUS CHANGE	Indicates central control did not process suspect MPC response to state change message that MPC did not request. State change message is from communications active (COMACT). The state of suspect MPC or any link on the MPC does not change. REASON 209 provides additional information for use with other MPC messages. ACTION: No action is required.
REASON: 210 reastxt	X25: COULD NOT USE STOP CONVERSATION DEL RESP	Indicates the card response contained an error code or invalid field. ACTION: Note the conditions that cause the error. Attempt to produce the error again. Document this error with PMIST. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 211 reastxt	ASYNC: ROM TASK ROUTED TO ASYNC SUPPORT.	Indicates that the asynchronous protocol received an input message with an ROM task ID that is not defined. ACTION: If the error persists, monitor the logs for any application-related process error messages. Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
reastxt	X25: ROM TASK ROUTED TO X25 SUPPORT	Indicates central control software error caused a read-only memory (ROM) level MPC message to transmit to central control protocol support software. Central control protocol support software ignored the message. ACTION: No action is required.
REASON: 212 reastxt	ASYNC: INVALID TASK ID FOR ASYNC SUPPORT.	Indicates that the asynchronous protocol received an input message that the protocol did not understand. ACTION: If the error persists, monitor the logs for any application-related process error messages. Contact the next level of support.
reastxt	X25: INVALID TASK ID FOR X25 SUPPORT	Indicates suspect MPC responded to a command with an invalid task specified. System ignored the response. ***Note:*** The commands from central control to MPC are categorized into tasks. The level of the task depends on the level of downloaded protocol software that applies to the task. ACTION: If the system generates REASON 212 three times in 1 h for suspect MPC, perform diagnostic tests on suspect MPC. After you perform corrective maintenance, if the message occurs again in 15 min, contact next level of support. No other action is required.
REASON: 214 reastxt	ASYNC: COULD NOT BIND INTO PROTOCOL TABLE: nn	Indicates that the asynchronous protocol was not able to correctly bind in at initialization. nn = the protocol index number (0-15). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
reastxt	X25: COULD NOT BIND PROTOCOL INTO TABLE:	Indicates X25 protocol support software of X25SUB was not able to alert MPCSUB to procedures and data of the protocol. Suspect MPC cannot be communications active (COMACT) until the problem is corrected. The message identifies the X.25 implementation that did not correctly bind in at initialization. ACTION: Contact next level of support. Check MPC log buffer for MPC101 reports for same MPC with reason code equal to 33 or 533 for additional information.
REASON: 215 reastxt	ASYNC: COULD NOT BIND SUPPORT CHILD PROCESS: nn	Indicates a system process management problem at initialization. nn = the protocol index number (0-15). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
reastxt	X25: COULD NOT BIND X25 SUPPORT CHILD PROCESS:	Indicates system did not create child process for X25 protocol support. The protocol index distinguishes between X25ORIG and X2580. The suspect MPC cannot be communications active (COMACT) until the problem is corrected. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 216 reastxt	Unable to schedule regular audit for PROTOCOL: nn or ASYNC: COULD NOT SCHEDULE AUDIT WAKEUP: nn	Indicates that the system procedure failed. This procedure schedules the periodic audit of the MPCs entered for a protocol. The first reason text can appear during normal operation. nn = the protocol index number (0-15). The second reason text indicates that the problem occurred during initialization of the asynchronous protocol. nn = the protocol index number (0-15). ACTION: The system makes the affected MPC link system busy. Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
reastxt	Unable to schedule regular audit for PROTOCOL: nn X25: COULD NOT SCHEDULE AUDIT WAKEUP nn	Indicates that the system procedure fails. This procedure schedules the periodic audit of MPCs entered for the given protocol. The first text indicates the X.25 implementation that failed during normal operation. The second text indicates that the problem occurred during initialization of the X.25 protocol. The protocol index number follows the second text. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 219 reastxt	ASYNC: CHILD COULD NOT BE DEFINED: nn	Indicates that the system was not able to define the asynchronous protocol child process during initialization. nn = the protocol index number (0-15). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
reastxt	X25: Child could not be defined.	Indicates the system was not able to start protocol support process. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 220 reastxt	ASYNC: REQUEST FOR CHILD COULD NOT BE PROCESSED.	Indicates that the system was not able to process the asynchronous protocol child process request during initialization. Representation of the asynchronous protocol index is numeric. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
reastxt	X25: Request for child could not be processed.	Indicates that the system was not able to start the protocol support process. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 284 reastxt	IOM-BX25: Start_Appln recieved. TaskID: 0	Indicates that the system received a message from the IOM_MPC. The system must receive this message only from the IOC-MPC NT1X89. ACTION: Perform the action that caused the log again. If log occurs again, delete the tuple that the log format identifies as MPC = nnn and add the tuple again. Delete the tuple in table MPCLINK, then in table MPC. Add the tuple to table MPCLINK and table MPC. If the system continues to generate the log, reload the IOM. If the system continues to generate the log, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 301 reastxt	OM notification of datachange failed. RC:	Indicates that the system did not correctly communicate deletion to the OM subsystem. This deletion originates at MPC table control and affects MPC OM tuple information. This message provides the returncode for support. Appearance of this reason indicates that OM tuples in the MPCBASE group can be wrong, or can generate wrong information. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 302 reastxt	OM notification of datachange failed. RC:	Indicates that the system did not correctly communicate a deletion to the OM system. This deletion originates at MPC table control and affects MPC OM tuple information. This message provides the return code for support. Appearance of this reason indicates that OM tuples in the MPCBASE group can be wrong, or can generate wrong information. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 303 reastxt	OM notification of datachange failed. RC:	Indicates the system did not correctly communicate MPC download operation that affects MPC OM tuple information to the OM system. This message provides the return code for support. Appearance of this reason indicates that OM tuples in the MPCBASE group can generate tuple information that is not correct. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 304 reastxt	OM notification of datachange failed. RC:	Indicates that the system did not correctly communicate a change to the OM system. This change originates at X25LINK table control and affects MPC OM tuple information. This message provides the return code for support. Appearance of this reason indicates that OM tuples in groups MPCBASE, MPCLINK2 or MPCLINK3 can be wrong or can generate wrong information. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 310 reastxt	UNKNOWN PROTOCOL TRIED OM DATACHANGE NOTIFY.	Indicates that the protocol identification mechanism is corrupt or a protocol subsystem is not correctly bound. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 311 reastxt	PROTOCOL OM DATACHANGE ON UNRECOGNIZED LINK:	Indicates that a protocol table control change that affects OMs occurred on an MPC link. The MPC OM software does not recognize this MPC link. The protocol data are corrupt or the MPC OM software cannot handle a new link. This message provides the number of the link that the software does not recognize. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 312 reastxt	OM operation on unknown LINK:	Indicates a link reset occurred on a link the MPC OM software does not recognize. Appearance indicates link data are corrupt or the MPC OM software is not correctly implemented for the current protocol support capabilities. The message provides the number of the link that the software does not recognize. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 313 reastxt	OM operation on unknown LINK:	Indicates that the system received data on a link that the MPC OM software does not recognize. Appearance indicates link data are corrupt or the MPC OM software is not correctly implemented for the current protocol support capabilities. This message provides the number of the link that the software does not recognize. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 314 reastxt	OM operation on unknown LINK:	Indicates that the system transmitted data on a link that the MPC OM software does not recognize. Appearance indicates link data are corrupt or the MPC OM software is not correctly implemented for the current protocol support capabilities. This message provides the number of the link that the software does not recognize. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 320 reastxt	OM tuple ALLOC failed - group data invalid.	Indicates an OM tuple allocation for MPCBASE OM group is not successful. Correct increments of the group registers are not possible. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 321 reastxt	OM tuple ALLOC failed - group data invalid.	Indicates an OM tuple allocation for MPCLINK2 OM group is not successful. Correct increments of group registers are not possible. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 322 reastxt	OM tuple ALLOC failed - group data invalid.	Indicates an OM tuple allocation for MPCLINK3 OM group is not successful. Correct increments of the group registers are not possible. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 330 reastxt	Could not set wakeup for polling OMs. MRC:	Indicates that process cannot guarantee the timing of messages to the board. This condition interrupts the normal polling method of MPC peripheral OMs. This message provides the return code. The MPC OM data does not show true in the active registers. Data are collected on the table, but transfer to the CC occurs less often. ACTION: The system can correct this problem after a process timeout. Check MPC OMs in groups MPCLINK2 and MPCLINK3 after 12 min. If the system updated the registers, check again in 3 min. If the system does not update the registers, contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 332 reastxt	MPCMTCAU: no OM polling for a period of (mins):	Indicates that the normal system mechanism to poll MPC peripheral OMs failed. A process timeout occurs that causes the system to collect data from the board. This message provides the period of process timeout. ACTION: Monitor MPC OMs in groups MPCLINK2 and MPCLINK3. Note the frequency that the system updates registers. Updates should occur faster than the period provided in the log provides. The system can correct the problem. If the system does not correct the problem, contact the next level of support. This condition indicates a system resource problem.
REASON: 333 reastxt	Global reset of peripheral OMS failed. RC:	Indicates a reset of all OM counts that the board contains. Board conditions during an OM system transfer-to-holding of active data warranted this reset. The system generates a message that indicates the board was not successful. This message provides a return code. Data in MPC OM groups are not accurate for the MPC in question during the new OM transfer period. A maximum 2.5 min of additional data are possible. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 334 reastxt	MPCMTCAU does not know of system clock chg. MRC:	Indicates that the user did not update the parameters for the system clock. To monitor when the polling of the boards must occur, MPC OM software must know of system clock changes. If this log appears, notification of system clock changes does not occur. The result is probable extension or reduction of the current polling period when a clock change occurs. When the change is complete, polling returns to a normal state. ACTION: No immediate action is required. This fault code indicates the ability to handle a common user request. If a time change is greater than the OM system transfer period, the system can lose some peripheral data. The loss relates to the time change.
REASON: 335 reastxt	MPCMTCAU OM process wakeup late. Resetting WP.	Indicates that the polling process did not correctly set the past poll time. The system resets the poll to the current system clock time. ACTION: If this log occurs more than one time during a 24-h period, contact the next level of support. This message indicates a problem with the system clock or timing resources.
REASON: 340 reastxt	PP sent invalid number of registers on OM poll:	Indicates that one or both of the following conditions occurred: • the peripheral sent more data than the MPCBASE group expects • peripheral message data are corrupt When the system polls the peripheral, the MPC OM software expects data. This data is for a fixed number of OM registers in each of the MPC OM groups . ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 406 reastxt	MPCGDADY: REVIVE STRING RANGE VALUE UNKNOWN:	Indicates that the range of parameters for the REVIVE command changed but the command implementation does not reflect the change. This message provides the value that the system does not recognize. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 407 reastxt	MPCGDADY: UNEXPECTED MSGTYPE RECEIVED. MT:	Indicates the granddaddy process received a message with a message type that the grandaddy process does not recognize (a message not from the stepdaddy). The affected process returns to a wait condition after a 30 s delay. ACTION: If this log occurs repeatedly, note the message type that the log report indicates and contact the next level of support.
REASON: 408 reastxt	MPCGDADY: UNEXPECTED MSGTYPE RECEIVED. MT:	Indicates the stepdaddy process received a message with a message type that the stepdaddy does not recognize. The affected process returns to a wait condition after a 30 s delay. ACTION: If this log occurs repeatedly, note the message type that the log report indicates and contact the next level of support.
REASON: 409 reastxt	MPCGDADY: DEADPROCID IS #xxxx #xxxx.	Indicates that an MPC subsystem child process died two times in 30 s. Note the associated MPC106 log. ACTION: No action is required. Attempt a REVIVE of the dead process. Note the process ID that this log supplies to use with the REVIVE command.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 500 reastxt	CSLINK GATE OPEN FAILED. NODE ASPECT RC:	Indicates C-side link to suspect MPC cannot open to perform maintenance, and maintenance fails ACTION: Repeat maintenance. If maintenance continues to fail, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 501 reastxt	CSLINK GATE CLOSE FAILED. NODE ASPECT RC:	Indicates C-side link to the MPC was not able to be closed during maintenance or restart, and maintenance fails. ACTION: Repeat maintenance or restart. If maintenance or restart continues to fail, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 502 reastxt	DELAY FAIL WAITING FOR MTEST COMPLETION	Indicates call to operating system DELAY routine failed when user entered TST FULL command from MPC MAP level. ACTION: Repeat command. If call to DELAY routine continues to fail, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 503 reastxt	COULD NOT GET UNIT INFO. MPC: nnn	Indicates call to operating system GET_UNIT INFO routine failed. nnn = suspect MPC number (0-255). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 504 reastxt	MPCDLOAD: GET_UNIT_INFO FAILED.	Indicates call to operating system GET_UNIT INFO routine failed when background download process attempted to download suspect MPC. ACTION: Perform manual download of all MPC boards before RTS.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 505 reastxt	MPCDLOAD: MAILBOX FAILURE. RC:	Indicates the background download process encountered an error while the process waited for a message in the process mailbox. ***Note:*** The user can use the DOWNLD command from the MPC MAP level to download cards. ACTION: Perform manual download of all MPC boards before RTS if one of the following conditions occurs: • The system generates REASON 505 repeatedly. • REASON 505 affects data transmission. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 506 reastxt	MPCGDADY: STOPPROCESS FAILURE. RC:	Indicates that the system cannot stop a stepdaddy child process for cleanup before the system deallocates the process. This log associates with log report MPC106. The MPC106 log provides the name of the affected process. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 507 reastxt	MPCGDADY: PREFMB NOT ALLOCATED. RC:	Indicates that the system cannot allocate a mailbox for a child of the stepdaddy process. This log associates with log report MPC106. The MPC106 log names the process that cannot start without the mailbox. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 508 reastxt	MPCGDADY: INVOKE_NEW_ PROCESS FAILURE RC:	Indicates stepdaddy process cannot create the requested child process on the first attempt. This log associates with log report MPC106. The MPC106 log report names the process that the stepdaddy process cannot create. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 509 reastxt	MPCGDADY: INVOKE_NEW_PROCESS FAILURE RC:	Indicates that the system cannot create a dead process again. This log associates with log report MPC106. The MPC106 report names the process that the system cannot start. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 510 reastxt	MPCGDADY: INVOKE_NEW_PROCESS FAILURE RC:	Indicates that the user issued the REVIVE command for a process or set of processes. The attempt to create another instance of a process failed. This log associates with log report MPC106. The MPC106 report names the process that the system cannot start. ***Note:*** This event appears in the total failure account given at the MAP display. In addition, this log report appears for each process specified in the failed REVIVE command request. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 511 reastxt	MPCGDADY: CHILD PREFMB NOT DEALLOCATED RC:	Indicates mailbox deallocation failed after system received a request to delete the child process. ACTION: If this log appears repeatedly as MPC entries change, resources can be not available. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 512 reastxt	MPCGDADY: DESTROYPROGINST FAILURE. RC:	Indicates that system cannot deallocate a child process after the abnormal or requested death of the child process. This log associates with log report MPC106. The MPC106 log names the affected process. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 513 reastxt	MPCGDADY: WAIT LOOP MAILBOX FAILURE. RC:	Indicates granddaddy process encountered a bad return code during an attempt to receive a message from stepdaddy process in stepdaddy mailbox. The MPCGDADY process returns to wait condition after a 30-s delay. ***Note:*** If the user received a REVIVE command before this log occurred, results can appear to not occur from this command. If this condition occurs, wait 2 min and repeat the REVIVE command. If this log appears more than one time in 10 min, this log indicates a system fault. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 514 reastxt	MPCGDADY: COULD NOT SEND REVIVE REPLY. S= F=	Indicates that the granddaddy or stepdaddy process cannot reply to the REVIVE command. This log also indicates that system attempted the send, and a bad SOS return code resulted. Because the system internally executed REVIVE command, this message displays numbers of successful and failed process revives. ***Note:*** S=1 and F=1A identify process or application name that the system does not recognize. The S=0 and F=0 identify a process ID that the system does not recognize. ACTION: An SOS error can occur. Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 515 reastxt	MPCGDADY: WAIT LOOP MAILBOX FAILURE. RC:	Indicates stepdaddy process encountered a bad return code during an attempt to receive a message from child processes in the stepdaddy mailbox. The SDADY process returns to wait condition after a 30-s delay. ***Note:*** If the user issued a REVIVE command before this log occurred, this command can appear to have no results. If this condition occurs, wait 2 min and repeat the REVIVE command. If this log appears more than one time in 10 min, this log indicates a system fault. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 516 reastxt	MPCINIT: COULD NOT ALLOC PROC POOL. RC:	Indicates that the system cannot allocate process pool for MPCSUB during restart. All MPC processes are not available. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 517 reastxt	MPCINIT: COULD NOT ALLOC MAILBOX POOL. RC:	Indicates that the system cannot allocate mailbox pool for MPCSUB during restart. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 518 reastxt	MPCINIT: COULD NOT ALLOC FLAG POOL. RC:	Indicates that the system cannot allocate flag pool for MPCSUB during restart. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 519 reastxt	MPCINIT: COULD NOT ALLOC MTCE MAILBOX. RC:	Indicates that the system cannot allocate maintenance mailbox for MPCSUB during restart. The MPC maintenance cannot occur. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 520 reastxt	MPCINIT: SETDEVICEINFO FAILED FOR MPC DEVICE.	Indicates that the system cannot correctly initialize MPC during restart. ACTION: Delete and add tuple for suspect MPC into data schema table MPC. Contact the next level of support if problem occurs again in 15 min for same MPC.
REASON: 521 reastxt	MPCINIT: ID INPUT HDLR FAILED FOR MPC_IHPROC.	Indicates system cannot identify input handler for MPC during restart. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 522 reastxt	MPCINIT: ID INPUT HDLR FAILED FOR MPCM_IHPROC.	Indicates system cannot identify input handler for MPC during restart. All MPC processes are not available. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 523 reastxt	MPCINIT: BIND NODE ASPECT FAILED FOR MPC NODE.	Indicates node aspect for MPC device cannot bind to system during restart. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 524 reastxt	COULD NOT RELEASE IO SYNC FLAG. RC:	Indicates input handler cannot release flag to wake output procedure. The MPC is not available for additional input/output. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 525 reastxt	COULD NOT RELEASE BUFF FLAG ON RCV DATA MSG. RC:	Indicates input handler cannot release flag to wake file system procedure. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 526 reastxt	COULD NOT RELEASE BUFF FLAG ON BUFF OVFLOW. RC:	Indicates input handler cannot release flag when input handler encountered an error condition. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 527 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND WAKE MSG TO PROTOCOL	Indicates MPC input handler received message for protocol support software. Attempt to wake protocol software failed. ACTION: Busy and RTS suspect MPC a second time. If the system generates REASON 527 again for suspect MPC, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 529 reastxt	COULD NOT ALLOCATE BOARD FLAG FOR MPC: nnn	Indicates attempt to initialize MPC failed. The MPC is not available. nnn = suspect MPC number (0-255). ACTION: Delete and add tuple for suspect MPC in data schema table MPC. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 530 reastxt	COULD NOT ALLOCATE IO SYNC FLAG FOR MPC: nnn	Indicates attempt to initialize MPC failed. The MPC is not available. nnn = suspect MPC number (0-255). ACTION: Delete and add tuple for suspect MPC in data schema table MPC. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 531 reastxt	COULD NOT DEALLOC MPC BOARD FLAG. FLRC:	Indicates central control cannot deallocate board flag when the central control deletes the tuple from table MPC. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 532 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND TO MPCGDADY MBOX ON CREATE. RC:	Indicates MPCSUB processes did not bind into MPCGDADY process during restarts, because system was not able to send the message to bind into MPCGDADY. Download (MPDLOAD) and maintenance and audit (MPCMTCAU) processes can be not available. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 533 reastxt	COULD NOT DEALLOCATE READ ACCESS FLAG. RC:	Indicates SOS failure during deactivation of a conversation. ACTION: Record the error codes that the system generates and the number of times these codes occur. Note any other logs that the system generates along with this log. If the error condition occurs repeatedly, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 534 reastxt	COULD NOT DEALLOCATE WRITE ACCESS FLAG RC:	Indicates SOS failure during deactivation of a conversation. ACTION: Record the error codes that the system generates and the number of times these codes occur. Note any other logs that the system generates along with this log. If the error condition occurs repeatedly, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 535 reastxt	COULD NOT DEALLOC CONV BUFFER FLAG. NV. RC:	Indicates MPC system was not able to deallocate a conversation buffer flag. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 536 reastxt	COULD NOT WAKE DOWNLOAD PROCESS FROM RTS. RC:	Indicates that the system cannot wake a background download process to RTS a card that must be downloaded. The RTS fails and the system does not perform download. ACTION: If DPCDLOAD is dead, attempt to revive DPCLOAD. To revive DPCLOAD, enter REVIVE MPCDLOAD at MPC MAP level, and attempt RTS again. If the same problem occurs again, TST, DOWNLD, and RTS suspect MPC to bypass background download. If you cannot revive or wake MPCDLOAD, contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 537 reastxt	DOWNLOAD OUTGOING MSG BUFFER NOT ALLOCATED. RC:	Indicates the user cannot download the MPC. System cannot allocate buffer for messages from CC to MPC. This condition only occurs during manual download. ACTION: Download through RTS. If problem occurs again, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 539 reastxt	OPEN OF DOWNLOAD FILE FAILED. RC:	Indicates suspect MPC cannot be downloaded. Download file was not available or was not present. ACTION: If message occurs during a restart, and entry in data table MPC is correct, no action is required. (The background process attempts the download again when files become available.) If message does not occur during restart, verify that the entry for DLDFILE field in table MPC is correct. If the data is correct, contact the next level of support. If the data is not correct, correct the entry. If problem occurs again for the same MPC in 15 min, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 541 reastxt	UNABLE TO READ RECORD FROM DLOAD FILE	Indicates MPC was not downloaded. Error occurs while system reads record from download file. ACTION: Enter RTS or DOWNLD command again at MPC MAP level. Contact the next level of support if problem occurs again. Verify DLDFILE entry in table MPC. Attempt use of alternate DLDFILE. If the file is an ASCII file, use MPCCOPY command.
REASON: 542 reastxt	COULD NOT CLOSE DOWNLOAD FILE. RC:	Indicates download file cannot close after suspect MPC downloads. REASON 542 should not affect MPC. Downloads that follow REASON 542 can fail. ACTION: If the downloads that follow fail, contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 543 reastxt	DOWNLOAD OUTGOING MSG BUFFER NOT DEALLOCATED. RC:	Indicates that system cannot deallocate outgoing message buffer after MPC is downloaded. REASON 543 should not affect MPC. Manual downloads that follow REASON 543 can fail. ACTION: If downloads that follow REASON 543 fail, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 545 reastxt	COULD NOT CLAIM BOARD FLAG ON OUTPUT	Indicates failure in call to CLAIMFLAG during data transmission to MPC. The MPC can be not available for input/output. ACTION: Contact the next level of support if problem occurs again in 15 min.
REASON: 546 reastxt	COULD NOT RELEASE MUTEX ACCESS OF MPC	Indicates failure in call to RELEASEFLAG after data transmission to MPC. The MPC can be not available for input/output. ACTION: Contact the next level of support if problem occurs again in 15 min.
REASON: 547 reastxt	COULD NOT RELEASE CONVERSATION FLAG. RC:	Indicates failure in call to RELEASEFLAG after file system input/output action on MPC. The MPC can be not available for file system input/output. ACTION: Contact the next level of support if problem occurs again in 15 min.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 548 reastxt	COULD NOT ALLOCATE A READ FLAG. RC:	Indicates SOS failure during activation of a conversation. ACTION: Document the error codes that the system generates and the number of times these codes occur. Note any other logs that the system generates along with this log. If the error condition occurs repeatedly, contact the next level of support. If the reason code that the system generates is 2, use the MONMPC command SETPARM FLGALLOC.
REASON: 549 reastxt	COULD NOT ALLOCATE BUFFER FLAG. RC:	Indicates failure to allocate file resource on file system OPEN or NEWFILE request from application that uses MPC for input/output. The OPEN or NEWFILE request fails and MPC is not available to application for file system input/output. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 550 reastxt	COULD NOT ALLOCATE A WRITE FLAG. RC:	Indicates SOS failure during activation of a conversation. ACTION: Document the error codes that the system generates and the number of times these codes occur. Note any other logs that the system generates along with this log. If the error condition occurs repeatedly, contact the next level of support. If the reason code that the system generates is 2, use the MONMPC command SETPARM FLGALLOC.
REASON: 551 reastxt	COULD NOT CLAIM BUFFER FLAG. RC:	Indicates failure in call to CLAIMFLAG when application uses GET to receive data from suspect MPC. The MPC can be not available for file system input/output. ACTION: Contact the next level of support if problem occurs again.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 553 reastxt	COULD NOT ALLOC PROTOCOL MB RC:	Indicates central control was not able to allocate a mailbox for protocol support software. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 554 reastxt	PROTOCOL PROCESS RECEIVED BAD MSGTYPE. MSGTYPE:	Indicates protocol mailbox received an invalid message. Protocol mailbox ignored the message. ACTION: No action is required.
REASON: 555 reastxt	BAD MAILBOX RETURN CODE IN PROTOCOL FSM	Indicates that system detected bad mailbox return code in the protocol process. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 556 reastxt	COULD NOT ALLOCATE CONVERSATIONS FOR BOARD	Indicates CC cannot allocate store for conversation information. An attempt to add to data schema table X25LINK failed. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 557 reastxt	COULD NOT SET MPC SYS BSY. NARC:	Indicates attempt to busy suspect MPC failed. ACTION: Busy and RTS suspect MPC a second time. If the system generates REASON 557 again for suspect MPC, contact the next level of support. Do not leave suspect MPC in RTS state.
REASON: 558 reastxt	COULD NOT DEALLOC IO SYNC FLAG. FLRC:	Indicates central control cannot deallocate sync flag while central control deleted tuple from table MPC. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 559 reastxt	BAD MAILBOX RETURN CODE IN MPCMTCAU. RC:	Indicates that the process polling MPC board OMs received a bad message during operation. ACTION: If the log persists (two times a minute continuously), contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 560 reastxt	MLC WAITER RELEASEFLAG FAILED: nn	Indicates the removal of a flag that associates with the MLC waiter entry of an application without the release of the entry. nn = the associated flag return code. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more precise error messages. If this problem persists, contact the next level of support.
reastxt	X25: PVC WAITER RELEASEFLAG FAILED.	Indicates suspect MPC cannot release the flag for an application (for example, Engineering and Administration Data Acquisition System, or EADAS). This application waits for an available Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 561 reastxt	BAD MAILBOX RETURN CODE IN MPCMTCAU. RC:	Indicates that the process that performs normal MPC maintenance support received a bad message during operation. ACTION: If the log persists (two times a minute continuously), contact the next level of support.
REASON: 562 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND WAKE MSG TO MPCMTCAU	Indicates that the system detected a babbling idiot and was not able to place the MPC card in system busy state. ACTION: Take the suspect MPC offline as soon as possible and contact the next level of support.
REASON: 563 reastxt	MPCMTCAU: RETURN FROM CHILD PROCESS	Indicates that a maintenance/audit process failed. ACTION: Try REVIVE card for the process. If problem occurs again, contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 564 reastxt	X25: Could not allocate flag for SVC user. RC:	Indicates system resource problem. System cannot allocate necessary resources to service a user that attempts to receive incoming virtual calls. This message provides the system return code. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 565 reastxt	X25: Could not find SVC waiter entry.	Indicates the condition after an incoming virtual call arrives and the system identifies the potential call receiver. That party does not wait for the connection when the connection is complete. ACTION: Verify entries in all application level tables for MPC application that receives the virtual call. Make sure the calling party attempts the virtual call again. Monitor logs for indication of application related process control errors. If the error condition occurs repeatedly, contact the next level of support and provide this information.
REASON: 566 reastxt	X25: SVC clear issued while file(s) open.	Indicates that an application user failed to close link files before the user cleared a virtual call. ACTION: Identify the application by the association to the given MPC number. Provide this information to the next level of support.
REASON: 567 reastxt	X25: SVC ACTION RELEASEFLAG FAILED RC:	Indicates a problem with an SOS flag. ACTION: Note the reason codes that the system generates and the number of times these codes occur. Provide this information to the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 568 reastxt	X25: Could not allocate flag for SVC user. RC:	Indicates a system resource problem. The system was not able to allocate the necessary resources to service a user. The user attempted to make an outgoing virtual call or clear a virtual call. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 569 reastxt	X25: COULD NOT ALLOCATE SVC CLEAR FLAG. RC:	Indicates SOS flag failure during activation of a conversation. ACTION: Record the error codes that the system generates and the number of times these codes occur. Note any other logs that the system generates along with this log. If the error condition occurs repeatedly, contact the next level of support. If the reason code that the system generates is 2, use the MONMPC command SETPARM FLGALLOC.
REASON: 570 reastxt	X25: CONV REQUEST/NO ENTRY IN MPCLINK FOR LINK ' n.	Indicates the MPC card is not in step with CC data entry. ACTION: Document the following information: • the CC entries that were present when the system generated the log • the MAP-level QLINK command output for the link in question Note the number of times the system generates the log. Provide this information to the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 572 reastxt	X25 MPC_OUTPUT FAILED FOR SVC ACTION ON LINK:	Indicates an SVC request that is not complete. ACTION: Note other logs that the system generated at the same time. The most probable cause is failure of the device to respond. Make sure that the device was correctly system busied and returned to service. If the device was not returned to service because not enough response occurred, replace the MPC card. If the device is system busied and returned to service correctly, note the number of times the system generates this log. Provide this information to the next level of support.
REASON: 573 reastxt	X25: INVALID SVCTYPE IN X25LINK ENTRY NUMBER:	Indicates an invalid enhancement to X25LINK table control. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 574 reastxt	X25: SVC STATE MISMATCH ON EXTERNAL VALUE:	Indicates card and CC software do not agree on SVC conversation state. ACTION: Record the reported external value, the conditions, and the frequency of this exception. Provide this information to the next level of support.
REASON: 575 reastxt	ASYNC: CHAN STATE MISMATCH ON EXTERNAL VALUE: nn	Indicates that the asynchronous protocol support detected a mismatch between the internal and external states for a conversation. n = the external conversation state. ACTION: The affected MPC card is made system busy. Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
reastxt	X25: PVC STATE MISMATCH ON EXTERNAL VALUE:	Indicates card and CC software do not agree on PVC conversation state. ACTION: Determine if the card was system busied because of the error. Note other logs that the system generates. Record the reported external value, the conditions, and the frequency of this exception. Provide this information to the next level of support.
REASON: 576 reastxt	X25: REASON CODE FOR PROTOCOL REFUSAL WAS:	Indicates the card cannot honor a request. ACTION: Record the reported value, the conditions that caused the error, and the number of times the log occurred. Provide this information to the next level of support.
REASON: 577 reastxt	BAD MAILBOX RETURN CODE IN MPCMTCAU. RC:	Indicates that initialization of the MPCMTCAU OM polling process or the MPCMTCAU maintenance process is not complete. This condition occurs because the system received a bad message. A RESTART results. ACTION: If the log persists (two times a minute continuously), contact the next level of support.
REASON: 578 reastxt	MPCGDADY: COULD NOT SEND CHILD WAKEUP. RC:	Indicates that the system was not able to send a wakeup message after first creation of a process failed. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 579 reastxt	MPCGDADY: COULD NOT SEND CHILD WAKEUP. RC:	Indicates that the system cannot send a wakeup message after process creation because of process death. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 580 reastxt	MPCGDADY: COULD NOT SEND CHILD WAKEUP. RC:	Indicates that the system cannot send a wakeup message after the user requested process creation through the REVIVE command. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 581 reastxt	MPCGDADY: CHILD PREFMB NOT DEALLOCATED RC:	Indicates mailbox deallocation failed. After failure to create a process, process did not require mailbox. Note REASON 511. ACTION: If this log appears when MPC entries change, resources can be not available. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 582 reastxt	MPCINIT: COULD NOT ALLOC GDADY MAILBOX. RC:	Indicates that the system cannot allocate a mailbox for the granddaddy process. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 583 reastxt	MPCINIT:UNABLE TO ALLOC MBX FOR SDADY. RC:	Indicates the system cannot allocate a mailbox for the granddaddy process. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 584 reastxt	Could not query status of msg link to IOC. RC:	Indicates that the system cannot determine condition of message link between the MPC and the IOC during restart. ACTION: The MPC appears C-side busy. Manually BSY and RTS the MPC. Retain the return code for reference in case of another occurrence.
REASON: 585 reastxt	Attempt to RTS device during RESTART failed. RC:	Indicates that an MPC cannot return to service as part of the normal RESTART sequence. ACTION: Check the status of the IOC and RTS. Manually BSY and RTS the MPC. If this action fails, retain the return code and contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 590 reastxt	X25: INVALID VOLUME LEFT FOR SVC WAITER. LINK:	Indicates that a data discrepancy prevents the use of an incoming call after the call is part complete. ACTION: Clear the virtual call if the call cannot be completed on another path. If this log appears repeatedly, this log indicates a software error. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 591 reastxt	X25: Incoming SVC user data exceeds limit.	Indicates that an incoming virtual call contains more data than protocol supports. The system truncates excess data. The X25ORIG protocol supports only 16 total bytes of user data. This data includes protocol id. The X2580 protocol can support a maximum of 128 bytes with correct use of facilities. ACTION: This log is for information only. No action is required.
REASON: 592 reastxt	X25: Conv owner mismatch on waitinfo for appln:	Indicates that the system found an application waiter for a virtual call, but another application owns that channel. ACTION: Find the owner of the conversation and that application accepts the call. If applications share a link for which one application has ownership of all channels, this condition can indicate an engineering problem. If this problem persists, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 593 reastxt	X25: Invalid appln id (TYPE MPCAPPLNID) used: nn	Indicates that an application attempts to bind because an SVC user provided an ID that the system does not recognize. This reason text indicates application software error or corrupt data. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 594 reastxt	X25: Maximum SVC waiter applications exceeded.	Indicates a system engineering problem where concurrent applications that wait to receive incoming virtual calls exceed software restrictions. ACTION: Assess resident MPC applications. If this problem persists, engineer the software restriction again or adjust the application data entries.
REASON: 595 reastxt	X25: Maximum concurrent incoming SVCS exceeded	Indicates that, because of software restrictions, the number of incoming virtual calls exceeds the maximum that the system can service. This reason text indicates a software engineering problem. ACTION: If this log appears repeatedly, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 603 reastxt	SOS message failure for application input. RC:	Indicates that system cannot deliver input message to MPC application. ACTION: If the system generates this log at intervals, there is no action required. If the system generates this log repeatedly, the condition can affect application performance. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 723 reastxt	X25: Unsupported call request facilities ignored.	Indicates that an X25ORIG link with SVCTYPE = DDN had an incoming call with facilities that the system does not actively support. Refer to table MPCLINK for more information on the Query Link command to determine supported switch parameters. ACTION: Configure the remote to omit the facilities.

Action

Save all MPC101 log reports that show a return code for operating company or Nortel software experts.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MPC102

Explanation

The multiprotocol controller (MPC) subsystem generates log report MPC102. The subsystem generates this report when a controller condition occurs in the software subsystem MPCSUB or X25SUB. This condition can prevent normal operation of X25 protocol support functions. The MPC102 log normally indicates that the system detects a problem. The problem can occur in one of the following: download file, MPCSUB, X25SUB, or the central control (CC) software interface.

The system can generate an MPC102 log for many reasons. A reason number, shown in format as REASON: nnn, identifies each reason. A reastxt that contains information to monitor software accompanies each reason. The RC or RETCODE return code labels normally mark the reastxt.

Note: Save all MPC102 reports with a return code for operating company and/or Nortel software support personnel.

Format

The log report format for MPC102 is as follows:

```
MPC102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MPC_CONTROLLER_LOG
    REASON: nnn
    reastxt
    MPC = nnn   LINK = nnn
```

Example

An example of log report MPC102 follows:

```
MPC102 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO MPC_CONTROLLER_LOG
   REASON: 105
   X25:  BAD CONVERSATION NUMBER 123
   MPC = 3     LINK = 2
```

MPC102 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

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Field	Value	Description
INFO MPC_CONTROLLER_ LOG	Constant	Identifies type of MPC log as a controller report.
REASON	100-199	Indicates that the system encountered a controller problem on a single MPC while BX.25 protocol support functions were being processed in the CC. ***Note:*** X25SUB is the software subsystem identification.
	200-299	Indicates that the BX.25 support software does not function correctly in the CC. ***Note:*** X25SUB is the software subsystem identification.
	400-499	Indicates problem does not require manual interruption. These reports are for information only.
	500-599	Indicates problems with Support Operating System (SOS) software that can affect other system software.
	600-699	Indicates specified controller problems that point to a particular MPC defect, or provide more information for the 700 series reports.
	700-799	Indicates general controller problems. The 600 series reports that accompany this report often have more infomation.
	800 -899	Indicates software problems during service to an MPC.
reastxt	Text	Defines type of software problem that the system encountered. Field REASON describes each possible REASON below.

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Field	Value	Description
MPC	Integer	Provides equipment identification (MPC index) for suspect MPC. List Customer Data Table MPC from CI MAP level for the office-defined MPC.
REASON: 100 reastxt	ASYNC: MPC IN ROM AFTER ENABLE MPC SENT.	Indicates that after the system allowed the MPC, the MPC board remained in the ROM state . ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for specified output errors. If problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
reastxt	X25: MPC IN ROM AFTER ENABLE MPC SENT	Indicates MPC failed to respond to the CC command to become Communication Active (COMACT). Failure occurred after MPC returned to service or during an audit. The MPC is in a read only memory (ROM) state. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and corrective maintenance. Return MPC to service. Refer to the Action section following this table for diagnostics and corrective maintenance procedures. If system generates REASON 100 again, after return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 101 reastxt	ASYNC: MPC DROPPED TO ROM/BOARD SBSYd: hh	Indicates that the MPC detected a software problem. hh = a hexadecimal value that indicates the MPC trap ID value. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified error messages. The MPC card is made system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance support.

MPC102 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
reastxt	X25: MPC DROPPED TO ROM / BOARD SYSBUSIED	Indicates MPC in a Communication Active (COMACT) state trapped and changed to the read-only memory (ROM) state. The MPC is system busy. ACTION: If MPC does not return-to-service in less than 1 min after system busy occurs, perform diagnostics and corrective maintenance. Return MPC to service. Refer to the Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If the system generates REASON 101 again after return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 103 reastxt	ASYNC: INVALID STATE CHNG/START APP DR. STATE: nn	Indicates that asynchronous protocol support detected a protocol violation that deals with the start application delayed response. A number represents the internal state. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
reastxt	X25: INVALID STATE CHANGE IN START APP DEL RESP STATE: nn	Indicates MPC in invalid state during RTS when system sent command to MPC to activate downloaded software. nn = invalid MPC state (0-99). ACTION: Manually busy and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 103 again in less than 1 min after MPC return-to-service occurs, perform diagnostics and return-to-service. Refer to the Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If system generates REASON 103 again after the second return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.
REPORT REASON: 104 reastxt	X25: NO WAITERS ON PVC	Indicates that an application (like EADAS) did not wait to use a Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC) when the circuit became available after the MPC returned to service or during an audit. ACTION: There is no action required.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 105 reastxt	ASYNC: BAD CONVERSATION NUMBER.	Indicates the MPC returned information for a conversation that is not defined with asynchronous support. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
reastxt	X25: BAD CONVERSATION NUMBER nnn	Indicates the system received invalid conversation number from the MPC. ***Note:*** The conversation number must be in the range 1 to NUMPVCS for suspect MPC (defines MUMPVCS in Customer Data Table X25LINK). nnn = invalid conversation number (0-255). ACTION: Verify entry in Customer Data Table X25LINK for suspect MPC. If conversation number is not in range, attempt to manually return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 105 again less than 1 min after return-to-service occurs, perform diagnostics and return-to-service. Refer to the Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If the system generates REASON 105 again, contact the next level of maintenance.

MPC102 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 108 reastxt	ENABLE LINK FAILED. BAD CONFIG PARM: nnn	Indicates MPC rejected at least one configuration parameter from Customer Data Table X25LINK. Refer to the Action section following this table for additional information on MPC parameters entered in X25LINK. The DMS verifies parameters against data in X25LINK to make sure MPC software will accept parameters. If the software does not accept the parameters, one of the following reasons apply: • the CC and MPC software releases are out of sync. • the control table cannot validate relationships between the parameters. nnn = bad parameter ACTION: Refer to the Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If MPC cannot return-to-service, call EADAS center to determine office state.
REASON: 110 reastxt	ASYNC: START APPLICATION FAILED.	Indicates the external state for start application delayed response is in error. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
reastxt	X25: START APPLICATION FAILED	Indicates MPC failed to advance to communication idle (COMIDL) state. MPC returned to service after the CC sent a start application message. MPC is system busy. ACTION: Manually busy and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 110 again less than 1 min after return-to-service occurs, perform diagnostics and return-to-service. Refer to the Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If the system generates REASON 110 again after second return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 111 reastxt	X25: COULD NOT SEND QUERY MPC STATUS	Indicates CC cannot send a Query MPC Status message to MPC to determine state of MPC or its links. The cause of this condition determines if the MPC can be system busy. The system returns MPC to service. ACTION: If the system does return MPC to service, manually busy and return MPC to service. Make sure MPC packet seated correctly. If MPC cannot return-to-service, contact the next level of maintenance. If the system generates REASON 111 again after return-to-service occurs, check MPC log buffer for additional suspect MPC log reports. If the additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 112 reastxt	ASYNC: INVALID STATE ON ENABLE MPC DR. STATE: nn	Indicates the asynchronous protocol support detected a protocol state problem with the MPC. nn = invalid state (0-99). ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. The MPC can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
reastxt	X25: COULD NOT SEND QUERY CONVERSATION STATUS.C nnn	Indicates audit cannot send Query Conversation Status command to MPC with at least one link allowed. The cause of this condition can be determined if the MPC can go system busy and return to service. nnn = conversation number (0-255). ACTION: Manually busy and return MPC to service if the system does not return-to-service. If MPC cannot return-to-service, contact the next level of maintenance. If the system generates REASON 112 again after return-to-service occurs, check MPC log buffer for additional suspect MPC log reports. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 113 reastxt	ASYNC: INVALID STATE ON ENABLE MPC DR. STATE: nn	Indicates the asynchronous protocol support detected a protocol state problem with the MPC. nn = invalid external state (0-99). ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. The MPC can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
reastxt	X25: INVALID STATE CHANGE IN ENABL MPC DEL REP STATE: n	Indicates MPC in invalid state during return-to-service (RTS) when system sends a command to put MPC in a Communication Active (COMACT) state. The MPC is system busy. n = MPC state (0-9). ACTION: Manually busy and return MPC to service. If the system generates REASON 113 again in less than 1 min after return-to-service occurs, perform diagnostics and return-to-service. Refer to the Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If the system generates REASON 113 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON 114 reastxt	X25: BAD LINK NO. IN DEL RESP / BOARD SYSBUSIED	Indicates MPC responded to a command for a link that is not present and was system busy (MPC confused). ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 115 reastxt	X25: BAD CONV NO. IN DEL RESP / BOARD SYSBUSIED NUMBER: nnn	Indicates system received response with invalid conversation number from MPC. The MPC is system busy. nnn = bad conversation number (0-255). ACTION: Check if that entry contains the correct NUMPVCS value in in Customer Data Table X25LINK for suspect MPC. The value must not exceed the available number of Permanent Virtual Circuits. If conversation number is not in range of 1 to NUMPVCS, manually return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 115 again less than 1 min after return-to-service occurs, perform diagnostics and return to service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If system generates REASON 115 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 120 reastxt	ASYNC: INVALID MPC FUNCTION RECEIVED FROM MPC: nnn	Indicates the asynchronous protocol support received an invalid MPC function. nnn = MPC function (0-255). ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. The MPC card can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
reastxt	X25: INVALID MPC FUNCTION RECEIVED FROM MPC	Indicates ignored CC response or a message the MPC did not request. The message is for an MPC level task and contains an function that was not defined. REASON 120 is for information only. The system recovers automatically from any state mismatches that result. ACTION: There is no action required.
REASON: 121 reastxt	ASYNC: INVALID LINK FUNCTION RECEIVED FROM MPC.	Indicates that MPC sent an invalid (not supported) link function indicator. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified error messages. The MPC card can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
reastxt	X25: INVALID LINK FUNCTION RECEIVED FROM MPC	Indicates CC ignored MPC response or an message MPC did not request. The message was for an MPC link level task and contained a function that was not defined. REASON 121 is for information only. The system recovers automatically from any state mismatches that result. ACTION: There is no action required.
REASON: 122 reastxt	ASYNC: INVALID CONV FUNCTION RECEIVED FROM MPC.	Indicates that the system received an invalid conversation function indicator from the MPC. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified error messages. The MPC card can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
reastxt	X25: INVALID CONVERSATION FUNCTION. FUNCTION:	Indicates MPC sent a message for a conversation level task. The message contained a specified function that does not have meaning. The CC ignored the response or message that CC did not request from the MPC (MPC confused). A number that represents the invalid function follows the word FUNCTION: in the REASON 122 message. The message is provided for information only. ACTION: There is no action required. The system must recover from any state mismatches that result from the ignored response or message.
REASON: 124 reastxt	X25: INVALID PROTOCOL DIRECTIVE. DIRECTIVE: n	Indicates protocol support software in CC received invalid directive. n = invalid flow directive (0-9). ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 125 reastxt	ASYNC: INVALID STATE, QUERY MPC STATUS. STATE:	Indicates the asynchronous protocol support detected an invalid MPC state in response to a query. A number represents the external MPC state. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. The MPC can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
reastxt	X25: INVALID STATE IN QUERY MPC STATUS. STATE: nn	Indicates MPC response to query MPC state command was not in valid range for current MPC state. MPC is system busy. nn = MPC state (0-99). ACTION: Manually busy and RTS MPC if the system does not return MPC to service. If MPC cannot return-to-service, contact the next level of maintenance. If the system generates REASON 125 again after the return-to-service, check MPC log buffer for additional suspect MPC log reports. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the present reports. If additional reports are not present, contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 126 reastxt	X25: LINK ENBLIP TOO LONG / PROT AUDIT SYSBUSIED	Indicates MPC link exceeded limit allowed by protocol support to remain in ENBLIP state. ***Note:*** LINK ENABLE field in Customer Data Table X25LINK defines the number of minutes protocol support allows MPC links to remain in ENBLIP state. This condition means the ENBLIP state waits for a delayed response to an ENABLE LINK command. ACTION: If MPC does not return-to-service in less than 5 min after the system busy state occurs, check RS232 cables and modem. Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If the system generates REASON 126 again, after return-to-service, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 142 reastxt	ASYNC: INVALID STATE ON CONV RESET DR. STATE: nn	Indicates the asynchronous protocol support received from the MPC is a reset conversation delayed response with an invalid MPC state. nn = invalid external MPC state (0-99). ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified error messages. The MPC can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 143 reastxt	ASYNC: INVALID STATE CHNG/START APP DR. STATE: nn	Indicates that asynchronous protocol support detected a protocol violation that deals with the start application delayed response. A number represents the internal state. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 151 reastxt	ASYNC: MPC DROPPED TO ROM/BOARD SBSYd: hh	Indicates that the MPC detected a software problem. The message can contain the MPC trap ID value. hh = a hexadecimal value. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified error messages. The MPC card can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance support.
REASON: 154 reastxt	ASYNC: MPC STATE MISMATCH ON EXTERNAL VALUE: nn	Indicates the asynchronous protocol support detected a state mismatch with the MPC. nn = internal or external MPC state (0-99). ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. The MPC can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 155 reastxt	ASYNC: MPC STATE MISMATCH ON EXTERNAL VALUE: nn	Indicates the asynchronous protocol support detected a state mismatch with the MPC. nn = internal or external MPC state (0-99). ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. The MPC can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 156 reastxt	ASYNC: MPC STATE MISMATCH ON EXTERNAL VALUE: nn	Indicates the asynchronous protocol support detected a state mismatch with the MPC. nn = internal or external MPC state (0-99). ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. The MPC can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 161 reastxt	ASYNC: UNSLCTD MSG REPORTS INVALID MPC STATE: nn	Indicates the asynchronous protocol support received an MPC state change message that the system did not request. nn = MPC state (0-99). ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified error messages. The MPC card can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
Reasons: 180, 181, 182, 183, and 185	DURING HANDLING OF IOM_START_APPLN EXTERNAL STATE IS NOT COMIDL; DURING HANDLING OF IOM_START_APPLN INTERNAL STATE IS ENABLING; DURING HANDLING OF IOM_START_APPLN INTERNAL STATE IS ILLEGAL; DURING AUDIT EXTERNAL STATE IS ROM; THE PERIPHERAL SENDS IN AN UNSOLICITED MSG	Indicates a software problem in the MPC. The system generates a MPC904 log and the MPC enters the system busy (SBSY) state. One of the following occurs automatically: • return to service (RTS) • audit • an alarm ACTION: if the system does not automatically recover, try the action that caused the log again. If log occurs again, delete the tuple that the log format identifies as MPC = nnn, and add the tuple again. You must delete the tuple in Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. Add the tuple again to Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. If the log persists, load the IOM again. If the log persists, check the hardware for defects. Contact the next level of support.

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Field	Value	Description
Reasons: 280, 281, 282, 283, and 285	DURING HANDLING OF IOM_START_APPLN EXTERNAL STATE IS NOT COMIDL; DURING HANDLING OF IOM_START_APPLN INTERNAL STATE IS ENABLING; DURING HANDLING OF IOM_START_APPLN INTERNAL STATE IS ILLEGAL; DURING AUDIT EXTERNAL STATE IS ROM; THE PERIPHERAL SENDS IN AN UNSOLICITED MSG	Indicates a software problem in the MPC. The system generates an MPC904 log and the MPC enters the system busy (SBSY) state. One of the following occurs automatically: • return to service (RTS) • audit • an alarm ACTION: if the system does not automatically recover, try the action that caused the log again. If the log occurs again, delete the tuple that the log format identifies as MPC = nnn, and add the tuple again. You must delete the tuple in Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. Add the tuple to Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. If the log persists, load the IOM again. If the log persists, the hardware must be checked for defects. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 300 reastxt	MPC FILE CLOSED VOLID: nnnnn	Indicates the MPC file was not normal. REASON 300 is information only. ***Note:*** Other MPC logs can provide more information for problem isolation. nnnnn = volume identification (0-32767). ACTION: There is no action required.
REASON: 401	X25: Channel reset by remote.	Indicates that the X25 Protocol support received the remote request to reset the channel. ACTION: There is no action required.
REASON: 402	X25: SVC cleared externally.	Indicates that the X25 Protocol support received the remote request to clear the SVC channel. ACTION: There is no action required.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 403 reastxt	ASYNC: LINK DISABLED; NOW ENABLING.	Indicates that the MPC card detected a problem that caused the link to reset. The MPC card detected link disabled and enabled. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 404 reastxt	ASYNC: LINK DISABLED; NOW ENABLING.	Indicates that the MPC card detected a problem that caused the link to reset. The MPC card detected disabled and enabled. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 533 reastxt	OUT OF BAND RESET FAILED. RC:	Indicates call to RESET_NODE_GATE failed. ACTION: Try call action that generated REASON 553 again. If system generates REASON 533 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 600 reastxt	TST COULD NOT GET MPC TO RCV READY STATE. STATE: nn	Indicates the test cannot bring suspect MPC to a state for action to proceed. The TST or RTS performed the test from MPC MAP level. nn = MPC state (0-99). ACTION: Try TST or RTS that produced REASON 600 again. If system generates REASON 600 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 601 reastxt	BABBLING IDIOT DETECTED.	Indicates MPC sent more than 10,000 messages to CC in less than 1 min. MPC is system busy. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. Refer to the Action section following this table for diagnostics and corrective maintenance procedures. If the system generates REASON 601 again after return-to-service occurs, change MPC packs. If system continues to generate REASON 601, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 602 reastxt	ECHO MSG RECEIVED. NO ONE WAITING FOR ECHO.	Indicates MPC sent a message to the CC in response to a message sent by the CC. The CC did not send a message to MPC, or the process that sent the message died before the response arrived. Normally, REASON 602 indicates the CC and MPC are out of sync, and the system automatically synchronizes again. ACTION: If system generates REASON 602 three times in 15 min, or appears to affect function of the MPC links, perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostics and corrective maintenance procedures. If the system generates REASON 602 again, after return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 604 reastxt	RCV DATA MSG ARRIVED WITH PARTIAL HEADER. LEN: nnnnn	Indicates CC received garbled message with partial header from suspect MPC. The CC discarded the message. MPC is system busy. nnnnn = message length (0-32767). ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If system generates REASON 604 again, after return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 605 reastxt	SEQ COUNTER ON RCV DATA MSG OUT OF OR	Indicates data for an application that uses DER. CONV: nnn MPC was lost. The system informs the application of the the defective transmission. nnn = conversation number (0-255). ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If the system generates REASON 605 again after return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 608 reastxt	DELAYED RESPONSE/UNSOLICITED MSG RCVD OF LEN<2.	Indicates CC received a message that was too short to process from suspect MPC. The CC discards this message. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If the system generates REASON 608 again after return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 609 reastxt	NOTIFY MPC STATUS CHG RECEIVED.	Indicates suspect MPC determined it cannot stay in communications active (COMACT) state. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If the system generates REASON 609 again after return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 610reastxt	BAD REPLY TO QUERY MPC STATUS FROM TRAPINFO LOG.	Indicates suspect MPC sent wrong response to query MPC state message ***Note:*** As part of system busy procedure, MPC receives messages for additional information on problem that caused the system busy. Query MPC status is one of the messages. ACTION: Busy, perform full tests, and RTS the MPC. If the system generates REASON 610 again, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 611 reastxt	BAD REPLY TO QUERY TRAPS MSG FROM TRAPINFO LOG.	Indicates suspect MPC sent wrong response to query traps message. ***Note:*** As part of system busy procedure, MPC receives messages for additional information on problem that caused the system busy. Query traps is one of the messages. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostics and corrective maintenance procedures. If system generates REASON 611 again after return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 613 reastxt	BAD CONTROL BYTE SEEN IN ECHO MSG.CTRL(BASE 10): nnn	Indicates part of message header that the MPC sent to the CC was garbled. nnn = control byte value (0-255). ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If system generates REASON 613 again after return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 614 reastxt	NONZERO RETURN CODE IN ECHO MSG RETCD(BASE 10): nnn	Indicates CC sent a wrong message to MPC. The REASON 614 can be a transient problem. The problem can occur on download if DLDFILE is corrupt. Range 1-31. nnn = return code (0-255). ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostics and corrective maintenance procedures. If the system generates REASON 614 again after return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 615 reastxt	BAD SEQUENCE NUMBER RECEIVED ON ECHO RCVD: n	Indicates CC and MPC were not in sync for a short time. System automatically synchronizes again. System generates REASON 615 with REASON 616. n = sequence number (0-3). ACTION: If system generates REASON 615 often or condition appears to affect the link, contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 616 reastxt	ECHO DID NOT CONTAIN EXPECTED SEQ NUM. EXPECTED: n	Indicates CC and MPC were not in sync for a short time. System generates REASON 616 with REASON 615. n = expected sequence number (0-3). ACTION: If the system generates REASON 616 often or condition appears to affect the link, contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 617 reastxt	INVALID HEADER IN REPLY TO MTEST.	Indicates MPC reply to MTEST message from CC was garbled. ***Note:*** The CC sends MTEST message to MPC when the user enters TST FULL command at MPC MAP level. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 617 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 617 again, contact next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 618 reastxt	INVALID HEADER IN REPLY TO QMTEST	Indicates test results of QMTEST have format that is not correct. This condition causes the test to fail. ***Note:*** The CC sends QMTEST to MPC when the user enters TST FULL command at MPC MAP level. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 618 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 618 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 619 reastxt	DRAM TEST FAILED, MPC/ERROR TYPE: nnn	Indicates problem encountered in dynamic random access memory (DRAM) after the user enters TST FULL at the MAP level. nnn = error type (0-999). ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If the system generates REASON 619 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 619 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 620 reastxt	SRAM TEST FAILED, MPC/ERROR TYPE: nnn	Indicates problem in static random access memory (SRAM) after TST FULL at MPC MAP level. nnn = error type (0-999). ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If the system generates REASON 620 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 620 again, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 621 reastxt	APPLICATION ID MISMATCH ON QUERY APPL.	Indicates MPC message alerted CC that MPC software does not function because of application identification mismatch. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 621 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 621 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 622 reastxt	CHECKSUM MISMATCH ON QUERY APPL.	Indicates MPC message alerted CC that MPC software does not function because of checksum mismatch. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 622 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 622 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 624 reastxt	BOARD NOT IN RCV READY STATE FOR DOWNLOAD.STATE: n	Indicates system cannot place card in its internal receive ready state that download requires. n = MPC ROM maintenance state (1-8). ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service or download. If system generates REASON 624 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 624 again, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 625 reastxt	MISMATCH IN REPLY TO SET SEQ NUM 0. REPLY NUM: n	Indicates download failed because MPC cannot set sequence counter to zero. n = sequence number (0-3). ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service or download. If system generates REASON 625 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 625 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 626 reastxt	APPL ID MISMATCH ON DOWNLOAD STOP.	Indicates MPC downloaded. The MPC and CC do not agree as to which file the system downloaded. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service or download software. If system generates REASON 626 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 626 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 627 reastxt	MPC/CC SEQUENCE NUMBERS OUT OF STEP ON DOWNLOAD.	Indicates part of download file did not reach to MPC. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 627 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 627 again, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 628 reastxt	MSG OF LENGTH < 2 RECEIVED FROM MPC.	Indicates the CC recieved an MPC message that is smaller than two bytes. ***Note:*** Message size must be a minumum of two bytes. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 628 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 628 again, contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 629 reastxt	NO ECHO RESPONSE FROM MPC: nnn	Indicates MPC failed twice to respond to CC with echo message. ***Note:*** When CC sends a message to MPC, CC expects MPC to respond with an echo message that indicates MPC received the message. CC sends the central control a second time. If the MPC remains silent, the system generates REASON 629. nnn = suspect MPC (0-255). ACTION: Check if MPC is plugged into its slot and the input output controller (IOC) to which the MPC is attached is in-service. Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 629 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 629 again, contact next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 630 reastxt	BAD RESPONSE FOR START APPLICATION. MPC/RC:	Indicates card cannot be returned to service. ***Note:*** When MPC returns to service, the CC sends a start application message. The MPC sent a reply that indicates a start application identification mismatch. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If the system generates REASON 630 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If the system generates REASON 630 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 631 reastxt	APPL ID MISMATCH ON START APPLICATION. MPC: nnn	Indicates card cannot be returned to service. ***Note:*** When MPC is returned to service, the CC sends start application message. The MPC sent a reply indicating a start application identification mismatch. The card cannot be returned to service. nnn = MPC (0-255). ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 631 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 631 again, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 632 reastxt	CHECKSUM MISMATCH ON START APPLICATION. MPC: nnn	Indicates card cannot be returned to service. ***Note:*** When MPC is returned to service, the CC sends start application message. The MPC sent a reply that indicates a start application checksum mismatch. The card cannot be returned to service. nnn = MPC (0-255). ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 632 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 632 again, contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 641 reastxt	PRIME ROUTE PROBLEM #2458, #0016	Indicates the MPC CM side failed to send out a message to the MPC card via the MS-IOC link. The CM printed the PRIME ROUTE value and tried the SECONDARY ROUTE. ACTION: Monitor the MPC 102 log for more specified output errors. If system generates REASON 642, refer to the Action section for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures.
REASON: 642 reastxt	SECONDARY ROUTE PROBLEM #24D8, #0016	The MPC CM side failed to send out a message twice to the MPC card via the MS-IOC link. The CM side printed the PRIME ROUTE value, and tried the SECONDARY ROUTE. It failed again and MPC 102 log with reason 642 is generated. ACTION: Monitor the MPC, IOD and MS logs for more specified output errors. The MPC card is made system busy, then return-to-service. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance support to check MS-IOC link.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 700 reastxt	MPCDLOAD: COULD NOT DOWNLOAD.	Indicates MPC cannot download in response to DLOAD command. ACTION: Check reason messages for maintenance and diagnostic information. If these messages do not provide help, contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 701 reastxt	MPCDLOAD: COULD NOT DO START APPL.	Indicates MPC is not available for application because MPC cannot return-to-service after MPC downloaded. ACTION: Check reason messages for maintenance and diagnostic information. Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If system generates REASON 701 after return-to-service, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 702 reastxt	TRAPINFO LOG COULD NOT SEND QUERY MPC STATUS. RC:	Indicates CC cannot query MPC status. Normally, system attempts to generate MPC103 when MPC is system busy. MPC reason messages that came before REASON 702 explain why the CC cannot query MPC status. Often, the condition that causes the card to be system busy causes the system to generate REASON 702. ACTION: There is no action required.
REASON: 703reastxt	TRAPINFO LOG COULD NOT SEND QUERY TRAPS. RC:	Indicates CC cannot query traps. Normally, the system attempts to generate MPC103 when MPC is system busy. MPC reason messages that came before REASON 703 explain why the CC cannot query traps. Often, the condition that causes the card to be system busy causes the system to generate REASON 703. ACTION: There is no action required.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 704 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND MTEST. RC:	Indicates diagnostic test failed when TST FULL was entered at the MPC MAP level because system cannot send MTEST to MPC. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear problem. If additional reports are not present or the information does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 705 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND PREREAD MESSAGE. RC:	Indicates CC cannot send PREREAD message to prepare MPC to send data. The CC sends the PREREAD message when an application performs a file system GET routine to receive data from an MPC. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present or the information does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 706 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND QMTEST. RC:	Indicates CC cannot send QMTEST message to MPC to obtain test results. ***Note:*** When a TST FULL is entered from the MPC level of the MAP terminal, a QMTEST message is sent to the MPC to obtain test results. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present or the information does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

MPC102 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 707 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND QUERY APPLN.	Indicates CC cannot RC: send query application message to MPC to determine if software that MPC downloaded is valid. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information on other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present or the information does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 708 reastxt	INVALID HEADER IN REPLY TO QUERY APPLN.	Indicates system garbled the MPC reply to CC query application message. ***Note:*** CC sends query application message to MPC to determine if software that MPC downloaded is valid. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 708 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 708 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 709 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND QUERY MPC STATUS	Indicates CC cannot send query MPC status message to MPC to determine MPC state. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present or the information does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 710 reastxt	INVALID HEADER IN REPLY TO QUERY MPC STATUS.	Indicates MPC sent a garbled response to a query MPC status message the CC sent. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 710 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 710 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 711 reastxt	COULD NOT START APPL ON RTS.	Indicates start application message that transmitted during return-to-service failed to start the downloaded software. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present or information does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 712 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND S REC TO BOARD. RC:	Indicates CC cannot send part of download file to MPC. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present or information does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 713 reastxt	COULD NOT DOWNLOAD BOARD.	Indicates CC cannot send download file to MPC. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present or information does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

MPC102 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 714 reastxt	DOWNLOAD COULD NOT SEND SET SEQ NUM. RC:	Indicates CC cannot send set sequence number message (part of download procedure) to MPC. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present and information does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 715 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND DOWNLOAD STOP MESSAGE. RC:	Indicates CC cannot send download stop message (part of download procedure) to MPC. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present or information does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 716 reastxt	OUTPUT FAILED IN MPC FILESYS. CONV: nnn	Indicates application that uses MPC for file system input/output performed a failed PUT operation. System informs the application of the error and takes appropriate action. nnn = conversation number (0-255). ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present or information does not clear the problem, contact next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 717 reastxt	CONV STATE NOT ENABLED, PUT CANCELLED. CONV: nnn	Indicates system disabled conversations and halted PUT to MPC. System informs the application of trouble and takes appropriate action. Links and conversations normally recovers without support. The application is takes appropriate action. nnn = conversation number (0-255). ACTION: Manually busy and return MPC to service (if the system did not return MPC to service). If system generates REASON 717 often or the condition affects the link, perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 717 after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedure. If system generates REASON 717 after MPC is replaced, contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 718 reastxt	CONV RESET DONE DURING PUT, PUT ABORTED. CONV: nnn	Indicates system set conversations again and halted PUT to MPC. The application takes appropriate action. Links and conversations recover without interruption. CONV: nnn = conversation number (0-255). ACTION: Manually busy and return MPC to service (if the system did not return MPC to service). If system generates REASON 718 often or condition affects the link, perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 718 after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 718 after MPC is replaced, contact next level of maintenance.

MPC102 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 720 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND QUERY CONV STATUS. RC:	Indicates protocol audit failed to send message to MPC to query conversation state. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present and information does not clear the problem, contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 721 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND START APPLICATION TO MPC	Indicates start application message cannot transmit to MPC to cause MPC to start the downloaded software. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present or information does not clear the problem, contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 722 reastxt	FAST_XMIT - poll sanity failure on CONV:	Indicates application attempted to use non-file system output that failed after specified internal MPCSUB parameter is tried again. ACTION: Normally, affected application takes immediate appropriate action. If the system generates this log, note conversation number. Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 723 reastxt	X25: Unsupported call request facilities ignored.	Indicates an X25ORIG link with SVCTYPE = DDN had an incoming call with active facilities that the system does not support. Refer to Table MPCLINK for more information on the Query Link command to determine supported switch parameters. ACTION: Configure the remote to omit the facilities.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 724 reastxt	FAST_XMIT - poll sanity failure on CONV:	Indicates application attempted to use non-file system output that failed after specified internal MPCSUB parameter. The maximum number of retries have been attempted. ACTION: Normally, affected application takes immediate appropriate action. If the system generates this log, note the conversation number. If these logs continue to occur, contact your next level of support.
REASON: 727 reastxt	X25: COULD NOT SEND ENABLE MPC. RC:	Indicates attempt to send a command to MPC to bring the downloaded software to a COMACT state failed. Failure occurred as a result of an RTS or a following audit. The MPC does not respond or the CC cannot send the command. ACTION: Manually return MPC to service, if the system did not return MPC to service. If the system generates REASON 106 two more times in 24 hrs, or three more times in 48 hrs, perform diagnostics and return-to-service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If system generates REASON 106 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 731 reastxt	PEC IN TABLE MPC DOES NOT MATCH INSTALLED CARD MPC = nn LINK = NONE	Indicates that the PEC entry in Table MPC for the indicated MPC card (nn) is not correct. nn = MPC card number (0-255). ACTION: Check if entry in Table MPC is correct for the MPC card indicated. Correct any data entry errors. If error persists, contact the next level of maintenance.

MPC102 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 770reastxt	FAIL TO CONFIGURE SMART CONNECTOR	Indicates the system cannot configure the smart connector. If a return-to-service (RTS) or TEST is being performed on an MPC port, progress stops. ACTION: Try the action that caused the log again. If log occurs again, delete the tuple that the log format identifies as MPC = nnn, and add the tuple again. You must delete the tuple in Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. Add the tuple to Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. If the log persists, load the IOM again. If the log persists, check the hardware for defects. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 771reastxt	FAIL TO CREATE TASK IN IOM	Indicates a software problem in the IOM. If the system performs a return-to-service (RTS) or TEST on a MPC port, progress stops. ACTION: Try the action that caused the log again. If the log occurs again, delete the tuple that the log format identifies as MPC = nnn, and add the tuple again. You must delete the typle in Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. Add the tuple to Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. If the log persists, load the IOM again. If the log persists, check the hardware for defects. Contact the next level of support.

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Field	Value	Description
REASONS: 780 to 786reastxt	FAILED TO SEND THE CONFIG_PORT MSG DURING TEST OR RTS, THE RETURN CODE FROM THE PERIPHERAL FOR A CONFIG_PORT MSG IS NON_ZERO, FAILED TO SEND THE SELFTEST MSG DURING A MANUAL FULL TEST, FAILED TO SEND THE QUERY_SELFTEST MSG DURING A MANUAL FULL TEST, RETURN CODE FROM THE PERIPHERAL FOR A QUERY_SELFTEST MSG IS NON_ZERO,	Indicates a software problem in the IOM. If the system performs a return-to-service (RTS) or TEST on a MPC port, progress stops. ACTION: Try the action that caused the log again. If log occurs again, delete the tuple that the log format identifies as MPC = nnn, and add the tuple again. You must delete the tuple in Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. Add the tuple to Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. If the log persists, load the IOM again. If the log persists, check the hardware for defects. Contact the next level of support.
REASONS: 780 to 786reastxt (continued)	THE PERIPHERAL REPORTS AN ILLEGAL STATE FOR A QUERY_MPC_ STATUS, MPC_TEST FAILED IN SENDING QUERY_MPC _ STATUS,	

MPC102 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
REASONS: 787 to 790	CC PROTOCOL SOFTWARE FAILED TO INIT FOR AN IOM_START_APPLN DIRECTIVE, SEND QUERY_MPC_STATUS FAILED FROM MPC_RTS, COULD NOT SEND IOM MPC TERMINATE TASK, COULD NOT TERMINATE IOM MPC FIRMWARE TASK	Indicates a software problem in the IOM. If the system performs a return-to-service (RTS) or TEST on a MPC port, progress stops. ACTION: Try the action that caused the log again. If log occurs again, delete the tuple that the log format identifies as MPC = nnn, and add the tuple again. You must delete the tuple in Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. Add the tuple in Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. If the log persists, load the IOM again. If the log persists, check the hardware for defects. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 801 reastxt	C VALUE IN RCV DATA MSG TOO BIG.	Indicates MPC sent data to CC from a conversation that must not be present on that MPC. ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 802 reastxt	RCV DATA MSG ARRIVED. NO GET PENDING FOR IT.	Indicates MPC sent data from a valid conversation to CC, and an application did not request the data. ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 803 reastxt	RCV DATA MSG ARRIVED FOR PROCESS THAT HAS DIED.	Indicates application process died while the processed data was sent to the application. ***Note:*** The application issued a file system GET to obtain data from MPC. ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 805 reastxt	Invalid LINK number for incoming RCV_DATA msg.	Indicates that the MPC interrupt handler identified an RCV_DATA message that an invalid link number tagged. ACTION: If this log occurs more than twice in 5 min, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 807 reastxt	MPC NOT READY FOR OUTPUT	Indicates attempt to send data to an offline card occurred. ACTION: Manually return MPC to service if the system did not return MPC to service. If MPC cannot return to service, contact the next level of maintenance. If system generates REASON 807 again after return-to-service occurs, check MPC log buffer for additional log reports from suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present and information does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 808 reastxt	MPC VOL ID REFERS TO NONEXISTENT CONVERSATION:	Indicates an application requested file system operation for MPC. The application provided a volume ID that referred to a conversation that did not take place. The application cannot perform input/output on MPC. ACTION: Check entry for Customer Data Table MPC, the protocol support table (like X25LINK) that associates with that MPC. Check any table that associates with applications that use that MPC. If entry is correct, or if corrected entry does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 870 reastxt	UNABLE TO WRITE TO STATIC CCC_TO_MLC TABLE.	Indicates that an application that requires static volume ID support cannot write the necessary information into the static CCC_TO_MLC table. This report is from the MPC base software. ACTION: The system may generate a trap with this log report. Contact the next level of maintenance.

MPC102 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 878 reastxt	FAILED TO SEND APPLICATION CONTROL DATA. FSRC:	Indicates that the output operation failed after the application requested transmission of special control data (Q-bit data in the X2580 protocol). ACTION: If this problem occurs, the card can system busy automatically. If that action does not occur, or does not clear the log, manually busy and return the MPC to service. If problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 879 reastxt	FAILED TO SEND APPLICATION CONTROL DATA. FSRC:	Indicates that the output operation failed after the application requested transmission of special control data (Q-bit data in the X2580 protocol). ACTION: If this problem occurs the card cans system busy automatically. If that action does not occur, or does not clear the log, manually busy and return the MPC to service. If problem persists. contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 880 reastxt	Network/DTE set PVC non-operational:	Indicates that a PVC sets again because the Network or DTE does not operate in the X2580 protocol. The PVC remains out of service to the application until the condition passes. ACTION: If this error occurs often, evaluate network and DTE facilities. There is no other action required.
REASON: 884 reastxt	Unable to acknowledge LINK RESET. RC: nn	Indicates that the output operation to the board failed during a CC attempt to acknowledge a reset link. ACTION: Monitor MPC logs for specified output errors. The MPC can system busy. If this error condition occurs often, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 885 reastxt	Unable to acknowledge stopped conversation. RC:	Indicates that the output operation to the board failed during a CC attempt to acknowledge a stopped conversation. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs that can indicate more specified output errors. The MPC can system busy. If this error condition occurs often, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 886 reastxt	Unable to acknowledge reset conversation. RC: nn	Indicates that the output operation to the board failed during a CC attempt to acknowledge a reset conversation. ACTION: Monitor MPC logs for more specified output errors. The MPC can system busy. If this error condition occurs often, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 887 reastxt	Unable to acknowledge started conversation. RC: nn	Indicates that the output operation to the MPC board failed during a CC attempt to acknowledge a start conversation. ACTION: Monitor MPC logs for more specified output errors. The MPC can system busy. If this error condition occurs often, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 888 reastxt	Unable to send link configuration data. RC: nn	Indicates the system cannot send link configuration data to MPC board during the RTS of a link. ACTION: Monitor MPC logs for information that can provide more detail. Retain return code for reference. The board can become system busy. If this error condition occurs often, contact next level of maintenance.

MPC102 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 889 reastxt	MPC echoed command unknown/out of context. FN: nn	Indicates the system sent a command to MPC board. MPC cannot identify command or command was in the wrong context. A number represents the command function. ACTION: There is no manual action required. For commands that the CC intended to apply to the MPC card (MPC tasks), the board is system busy. This condition results in the initialization of the peripheral and CC software. For a LINK or CONVERSATION task, the link is system busy. This condition results in the partial reset of PP and CC software contexts. If this error condition occurs often, contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 991 reastxt	ASYNC: BAD LINK CONFIG PARMVALUE FOR AAA	Indicates the ASYNC in parameter AAA in Table MPCLINK has an invalid value. The MPC card determined this value. ACTION: Check that the entry for the indicated MPC and link is correct. Correct any entry errors. If this error persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
reastxt	X2580: BAD link configuration parmvalue for AAA	Indicates that the X2580 entered in parameter AAA in Table MPCLINK has an invalid value. The MPC card passed this value. ACTION: Table control software prevents entry of invalid parameter values. Check entry for the indicated MPC and link. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Action

Complete diagnostic, corrective maintenance and replacement procedures as follows:

1. Attempt to busy the MPC.
2. Test the MPC.
3. Check log reports to make sure that other problems are not present. Attempt to return MPC to service.

If this condition continues and the MPC cannot return to service, complete the following:

1. Busy the MPC, then perform a full test. If the system cannot complete the test, change the MPC board (NT1X89AA). Attempt return-to-service.
2. If this condition continues and the MPC cannot return to service, make sure the entry is correct in Table MPC. Attempt return-to-service.
3. If the MPC still cannot return to service, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MPC103

Explanation

The Multiprotocol Controller (MPC) subsystem report MPC103. The subsystem generates this report when a trap occurs in the MPC software.

Format

The log report format for MPC103 is as follows:

```
MPC103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MPC_TRAPINFO_REPORT
    MPC=nnn OLD NUMTRAPS=nnn NEW NUMTRAPS=nnn TRAPS
    RETURNED=nnn
    h1
```

Example

An example of log report MPC103 follows:

```
MPC103 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO MPC_TRAPINFO_REPORT
   MPC=1 OLD NUMTRAPS=3 NEW NUMTRAPS=4 TRAPS RETURNED=1
   40F161E254D8A2C3B56FC3D74A6EFF
   00F0000000000000000000000000
   AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
   BBBBBBBBBB00000000000000000000
   0000000000000000CCCCCCCCCCCCCC
   DDDDDDD00000000EEEEEEE00000000
   000000000CCCCCCCC0000000CCCCCC
   AAAAAAA00000FFFFFBBBB00000000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MPC_TRAPINFO_REPORT	Constant	Identifies type of MPC report as a rap report.
MPC	Integers	Identifies suspect MPC. Lists customer data table from CI MAP level for office defined MPC.
OLD NUMTRAPS	0 to 32000	Provides number of traps that caused subsystem to generate previous MPC103 log report.

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Field	Value	Description
NEW NUMTRAPS	0 to 32000	Provides number of traps that caused subsystem to generate previous MPC103 log report. Provides number of traps that caused subsystem to generate current MPC103 log report. ***Note:*** Number of traps for current report equals NEW NUMTRAPS minus OLD NUMTRAPS.
TRAPS RETURNED	0 to 32000	Provides total number of traps since last log report.
h1	0000-FFFF	Provides additional information for operating company or NT software support personnel to isolate problems. ***Note:*** The example provided does not represent an accurate DMS configuration.

Action

Save MPC103 log report and all MPC reports generated during the previous hour. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MPC104

Explanation

The Multi-Protocol Controller (MPC) subsystem report MPC104. The subsystem generates MPC104 when an audit encounters trouble that can prevent normal operation of MPC functions. Seven reasons can cause the generation of MPC104. A reason text and a reason number identifies each reason. Both the reason text and reason number appear in numeric order in the following Explanation Table. Reastxt includes a return code that has meaning for reasons 3 and 5.

Format

The log report format for MPC104 is as follows:

MPC104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MPC_AUDIT_REPORT
REASON: n
reastxt
MPC = nnn

Example

An example of log report MPC104 follows:

```
MPC104 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO MPC_AUDIT_REPORT  REASON:
4
   BAD HEADER IN QUERY MPC STATUS ECHO
   MPC = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MPC_AUDIT_REPORT	Constant	Identifies type of report as an Audit report.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON	0 to 32	Provides reason number for event that references reason text.
REASON: 0 reastxt	AUDIT PROCESS ATTEMPTED OUTPUT TO INVALID MPC.	Indicates MPC audit process tried to test a MPC that does not exist. ***Note:*** Unless other problems appear in MPC log reports, other MPCs and applications that use MPCs are normally not affected.

MPC105

Explanation

The Multi-Protocol Controller (MPC) subsystem reports log MPC105. The subsystem generates log MPC105 when you use the SETPARM command to perform a configuration change. The SETPARM command works only when MONMPC is loaded in the switch. MONMPC is a non-resident software package. The MONMPC command generates log report MPC105. Each parameter text (parmtxt) message description contains a description of the message. Each parmtxt description contains the expected value range for MPC105 OLD and NEW fields. If correct, each parmtxt description contains the default value for MPC105 OLD and NEW fields.

Format

The log report format for MPC105 is as follows:

```
MPC105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    MPC_CONFIGURATION_CHANGE
    REASON: n
    parmtxt
    OLD = nnnnn      NEW = nnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report MPC105 follows:

```
MPC105 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO MPC_CONFIGURATION_CHANGE
   REASON: 105
   SETPARM CHG:  TIME FILESYS WAITS ON CONV (MINS)
   OLD = 1     NEW = 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MPC_ CONFIGURATION _REPORT	Constant	Identifies report as a Configuration Change Report.
parmtxt	SETPARM CHG: TIME FILESYS WAITS ON CONV (MINS)	Indicates the time the file system waits for a conversation to become available. The range is 0 to 255 min.

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Field	Value	Description
	SETPARM CHG: TIME ALLOWED FOR MPC REPLY (SECS)	Indicates the time given for an MPC return response. The range is 1 to 255 s.
	SETPARM CHG: FILESYS RETRIES ON FULL LINK BUFF	Indicates the number of file system display attempts with full link buffers. The range is 0 to 32767 retries. The default is 20.
	SETPARM CHG: MUTEX MPC ACCESS WAIT BY PROC (MIN)	Indicates the process waiting time for board access. The range is 0 to 255 min. The default is 3 min.
	SETPARM CHG: SEND RETRY ON MPC BUFF FULL (SECS)	Indicates the time a file system PUT waits for link buffers to clear before attempting to resend. Refer to FILESYS RETRIES ON FULL LINK BUFF. The range is 0 to 255 s. The default is 10 s.
	SETPARM CHG: BOARD INTERRUPT COUNT RESET (MINS)	Indicates the time between total count interrupt resets for each board (through the MPC maintenance audit process). The range is 1 to 255 min. The default is 1 min.
	SETPARM CHG: MAXIMUM INTERRUPTS PER AUDIT	Identifies the maximum interrupts for each reset interval before the board is declared a “babbling idiot." The range is 1 to 32767. The default is 10000.
	SETPARM CHG: FREQUENCY OF SANITY AUDIT (MINS)	Identifies the time between MPC sanity audits. The range is 1 to 32767 min. The default is 5 min.
	SETPARM CHG: MPCGDADY CHILD PROCESS STACK SIZE	Indicates the word number allocated for random access memory (RAM) stack when MPCGDADY creates process. The range is 1 to 32767. The default is 4095.
OLD = nnnnn	0 to 32767	Provides previous parameter value.
NEW = nnnnn	0 to 32767	Provides current parameter value.

Action

No action is required.

MPC105 (end)

Associated OM registers

Not any

MPC106

Explanation

The Multi-Protocol Controller (MPC) subsystem report MPC106. The subsystem generates MPC106 when MPCGDADY finds problems that create a requested child process. The system can generate MPC during any DMS Restart when the REVIVE command calls or a process traps. A DMS restart can be Cold, Warm, or Reload. Most MPC106 log reports have attendant MPC101 logs that record other system return codes. Save these logs if NT support personnel must analyze the logs.

Format

The log report format for MPC106 is as follows:

```
MPC106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MPC_PROCESS_REPORT
    reastxt
    PROCESS = procnm
```

Example

An example of log report MPC106 follows:

```
MPC106 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO MPC_PROCESS_REPORT
   MPCGDADY:  COULD NOT START PROCESS
   PROCESS = MPCMTCAU
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MPC_PROCESS_ REPORT	Constant	Identifies type of report as a Process Report
reastxt	MPCGDADY: COULD NOT CREATE PROCESS.	Indicates that the stepdaddy process or a process the stepdaddy process tries to create is not successful. This can occur after a system restart. An MPC101 log provides the SOS reason code. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.

MPC106 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	MPCGDADY: COULD NOT RECREATE PROCESS.	Indicates that after one of the daddy processes receives a death message, an attempt to create the dead process again is not successful. This field can occur after a child process traps. An MPC101 log provides a SOS reason code for this problem. ACTION: Enter the REVIVE PROCNAME to revive process. The <process_name> is an option of the REVIVE command. If the system generates MPC106 with a message that indicates process is not revived, contact the next level of maintenance. Note attendant MPC101 log.
	MPCGDADY: ERROR READING PROCESS DEATH TIME.	Indicates death message is received for a process MPCGDADY controls. The MPCGDADY cannot determine when the process died. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance. Note attendant MPC101 log. ***Note:*** Process names appear in the MPC106 log.

MPC201

Explanation

The subsystem generates log MPC201 to signal the use of an MLC (one multiprotocol controller (MPC), one link, and one channel) for a Fast Utility application. The resources are assigned in Table MPCFASTA, field MLCLIST.

Format

The log report format for MPC201 is as follows:

```
MPC201 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MPC_FAST_APPLN_REPORT
    APPLN: applname   MLC (n, n, n) MARKED xx
    POS = n   LLINK = n   AVAILABILITY = n/n
```

Example

An example of log report MPC201 follows:

```
MPC201 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO MPC_FAST_APPLN_REPORT
   APPLN:  AOSSVR     MLC (3, 2, 1) MARKED UP
   POS = 3   LLINK = 5   AVAILABILITY = 3/3
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MPC_FAST_ APPLN_REPORT	Constant	Indicates the use of the Fast Utility.
APPLN	Symbolic text	Specifies the application name. Application software binds the application name at initial program load (IPL)
MLC	0-255, 0-3, 1-10	Indicates MPC, link, and channel numbers that identify a permanent virtual circuit (PVC) dedicated to the application.
MARKED	UP or DOWN	Indicates use, gain, or loss of the MLC identified in previous field MLC
POS	NONE or 1-16	Indicates the position of the MLC in field MLCLIST of Table MPCFASTA. An MLC MARKED DOWN yields a POS value of `none'.

MPC201 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LLINK	0-15	Shows a logical link number, normally used for internal indexing
AVAILABILITY	0-16/0-16	Provides a ratio of operating MLCs to entered MLCs, and ideally reduces to 1. If you delete an application from Table MPCFASTA, an MPC201 log appears as each MLC was MARKED DOWN individually. The ratio changes to 0/0.

Action

This log can appear each time you enter or remove an MLC. The MPC logs that concern BX.25 or MPC hardware normally precede this log. You must monitor appearances of log MPC201 for more MARKED DOWN (resource loss) messages.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MPC299

Explanation

The subsystem generates MPC299 to flag errors during operation of an application entered in table MPCFASTA. These errors often involve application input/output (I/O) or allocation of resources for the application and in many instances are automatically corrected. Other occurrences involve system problems. The RETURNCODE is important in this instance and keep the RETURNCODE for reference.

Format

The log report format for MPC299 is as follows:

```
MPC299 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MPC_FAST_ERROR
REASON: nnn
    RETURNCODE = nn desctxt1
    desctxt2
```

Example

An example of log report MPC299 follows:

```
MPC299 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO MPC_FAST_ERROR REASON:
409
   RETURNCODE = none  APPLN:  AOSSVR     LLINK = 2
   MPCFASTO:  Timeout on regular audit
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MPC_FAST_ ERROR	Constant	Identifies type of MPC report as a Fast Application Error Report
REASON	100-500	Indicates an operation error, normally involves application I/O or resource allocation
RETURNCODE	Integers or none	Indicates the RC (one- or two-digit return code) from a system or MPCFAST operation error. Indicates none when there are no return codes.

MPC299 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
desctxt1	up to 28 characters	Refer to the Additional Information section for specified reason codes and matching description texts.
desctxt2	up to 48 characters	Describes the error that generates the report. Refer to the Additional Information section for specified reason codes and matching description texts.

Action

Refer to the action supplied for each reason in the Additional Information section. Save all reports with a return code for operating company and/or NT software support personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table lists reasons with associated descriptions, and appropriate actions.

(Sheet 1 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 100		
desctxt1	ALLOCFLAGPOOL FAILED	Not enough system resources for the allocation of a pool of flags at RESTART time. Log MPCFASUB cannot operate correctly without these flags.
desctxt2	COULD NOT ALLOCATE FLAG POOL FOR MPCFASTO FLAGS	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance. Keep system RETURNCODE value for reference.
REASON: 110		
desctxt1	OM_ALLOC FAILED	There are no valid OM register stores available. The MPCFASTA group cannot report.

(Sheet 2 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
desctxt2	OM REGISTERS CANNOT BE INCREMENTED	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance. This log describes a system storage failure.
REASON: 220		
desctxt1	<application name>	This application attempts to bind to MPCFASUB. In the attempt, the application used a character name that is not unique to the fast system..
desctxt2	APPLICATION NAME NOT UNIQUE. NAME ALREADY BOUND	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance
REASON: 221		
desctxt1	<application name>	A system cannot build a free queue when the application supplies invalid data specifications.
desctxt2	QUEUE SPECIFICATION NOT VALID	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 222		
desctxt1	<application name>	The name cannot bind the application as an index into Table MPCFASTA. This may indicate that the range of indexes cannot accept any more entries.
desctxt2	COULD NOT ADD SYMBOL TO STRING RANGE	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 223		
desctxt1	<application name>	The system cannot allocate protected data store for the application bound to MPCFASUB.
desctxt2	PROT STORE ALLOCATION FAILED AT IPL	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 224		

MPC299 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
desctxt1	<application name>	The system cannot allocate SHARED data store for the application bound to MPCFASUB.
desctxt2	SHARED STORE ALLOCATION FAILED AT IPL	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 225		
desctxt1	<application name>	This application cannot bind to MPCSUB for purposes of process management.
desctxt2	MPC_DEFINE_ APPLN FAILED	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 226		
desctxt1	<application name>	The system cannot allocate data store to build the constant part of the fast application free queue.
desctxt2	UNABLE TO ALLOCATE STORE FOR APPLICATION QUEUE	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 227		
desctxt1	<application name>	The system cannot allocate data store to build the application part of the fast application free queue.
desctxt2	UNABLE TO ALLOCATE STORE FOR APPLICATION QUEUE	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 228		
desctxt1	<application name>	This application calls the MPCFASUB primary bind procedure at a time other than system IPL. May result in data inconsistencies
desctxt2	MPC_ADD_NEW_ FASTIO_APPLN IS IPL ONLY PROCEDURE	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.

(Sheet 4 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 229		
desctxt1	<application name>	This application attempted to bind to MPCFASUB. The application to gives a name longer than the eight character maximum.
desctxt2	FAST APPLN NAME EXCEEDS ALLOWABLE LENGTH	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 230		
desctxt1	<application name>	The name of this application is not identified to the fast system through the primary bind procedure.
desctxt2	MPC_BIND_FAST_APPLN FAILED; UNRECOGNIZED APPLN	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 231		
desctxt1	<application name>	This application is the MPCFASUB secondary bind procedure. The system does not allocate data resources for the application through the primary bind procedure.
desctxt2	MPC_BIND_FAST_APPLN FAILED; RESOURCES LACKING	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 232		
desctxt1	<application name>	This application cannot bind to MPCSUB for process management.
desctxt2	COULD NOT BIND APPLN TO MPC GRANDADDY	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 233		

MPC299 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	Cannot identify the correct input procedure for a MLC (MPC, Link, and Channel) owned by the application given. The Logical Link number is an internal index.
desctxt2	COULD NOT BIND TARGET INPUT PROCEDURE TO MLC ON RESTART	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance. This report may indicate output problems.
REASON: 234		
desctxt1	<application_name>	This application specifies a free queue that is too large to allocate. The size of the data elements determines this condition.
desctxt2	FAST APPLN Q_COUNT TOO LARGE FOR ALLOCATION	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 235		
desctxt1	<application_name>	This application calls the MPCFASUB secondary bind procedure. The call does not occur during the RESTART procedure. Can cause data inconsistencies.
desctxt2	MPC_BIND_FAST_APPLN IS RESTART ONLY PROCEDURE	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 236		
desctxt1	MPCFASTA/MPCL SET INCONSISTENT	An application defined in Table MPCFASTA has only part of the logical links grouped into link sets in Table MPCLSET. The links not grouped into sets are not available for link transfer or selection to a link-set application.
desctxt2	ALL <application name> MLCS ARE NOT IN TABLE MPCLSET	ACTION: Make sure that all logical links enter according to the needs of the application.
REASON: 300		

(Sheet 6 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	Output cannot occur correctly because of failure of routine to trigger the necessary process response.
desctxt2	RELEASEFLAG FAILED	ACTION: Keep the return code for reference. Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 305		
desctxt1	UNABLE TO DO PROPER CLEANUP	Resources the process used are not handled properly, when the system removed the process.
desctxt2	MPCFASTO PROCESS INFORMATION LACKING	ACTION: Indicates data defect that can cause loss of application messages. Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 310		
desctxt1	FAST APPLN ID OUT OF RANGE	The application or the Utility detects a bad link and attempts to take the link out of service. The identification of the application is not known.
desctxt2	APPLICATION QUEUE CANNOT BE TRANSFERRED	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance. The application ID can be defective. Can cause message loss when links are not handled correctly..
REASON: 311		
desctxt1	FAST APPLN ID NOT BOUND	The application or this utility detects a bad link and attempts to take the link out of service. There is no application data for the application named.
desctxt2	APPLICATION QUEUE CANNOT BE TRANSFERRED	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance. The application id can be defective. Can cause message loss when the links are not handled correctly.
REASON: 312		
desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	The MPC Fast Utility or the application identifies the bad link. A bad link is a logical link id outside the range 0-15.

MPC299 (continued)

(Sheet 7 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
desctxt2	LOGICAL LINKID OUT OF RANGE--NO QUEUE TRANSFER	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance. The link id can be defective. Can cause message loss when the links are not handled correctly.
REASON: 313		
desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	The application or the MPC Fast Utility attempts to take down the link named. Internal data indicates the link is out of service.
desctxt2	QUEUE ALREADY DOWN--NO QUEUE TRANSFER	ACTION: If more than one report appears within 5 min, contact next level of maintenance. Internal data cannot synchronize between application and MPCFASUB. The application must recover or the report appears again.
REASON: 320		
desctxt1	FAST APPLN ID OUT OF RANGE	An application requested data conversion, but is not recognized.
desctxt2	UNABLE TO CONVERT MLC TO LOGICAL LINK	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance. The application id can be defective.
REASON: 321		
desctxt1	FAST APPLN ID NOT BOUND	An application requested data conversion. The given application ids do not have data allocated against the application.
desctxt2	UNABLE TO CONVERT MLC TO LOGICAL LINK	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance. The application id can be defective.
REASON: 401		
desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	A fast output process cannot output an initial audit message after the process finishes of the Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC) connection. Indicates the PVC connects for a short time. The process tries to wait on the PVC again.

MPC299 (continued)

(Sheet 8 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
desctxt2	MPCFASTO: MPC_FAST_XMIT failed on initial audit	ACTION: Unless the report repeats the action, there is no action required. Repeat appearance indicates the circuit connection is not steady. To stop sanity audits, sent by the system, remove the associated MLC from Table MPCFASTA. Also keep the provided return code and check the physical connection.
REASON: 402		
desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	A fast output process does not detect a response to the request for a link sanity audit. If the application supports the audit, a sanity audit is necessary before the system can allow application output. The process must continue to monitor the far end until the system detects some response.
desctxt2	MPCFASTO: Timeout on initial audit	ACTION: May require action on the far-end if the log appears again. Indicates that the far-end does not respond correctly.
REASON: 403		
desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	A fast output process cannot continue initialization because vital system messages are not received.
desctxt2	MPCFASTO: Suicide during INIT - WAITX failed	ACTION: If this action only occurs once, the system reinstates the process automatically. If this action repeats, you cannot use the the associated MLC for application output. In this instance, keep the RETURNCODE, leave the process in its current state, and contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 404		
desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	A fast output process cannot get a necessary system resource.

MPC299 (continued)

(Sheet 9 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
desctxt2	MPCFASTO: Suicide during INIT - ALLOCFLAG failed	ACTION: If this report only occurs once, the system automatically reinstates the process. Multiple reports indicate that you cannot use the associated MLC for application output. In this instance, keep the RETURNCODE and leave the process in its current state. Contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 405		
desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	A fast output process cannot output an application message. The system takes the process out of service for a short period of time. The system generates an MPC201 log and returns to the process to service. The process returns to service after more than one cycle of the time specified in field AUDITFRG, Table MPCFSTA, for the application.. This return to service causes a second MPC201 log.
desctxt2	MPCFASTO: MPC_FAST_XMIT failed	ACTION: This error normally results from a link RESET. Protocol software issues the link RESET during output. This system must corrects the error. If this report appears again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 406		
desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	The fast output process at the given location cannot control its flag to trigger output.
desctxt2	MPCFASTO: Suicide - CLAIMFLAG failed	ACTION: If this report only appears once, the system reinstates the process automatically. Multiple reports indicate that you cannot use the associated MLC for application output. In this instance, keep the RETURNCODE and leave the process in its present state. Contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 407		
desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	A fast output process cannot complete the PVC connection necessary for output. The process will self-destruct.

(Sheet 10 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
desctxt2	MPCFASTO: Suicide - MPC_WAIT_ON_PVCX failed	ACTION: If this report only occurs once, the system reinstates the process automatically. Multiple reports indicate that the system cannot use the associated MLC for application output. Keep the RETURNCODE. Check the physical connection. Attempt to REVIVE the application at the MPC level of the MAP. If this action does not correct the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 409 desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	A fast output process does not detect a response to an audit request when there is no output activity. The system will take the process out of service for a short period of time. The system generates MPC201 log for the process, and returns the process to service after the time specified in Field AUDITFRQ, Table MPCFASTA, for the application. This return to service will cause a second MPC201 log.
desctxt2	MPCFASTO: Timeout on regular audit	ACTION: There is no action required at this end. This log indicates that the far end does not respond at the application level. If the problem is not automatically corrected, the far-end may require action.

MPC901

Explanation

The Multi-Protocol Controller (MPC) subsystem generates MPC901. The system generates MPC901 when the system removes a tuple that defines a given MPC in Customer Data Table MPC. The state of the MPC changes to an unequipped (UNEQ) state.

Format

The log report format for MPC901 is as follows:

MPC901 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd UNEQ MPC: nnn; FROM OFFL

Example

An example of log report MPC901 follows:

```
MPC901 DEC06  10:36:48 5066 UNEQ MPC:   3; FROM OFFL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MPC: nnn	0 to 255	Identifies MPC affects the status change to UNEQ.
FROM OFFL	Constant	Identifies previous MPC state as OFFL. See Table E.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MPC903

Explanation

The Multi-Protocol Controller (MPC) subsystem generates MPC903 when you enter the Manual_busy (MBSY) command at the MPC MAP level. The state MPC changes to a MBSY state.

Format

The log report format for MPC903 is as follows:

.MPC903 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB MPC: nnn; FROM sttxt

Example

An example of log report MPC903 follows:

```
.MPC903  MAR17 10:36:48 3345 MANB MPC: 21; FROM OFFL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MPC: nnn	0 to 255	Identifies MPC affects the status change to BSY.
FROM sttxt	OK	Identifies previous MPC state as OK. See Table E.
	OFFL	Identifies previous MPC state as OFFL. See Table E.
	SBSY	Identifies previous MPC state as System_busy (SBSY). See Table E.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MPC904

Explanation

The Multi-Protocol Controller (MPC) subsystem generates log report MPC904 when the system detects an important fault with an MPC. The state of the MPC changes to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for MPC904 is as follows:

MPC904 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB MPC: nnn; FROM OK
rsntxt

Example

An example of log report MPC904 follows:

```
MPC904 JUN11 12:46:18 1347 SYSB MPC:   2; FROM OK
   Incoming Message Overload
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYSB MPC	0 to 255	Identifies MPC that affects the status change to SysB
FROM OK	Constant	Identifies previous MPC state as OK.
rsntxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason why the link changes to SysB

Action

Attempt a manual return to service on the MPC. If the system cannot return the MPC to service, perform diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. Refer to the *Index to Maintenance Procedure Documents* to review the procedures. If the diagnostic and corrective procedures continue to fail, record the number and type of logs the system generates. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MPC905

Explanation

The Multi-Protocol Controller (MPC) subsystem generates MPC905. The system generates MPC905 when the system uses the return to service (RTS) command at the MPC MAP terminal level. The event also occurs when the system returns to service the MPC to an OK state.

Format

The log report format for MPC905 is as follows:

MPC905 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS MPC: nnn; FROM statxt BY whtxt

Example

An example of log report MPC905 follows:

```
MPC905 APR15 15:46:48 5423 RTS MPC:   2; FROM SYSB BY
SYSTEM
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RTS MPC	0 to 255	Identifies MPC affect the status change to OK
FROM	ManB	Identifies previous MPC state as manual busy (ManB). See table E.
	SysB	Identifies previous MPC state as SysB. See table E.
BY	SYSTEM	Identifies the system as the agent that makes the change in MPC state.
	MAN	Identifies the operator as the agent which makes the change in MPC state.

Action

If MPC returns to service from SysB, review the MPC log reports. Perform diagnostics and corrective maintenance procedures outlined in the *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures*. Record frequency and type of logs the system generated for use by the next level of maintenance, if SysB logs

continue. Contact the next level of maintenance if diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures do not correct the problem.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MPC906

Explanation

The Multiprotocol Controller (MPC) subsystem generates this report. The subsystem generates this report when the central control (CC) input/output (I/O) subsystem detects a minor incoming message overload (ICMO) condition on a link.

Format

The log report format for MPC906 is as follows:

```
*MPC906 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MPC: n
    Incoming Message Overload
```

Example

An example of log report MPC906 follows:

```
*MPC906 MAY11 12:13:41 2112 FLT MPC: 0
   Incoming Message Overload
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT MPC	Integer	Identifies the affected MPC affected.
Incoming Message Overload	Constant	Indicates an ICMO condition is present.

Action

If the system generates this log often, you must take the indicated MPC out of service.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MPC907

Explanation

The Multiprotocol Controller (MPC) subsystem generates this report. The subsystem generates this report when a minor Incoming Message Overload (ICMO) condition ceases to affect.

Format

The log report format for MPC907 is as follows:

```
MPC907 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Fault Cleared MPC: n
   ICMO Cleared
```

Example

An example of log report MPC907 follows:

```
MPC907 MAY11 08:21:34 2112 INFO Fault Cleared MPC: 1
   ICMO Cleared
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Fault Cleared	Constant	Indicates a fault cleared.
MPC: n	Integer	Indicates the affected MPC unit.
ICMO Cleared	Constant	Indicates an ICMO condition cleared.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MPC908

Explanation

The Multiprotocol Controller (MPC) subsystem generates this log. The subsystem generates this log when the state of an MPC link changes. This log documents MPC link state changes. These changes occur as a result of normal link datafill/maintenance actions, and protocol/support detected fault conditions.

The MPC is an input/output (I/O) device card on the I/O controller shelf. The MPC provides data communication with X25 and an asynchronous protocol. The user can maintain the MPC card from the MAP terminal. Table MPCLINK specifies the protocol and configuration data for each link on an entered card. The user can busy the link and return the link to service while the card is in service. The user must take the link out of service before the MPC is busy.

Format

The log report format for MPC908 is as follows:

MPC908 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MPC LINK STATUS
MPC NN LINK nn STATUS CHANGE: oldstat–>newstat
text

Example

An example of log report MPC908 follows:

```
MPC908 JAN03 13:46:00 4102 INFO MPC LINK STATUS
   MPC 2 LINK  2 STATUS CHANGE; MBSY –>ENBLIP
   Manual Action Taken
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MPC LINK STATUS	Constant	Indicates the status of the MPC link.
MPC 2 LINK 2 STATUS CHANGE; MBSY ->ENBLIP Manual Action Taken	0-255	Indicates the MPC number and refers to the MPC card that contain the affected link.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
nn	0-3	Indicates the link number of the affected link.
oldstat	NA, UNEQ, OFFL, MBSY, ENBLIP, ENABLD, SBSY, CBSY	Indicates the previous state of the link.
newstat	NA, UNEQ, OFFL, MBSY, ENBLIP, ENABLD, SBSY, CBSY	Indicates the last state of the link.
text	Cause Unspecified	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software. The log report uses the value for error condition the software cannot detail. Maintenance operations on the MPC links and card can affect all conditions that the software perceives as errors. If the user downloads the card with the same software load (or a replacement software load) this action also affects the conditions.
	Link State Mismatch	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software.
	Protocol Violation	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software.
	Manual Action Taken	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software.
	System Action Taken	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software.
	CSIDE State Change	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software.
	Link RESET	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software.
	Link RESET Locally	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software.
	Link RESET Remotely	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software.
	Link Config.Failed	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software.

MPC908 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	Conv State Mismatch	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software.
	Invalid Conversation	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software.

Action

This log is for information. Under normal conditions, the log flags fault conditions when a link remains in service. The system sets the link state to SBSY when this condition occurs. Take correct actions according to the texts in the following table:

Text	Action
Link RESET Locally Link Reset Remotely	Occasionally, these conditions can occur as a result of a temporary condition that affects transmission facilities. These conditions can also occur when a user at the far end of the link initializes the protocol software. If this text appears often, make sure the transmission facilities are clear and complete.
Link State Mismatc Conv State	These conditions represent a mismatch between the CC and the peripheral software. These conditions normally correct automatically. If the conditions persist busy and return the MPC link(s) and the card to service.
Protocol Violation Invalid Conversation	These conditions represent a perceived violation of the CC to peripheral MPC protocol. If this violation occurs often, busy and return the card to service. Download the card again if the problem continues.
Link Config.Failed	List the entry for the link in table MPCLINK and check for missing configuration data. Use the MPC MAP command QLINK to check data on the board; determine if the data is the same.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MPCS101

Explanation

The MPCS101 is a secret log the system generates for security. Only users that can use the open secret command can see log MPCS101. The system generates the log when the system detects an invalid call attempt. This feature causes the system to generate the logs when the system accepts, screens, and cleared a MPC MAP login call.

The report contains the MPC, LINK and CONV fields. These fields identify the MPC card, link and conversation on which the call is accepted, screened or cleared. The DNA indicates the network address where the call originates. The CUSTDATA field contains the protocol id and any customer data (like a password), on which the system screens the call. Note that the CONV and DNA fields are available when the system screens a call correctly. In other conditions where the system produces the log, these fields appear as “Unavailable."

Format

The log report format for MPCS101 is as follows:

```
MPCS101 mmmdd hh mm ssdd INFO MPC ACCESS REPORT
        REASON= nn
   TEXT: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
   MPC nn LINK nn CONV nn DNA nnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
   CUSTDATA nnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report MPCS101 follows:

```
MPCS101  FEB01  14:24  2140  INFO   MPC ACESS REPORT
   REASON= 02
   TEXT: Mpc Map call screening passed
   MPC 01  LINK 03 CONV 0  DNA 5551212
   CUSTDATA MY_PASSWORD
```

MPCS101 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason=1		
Text=reastxt1	Call attempt not authorized	Indicates that an attempt made was not successful.
MPC	0..255	MPC #
LINK	0..3	LINK #
CONV	0..255	Conversation #
DNA	String of up to 15 digits(0..9)	Data network address of the caller.
CUSTDATA	String of up to 32 hexadecimal digits (O..F)	The userdata associated with the call attempt.
Reason=2		
Text=reastxt2	MPC MAP correct call accepted	Indicates that the system accepted an MPC MAP call.
MPC	0..255	MPC #
LINK	0..3	LINK #
CONV	0..255	Conversation #
DNA	Not available	
CUSTDATA	Not available	
Reason=3		
Text=reastxt3	MPC MAP correct call cleared	Indicates that the system cleared an MPC MAP call.
MPC	0..255	MPC #
LINK	0..3	LINK #
CONV	0..255	Conversation #

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DNA	Not available	
CUSTDATA	Not available	
Reason=4		
Text=reastxt1	MPC MAP call screening passed	Indicates that a call passed the screening information for MPC MAP access.
MPC	0..255	MPC #
LINK	0..3	LINK #
CONV	0..255	Conversation #
DNA	String of up to 15 digits (0..9)	Data network address of the caller
CUSTDATA	String of up to 32 hexadecimal digits (O..F)	The userdata associated with the call attempt.

Action

The DMS-100 system administrators can use this log to monitor the use of the MPC MAP system. The logs allows the administrator to track the time of login and logout of each authorized user of the system. There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MPX100

Explanation

The MPX100 log will be generated by many applications running in the MPX position to describe initialization and communication errors.

The variable fields will be entered by each application that generated the log.

The MPX100 logs that are generated with a critical alarm indicate that a serious error was encountered during initialization and that position initialization has failed.

In these cases, a message box will be displayed on the MPX position to provide immediate information about the initialization failure. The text in the message box will match the text in the log that is generated for the failure.

When an initialization failure message box is displayed, the MPX position will wait for the operator or craftsperson to press the RETURN key to continue processing.

Formats

Formats for log report MPX100 follow:

Format 1

```
MPX100  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd   <application>
    SEQNO nnnn:nnnn   POSID nnnn:nnnn
    <log text>
```

Format 2

```
MPX100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd   <application>
    SEQNO: nnnn
    <log text>
```

Examples

Examples of log report MPX100 follow:

Example 1

```
***MPX100 JAN27 14:05:28  1234    OPP Task
   SEQNO  0001:0001   POSID  0000:0250
   Unable to allocate memory for Global Data Area
```

Example 2

```
***MPX100 MAY21 14:05:28  1234   MPX CP
   SEQNO:  0001
   CP application unable to register with TPORT
```

Example 3

```
***MPX100 MAY24 16:43:55   OIA
SEQNO:  0030
OIA Unable to create Form Input Window
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<sv>		Indicates the severity: “ * = No alarm “ * " = Minor alarm “ ** " = Major alarm “ *** " = Critical alarm
SEQNO wwww	0-9999	Indicates the sequence number of all logs generated by the logs application. When the logs application is first started, this number will be set to 0 and get incremented each time a new log is generated.
SEQNO xxxx	0-9999	Indicates the sequence number of the position generating the log. For each position that generates a log, a separate sequence counter will increment for each new log. This number will also reset to 0 when it reaches 9999.

MPX100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

POSID yyyy	Represents the position number defined by the TPORT DEFPOS application
POSID zzzz	Represents the position number assigned by the switch. If a log is generated before the switch has sent an OPP message identifying the position number, this value will be 65535.

Action

See the individual log descriptions and the following table for appropriate actions.

For ‘information only' alarms, this information should be supplied to maintenance if the problem persists.

(Sheet 1 of 11)

Log description	Alarm info	Explanation and action
Unable to allocate global data area memory	Critical	Program was unable to find enough memory in the position to allocate for the global data area. Action: Notify the next level of support.
Unable to lock Global Data Area memory	Critical	Program was unable to lock the memory of the global data area. Action: Notify the next level of support.
Unable to allocate Global TPORT Buffer memory	Critical	Program was unable to find enough memory in the position to allocate for an outgoing TPORT buffer. Action: Notify the next level of support.
Unable to lock Global TPORT Buffer memory	Critical	Program was unable to lock the memory for an outgoing TPORT buffer memory. Action: Notify the next level of support.

(Sheet 2 of 11)

Log description	Alarm info	Explanation and action
Application has a BCS more than 3 versions from the Position's BCS	Information	This log will be generated during the position initialization. If an application never sends ActIDs to the DMS switch, this log is information only. If the application does send ActIDs to the DMS switch, and tries to send an ActID with missing fields, the missing fields will contain NIL values. Action: Install a newer version of the application into position.
Opp message received has a BCS more than 3 versions below the position BCS	Minor	The DMS switch establishes the communication level and should only send BCS messages that are the same or +/- 3 BCS's from the position. If the DMS switch is sending messages more than 3 BCS's lower, there is the potential for error. Action: Load a newer BCS on the DMS switch.
OPP message received has a BCS more than 3 versions higher the position BCS	Minor	The DMS switch establishes the communication level and should only send BCS messages that are the same or +/- 3 BCS's from the position. If the DMS switch is sending messages more than 3 BCS's higher, there is the potential for error. Action: Load a newer BCS on the position.
Position ID is invalid for <Message Type>, message not parsed	Minor	The position ID is saved after the first OPP message arrives at the position. This should match with all message types that arrive thereafter. The OPP hex message will be one of the OPP message types. Action: Notify the next level of support.

MPX100 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 11)

Log description	Alarm info	Explanation and action
Loop ID is invalid for <Message Type>, message not parsed, or Call ID is invalid for <Message Type>, message not parsed, or Switch ID is invalid for <Message Type> message not parsed.	Minor	With a call update, call end, call resume, or call suspend message, the previous loop ID should match with this message. This failure could occur if the call begin message was lost, or messages ended up at the position in the wrong order. This log will also occur if the loop ID is not NIL for a non-call update message. The message type field will be one of the OPP message types. Action: Notify the next level of support.
Loop ID should not be NIL for <message Type>, message not parsed	Minor	With a call begin or call resume message, the loop ID should not be NIL. The OPP Hex message will be included in the log message. The message type field will be one of the OPP message type. Action: Notify the next level of support.
Call ID should not be NIL for <Message Type>, message not parsed. Switch ID should not be NIL for <Message Type>, message not parsed.	Minor	With a call begin or call resume message,the call ID should be NIL. The OPP Hex message will be included in the log message. The message type field will be one of the OPP message types. Action: Notify the next level of support.
Exceeded maximum number of logs for this OPP message, no more logs will be generated	Minor	If one OPP message has been corrupted badly enough to create several logs, this message will serve as a limiting tool to prevent the log file from filling up with meaningless messages. The next OPP message will clear the counter and allow new log messages to be recorded. Action: Notify the next level of support.
OPP header value out of range, message not parsed	Minor	A field in the OPP header did not match the defined range. Action: Notify the next level of support.

(Sheet 4 of 11)

Log description	Alarm info	Explanation and action
Invalid DID received	Information	An unrecognized DID was received from the DMS switch. Action: Information only
DID field value out of range, DID not parsed	Minor	A field in the DID data did not match the OPP defined range. The DID is not parsed, but processing will continue onto the next DID in the message. Action: Notify the next level of support.
Too many fields in DID extra fields ignored	Information	The byte count for this received DID was larger than required with OPP. The position will parse all the fields it knows about, and ignore the remaining fields. Action: Information only
Too few fields in DID, missing fields replaced with NIL	Information	The byte count for this received DID was smaller than required with OPP. The position will parse all the fields received, and replace the missing fields with NIL values. Action: Information only
Too few fields in DID, DID not parsed	Information	The byte count for this received DID was smaller than required with OPP. If a DID field is used to index an arrays missing, the data cannot be properly parsed. The DID is not parsed, but processing will continue onto the next DID in the message. Action: Information only
BCD digit value out of range , DID not parsed	Minor	A field in the DID data was not a valid BCD digit. The DID is not parsed, but processing will continue onto the next DID in the message. Action: Notify the next level of support.

MPX100 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 11)

Log description	Alarm info	Explanation and action
Alphanumeric character value out of range, DID not parsed	Minor	A field in the DID data was not a valid alphanumeric character. The DID is not parsed, but processing will continue onto the next DID in the message. Action: Notify the next level of support.
ASCII character value out of range, DID not parsed	Minor	A field in the DID data was not a valid ASCII character. The DID is not parsed, but processing will continue onto the next DID in the message. Action: Notify the next level of support.
Multiple message DID out of sequence, DID not parsed	Minor	A DID arrived with an incorrect sequence number for this type of DID. This DID is not parsed. but processing will continue onto the next DID in the message. Action: Notify the next level of support.
Action required is out of range	Information	An unrecognized ActID was received from an application. The message will not be sent to the DMS switch. Action: Information only
ActID field value out of range, ActID not sent	Information	A field in the ActID data did not match the OPP defined range. The ActID will not be sent to the switch. Action: Information only

(Sheet 6 of 11)

Log description	Alarm info	Explanation and action
Too many fields in ActID, extra fields ignored	Information	The byte count for this received ActID was larger than required with OPP. The position will build the outgoing OPP message with all the fields it knows about, and ignore the remaining fields. This log could also occur if the switch is at a lower BCS than the position. In this case, the switch would not know how to handle the extra field, therefore, the position does not send it. Action: Information only
Too few fields in ActID, missing fields replaced with NIL	Information	The byte count for this received ActID was smaller than required with OPP. The position will build the outgoing OPP message with all the fields received, and replace the missing fields with NIL values. Action: Information only
Too few fields in ActID, ActID not sent	Information	The byte count for this received ActID was smaller than required with OPP. If an ActID field that is used to index an array is missing, the message cannot be properly built. The ActID is not sent. Action: Information only
BCD digit value out of range, ActID not sent	Information	A field in the ActID data was not a valid BCD digit. The ActID is not sent. Action: Information only
ASCII character value out of range, ActID not sent.	Information	A field in the ActID data was not a valid ASCII character. The ActID is not sent. Action: Information only

MPX100 (continued)

(Sheet 7 of 11)

Log description	Alarm info	Explanation and action
Software error--NIL function called	Major	This log could be generated during software development. It could also be caused by the DMS switch sending an OPP message with a BCS lower than 35 in the OPP header. Action: Notify the next level of support.
CP application unable to register its window class	Critical	Windows was unable to register the window class for the call processing application. Initialization failure occurred. Action: Notify the next level of support.
CP application unable to create its window	Critical	Window was unable to create the window for the call processing application. Initialization failure occurred. Action: Notify the next level of support.
CP application unable to register with TPORT	Critical	An error was encountered while attempting to register with the transport layer. Initialization failure occurred. Action: Notify the next level of support.
XSERVS.DAT datafill table not found	Critical	The call processing application could not locate the XSERVS.DAT file on the position. Initialization failure occurred. Action: Recreate the XSERVS.DAT file and place in the datafill directory on the hard drive.
No tuples found in the XSERVS.DAT datafill table	Information	The call processing application found no tuples in the XSERVS.DAT file on the position. No TOPS services will be provided at this position. Action: If TOPS services should be provided at this position, fill the table according to the DS section of this document.

(Sheet 8 of 11)

Log description	Alarm info	Explanation and action
Error encountered while reading the XSERVS.DAT table. Non-Integer TOPS service number found on line XX.	Critical	When reading the XSERVS.DAT file a TOPS service number could not be converted to an integer value. There is an error in the datafill file in the cited line. Action: Check the format of the XSERVS.DAT file. Possibly the data fields are not in order or a comment line indicator is missing.
Error encountered while reading the XSERVS.DAT file. Incomplete tuple found on line XX.	Critical	When reading the XSERVS.DAT file a TOPS service number was found to be outside the valid range of values. There is an error in the datafill file in the cited line. The value is the TOPS service number that was read. Action: Check the data in the XSERVS.DAT file. An incomplete tuple found on line XX.
Error encountered while reading the XSERVS.DAT file. A double quote ` " ' character is missing on line XX.	Critical	Either the application tag or the application feature tag on the cited line is not properly enclosed in a double quote. Action: Check the format of the XSERVS.DAT file.
Error encountered while reading the XSERVS.DAT file. The application tag string length is out of range on line XX.	Critical	The application tag on the cited line is to many characters. Action: Check that the application tag matches the tag documented for the application.
Error encountered while reading the XSERVS.DAT file. The application feature tag string length is out of range on line XX.	Critical	The application feature tag on the cited line is to many characters. Action: Check that the application feature tag matches the tag documented for the application.

MPX100 (continued)

(Sheet 9 of 11)

Log description	Alarm info	Explanation and action
Error encountered while reading the XSERVS.DAT file. Invalid value found in the `OIA Required' field on line XX. Value = <value>.are `N' or `Y'. An invalid value was found.	Critical	The valid values for the `OIA Required" field are `N' or `Y'. An invalid value was found. Action: Check the format of the XSERVS.DAT file.
Duplicate tuple found in the XSERVS.DAT file on line XX	Information	Two or more tuples with the same TOPS service number field value were found. The last of the duplicate tuples was taken. Others were ignored. Action: Check the format of the XSERVS.DAT file. Comment out any unneeded tuples.
TPORT messaging error occurred	Minor	This log indicates that either TPORT informed the call processing application of an error or that an error was found in the message data. The information included in the message is used to explain the specific error encountered. Action: If the log occurs frequently notify next level of maintenance and provide the information included in the log.
Could not find DOS application window	Critical	Application registration failed because the window for the DOS application could not be found. Action: Notify the next level of support.
MMI application did not register with call processing.	Critical	Application registration failed because the MMI application did not register with call processing. Action: Notify the next level of support.

(Sheet 10 of 11)

Log description	Alarm info	Explanation and action
Service providing application did not register with call processing	Critical	Application registration failed because an application listed in the XSERVS.DAT file to provide a TOPS service did not register. Action: Check the application vendor's documentation and verify that the application tag listed in the XSERVS.DAT file is correct. If it is correct, contact the next level of support and the application vendor.
Could not allocate a windows timer for application registration. Timer type = < type>	Critical	Application registration failed because windows failed to allocate a timer for call processing. Action: Notify the next level of support.
Internal position message send failed	Major	TPORT failed to send a message from call processing to another position application. This indicates that the application is not registered with TPORT. Action: If this log occurs frequently with the same parameters, notify the next level of support.
Error found while parsing application registration message	Critical	The application indicated incorrectly formatted the message to call processing. Application registration failed. Action: Notify the next level of support.
Unknown application feature tag encountered	Major	The application indicated to call processing that this application feature tag is invalid or that the feature failed initialization. Action: Check the application vendor's documentation and verify that the application feature tag listed in the XSERVS.DAT file is correct. If it is correct, notify the next level of support.

MPX100 (continued)

(Sheet 11 of 11)

Log description	Alarm info	Explanation and action
No application registration response received from application	Critical	The application indicated failed to respond to call processing. Position initialization failed. Action: Notify the next level of support.
Internal position broadcast message send failed	Minor	TPORT failed to send a broadcast message from call processing to other position applications. Action: If this log occurs frequently, notify the next level of support.

The following table lists log texts.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Log text	Alarm info	Action
OIA Unable to register with TPORT	Critical	Notify the next level of support.
OIA Failed to register window class for form input panel	Critical	Notify the next level of support.
OIA Failed to register window class for Menu list panel	Critical	Notify the next level of support.
OIA Failed to register window class for bottom width panel	Critical	Notify the next level of support.
OIA Failed to register window class for block input panel.	Critical	Notify the next level of support.
OIA Unable to create form input window	Critical	Notify the next level of support.
OIA Unable to create menu list window	Critical	Notify the next level of support.
OIA Unable to create bottom width window	Critical	Notify the next level of support.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Log text	Alarm info	Action
OIA Unable to create block input window	Critical	Notify the next level of support.
OIA Unable to create main window	Critical	Notify the next level of support.
OIA Unable to successfully create font.	Critical	Notify the next level of support.
OIA Unable to lock handle for global data area	Critical	Notify the next level of support.
Logon to OIA external database failed reason - <reason text from external database>	Minor	Check the datafill of operator ID and password in the external database to make sure that it matches what is in the DMS switch.
Logon to OIA external database failed reason - Communication failure encountered	Minor	Check the status of links to the external database to make sure that they are inservice. Notify the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

None

MPX200

Explanation

Log report MPX200 is generated by the call processing application to log any occurrences specific to the application.

Format

The format for log report MPX200 follows:

```
***MPX200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd   <application>
   SEQNO: nnnn
   <log text>
```

Example

An example of log report MPX200 follows:

```
***MPX200 MAY21 14:05:28 1234   MPX CP
   SEQNO:  0001
   Could not allocate a window timer for TOPS service logons
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
application	Symbolic text	Indicates the call processing application involved
SEQNO	0-9999	Indicates the sequence number of all logs generated by the logs application. When the logs application is first started, this number will be set to 0 and get incremented each time a new log is generated.
log text	Symbolic text	Provides more information about the specific application

Action

Refer to the Log Text table in additional information for specific explanations and actions.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

The following table explains the log text associated with log report MPX200:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Log text	Explanation	Alarm info	Action
DMS requested OIA automatic session start with OIA application not present in the position.	A message was received from the DMS switch requesting that open information access (OIA) automatically start a session, but the OIA application did not register with call processing.	Minor	Make sure that the OIA software is included in the position software. If it is, and this log occurs frequently, notify next level of support.
DMS requested service logon for a service that is not datafilled to be provided at this position.	The DMS switch requested that this service be logged into, but the service is not included in the XSERVS.DAT file.	Minor	Check the XSERVS.DAT file for errors or omissions. Make sure that this datafill matches DMS datafill from Table SERVICES, TOPSPOS, and OPRDAT.
Could not allocate a windows timer for TOPS service logons.	Windows failed to allocate a timer for call processing.	Major	Notify next level of support.
Error found while parsing TOPS service logon responses.	The application incorrectly formatted the message to call processing.	Major	Notify next level of support.
TOPS service logon response not received from application.	The application failed to respond to call processing during TOPS service logon. All services datafilled to be provided by this application failed logon.	Minor	Notify next level of support.

MPX200 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Log text	Explanation	Alarm info	Action
Unknown message field value in windows DDE message.	CP received a DDE message with an invalid field value and could not process the message.	Minor	Notify next level of support.
Invalid DDE attempt to change data in thee global data area.	A client application requested to change a restricted data item in the global data area.	Minor	Notify next level of support.

MPX300

Explanation

The log report MPX300 will be generated by the Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) position offering expanded multipurpose (MPX) user interface task only.

Format

The format for log report MPX300 follows:

```
***MPX300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd   <application>
   SEQNO: nnnn
   <log text>
```

Example

An example of log report MPX300 follows:

```
***MPX300 MAY21 14:05:28 1234   MPX CP
   SEQNO:  0001
   Unable to create Call Processing window
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
application	Symbolic text	This field indicates the call processing application involved.
SEQNO	0-9999	This field indicates the sequence number of all logs generated by the logs application. When the logs application is first started, this number will be set to 0 and get incremented each time a new log is generated.
log text	Symbolic text	This field provides more information about the specific application.

Action

Refer to the Log Text table for specific explanations and actions.

MPX300 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

MPX400

Explanation

Log report MPX400 is generated by the opened information access (OIA) application when an application level error occurs. The error generally does not effect the operation of the database interface.

Format

The format for log report MPX400 follows:

```
MPX400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  OIA
    SEQNO: nnnn
    <log text>
```

Example

An example of log report MPX400 follows:

```
MPX400  MAY24 16:43:55   OIA
   SEQNO:  0030
   Error encountered in Application Message Inbound from
   Database-Open Window
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
OIA	Constant	Indicates the application involved is OIA
SEQNO	0-9999	Indicates the sequence number of all logs generated by the logs application. When the logs application is first started, this number will be set to 0 and get incremented each time a new log is generated.
log text	Symbolic text	Provides more information about error encountered

Action

See the OIA Log Text table for specific explanations and actions.

Associated OM registers

None

MPX400 (end)

Additional information

The following table explains the log text associated with log report MPX400:

Log text	Alarm info	Action
Error encountered in application message inbound from database logon response.	Informational only	Notify next level of support.
Error encountered in application message inbound from database session end response	Informational only	Notify next level of support.
Error encountered in application message inbound from database update data	Informational only	Notify next level of support.
Error encountered in application message inbound from database update window	Informational only	Notify next level of support.
Error encountered in application message inbound from database open window	Informational only	Notify next level of support.
Error encountered in application message inbound from database close window	Informational only	Notify next level of support.
Error encountered in application message inbound from database clear all	Informational only	Notify next level of support.
Error encountered in application message inbound from database clear unprotected	Informational only	Notify next level of support.
Error encountered in application message inbound from database message status area	Informational only	Notify next level of support.

MS100

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem log report MS100. The subsystem generates MS100 when the node goes from manual busy or system busy to CORRECT.

Format

The log report format for MS100 is as follows:

```
MS100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS NODE STATE CHANGE code ref:
    nnn
    SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
    desctxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS100 follows:

```
MS100 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 RTS NODE STATE CHANGE CODE REF:193
   SET FROM SysB BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RTS NODE STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change in the node state.
code ref: nnn		Indicates a change in the node state.
SET FROM acttxt	Refer to &EQUIPST..	Indicates the previous state of the message switch.
BY reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the reason the system generates the report. If blank, the field does not report the reason.
MS: n	0,1	Indicates the Message Switch involved.
desctxt		Includes an optional comment line. All faults raised or cleared are reported on each line when reptxt has the value FAULT REPORT. A “FAULT RAISED:" or a “FAULT CLEARED:" header preceeds each description.

MS100 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

MS101

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem report MS101. The subsystem generates MS101 when the nodes go from system busy to manual busy.

Format

The log report format for MS101 is as follows:

```
**MS101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB NODE STATE CHANGE code
    ref: nnn
    SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
```

Example

An example of log report MS101 follows:

```
**MS101 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB NODE STATE CHANGE CODE
REF:    193
   SET FROM RTS BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MnaB NODE STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change in the node state.
code ref: nnn	?	Reference number for code debugging purposes.
SET FROM acttxt	Refer to Table E.	Indicates the previous state of the Message Switch.
BY reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the reason the MS subsystem generates the report. If blank, the field does not report the reason.
MS: n	0,1	Indicates the Message Switch involved.

Action

There is no action required.

MS101 (end)

Associated OM registers

The OM register for this log is MSMBP.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS102

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem log report MS102. The subsystem generates MS102 when the node goes from system busy to manual busy.

Format

The log report format for MS102 is as follows:

MS102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB NODE STATE CHANGE code ref: nnn
SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n

Example

An example of log report MS102 follows:

```
MS102 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB NODE STATE CHANGE CODE REF:
          193
         SET FROM SysB BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
ManB NODE STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change in the node state.
code ref: nnn	?	Reference number for code debugging purposes.
SET FROM acttxt	Refer to Table E.	Indicates the previous state of the Message Switch. If blank, the reason is not reported.
BY reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the reason the MS subsystem generates this report.
MS: n	0,1	Indicates the Message Switch involved.

Action

There is no action required.

MS102 (end)

Associated OM registers

The associated OM register for this log is MSMBP.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS103

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem log report MS103. The subsystem generates MS103 when the node goes from CORRECT to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for MS103 is as follows:

```
**MS103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB NODE STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS BY reptxt CODE REF: code_ref  MS: n
   desctxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS103 follows:

Example 1

```
**MS103 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB  NODE STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS BY SYSTEM ACTION CODE REF: 0:0000 MS: 0
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   FAULT PRESENT: Interface card(s) failed.
   FAULT RAISED : System card(s) failed.
   SHELF: 0   CARD: 4
   HARD FAULT RAISED: MEM: Hardware trap on Memory card.
   SHELF: 0   CARD: 2
   SOFT FAULT RAISED: Clock datafill and physical PECs
   do not match.
```

Example 2

```
**MS103 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB  NODE STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS BY SYSTEM ACTION CODE REF: 0:0000 MS: 0
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   FAULT PRESENT: Interface card(s) failed.
   FAULT RAISED : System card(s) failed.
   SHELF: 0   CARD: 2
   SOFT FAULT RAISED: Running on EPROM clock firmware.
```

MS103 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB NODE STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change in the node state from SysB
SET FROM RTS	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the MS
BY	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates that the MS subsystem generates this report because of an action by the Central MS maintenance system
	FAULT REPORT	Indicates that the MS subsystem generates this log because of a fault report
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates where in the code the subsystem generates an MS log
MS	0 or 1	Indicates the MS involved
SHELF	0 or 1	Indicates the shelf location of the MS
CARD	1 to 26	Indicates which card on the MS shelf is involved in the log
desctxt	Symbolic text	Provides comments or fault descriptions (if reptxt has the value FAULT REPORT). When FAULT CLEARED preceeds desctxt, the fault is cleared. When FAULT PRESENT preceeds desctxt, the fault continues to be present. When FAULT RAISED preceeds desctxt, the system has detected a new fault. Each description represents one card fault and occurs on each line.
	`Clock firmware has failed self test'	These descriptions only appear when clock cards are involved. Refer to Example 2.
	`Running on EPROM clock firmware'	
	`Contents of clock f/w does not match f/w downloaded'	

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	`Failed to read EEPROM in clock card'	
	`No firmware in clock card'	
	`Failed to download or reset clock firmware'	

Action

Manually busy the node. Test the node. The system generates a cardlist if the test fails. Replace defective cards. Manually return to service (RTS) the node. When this action fails, the system generates another cardlist. Replace the defective cards and RTS.

Associated OM registers

The associated OM registers for this log are: MSERR and MSFLT.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS104

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem log report MS104. The subsystem generates MS104 when information about a node in the MS subsystem must display.

The addition of new reason text that indicates the result of the mate clock test modifies the MS104 log. The new text indicates that the routine exercise (REx) test has not been run on the MS specified in the log.

The addition of new reason text modifies log MS104. The new reason text indicates when data in table REXSCHED disables testing on MS.

Format

The log report formats for MS104 are as follows:

Format 1

```
MS104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NODE
    STATE: stattxt BY acttxt  CODE REF: nnn   MS: n
    desctxt
    cardlist
```

Format 2

```
MS104  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NODE
    STATE: stattxt     CODE REF: nnn MS: n
    FLT MAP: nnnn nnnn nnnn
    MS REx Test Bypassed – Mate Clock Test: result on MS mate
    Card xx
```

Format 3

```
MS104  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NODE
    STATE: stattxt     CODE REF: nnn REASON: nnnn MS: n
    FLT MAP: nnnn nnnn nnnn
    MS REX is DISABLED INDEFINITELY. RExByp has been raised.
```

Example

Examples of log report MS104 follow.

Example 1

```
MS104 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 INFO NODE
   STATE: RTS  BY REX ACTION     CODE REF: 193:0000 MS: 0
   MS System Rex Test Passed
   Standard cardlist.
```

Example 2

```
MS104 JAN24 01:30:00 1100 INFO NODE
   STATE: SYSB  BY REX TEST CODE REF: 0:0000:0000 MS: 0
   FLT MAP:0000 0000 0000
   MS REx test Bypassed – Mate MS experienced a critical
   event within past 24 hrs.
```

Example 3

```
MS104 FEB08 11:49:45 7200 INFO NODE
   STATE: RTS  BY REX TEST CODE REF: 0: REASON:0000 MS: 0
   FLT MAP:0000 0000 0000
   MS REX is DISABLED INDEFINITELY. RExByp has been raised.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NODE	Constant	Indicates that information about a node follows
STATE	Symbolic text	Indicates that system or other action caused the current state of the node.
BY	FAULT REPORT, REX ACTION, REX TEST, LOAD ACTION	Indicates reason the subsystem generates report.
CODE REF	Integer	Provides a reference number for code debugging purposes
MS	0,1	Indicates the message switch number
MS REx Test Bypassed	Constant	Indicates the REx test did not run
Bypass switch clock mastership	Constant	Indicates a change in clock mastership in the last 24 hours

MS104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MS REx is DISABLED INDEFINITELY.	Constant	Indicates that entries in table REXSCHED disable MS REx testing .
RExByp has been raised.	Constant	Indicates the system raises the MS RExByp alarm.
desctxt	One of 700 possible descriptive comments. This field is optional.	Provides comments or fault descriptions
cardlist	Integers	Provides a list of defective cards. This field may or may not appear.

Action

The system informs the user when the mate clock test on the MS fails. Replace the defective card and run a full diagnostic. The mate clock test does not run because of a software error. This software error prevents the continuation of the REx. Contact the next level of maintenance. A daily switch clock mastership can be bypassed because of a not-REx activity. If this event occurs, the mate MS node is not steady. Check other MS logs to determine the cause.

When the MS REx test disables, operating company personnel must determine if the REx test is intentionally disabled. Change the associated entries in table REXSCHED to enable the REx test.

Associated OM registers

The associated OM register for log MS104 is MSERR that is pegged at restart. Other associated OM registers for this log are: MSDIA and MSDIAF.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS105

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS105. The subsystem generates the report when an MS card fails its release compatibility check against its baselines. If the MS card passes, the subsystem does not generate logs. The baselines of product engineering codes (PEC) in Table PECINV determine the pass/fail result.

Format

The log report format for MS105 is as follows:

```
MS105 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MS HW MONITOR
   STATE: sttxt
   MS: n  SHELF: n CARD: nn SLOT: nn SIDE: side  PEC: pec
   FLT MAP:
   CARD REL: nn  BASE: nn  EXCEPT: <e1> <e2> <None>
   Comment line
```

Example

An example of log report MS105 follows:

```
MS105 Jan07 14:47:14 4701 MS HW MONITOR
   STATE: DISCOVERED BY REX TEST
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS:0  SHELF:0  CARD:22  SLOT:28  SIDE:FRONT  PEC:NT9X17DA
   CARD REL: 06  BASE:10  EXCEPT: 12 13
   Card release is below baseline.  Upgrade the card.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MS HW MONITOR	Constant	Indicates information from the hardware monitor
STATE	Symbolic text	Indicates the state
MS	Integers	Indicates the MS involved
SHELF	Integers	Indicates the shelf
CARD	Integers	Indicates the card

MS105 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SLOT	Integers	Indicates the slot
SIDE	Front, Back	Indicates the side
PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PEC of the card
CARD REL	Integers	Indicates the release of the card
BASE	Integers	Indicates the baseline
EXCEPT	Integers	Indicates the exceptions
Comment line	Card release is below baseline. Upgrade the card.	Suggests that the hardware is too old
	Card release is an exception. Upgrade the card.	Suggests the PEC release is one of the exception releases
	Card PEC is not found in table PECINV. Upgrade the card.	Suggests that the PEC is not present in the table PECINV
	Could not read IDPROM from the card. Upgrade the card.	Suggests that attempts to read the IDPROM from the card failed

Action

The operating company personnel must consider upgrading the specified MS card when one of the following comment lines appears:

- Card release is below baseline. Upgrade the card.
- Card release is an exception. Upgrade the card.
- Card PEC is not found in table PECINV. Upgrade the card.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS150

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS150. The subsystem generates this report when a chain goes from manual busy or system busy to OK. When a chain goes OK, all associated cards make the same change.

Format

The log report format for MS150 is as follows:

```
MS150 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM statxt BY reptxt   CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
   MS:nn     SHELF: n    CARDS: nn TO nn
   comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS150 follows:

```
MS150 SEP24 00:00:00 6100 RTS CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM SYSB  BY FAULT REPORT   CODE REF: 0:00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RTS CHAIN STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates change in chain state to OK.
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the chain. Refer to Table I.
BY	FAULT REPORT	Indicates the system generates the report because of an action by local message switch Maintenance (MS Mtc).
	MANUAL ACTION	Indicates the system generates the report because of an action at the MS MAP level.
	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates the system generates the report because of an action by the central message switch Maintenance.

MS150 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates that the system generates the report because of an action by the local or central message switch audit.
CODE REF	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that causes the system to generate this log. The service personnel use this number to identify sources of similar log reports.
faultbits	Symbolic text	Indicates a numeric model of the fault data for the chain.
MS: n	0 or 1	Identifies the message switch.
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates head card and terminating card numbers that make up the chain. There will always be at least two cards in a chain.
Comment Line		Provides a detailed description of what caused the report to generate. This field is optional.
Fault Description		Provides a detailed description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one per line. `FAULT RAISED:' or `FAULT CLEARED:' precede each description. These reports occur only under the reptype of FAULT REPORT.

Action

There is no action required. This log is for information.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS151

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS 151. The subsystem generates this report when a chain goes from OK to manual busy. Each card on the chain also changes state to ManB.

Format

The log report format for MS151is as follows:

```
MS151 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB CHAIN STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM: statxt BY reptxt  CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
    MS: nn  SHELF: n  CARDS: nn TO nn
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS151 follows:

```
MS151 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS   BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF: 0:00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ManB CHAIN STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates change in state in the chain to manual busy.
statxt	Refer to Table I.	Indicates the previous state of the chain.
reptxt	MANUAL ACTION	Indicates the system generates the report because of an action at the MS MAP level.
refnum:	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that causes the subsystem to generate this log. The service personnel use this number to identify sources of like log reports.
faultbits	nnnnnnnn	Indicates a numeric model of the fault data for the chain.
MS: n	0-1	Identifies the Message Switch.

MS151 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates the head card and the terminating card numbers that construct the chain. There will always be at least two cards in a chain.
Comment line		Provides a detailed description of what caused the subystem to generate the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description		Provides a description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs on each line. `FAULT RAISED:' or `FAULT CLEARED:' preceed each description. These reports occur only under the reptype of FAULT REPORT.

Action

There is no action required. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

MSCHMBP is an operational measurement (OM) associated with this log.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS152

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates this report when a chain card goes from an out-of-service state to manual busy.

Format

The log report format for MS152 is as follows:

```
MS152 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM: statxt   BY reptxt  CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
   MS: nn  SHELF: nn   CARDS: nn TO nn
   comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS152 follows:

```
MS152 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM SysB  BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF: 0:00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ManB CHAIN STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the chain changed state to to manual busy.
statxt	Refer to Table I.	Indicates the previous state of the chain.
reptxt	MANUAL ACTION	Indicates that an action at the MS MAP display level generates the report.
refnum:	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that causes the system to generate this log. The service personnel use this number to identify sources of similar log reports.
faultbits	nnnnnnnn	Indicates a numeric representation of the fault data for the chain.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the Message Switch.
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.

MS152 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates the head card and the terminating card numbers that form the chain. A chain always consists of at least two (2) cards.
Comment Line		Describes the occurrence that causes the system to generate the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description		Describes all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one time for each line. A `FAULT RAISED' or `FAULT CLEARED' prefix precedes each description. Fault description reports occur only in FAULT REPORT type of reports.

Action

There is no action required. This log is for information use only.

Associated OM registers

Operational measurement(OM) MSCHMBP associates with this log.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS153

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS153 when a chain goes system busy (SysB). When a chain changes state, all associated cards also change state. This log indicates the detection of a critical fault on the chain.

Format

The log report format for MS153 is as follows:

```
MS153 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM: statxt  BY: reptxt  CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
   FLT MAP:
   MS: nn  SHELF: nn  CARDS: head_num TO term_num
   comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS153 follows:

```
MS153 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS   BY FAULT REPORT   CODE REF: 0000:00010C00
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10
   FAULT RAISED: A card failure occurred on the chain.
   SHELF 0 CARD 7 HARD FAULT RAISED: Interface front card is
   not inserted.
   SHELF 0 CARD 6 SOFT FAULT RAISED: Interface card CMU
   configuration data is incorrect.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB CHAIN STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the chain changed state to system busy.
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the chain.
BY	FAULT REPORT	Indicates the state changes because of an action by the local message switch maintenance (MS Mtc).

MS153 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates the state changes because of an action by central message switch audit.
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates where in the code the system generated a message switch (MS) log report. This number can identify the sources similar logs.
faultbits	Integers	Indicates a numeric representation of the fault data for the chain.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS.
SHELF	0 to 3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS	0 to 26	Indicates the head card number and terminating card number of the chain.
Comment Line	Character string	Describes the occurrence that causes the system to generate the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description	Chain Faults	Describes all problems, present or raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one time for each line. When `FAULT CLEARED' precedes a description, the detected problem is now cleared. When `FAULT PRESENT' precedes a description, the detected problem remains. When `FAULT RAISED' precedes a description, the system detected a new fault.
	Chain Cards Faults	Describes the detected faults of the chain cards. Each description represents one card fault and occurs one time for each line. The prefixes `FAULT CLEARED', `FAULT PRESENT', and `FAULT RAISED' have the same meaning described under `Chain Faults'. Fault description reports occur only when reptxt= FAULT REPORT.

Action

Manually busy (ManB) the chain to busy the interface cards. Run a test on the chain. This test checks all of the cards on the chain. If the test fails, the system generates a cardlist. Manually busy the node to isolate the node from the

system. Replace the card(s) that has faults, load the MS again, and manually return to service (RTS) the node. If this state change fails, the system generates another cardlist. Replace any cards that have faults and RTS again. Repeat the procedure until the test passes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS154

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS154 when a chain goes from C-side busy (CBsy) to system busy (SysB). When a chain goes SysB, all associated cards go SysB.

Format

The log report format for MS154 follows:

```
MS154 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB CHAIN STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM CBSY BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: refnum:
faultbits
    FLT MAP:
    MS: nn   SHELF: nn   CARDS: head_num TO term_num
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS154 follows:

```
MS154 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM CBSY BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0:01000000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10
   FAULT RAISED: The chain status update failed
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB CHAIN STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the chain changed state to system busy.
CBSY	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the chain as CBsy.
SYSTEM ACTION	Constant	Indicates the state changed as a result of a system action.
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates where in the code the system generated an MS log generated. The service personnel can use this number to identify the sources similar log reports.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
faultbits	Integers	Provides a numeric representation of the problem data for the chain.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS.
SHELF	0 to 3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS	0 to 26	Identifies the head card and terminating card number of the chain.
Comment Line	Character string	Describes the occurrence that causes the system to generate the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description	Symbolic text	Describes all faults, cleared, present, or raised in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one time for each line. When FAULT CLEARED precedes a description, the previous detected problem is now cleared. When the FAULT PRESENT signal precedes a description, the detected fault remains. When FAULT RAISED precedes a description, the system detects a new fault. Fault description reports occur only through SYSTEM ACTION.

Action

This log indicates a fault on one of the interface cards of the chain. Refer to the Action section of log report MS153.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS155

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS155. The subsystem generates this log when a chain goes from system busy (SysB) or manual busy (ManB) to C-side busy (CBsy).

Format

The log report format for MS155 follows:

```
MS155 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM:statxt BY reptxt CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
   FLT MAP:
   MS: nn  SHELF: nn  CARDS: nn TO nn
   comment line
```

Example

An example of log report MS155 follows:

```
MS155 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 CBSY CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM: SYSB  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0:00000000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CBSY CHAIN STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the chain changed state to CBsy.
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the chain.
BY	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates the state changed as a result of an action by the central MS maintenance.
	MANUAL ACTION	Indicates the state changed as a result of an action at the MS MAP level.
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates the state changed as a result of an action by the local or central MS audit.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in DMS software that causes the system to generate this log. The service personnel use this number to identify sources of similar log reports.
faultbits	Integers	Indicates a numeric representation of the problem data for the chain.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the message switch (MS).
SHELF	0 - 3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	1-26	Indicates the head card and the terminating card numbers that form the chain. The chain always contains a minimum of two (2) cards.
Comment Line	Symbolic text	Describes the occurrence that causes the system to generate the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description	Symbolic text	Describes all problems, raised or cleared, in the source. Each description represents one problem and occurs one time for each line. The FAULT RAISED: or FAULT CLEARED: prefix precedes each description.

Action

The node is out of service. Refer to the Action section in log MS103.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS156

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates this report when a chain goes from manual busy to off-line. When a chain changes state, all associated cards make the same change.

Format

The log report format for MS156 follows:

```
MS156 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM:statxt  BY: reptxt  CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
   MS: nn   SHELF: nn  CARDS: nn TO nn
   comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS156 follows:

```
MS156 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 OFFL CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM ManB  BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF: 0:00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OFFL CHAIN STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the chain changed state to off-line.
statxt	Refer to Table I.	Indicates the previous state of the chain.
reptxt	MANUAL ACTION	Indicates the state change is a result of an action at MS MAP level.
refnum:	nnnn	Indicates the place in the DMS software that causes the system to generate this log. The service personnel use this number to identify sources similar log reports.
faultbits	nnnnnnnn	Indicates the numeric representation of the fault data for the chain.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the Message Switch.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates the head card and the terminating card numbers that form the chain. The chain always contains a minimum of two (2) cards.
Comment Line		Describes the occurrence that causes the system to generate the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description		Describes all faults, raised or cleared, in the source. Each description represents one problem and occurs one time for each line. A `FAULT RAISED:' or `FAULT CLEARED:' prefix precedes each description. Fault description reports occur under the reptxt of FAULT REPORT.

Action

This log is for information use only. There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS157

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates this report when information about a chain must be displayed.

Format

The log report format for MS157 follows:

```
MS157 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CHAIN
    STATE: statxt  BY reptxt   CODE REF: refnum:faultbits
    MS: nn   SHELF: nn  CARDS: nn TO nn
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS157 follows:

```
MS157 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 INFO CHAIN
   STATE: RTS    BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0:00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CHAIN	Constant	Indicates that information about a chain must be displayed.
STATE: statxt	Refer to Table I.	Indicates the previous state of the chain.
reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates that an action by Central Message Switch Maintenance caused the display of information.
refnum:	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that causes the system to generate this log. The Service personnel use this number to identify sources of similar log reports.
faultbits	nnnnnnnn	Indicates the numeric representation of the problem data for the chain.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the Message Switch.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates the head card and the terminating card numbers that form the chain. The chain always contains a minimum of two cards.
Comment Line		Describes the event that causes the system to generate the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description		Describes all faults, raised or cleared, on the resource. Each description represents one fault for each line. `FAULT RAISED:' or `FAULT CLEARED:' prefix precedes each description. Fault description reports occur under the reptxt of FAULT REPORT.

Action

This log is for information use only. There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) register MSCHERR pegs, if the state is OK.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS208

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates report MS208 when information on the front card is required.

Format

The log report format for MS208 is as follows:

```
MS208 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FRNT CARD
    STATE: statxt BY actxt CODE REF: nnn
    MS: nn SHELF: n  CARD: nn FRONT PEC: pec
    BACK PEC: pec
    destxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS208 follows:

```
MS208 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 INFO FRNT CARD
   SET FROM RTS BY FAULT REPORT   CODE REF: 0:000000000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARD:  1 FRONT PEC: NT9X52AA
   BACK PEC: 00000000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO FRNT CARD	Constant	Indicates that the system generated a report that contains the information on the front card.
SET FROM: statxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the front card. Refer to Table E.
BY: actxt	FAULT REPORT	Indicates that an action by Local Message Switch Maintenance caused the system to generate the report.
CODE REF: nnn	Integer	Provides a reference number for code debugging purposes.
MS: nn	0, 1	Identifies the message switch.
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CARD: nn	1-26	Identifies the card.
FRONT PEC: pec	Symbolic text	Provides the product engineering code for the front card. Refer to Table I.
BACK PEC: pec	Symbolic text	Provides the product engineering code for the back card. Refer to Table I.
destxt	Comment Line	Describes the event that caused the system to print the report. This field is optional.
	Fault Description Report	Describes all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one time for each line. A “FAULT RAISED:" OR “FAULT CLEARED:" prefix precedes each description. Fault description reports occur only under the actxt of FAULT REPORT.

Action

This log is for information use only. There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) register MSERR associates with this log.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS238

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates report MS238 when information on the back card is required.

Format

The log report format for MS238 is as follows:

```
MS238 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  BACK CARD
    STATE: statxt  BY actxt  CODE REF: nnn
    MS: nn  SHELF: n  CARD: nn  FRONT PEC: pec
    BACK PEC: pec
    destxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS238 follows:

```
MS238 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 INFO BACK CARD
   SET FROM RTS BY FAULT REPORT   CODE REF: 0:000000000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARD:  3 FRONT PEC: NT9X13DA
   BACK PEC:  NT9X26AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO BACK CARD	Constant	Indicates that the system generated a report that contains information on the back card.
SET FROM: statxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the back card. Refer to Table E.
BY: actxt	FAULT REPORT	Indicates that an action by the Local Message Switch Maintenance caused the system to generate the report.
CODE REF: nnn	Integer	Provides a reference number for code debugging purposes.
MS: nn	0, 1	Identifies the message switch.
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CARD: nn	1-26	Identifies the card.
FRONT PEC: pec	Symbolic text	Provides product engineering code for the front card. Refer to Table I.
BACK PEC: pec	Symbolic text	Provides product engineering code for the back card. Refer to Table I.
destxt	Comment Line	Describes the event that caused the system to print the report. This field is optional.
	Fault Description Report	Describes all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each fault represents one problem and occurs one time for each line. A “FAULT RAISED:" or “FAULT CLEARED:" prefix precedes each description. Fault description reports occur only under actxt of FAULT REPORT.

Action

This log is for information use only. There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) register MSERR associates with this log.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS248

Explanation

The message switch (MS) subsystem generates this log report for the following events:

- an audit detects an MS system card fault
- an MS system card fault detected by a previous audit is present during a following audit
- an MS system card fault is cleared
- the TST command on an MS or an MS system card results in the detection of a fault

The MS248 log report is usually generated for an MS clock card.

Format

The format for log report MS248 follows:

MS248 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SYSTEM CARD
STATE: RTS BY <report_type> CODE REF: nnnn:
FLT MAP: nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn : nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn
MS: n SHELF: n CARD: n SLOT: n FRONT PEC: <pec> BACK PEC: <pec>
<fault_information>
<bitmap_report>
<cardlist>

Examples

An example of log report MS248 follows:

```
MS248 JAN09 07:21:51 0800 INFO   SYSTEM CARD
   STATE: RTS  BY FAULT REPORT  CODE REF:  0:
   FLT MAP: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 2000 : 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001 0000
   MS: 1 SHELF: 0 CARD: 2  SLOT 8 FRONT PEC: NT9X53AD BACK
PEC:NT9X54AC
FAULT PRESENT: Clock types mismatch – clock type is Strat2p5
FAULT RAISED: Highest clock type available is Stratum 2p5
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the MS248 log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SYSTEM CARD	Fixed	Indicates that information on an MS system card fault follows
STATE: RTS	Fixed	Indicates the MS is in service
BY	Fixed	Indicates that a description of the report type that caused the log report follows
report_type	AUDIT ACTION, FAULT REPORT, REX TEST	The value AUDIT_ACTION Indicates that a local MS maintenance audit caused the log report. The value FAULT REPORT indicates that an autonomous (not part of an audit) local maintenance action caused the log report. ***Note:*** If the value is FAULT REPORT, all faults detected or cleared are reported, one per line, later in the log report. The value REX TEST indicates that a routine exercise (REx) test on an MS caused the log report.
CODE REF:	nnnn:	Provides a reference number for code debugging
FLT MAP:	nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn : nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn	Provides reference numbers for fault debugging
MS:	n = 0 to 1	Identifies the number of the affected MS
SHELF:	n = 0 to 3	Identifies the number of the number of the affected MS shelf
CARD:	n = 1 to 26	Identifies the number of the number of the affected card
SLOT:	n = 1 to 38	Identifies the number of the number of the affected card

MS248 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FRONT PEC:	Fixed	Indicates that the product engineering code (PEC) of the affected front card follows
BACK PEC:	Fixed	indicates that the PEC of the affected back card follows
pec	alphanumeric text string	The PEC of the card
fault information	FAULT CLEARED, FAULT PRESENT, or FAULT RAISED	Provides fault information. This information does not appear in all log reports. The entry FAULT CLEARED indicates that a fault was corrected. The entry FAULT PRESENT indicates that a fault detected in a previous audit was not cleared. The entry FAULT RAISED indicates that the latest audit detected the fault.
bitmap_report	nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn : nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn	Provides debugging information as a series of four-digit hexadecimal numbers. This information does not appear in all log reports.
cardlist	alphanumeric text string	Provides a list of cards that may be faulty. A card list does not appear in all log reports.

Action

If there is a clock alarm under the MS header in the alarm banner, clear the alarm using the applicable procedure in *Alarm Clearing and Performance Monitoring Procedures*, manual. If there is no clock alarm, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

MSERR, which pegs only at restart, but does not peg for clock cards, is the operational measurement (OM) register associated with the MS248 log.

MS249

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates report MS249 information about a remote clock is required.

Format

The log report format for MS249 follows:

```
MS249 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Remote Clock Failed to Sync
    CLOCK = clkno mastership
    REM0,REM1: State = syncst,syncst  Alarm = fltcode, fltcode
    CLK0,CLK1: State = syncst,syncst   Alarm = fltcode, fltcode
                    Remote Tuning Control = hhhh, hhhh
                    System Tuning Control = hhhh, hhhh
    log_reason
```

Example

Example 1

```
MS249 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 INFO SYSTEM CARD
   CLOCK = 0 Master Clock
   REM0,REM1: State = Free, Sync Alarm =   ,
   CLK0,CLK1: State = Sync, Sync Alarm =   ,
                Remote Tuning Control = 0800, 0800
                System Tuning Control = 0800, 0800
   Bad sample threshold exceeded
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Remote Clock Failed to Sync	Constant	Indicates a remote clock did not sync.
SET FROM statxt	Symbolic text	Provides the previous state of the system card. Refer to Table E.
BY acttxt	FAULT REPORT	Indicates that an action by local message switch maintenance caused the system to generate this report.

MS249 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REF: nnn	Integer	Provides a reference number for code debugging purposes.
MS: n	0, 1	Indicates the message switch number.
SHELF: n	0-3	Provides the shelf number.
CARD: n	1-26	Provides the card number.
FRONT PEC: pec	Symbolic text	Provides the product engineering code of the front card. Refer to Table I.
BACK PEC: pec	Symbolic text	Provides the product engineering code of the back card. Refer to Table I.
desctxt	One of 700 possible description comments. This field does not always appear.	Describes notes or faults. If reptxt has the value FAULT REPORT, all problems, raised or cleared, report one time for each line. A “FAULT RAISED:" or "FAULT CLEARED:" header precedes each description.
	`Clock firmware load mismatch'	These descriptions only appear if faults involve clock cards.
		`No clock firmware resident in software'
		`Incorrect version of clock firmware'
		`Clock PROM selector stuck on EPROM'
cardlist	Standard cardlist	Provides a list of defective cards. This field does not always appear.

Action

There is no action required. This report provides information on the message switch that can be used in conjunction with trouble clearing procedures.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) register MSERR associates with this log. The OM register MSERR pegs at restart, and does not peg for clock cards.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS260

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates report MS260 when an interface card goes from manual busy or system busy to OK.

Format

The log report format for MS260 is as follows:

```
MS260 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS INTERFACE CARD
    STATE CHANGE CODE REF: nnn
    SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
    SHELF: n SLOT: nn FRONT: pec
    BACK: pec
    desctxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS260 follows:

```
MS260 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 RTS  INTERFACE CARD
   STATE CHANGE CODE REF: 193
   SET FROM ManB BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
   SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16 FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RTS INTERFACE CARD	Constant	Indicates that information about an interface card follows.
STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates that the state of the card changed.
CODE REF: nnn	?	Provides a reference number for code debugging purposes.
SET FROM acttxt	Refer to Table E.	Indicates the previous state of the Message Switch.
BY reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the reason for the system to generate the report. If blank, the system does not report a cause.

MS260 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MS: n	0,1	Indicates which Message Switch is involved.
SHELF: n	0-3	Indicates the shelf number.
SLOT: nn	1-26	Indicates the card number.
FRONT: pec	Refer to Table I.	Indicates the hardware card number.
BACK: pec	Refer to Table I.	Indicates the hardware card number.
desctxt	?	Optional field that describes the event that caused the system to print the report.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS261

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates this report when an interface card goes from OK to manual busy.

Format

The log report format for MS261 is as follows:

```
MS261 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB INTERFACE CARD
    STATE CHANGE CODE REF: nnn
    SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
    SHELF: n SLOT: nn FRONT: pec
    BACK: pec
```

Example

An example of log report MS261 follows:

```
MS261 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB INTERFACE CARD
   STATE CHANGE CODE REF: 193
   SET FROM RTS  BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
   SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16 FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ManB INTERFACE CARD	Constant	Indicates that the information about an interface card follows.
STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates that the state of the card changed.
CODE REF: nnn	Integer	Provides a reference number for code debugging purposes.
SET FROM acttxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the Message Switch. Refer to Table E.
BY reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the event that caused the system to generate the report. If blank, the system does not report a cause.
MS: n	0,1	Indicates which Message Switch is involved.

MS261 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SHELF: n	0-3	Indicates the shelf number.
SLOT: nn	1-26	Indicates the card number.
FRONT: pec	Refer to Table I.	Indicates the hardware card number.
BACK: pec	Refer to Table I.	Indicates the hardware card number.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) register MSCDMBP associates with this log.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS262

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates report MS262 when an interface card goes from off-line or central side-busy to manual busy.

Format

The log report format for MS262 is as follows:

```
MS262 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB INTERFACE CARD
    STATE CHANGE CODE REF:  nnn
    SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
    SHELF: n SLOT: nn FRONT: pec
    BACK: pec
```

Example

An example of log report MS262 follows:

```
MS262 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB INTERFACE CARD
   STATE CHANGE CODE REF: 193
   SET FROM SysB BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
   SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16 FRONT: 9X13AA
   BACK: 9X26AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ManB INTERFACE CARD	Constant	Indicates that information about an interface card follows.
STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates that the state of the card changed.
CODE REF: nnn	?	Provides a reference number for code debugging purposes.
SET FROM acttxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the Message Switch. Refer to Table E.
BY reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the event that caused the system to generate the report. If blank, the system does not report a cause.

MS262 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MS: n	0,1	Indicates which Message Switch is involved.
SHELF: n	0-3	Indicates the shelf number.
SLOT: nn	1-26	Indicates the card number.
FRONT: pec	Refer to Table I.	Indicates the hardware card number.
BACK: pec	Refer to Table I.	Indicates the hardware card number.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) register MSCDMBP associates with this log.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS263

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates report MS263 when an interface card goes from OK to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for MS263 is as follows:

```
**MS263 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB INTERFACE CARD
    STATE CHANGE CODE REF: nnn
    SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
    FLT MAP:
    SHELF: n SLOT: nn FRONT: pec
    BACK: pec
    desctxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS263 follows:

```
**MS263 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB INTERFACE CARD
   STATE CHANGE CODE REF: 193
   SET FROM RTS  BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000
   SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16 FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
   FAULT RAISED:  DS30 front card card–in bit is stuck
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB INTERFACE CARD STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates an interface card has gone from OK to SysB.
CODE REF	Integer	Provides a reference number for code debugging purposes
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the Message Switch. Refer toTable E.
BY	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, blank	Indicates the event that caused the system to generate the report. If blank, the system does not report a cause.

MS263 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MS	0,1	Indicates which MS is involved.
SHELF	0-3	Indicates the shelf number.
SLOT	1-26	Indicates the card number.
FRONT	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product engineering code (PEC) of the front card. Refer to table I.
BACK	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PEC of the back card.
desctxt	Symbolic text	Optional field that describes the event that caused the system to print the report.

Action

Manually busy and test the card.

If this test fails, manually busy the node. Replace the card and manually return to service (RTS) the node.

If the state change fails, the system generates a cardlist. Replace defective cards and RTS again.

If the card continues to be not OK, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurements (OM) registers MSCDERR and MSCDFLT associate with this log.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS264

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates report MS264 when an interface card changes state from central-side busy (CBsy) to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for MS264 is as follows:

```
MS264 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB INTERFACE CARD STATE
CHANGE
   SET FROM CBSY BY SYSTEM ACTION CODE REF: code_ref_num
   MS: n SHELF: n SLOT: nn FRONT: pec BACK: pec
   FLT MAP:
   comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS264 follows:

```
MS264 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB INTERFACE CARD STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM CBSY BY SYSTEM ACTION CODE REF: 0:000000000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16 FRONT PEC: 9X17AA BACK PEC:
   9X23AA
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   FAULT PRESENT: Interface front card data fill and
   physical
   PEC do not match.
   FAULT RAISED: Interface card has faulty timer.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB INTERFACE CARD STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates that the state of the card changed.
SET FROM CBSY	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the MS.
BY SYSTEM ACTION	Constant	Indicates that system action generated the report.

MS264 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REF	Integers	Provides the reference number for code debugging purposes.
MS	0 or 1	Indicates which MS is involved.
SHELF	0 to 3	Indicates the shelf number.
SLOT	1 to 26	Indicates the card number.
FRONT	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product engineering code (PEC) of the front card. Refer to Table I.
BACK	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PEC of the back card. Refer to Table I.
comment line	Symbolic text	Optional field that describes the event that caused the system to generate the report.
fault description report	Symbolic text	Provides a description of all faults cleared, present or raised in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one time for each line. When “FAULT CLEARED" precedes a description, the previously detected fault is now cleared. When “FAULT PRESENT" precedes a description, the previously detected fault continues to exist. When “FAULT RAISED" precedes a description, it means that this is a newly detected fault. Fault description reports occur only through system action.

Action

Manually busy and test the card.

If this test fails, manually busy the node. Replace the card and manually return to service (RTS) the node.

If the state change fails, the system generates a cardlist. Replace defective cards and RTS again.

If the card continues to be not OK, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) registers MSCDERR and MSCDFLT associate with this log.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS265

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS265 when an interface card goes from system busy (SysB) to central-side busy (CBsy).

Format

The log report format for MS265 is as follows:

```
MS265 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL INTERFACE CARD
    STATE CHANGE CODE REF: nnn
    SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
    FLT MAP:
    SHELF: n SLOT: nn FRONT: pec BACK: pec
    desctxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS265 follows:

```
MS265 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 OFFL INTERFACE CARD
   STATE CHANGE CODE REF: 193
   SET FROM UNEQ BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16 FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OFFL INTERFACE CARD	Constant	Indicates that information about an interface card follows
STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change in the state of the card
CODE REF	Integer	Reference number for code debugging purposes
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the MS. Refer to Table E.
BY	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the reason the system generated the report. If blank, the field does not report a reason.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MS	0,1	Indicates which MS is involved
SHELF	0-3	Indicates the shelf number
SLOT	1-26	Indicates the slot number
FRONT	Alphanumeric	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.
BACK	Alphanumeric	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.
desctxt	Symbolic text	Indicates optional field that describes the reason the system printed the report

Action

Manually busy (ManB), then test the node.

If the test fails, the system generates a cardlist. Replace any defective cards. Manually return to service (RTS) the node.

If the RTS fails, the system will generate another cardlist. Replace defective cards and perform an RTS again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS266

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS266 when an interface card goes from manual busy to off-line.

Format

The log report format for MS266 is as follows:

```
MS266 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL INTERFACE CARD
    STATE CHANGE CODE REF: nnn
    SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
    SHELF: n SLOT: nn  FRONT: pec
    BACK: pec
    desctxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS266 follows:

```
MS266 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 OFFL INTERFACE CARD
   STATE CHANGE CODE REF: 193
   SET FROM OFFL BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
   SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16 FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OFFL INTERFACE CARD	Constant	Indicates that information about an interface card follows.
STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change in the state of the card.
CODE REF: nnn	Integer	Reference number for code debugging purposes.
SET FROM acttxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the Message Switch. Refer to Table E.
BY reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates why the system generates the report. If blank, the system did not report a reason.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MS: n	0,1	Indicates which message switch is involved.
SHELF: n	0-3	Indicates the shelf number.
SLOT: nn	1-26	Indicates the card number.
FRONT: pec	Symbolic text	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.
BACK: pec	Symbolic text	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.
desctxt	Text	Optional field that describes the reason the system printed the report.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS267

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS267 when the system must display information about an interface card.

Format

The log report format for MS267 is as follows:

```
MS267 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY INTERFACE CARD
    STATE CHANGE CODE REF: nnn
    SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
    FLT MAP:
    SHELF: n  SLOT: nn  FRONT: pec
    BACK: pec
    desctxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS267 follows:

```
MS267 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 CBSY INTERFACE CARD
   STATE CHANGE CODE REF: 193
   SET FROM SBSY BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000
   SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16 FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
   FAULT CLEARED:  DS30 front card card–in bit is stuck
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CBSY INTERFACE CARD	Constant	Indicates that information about an interface card follows
STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change in the state of the card
CODE REF: nnn	Integer	Reference number for code debugging purposes
SET FROM acttxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the Message Switch. Refer to Table E.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
BY reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates why the system generated the report. If blank, the field does not report the reason.
MS: n	0,1	Indicates which message switch is involved
SHELF: n	0-3	Indicates the shelf number
SLOT: nn	1-26	Indicates the card number
FRONT: pec	Symbolic text	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.
BACK: pec	Symbolic text	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.
desctxt	Text	Optional field that describes the reason the system printed the report

Action

Determine if a pattern is present that involves a specified card. If a pattern is present, operating company personnel must replace the affected card.

Associated OM registers

The OM register that associates with this log is MSCDERR.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS277

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS277 when information must appear about a chain card.

Format

The log report format for MS277 is as follows:

```
MS277 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  CHAIN CARD
    STATE: statxt BY reptxt CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
    MS: n  SHELF: n  CARDS: nn TO nn
    CARD: cardnum
    FRONT PEC: pec BACK PEC: pec
    comment line or fault description
```

Example

An example of log report MS277 follows:

```
MS277 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 INFO  CHAIN CARD
   STATE: RTS BY FAULT REPORT  CODE REF: 0000:00110000
   00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10 CARD: 08
   FRONT PEC: NT9X17AB BACK PEC: NT9X25AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CHAIN CARD	Constant	Indicates this report provides information on a chain card.
statxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the chain card. Refer to Table E.
reptxt	FAULT REPORT	Indicates an action by the local Message Switch Maintenance changes the state.
refnum:	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that caused the system to generate this log. The service personnel use this number to identify sources of other similar log reports.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
faultbits	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	Indicates the numeric representation of the fault data for the chain.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the Message Switch.
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates the head card and terminating card numbers that make up the chain. At least two (2) cards are present in all chains.
cardnum	nn	Identifies the card.
FRONT PEC:	pec	Identifies the Product Equipment Code (hardware code) for the front card.
BACK PEC:	pec	Identifies the Product Equipment Code (hardware code) for the back card.
Comment Line		Identifies the reason the system generates the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description		Provides a description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault per line and occurs one per line. A FAULT RAISED: or FAULT CLEARED: prefix precedes each description. Fault description reports occur under the reptxt of FAULT REPORT.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The Operational Measurement(OM) MSCHERR and this report associate if the state is good.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS280

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS280 when a channelized link goes from manual busy or system busy to good. When a channelized link goes good, the system makes an attempt to return all the ports on the link to service.

Format

The log report format for MS280 is as follows:

```
MS280 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS  CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM statxt BY reptxt CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
    MS: n   SHELF: n   CARDS: nn TO nn
    CARD: nn   LINK: nn
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS280 follows:

```
MS280 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 RTS   CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM SysB  BY FAULT REPORT  CODE REF: 0000:00110000
   00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10 LINK: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RTS CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the system changed the state of the channelized link to good.
statxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the link. Refer to Table E.
reptxt	FAULT REPORT	Indicates an action by the local Message Switch Maintenance (MS Mtc) changed the state.
	MANUAL ACTION	Indicates an action by MS MAP level changed the state.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates an action by the central Message Switch Maintenance changed the state.
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates an action by the local or central Message Switch audit changed the state.
refnum:	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that caused the system to generate this log. Service personnel use this number to identify sources of similar log reports.
faultbits	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	Indicates a numeric representation of the fault data for the chain.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the Message Switch.
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates head card and terminating card numbers that make up the chain. A minimum of two cards is always in a chain.
CARD	nn	Indicates the card on which the link resides. The system restricts the fields range to the cards in the selected chain.
LINK:	nn	Indicates the link number in the chain.
Comment Line		Provides a detailed description of the reason the system generates the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description		Provides a detailed description of the defect that caused the system to generate this report. This field is optional.

Action

For information only. There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS281

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS281 when a channelized link goes from good to manual busy. When a channelized link goes manual busy, all ports on the link make the same change.

Format

The log report format for MS281 is as follows:

```
MS281 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM: statxt  BY: reptxt  CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
    MS: n  SHELF: n   CARDS: nn TO nn
    CARD: n   LINK: nn
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS281 follows:

```
MS281 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB  CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS  BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF: 0000: 00110000
   00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10   LINK: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ManB CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the system changed the state of the channelized to manual busy.
statxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the link. Refer to Table E.
reptxt	MANUAL ACTION	Indicates an action by MS MAP level caused the change of state.
refnum:	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that caused the system to generate this log. Service personnel use this number to identify sources of similar log reports.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
faultbits	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	Indicates the numeric representation for the fault data for the chain.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the Message Switch.
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn to nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates head card and terminating card numbers that make up the chain. A minimum of two (2) cards are present in all chains.
CARD:	nn	Identifies the card on which the chain link resides. The system restricts the fields range to the cards in the selected chain.
LINK:	nn	Indicates the link number of the chain.
Comment Line		Indicates the reason the system generated this report. This field is optional.
Fault Description		Provides a detailed description of the fault that caused the system to generate this report. This field is optional.

Action

For information only. There is no required action.

Associated OM registers

The Operational Measurement (OM) MSCLMBP associated with this log.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS282

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS282 when a channelized link goes from an out-of-service state to manual busy. When a channelized link goes manual busy, all the ports on the link make the same change.

Format

The log report format for MS282 is as follows:

```
MS282 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM: statxt BY reptxt CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
    MS: n   SHELF: n   CARDS: nn TO nn
    CARD: n    LINK: nn
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS282 follows:

```
MS282 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB  CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM SysB BY MANUAL ACTION CODE REF: 0000: 00110000
   00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10  LINK: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ManB CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the channelized link changed state to manual busy.
statxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the link. Refer to Table E.
reptxt	MANUAL ACTION	Indicates an action by MS MAP level caused the state change.
refnum:	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that caused the system to generate this log. Service personnel use this number to identify sources of similar logs.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
faultbits	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	Indicates the numeric representation of the fault data for the chain.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the Message Switch.
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates head card and terminating card numbers of the chain. At least two (2) cards are present in all chains.
CARD	nn	Identifies the card where the chain link resides. The system limits the fields range to the cards in the selected chain.
LINK:	nn	Indicates the link number of the chain.
Comment Line		Provides a description of the reason the system generates the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description		Provides a description of the defect that caused the system to generate the report. This field is optional.

Action

There is no action required. For information only.

Associated OM registers

The Operational Measurement (OM) MSCLMBP associates with this log report.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS283

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS283 when a channelized link goes from good to system busy (SysB).

When a channelized link goes SysB, all the ports on the link also go SysB.

Format

The log report format for MS283 is as follows:

```
MS283 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS BY: reptxt  CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
   FLT MAP:
   MS: n   SHELF: n   CARDS: nn TO nn
   CARD: n   LINK: nn
   comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS283 follows:

```
MS283 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS  BY FAULT REPORT
   FLT MAP: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   CODE REF: 0000: 0011000000000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10  LINK: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the channelized link state changed to SysB
SET FROM RTS	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the link
BY	FAULT REPORT	Indicates an action by the local MS maintenance caused the state change.
	SYSTEM ACTION	
	AUDIT ACTION	

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in DMS switch software that caused the system to generate this log. Service personnel use this number to identify sources of similar log reports.
faultbits	Integers	Indicates the numeric representation for the fault data for the chain
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS
SHELF	0 -3	Identifies the shelf
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates head card and terminating card numbers comprise the chain. At least two cards are present in all chains.
CARD	Integers	Identifies the card where chain link resides. The system restricts the fields range to the cards in the selected chain.
LINK	Integers	Identifies the link number of the chain
Comment Line	Symbolic text	Provides a detailed description of the reason the system generated the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description	Symbolic text	Provides a detailed description of the fault that caused the system to generate the report. This field is optional.

Action

Manually busy (ManB) the link. Test the link.

If the test fails, the system generates a cardlist. Replace the cards one at a time. Use the standard card change procedure to replace the cards on the MS.

Repeat these actions until the test passes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS284

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS284. The subsystem generates MS284 when a channelized link goes from C-side busy (CBsy) or P-side busy (PBsy) to system busy (SysB).

When a channelized link goes SysB, all the ports on the link also go to SysB.

Format

The log report format for MS284 is as follows:

MS284 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
SET FROM:statxt BY: reptxt CODE REF: refnum
FLT MAP:
MS: nn SHELF: nn CARDS: head_num TO term_num CARD: nn LINK: nn
comment line or fault description

Example

An example of log report MS284 follows:

```
MS284 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB  CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM CBSY  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0  SHELF: 0  CARDS: 06 TO 10  CARD: 06  LINK: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the channelized link changed state to system busy
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the link. Refer to Table E.
BY	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates an action by the central MS maintenance caused the state change
	FAULT REPORT	Indicates an action by the local MS maintenance caused the state change

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in the DMS switch software that caused the system to generate this log. This number can identify and distinguish the sources of similar log reports.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS
SHELF	0 to 3	Identifies the shelf
CARDS: head_num TO term_num	0 to 26	Indicates head card and terminating card numbers of the chain
CARD	Integers	Indicates the card where the channelized link resides. The system restricts the fields range to the cards in the selected chain.
LINK	Integers	Indicates the link number of the chain
Comment Line	Symbolic text	Provides a detailed description of the reason the system generates the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description	Symbolic text	Provides a description of all faults cleared, present or raised in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs once for each line. When FAULT CLEARED precedes a description, the previously detected fault has been cleared. When “FAULT PRESENT" precedes a description, the previously detected fault is still present. When “FAULT RAISED" precedes a description, a new fault is present. Action by central or local MS maintenance cause fauld description reports to occur.

Action

Perform action according to log MS283.

MS284 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS285

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS285. The system generates MS285 when a channelized link goes from system busy (SysB) or manual busy (ManB) to C-side busy (CBsy).

Format

The log report format for MS285 is as follows:

```
MS285 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM statxt BY reptxt CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
   FLT MAP:
   MS: n SHELF: n    CARDS: nn TO nn
   CARD: nn      LINK: nn
   comment line
```

Example

An example of log report MS285 follows:

```
MS285 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 CBSY  CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM SYSB  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0000: 00110000
   00000000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10  LINK: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CBSY CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the channelized link changed state to CBsy
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the link. Refer to Table E.
BY	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates an action by central MS maintenance caused the state change
	MANUAL ACTION	Indicates an action by MS maintenance and administration position (MAP) level caused the state change.

MS285 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates an action by the local or central MS audit caused the state change.
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in the DMS switch software that caused the system to generate this log. Service personnel use this number to identify and distinguish the sources of similar log reports.
faultbits	Integers	Indicates the numeric representation for the fault data for the chain
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS
SHELF	0 - 3	Identifies the shelf
CARDS	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates head card and terminating card numbers that comprise the chain. At least 2 cards are present in all chains.
CARD	Integers	Identifies the card where the chain link resides. The system limits the fields range to the cards in the selected chain.
LINK	Integers	Indicates the link number of the chain
Comment Line	Symbolic text	Provides a description of the reason the system generated this report. This field is optional.
Fault Description	Symbolic text	Provides a description of the fault that caused the system to generate the report. This field is optional.

Action

The node is out of service. Refer to the Action section in log MS103.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS286

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS286 when a channelized link goes from system busy or manual busy to p-side Busy.

Format

The log report format for MS286 is as follows:

```
MS286 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PBSY CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM statxt BY reptxt CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
    MS: nn  SHELF: nn   CARDS: nn TO nn
    CARD: n  LINK: nn
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS286 follows:

```
MS286 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 PBSY  CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM SYSB  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0000: 00110000
   00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10  LINK: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PBSY CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the channelized link changed state to p-side busy.
statxt	Refer to Table E.	Indicates the previous state of the link.
reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates an action by the central Message Switch Maintenance caused the state change.
	MANUAL ACTION	Indicates an action by MS MAP level caused a state change.
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates an action by the local or central Message Switch audit caused the state change.

MS286 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
refnum:	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that caused the system to generate the log. Service personnel uses this number to identify sources of similar log reports.
faultbits	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	Indicates the number for the fault data for the chain.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the Message Switch
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates head card and terminating card numbers that make up the chain. At least two (2) cards are present in all chains.
CARD	nn	Identifies the card where the chain link resides. The system limits the fields range to the cards in the selected chain.
LINK:	nn	Indicates the link number of the chain.
Comment Line		Provides a description of the reason the system generates the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description		Provides a description of the fault that caused the system to generate the report. This field is optional.

Action

This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS287

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS287 when information must appear about a channelized link.

Format

The log report format for MS287 is as follows:

```
MS287 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CHNL LINK
    STATE: statxt  BY reptxt CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
    MS: n   SHELF: n  CARDS: nn TO nn
    CARD: n   LINK: nn
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS287 follows:

```
MS287 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 INFO CHNL LINK
   STATE: RTS  BY FAULT REPORT CODE REF: 0000:
   001100000000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10  LINK: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CHNL LINK	Constant	Indicates information about the channelized link.
STATE	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the channelized link. Refer to Table E.
BY	FAULT REPORT	Indicates an action by the central message switch maintenance caused the stage change.
CODE REF	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that caused the system to generate this log. Service personnel use this number to identify sources of similar log reports.
faultbits	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	Indicates the numeric representation for the fault data for the chain.

MS287 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MS: n	0 or 1	Identifies the message switch
SHELF: n	0 - 3	Identifies the shelf
CARDS:	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates head card and terminating card numbers in a chain. At least two cards are present in all chains.
CARD	nn	Identifies the card on where the chain link resides. The system limits the fields range to the cards in the selected chain.
LINK	nn	Indicates the link number of the chain.
Comment Line		Provides a description of the reason the system generated this report. This field is optional.
Fault Description		Provides a description of the fault that caused the system to generate the report. This field is optional.

Action

This log is for information only. There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The Operational Measurement (OM) MSCLEER associates with this log report:

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS300

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS300 when a port changes state. The state of the port changes from system busy or manually-busy to OK.

Format

The log report format for MS300 is as follows:

```
MS300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS PORT STATE CHANGE
    CODE REF: nnn
    SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
    SHELF: n SLOT: nn PORT: n
    FRONT: pec BACK: pec
    desctxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS300 follows:

```
MS300 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 RTS  PORT STATE CHANGE CODE
REF:    193
   SET FROM ManB BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0 SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16
   PORT: 3 FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RTS PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the change of state for a specified port.
CODE REF: nnn	Integer	Provides the reference number for code debugging purposes.
SET FROM acttxt	Refer to Table E.	Indicates the previous state of the message switch.
BY reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the reason for the report. If blank, the reason is not reported.
MS: n	0,1	Indicates the message switch involved.

MS300 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SHELF: n	0-3	Indicates the shelf number.
SLOT: nn	1-26	Indicates the card number.
PORT: n	0-3	Indicates the port number.
FRONT: pec	Symbolic text	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.
BACK: pec	Symbolic text	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.
desctxt	Text	Optional field, indicates the cause of the the report.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS301

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS301 when the state of the port changes from OK to manually-busy.

Format

The log report format for MS301 is as follows:

```
MS301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB PORT STATE CHANGE
    CODE REF: nnn
    SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
    SHELF: n SLOT: nn PORT: n
    FRONT: pec BACK: pec
```

Example

An example of log report MS301 follows:

```
MS301 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB PORT STATE CHANGE CODE
REF:    193
   SET FROM RTS  BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0 SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16
   PORT: 3 FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ManB PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change of state for a specified port.
CODE REF: nnn	Integer	Provides the reference number for code debugging.
SET FROM acttxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the message switch. Refer to Table E.
BY reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the reason for the report. If blank, the reason is not reported.
MS: n	0,1	Indicates the message switch involved.
SHELF: n	0-3	Indicates the shelf number.

MS301 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SLOT: nn	1-26	Indicates the card number.
PORT: n	0-3	Indicates the port number.
FRONT: pec	Symbolic text	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table E.
BACK: pec	Symbolic text	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table E.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The MS operational measurement (OM) register associated with this log is MSLKMBP.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS302

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS302 when the state of a port changes. The state of the port changes from system busy, central-side busy, or peripheral-side busy to manually-busy.

Format

The log report format for MS302 is as follows:

```
MS302 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB PORT STATE CHANGE
    CODE REF: nnn
    SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
    SHELF: n SLOT: nn PORT: n
    FRONT: pec BACK: pec
```

Example

An example of log report MS302 follows:

```
MS302 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB PORT STATE CHANGE CODE
REF:    193
   SET FROM SysB BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0 SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16
   PORT: 3 FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ManB PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change of state for a specified port.
CODE REF: nnn	Integer	Provides the reference number for code debugging
SET FROM acttxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the message switch. Refer to Table E.
BY reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the reason for the report. If blank, the reason is not reported.
MS: n	0,1	Indicates the message switch involved.

MS302 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SHELF: n	0-3	Indicates the shelf number.
SLOT: nn	1-26	Indicates the card number.
PORT: n	0-3	Indicates the port number.
FRONT: pec	Symbolic text	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.
BACK: pec	Symbolic text	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The OM register associated with this log is MSLKMBP.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS303

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS303. The subsystem generates this report when the state of a port changes from OK to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for MS303 is as follows:

```
*MS303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB PORT STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM RTS BY reptxt MS: n  CODE REF: nnn
    FLT MAP:
    MS: n SHELF: n CARD: nn PORT: n
    FRONT: pec  BACK: pec
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS303 follows:

```
*MS303 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB PORT STATE CHANGE CODE
REF:
   193
   SET FROM RTS  BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0 SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   PORT: 3 FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
   FAULT RAISED:  loop around test failed
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change of state for a specified port
SET FROM RTS	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the message switch
BY	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the reason for the report. If blank, the reason is not reported.

MS303 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REF	Integers	Provides the reference number for code debugging purposes
MS	0, 1	Indicates the MS involved
SHELF	0-3	Indicates the shelf number
SLOT	1-26	Indicates the card number
PORT	0-3	Indicates the port number
FRONT	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product engineering code (PEC) of the front card. Refer to table I.
BACK	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PEC of the back card. Refer to table I.
desctxt	Symbolic text	Includes an optional comment line. If reptxt has the value FAULT REPORT, then all faults raised or cleared, are reported, one on each line. The header FAULT RAISED or FAULT CLEARED, appears before each description.

Action

Manually-busy and test the port.

If the test fails, the system generates a cardlist. If the defective card is on the peripheral side, perform maintenance action on the peripheral. Also, check the logs related to the peripheral.

If the defective card is on the MS, manually-busy the node. Replace the defective card and manually return to service (RTS) the node.

If this state change fails, the system generates another cardlist. Replace any defective cards and RTS again.

If the port is not OK, check the backplane for loose or bad cables.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) registers associated with this log are MSLKERR and MSLKFLT.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS304

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS304 when the state of a port changes. The state of the port changes from P-side busy (PBsy) or C-side busy (CBsy) to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for MS304 is as follows:

```
*MS304 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB PORT STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM event_type BY reptxt n  CODE REF: nnn
   FLT MAP:
   MS: n SHELF: n CARD: nn PORT: n
   FRONT PEC: pec  BACK PEC: pec
   comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS304 follows:

```
*MS304 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB PORT STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM PBSY BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0:000000000000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 1 CARD: 21 PORT: 3
   FRONT PEC: 9X17AA BACK PEC: 9X23AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change of state for a specified port.
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the message switch. Refer to table E.
BY	SYSTEM ACTION FAULT REPORT (blank)	Indicates the reason for the report. If blank, the reason is not reported.
CODE REF	Integer	Indicates in the code, the location of the MS log. This number identifies related log reports.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MS	0 or 1	Indicates the MS involved.
SHELF	0 to 3	Indicates the shelf number.
CARD	1 to 26	Indicates the card number.
PORT	0 to 3	Indicates the port number.
FRONT PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product engineering code (PEC) of the front card. Refer to table I.
BACK PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PEC of the back card. Refer to table I.
comment line or fault description report	Symbolic text	Includes an optional comment line. If reptxt has the value FAULT REPORT, then all faults, raised or cleared, are reported, one on each line. The header message appears before the description. The message FAULT CLEARED indicates that the fault is clear. The FAULT PRESENT message indicates that the detected fault remains. The FAULT RAISED message indicates a new fault.

Action

Manually-busy, and test the port. If this test fails, the system generates a cardlist. If the defective card is on the peripheral side, perform maintenance action on the peripheral. Also, check for logs related to the peripheral.

If the defective card is on the MS, manually-busy the node. Replace the defective card and manually return to service (RTS) the node. If this state change fails, the system generates another cardlist. Replace any defective cards and RTS again. If the port is not OK, check the backplane for loose or bad cables.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) registers associated with this log are MSPTERR and MSPTFLT.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS305

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS305. The subsystem generates this report when the state of a port changes from system busy (SysB) to central-side busy (CBsy).

Format

The log report format for MS305 is as follows:

```
MS305 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY PORT STATE CHANGE
    CODE REF: nnn
    SET FROM SYSB BY reptxt MS: n
    SHELF: n SLOT: nn PORT: n
    FRONT: pec BACK: pec
    desctxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS305 follows:

```
MS305 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 CBSY PORT STATE CHANGE
   CODE REF: 193
   SET FROM MANB BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
   SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16 PORT: 3
   FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CBSY PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change of state for a specified port
CODE REF	Integer	Provides the reference number for code debugging purposes
SET FROM SYSB	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the MS
BY	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the reason for the report. If blank, the reason is not reported.
MS	0,1	Indicates the message switch involved

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SHELF	0-3	Indicates the shelf number
SLOT	1-26	Indicates the slot number
PORT	0-3	Indicates the port number
FRONT	Alphanumeric	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to table I.
BACK	Alphanumeric	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to table I.
desctxt	Text	Optional field indicates the reason for the report

Action

The node and/or card is out of service. Take appropriate maintenance action on the node, card, or both.

If the node is SysB, perform action according to MS103.

If the card is SysB, perform action according to MS263.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS306

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS306. The subsystem generates this report when the state of a port changes from system busy (SysB) to peripheral-side busy (PBsy).

Format

The log report format for MS306 is as follows:

```
MS306 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PBSY PORT STATE CHANGE
    CODE REF: nnn
    SET FROM SYSB BY reptxt MS: n
    SHELF: n SLOT: nn PORT: n FRONT: pec BACK: pec
    desctxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS306 follows:

```
MS306 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 PBSY PORT STATE CHANGE
   CODE REF:193
   SET FROM MBSY BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
   SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16 PORT: 3 FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PBSY PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change of state for a specified port
CODE REF	Integers	Provides the reference number for code debugging purposes
SET FROM SYSB	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the MS
BY	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the reason for the report. If blank, the reason is not reported.
MS	0, 1	Indicates the MS involved
SHELF	0-3	Indicates the shelf number

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SLOT	Integers	Indicates the slot number
PORT	0-3	Indicates the port number
FRONT	Alphanumeric	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.
BACK	Alphanumeric	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.
desctxt	Text	Optional field indicates the reason for the report

Action

Perform maintenance on the peripheral-side node. Check the logs for reports related to the peripheral.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS307

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS307. The subsystem generates this report when more information about the port is required.

Format

The log report format for MS307 is as follows:

```
MS307 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO    PORT
    STATE: stattxt BY acttxt  CODE REF:  nnn
    MS: n SHELF: n CARD:  nn PORT:  n
    FRONT PEC: pec BACK PEC: pec
    desctxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS307 follows:

```
MS307 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 INFO    PORT
STATE: RTS  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 193:00000000
MS: 0 SHELF: 1 CARD: 21 PORT: 3 FRONT PEC: NT9X17AA
BACK PEC: NT9X23AA
FAULT CLEARED: loop around test failed
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PORT	Constant	Indicates that information needs to be displayed about a port.
STATE	Symbolic text	Indicates the current state of the node. Refer to Table E.
BY	FAULT REPORT, AUDIT, or ACTION	Indicates the reason for the report.
CODE REF	Integer	Provides the reference number for code debugging.
MS	0,1	Indicates the MS number.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SHELF	0-3	Indicates the shelf number.
CARD	1-26	Indicates the card number.
PORT	0-3	Indicates the port number.
FRONT PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the hardware card number of the front card. Refer to Table I.
BACK PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the hardware card number of the back card. Refer to Table I.
desctxt	Text	Includes an optional comment line. If the BY field has the value FAULT REPORT, then all faults, raised or cleared, are reported, one on each line. The header FAULT RAISED or FAULT CLEARED appears before the description.

Associated OM registers

The MS operational measurement OM register associated with this log is MSLKERR.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS310

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS310. The subsystem generates this report when a channelized link changes from manually-busy or system busy to OK.

Format

The log report format for MS310 is as follows:

```
MS310 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS  CHNL LINK PORT STATE
    CHANGE
    SET FROM: statxt BY reptxt  CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
    MS: n   SHELF: n   CARDS: nn TO nn
    LINK: nn  CARD: nn    PORT: nn
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS310 follows:

```
MS310 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 RTS   CHNL LINK PORT STATE
CHANGE
   SET FROM SYSB BY FAULT REPORT CODE REF: 0000: 00000000
   00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10 LINK: 00 CARD: 07 PORT: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RTS CHNL LINK PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change of state for the channelized link, state is OK.
SET FROM statxt	Symbolic text.	Indicates the previous state of the channelized link port. Refer to Table E.
BY reptxt	FAULT REPORT	Indicates an action by local message switch maintenance (MS Mtc) causes the system to generate this report.
	MANUAL ACTION	Indicates an action at the MS MAP level causes the system to generate this report.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates an action by the central message switch maintenance causes the system to generate this report.
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates an action by the local or central message switch audit causes the system to generate this report.
refnum:	nnnn	Indicates the location in the DMS software where the change of state occurred This number identifies related log reports.
faultbits	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	Indicates a numeric representation of the fault data for the channelized port.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the message switch.
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates the head card and terminating card numbers of the chain.
LINK:	nn	Identifies the link in the chain.
CARD:	nn	Identifies the card on which the affected port on the channelized link resides. The number of cards in the selected chain restricts the range limit.
PORT:	0-127	Identifies the affected port on the channelized link.
Comment line		Provides a detailed description of the reason for the report.
fault description report		Provides a description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault, one on each line. Each description appears after the FAULT RAISED or FAULT CLEARED header. Fault description reports occur under the reptxt of FAULT REPORT.

Action

There is no action required.

MS310 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS311

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS311. The subsystem generates log MS311 when a port on a channelized link changes state. The port goes from OK to manual busy separate from the link. The system applies the manual busy operation to a port, not the channelized link.

Format

The log report format for MS311 follows:

```
*MS311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB  CHNL LINK PORT STATE
    CHANGE
    SET FROM RTS BY MANUAL ACTION CODE REF: refnum:
    faultbits
    MS: n   SHELF: n    CARDS: nn TO nn
    LINK: nn   CARD: nn   PORT: nn
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS311 follows:

```
*MS311 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB  CHNL LINK PORT STATE
   CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF: 0000: 00000000
   0100000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10 LINK: 00 CARD: 07 PORT:
   00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ManB CHNL LINK PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the port on a channelized link changed states from OK to manual busy, separate from the link.
SET FROM RTS	Constant	Indicates the previous state was RTS.
BY MANUAL ACTION	Constant	Indicates an action at the MS MAP level generates this report.

MS311 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
refnum:	nnnn	Indicates the place in the DMS software that generates the log. This number identifies the sources of some like log reports.
fault bits	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	Indicates a numeric representation of the fault data for the channelized port.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the message switch.
SHELF: n	0-13	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates the head card and the terminating card numbers of the chain.
LINK:	nn	Identifies the link in the chain.
CARD:	nn	Identifies the card on which the affected port on the channelized link resides. The system restricts the range of the port to the cards in the selected chain.
PORT:	0-127	Identifies the affected port on the channelized link.
Comment line		Provides a detailed description of the event that caused the system to print the report.
Fault description report.		Provides a description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one time for every line. A `FAULT RAISED:' or `FAULT CLEARED:' prefix precedes the description. Fault description reports occur only under the report type of FAULT REPORT.

Action

There is no action required. The MS311 log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS312

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS312. The subsystem generates MS312 when a port on a channelized link changes state. The port goes from an out-of-service state to a manual busy state separate from the link. The system applied the manual busy operation to a separate port, not the channelized link.

Format

The log report format for MS312is as follows:

```
MS312 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB  CHNL LINK PORT STATE
    CHANGE
    SET FROM statxt BY MANUAL ACTION CODE REF: refnum:
    faultbits
    MS: n  SHELF: n  CARDS: nn TO nn
    LINK: nn   CARD: nn  PORT: nn
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS312 follows:

```
MS312 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB  CHNL LINK PORT STATE
   CHANGE
   SET FROM SYSB  BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF: 0000:
   0010B000 00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10 LINK: 00 CARD: 07 PORT:
   00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ManB CHNL LINK PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the port on a channelized link goes from an out-of-service to manual busy.
SET FROM statxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the port. Refer to Table E.
BY MANUAL ACTION	Constant	Indicates the system generates a report from an action at the MS MAP level.

MS312 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REF num	nnnn	Indicates the place in the DMS software that generated the log. The number identifies the sources of some like log reports.
faultbits	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	Indicates a numeric representation of the fault data for the channelized port.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the message switch.
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates the head card and the terminating card numbers of the chain.
LINK:	nn	Identifies the link in the chain.
CARD:	nn	Identifies the card on which the affected port on the channelized link resides. The system restricts the range to the cards in the selected chain.
PORT:	0-127	Identifies the affected port on the channelized link.
Comment line		Provides a detailed description of the event that caused the system to print the report. The comment line field is optional.
Fault description report		Provides a description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one time for each line. The FAULT RAISED or FAULT CLEARED PREFIX precedes each description. The system generates fault description reports only under the report type of FAULT REPORT.

Action

There is no action required. The MS312 log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS313

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates this report. The subsystem generates this report when a port on a channelized link changes state. The port changes from OK to system busy (SysB) separate from the link. The state change indicates that the system applied the busy operation to a separate port, not the channelized link.

Format

The log report format for MS313 is as follows:

```
.**MS313 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB  CHNL LINK PORT STATE
CHANGE
    SET FROM RTS   BY reptxt  CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
    MS: n  SHELF: n   CARDS: nn TO nn
    LINK: nn  CARD: nn  PORT: nn
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS313 follows:

```
**MS313 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB CHNL LINK PORT STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS  BY FAULT REPORT  CODE REF: 0000:001000000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10 LINK: 00 CARD: 07 PORT: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB CHNL LINK PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the port changed state from OK to SysB.
SET FROM RTS	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the port was OK.
BY	FAULT REPORT	Indicates that the system generates this log because of an action by local MS maintenance (MS Mtc)
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates that the system generates this log because of an action by central MS audit.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates that the system generates this log because of an action by the central MS Mtc.
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in the DMS switch software that caused the system to generate the log. This number identifies the sources of some like log reports.
faultbits	Integers	Indicates a numeric representation of the fault data for the channelized port.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS.
SHELF	0 -3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates the head card and the terminating card numbers of the chain.
LINK	Integers	Identifies the link.
CARD	Integers	Indicates the card that contains the affected port on the channelized link. The system restricts the range of the field value to the cards in the selected chain.
PORT	Integers	Identifies the affected port in the channelized link
Comment line	Symbolic text	Describes the cause of the report. This field is optional.
Fault description report	Symbolic text	Provides a description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one time for each line. A FAULT RAISED or FAULT CLEARED prefix precedes each description. The system generates fault description reports only under the report type of FAULT REPORT.

Action

Manually busy (ManB), then test the node.

MS313 (end)

If the test does not work, the system generates a cardlist. Replace the card(s) that has faults, load the MS again, and manually return the node to service with the RTS command.

If the RTS fails, the system generates another cardlist. Replace any cards that have faults and RTS again. Repeat the procedure until the test passes.

Associated OM registers

Registers MSCLERR and MSCLFLT of operational measurement (OM) MSCHNLK increase when the system generates log MS313.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS314

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates this report. The subsystem generates this report when a port on a channelized link changes state. The port changes from peripheral-side busy (PBsy) or central-side busy (CBsy) to system busy (SysB), separate from the link.

Format

The log report format for MS314 is as follows:

```
MS314 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB  CHNL LINK PORT STATE
CHANGE
  SET FROM statxt BY SYSTEM ACTION CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
     FLT MAP:
     MS: n  SHELF: n  CARDS: head_num TO term_num
     LINK: nn  CARD: nn  PORT: nn
     comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS314 follows:

```
MS314 SEP24 00:00:00 6100 SYSB  CHNL LINK PORT STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM PBSY  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0000:0000000000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10 LINK: 00 CARD: 07 PORT: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB CHNL LINK PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the port on a channelized link changed state to SysB.
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the port. Refer to Table E.
BY SYSTEM ACTION	Constant	Indicates the system generates the report because of an action by central MS maintenance.

MS314 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in DMS switch software that caused the system to generate the log. This number identifies the sources of some like log reports.
fault bits	16 digits	Indicates a numeric representation of the fault data for the channelized link.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the message switch.
SHELF	0 to 3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS	1 to 26	Indicates the head card and terminating card numbers of the chain.
LINK	Integers	Identifies the link in the chain.
CARD	Integers	Indicates the card that contains the affected port on the channelized link. The system restricts the range of the field value to the cards in the selected chain.
PORT	Integers	Identifies the affected port on the channelized link.
Comment line	Symbolic text	Describes the cause of the report. This field is optional.
Fault description report	Symbolic text	Provides a description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one time for each line. When a FAULT CLEARED precedes a description, the detected fault is now clear. When a FAULT PRESENT display precedes a description, the detected fault remains. When a FAULT RAISED precedes a description, the system detects a new fault. System action will only generate fault description reports.

Action

This log indicates a critical fault on the port. Perform the appropriate action indicated in the `Action' section in the MS313 log report.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS315

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates this report. The subsystem generates this report when a port on a channelized link changes state. The port goes from system busy (SysB) or manual busy (ManB) to central-side busy (CBsy), separate from the link.

Format

The log report format for MS315 is as follows:

```
MS315 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY  CHNL LINK PORT STATE
CHANGE
    SET FROM statxt  BY: reptxt  CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
    FLT MAP:
    MS: n  SHELF: n   CARDS: nn TO nn
    LINK: nn  CARD: nn  PORT: nn
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS315 follows:

```
MS315 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 CBSY  CHNL LINK PORT STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM MANB  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0000: 000000000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10 LINK: 00 CARD: 07 PORT: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CBSY CHNL LINK PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a port changed state to C-side busy.
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the port. Refer to Table E.
BY	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates the system generates the report because of an action by central MS maintenance.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates that the system generates this report because of an action by the local or central MS audit.
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in DMS switch software that caused the system to generate the log. This number identifies the sources of some like log reports.
faultbits	Integers	Indicates the numeric representation fault data for the channelized link.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS.
SHELF	0 -3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates the head card and the terminating card numbers of the chain.
LINK	Integers	Indicates the link number of the chain.
CARD	Integers	Identifies the card that contains the affected port on the channelized link. The system restricts the range of the field value to the cards in the selected chain.
PORT	Integers	Identifies the affected port on the channelized link.
Comment line	Symbolic text	Describes the cause of the report. This field is optional.
Fault description report	Symbolic text	Provides a description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one time for each line. A `FAULT RAISED:' or `FAULT CLEARED' prefix precedes each description. Fault description reports occur only under the report type of FAULT REPORT.

Action

Refer to the `Action' section in log MS103.

MS315 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS316

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS316. The subsystem generates this report when a port on a channelized link goes to P-side busy independent of the link. The port that goes P-side busy was system busy or manually busy.

Format

The log report format for MS316 is as follows:

```
MS316 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PBSY  CHNL LINK PORT STATE
    CHANGE
    SET FROM statxt BY reptxt  CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
    MS: n SHELF: n  CARDS: nn TO nn
    LINK: nn CARD: nn  PORT: nn
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS316 follows:

```
MS316 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 PBSY  CHNL LINK PORT STATE
CHANGE
   SET FROM SysB  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0000:
   00000000 00000001
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10 LINK: 00 CARD: 07 PORT:
   00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PBSY CHNL LINK PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a port changed state to p-side busy.
SET FROM statxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the port. Refer to Table E.
reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates subsystem generates the report because of an action by the central message switch maintenance.

MS316 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates the subsystem generated the report because of an action by the local or central message switch audit.
refnum	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that caused the subsystem to generate the log. This number identifies the sources of types of the same log reports.
faultbits	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	Indicates the number model of the problem data for the channelized link.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the message switch.
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates the head card and the terminating card numbers of the chain.
LINK:	nn	Indicates the link number of the chain.
CARD:	nn	Identifies the card on which the affected port on the channelized link resides. The range is restricted to the cards in the selected chain.
PORT:	0-127	Identifies the affected port in the channelized link.
Comment line		Describes why the system printed the report. This field is optional.
Fault description report		Provides a description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one each line. A FAULT RAISED or FAULT CLEARED prefix precedes each description. Fault description reports occur only under the report type of FAULT REPORT.

Action

There is no action required. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS317

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS317. The subsystem operates this report when information about a port on a channelized link needs to be displayed.

Format

The log report format for MS317 follows:

```
MS317 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  CHNL LINK PORT
    STATE statxt BY FAULT REPORT CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
    MS: n  SHELF: n  CARDS: nn TO nn
    LINK: nn  CARD: nn  PORT: nn
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS317 follows:

```
MS317 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 INFO  CHNL LINK PORT
   STATE: RTS BY FAULT REPORT  CODE REF: 0000: 00000000
   00100000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10 LINK: 00 CARD: 07 PORT:
00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CHNL LINK PORT	Constant	Indicates that the system generated a report about a port on a channelized link.
statxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the port. Refer to Table E.
BY FAULT REPORT	Constant	Indicates that the subsystem generated the report because of an action by local MS Mtc.
refnum	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that caused the subsystem to generate the log. This number identifies the sources of types of the same log reports.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
faultbits	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	Indicates the numeric representation of the fault data for the channelized port.
MS	0, 1	Identifies the message switch.
SHELF	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS	1-26 TO 1-26	Indicates the head card and the terminating card numbers of the chain.
LINK	nn	Indicates the link number of the chain.
CARD	Integer	Identifies the card on which the affected port on the channelized link resides. The range is restricted to the cards in the selected chain.
PORT	0-127	Identifies the affected port in the channelized link.
Comment line	Text	Describes why the system printed the report. This field is optional.
Fault description report	Text	Provides a description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one each line. A FAULT RAISED or FAULT CLEARED prefix precedes each description. Fault description reports occur only under the report type of FAULT REPORT.

Action

There is no action required. This log is for information use only.

Associated OM registers

If the state is OK, the Operational Measurement with this log is:

MSCLERR

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS323

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS323. The subsystem generates this report when a port on an Inter-MS link goes from OK to system busy.

Note that this log will be an major alarm report if associated with the loss of the last in-service inter-MS link.

Format

The log report format for MS323 is as follows:

```
MS323 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB IMSL PORT STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM statxt  BY: reptxt  CODE REF: code_ref_num.: fault_bits
    FLT MAP:
    MS: ms_num  SHELF: shelf_num INTERMS LINK: link_num
    CARD: card_num  PORT: port_num
    comment line and/or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS323 follows:

```
MS323 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB LMSL PORT STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM:RTS  BY: SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0000: 00000000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 IMTERMS LINK: 0
   CARD: 07 PORT: 00
   FAULT RAISED: Interface card CMU could not complete
   requested task.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB IMSL PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a port changed state to system busy
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the port. Refer to Table E.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
BY	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates that the subsystem generates the report because of an action by central MS maintenance
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates that the subsystem generates the report because of an action by the local or central MS audit
	FAULT REPORT	Indicates that the subsystem generates the report because of a problem action by the local MS maintenance
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in DMS switch software that caused the subsystem to generate the log. This number identifies the sources of types of the same log reports.
code_ref_num	Integers	Indicate where in the code the subsystem generates a particular MS log report. The number can identify the sourced of types of the same log reports.
fault_bits	Integers	Indicates the number model of the fault data for the Inter-MS port
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS
SHELF	0 -3	Identifies the shelf
INTERMS LINK	0 -1	Indicates the link number of the port
CARD	6 -25	Identifies the card on which the Inter-MS link resides
PORT	0 - 3	Identifies the port where the Inter-MS link is present
FAULT RAISED	Symbolic text	Describes why the system printed the report. This field is optional if the log is not associated with the loss of the last in-service inter-MS link. This field contains the string `No inter-MS links are in-service'.

MS323 (end)

Action

This log indicates the detection of a critical fault on the port. Refer to the Action section in log MS103.

Associated OM registers

The following are associated OM registers:

- MSPTERR
- MSPTFLT
- MSPTDIA
- MSPTDIAF

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS324

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS324. The subsystem generates this report when a port on an Inter-MS link goes from R-side busy or C-side busy to system busy.

Format

The log report format for MS324 is as follows:

```
MS324 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd IMSL PORT STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM statxt  BY: reptxt  CODE REF:
    code_ref_num: fault_bits
    MS: ms_num  SHELF: shelf_num INTERMS LINK: link_num
    CARD: card_num  PORT: port_num
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS324 follows:

```
MS323 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB LMSL PORT STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RBSY  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0000: 00000000
   FLT MAP: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 IMTERMS LINK: 0
   CARD: 07 PORT: 00
   FAULT RAISED: Interface card CMU could not complete
   requested task.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB IMSL PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a port changed state to system busy
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the port. Refer to Table E.
BY	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates the subsystem generated the report because of an action by central MS maintenance

MS324 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates that the subsystem generates the report because of an action by the local or central MS audit
	FAULT REPORT	Indicates that the sybsystem generates the report because of a problem action by the local MS maintenance
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in DMS switch software that caused the subsystem to generate the log. This number identifies the sources of types of the same log reports.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS
SHELF	0 - 3	Identifies the shelf
INTERMS LINK	0 - 1	Indicates the link number of the port
CARD	6 -25	Identifies the card where the Inter-MS link is present
PORT	0 - 3	Identifies the port where the Inter-MS link is present
FAULT RAISED	Symbolic text	Describes why the system printed the report. This field is optional if the log is not associated with the loss of the last in-service inter-MS link. This field contains the string `No inter-MS links are in-service'.

Action

This log indicates the detection of a critical fault on the port. Refer to the Action section in log MS103.

Associated OM registers

The following are associated OM registers:

- MSPTERR
- MSPTFLT
- MSPTDIA
- MSPTDIAF

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS325

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS325. The subsystem generates this report when a port on a Inter-MS link goes from manual busy to C-side busy. The port manually returns to service (RTS).

Format

The log report format for MS325 is as follows:

```
 MS324 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd IMSL PORT STATE CHANGE
SET FROM MANB BY: report_type   CODE REF: code_ref_num: fault_bits
    FLT MAP:
    MS: ms_num  SHELF: shelf_num INTERMS LINK: link_num
    CARD: card_num  PORT: port_num
    comment line
```

Example

An example of log report MS325 follows:

```
MS323 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB IMSL PORT STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM MANB BY: MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF: 0000: 00000000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 IMTERMS LINK: 0
   CARD: 07 PORT: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CBSY IMSL PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a port changed state to C-side busy
SET FROM MANB BY	Constant	Indicates that the inter-MS link port was manual busy before this logged event occurred
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in DMS switch software that caused the subsystem to generate the log. This number identifies the sources of types of the same log reports.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SHELF	0 -3	Identifies the shelf
INTERMS LINK	0 -1	Indicates the link number of the port
CARD	6 -25	Identifies the card where the Inter-MS link is present.
PORT	0- 3	Identifies the port where the Inter-MS link is present
comment line	Symbolic text	Describes why the system printed the report. This field is optional if the log is not associated with the loss of the last in-service inter-MS link. This field contains the string `No inter-MS links are in-service'.

Action

If the card is out-of-service independent of the node, manually busy and test the card. If the test fails, replace the card.

If the node is out-of-service, manually busy and test the node. If this test fails, then the system generates a cardlist. Replace any defective cards, reload the MS, and manually RTS the node.

If RTS fails, the system generates another cardlist. Repeat the procedure until the test passes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS400

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates report MS400. The subsystem generates this report when the frame transport bus (FBUS) goes from manual busy (ManB) or system busy (SysB) to OK.

Format

The log report format for MS400 follows:

```
MS400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS  FBUS STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM statxt BY reptxt  CODE REF: faultbits

   MS: n SHELF: n CARD: nn
   FRONT PEC: pec BACK PEC: pec
   COMMENT: decstxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS400 follows:

```
MS400 SEP24 00:00:00 6200 RTS  FBUS STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM SYSB BY SYSTEM ACTION CODE REF: 0000:00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARD: 06
   FRONT PEC: NT9X73AA  BACK PEC: NT9X79AA
   COMMENT:
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RTS FBUS STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a state change of the FBUS to OK.
SET FROM	SysB or ManB	Indicates the state of the FBUS before to the event.
BY	MANUAL ACTION, SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates why the report can cause the generation of MANUAL ACTION. Only an action at the MS Maintenance and Administration Position (MAP) level can cause the generation of MANUAL ACTION. The FBUS maintenance causes the generation of SYSTEM ACTION.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REP	4 digits	Indicates where in the code the subsystem generated a particular MS log report. This number can identify the sources of types of the same log reports.
faultbits	Integer	A number model of the fault data for the FBUS.
MS	0,1	Identifies the MS included in the log.
SHELF	0-3	Identifies the shelf where the subject rate adapter (RA) card is present.
CARD	1-26	Identifies the location of the RA cards in the MS shelf included in the log.
<front_pec>	Symbolic text	Indicates the product equipment code (PEC) of the front RA card. Refer to Table I.
<back_pec>	Symbolic text	Indicates the PEC of the back RA card. Refer to Table I.
COMMENT	Text	Optional description of the event that issued the log.

Action

There is no action required. This log is for information only. Operational Measurement (OM) MSFBDIA increases.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS401

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS401. The subsystem generates this report when the frame transport bus (FBUS) goes from OK to manual busy (ManB). Only an action at the MS maintenance and administration position (MAP) level can cause the generation of ManB.

Format

The log report format for MS401 is as follows:

```
MS401 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB  FBUS STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM RTS  BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF:
    <code_ref_num>:<fault_bits>
    MS: <ms_num> SHELF: <shelf_num> CARD: <card_num>
    FRONT PEC: <front_pec> BACK PEC: <back–pec>
    COMMENT:
```

Example

An example of log report MS401 follows:

```
MS401 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB  FBUS STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS  BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF: 0000:00000000
   MS: 0  SHELF: 0  CARD: 06
   FRONT PEC: NT9X73AA    BACK PEC: NT9X79AA
   COMMENT:
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<code_ref_num>	4 digits	Indicates where in the code the subsystem generated a specific MS log report. This number can identify the sources of types of the same log reports.
<fault_bits>	8 digits	A number model of the fault data for the FBUS.
<ms_num>	0, 1	Identifies the MS involved in the log.
<shelf_num>	0-3	Identifies the shelf where the subject RA card is present.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<card_num>	1-26	Identifies the location of the rate adapter (RA) card in the MS shelf involved in the log.
<front_pec>	8 alphanumeric characters	Indicates the product engineering code (PEC) of the Front RA card.
<back_pec>	8 alphanumeric characters	Indicates the PEC of the back RA card.
COMMENT	variable length	Optional description of the event that issued the log.

Action

There is no action required. This log is for information use only. Operational Measurement MSFBMBP increased.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS402

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS402. The subsystem generates this report when the the Frame Transport Bus (FBUS) goes to the Manual Busy (ManB) state from any one of the following states:

- System Busy (SysB).
- C-side Busy (CBSY).
- Off-line (OFFL).

Only actions at the MS Maintenance and Administration Position (MAP) level can cause the FBUS to go ManB.

Format

The log report format of MS402 is as follows:

```
MS402 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB FBUS STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM <event type> BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF:
    <code_ref_num>:<fault_bits>
    MS: <ms_num> SHELF: <shelf_num> CARD: <card_num>
    FRONT PEC: <front_pec> BACK PEC: <back_pec>
    COMMENT:
```

Example

An example of log report MS402 follows:

```
MS402 SEP24 00:00:00 6200 ManB FBUS STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM SYSB  BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF: 0000:00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARD: 06
   FRONT PEC: NT9X73AA  BACK PEC: NT9X79AA
   COMMENT:
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
<event_type>	SysB, CBSY, or OFFL	Indicates the state of the FBUS before the event.
<code_ref_num>	4 digits	Indicates where in the code the subsystem generated a specific MS log report. This number can identify the sources of types of the same log reports.
<fault bits>	8 digits	A number model of the fault data for the FBUS.
<ms_num>	0,1	Identifies the MS included in the log.
<shelf_num>	0- 3	Identifies the shelf where the subject RA card is present.
<card_num>	1-26	Identifies location of the Rate Adapter (RA) cards in the MS shelf included in the log.
<front-pec>	8 alphanumeric characters	Indicates the Product Equipment Code (PEC) of the front RA card.
<back_pec>	8 alphanumeric characters	Indicates the PEC of the back RA card.
COMMENT	variable length	Optional description of the event that issued the log.

Action

There is no action required. This log is for information only. Operational Measurement (OM) MSFBMBP increases.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS403

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS403 when the frame transport bus (FBUS) changes state from OK to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for MS403 is as follows:

```
*MS403 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB  FBUS STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM RTS       BY reptype   CODE REF: faultbits
    FLT MAP:
    MS: n SHELF: n CARD: nn SLOT: nn PORT: n
    FRONT PEC: pec BACK PEC: pec
    comment line or fault description
```

Example

An example of log report MS403 follows:

```
*MS403 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB  FBUS STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS   BY FAULT REPORT   CODE REF: 0000:00020000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARD: 06 SLOT: 12 PORT: 01
   FRONT PEC: NT9X73AA  BACK PEC: NT9X79BA
   FAULT RAISED: FIFO FBus time–out.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB FBUS STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the FBUS changed state to SysB
SET FROM RTS	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the FBUS
BY FAULT REPORT	Constant	Indicates the reason the subsystem generated this log. Indicates that the state changed because of an action the local MS maintenance (MS Mtc) performed.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in DMS software that caused the subsystem to generate this log. Service personnel use this number to identify the source of logs of the same type.
faultbits	Integers	Indicates a number model of the fault data for the FBUS
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS
SHELF	0-3	Identifies the shelf where the subject rate adaptor (RA) card is present.
CARD	1- 26	Indicates the card number of the RA card
SLOT	1-26	Indicates the location of the given card in the given shelf
PORT	0-3	Indicates the port number of the FBUS on the given card
FRONT PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product equipment code (PEC) for the front RA card. Refer to Table I.
BACK PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PEC for the back RA card. Refer to Table I.
comment line	Text	Describes the reason the subsystem generated the report. This field is optional.
fault description	Text	Provides a description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault. One description occurs on each line. A FAULT RAISED or FAULT CLEARED prefix precedes each description.

Action

This log indicates the system detects a critical fault on the FBUS. Return the FBUS to service.

If the diagnostic 2 tests pass and the FBUS does not return to service (RTS), contact the next level of support.

MS403 (end)

If the diagnostic 2 test fails, a cardlist appears on the terminal. Replace the first circuit pack listed and test again.

If the diagnostic 2 test fails again, change the second circuit pack on the list and run the test again. Continue until the test passes or you exhaust the circuit pack list.

If you exhaust the circuit pack list, the test does not pass and the FBUS does not RTS, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

Registers MSFBERR and MSFBFLT are the operational measurements (OM) associated with MS403.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS404

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS404 when the frame transport bus (FBUS) state changes from C-side busy (CBsy) to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for MS404 is as follows:

```
*MS404 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB  FBUS STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM CBSY  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: refnum: faultl
    FLT MAP:
    MS: msnum SHELF: sh  CARD: cardnum SLOT: slotnum
    PORT: portnum
    FRONT PEC: frontpec  BACK PEC: backpec
    comment line or fault description
```

Example

An example of log report MS404 follows:

```
*MS404 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB  FBUS STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM CBSY  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0000:01000000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARD: 06 SLOT: 12 PORT: 01
   FRONT PEC: NT9X73AA  BACK PEC: NT9X79BA
   FAULT RAISED: Repeater wrong cp id
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB FBUS STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the FBUS state changed to SysB
SET FROM CBSY	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the FBUS
BY SYSTEM ACTION	Constant	Indicates the state changed because of an action by FBUS maintenance (Mtc)

MS404 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in DMS software that causes the subsystem to generate the log. Service personnel use this number to identify the source of similar logs.
faultbits	Integers	Provides numbers that represent the fault data for the FBUS.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS.
SHELF	0 to 3	Identifies the shelf that contains the subject rate adapter (RA) card.
CARD	1 to 26	Indicates the card number of the RA card.
SLOT	1 to 26	Indicates the location of the specified card on the specified shelf.
PORT	0 to 3	Indicates the port number of the specified card.
FRONT	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product equipment code (PEC) for the front RA card.
BACK	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PEC for the back RA card.
comment line	Symbolic text	Provides a description of the reason the system generates the report. This field is optional.
fault description	Symbolic text	Provides a description of all faults that the system raises or clears in the resource. Each description represents one fault. A “FAULT RAISED:" or “FAULT CLEARED:" prefix precedes each description. This report occurs under the report_type FAULT REPORT.

Action

Log report MS404 indicates that the system detects a critical fault on the FBUS. Attempt to return the FBUS to service.

If the diagnostic tests pass and the FBUS does not return to service, contact the next level of maintenance.

If the diagnostic test fails, a cardlist appears on the terminal. Replace the first circuit pack on the list and run the test again.

If the diagnostic test fails again, change the second circuit pack on the list and run the test again. Continue to run the test until the test passes or the circuit pack list is exhausted.

If the following conditions are present, contact the next level of maintenance:

- the circuit pack list is exhausted
- the test does not pass
- the FBUS does not return to service

Associated OM registers

The associated OM registers for log report MS404 are MSFBERR and MSFBFLT.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS405

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS405. The subsystem generates MS405 when the frame transport bus (FBUS) state changes from system busy (SysB) to central-side busy (CBsy).

Format

The log report format for MS405 is as follows:

```
.MS405 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY  FBUS STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM SYSB     BY reptxt  CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
    FLT MAP:
    MS: msnum SHELF: sh CARD: cardnum SLOT: slotnum
    PORT: portnum
    FRONT PEC: frontpec BACK PEC: backpec
    comment line
```

Example

An example of log report MS405 follows:

```
MS405 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 CBSY  FBUS STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM SYSB   BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0000:00000000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARD: 06 SLOT: 12 PORT: 01
   FRONT PEC: NT9X73AA  BACK PEC: NT9X79BA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CBSY FBUS STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the FBUS state changes to C-side busy.
SET FROM SYSB	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the FBUS.
BY	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates the state changes because of an action by the FBUS maintenance (Mtc).
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in the DMS software that causes the system to generate the log. Service personnel use this number to identify sources of similar logs.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
faultbits	Integers	Provides numbers that represent the fault data for the FBUS.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS.
SHELF	0 to 3	Identifies the shelf where the subject rate adaptor (RA) card is located.
CARD	1 to 26	Indicates the card number of the RA card.
SLOT	1 to 26	Indicates the location of the specified card on the specified shelf.
PORT	0 to 3	Indicates the port number of the specified card.
FRONT PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product equipment code (PEC) for the front RA card.
BACK PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PEC for the back RA card.
comment line	Symbolic text	Provides a description of the reason the system generates the report. This field is optional.

Action

The identified card is out of service. Return the card to service.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS406

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS406. The subsystem generates this report when the Frame Transport Bus (FBUS) state changes from Manual Busy (ManB) to Offline (OFFL). This change is performed manually.

Format

The log report format for MS406 is as follows:

```
MS406 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL  FBUS STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM ManB  BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE
    REF:<code_ref_num>:<fault_bits>
    MS:<ms_num> SHELF:<shelf_num> CARD:<card_num>
    FRONT PEC:<front_pec>  BACK PEC:<back_pec>
    COMMENT:
```

Example

An example of log report MS406 follows:

```
MS406 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 OFFL  FBUS STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM ManB  BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF: 0000:00000000
   MS: 0  SHELF: 0  CARD: 06
   FRONT PEC: NT9X73AA  BACK PEC: NT9X79AA
   COMMENT:
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OFFL FBUS STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the (FBUS) state changes to the OFFL state.
SET FROM ManB	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the FBUS.
<code_ref_num>	4 digits	Indicates where in the code the system generates the MS log report. The service personnel can use this number to distinguish and identify the sources of similar log reports.
<fault_bits>	8 digits	Provides a numeric representation of the fault data for the FBUS.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<ms_num>	0-1	Identifies the MS for the log.
<shelf_num>	0- 3	Identifies the shelf that contains the subject rate adaptor (RA) card.
<card_num>	1- 26	Identifies the location of the RA cards on the MS shelf for the log.
<front_pec>	Symbolic text	Indicates the product engineering code (PEC) of the front RA card. Refer to Table I.
<back_pec>		Indicates the PEC of the back RA card. Refer to Table I.
COMMENT	Text	Describes the event that causes the subsystem to generate the log. This description is optional.

Action

There is no action required. The MS406 report is an information log.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS407

Explanation

The system generates MS407. The system generates MS407 when the LFC message interpreter detects a fault in the LFC Receive message content. The fault can be one of the following message types:

- a signal ID that is not known or defective loopback signal ID on the LFC Receive message
- a defective FBUS, Fiber, Mate message destination on the LFC Receive message
- a defective Port CRC on the LFC Receive message
- a defective FBUS, Fiber, Mate, Debug message CRC on the LFC Receive message

The system generates MS407 when a part or full loss of Composite Clock fault occurs in one or two FBUSs.

Format

The log report format for MS407 is as follows:

Format 1

```
MS407 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd   FBus
STATE:
FLT MAP:
MS:      SHELF:  CARD:    SLOT: PORT:
FRONT PEC:      BACK PEC:
FAULT RAISED:
POSSIBLE CAUSE:
Site Flr RPos Bay_id  Shf   Description  Slot   EqPEC
site nn  cn   ccc 00   nn    type          no   :nn
pec_id
```

Example

Examples of LFC message faults for log MS407 follow:

Example 1

```
MS407 JAN09 10:38:48 6300 INFO  FBUS
STATE:  RTS BY FAULT REPORT  CODE REF: 0
FLT MAP: 0400 0000 0000 0000
MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARD: 6 SLOT: 14 PORT: 0
FRONT PEC: NT9X17AD BACK PEC: NT9X62BA
FAULT RAISED:       LFC Receive messaging fault detected.
POSSIBLE CAUSE: Fault detected on a Mate, FBus, Fiber
Message
             Destination or on a Mate, FBus, Fiber, Port
             Message CRC.
Site Flr RPos Bay_id  Shf   Description  Slot   EqPEC
HOST 01  A01  EMC 4    13   LIS 0:1: 7    07    9X96AA FRNT
HOST 01  A01  EMC 4    13   LIS 0:1: 7    07    9X98AA BACK
```

Example 2

```
MS407 JAN09 10:38:48 6400 INFO  FBUS
STATE:  RTS BY FAULT REPORT  CODE REF: 0
FLT MAP: 0000 0000 0000 0000
MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARD: 6 SLOT: 14 PORT: 0
FRONT PEC: NT9X17AD BACK PEC: NT9X62BA
FAULT CLEARED:      LFC Receive messaging fault detected.
POSSIBLE CAUSE: Fault detected on a Mate, FBus, Fiber
Message
             Destination or on a Mate, FBus, Fiber, Port
             Message CRC.
Site Flr RPos Bay_id  Shf   Description  Slot   EqPEC
HOST 01  A01  EMC 4    13   LIS 0:1: 7    07    9X96AA FRNT
HOST 01  A01  EMC 4    13   LIS 0:1: 7    07    9X98AA BACK
```

An example of the FBUS composite clock fault for log MS407 follows:

MS407 (continued)

Example 3

```
MS407 APR02 10:53:32 5500 INFO  FBUS
STATE:  RTS BY FAULT REPORT  CODE REF: 0
FLT MAP: 0000 0000 0080 0000
MS: 1 SHELF: 0 CARD: 12 SLOT: 31 PORT: 0
FRONT PEC: NT9X73BA BACK PEC: NT9X62BA
FAULT RAISED:       Composite clock failure detected LIS 1.
POSSIBLE CAUSE: FBUS, ST Card, composite (external) clock
            cables,composite (external) clock.
POSSIBLE ACTION: Tst the FBUS (insv), BSY/TST/RTS the FBUS,
             inspect composite (external) clock cables, then
             composite clock generator (TSG), and monitor
             occurrences.
Site Flr RPos Bay_id  Shf   Description  Slot   EqPEC
HOST 03  A01  SCC 0    13   LIS 1:1: 32    32   9X79BA BACK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Date	mmmdd	Indicates the date the system generates the report.
Time	hh:mm:ss	Indicates the time the system generates the report.
Sequence	ssdd	Indicates the sequence number of the report that the system generates.
Info	Text	Indicates this log is an information log.
State	Text	Indicates the state of the FBUS when the system generates the log.
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in DMS software that causes the system to generate this log. Service personnel use this number to identify the source of similar logs.
Flt Map	Hex code	Indicates the fault that causes the system to generate this log.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS.
SHELF	0 to 3	Identifies the shelf.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CARD	1 to 26	Indicates the card number of the Rate Adaptor (RA) card.
Slot	1 to 26	Indicates the location of the FLIS interface in the message system (MS) cabinet.
Port	0 to 3	Indicates the port number of the FBUS on the specified card.
FRONT PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product equipment code (PEC) for the front card.
BACK PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PEC for the back card.
Fault Cleared	Text	Indicates the type of fault that the system detected.
Possible Cause	Text	Indicates the possible cause of the fault.
Possible Action	Text	Indicates the action required to correct the fault.
Description	Text	Provides descriptions of all faults in the resource. Each description represents one fault. The FAULT RAISED or FAULT CLEARED prefix precedes each description. This report occurs when the report text indicates FAULT REPORT.

Action

Contact the next level of service when the LFC Message Fault occurs. The current action does not change for the part or full loss of the Composite Clock. Possible Cause and Possible Action log messages provide all possible causes of the Composite Clock fault report. These logs provide the action to correct the Composite Clock fault and prevent CCS7 outage.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS413

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS413 when the frame transport bus (FBUS) tap state changes from OK to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for MS413 is as follows:

```
*MS413 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB  FBUS TAP STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM RTS   BY FAULT REPORT  CODE REF: refnum:
faultbits
    FLT MAP:
    MS: msnum SHELF: sh CARD: cardnum SLOT: slotnum
    PORT: portnum TAP: tapnum
    FRONT PEC: frontpec BACK PEC: backpec
    comment line or fault description
```

Example

An example of log report MS413 follows:

```
*MS413 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB  FBUS TAP STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS   BY FAULT REPORT   CODE REF: 0000:00010000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARD: 06 SLOT: 12 PORT: 01 TAP: 09
   FRONT PEC: NT9X73AA  BACK PEC: NT9X79BA
   FAULT RAISED: Parity error in TX FIFO.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FBUS TAP STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the FBUS tap state changes to SysB.
SET FROM RTS	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the FBUS tap.
BY FAULT REPORT	Constant	Indicates the state changes because of an action by the local message system maintenance (MS Mtc).

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in DMS software that causes the system to generate this log. Service personnel use this number to identify sources of similar logs.
faultbits	Integers	Indicates a numeric representation of the fault data for the FBUS tap.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS.
SHELF	0 - 3	Identifies the shelf.
CARD	1 - 26	Indicates the card number of the Rate Adaptor (RA) card.
SLOT	1 to 26	Indicates the location of the card on the specified shelf.
PORT	0 to 3	Indicates the port number of the FBUS on the specified card.
TAP	Integers	Identifies the tap on the FBUS.
FRONT PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product equipment code (PEC) for the front card.
BACK PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product equipment code for the back card.
comment line	Symbolic text	Provides the reasons the system generates the report. This field is optional.
fault description	Symbolic text	Provides a description of all faults in the resource. Each description represents one fault. There is a description for each line. A FAULT RAISED or FAULT CLEARED prefix precedes each description. This report only occurs when the report text indicates FAULT REPORT.

Action

The FBUS tap is out of service. Return the FBUS tap to service. If the diagnostic tests pass and the FBUS tap does not return to service (RTS), contact the next level of maintenance.

MS413 (end)

If the diagnostic test fails, a cardlist appears on the terminal. Replace the first circuit pack on the list and run the test again. If the test fails again, change the second circuit pack on the list and run the test again. Continue to run the test until the test passes or the cardlist is exhausted.

If the following conditions are present, contact the next level of maintenance:

- the circuit pack list is exhausted
- the test does not pass
- the FBUS tap does not RTS

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS414

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS414. The subsystem generates MS414 when the FBUS tap state changes from the C-side busy (CBsy) to the system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for MS414 is as follows:

```
MS414 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB FBUS TAP STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM CBSY    BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: refnum:
faultbits
    FLT MAP:
    MS: msnum SHELF: sh CARD: cardnum SLOT: slotnum
    PORT: portnum TAP: tapnum
    FRONT PEC: frontpec BACK PEC: backpec
    comment line or fault description
```

Example

An example of log report MS414 follows:

```
MS414 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB FBUS TAP STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM CBSY  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0000:01000000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARD: 06 SLOT: 12 PORT: 01 TAP: 10
   FRONT PEC: NT9X73AA  BACK PEC: NT9X79BA
   FAULT RAISED: LIU7 has been cleared.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FBUS TAP STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the FBUS tap state changes to system busy.
SET FROM CBSY	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the FBUS tap.
BY SYSTEM ACTION	Constant	Indicates the state changes because of an action the FBUS maintenance (Mtc) performs.

MS414 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in the DMS software that causes the system to generate this log. Service personnel use the number to identify sources of similar logs.
faultbits	Integers	Indicates the numeric representation of the fault data for the FBUS tap.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS.
SHELF	0 - 3	Identifies the shelf.
CARD	1 - 26	Indicates the card number of the rate adaptor (RA) card.
SLOT	1 to 26	Indicates the location of the card on the specified shelf.
PORT	0 to 3	Indicates the port number of the FBUS on the specified card.
TAP	Integers	Identifies the tap on the FBUS.
FRONT PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product equipment code (PEC) for the front card.
BACK PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PEC for the back card.
comment line	Symbolic text	Provides the reasons the system generates the report. This field is optional.
fault description report	Symbolic text	Provides a description of all faults in the resource. Each description represents one fault. There is one description for every line. A “FAULT RAISED:" or “FAULT CLEARED:" prefix precedes each description. This report occurs when the report text indicates FAULT REPORT.

Action

Refer to log report MS413 for the required action.

Associated OM registers

The associated OM registers for log report MS414 are MSTPERR and MSTPFLT.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS415

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) generates MS415. The switch generates MS415 when the FBUS tap changes from system busy (SysB) to C-side busy (CBsy).

Format

The log report format for MS415 is as follows:

```
MS415 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY  FBUS TAP STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM SYSB     BY SYSTEM ACTION    CODE REF: refnum:
faultbits
    FLT MAP:
    MS: msnum SHELF: sh CARD: cardnum SLOT: slotnum
    PORT: portnum TAP: tapnum
    FRONT PEC: frontpec  BACK PEC: backpec
    comment ine
```

Example

An example of log report MS415 follows:

```
MS415 SEP2 00:00:00 6000 CBSY  FBUS TAP STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM SYSB  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0000:00000000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARD: 06 SLOT: 12 PORT: 01 TAP: 09
   FRONT PEC: NT9X73AA  BACK PEC: NT9X79BA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CBSY FBUS TAP STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates FBUS tap state changes to C-side busy.
SET FROM SYSB	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the FBUS tap.
BY SYSTEM ACTION	Constant	Indicates the state changes because of an action the FBUS maintenance (Mtc) performs.
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in DMS software that causes the system to generate this log. Service personnel use this number to identify the source of similar logs

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
faultbits	Integers	Indicates a numeric representation of the fault data for the FBUS tap.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS.
SHELF	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
TAP	Integers	Identifies the tap on the FBUS.
CARD	1-26	Indicates the card number of the rate adaptor (RA) card.
SLOT	1-26	Indicates the location of the specified card in the specified shelf.
PORT	0-3	Indicates the port number of the FBUS on the specified card.
FRONT PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product equipment code (PEC) for the front card.
BACK PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PEC for the back card.
comment	Symbolic text	Provides reasons the system generates the report. This field is optional.

Action

The FBUS tap, card, or MS is out of service. Return the appropriate component to service.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MSL300_CK

Explanation

The system generates MSL300 when a card maintenance unit (CMU) request fails.

Format

The log report format for MSL300_CK is as follows:

MSL300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MS CLOCK CMU
Operation: current operation
Function: CMU function that failed
Reason: reason for failure

Example

An example of log report MSL300_CK follows:

```
MSL300 JUN15 22:33:44 1212 FLT MS CLOCK CMU
   Operation:  SWMAST
   Function:  Make Master
   Reason:  Bad length
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT MS CLOCK CMU	Constant	Indicates a CMU request fails.
Operation	Text	Indicates the maintenance operation.
	SWMAST	Indicates a switch in the mastership of clocks.
	TEST	Indicates a test of the clock card.
	AUDIT	Indicates hardware audits, software audits, reset hit counts, or audit queries for the clock card.
	CLOCK	Indicates the clock function for the clock card.
	QUERY	Indicates a query for the firmware information.
	RTS	Indicates the return to service (RTS) function for the clock card.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	REPORT	Indicates the report function for the clock card.
	LOAD	Indicates the load firmware function for the clock card.
Function	Character string	Indicates the CMU function that the operation requests.
Reason	Character string	Identifies the reason the CMU request fails.

Action

The system provides MSL300, enhanced diagnostics for the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MSL301_CK

Explanation

The system generates MSL301_CK when a card maintenance unit (CMU) request passes and the return code is not 0.

Format

The log report format for MSL301_CK is as follows:

MSL301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MS CLOCK CMU
Operation: current operation
Function: CMU function
Reason: reason for abnormality

Example

An example of log report MSL301_CK follows:

```
MSL301 JUN15 22:33:44 1212 INFO MS CLOCK CMU
   Operation:  SWMAST
   Function:  Make Master
   Reason:  Already Master
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MS CLOCK CMU	Constant	Indicates a CMU request fails.
Operation		Indicates the maintenance operation.
	SWMAST	Indicates a switch in the mastership of clocks.
	TEST	Indicates a test of the clock card.
	AUDIT	Indicates hardware audits, software audits, reset hit counts, or audit queries for the clock card.
	CLOCK	Indicates the clock function for the clock card.
	QUERY	Indicates a query of the firmware information.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	RTS	Indicates the return to service (RTS) function for the clock card
	REPORT	Indicates the report function for the clock card.
	LOAD	Indicates the load firmware function for the clock card.
Function	Character string	Indicates the CMU function that the operation requests.
Reason	Character string	Indicates the reason for the success, that was not normal, of the CMU request.

Action

The system provides MSL301_CK of enhanced diagnostics for the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MSRT100

Explanation

The Connectionless Message Routing (MSRT) subsystem generates log reort MSRT100. The subsystem generates MSRT100 when the send fails and each time one of the following messages is sent:

- facility (FAC) or facility reject (FAC REJ) originating
- FAC or FAC REJ terminating
- FAC or FAC REJ tandem

A send can fail for one of the following reasons:

- network identifier not in Table MSGRTE
- digits not in Table MSGRTE
- unequipped application-system does not support feature
- system does not find first-part message for two-part messaging
- the system finds two second-part messages for two-part messaging

Format

The log report format for MSRT100 is as follows:

```
MSRT100  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MSGRTE MSG SEND FAILED
    ORG NETID:  xxx     DN:  nnnnnnnnnn
    DST NETID:  xxx     DN:  nnnnnnnnnn
    APPL TYPE: pkgtyp
    REASON: rsntxt
    hhhh hhhh hhhh ...   (message contents)
```

Example

An example of log report MSRT100 follows:

```
MSRT100  MAY12 14:16:34 8800 INFO MSGRTE MSG SEND FAILED
   ORG NETID:  0       DN:  6137221123
   DST NETID:  0       DN:  6137221121
   APPL TYPE: 126
   REASON: NO 1ST PART MSG
   2100 160A 2273 1211 CODF 0949 00FA 0A21
   7316 1122 DF22 45C0 0001 CODF 014A 9601
   9112 F83F 0A3F 0005 9572 9112 0006 0010
   0000 000F 967B 9E40 000E 9686 910B 910F
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO MSGRTE MSG SEND FAILED	Constant	Indicates a report of the message route (MSGRTE) facility message.
ORG NETID	0-255	Identifies the network Identifier of the originating station.
DN	Integers	Identifies the directory number (DN) of the originating station.
DST NETID	0-255	Identifies the network identifier of the terminating station.
DN	Integers	Identifies the DN of the terminating station.
APPL TYPE	0-127	Identifies the application type of the current application.
REASON	DIGITS NOT FOUND, NO NETID DATAFILLED, UNEQUIPPED APPL, NO 1ST PART MSG, TWO 2ND PART MSGS	Indicates the reason for MSGRTE failure.
hhhh hhhh	0000-FFFF	Provides the content of the transaction capability application part (TCAP) message.

Action

The following reason output for log reports determines the action required:

- DIGITS NOT FOUND—Enter the required digits into Table MSGRTE.
- NO NETID DATAFILLED—Enter the required network identifier into Table MSGRTE.
- UNEQUIPPED APPL—Do not take action. This message is for information only.
- NO 1ST PART MSG—Do not take action. This message is for information only.
- TWO 2ND PART MSGS—Do not take action. This message is for information only.

MSRT100 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MSRT101

Explanation

The Connectionless Message Routing (MSRT) subsystem generates log report MSRT101 when all D-channel entries are removed.

Format

The log report format for MSRT101 is as follows:

```
MSRT101  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MSGRTE UNEQUIPPED
    D–CHANNEL
    DST NETID:  xxx     DN:  nnnnnnnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report MSRT101 follows:

```
MSRT101  MAY14 15:12:44 5300 INFO MSGRTE UNEQUIPPED
   D–CHANNEL
   DST NETID:  0       DN:  6137221121
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO MSGRTE UNEQUIPPED D-CHANNEL	Constant	Indicates a report of the message route (MSGRTE) facility message.
DST NETID	0-255	Gives the network Identifier of the terminating station.
DN	Integers	Identifies the directory number (DN) of the terminating station.

Action

Correct the entries in Table MSGRTE.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTCB100

Explanation

The Maintenance Base (MTCB) subsystem generates log report MTCB100. The subsystem generates this report when a problem occurs in the REQT_ELEMENT. The REQT_ELEMENT data structure records maintenance action on a piece of hardware. The scratchpad contains the current environment of the task.

Format

The log report format for MTCB100 is as follows:

```
*MTCB100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Reqt Dump
    User: (uttxt)  Module: mdesc (modno)  Element: edesc (eleno)  Reason:
    reasontxt
    Request: rdesc (reqno) Priority: ptxt  Parm: hhhh hhhh
       State : state        Abort: ccc
    Msg in scpd: ccc
    Clone task : ccc    First time: ccc
    Next state : state        Delay: {nn, delaytxt}
    Reply Mbox : hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    Message area:
      hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
      hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    Accept MSG: ccc  Accept MSG init: ccc   Reply in SCPD: ccc
    MSG count : msgno        Loop count: loopno       I/O buffer: ccc
    Function stack:
      Current_index : n         New_index: n       Overflow: ccc
      FSM first time: ccc     FSM msg in scpd: ccc
    FSM stack traceback
    Common data area (size = 5 words):
      hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    State variables:
      hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
      hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MTCB100 follows:

MTCB100 (continued)

```
*MTCB100 FEB03 15:16:30 4120 TBL Reqt Dump
User:(31) Module:NIL (8) Element:NIL (39) Reason: Debug Dump
Request: (39) Priority: AuxPM  Parm: FF62 FFFF
     State : Run        Abort: NO
Msg in scpd: NO
   Clone task : NO    First time: NO
   Next state : Rdy        Delay: {0, Second}
   Reply Mbox : 4409 20D1
   Message area:
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   Accept MSG: NO  Accept MSG init: NO   Reply in SCPD: NO
   MSG count : 0        Loop count: 2       I/O buffer: NO
   Function stack:
    Current_index : 1         New_index: 1   Overflow: YES
    FSM first time: YES     FSM msg in scpd: NO
   Index: 1  MTCBASI1.TEST_USER_TARGETB      Locals: 4 words
    0000 FDFD FDFD FDFD
   Index: 0  MTCBASI1.TEST_USER_TARGET       Locals: 2 words
    000A 000B
   Common data area (size = 5 words):
    0000 0000 0000 0000 C000
   State variables:
    0000 0000 0000 0000 C000 000A 000B 0000 FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD
```

MTCB100 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
TBL Reqt Dump	Constant	Indicates the system encounters problems with the request element (REQT_ELEMENT)
User	Character string	Identifies user type
Module	Character string	Describes the module number. This field is blank if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If the module number is not available, the system uses a default module number of 255 or 32767. This field appears as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the module number of the user type
Element	Character string	Describes the element number. This field is blank if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If the element number is not available, the system uses a default element number of 255 or 32767. This field appears as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the element number of the module
Reason	Debug Dump	Indicates the MTCBase debugger generates this log
	No active clone	Indicates that a request element does not have an active clone in the time limit. The system identifies this request element as a clone request.
	Reqt Data Corrupt	Indicates data corruption or system software error. The system does not normally detect the problem. An audit corrects the problem.
	Rule Violation	Indicates that a task broke a rule that concerns task conduct
	Time limit exceeded	Indicates the task exceeds the time limit and is aborted
Request	Character string	Describes the request number. If the MTCBase user does not enter a value, the field remains blank.

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	0-63	Identifies the request number that the user subsystem defines
Priority	Aux1, Aux2, Aux3, Aux4, Auxpm, or Carr	Specifies priorities for auxiliary tasks for a state machine that is not finite.
	Main1	Indicates the highest priority maintenance for finite state machine implemented code
	Main2	Indicates low priority maintenance for finite state machine
Parm	Two hexadecimal words	Identifies input parameters to the task (two hex word area users refine).
State	Fin, Rdy, Run, or Sus	• Indicates current state of the task: • Fin=Finished • Rdy=Ready • Run=Running • Sus=Suspended
Abort	YES or NO	Indicates if the system aborts the task.
Msg in SCPD	YES or NO	Indicates if the system sends a message to the task
Clone task	YES or NO	Indicates if the task is part of a list of clone tasks that are not active.
First time	YES or NO	Indicates if this execution is the first execution of the task.
Next state	Fin, Rdy, Run, or Sus	• Indicates which state the finite state machine wants to be: • Fin=Finished • Rdy=Ready • Run=Running • Sus=Suspended

MTCB100 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
Delay	{0-31, second}or {0-31, second5}or {0-31, second20}	If the task chooses a next state of Suspend, this field indicates the timeout value the task requests.
Reply Mbox	Two or four hexadecimal words	Indicates the mailbox to which the task replies when the task finishes or aborts. In this occurrence, the mailbox cannot be zero.
Message area	80 hexadecimal words	Dumps out the message contents in hexadecimal format.
Accept Msg	YES or NO	Indicates if the task enables message reception.
Accept Msg init	YES or NO	Indicates if the system gives the task message reception, but the task does not enable message reception.
Reply in SCPD	YES or NO	Indicates if the task leaves a message in the scratchpad for MTCBase. The MTCBase sends this message when the task finishes.
MSG count	0-5	Indicates the number of messages that wait for the task to process.
Loop count	0-20000	Indicates the number of times that the system executes the task.
I/O buffer	YES or NO	Indicates if the system allocates one or more additional buffers for the task. The task receives messages greater than 32 words.
Current_index	0-7	Indicates the stacking level of the finite state machine function stack.
New_index	0-7	Indicates the next stacking level of the finite state machine function stack.
Overflow	YES or NO	Indicates use of the scratchpad overflow area.
FSM first time	YES or NO	Indicates if this execution is the first time execution of this state machine
FSM msg in scpd	YES or NO	Indicates if an interFSM message remains in the scratchpad.

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
FSM stack traceback	Character string	Displays the traceback of FSM target name and local variables in reverse order, as in procedure traceback.
Common data area (size = 5 words)	Five hexadecimal words	Displays optional common data.
State variables	125 hexadecimal words	Contains the status information the task uses.

Action

Save MTCB100 logs and all other reports, like MTCBase-related SWERR, that the system generates in a 5 min period. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTCB101

Explanation

The Maintenance Base (MTCB) subsystem generates log report MTCB101. The subsystem generates this report when an overload condition occurs for a user type. The system sets one of the three overflow counters to 1, 65, 129, 173, and in increases of 64. The three overflow counters are Lost Message, Buffer, and Reply Mailbox.

The system keeps the counter NUM_LOST_MSG for each user type. The counter increases each time one of the following occurs:

- A cloned mailbox receives a message, but the tasks do not have associated messages. The task to which the clone mailbox is assigned times out and frees the clone mailbox. These actions occur before the message arrives.
- A solicited message arrives, but the tasks do not have associated messages. The task to which the clone mailbox is assigned times out and frees the clone mailbox. These actions occur before the message arrives.
- A solicited message arrives but the solicitor number is out of range. The possible causes are:
  - code number corruption (in the DS-30 header)
  - message corruption (a corrupted solicitor number in the message)
  - user software error (a defective solicitor number that the user sends)
- A message arrives, but the task for the clone mailbox or solicitor number is not ready to accept the message. The ACCEPT_MSG in the scratchpad is not correct. The SET_MSG_CONDITION (TRUE) is called to allow the message reception.
- The system receives a long solicited message, but I/O buffers not are available.
- The system cannot accept the message because inhibition of the user type is on. This event occurs when a system process end. A message arrives during re-initialization of the maintenance data during inhibition of maintenance activities.

The system clears NUM_LOST_MSG every 10 min. If NUM_LOST_MSG equals 1, only one message is lost. This loss can be a normal condition under heavy traffic.

Format

The log report format for MTCB101 is as follows:

*MTCB101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Overflow counters
MTCBase user type: uttxt Lost msg: nnn Buffer: nnn Reply MB: nnn

Example

An example of log report MTCB101 follows:

```
*MTCB101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL Overflow counters
   MTCBase user type: LTC Lost msg: 1 Buffer: 0 Reply MB: 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL Overflow counters	Constant	Indicates that the system sets one of the overflow counters to specify an overload condition.
MTCBase user type	Character string	Indicates the user type name.
Lost msg	0	Indicates that the system does not set the overflow lost message counter .
	1, ..., 65, ..., 129, ..., 173, etc.	Indicates the contents of the overflow lost message counter.
Buffer	0	Indicates the system does not set overflow buffer counter.
	1, ..., 65, ..., 129, ..., 173, etc.	Indicates the contents of the overflow buffer counter.
Reply MB	0	Indicates that the system does not set the overflow reply mailbox counter.
	1, ..., 65, ..., 129, ..., 173, etc.	Indicates the contents of the overflow reply mailbox counter.

Action

Save MTCB101 log reports, overflow counters greater than 1, and all other reports that the system generates in a 5 min period. Contact the next level of maintenance.

MTCB101 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTCB102

Explanation

The Maintenance Base (MTCB) subsystem generates log report MTCB102. The subsystem generates this report when the scratchpad is not available. The scratchpad is not available because other MTCB applications use all the scratchpads.

This log indicates that an overload occurs in MTCBase and some work must be delayed. The subsystem clears the scratchpad counter every 10 min. The MTCB subsystem generates a maximum of one log every 10 min.

Format

The log report format for MTCB102 is as follows:

*MTCB102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Scratchpad overflow

Example

An example of log report MTCB102 follows:

```
*MTCB102 JAN05 09:53:50 1704 TBL Scratchpad overflow
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL Scratchpad overflow	Constant	Indicates that all scratchpads are in use. Other scratchpads are not available

Action

Save MTCB102 log reports and all other reports that the system generates in a 5 min period. Contact the next level of maintenance. The number of scratchpads originates from an office parameter. Northern Telecom can alter this office parameter.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTCB103

Explanation

The Maintenance Base (MTCB) subsystem generates log report MTCB103. The subsystem generates this report when the MTCB non-resident debug tool (MTCBDG) enables the subsystem. If the system enables the log and aborts the task, the subsystem outputs the log. Operating company personnel can use this log to debug maintenance software.

Format

The log report format for MTCB103 is as follows:

```
MTCB103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Task aborted
    reason
    traceback
    user type   module#   element#  reasontxt
    task information
    message
    function stack
    state variables
```

Example

An example of log report MTCB103 follows:

```
*MTCB103 FEB03 15:17:53 5308 INFO Task aborted
   Reason: 210F C71B
   Task aborted by:
    230000=OAUCI.EL01:DISPCOM+#0000
    23C71F=NETPROC1.AJ01:OFFL_NM+#001B
    00C71F=SCHED.DZ12:GET_INFO_FOR_M+#0009
    A073CB=QDEVCQI.AB01:AOSS_DEVICE_QUERY_U+#0055
    000096=SYSDEFS.EK16:ADD_TRIN+#0026
    0081C7=STOR.EB24:ALLOCBVA+#00EF
    C7235A (Procname Unknown)
    666BD6 (Procname Unknown)
    65FEA2=P2DALCI.EJ01:P2DALC_P+#01E2
    008D3B=STOR.EB24:DEALLOC_U+#019B
   Aborted task DUMP :
   User: (LCM) Module: NIL (8) Element: NIL (39)
    Request: (39) Priority: AuxPM  Parm: 2073 2061
        State : Run      Abort: YES
   Msg in scpd: NO
   Clone task : NO  First time: NO
   Next state : Rdy      Delay: {0, Second}
   Reply Mbox : 4409 20D1
```

```
Message area:
     FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
 FDFD
 FDFD    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
     FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
 FDFD
 FDFD    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
     FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
 FDFD
 FDFD    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
Accept MSG: NO  Accept MSG init: NO   Reply in SCPD: NO
MSG count : 0        Loop count: 2       I/O buffer: NO
Function stack:
 Current_index : 1         New_index:1
 FSM first time: YES     FSM msg in scpd: NO
Index: 1  MTCBASI1.TEST_USER_TARGETB      Locals: 4 words
 0000 FDFD FDFD FDFD
Index: 0  MTCBASI1.TEST_USER_TARGET       Locals: 2 words
 000A 000B
Common data area (size = 5 words):
 0000 0000 0000 0000 C000
Common state variables:
     0000 0000 0000 0000 C000 000A 000B 0000 FDFD FDFD
FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
     FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
     FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
     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 4)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Task aborted	Constant	Indicates that the system aborts the task.
Reason	0..FFFF FFFF	Indicates the reason the system aborts the task in hexadecimal.

MTCB103 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
traceback	module:procedure	Procedure traceback of process that aborts the task.
user type	1-31	Identifies the user type that owns the scratchpad.
module#	0 -32767	Identifies the module of the user type.
element#	0-32767	Identifies the element of the module.
reasontxt	Debug dump	Indicates problem occurs during debug process.
	REQT DATA CORRUPT	Indicates data corruption or system software error. An audit detects and corrects the problem.
	Time limit exceeded	Indicates task exceeds the time limit. The system aborts the task.
	No active clone	Indicates the request element does not have an active clone in the time limit. The system identifies the request element as a clone request.
	Rule violation	Indicates the task violates one of the rules that concern task conduct.
Request	0..63	The request type. The user subsystem defines the request type. Text is optional.
Priority	Carr, Aux1, Aux2, Aux3, Aux4, Auxpm	Indicates the priorities for auxiliary tasks for a state machine that is not finite.
	Main1	Indicates highest priority maintenance for finite state machine.
	Main2	Indicates low priority maintenance for finite state machine.
Parm	0..FFFF FFFF	Indicates the input parameter in hexadecimal.
State	Rdy	Task can begin.
	Run	Task runs.
	Sus	System suspends the task.

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	Fin	System completes the task.
Abort	Yes	System aborts the task.
	No	System completes the task.
Msg in SCPD	Yes	System sends message to task.
	No	System does not send message to task.
Abort Reason	0..FFFF FFFF	This field can contain the reason the system aborts a task.
Clone task	Yes	Task is part of a list of clone tasks that are not active.
	No	Task is not part of a list of clone tasks that are not active.
First time	Yes	First execution of task.
	No	This is not the first execution of task.
Next state	Rdy	System can begin the task.
	Run	System can run the task.
	Sus	System can suspend the task.
	Fin	System can complete the task.
Delay	0-31, second	The time-out value that the task requests if the system suspends the next state. The range 0-31 is the time-out value. Second indicates the interval. For example, “0, second" indicates a 0 s delay.
	0-31, second5	Indicates the time-out in 5 s intervals. For example, “9, second5" indicates a 45 s delay.
	0-31, second20	Indicates the time-out value in 20 s intervals. For example, “3, second20" indicates a 1 min delay.
Reply Mbox	0..FFFF FFFF	A value that is not zero indicates the mailbox the task replies to when the task finishes or the system aborts the task.

MTCB103 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
Message	44 word hex	Display of message contents.
Accept Msg	Yes	Task enables the message reception feature.
	No	Task does not allow the message reception feature.
Accept Msg init	Yes	Message reception continues to be in enabled state.
	No	Message reception is not in enabled state.
Reply in SCPD	Yes	Task leaves a message in the scratchpad. The MTCBase sends this message when the system finishes the task.
	No	Task does not leave a message in the scratchpad for MTCBase to send.
MSG count	0..5	Indicates the number of messages that wait for the system to process the task.
Loop count	0..20000	Indicates the number of times the system executes the task.
I/O buffer	Yes	Indicates the system allocates one or more additional buffers to allow the task to receive messages greater than 32 words.
	No	Indicates the system does not allocate additional buffers to allow the task to receive messages larger than 32 words.

The following output is conditional:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Current index	0..7	Indicates the stacking level of the finite state machine function stack.
New index	0..7	Indicates the next stacking level of the finite state machine function stack.
FSM first time	Yes	First time execution of the state machine.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	No	Not the first time execution of the state machine.
FSM msg in scpd	Yes	An inter-finite state machine (FSM) message is left in the scratchpad.
	No	An inter-FSM message is not left in the scratchpad.
FSM stack traceback		Displays FSM target name and local variables.
Common data	0..87	Optional display of common data in hexadecimal.

The last field is not conditional:

Field	Value	Description
State variables	87 hex words	Contains the status information that the task uses.

Action

Log MTCB103 is an information log This log only appears when the CI command in MTCDBG enables the log.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MTCB104

Explanation

The Maintenance Base (MTCB) subsystem generates log report MTCB104. The subsystem generates this log when the system releases a resource during an audit. During normal operation, the system releases the resource after the task completes.

Format

The log report format log MTCB104 is as follows:

*MTCB104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Resource Rel by audit
User: (uttxt) Module: mdesc (modno) Element: edesc (eleno)
Resource: reasontxt

Example

An example of log report MTCB104 follows:

```
*MTCB104 JAN05 09:54:09 2108 TBL Resource Rel by audit
   User: (LTC) Module: NIL (0) Element: Link element 0 (0)
   Resource: Clone
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL Resource Rel by audit	Constant	Indicates that the system releases a resource during an audit.
User	Character string	Indicates user type name.
Module	Character string	Describes the module number. This field is blank if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If the module number is not available, the system uses a default module number of 255 or 32767. This field appears as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the module number of the user type.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Element	Character string	Describes the element number. If the MTCBase user does not enter a value, this field is blank. If the element number is not available, the system uses a default element number of 255 or 32767. This field displays as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the element number of the module
Resource	Character string	Indicates the name of resource that the audit releases. This event is an error in user software. The system does not release the resource after the system completes the task.
	ASolNo	Indicates auxiliary solicitor number.
	Clone	Indicates clone mailbox number.
	CISolNo	Indicates CI solicitor number.
	MSolNo	Indicates main solicitor number.
	Rep MB	Indicates reply mailbox.
	Scpd	Indicates scratchpad.

Action

Save MTCB104 log reports and all other reports that the system generates in a 5 min period. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTCB105

Explanation

The Maintenance Base (MTCB) subsystem generates log report MTCB105. The subsystem generates this report when an audit detects a maintenance process that the system cannot complete. The DADDY process invokes all system processes again and initializes the data again.

Note: Not enough information is available to complete the log report description.

Format

The log report format for MTCB105 is as follows:

*MTCB105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Mtce process hung

Example

An example of log report MTCB105 follows:

```
*MTCB105 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL Mtce process hung
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL Mtce process hung	Constant	Indicates audit detects hung maintenance process.

Action

Save MTCB105 and all other reports that the system generates in a 5 min period. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTCB106

Explanation

The Maintenance Base (MTCB) subsystem generates log report MTCB106. The system generates this report when the system loses a message. During normal operation, the system reports every 64th message the system loses. During debugging, the system reports each message the system loses.

The system keeps the counter NUM_LOST_MSG for each user type. This counter increases when one of the following problems occurs:

- A clone mailbox receives a message, but a task does not have an associated message. The task assigned to the clone mailbox times out and frees the clone mailbox. These actions occur before the message arrives.
- A solicited message arrives without an associated task from the solicitor number. The task assigned to the clone mailbox times out and frees the clone mailbox.
- A solicited message arrives, but the solicitor number is out of range. The possible causes are:
  - node number corruption (in the DS-30 header)
  - message corruption (a corrupted solicitor number in the message)
  - user software error (a defective solicitor number that the user sends)
- A message arrives, but the task for the clone mailbox or solicitor number is not ready to accept the message. The ACCEPT_MSG in the scratchpad is correct. The SET_MSG_CONDITION (TRUE) is called to allow message reception.
- The system does not receive a long solicited message, but I/O buffers are not available.
- The system cannot accept the message because inhibition of the user type is on. This event occurs when a system process ends. A message arrives during re-initialization of the maintenance data. This re-initialization occurs during inhibition of maintenance activities.

The system clears NUM_LOST_MSG every 10 min. If NUM_LOST_MSG equals 1, the system only lost one message. This loss can be normal under heavy traffic.

Format

The log report format for MTCB106 is as follows:

MTCB106 (continued)

MTCB106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Lost message
User: (uttxt) Module: mdesc (modno) Element: edesc (eleno) Reason: reasontxt
Message

Example

An example of log report MTCB106 follows:

```
MTCB106 JAN05 09:54:14 2209 INFO Lost message
   User: (LTC)  Module: NIL (0)  Element: Link element 0 (0)
   Reason: Solno freed
   29F3 6854 7369 6920 2073 2061 6F62 7567 2073 6F6C 2E67
   2020 7474 6E65 6974 6E6F
   CC21 8045 AA08 0008 29A1 A41C 29F0 A447 6854 7369 6920
   2073 2061 6F62 7567 2073
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Lost message	Constant	Indicates that the system loses a message
User	Character string	Indicates user type name
Module	Character string	Describes the module number. This field is blank if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If the module number is not available, the system uses a default module number of 255 or 32767. This field displays as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the module number of the user type
Element	Character string	Describes the element number. This field is blank if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If element number is not available, the system uses a default element number of 255 or 32767. This field displays as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the element number of the module.
Reason	Character string	Indicates the reason the system loses the message.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Bad Solno	Indicates the solicitor number is not correct.
	Inhibit on	Indicates the system inhibits the user type.
	MBClone freed	Indicates the system releases the MB clone.
	No Buff	Indicates that the system requires the I/O buffer, but the buffer is not available.
	Not Ready	Indicates the task chooses not to accept messages.
	Solno freed	Indicates the solicitor number is not in use.
Message	0-32 hexadecimal words	Dumps out the first 33 words of the message in hexadecimal format. The contents of this field varies.

Action

Save MTCB106 and MTCB101 reports and all other reports, like MTCB logs and SWERRs, that the system generates in 5 min period. If the system generates more than one MTCB106 log, a MTCB101 log report accompanies the log. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTCB107

Explanation

The Maintenance Base (MTCB) subsystem generates log report MTCB107. The subsystem generates this report when an application requests an extra message (extramsg) buffer. A buffer is not available in the common extramsg free pool. The MTCB subsystem also generates log report MTCB107 when an application exceeds the allocation. This allocation is the maximum number of extramsg buffers the application can use for a task.

Format

The log report format for MTCB107 is as follows:

```
.*MTCB107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Extramsg overflow
    User: (uttxt)  Module: mdesc (modno)  Element: edesc (eleno)
    Reason: reasontxt
```

Example

An example of log report MTCB107 follows:

```
*MTCB107 JAN05 09:54:18 2310 TBL Extramsg overflow
   User: (Test) Module: NIL (0) Element: NIL (0)
   Reason: Extramsg free buffer exhausted
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL Extramsg overflow	Constant	Indicates that an application requests an extramsg buffer when no buffers are available.
User	Character string	Identifies the user type name.
Module	Character string	Describes the module number. This field is blank if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If a module number is not available, the system uses a default module number of 255 or 32767. This field appears as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the module number of the user type.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Element	Character string	Describes the element number. This field is blank if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If an element number is not available, the system uses a default element number of 255 or 32767. This field displays as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the element number of the module.
Reason	Extramsg free buffer exhausted	Indicates that the common extramsg pool is exhausted.
	Max task emsg reached	Indicates that the allowed maximum value of extramsg for the task has been reached.

Action

Save log report MTCB107 and all other reports that the system generates in a 5 min period. Other reports include all MTCB and related SWERRs. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTCB108

Explanation

The system generates log report MTCB108 when an overflow occurs in the abort and post table. This log indicates that the store for the abort action is not enough under current system conditions.

Format

The log report format for MTCB108 is as follows:

*MTCB108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL AbortandPost overflow

Example

An example of log report MTCB108 follows:

```
*MTCB108 JAN05 09:54:21 2411 TBL AbortandPost overflow
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL AbortandPost overflow	Constant	Indicates overflow in the abort and post table.

Action

Save log report MTCB108 and all other reports that the system generates in a 5 min period. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTCB109

Explanation

The Maintenance Base (MTCB) subsystem generates log report MTCB109. The subsystem generates this report when a task that runs under a maintenance base process is trapped.

Format

The log report format for MTCB109 is as follows:

```
.*MTCB109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Task trap
    User: (uttxt)  Module: mdesc (modno)  Element: edesc (eleno)
Request:                rdesc (reqno)  Parm: hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MTCB109 follows:

```
*MTCB109 JAN05 09:54:24 2512 TBL TASK TRAP
   User: (LTC) Module: NIL (0) Element: Link element 0 (0)
   Request: (4) Parm: 0ED3 1554
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL TASK TRAP	Constant	Indicates that a task that runs under a MTCB process is trapped.
User	Character string	Identifies the user type name.
Module	Character string	Describes the module number. This field is blank if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If a module number is not available, the system uses a default module number of 255 or 32767. This field appears as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the module number of the user type.
Request	Character string	Describes the request number. This field remains blank if the MTCBase user does not enter a value.

MTCB109 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Element	Character string	Describes the element number. This field is blank if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If an element number is not available, the system uses a default element number of 255 or 32767. This field appears as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the element number of the module.
	0-63	Identifies the request number that the user subsystem defines.
Parm	Two hexadecimal words	Identifies input parameters to the task (two hex word area which users refine).

Action

Save the MTCB109 report and all other reports that the system generates in a five min period. Other reports include MTCBase-related SWERRs and full trap information. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTCB110

Explanation

The Maintenance Base (MTCB) subsystem generates log report MTCB110. The subsystem generates MTCB110 when a user type is under initialization because a trap occurred during execution of the task.

Format

The log report format for MTCB110 is as follows:

```
*MTCB110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL User type initialization
    User: (uttxt)  Module: mdesc (modno)  Element: edesc (eleno)
Request:                rdesc (reqno)  Parm: hhhh hhhh  Reason:
reasontxt
```

Example

An example of log report MTCB110 follows:

```
*MTCB110 JAN05 09:54:30 2613 TBL User type initialization
   User: (LTC) Module: NIL (0) Element: Link element 0 (0)
   Request: (4) Parm: 0ED3 1554 Reason: Clean up a user type
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL User type initialization	Constant	Indicates the initialization of a user type because a trap occurred during execution of the task.
User	Character string	Identifies the user type name.
Module	Character string	Describes the module number. This field is empty if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If no module number is available, a default module number of 255 or 32767 is used. This field displays as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the module number of the user type.

MTCB110 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Element	Character string	Describes the element number. This field is empty if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If no element number is available, a default element number of 255 or 32767 is used. This field displays as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the element number of the module.
Request	Character string	Describes the request number. This field is empty if the MTCBase user does not enter a value.
	0-63	Identifies the request number that the user subsystem defines.
Parm	Two hexadecimal words	Identifies input parameters to the task (two hex word area that users refine).
Reason	Clean up MTCWAITP for UT	Specifies that the MTCBase wait process for the given user type has trapped.
	Clean up a user type	Specifies the request for a clean up user type at a MAP terminal, which is only possible through the MTCDBG tool group
	Clean up user type traps	Specifies that the user type trapped more than once in the last 5 s.

Action

Keep MTCB110 and all other reports that the system generates during the previous and next 5 min. For example, MTCBase-related SWERRs and full trap information. Contact the next level of maintenance for additional help.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTCB111

Explanation

The Maintenance Base (MTCB) subsystem generates log report MTCB111 when the MTCBase is trapped and is under initialization.

Format

The log report format for MTCB111 is as follows:

```
*MTCB111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL MTCBase initialization
    User: (uttxt)  Module: mdesc (modno)  Element: edesc (eleno)
Request:                rdesc (reqno)  Reason: reasontxt
```

Example

An example of log report MTCB111 follows:

```
*MTCB111 JAN05 09:54:34 2714 TBL MTCBase initialization
   User: (LTC) Module: NIL (0) Element: Link element 0 (0)
   Request: (4)  Reason: MTCB UT traps
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL MTCBase initialization	Constant	Indicates that the MTCBase is trapped and initializes.
User	Character string	Identifies the user type name.
Module	Character string	Describes the module number. This field is empty if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If no module number is available, a default module number of 255 or 32767 is active and in use. This field displays as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the module number of the user type.
Element	Character string	Describes the element number. This field is empty if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If no element number is available, a default element number of 255 or 32767 is in use. This field displays as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the element number of the module.

MTCB111 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Request	Character string	Describes the request number. This field is empty if the MTCBase user does not enter a value.
	0-63	Identifies the request number that the user subsystem defines.
Reason	MTCBASE initialization	Specifies a MTCBASE initialization request at a MAP terminal, which is only possible through the MTCDBG tool group.
	MTCBASE internal data error	Specifies that the the error internal to MTCBASE is reported.
	MTCB UT traps	Specifies the trap of more than one user type during the last 5 s.
	System traps external to MTCBASE	Specifies that the MTCBASE system process is trapped or the system trapped is not known to MTCBASE.

Action

Save MTCB111 reports and all other reports that the system generates during the previous and next 5 min. Other reports are MTCBase-related SWERRs and full trap information. Contact the next level of maintenance for additional help.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTD101

Explanation

The Magnetic Tape Device (MTD) subsystem generates log report MTD101. This report appears when the central control (CC) input/output (I/O) subsystem detects a missing incoming message overload (ICMO) condition on a link.

Format

The log report format for MTD101 is as follows:

```
*MTD101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MTD: n
    Incoming Message Overload
```

Example

An example of log report MTD101 follows:

```
*MTD101 MAY31 08:21:33 2112 FLT MTD: 2
   Incoming Message Overload
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT MTD	Constant	Indicates a defect on an MTD unit.
n	Integer	Identifies the MTD affected.
Incoming Message Overload	Constant	Indicates an ICMO condition.

Action

Take the indicated MTD out of service if the ICMO condition persists.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MTD102

Explanation

The Magnetic Tape Device (MTD) subsystem generates log report MTD102. The subsystem generates MTD102 when a minor incoming message overload (ICMO) condition no longer affects the indicated MTD.

Format

The log report format for MTD102 is as follows:

```
MTD102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Fault Cleared MTD: n
   ICMO Cleared
```

Example

An example of log report MTD102 follows:

```
MTD102 MAY31 08:21:33 2112 INFO Fault Cleared MTD: 2
   ICMO Cleared
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Fault Cleared MTD:	Constant	Indicates the clearing of a defect on an MTD.
n	Integer	Identifies the MTD affected.
ICMO Cleared	Constant	Indicates the ICMO condition cleared.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MTD103

Explanation

The Magnetic Tape Device (MTD) subsystem generates log report MTD103. The subsystem generates MTD103 when the number of messages that the tape drive sends exceeds the threshold setup for the major incoming message overload (ICMO) condition. The MTD unit is made system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for MTD103 is as follows:

```
**MTD103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB MTD: n
    Incoming Message Overload
```

Example

An example of log report MTD103 follows:

```
**MTD103 MAY31 08:21:33 2112 SYSB MTD: 2
   Incoming Message Overload
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYSB MTD	Constant	Indicates an MTD is SysB.
n	Integer	Identifies the MTD affected.
Incoming Message Overload	Constant	Indicates the reason why the MTD is made SysB.

Action

Monitor activities on this link from the MAP terminal for manual maintenance action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MTR101

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR101 to identify the changes in MDI and the meter name. Changes to line and trunk data can change the MDI. This condition changes the network to meter mapping. Log report MTR101 also records the meter count at the time of the change in mapping.

Format

The log report format for MTR101 is as follows:

```
MTR101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO METER_CHANGE
   AGENTS NETWORK METER MAPPING HAS CHANGED (SEE
   OLD MDI)
   MDI: nn   METER NAME:  mtrnm   METER COUNT: nnnn nnnn
   nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report MTR101 follows:

```
MTR101 APR01 11:59:59 2459 INFO METER_CHANGE
   AGENTS NETWORK METER MAPPING HAS CHANGED (SEE OLD MDI)
   MDI: 47    METER NAME: TOLL2    METER COUNT: 0000 0000
   0739
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO METER_CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the change of a meter name.
AGENTS NETWORK METER MAPPING HAS CHANGED (SEE OLD MDI)	Constant	Indicates the reason for a meter name change.
MDI	0-1023 Refer to Table MSRCDATA in Customer Data Schema.	Provides the metering data index.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
METER NAME: mtrnm	Refer to Table METERNAM in Customer Data Schema.	Gives the correct meter name.
METER COUNT: nnnn nnnn nnnn	Maximum defined by office parameter time (Maximum possible is 999999999999).	Indicates the count on meter at the time of the change in mapping.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR102

Explanation

The metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR102 to identify the the change in the metering data index (MDI) and the meter name. Changes to line and trunk data can change the MDI. This condition changes the network to meter mapping. Log report MTR102 also records the meter count at the time of the deletion.

The DMS-100G switch does not support log MTR102.

Format

The log report format for MTR102 is as follows:

```
MTR102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO METER_DELETE
    MANUALLY DELETED METERS ARE RECORDED ON OTS
    JOURNAL TAPE
    METER NAME: mtrnm  METER COUNT: nnnn nnnn nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report MTR102 follows:

```
MTR102 APR01 13:00:09 2503 INFO METER_DELETE
   MANUALLY DELETED METERS ARE RECORDED ON OTS JOURNAL TAPE
   METER NAME: TOLL2    METER COUNT: 0000 0029 1912
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO METER_DELETE	Constant	Indicates the deletion of a meter.
MANUALLY DELETED METERS ARE RECORDED ON OTS JOURNAL TAPE	Constant	Provides the reason for the deletion.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
METER NAME: mtrnm	Refer to Table METERNAM in Customer Data Schema.	Indicates a correct meter name.
METER COUNT: nnnn nnnn nnnn	0000 0000 0000 - 9999 9999 9999	Indicates the meter count at the time of the deletion.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR103

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR103 when audit discovers a meter that is not in use. The audit deletes the meter from the system.

The GL04 does not support log MTR103.

Format

The log report format for MTR103 for trunks is as follows:

```
MTR103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO METER_UNUSED
   ckt: <trunk name>
   DELETED BY AUDIT OF TRUNK SOFTWARE METERS
   ARE RECORDED ON TOOS JOURNAL FILE
   METER NAME: mtrnm METER COUNT: nnnn nnnn nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report MTR103 for trunks follows:

```
MTR103 MAR26 15:58:59 3229 INFO METER_UNUSED
   CKT  OGPRIAB 0
   DELETED BY AUDIT OF TRUNK SOFTWARE METERS
   ARE RECORDED ON TOOS JOURNAL FILE
   METER NAME: LOCALCALLS   METER COUNT: 0009 2345 9765
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO METER_UNUSED	Constant	Indicates that a meter is not in use.
trunk name	Alphanumeric	Name of the trunk on which the meter is deleted.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DELETED BY AUDIT OF TRUNK SOFTWARE METERS ARE RECORDED ON TOOS JOURNAL FILE	Constant	Indicates that this meter is deleted and written to Trunk Out Of Service (TOOS) file of TOOS Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) subsystem.
METER NAME: mtrnm	Refer to Table MTRNAMES in the Customer Data Schema.	Indicates the correct meter name.
METER COUNT: nnnn nnnn nnnn	0000 0000 0000 to 9999 9999 9999	Indicates count on the meter not in use at the time of deletion.

Action

For trunks, keep the log report to determine whether deletion of the meter is accidental.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR104

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR104 in the following situations:

- A meter for an agent is missing during an audit of the agent data tables.
- The system attempts to feature meter a line, but the line has no feature meter. The reason for this may be one of the following:
  - — the line has no MOG
  - — the MOG for the line, datafilled in table MTRMOG, has no NETINFID field
  - — field MTRNAME1 in table MTRNAMES is not datafilled with the value FEATURE

Format

The format for log report MTR104 follows:

```
MTR104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO METER MISSING
   <cpid>
   METER NAME: <mtrnm>
```

Example

An example of log report MTR104 follows:

```
MTR104 FEB02 19:17:18 6528 INFO METER MISSING
   ICTRNK 0
   METER NAME: LOCALCALLS
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO METER MISSING	Constant	Indicates that a meter is missing for an agent.
cpid	Alphanumeric	Indicates the LINE CP_ID or TRUNK CP_ID.
mtrnm	Character string	Indicates the name of the missing meter. Refer to table MTRNAMES in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.

Action

Take the appropriate action depending on the reason for the log report, as listed in the Explanation section above.

- Use the SERVORD command to delete the agent, and add the agent again.
- Provision a feature meter for the line by using SERVORD to provision a MOG (which has a feature meter) for the line.
- Enter data for the NETINFID field of the MOG for the line in table MTRMOG.
- Enter the value FEATURE in field MTRNAME1 in table MTRNAMES.

If the agent is a trunk, in table TRKGRP position on the tuple and perform a change. This action ensures that the metering system corrects the meters that use the current MDI.

Related OM registers

The DTFEAT register of the performance OM group MTRPERF is pegged for all occurrences of datafill missing from table MTRFEAT.

MTRBKERR is pegged if the meter increment is unsuccessful, even though table MTRFEAT contains the correct datafill.

MTR105

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates this report during an audit of the agent data tables to identify extra meters for an agent.

Format

The format for log report MTR105 follows:

```
MTR105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO METER EXTRA
    cpid
    METER NAME: mtrnm    METER COUNT: nnnn nnnn nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report MTR105 follows:

```
MTR105 FEB02 19:18:23 6530 INFO METER EXTRA
   ICTRNK 0
   METER NAME: LOCALCALLS   METER COUNT: 0009 9999 9953
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO METER EXTRA	Constant	Identifies that an extra meter for an agent has been detected
cpid	Symbolic text	Indicates either a LINE CP_ID or TRUNK CP_ID
METER NAME	Character string	Gives the name of the extra meter. Refer to table METERNAM or TKMTRNAM table in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.
METER COUNT	0000 0000 0000 - 9999 9999 9999	Provides the count on extra meter

Action

Delete agent using the SERVORD command, then add the agent back in. If the agent is a trunk, enter Table TRKGRP, position on the tuple, and do a change. This ensures the metering system corrects the meters using the current MDI.

Associated OM registers

None

MTR106

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR106. Log report MTR106 indicates that the system has not allocated backup volume for the Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP).

Format

The log report format for MTR106 is as follows:

MTR106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AUTOMATIC BACKUP PROCESS
Backup Volume must be allocated in DIRP
Process: Backup Process

Example

An example of log report MTR106 follows:

```
MTR106 APR14 03:28:33 1034 INFO AUTOMATIC BACKUP PROCESS
   Backup Volume must be allocated in DIRP
   Process: Backup Process
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

Field	Value	Description
INFO AUTOMATIC BACKUP PROCESS	Constant	Indicates the attempt of an automatic backup process.
Backup Volume must be allocated in DIRP	Constant	Indicates that the use of DIRP is necessary to allocate a backup volume.

Action

Mount a backup volume with DIRP.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR108

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates this report when a process is trapping too often.

Format

The format for log report MTR108 follows:

```
MTR108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PROCESS SUSPENDED
       PROCESS: proctxt
```

Example

An example of log report MTR108 follows:

```
MTR108 FEB02 19:34:03 6678 INFO PROCESS SUSPENDED
   PROCESS: BILLING
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO PROCESS SUSPENDED	Constant	Indicates that a process has been suspended
PROCESS	Symbolic text	Describes the process that was running and trapping. See Table J.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None

MTR109

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR109 when a process is complete.

Format

The log report format for MTR109 is as follows:

MTR109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PROCESS IS COMPLETED
PROCESS: proctxt

Example

An example of log report MTR109 follows:

```
MTR109 FEB02 19:34:03 6678 INFO PROCESS IS COMPLETED
   PROCESS: BILLING PROCESS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

Field	Value	Description
INFO PROCESS HAS COMPLETED	Constant	Indicates that the metering process is complete.
PROCESS: proctxt	Constant	Specifies which process is complete.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR110

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR110. The subsystem generates MTR110 when a meter decreases by a greater amount than normal and a negative wraparound occurs.

Format

The log report format for MTR110 is as follows:

```
MTR110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
METER_NEG_WRAPAROUND
   METER NAME: meter name      METER COUNT: nnnn nnnn nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report MTR110 follows:

```
MTR110 MAY14 03:28:33 1034 INFO METER_NEG_WRAPAROUND
   METER NAME: TOLL2           METER COUNT: 0002 0011 7616
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO METER_NEG_ WRAPAROUND	Constant	Indicates that a meter decreases by an amount greater than normal and a negative wraparound occurs.
METER NAME: mtrnm	Refer to Table METERNAM in Customer Data Schema.	Indicates the name of meter under audit.
METER COUNT: nnnn nnnn nnnn	Maximum defined by office parameter (Maximum possible is 999999999999).	Indicates the count on meter that is in wraparound.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR111

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR111 when a meter in use is inside the block of free meters.

Format

The log report format for MTR111 is as follows:

```
MTR111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    USED_METER_FOUND_IN_LINKED_LIST
```

Example

An example of log report MTR111 follows:

```
MTR111 FEB02 19:34:03 6680 INFO
   USED_METER_FOUND_IN_LINKED_LIST
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO USED_METER_ FOUND_ IN_ LINKED_LIST	Constant	Indicates that a meter in use is inside the block of free meters.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR112

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR112. The subsystem generates MTR112 when the software image load finds user entry that is not compatible. This condition occurs during a software upgrade application for the specified line.

Format

The log report format for MTR112 is as follows:

```
MTR112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO METER TRANSFER LOG
    HOST len   DN dn
    INCONSISTENT METER
    OLD DN: old_dn     MTR: old_meter       COUNT: old_count
    NEW DN: new_dn
```

Example

An example of log report MTR112 follows:

```
MTR112 MAR26 15:15:15 3221 INFO METER TRANSFER LOG
   LEN 01 00  DN 20006
   INCONSISTENT METER
   OLD DN: 120006 MTR: LOCALCALLS       COUNT:00003278
   NEW DN$
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
len	Alphanumeric (up to 12 characters)	Displays the line equipment number (LEN) of the subscriber.
dn	Numeric(up to 15 digits)	Displays the directory number (DN) of the subscriber.
old_dn	Numeric(up to 15 digits)	Indicates that the transferred meter block references the DN.
old_meter	Alphanumeric(up to 16 characters)	Identifies the type of meter that is not compatible.

MTR112 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
old_count	0 to 99999999	Indicates the meter count of the previous meter.
new_dn	Numeric(up to 15 digits)	Indicates the DN on the new image associated with the meter.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR113

Explanation

The metering (MTR) subsystem generates this report when both of the following occur:

- the system attempts to meter a call
- one of the following tables has invalid or missing data:
  - — universal translations
  - — metering

Format

The format for log report MTR113 follows:

```
MTR113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL METER DATAFILL
    LEN len       DN dn     CALLED DR dn
    METERING DATAFILL ERROR
    rsntxt
    LNETWORK =  infotxt
```

Example

An example of log report MTR113 follows:

```
MTR113 FEB20 13:49:44 9179 FAIL METER DATAFILL
   HOST 00 1 06 00 DN 20022 CALLED DR 20023
   METERING DATAFILL ERROR
   STI – DTI MAPPING NOT DEFINED
   LNETWORK =    MZONE:
```

The following example of log report MTR113 applies to Asia Pacific and CALA (APC) customers only:

```
MTR113 MAY04 14:11:16 1886 FAIL METER DATAFILL
   HOST 05 1 00 20     DN 9096210001
   CALLED DR 9096210002
   METERING DATAFILL ERROR.
   NO MZONE DATAFILLED IN XLA
   LNETWORK = LOCAL MZONE     63      0      0
```

MTR113 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL METER DATAFILL	Constant	Indicates that metering failed because data was missing from the metering table
LEN	Alphanumeric(up to 12 characters)	Gives the line equipment number (LEN) of affected equipment
DN	Numeric(up to 15 digits)	Provides the directory number (DN) associated with the LEN
CALLED DR	Numeric(up to 15 digits)	Identifies the contents of the digit register (the called number)
METERING DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Indicates that there is an error in the metering datafill
rsntxt		Provides information on the condition that caused metering to fail
LNETWORK	Symbolic text	Provides additional information related to the LNET used, depending on the value in field rsntxt.
	0,0,0	This line does not apply to APC customers. This line is present when the metering data index is not defined. The line is presented only to provide a format comparable to the other three forms of the log.
MZONE	Numeric	Metering zone. Metering zone is obtained from translations along with the LNET of the call.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LOCAL DZ STI DTI	Numeric	The following information does not apply to APC customers: DZ: destination zone. Destination zone is btained from translations along with the Lnetwork of the call. Refer to table MDESTIDX in the data schema section of *Translations Guide* . STI: source tariff index. STI describes the source of the call. Refer to table MTARFIDX in the data schema section of *Translations Guide* . DTI: destination tariff index. DTI describes the destination of the call and gives the name of the extra meter. Refer to table MTARFIDX in the data schema section of *Translations Guide* .
LOCAL TI		This field does not apply to APC customers. This field specifies the result of the source-destination mapping, which is fixed for the duration of a call. Refer to table MTRAFNUM.

Action

When the following messages appear in log MTR113, perform the appropriate action:

NO CUC: INCOMPLETE TARIFF INFO

The system generates this log during the release phase of the call due to one of the following conditions:

- A time-of-day (TOD) changeover did not take place in the last 51 h.
- Datafill is missing in table TIMEODAY.

Information in the Tariff History Register (THR) is not sufficient to calculate the entire charge unit count (CUC) for this call.

To datafill a TOD changeover, add a tuple to table TIMEODAY. This tuple includes the indicated LNET, the current time and daytype, and the current TNTNUM.

MTR113 (continued)

If the problem persists, the THR may be corrupt. Contact the next level of support.

NO LNET AND NO MZONE IN XLA

The system generates this log during the setup phase of a call.

Check the datafill for the translations tables. Perform the TRAVER command on the ORIGINATOR and the CALLED DR indicated by the log. Add options LNET and MZONE to the translations tables. Verify that an entry exists in table MTRMOTS for the MZONE and LNET datafilled.

NO LNET DATAFILLED IN XLA

Check the datafill for the translations table. Perform the TRAVER command on the ORIGINATOR and the CALLED DR indicated by the log. Add option LNET to translations. Verify that an entry exists in table MTRMOTS for the MZONE and LNET datafilled.

NO TIME AND DAY INFO FOR:

The system generates this log during the setup phase of a call.

Datafill the TOD tables for the new LNET. Refer to the APC100 Metering Guide for more information.

Operating company personnel must datafill all metering tables and TOD tables before creating a new LNET. A TOD changeover must occur for the LNET before operating company personnel can datafill a new LNET in translations.

NO TARIFF INFO AVAILABLE FOR:

Add datafill to tables MTRTTS and MTRMOTS for the LNET and MZONE combination encountered during the call setup phase.

LNETWORK NOT DEFINED

The call can go through free or not go through. The datafill for the translations table should be checked. Look for the data that is being used by the call in question. Check to see that the network that is being used is a valid one in LNETWORK.

METERING DATA INDEX NOT DEFINED

The call can go through free or not go through. Check the datafill for table MSRCDATA. Define a tuple for the given network and the metering data index that appears in the log.

METERING DATAFILL ERROR

The call can go through free or not go through. No tariff index for the call can be found. Create entries in tables MDESTIDX, MTARFIDX, and translations tables (PXHEAD PXCODE, OFCHEAD OFCCODE, FAHEAD FACODE, and CTHEAD CTCODE).

TARIFF INDEX NOT DEFINED

Check the entry in the tariff number table to see if information on the LNET and tariff index is missing. If the information appears to be correct, perform a TDQ TODRESET on the TOD (Time of Day) system, or on the given LNET. The condition may be related to changeover. If it is related, subsequent changeover clears the condition.

Associated OM registers

Do not apply

MTR114

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates this report when the changeover system sends a negative response. The report signifies that a given international line group controller (ILGC) or international digital trunk controller (IDTC) failed either to prime or to query.

Failure to prime means that the ILGC or IDTC is not primed for changeover at the end of the changeover period. Failure to query means that the ILGC or IDTC does not use the correct tariff number tables. The tariff number tables are not correct for a given list of logical networks.

Format

The log report format for MTR114 is as follows:

```
MTR114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL CHANGEOVER NACK
    XPM FAILED TO xpmtxt. NODE NUMBER IS nnnn.
    PROBABLE CAUSE BAD DATAFILL
```

Example

An example of log report MTR114 follows:

```
MTR114 JAN03 02:04:30 9844 FAIL CHANGEOVER NACK
   XPM FAILED TO QUERY. NODE NUMBER IS 50.
   PROBABLE CAUSE BAD DATAFILL
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL CHANGEOVER NACK	Constant	Indicates the ILGC or IDTC failed to change over from one set of tariffs to another when the tariff period ended. This field can also mean that the ILGC or IDTC did not respond to the instructions to prime for changeover.
XPM FAILED TO	PRIME	Failure to prime means the ILGC or IDTC did not respond to the instructions to prepare for changeover.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	QUERY	Failure to query means the ILGC or IDTC failed to respond to the changeover query. This field also can mean that the ILGC or IDTC responded with the wrong set of tariffs.
NODE NUMBER IS	0 to 4095	Identifies the node number that corresponds to the peripheral module. Refer to table LTCINV in the data schema section of the *Translations Guid*e.
PROBABLE CAUSE BAD DATAFILL	Constant	Provides the probable reason for the failure.

Action

Check the entries in the MTARFNUM and MTARIFF tables. Add any missing information. If the entry is correct, try to return the indicated XPM to service or initiate maintenance action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR115

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) Subsystem generates log report MTR115 during the BCSMETRES CI command execution. The system generates this log in the event that a DN-meter pair read from the file of saved metercounts does not exist.

Format

The format for log report MTR115 follows:

MTR115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BCS MET RESTORE LOG
UNDEFINED METER – DN: dn, NAME: mtrnm, COUNT nnnnnnnnnnn

Example

An example of log report MTR115 follows:

```
MTR115 JAN26 11:32:06 3221 INFO BCS MET RESTORE LOG
   UNDEFINED METER – DN: 80986, NAME: NATLCALLS, COUNT 00327
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO BCS MET RESTORE LOG	Constant	Indicates the detection of an error condition. The error condition occurs when the meters are restored during a BCS application.
UNDEFINED METER DN: dn,	Refer to Table I.	Indicates the system cannot access a meter for a given directory number.
mtrnm	Refer to table METERNAM in Customer Data Schema.	Gives a correct metername for the DN.
COUNT nnnnnnnnnnn	Maximum defined by office parameter. (Maximum possible is 999999999999.)	Displays count for DN-meter pair.

Action

Log report MTR115 is for information only. There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR116

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem log report MTR116. The subsystem generates MTR116 when the AGENT or METER audits run and an error condition occurs. This error condition prevents the allocation of a meter block and meters to the line that appears. The AGENT and METER audits are part of the metering system.

Format

The log report format for MTR116 is as follows:

```
***MTR116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL NO MTRBLK ALLOCD
   LEN len        DN dn
   NO METERS ALLOCATED FOR AGENT, EXPECTING n.
```

Example

An example of log report MTR116 follows:

```
***MTR116 FEB28 19:03:20 2175 FAIL NO MTRBLK ALLOCD
LEN HOST 01 0 00 31    DN 20119
NO METERS ALLOCATED FOR AGENT, EXPECTING 3.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL NO MTRBLK ALLOCD	Constant	Indicates that meterblock allocation to a line failed.
LEN	Alphanumeric	Indicates the line equipment number (LEN) for the line.
DN	Numeric	Indicates the directory number (DN) for the line.
NO METERS ALLOCATED FOR AGENT, EXPECTING	1 to 4	Provides the expected number of meters to be assigned for that line. The entry for that line defines the number of meters for that line.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR118

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem log report MTR 118. The subsystem generates MTR118 when the AGENT or METER audits run. The subsystem generates MTR118 when these audits run because another line agent references the meter block for the line that appears. The AGENT and METER audits are part of the metering system.

Format

The log report format for MTR118 is as follows:

```
***MTR118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MTRBLK DUPLICATED
   LEN len    DN dn
   MTRBLK INDX: n
```

Example

An example of log report MTR118 follows:

```
***MTR118 JUN28 13:32:43 2175 INFO MTRBLK DUPLICATED
   LEN HOST 00 0 00 07    DN 20007
   MTRBLK INDX: 1123
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO MTRBLK DUPLICATED	Constant	Indicates that the specified line agent and another line agent referenced the specified meter block.
LEN	Alphanumeric	Provides the line equipment number (LEN) of the line.
DN	Numeric	Provides the directory number (DN) of the line.
MTRBLK INDX	1 to 65535	Identifies the internal index of the meter block in question.

Action

Contact the next level of support immediately.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR119

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem log report MTR119. The MTR generates MTR119 when all the recycle meters in the system are cleaned up. This clean up can occur after execution of the RCLR command. This clean up can occur after the audit runs for the third time after a reload restart.

The GL04 does not include log MTR119.

Format

The log report format for MTR119 is as follows:

```
MTR119 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    RECYCLE_METERS_CLEANED_UP
    METERS mtrtxt WRITTEN TO OOS FILE
```

Example

An example of log report MTR119 follows:

```
MTR119 JUN26 11:32:06 3221 INFO RECYCLE_METERS_CLEANED_UP
   METERS WERE WRITTEN TO OOS FILE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value		Description
INFO RECYCLE_ METERS_ CLEANED_UP	Constant		Indicates that all recycled meters in the system are cleaned up.
METERS mtrtxt WRITTEN TO OOS FILE	WERE, NOT	WERE	Indicates the meters were or were not written to OOS file during clean up.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR120

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR120 when an attempt is made to charge for the use of a subscriber feature, but the corresponding tuple is not defined in table MTRFEAT.

Format

The format for log report MTR120 follows:

```
*MTR120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL MTRFEAT DATAFILL
    <cpid>
    FEATURE CHARGING FAILED!
    TUPLE=<featnm mogid actname>
```

Example

An example of log report MTR120 follows:

```
*MTR120 JAN01 17:50:48 6632 FAIL MTRFEAT DATAFILL
   HOST 00 0 00 07    DN 20007
   FEATURE CHARGING FAILED!
   TUPLE=CWT MOG_1 USAGE
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
FAIL MTRFEAT DATAFILL	Constant	Indicates that data is missing from table MTRFEAT.
cpid	Alphanumeric	Indicates the LINE CP_ID or TRUNK CP_ID.
FEATURE CHARGING FAILED!	Constant	Indicates that an attempt was made to charge for this feature, but the charging was not successful.
TUPLE=<featnm mogid actname>	Symbolic text	Indicates the tuple corresponding to the feature for which the DMS switch is attempting to charge. The user can display the values by entering the command RANGE in table MTRFEAT. Refer to table MTRFEAT.

MTR120 (end)

Action

None

Related OM registers

The DTFEAT register of the performance OM group MTRPERF is pegged for all occurrences of datafill missing from table MTRFEAT.

MTRBKERR is pegged if the meter increment is unsuccessful, even though table MTRFEAT contains the correct datafill.

MTR121

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem log report MTR121. The subsystem generates MTR121 when the subsystem finds a meter with control information that is not compatible. This event occurs during the AGENT/METER audit run.

Format

The log report format for MTR121 is as follows:

```
MTR121 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO METER CORRUPTED
    LEN HOST len  DN dn
    METER NAME:   metrnm     METER COUNT: nnnn nnnn nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report MTR121 follows:

```
MTR121 JUN28 13:32:43 2175 INFO METER CORRUPTED
LEN HOST 00 0 00 07    DN 20007
METER NAME:    INATL      METER COUNT: 0000 0000 0007
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO METER CORRUPTED	Constant	Indicates that the system detects a meter with control information that is not consistent.
LEN	Alphanumeric	Specifies the line equipment number (LEN) of the host.
DN	Integers	Specifies the directory number (DN) of subscriber.
METER NAME	Symbolic text	Indicates the meter with corrupt control information. Refer to table METERNAM.
METER COUNT	0000 0000 0000 - 9999 9999 9999	Indicates the count on the corrupt meter

Action

Contact the next level of support.

MTR121 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR122

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem log report MTR122. The subsystem generates MTR122 when the system detects a recycled meter that contains control information that is not consistent. This detection occurs during the AGENT/METER audit run.

Format

The log report format for MTR122 is as follows:

```
MTR122 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RECYCLE METER
CORRUPTED
    LEN len  DN dn
    METER NAME:   mtrnm     METER COUNT: nnnn nnnn nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report MTR122 follows:

```
MTR122 JUN28 13:32:45 2176 INFO RECYCLE METER CORRUPTED
   LEN HOST 00 0 00 07    DN 20007
   METER NAME:    INATL      METER COUNT: 0000 0000 0007
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO RECYCLE METER CORRUPTED	Constant	Indicates that the system detects a recycle meter that contains control information that is not consistent.
LEN	Alphanumeric	Indicates the line equipment number (LEN) of the subscriber.
DN	Integers	Indicates the directory number (DN) of subscriber.
METER NAME	Symbolic text	Indicates the meter that contains control information that is not consistent. Refer to table METERNAM.
METER COUNT	0000 0000 0000 - 9999 9999 9999	Indicates the count on defective meter

MTR122 (end)

Action

Contact to the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR123

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem log report MTR123. The subsystem generates MTR123 during an AGENT or METER audit. The meter block that the line which appears accesses, has a different owner in the OWNER field.

Format

The log report format for MTR123 is as follows:

```
***MTR123 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INCONSISTENT OWNER
   LEN len  DN dn
   MTRBLK INDX: n
```

Example

An example of log report MTR123 follows:

```
***MTR123 JUN28 13:32:47 2177 INFO INCONSISTENT OWNER
   LEN HOST 00 0 00 07    DN 20007
   MTRBLK INDX: 1123
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO INCONSISTENT OWNER	Constant	Indicates that a meter that the line which appears accesses, has a different owner in the OWNER field.
LEN	Alphanumeric	Indicates the line equipment number (LEN) of the subscriber.
DN	Numeric	Indicates the directory number (DN) of the subscriber.
MTRBLK INDX	1 to65535	Indicates the internal index of the meter block in question.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

MTR123 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR124

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem log report MTR124. The subsystem generates MTR124 during the BCS Application process. The INTLSWCT UPDMETERCOUNTS command runs the BCS Application process. The MTR generates this log if the meter count to be transferred exceeds the new wraparound value of 9 999 999.

Format

The log report format for MTR124 is as follows:

```
MTR124 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO METER_OVERFLOW_LOG
    LEN len   DN dn
    METER COUNT TOO BIG FOR: mtrnm
    COUNT = nnnn nnnn nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report MTR124 follows:

```
MTR124 JUN28 21:34:03 6678 INFO METER_OVERFLOW_LOG
   LEN HOST 00 0 00 07    DN 20007
   METER COUNT TOO BIG FOR: INATL
   COUNT = 0001 0843 0207
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO METER_OVERFLOW_LOG	Constant	Indicates overflow of the meter count.
LEN len	Refer to Table I.	Indicates the line equipment number (LEN) of the subscriber.
DN dn	Refer to Table I.	Indicates the directory number (DN) of subscriber.

MTR124 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
METER COUNT TOO BIG FOR: mtrnm	Refer to Table METERNAM in Customer Data Schema.	Indicates that the meter count exceeds the wraparound value of 9,999,999.
COUNT = nnnn nnnn nnnn	Maximum that office parameter defines. (Maximum possible is 9,999,999.)	Indicates the count on the meter.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR125

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem log report MTR125. The subsystem generates MTR125 when line or trunk central control (CC) metering attempts to create a new call. The CC metering is to meter this call. The MTR125 indicates that not enough extension blocks are available to allocate to the office.

A failure of CC metering resource from the charge update process for a long duration call can occur. The system allows the call to continue and relies on IXPM metering to meter the call. The subsystem does not generate a log because the call is charged at a later date.

The DMS-100G switch does not support log MTR125.

Format

The log report format for MTR125 is as follows:

MTR125 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CCMTR_RESOURCE_UNAVAIL
calling agent
NUM EXT BLOCKS ALLOCD: n
CALL RESULT: rslttxt

Example

An example of log report MTR125 follows:

```
MTR125 JAN01 21:31:57 6901 INFO CCMTR_RESOURCE_UNAVAIL
   ICC1CAMA 10
   NUM EXT BLOCKS ALLOCD: 3
   CALL RESULT: FREE CALL
```

MTR125 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CCMTR_RESOURCE_UNAVAIL	Constant	Indicates that there are not enough extension blocks available to create a new call. CC metering is to meter the new call.
Calling agent	Alphanumeric	Indicates the line or trunk identifier. Refer to table I.
NUM EXT BLOCKS ALLOCD	0-32767	Indicates the number of extension blocks allocated.
CALL RESULT	TREATMENT	Indicates the system sends the call to treatment.
	FREE CALL	Indicates that no charge applies to the call

Action

Increase the number of metering extension blocks to allocate to this office. The office parameter NUM_MTR_EXT_BLOCKS controls the number of extension blocks. Change the office parameter and perform a CC COLD restart to activate the new value.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR127

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR127 when problems occur on a table history queue (THQ). Problems can occur when the system charges the call or the THQ audit runs.

Format

The log report format for MTR127 is as follows:

```
MTR127 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO THQ CORRUPTION DETECTED
    scetxt              NETWORK: netnm
    infotxt
```

Example

An example of log report MTR127 follows:

```
MTR127 JUN28 19:34:03 6678 INFO THQ CORRUPTION DETECTED
   FROM THQ AUDIT              NETWORK: local
   CLEANUP PERFORMED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO THQ CORRUPTION DETECTED	Constant	Indicates problems on a THQ.
scetxt	FROM CHARGE CALCULATION, FROM THQ AUDIT	Identifies how the system detects the problems. Refer to Table THQ corruption at the end of this log report.
NETWORK	Symbolic text	Identifies the network involved. Refer to table LNETWORK.
infotxt	Symbolic text	Identifies system action to correct problem. Refer to table THQ corruption at the end of this log report.

Action

Contact the next level of support. If the log specifies NIL THQ, perform a TDQ RESTART on the network that field NETWORK identifies.

MTR127 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Use the actions in the following table to correct system problems.

Source	Additional information	Action
FROM CHARGE CALCULATION		
FROM CHARGE CALCULATION	NIL THQ	Perform an immediate THQ RESTART on the network specified.
FROM THQ AUDIT	CLEANUP PERFORMED	
FROM THQ AUDIT	CLEANUP PERFORMED: NIL THQ	Perform an immediate THQ RESTART on the network specified.

MTR128

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates report MTR128 at:

- the metering time-of-day changeover
- the metering TDQ TODRESET
- the metering TDQ Override

The DMS-100G switch does not support Log MTR128.

Format

The log report format for MTR128 is as follows:

```
MTR128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LIMITED THQ RESOURCES
   LESS THAN 10%   NUMBER THQ BLOCKS: nn
```

Example

An example of log report MTR128 follows:

```
MTR128 JUN28 19:34:03 6678 INFO LIMITED THQ RESOURCES
   LESS THAN 10%   NUMBER THQ BLOCKS: nn
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO LIMITED THQ RESOURCES	Constant	Indicates limited THQ resources.
LESS THAN 10%	Constant	Indicates less than 10% THQ blocks are free.
NUMBER THQ BLOCKS	Integers	Indicates the number of THQ blocks that remain.

Action

To run the THQ audit, enter the THQAUD command at the MAP terminal. If the NTHQBLK alarm is on, perform the MAP command THQCLEAN.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR129

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates report MTR129 when table history queue (THQ) resources are not available.

The DMS-100 switch does not support Log MTR129.

Format

The log report format for MTR129 is as follows:

```
MTR129 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NO THQ RESOURCES
    acttxt
    NETWORK:  nn
```

Example

An example of log report MTR129 follows:

```
MTR129 JUN28 19:34:03 6678 INFO NO THQ RESOURCES
   ACTION ABORTED:  TDQ OVERRIDE
   NETWORK:  03
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NO THQ RESOURCES	Constant	Indicates that THQ resources are not available.
acttxt	TDQ TODRESET OCCURRED, TDQ OVERRIDE OCCURRED, SCHEDULED XPM CHANGEOVER OCCURRED	Indicates which system action occurred.
NETWORK	Integers	Indicates the affected network. Refer to table LNETWORK.

Action

To run the THQ audit, enter the THQAUD command at the MAP terminal. If the NTHQBLK alarm is on, run the MAP command THQCLEAN. Perform a TDQ TODRESET on all networks.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR130

Explanation

The metering (MTR) subsystem generates report MTR 130 when the system performs the QMTRBLK command.

The DMS-100G switch does not support Log MTR130.

Format

The log report format for MTR130 is as follows:

```
MTR130 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO QMTRBLK
   MTRBLKS LINES:  USED nnnnn  UNUSED: nnnnn  RECYCLE:
   nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report MTR130 follows:

```
MTR130 MAR26 15:58:59 3229 INFO QMTRBLK
   MTRBLKS LINES: USED 790  UNUSED: 10  RECYCLE:  2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO QMTRBLK	Constant	Indicates the system performed the QMTRBLK command for line software meter blocks.
MTRBLKS LINES	Constant	Indicates the following lines relate to the line software meters.
USED: nnnnn	0-65536	Indicates the number of line meter blocks. This number corresponds to the number of lines in Table LENLINES + 1.
UNUSED: nnnnn	0-65536	Indicates the number of line meter blocks that are available but are not in use. The number of USED + UNUSED is equal to MAX_LINES (in Table OFCENG) + 1.
RECYCLE: nnnnn	0-65536	Indicates the number of line meter blocks that contain recycle meters.

Action

There is no action required. MTR 130 is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR131

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR131 during the billing process if I/O error occurs in an out-of-service (OOS) file or a trunk out-of-service (TOOS) file.

Format

The log report format for MTR131 for lines is as follows:

```
MTR131 mmmdd hh:mm:ss SD INFO OOS OR TOOS FILE ERROR
DETECTED
    FILE PROCESSING ERROR, FILENAME: hhhhhhhhhhhhhhh
```

The log report format for MTR131 for trunks is as follows:

```
MTR131 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO OOS OR TOOS FILE ERROR
DETECTED
    FILE PROCESSING ERROR, FILENAME: hhhhhhhhhhhhhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MTR131 for lines follows:

```
MTR131 FEB20 15:21:18  6966 INFO OOS OR TOOS FILE ERROR
DETECTED
   FILE PROCESSING ERROR, FILENAME: U87022015160200S
```

An example of log report MTR131 for trunks follows:

```
MTR131 MAR24 16:41:23 6966 INFO OOS OR TOOS FILE ERROR
DETECTED
   FILE PROCESSING ERROR, FILENAME: R000512145610TOOS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

Field	Value	Description
INFO OOS OR TOOS FILE ERROR DETECTED	Constant	Indicates that an OOS or TOOS file has an I/O error.
FILE PROCESSING ERROR, FILENAME	RyymmddhhmmssOOS RyymmddhhmmssTOOS	Indicates the name of the OOS file or TOOS file that has an I/O error.

Action

Investigate the cause of the error in the file. Remove the file name from table DIRPHOLD or correct the error.

If you observe log report MTR103 when the billing process is running, run the OOS or TOOS process again to create a new file.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR132

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR132 for each meter name associated with a trunk meter block when a trunk meter option is removed.

Format

The format for log report MTR132 follows.

```
MTR132 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO METER_DELETE
CKT: <trunk name>
MANUALLY DELETED TRUNK METERS
DIRECTION = <dir> METER NAME: <mtrnm> METER COUNT:
nnnn nnnn nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report MTR132 follows:

```
MTR132 APR01 13:00:09 2503 INFO METER_DELETE
CKT: OGPRIAB 0
MANUALLY DELETED TRUNK METERS ARE RECORDED ON TOOS JOURNAL
FILE
DIRECTION = OG  METER NAME: TOLL  METER COUNT:0000 5334 0063
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO METER_DELETE	Constant	Indicates the deletion of meters.
trunk name	Alphanumeric	Name of the trunk on which the meter is deleted.
MANUALLY DELETED TRUNK METERS	Constant	Indicates the manual deletion of meters.
MANUALLY DELETED TRUNK METERS ARE RECORDED ON TOOS JOURNAL FILE	Constant	Indicates the manual deletion of meters, which are written to the Trunk Out Of Service (TOOS) file of TOOS Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) subsystem.

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Field	Value	Description
dir	IC, OG	Trunk direction. IC indicates an incoming trunk. OG indicates an outgoing trunk.
mtrnm	Alphanumeric	Meter name. Indicates the name of the meter deleted. Refer to table MTRNAMES.
METER COUNT: nnnn nnnn nnnn	0000 0000 0000 to 9999 9999 9999	Indicates count on the meter not in use at the time of deletion.

Action

Keep the log report to determine whether deletion of the meter is accidental.

Related OM registers

None

MTR133

Explanation

The METERING (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR133 when the user executes the QMTRBLK command.

The DMS-100G switch does not support log MTR133.

Format

The log report format for MTR133 is as follows:

```
MTR133 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO QMTRBLK
    MTRBLKS TRUNKS:  USED nnnnn  UNUSED: nnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report MTR133 follows:

```
MTR133 MAR26 15:58:59 3229 INFO QMTRBLK
   MTRBLKS TRUNKS: USED 790  UNUSED: 10
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Heading	Heading	Heading
INFO QMTRBLK	Constant	Indicates the user executed the QMTRBLK command for trunk software meters.
MTRBLKS TRUNKS	Constant	Indicates the values that relate to the trunk software meters.
USED: nnnnn	0-65536	Identifies the trunk meter blocks that are used. This corresponds to the number of metered trunk + 1.
UNUSED: nnnnn	0-65536	Identifies the trunk meter blocks that are available but not in use. The number of USED + UNUSED is equal to MAX_TRUNK_METER_BLOCKS (in Table OFCENG) + 1.

Action

There is no action required. For information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR134

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR134 during the execution of the UPDMETERCOUNTS CI increment. This subsystem generates the log if the administration number or the meter combination is on the new and old batch change supplements (BCS) are different from each other.

Format

The format for log report MTR134 is as follows:

```
MTR134 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO METER TRANSFER LOG
    INCONSISTENT METER
    OLD ADNUM: old_adnum CLLI: cktid COUNT: nnnn nnnn nnnn
    NEW ADNUM: new_adnum CLLI: cktid MTR: trunk_meter_name
```

Example

An example of log report MTR134 follows:

```
MTR134 AUG01 12:10:22 1234 INFO METER TRANSFER LOG
   INCONSISTENT METER
   OLD ADNUM: 400 CLLI: OGMTR NATL COUNT: 0000 0001 1123
   NEW ADNUM: 400 CLLI: OGMTR MTR:
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO METER TRANSFER LOG	Constant	Indicates that process UPDMETERCOUNTS CI is executing.
INCONSISTENT METER	Constant	Indicates that administration number or meter combination does not match on both BCSs.
OLD ADNUM	0-2047	Provides the administration name and meter combination of the previous BCS.
CLLI	Symbolic text	Identifies the circuit.
MTR	Symbolic text	Provides the trunk meter name in the previous BCS.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
COUNT	000000000 - 999999999	Provides the meter count for the CLLI or meter in the previous BCS
NEW ADNUM	0-2047	Provides the administration number in the new BCS. This number must be the same as the old administration number. If the NEW ADNUM field contains a 0, then a problem is present in the datafill in tables CLLI and TRKGRP. The problem is between the inactive and active central processing unit (CPUs). Tables CLLI and TRKGRP must contain the same values on the active and inactive side. The trunk group administration number is the same as the administration number in the meter block. If the value is not the same then the meter block owner appears in the NEW ADNUM field.
CLLI	Symbolic text	Provides the identifier for the circuit. Refer to table I.
MTR	Blank	Always leave this field blank. The new and old ADNUM and the CLLI can be different. If the fields were different, the trunk meter name in the previous BCS was not assigned on the inactive side. It was assigned on the active side.

Action

If the NEW ADNUM field contains a 0, a problem is present in the datafill in Tables CLLI and TRKGRP. The problem is between the inactive and the active CPUs.

If the NEW and the OLD ADNUM fields are different, a problem is present with the meter block information. The possible causes are:

- The meter audit command was not run earlier, or the errors that the audit discovered were not discovered.
- The RESETMETERS command was not executed, or a restart reload did not follow the RESEMETERS command. This step reallocates the software meters.

MTR134 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR135

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR135. The subsystem generates MTR135 when a peripheral module (PM) software error occurs during an attempt to perform metering on a line-originated call.

Format

The format for log report MTR135 is as follows:

```
MTR135 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PM SW ERROR
    Calling agent
    PM SOFTWARE ERROR – CHECK LOGS
    LNETWORK = infotxt MTRTTS TTS: <tn>
```

Example

An example of log report MTR135 follows:

```
MTR135 MAY21 11:29:54 6901 INFO PM SW ERROR
   ICC1CAMA 10
   PM SOFTWARE ERROR – CHECK LOGS
   LNETWORK: TKLOCAL MTRTTS TTS: 22
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PM SW ERROR	Constant	This field indicates that a PM software error prevents metering.
Calling agent	Alphanumeric	This field provides the identifier of the line or trunk.
PM SOFTWARE ERROR - CHECK LOGS	Constant	This field describes the cause of metering failure.

MTR135 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LNETWORK	Symbolic text	This field provides additional information about the logical network. The entry in the LNETWORK field is in table LNETWORK and is specified during translations.
MTRTTS TTS	0 to 31	This field provides the tariff index as a result of an LNET and MZONE translation option combination in table MTRMOTS. This field also provides the tariff number (TTS) used in the call.

Action

Check the metering tables and static data for inconsistencies.

Associated OM registers

CCMTAXPM.

CCMATTXPM is a register in MTRUSG OM group. The CCMATTXPM register counts the number of attempts made to convert a call to compute module (CM) metering when a PM software error has occurred. This register counts the frequency of successful calls. The meter counts are not calculated by the XPM.

MTR136

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR136. The subsystem generates MTR136 logical network that is invalid while the subsystem attempts to perform metering on a line-originated or trunk-originated call.

Format

The format for log report MTR136 is as follows:

```
MTR136 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INVALID LNET
    Calling agent
    INVALID LNETWRK – CHECK MTR DATAFILL OR STATIC
DATA
    LNETWORK = infotxt
```

Example

An example of log report MTR136 follows:

```
MTR136 MAY21 11:29:54 6901 INFO INVALID LNET
   ICC1CAMA 10
   INVALID LNETWORK – CHECK MTR DATAFILL OR STATIC DATA
   LNETWORK: TKLOCAL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INVALID LNET	Constant	Indicates that metering cannot occur because an invalid logical network was encountered.
Calling agent	Alphanumeric	Provides the identifier of the line or trunk. See table I.

MTR136 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INVALID LNETWORK - CHECK MTR DATAFILL OR STATIC DATA	Constant	Describes the cause of metering failure.
LNETWORK	Symbolic text	Provides additional information about the logical network. LNETWORK is entered in table LNETWORK and is specified during translations.

Action

Check the log reports for peripheral module (PM) software errors. Check the metering tables and static data for consistencies.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR137

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR137. The subsystem generates MTR137 when an invalid trunk tariff tuple (TNT) is encountered while the subsystem attempts to perform metering on a line-originated or trunk-originated call.

Format

The format for log report MTR137 is as follows:

```
MTR137 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INVALID TNTNUM
    Calling agent
    INVALID MTARFNUM INDEX 1 – CHECK MTR DATAFILL OR
STATIC
    DATA
    LNETWORK: lnetwork  TABLEKEY: tnt
```

Example

An example of log report MTR137 follows:

```
MTR137 MAY21 11:29:54 6901 INFO INVALID TNTNUM
   ICC1CAMA 10
   INVALID MTARFNUM INDEX 1 – CHECK MTR DATAFILL OR STATIC
   DATA
   LNETWORK: TKLOCAL  TABLEKEY: 3
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO INVALID TNTNUM	Constant	Indicates that metering cannot occur because an invalid TNT was encountered.
Calling agent	Alphanumeric	Provides the identifier for the line and trunk involved. Refer to table I.
INVALID MTARFNUM INDEX 1 - CHECK MTR DATAFILL OR STATIC DATA	Constant	Provides information about the cause of metering failure. Indicates course of action to solve the problem.

MTR137 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LNETWORK	Symbolic text	Provides the name of the logical network of the call.
TABLEKEY	0-7	Provides the TNT used in the call. This is entered in table TIMEODAY.

Action

Check the metering tables and static data for similarities. The TNT is the first numeric index in table MTARFNUM.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers.

MTR138

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR138. The subsystem generates this log when an invalid tariff index (TI) was encountered during an attempt to perform metering on a line or trunk-originated call.

Format

The format for log report MTR138 is as follows:

```
MTR138 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INVALID TRFIDX
    Calling agent
    INVALID MTARFNUM INDEX 2 – MTR DATAFILL OR STATIC
    DATA
    LNETWORK: lnetwork  TABLEKEY: tnt  TRFIDX: ti
```

Example

An example of log report MTR138 follows:

```
MTR138 MAY21 11:29:54 6901 INFO INVALID TRFIDX
   ICC1CAMA 10
   INVALID MTARFNUM INDEX 2 – CHECK MTR DATAFILL OR STATIC
   DATA
   LNETWORK: lnetwork TABLEKEY: 3 TRFIDX: 9
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO INVALID TRFIDX	Constant	Indicates that metering cannot occur because of an invalid TI.
Calling agent	Alphanumeric	Provides the identifier of the line or trunk.
INVALID MTARFNUM INDEX - MTR DATAFILL OR STATIC DATA	Constant	Provides information about the cause of the metering failure. Indicates the course of action to solve the problem.
LNETWORK	Symbolic text	Provides the identifier of the logical network of the call as entered in Table LNETWORK and specified in translations.

MTR138 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TABLEKEY	0 - 7	Provides the tariff number tuple (TNT). The TNT is entered in table TIMEODAY.
TRFIDX	0 - 31	Provides the tariff index used in the call.

Action

Check the metering tables and static data for differences. The tariff index is the second numeric index in Table MTARFNUM.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR139

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR139 when the subsystem encounters an invalid tariff number (TN). This condition occurs when the subsystem attempts to perform metering on a line-originated or trunk-originated call.

Format

The log report format for MTR139 is as follows:

```
MTR139 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INVALID TARIFNUM
    calling agent
    INVALID MTARIFF INDEX 3 – CHECK MTR DATAFILL OR
STATIC DATA
    LNETWORK: lnetwork TABLEKEY: tnt TRFIDX: ti TARIFNUM:
tn
```

Example

An example of log report MTR139 follows:

```
MTR139 May21 11.29:54 6901 INFO INVALID TARIFNUM
   ICC1CAMA 10
   INVALID MTARIFF INDEX 3 – CHECK MTR DATAFILL OR STATIC
DATA
   LNETWORK: TKLOCAL TABLEKEY: 3 TRFIDX: 9 TARIFNUM: 6
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO INVALID TARIFNUM	Constant	Indicates that metering cannot occur as a result of an invalid TN.
Calling agent	Alphanumeric	Provides the identifier of the line or trunk involved. See table I.
INVALID MTARFNUM INDEX 3 - MTR DATAFILL OR STATIC DATA	Constant	Provides information on the condition that caused metering to fail. Indicates the action required to solve the problem.

MTR139 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LNETWORK	Symbolic text	Provides the identifier of the logical network of the call. lnetwork is entered in table LNETWORK and specified in translations.
TABLEKEY	0-7	Provides the tariff number tuple (TNT). The TNT is entered in table TIMEODAY.
TRFIDX	0-31	Provides the tariff index used in the call.
TARIFNUM	0-31	Provides the TN used in the call. The TN is entered in table MTARIFF.

Action

Check the metering tables and static data for differences. The tariff number index is the third numeric index in table MTARFNUM.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR140

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR140 when the subsystem encounters an invalid (NIL) index. This event occurs when the MTR subsystem attempts to perform metering on a trunk-originated call.

Format

The log report format for MTR140 is as follows:

MTR140 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NIL MTSIGSYS IDX
Calling agent
INVALID MTSIGSYS INDEX – CHECK MTR DATAFILL OR STATIC DATA
LNETWORK: lnetwork

Example

An example of log report MTR140 follows:

```
MTR140 May21 11:29:54 6901 INFO NIL MTSIGSYS IDX
   ICC1CAMA 10
   INVALID MTSIGSYS INDEX – CHECK MTR DATAFILL OR STATIC
DATA
   LNETWORK: TKLOCAL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
NIL MTSIGSYS IDX	Constant	Indicates that table MTSIGSYS cannot be accessed because of an NIL index.
Calling agent	Alphanumeric	Provides the identifier of the line or trunk involved. See table I.
INVALID MTSIGSYS INDEX - MTR DATAFILL OR STATIC DATA	Constant	Provides information on the condition that caused metering to fail. Indicates the action required to solve the problem.
LNETWORK	Symbolic text	Provides the identifier of the logical network of the call. lnetwork is entered in table LNETWORK and specified in translations.

MTR140 (end)

Action

Check the metering tables and static data for differences.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR141

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR141 when a metering rate mismatch occurs. This mismatch happens when the subsystem attempts to perform metering on a trunk-originated call. The software rate datafill in table MTARIFF does not match hardware rate datafill in table MTSIGSYS.

Format

The log report format for MTR141 is as follows:

```
MTR141 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RATE MISMATCH
    Calling agent
    METERING RATE MISMATCH – CHECK MTR DATAFILL OR
STATIC DATA
    LNETWORK: lnetwork MTARIFF IDX: tn MTSIGSYS IDX: mssi
```

Example

An example of log report MTR141 follows:

```
MTR141 MAY21 11:29:54 6901 INFO RATE MISMATCH
   ICC1CAMA 10
   METERING RATE MISMATCH – CHECK MTR DATAFILL OR STATIC DATA
   LNETWORK: TKLOCAL MTARIFF IDX: 3 MTSIGSYS IDX: C1MTR
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO RATE MISMATCH	Constant	This field indicates that metering cannot occur because of a rate mismatch between software and hardware metering.
Calling agent	Alphanumeric	This field provides the identifier of the line or trunk involved.
METERING RATE MISMATCH - CHECK MTR DATAFILL OR STATIC DATA	Constant	This field provides information on the condition that caused metering to fail. This field also indicates the action required to solve the problem.

MTR141 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LNETWORK	Symbolic text	This field provides the identifier of the logical network of the call. The entry in the LNETWORK field is in table LNETWORK and specified in translations.
MTARIFF IDX	0 to 31	This field provides the tariff number (TN) used in the call. The TN datafill is in table MTARIFF.
MTSIGSYS IDX	Alphanumeric	This field provides the meter signaling system index (MSSI) used in the call. The MSSI datafill is in table MTSIGSYS.

Action

Check the metering tables and static data for differences.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR142

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR142 when a metering function mismatch occurs. This mismatch occurs while the subsystem attempts to perform metering on a trunk-originated call.

Format

The log report format for MTR142 is as follows:

```
MTR142 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FUNCTION MISMATCH
    Calling agent
    MTSIGSYS  FUNCTION MISMATCH – CHECK MTR DATAFILL
OR STATIC DATA
    LNETWORK: lnetwork HWMETER: hwm  MTSIGSYS IDX: mssi
```

Example

An example of log report MTR142 follows:

```
MTR142 MAY21 11:29:54 6901 INFO FUNCTION MISMATCH
   ICC1CAMA 10
   MTSIGSYS  FUNCTION MISMATCH – CHECK MTR DATAFILL OR
STATIC DATA
   LNETWORK: TKLOCAL HWMETER: tkpulse MTSIGSYS IDX: C1MTR
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO FUNCTION MISMATCH	Constant	Indicates that the function value from table MTSIGSYS is not compatible with the direction of the trunk.
Calling agent	Alphanumeric	Provides the identifier of the line or trunk involved. See Table I.
MTSIGSYS FUNCTION MISMATCH - CHECK MTR DATAFILL OR STATIC DATA	Constant	Provides information on the condition that caused metering to fail. Also indicates the action required to solve the problem.

MTR142 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LNETWORK	Symbolic text	Provides the identifier of the logical network of the call. lnetwork is entered in table LNETWORK and specified in translations.
HWMETER	Symbolic text	Provides the hardware meter function used in the call. The HWMETER datafill is in table MSRCDATA.
MTSIGSYS IDX	Alphanumeric	Provides meter signaling system index (MSSI) used in the call. The MSSI datafill is in table MTSIGSYS.

Action

Check the metering tables and static data for differences. The hardware meter function in table MSRCDATA must match the function in table MTSIGSYS.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR144

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR144 when the subsystem does not receive meter pulses from the next office. The datafill determined that the subsystem expects meter pulses from the next office. The subsystem only generates this log if the LOGZERO field for the tuple used in table MTSIGSYS is set to Y.

Format

The log report format for MTR144 is as follows:

```
MTR144 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ZERO PULSES RECEIVED
    term_cp_id
    METER PULSES WERE EXPECTED, BUT NONE WERE
RECEIVED
    METER name WAS NOT UPDATED FOR
    orig_cp_id
    THE CALL DURATION WAS duration
```

Example

An example of log report MTR144 follows:

```
MTR144 JUN20 10:20:31 1234 INFO ZERO PULSES RECEIVED
   OGC1MTR 10
   METER PULSES WERE EXPECTED, BUT NONE WERE RECEIVED
   METER LOCALCALLS WAS NOT UPDATED FOR
   LEN HOST 0 1 00 01 DN 200001
   THE CALL DURATION WAS 5 MIN.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ZERO PULSES RECEIVED	Constant	Indicates that the subsystem did not receive metering pulses.
term_cp_id	Representative text	Identifies the outgoing (OG) trunk over which the subsystem expected meter pulses.

MTR144 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
METER PULSES WERE EXPECTED BUT NONE WERE RECEIVED	Constant	Indicates the subsystem expected and did not receive meter pulses.
METER name WAS NOT UPDATED FOR	Symbolic text	Identifies the name of the meter that was not updated. If the originator is a line, metername is from table LNMTRNAM. If the originator is a trunk, metername is from table TKMTRNAM.
orig_cp_id	Symbolic text	Identifies the cp_id of the originator where the the count of the meter pulses normally updates the meters.
THE CALL DURATION WAS	Integers	Provides the duration of the call in minutes.

Action

This condition can occur if the office that generates this log determines the call is free. Check the condition with the office that generates this log.

This condition can indicate a problem with the trunk that connects the two offices. This problem prevents the pulses. Test that the trunk is operational.

This condition can indicate that datafill is not correct in both offices. Compare the datafill for the trunk group of the term_cp_id office with the trunk group in the office that generates this log.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR145

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR145 when the terminator reports a meter count greater than the originator meter count. The terminator meter count is greater than the originator meter count by the meter_pulse_count_threshold. The meter count has an absolute value greater than one.

Format

The log report format for MTR145 is as follows:

```
MTR145 mmmdd hh:mm ssdd ERROR TANDEM PULSE COUNT
MISMATCH
    term_cp_id
    orig_cp_id
    PULSE COUNT REPORTED BY TERMINATOR WAS GREATER
THAN
    ORIGINATORS
    METER meter WAS UPDATED
    ORIG COUNT orig_mtr_count
    TERM COUNT term_mtr_count
```

Example

An example of log report MTR145 follows:

```
MTR145 MAY23 17:33 1234 ERROR TANDEM PULSE COUNT MISMATCH
   OGC1 MTR 10
   LEN HOST 0 1 00 01 DN 200001
   PULSE COUNT REPORTED BY TERMINATOR WAS GREATER THAN
   ORIGINATORS
   METER LOCAL CALLS WAS UPDATED
   ORIG COUNT 4
   TERM COUNT 10
```

MTR145 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
ERROR TANDEM PULSE COUNT MISMATCH	Constant	Indicates a mismatch in the meter count between the originator and the terminator.
term_cp_id	Representative text	indicates the cp_id of the OG trunk over which the subsystem received meter pulses.
orig_cp_id	Representative text	Indicates the cp_id incoming (IC) trunk or line on which the subsystem generated meter pulses.
PULSE COUNT REPORTED BY TERMINATOR WAS GREATER THAN ORIGINATORS	Constant	Indicates the terminator reports a pulse count greater than the pulse count of the originator.
Meter	Meter name from table LNMETERMAN if the originator is a line, or Table TKMTRNAM if the originator is a trunk.	Provides the name of the updated meter.
orig_mtr_count	Integer	Provides the meter count of the originator.
term_mtr_count	Integer	Provides the meter count of the terminator.

Action

This condition can indicate a problem with the accuracy of the network connection. The network connection tandems the pulses from the terminator to the originator.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR146

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR146 when the terminator reports a meter count. This meter count is less than that of the originator by a value greater than one.

Format

The log report format for MTR146 is as follows:

```
MTR146 mmmdd hh:mmssdd ERROR TANDEM PULSE COUNT
MISMATCH
    term_cp_id
    orig_cp_id
    PULSE COUNT REPORTED BY TERMINATOR WAS LESS THAN
    ORIGINATORS
    METER meter WAS UPDATED
    ORIG COUNT orig_mtr_count
    TERM COUNT term_mtr_count
```

Example

An example of log report MTR146 follows:

```
MTR146 MAY23 17:33 1234 ERROR TANDEM PULSE COUNT MISMATCH
   OGC1MTR 10
   LEN HOST 0 1 00 01 DN 200001
   PULSE COUNT REPORTED BY TERMINATOR WAS LESS THAN
   ORIGINATORS
   METER LOCALCALLS WAS UPDATED
   ORIG COUNT 50
   TERM COUNT 40
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ERROR TANDEM PULSE COUNT MISMATCH	Constant	Indicates a mismatch in the meter count between the terminator and the originator.
term_cp_id	Representative text	Provides the cp_id of the OG trunk over which the subsystem received meter pulses.

MTR146 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
orig_cp_id	a valid_cp_id	Provides the cp_id of IC trunk or line on which the subsystem generated meter pulses.
meter	Meter name from Table LNMETERNAM if the originator is a line, or Table TKMTRNAM if the originator is a trunk.	Provides the name of the updated meter.
ORIG COUNT	Integer	Indicates the meter count of the originator.
TERM COUNT	Integer	Indicates the meter count of the terminator.

Action

This condition can indicate a problem with the accuracy of the network connection. The network connection tandems the pulses from the terminator to the originator.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR147

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR147 when a Warm switch of activity (SWACT) occurs in one of the peripherals in a tandem call.

Format

The log report format for MTR147 is as follows:

```
MTR147 mmmdd hh:mmssdd INFO TANDEM CALL OVER WARM
SWACT
    term_cp_id
    orig_cp_id
    METER PULSE COUNT RECEIVED MAY BE INACCURATE.
    METER meter WAS UPDATED
    ORIG COUNT orig_mtr_count
    TERM COUNT term_mtr_count
```

Example

An example of log report MTR147 follows:

```
MTR147 JUN02 15:47 1234 INFO TANDEM CALL OVER WARM SWACT
   OGR2MTR 10
   LEN HOST 0 1 00 01 DN 200001
   METER PULSE CONT RECEIVED MAY BE INACCURATE.
   METER NATCALLS WAS UPDATED
   ORIG COUNT 32
   TERM COUNT 30
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TANDEM CALL OVER WARM SWACT	Constant	Indicates a tandem call during warm switch activity.
term_cp_id	Representative text	Provides the cp_id of the OG trunk over which the subsystem received meter pulses.
orig_cp_id	a valid_cp_id	Provides the cp_id of IC trunk or line on which the subsystem generated meter pulses.

MTR147 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
meter	Meter name from table LNMETERNAM if the originator is a line, or table TKMTRNAM if the originator is a trunk.	Provides the name of the updated meter.
orig_mtr_count	Integer	Indicates the meter count of the originator.
term_mtr_count	Integer	Indicates the meter count of the terminator.

Action

The software meter for the originating agent can be not accurate. The warm swact can cause the system to lose a maximum of one minute of meter pulses.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTR149

Explanation

The Metering (MTR) subsystem generates log report MTR149 when the terminating agent is entered to receive meter pulses faster than the originating agent can generate.

The DMS-100G switch does not support Log MTR149.

Format

The log report format for MTR149 is as follows:

```
MTR149 mmmddd hh:mmssdd INFO TANDEM RATE MISMATCH
    term_cp_id
    orig_cp_id
    METERING RATE MISMATCH – CHECK MTR DATAFILL OR
STATIC DATA
    HWMETER: hw_meter
    TERM MTSIGSYS IDX: term_sig_idx
    ORIG MTSIGSYS IDX: orig_sig_idx
```

Example

An example of log report MTR149 follows:

```
MTR149 JUN07 17:33 1234 INFO TANDEM RATE MISMATCH
   OGR2MTR 10
   ICR2MTR 12
   METERING RATE MISMATCH – CHECK MTR DATAFILL OR STATIC
DATA
   HWMETER: TKRCVMOJ
   TERM MTSIGSYS IDX: 3
   ORIG MTSIGSYS IDX: 1
```

MTR149 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TANDEM RATE MISMATCH	Constant	Indicates a meter pulse rate mismatch between the terminating and originating agents.
term_cp_id	Representative text	Identifies the cp_id of the outgoing (OG) trunk over which the subsystem received meter pulses.
orig_cp_id	Representative text	Identifies the cp_id of the entering (IC) trunk or line on which the subsystem generated meter pulses.
hw_meter	either LNRCVMOJ or TRKCVMOJ	Identifies the type of tandem that occurred. If the value is LNRCVMOJ, the orig_sig_idx is NIL.
term_sig_idx	Integer	Identifies the tuple in Table MTSIGSYS that was used in the call for the terminating trunk.
orig_sig_idx	Integer	Identifies the tuple in Table MTSIGSYS that was used in the call from the originating trunk. If the value of hw_meter is LNRCVMOJ, the value for this field is NIL.

Action

After the entries in MTSIGSYS for the indexes, meet the following restrictions:

- For HWMETER of TKRCVMOJ make sure that: MINPLSWD + MINIGAP >= PLSWIDTH + IPLSGAP. Use the indices provided for table MTSIGSYS
- For HWMETER of LNRCVMOJ make sure that: MINPLSWD + MINIGAP >= 50. Use the index in MTSIGSYS for the terminator.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTS101

Explanation

The Message Transport System (MTS) subsystem generates MTS101 when the system blocks a user of subsystem MTS. This event occurs when the user did not first release all resources. This report indicates a processing fault in the user that data field ownam identifies.

Format

The log report format for MTS101 is as follows:

```
MTS101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ID RECLAIMED
    RID= #hhhh, OWNER= #hhhh hhhh, owncls= ownam
```

Example

An example of log report MTS101 follows:

```
MTS101  MAR20  17:15:32  0502  INFO  ID RECLAIMED
   RID= #003F, OWNER= #E009 0000, MODULE= RFSUI
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ID RECLAIMED	Constant	Indicates a MTS resource identifier is claimed again.
RID= #hhhh	0000-FFFF	Provides the MTS resource identifier.
OWNER= #hhhh hhhh	0000 0000 - FFFF FFFF	Provides the SOS system identifier.
owncls	MODULE,PROCESS	Identifies the owner class of the user as a module or a process.
ownam	Symbolic name	Identifies the owner name.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTS101 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MTS102

Explanation

The Message Transport System (MTS) subsystem generates MTS102. This event occurs when the system frees a buffer with a message for local application before delivery to the application. This report indicates lost data. The lost data can cause application faults.

Format

The log report format for MTS102 is as follows:

```
MTS102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  BUFFER RECLAIMED
    DST MTA= #hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh, SRC MTA= #hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MTS102 follows:

```
MTS102  MAR21  00:51:48  9732  INFO  BUFFER RECLAIMED
   DST MTA= #4FC0 1000 0012 0000, SRC MTA= #4400 1000 0221
   0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BUFFER RECLAIMED	Constant	Indicates a buffer is claimed again.
DST MTA= #hhhh . . .	0000-FFFF	Provides the destination message transport address.
SRC MTA= #hhhh . . .	0000-FFFF	Provides the source message transport address.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTS103

Explanation

The Message Transport System (MTS) subsystem generates log report MTS103 when an I/O fault occurs and causes a loss of data. Data loss occurs when outgoing data cannot pass to the link level. Data loss also occurs when the system cannot deliver incoming data to the local application.

Format

The log report format for MTS103 is as follows:

```
MTS103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  LOST DATA
   DIRECTION= dirtxt, FAULT= faultxt, repeat clause
   DST MTA= dstxt, userclause
   SRC MTA= srctxt, userclause
   HEADER= d6 d7 d8 d9 d10 d11 d12 d13
   LENGTH= #hhh, DATA FOLLOWS:
   #hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
   #hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
   #hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MTS103 follows:

```
MTS103 MAY20 13:09:03  3852  INFO  LOST DATA
   DIRECTION= INCOMING, FAULT= NO BUFFER, REPEAT= 9,
STARTAT= 11:22:11
   DST MTA= #8005 0000 00A6 0000,
   SRC MTA= #803F 0000 8000 0000, Node= DTC.11
   HEADER= #8005 00A6 803F 8000 2036 9E00 0102
   LENGTH= #028 (bytes) DATA FOLLOWS:
   #0119 E8E7 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00B3
   #0000 9600 FF00 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   #0117 FE14 0117 FE14 6301
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO LOST DATA	Constant	Indicates a report of lost data
dirtxt	LOCAL ,OUTGOING, INCOMING, or LINK LEVEL	Indicates the direction of the message
faultxt	Refer to the fault reasons table at the end of this log report.	Indicates the type of fault
repeatclause	REPEAT= nSTARTAT= hh:mm:ss	This entry appears if more than one copy of the same log appears. The entry indicates when (hh:mm:ss) and how many (n) logs the system generated.
dstxt	Hexadecimal numbers.	Provides the destination message transport address (MTA)
userclause	User= procname or Node= nodename	If the MTA is local, the entry identifies the user. If the MTA is not local, the entry identifies the node.
srctxt	Hexadecimal numbers.	Provides the source MTA
d6 through d13	0000 to FFFF	These fields consist of the header of the message. XXXX can appear instead of hexadecimal numbers for fields where the value is not important. If the message type is MSG, the header does not appear. The packet format determines if the system prints D10 through D13.
LENGTH = #hhh	000 to FFF	Indicates the number of words of data lost
DATA FOLLOWS: hhhh . . .	Hexadecimal numbers: up to 24 words of data, 8 words per line.	Provides the content of the message

Action

The MTS103 log is a diagnostic aid. The MTS103 log report may provide information on why the system did not perform as expected. The MTS103 log report does not always indicate a fault or degradation of service. If you detect

MTS103 (end)

a problem on the switch, capture all logs including the MTS103, to help maintenance personnel correct the problem.

Fault reasons

Faultxt
USER REQUEST
NO COMM
NO RECEIVER
BAD NODE NUMBER
BAD MTA SEQUENCE
MAILBOX ERROR
NO BUFFER
BUFFER OVERFLOW
BAD PKT FORMAT
BAD PKT TYPE
BAD PKT LENGTH
BAD PKT SEQUENCE
DS30 HDR
TIMER ERROR

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

N6100

Explanation

The Number 6 Signaling (N6) subsystem generates log report N6100. The subsystem generates N6100 when a signaling terminal (ST) cannot locate synchronization after the ST receives a command to synchronize.

Format

The log report format for N6100 is as follows:

```
*N6100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  ST: nn   LINK: nnn
    SYNC FAIL, REASON: reastxt      MODEM STATUS: hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report N6100 follows:

```
*N6100 JAN01 10:28:51 0400 FLT  ST:    63  LINK:   255
   SYNC FAIL, REASON: PPR FAIL      MODEM STATUS: 0020
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT ST	0-63	Indicates the number that the operating company assigns for the reporting ST.
LINK	0-255	Indicates the signaling channel or link number to which the ST is assigned.
SYNC FAIL REASON	PPR FAIL, PPX FAIL, CARRIER LOSS	Indicates the reason the ST cannot achieve synchronization. The reason is peripheral transmitter/receiver failure or loss of carrier.
MODEM STATUS	0000-FFFF	Indicates the the status of the modem of the ST. The status is EIA definition, CD_lead, CTS_lead, DSR_lead COM_lead, XXX, or block_sync.

Action

If the specified ST is a pooled ST that is not connected, action is not required because the ST cannot locate synchronization. If this problem continues, investigate the reason for the failure.

N6100 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6101

Explanation

The Number 6 Signaling (N6) subsystem generates report N6101. The subsystem generates N6101 when a signaling terminal (ST) reports failure of emergency proving. The ST must connects to a link and is in use for link management. This log must not occur (see log N6103).

Format

The log report format for N6101 is as follows:

```
N6101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  ST: nn   LINK: nnn
    EM LOG ERROR
```

Example

There is no example.

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT ST	0-63	Indicates the reference number of the reporting ST.
Link	0-255	Indicates the reference number for the link to which the ST connects.
EM LOG ERROR	Constant	Indicates the error is a result of emergency proving.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6102

Explanation

The Number 6 Signaling (N6) subsystem generates report N6102. The subsystem generates N6102 when a signaling terminal (ST) reports successful completion of emergency proving. This ST connects to a link and is in use for link management.

Format

The log report format for N6102 is as follows:

```
N6102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ST:  nn  LINK:  nnn
    EM PROVING PASSED
```

Example

An example of log report N6102 follows:

```
N6102 JAN01 10:28:51 0800 INFO ST:    63  LINK:   255
   EM PROVING PASSED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ST	0-63	Indicates the number that the operating company assigns to the reporting ST.
LINK	0-255	Indicates the signaling channel or link number to which the ST is assigned.
EM PROVING PASSED	Constant	Indicates that emergency proving has passed.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6103

Explanation

The Number 6 Signaling (N6) subsystem generates report N6103. The subsystem generates N6103 when a signaling terminal (ST) reports failure of emergency proving. The ST connects to a link and is in use for link management. Emergency proving starts again.

Format

The log report format for N6103 is as follows:

```
*N6103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  ST:    nn  LINK:  nnn
    EM PROVING FAILED, PROVING STATUS: statxt
```

Example

An example of log report N6103 follows:

```
*N6103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  ST:    nn  LINK:  nnn
   EM PROVING FAILED, PROVING STATUS: statxt
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT ST	0-63	Indicates the number that the operating company assigns to the reporting ST.
LINK	0-255	Indicates the signaling channel or link number to which the ST is assigned.
EM PROVING FAILED	Constant	Indicates terminal failure of the emergency proving requirement.
PROVING STATUS	FAIL CONT	Indicates failure that continuous errors that exceed requirements cause.
	FAIL TOTAL	Indicates failure that total errors that exceed the requirements cause.

Action

The system automatically initiates emergency proving again. If the condition persists, the condition requires analysis.

N6103 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6104

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates report N6104. The subsystem generates N6104 when a signaling terminal (ST) that connects to a link, reports an error in 1-min proving. This log must not occur. See N6106.

Format

The log report format for N6104 is as follows:

```
N6104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  ST: nn   LINK: nnn
    1M LOG ERROR
```

Example

There is no example.

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ST: nn	0-63	Indicates the reference number of the reporting ST.
Link: nnn	0-255	Indicates the reference number of the link to which the ST connects.
1M LOG ERROR	Constant	Indicates failing the 1-min proving period causes the error.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6105

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates report N6105. The subsystem generates N6105 when a signaling terminal (ST) passes the 1-minute proving requirement. This ST connects to a link and is in use for link management.

Format

The log report format N6105 is as follows:

```
N6105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ST: nn  LINK:   nnn
   1–MINUTE PROVING PASSED
```

Example

An example of log report N6105 follows:

```
N6105 JAN01 10:28:51 1200 INFO ST:    63  LINK:   255
   1–MINUTE PROVING PASSED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ST: nn	0-63	Indicates the number that the operating company assigns to the reporting ST.
LINK: nnn	0-255	Indicates the signaling channel or link number to which the ST is assigned.
1-MINUTE PROVING PASSED	Constant	Indicates that the ST passed the 1-minute proving requirement.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6106

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates report N6106. The subsystem generates N6106 when a signaling terminal (ST) reports a failure to meet the 1-minute proving requirement. This ST connects to a link that is in use for link management.

Format

The log report format for N6106 is as follows:

```
*N6106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  ST:  nn  LINK:  nnn
    1–MINUTE PROVING FAILED
```

Example

An example of log report N6106 follows:

```
*N6106 JAN01 10:28:51 1100 FLT  ST:    63  LINK:   255
   1–MINUTE PROVING FAILED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT ST	0-63	Indicates the number that the operating company assigns to the reporting ST.
LINK	0-255	Indicates the signaling channel or link number to which the ST is assigned.
1-MINUTE PROVING FAILED	Constant	Indicates terminal failure for the 1-minute proving requirement.

Action

The 1-minute proving period reinitiates automatically. If the condition of failure persists, the condition requires analysis.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6107

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates log report N6107. The system generates N6107 when the signaling terminal (ST) sends a link management message to the central control. The message is not expected by the central control in this signaling sequence.

Format

The log report format for N6107 is as follows:

```
N6107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ST:   nn  LINK:  nnn
    UNEXPECTED MSG, MSGTYPE = hhhh, FSA = hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report N6107 follows:

```
N6107 JAN01 10:28:51 1500 INFO ST:    63  LINK:   255
   UNEXPECTED MSG, MSGTYPE = OFFF, FSA = 0004
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO ST: nn	0-63	Identifies the number that the operating company assigns to the reporting ST.
LINK: nnn	0-255	Identifies the signaling channel or link number to which the ST is assigned.
UNEXPECTED MSG	Constant	Indicates that this message is not planned by the central control.
MSGTYPE = hhhh	0000-FFFF	Identifies the hexadecimal value of the message type field of the received message.
FSA = hhhh	0000-FFFF	Identifies the hexadecimal value of the FSA for the reporting ST.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6108

Explanation

The Number 6 Signaling (N6) subsystem generates log report N6108. The system generates N6108 when the central control (CC) gives information that concerns actions it takes or activities in progress.

Format

The log report format for N6108 is as follows:

```
N6108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ST:  nn  LINK:   nnn
   ccactxt                                 info_n
```

Example

An example of log report N6108 follows:

```
N6108 JAN01 10:28:23 7300 INFO ST:    10  LINK:   10
   PROGRAM CHKSUM FAIL            0
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO ST	0-63	Indicates the number that the operating company assigns to the reporting signaling terminal (ST)
LINK	0-255	Indicates the signaling channel or link number assigned to the ST
ccactxt	Character string	Describes the action the CC takes or the activities in progress
info_n	0-9	Conveys more information about the action the CC takes or the activities in progress

Action

There is no action required unless a large number of reports with the same message appears. If the same message appears, take the action that the message indicates.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6109

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates log report N6109. The system generates the report when the signaling terminal (ST) receives a transfer allowed signal.

Format

The log report format for N6109 is as follows:

```
.N6109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ST:  nn  LINK:  nnn
    XFER ALLOWED RCVD, EXT. BAND :   nnn
```

Example

An example of log report N6109 follows:

```
N6109 JAN01 10:28:51 2000 INFO ST:    63  LINK:    255
   XFER ALLOWED RECVD, EXT. BAND :   127
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO ST: nn	0-63	Identifies the number that the operating company assigns to the reported ST.
LINK: nnn	0-255	Identifies the signaling channel or link number to which the ST is assigned.
XFER ALLOWED RCVD	Constant	Indicates that the ST has received a transfer allowed signal.
EXT. BAND: nnn	0-127	Identifies the external band number for which the transfer allowed signal has been received.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6110

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates log report N6110. The system generates the report when the signaling terminal (ST) receives a transfer prohibited signal.

Format

The log report format for N6110 is as follows:

```
N6110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ST:   nn  LINK:  nnn
    XFER PROHIBITED RECVD, EXT. BAND :   nnn
```

Example

An example of log report N6110 follows:

```
N6110 JAN01 10:28;51 2100 INFO ST:    63  LINK:  255
   XFER PROHIBITED RECVD, EXT. BAND :   127
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO ST: nn	0-63	Identifies the number the operating company assigns to the reporting ST.
LINK: nnn	0-255	Identifies the signaling channel or link number to which the ST is assigned.
XFER PROHIBITED RECVD	Constant	Indicates that the terminal has received a Transfer Prohibited signal.
EXT. BAND : nnn	0-127	Identifies the external band number for which the Transfer Prohibited signal has been received.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6111

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates log report N6111. The system generates this report when a link cannot be used for signaling.

Format

The log report format for N6111 is as follows:

```
**N6111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  ST:   nn  LINK:   nnn
    LINK DOWN
```

Example

An example of log report N6111 follows:

```
**N6111 JAN01 10:28:51 2200 FLT  ST:    63  LINK:   255
   LINK DOWN
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
FLT ST	0-63	Indicates the number that the operating company assigns to the reporting signaling terminal (ST)
LINK	0-255	Indicates the signaling channel or link number to which the ST is assigned
LINK DOWN	Constant	Indicates that the signaling link is not in service

Action

If this condition continues, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6112

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates log report N6112. The system generates the report when a changeover from the specified signaling terminal (ST) is not completed correctly.

Format

The log report format for N6112 is as follows:

```
**N6112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  ST:  nn    LINK:   nnn
    FAIL CHO
```

Example

An example of log report N6112 follows:

```
**N6112 JAN01 10:28:51 2300 FLT  ST:    63  LINK:   255
   FAIL CHO
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
FLT ST	0-63	Indicates the number that the operating company assigns to the the reporting ST
LINK	0-255	Indicates the signaling channel or link number to which the ST is assigned
FAIL CHO	Constant	Indicates failure to changeover

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6113

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates this report when the last synchronized link in a linkset is not available for signaling.

Format

The log report format for N6113 is as follows:

```
***N6113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd LINKSET: nnn
   LINKSET IS DOWN
```

Example

An example of log report N6113 follows:

```
***N6113 JAN24 12:02:06 2600 LINKSET: 255
   LINKSET IS DOWN
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
LINKSET	0-255	Indicates the reference number of the linkset to which the link belongs
LINKSET IS DOWN	Constant	Indicates that the linkset is not available for signaling

Action

Maintenance personnel must verify that all available equipment for the linkset is in service.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6114

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates this report when the signaling terminal (ST) detects an error condition in the ST software.

Format

The log report format for N6114 is as follows:

```
**N6114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  ST:   nn  LINK:  nnn
    EXCEPTION REPORT.  CONTENTS FOLLOW:
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report N6114 follows:

```
**N6114 JAN01 10:28:41 2500 FLT  ST:    63  LINK:   255
   EXCEPTION REPORT.  CONTENTS FOLLOW:
   0100 0302 0504 0706 0908 0B0A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT ST: nn	0-63	Gives the number, assigned by the operating company, of the reporting ST.
LINK: nnn	0-255	Gives the signaling channel or link number to which the ST is assigned.
EXCEPTION REPORT	Constant	
CONTENTS FOLLOW: hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh	Hexadecimal dump of ST registers:	word 1=regf,error_code word 2=regb,regc word 3=regd,rege word 4=regh,regl word 5=regix word 6=regiy

N6114 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6115

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates this report. The subsystem generates this report when the signaling terminal (ST) detects that an interrupt did not occur in the expected time period.

Format

The log report format for N6115 is as follows:

```
**N6115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT ST:  nn LINK:   nnn
    NO intyptxt  INTERRUPT
```

Example

An example of log report N6115 follows:

```
**N6115 JAN01 10:28:51 2600 FLT  ST:    63  LINK:   255
   NO TIMER INTERRUPT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT ST	0-63	Indicates the number, assigned by the operating company, for the reporting ST.
LINK	0-255	Indicates the signaling channel or link number to which the ST is assigned.
NO intyptxt INTERRUPT	TIMER, PPR, PPX	Specifies the type of interrupt expected and was not generated.

Action

Load the signaling terminal again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6116

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates this report when the signaling terminal (ST) receives a command to report the ST status.

Format

The log report format for N6116 is as follows:

```
N6116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  ST:  nn   LINK: nnn
    ST STATUS REPORT FOLLOWS: hhhh hhhh ?
```

Example

An example of log report N6116 follows:

```
N6116 JAN01 10:28:51 2600 INFO ST:  63  LINK:   255
   ST STATUS REPORT FOLLOWS: 0000 0045
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ST: nn	0-63	Gives the number, assigned by the operating company, of the reporting ST.
LINK: nnn	0-255	Gives the signaling channel or link number to which the ST is assigned.
ST STATUS REPORT FOLLOWS:hhhh hhhh	0000-FFFF 0000-FFFF	Gives the status of the ST.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6117

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates this report when the signaling terminal (ST) receives a command to report the modem status.

Format

The log report format for N6117 is as follows:

```
N6117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  ST:    nn   LINK:   nnn
    MODEM STATUS REPORT FOLLOWS: hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report N6117 follows:

```
N6117 JAN01 10:28:51 2600 INFO ST:  63  LINK:   255
   MODEM STATUS REPORT FOLLOWS: 0034
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
ST: nn	0-63	The number, assigned by the operating company, of the reporting ST.
LINK: nnn	0-255	The channel or link number to which the ST is assigned.
MODEM STATUS REPORT FOLLOWS:hhhh	0000-FFFF	Modem status.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6118

EMaxitYes

e Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6118 when a signaling terminal (ST) receives an invalid signaling unit (SU).

Format

The log report format for N6118 is as follows:

```
N6118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss dddd INFO  ST:    nn  LINK:   nnn
    INVALID SU RECEIVED.  CONTENTS FOLLOW:
    hhhh
    hhhh
    hhhh
    hhhh
    hhhh
    hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report N6118 follows:

```
N6118 JAN01 10:28:51 2600 INFO ST:  63  LINK:   255
   INVALID SU RECEIVED. CONTENTS FOLLOW:
   0045
   0098
   8700
   6700
   0000
   0004
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

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Field	Value	Description
INFO ST: nn	0-63	Gives the different number of the reporting ST. The operating company assigns the number.
LINK: nnn	0-255	Gives the different signaling channel or link numberto which the ST is assigned.
INVALID SU RECEIVED	Constant	Indicates that the system received an SU that is not correct.

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Field	Value	Description
CONTENTS FOLLOW:		Displays hexadecimal value of SU received.
	hhhh	
	hhhh	
	hhhh	
	hhhh	
	hhhh	
	hhhh	

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6119

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6119 when a signaling terminal (ST) receives a read request to return data. This is used to read ST memory.

Format

The log report format for N6119 is as follows:

```
N6119 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  ST: nn   LINK:  nnn
    ADDR = hhhh, LENGTH = hhhh, CONTENTS = hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report N6119 follows:

```
N6119 JAN01 10:28:51 2600 INFO ST:  63  LINK:   255
   ADDR = 0045 LENGTH = 0067, CONTENTS = 8900
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ADDR = hhhh	0000-FFFF	Address where ST was told to read data.
LENGTH = hhhh	0000-FFFF	Number of bytes ST was told to read.
CONTENTS	0000-FFFF	Bytes read, significant only for specified length.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6120

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6120 to give data written into the signaling terminal (ST) memory. Use this information to modify or patch ST memory.

Format

The log report format for N6120 is as follows:

```
N6120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  ST:  nn   LINK:  nnn
    ADDR = hhhh,  LENGTH = hhhh
    CONTENTS = hhhh.....hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report N6120 follows:

```
N6120 JAN01 10:28:51 2600 INFO ST:  63  LINK:   255
   ADDR = 0045 LENGTH = 0067,
   CONTENTS = 890000000000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ST: nn	0-63	Gives the different number of the reporting ST the operating company assigns.
LINK: nnn	0-255	Gives the different signaling channel or link number to which the ST is assigned.
ADDR = hhhh	0000-FFFF	The ST memory address from which the system reads that data.
LENGTH:hhhh	0000-FFFF	The number of bytes the system reads.
Contents:hhhh...		The ST memory contents.

Action

There is no action required.

N6120 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6121

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6121 when the end office detects a failure on the indicated link. The N6 sends a changeover (CHO) signal to where the system performs the changeover from this signaling terminal (ST) and link.

Format

The log report format for N6121 is as follows:

```
N6121  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ST: nn
    link: nnn
    CHO RECEIVED FROM FAR END OFFICE
```

Example

An example of log report N6121 follows:

```
N6121 MAR19 14: 22 00 1989 INFO ST: 56
   Link: 245
   CHO RECEIVED FROM FAR END OFFICE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ST	0-63	Gives the different number, of the reporting ST, that the operating company assigns
LINK	0-255	Gives the different signaling channel or link number assigned to the ST.
CHO RECEIVED FROM FAR END OFFICE	Constant	Indicates that the system received a changeover signal.

Action

Contact next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

N6121 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6122

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6122 when a link failure causes the system to send link information to the end office.

Format

The log report format for N6122 is as follows:

```
N6122 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  ST: nn  LINK: nnn
    FAULTY LINK INFO SENT.
    LINK FAIL REASON: reastxt, MODEM STATUS: hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report N6122 follows:

```
N6122 JAN24 12:02:08 2600 INFO  ST: 45  LINK: 143
   FAULTY LINK INFO SENT.
   LINK FAIL REASON: LOST SYNC, MODEM STATUS: 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ST	0-63	Indicates the unique number for the signaling terminal assigned to the defective link
LINK	0-255	Indicates the unique number for the defective link
FAULTY LINK INFO SENT	Constant	Indicates that the system sent information on the defective link to the end office
LINK FAIL REASON	SU CONTINUOUS, SU TOTAL, LOST SYNC, LINK STATUS CHGE	Indicates the reason for the link failure. The error rate exceeded the standard, synchronization was lost, the state of the link changed
MODEM STATUS	0000-FFFF	Indicates the modem state. Returns a hexadecimal value for the EIA definition

Action

Contact next level of maintenance.

N6122 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6123

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6123. This event occurs when the system detected a problem in a signaling terminal (ST) and the ST is system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for N6123 is as follows:

```
1.**N6123 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  FLT  ST: nn
   ST MADE SYSTEM BUSY
```

Example

An example of log report N6123 follows:

```
**N6123 JAN24 12:02:08 2600  FLT  ST: 62
   ST MADE SYSTEM BUSY
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT ST	0-63	Indicates the unique number of the reporting ST that the operating company assigns.
ST MADE SYSTEM BUSY	Constant	Indicates that the switch made the ST system busy.

Action

Contact next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6124

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6124 when the system detects a problem in the specified link.

Format

The log report format for N6124 is as follows:

```
**N6124 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  LINK: nnn
    LINK MADE SYSTEM BUSY
```

Example

An example of log report N6124 follows:

```
**N6124 JAN24 12:02:08 2600 FLT  LINK: 163
   LINK MADE SYSTEM BUSY
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT LINK	0-255	Indicates the unique signaling channel or link number for the line that has faults.
LINK MADE SYSTEM BUSY	Constant	Indicates that the switch made the link system busy.

Action

To determine the cause of a problem and which actions to take, refer to the *Advanced Maintenance Guide.*

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6126

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6126 when a signaling terminal (ST) is ready for use as a pooled ST.

Format

The log report format for N6126 is as follows:

```
N6126 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  ST: nn
    ST RETURNED TO POOL
```

Example

An example of log report N6126 follows:

```
N6126 JAN01 10:28:51 2600 INFO ST:  63
   ST RETURNED TO POOL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

Field	Value	Description
INFO ST: nn	0-63	Gives the unique number of the reporting ST, that the operating company assigns.
ST RETURNED TO POOL	Constant	Indicates that a ST is available.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6127

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6127 when a signaling terminal (ST) can no longer be used as a pooled ST. This event occurs when this ST is acquired for link management purposes or made busy for other reasons.

Format

The log report format for N6127 is as follows:

```
1.N6127 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INFO  ST: nn
   ST REMOVED FROM POOL
```

Example

An example of log report N6127 follows:

```
1.N6127 JAN01 10:28:51 2600 INFO ST:  63
   ST REMOVED FROM POOL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ST: nn	0-63	Gives the unique number for the ST that the operating company assigns.
ST REMOVED FROM POOL	Constant	Indicates that an ST is not available.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

N6128

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6128. This event occurs when a minimum of 75% of all pool signaling terminals (ST) are available for use in signaling.

Format

The log report format for N6128 is as follows:

```
N6128 mmmdd mm:hh:ss ssdd  INFO
    nn ST(s) IN POOL.
```

Example

An example of log report N6128 follows:

```
N6128 JAN01 10:28:51 2600 INFO
   63 ST(s) IN POOL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO nn ST(s) IN POOL	0-63	Gives the number of ST in the pool.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6129

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6129. This event occurs when 50% to 75% of signaling terminals (ST) are available for use in signaling.

Format

The log report format for N6129 is as follows:

```
*N6129 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    nn ST(s) IN POOL
```

Example

An example of log report N6129 follows:

```
*N6129 JAN24 12:02:05 2600 INFO
   45 ST(s) IN POOL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO nn ST(s) IN POOL	0-45	Indicates the number of STs in the pool.

Action

Maintenance personnel must bring in the service equipment required to free up pooled STs in current use.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6130

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6130 when 25% to 50% of all signaling terminals (ST) are available for use.

Format

The log report format for N6130 is as follows:

```
**N6130 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    nn ST(s) IN POOL
```

Example

An example of log report N6130 follows:

```
**N6130 JAN24 12:02:05 2600 INFO
   29 ST(s) IN POOL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO nn ST(s) IN POOL	0-31	Indicates the number of STs in the pool.

Action

Maintenance personnel must bring into service the equipment required to free up pooled STs in current use.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6131

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6131 when 0% to 25% of signaling terminals (ST) are available for use.

Format

The log report format for N6131 is as follows:

```
***N6131 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   nn ST(s) IN POOL
```

Example

An example of log report N6131 follows:

```
***N6131 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   15 ST(s) IN POOL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO nn ST(s) IN POOL	0-15	Indicates the number of STs in the pool.

Action

Maintenance personnel must bring into service the equipment required to free up pooled STs in current use.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6132

Explanation

The Number 6 Signaling (N6) subsystem generates N6132 when a signaling terminal (ST) identifies a program checksum failure.

Format

The log report format for N6132 is as follows:

```
*N6132 mmmdd mm:hh:ss ssdd FLT  ST: nn  LINK: nnn
    PROGRAM CHECKSUM FAILED
```

Example

An example of log report N6132 follows:

```
*N6132 JAN24 12:02:08 2600 FLT  ST: 35  LINK: 234
   PROGRAM CHECKSUM FAILED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT ST	0-63	Indicates the unique number for the reporting ST that the operating company assigns.
LINK	0-255	Indicates the unique signaling channel or link number assigned to the ST.
PROGRAM CHECKSUM FAILED	Constant	Indicates that the ST detected a checksum failure.

Action

Load the signaling terminal again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6133

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6133. Log report N6133 indicates when a signaling terminal (ST) does not respond to commands that central control (CC) issues.

Format

The log report format for N6133 is as follows:

```
**N6133 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  ST: nn  LINK: nnn
    NO RESPONSE FROM ST.  ST SHOULD BE RELOADED.
```

Example

An example of log report N6133 follows:

```
**N6133 JAN24 12:02:08 2600 FLT  ST: 24  LINK: 134
   NO RESPONSE FROM ST.  ST SHOULD BE RELOADED.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT ST	0-63	Indicates the unique number of the reporting ST that the operating company assigns.
LINK	0-255	Indicates the unique signaling channel or link number assigned to the ST.
NO RESPONSE FROM ST. ST SHOULD BE RELOADED.	Constant	Indicates the reason the system generates the report and the necessary action.

Action

Load the signaling terminal again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information

N6134

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6134 when less than two links are synchronized in a given linkset. Nominated speech circuits for the given linkset are reserved for link management use.

Format

The log report format for N6134 is as follows:

```
.N6134 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  LINKSET: nnn
    RESERVING NOMINATED SPEECH CIRCUITS
```

Example

An example of log report N6134 follows:

```
N6134 MAY31 08:46:23 2112 INFO  LINKSET: 34
   RESERVING NOMINATED SPEECH CIRCUITS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO LINKSET: nnn	0-255	Identifies the affected linkset.
RESERVING NOMINATED SPEECH CIRCUITS	Constant	Indicates the necessary action taken.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6135

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6135 when two or more links are synchronized in the given linkset. Nominated speech circuits for the given linkset are no longer reserved for possible link management.

Format

The log report format for N6135 is as follows:

```
N6135 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    UNRESERVING NOMINATED SPEECH CIRCUITS
```

Example

An example of log report N6135 follows:

```
N6135 MAY31 08:46:23 2112 INFO
   UNRESERVING NOMINATED SPEECH CIRCUITS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO UNRESERVING NOMINATED SPEECH CIRCUITS	Constant	Indicates that speech circuits are no longer reserved for signaling.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6136

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6136. Log report N6136 indicates when the signaling terminal (ST), that carries traffic for the given linkset, is requested. The ST sends the reset band signal for the given external band.

Format

The log report format for N6136 is as follows:

```
.N6136 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  LINKSET: nnn
     RESET BAND SENT FOR EXT. BAND: nn
```

Example

An example of log report N6136 follows:

```
N6136 MAY31 08:46:23 2112 INFO  LINKSET:  34
    RESET BAND SENT FOR EXT. BAND: 03
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO LINKSET: nnn	0-255	Indicates the affected linkset.
RESET BAND SENT FOR EXT. BAND: nn	0-127	Identifies the external band.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6137

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6137 when a linkset receives a reset band signal for an external band. Trunks assigned to this band are reset. Reset band acknowledgements are sent to the end office.

Format

The log report format for N6137 is as follows:

```
N6137 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  LINKSET: nn
     RESET BAND RECVD FOR EXT. BAND: nn
```

Example

An example of log report N6137 follows:

```
N6137 MAY31 08:46:23 2112 INFO  LINKSET:  34
    RESET BAND RECVD FOR EXT. BAND: 03
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO LINKSET: nn	0-255	Identifies the linkset that receives the reset band signal.
RESET BAND RECVD FOR EXT. BAND: nn	0-127	Identifies the external band.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6138

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6138 when the system receives a reset band acknowledgement. This message is in response to a reset band signal sent out to the linkset for the external band. Trunks assigned to this band are reset, and the blocked state is set according to information provided by the end office.

Format

The log report format for N6138 is as follows:

```
N6138 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  INFO  LINKSET: nn
    RESET BAND ACK RECVD FOR EXT. BAND: nn
```

Example

An example of log report N6138 follows:

```
N6138 MAY31 08:46:23 2112 INFO  LINKSET:  34
   RESET BAND ACK RECVD FOR EXT. BAND: 03
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO LINKSET: nn	0-255	Identifies the linkset that received the reset band signal.
RESET BAND ACK RECVD FOR EXT.BAND: nn	0-123	Specifies the external band.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6139

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6139 when the system does not receive a reset band acknowledgement. This message is in response to a reset band signal sent to a linkset for an external band. Trunks assigned to this band are reset, and their blocked state is set to unblocked.

Format

The log report format for N6139 is as follows:

N6139 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LINKSET: nn
RESET BAND ACK NOT RECVD FOR EXT. BAND: nn

Example

An example of log report N6139 follows:

```
N6139 MAY31 08:46:23 2112 INFO  LINKSET:  34
   RESET BAND ACK NOT RECVD FOR EXT. BAND: 03
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
LINKSET: nn	0-255	Identifies the LINKSET to which the reset signal was sent.
RESET BAND ACK NOT RECVD FOR EXT. BAND: nn	0-137	Specifies the external band.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6140

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6140 when there is no signaling capability on this routeset. Every linkset in this routeset is down.

Format

The log report format for N6140 is as follows:

```
***N6140 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  ROUTSET: nnn
     ROUTESET CRITICAL ALARM
```

Example

An example of log report N6140 follows:

```
***N6140 JAN24 12:02:08 2600 FLT  ROUTSET: 134
    ROUTESET CRITICAL ALARM
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT ROUTSET	0-255	Identifies the routeset with no signaling capability.
ROUTSET CRITICAL ALARM	Constant	Indicates the severity of this report

Action

Investigate the cause of failure on linkset and bring the linkset back to sync. If problems occur with the startup of a linkset, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6300

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6300 when a diagnostic cannot run.

Format

The log report format for N6300 is as follows:

```
N6300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  ST: nn.
    trbltxt
```

Example

An example of log report N6300 follows:

```
N6300 MAY31 08:46:23 2112 INFO ST:  34
   UNABLE TO RUN TEST
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report

Field	Value	Description
INFO ST: nn	0-63	Gives the unique number of the reporting Signaling Terminal (ST) that the operating company assigns.
trbltxt	Variable text.	Indicates the trouble that occurs.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6301

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6301 when signaling terminal (ST) random access memory (RAM) memory is correctly tested.

Format

The log report format for N6301 is as follows:

```
N6301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd   TEST PASSED  MEM  ST: nn
```

Example

An example of log report N6301 follows:

```
N6301 MAY31 08:46:23 2112 TEST PASSED MEM ST: 03
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TEST PASSED	Constant	Test performed correctly. Test passes.
MEM	Constant	Specifies RAM memory.
ST: nn	0-63	Gives the unique number of the reporting ST that the operating company assigns.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6302

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6402when a signaling terminal (ST) random access memory (RAM) memory fails the test.

Format

The log report format for N6302 is as follows:

```
*N6302 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  MEM  ST: nn
    testxt
```

Example

An example of log report N6302 follows:

```
*N6302 JAN24 12:02:08 2600 FLT  MEM  ST: 45
   MARCH 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT MEM	Constant	Indicates RAM failed the test
ST	0-63	Indicates the unique number of the reporting ST, that the operating company assigns.
testxt	MARCH 0, MARCH 1, or BITMARCH	Indicates the test name

Action

Change the card for the affected signaling terminal.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6303

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6303 when a signaling terminal (ST) sanity timer test is complete.

Format

The log report format for N6303 is as follows:

```
N6303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd   PASS  SANITY  ST: nn
    TIME CONSTANT nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report N6303 follows:

```
N6303 MAY31 08:46:23 2112 PASS SANTIY ST: 03
   TIME CONSTANT 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PASS SANITY	Constant	Specifies complete SANITY time test.
ST: nn	0-63	Gives the number for the reporting ST. The operating company assigns the number.
TIME CONSTANT nnnn	0000-9999	Specifies the time constant in microseconds.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6304

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6304 when a signaling terminal (ST) sanity timer test fails.

Format

The log report format for N6304 is as follows:

```
*N6304 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT SANITY  ST: nn
    TIME CONSTANT nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report N6304 follows:

```
*N6304 JAN24 12:02:08 2600 FLT SANITY  ST: 22
   TIME CONSTANT 4567
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT SANITY	Constant	Indicates a sanity timer test that fails
ST	0-63	Specifies the ST
TIME CONSTANT	0000-9999	Specifies the time constant in microseconds

Action

Change the card for the affected signaling terminal.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6305

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6305 when the signaling terminal (ST) direct memory access (DMA) capability test is complete.

Format

The log report format for N6305 is as follows:

```
N6305 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  PASS  DMA  ST: nn
```

Example

An example of log report N6305 follows:

```
N6305 MAY31 08:46:23 2112 PASS DMA ST: 03
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PASS DMA	Constant	Specifies the complete DMA test.
ST: nn	0-63	Gives the number for the reporting ST. The operating company assigns the number.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6306

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N603 when a signaling terminal (ST) direct memory access (DMA) capability test fails.

Format

The log report format for N6306 is as follows:

```
N6306 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  FLT  DMA  ST: nn
    reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report N6306 follows:

```
N6306 JAN24 12:02:08 2600  FLT  DMA  ST: 22
   DMA FAIL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT DMA	Constant	Specifies the DMA test failure
ST	0-63	Specifies the signaling terminal
reastxt	NO DMA, STUCK DMA, DMA FAIL	Indicates the reason for the DMA test failure

Action

Change the card for the affected signaling terminal.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6307

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6307 when a Loop Sequence test is complete.

Format

The log report format for N6307 is as follows:

```
N6307 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  PASS  LOOP SEQ  ST: nn
```

Example

An example of log report N6307 follows:

```
N6307 MAY31 08:46:23 2112 PASS LOOP SEQ ST: 03
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PASS LOOP SEQ	Constant	Specifies the Loop Sequence test.
ST: nn	0-63	Gives the number for the reporting ST. The operating company assigns this number.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6308

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6308 when the loop sequence test fails.

Format

The log report format for N6308 is as follows:

```
*N6308 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  FLT  LOOP SEQ  ST: nn
    ADDR nnnn EXPECTED mmmm ACTUAL yyyy
```

Example

An example of log report N6308 follows:

```
*N6308 JAN24 12:02:09 2600  FLT  LOOP SEQ  ST: 34
   ADDR 3456 EXPECTED 5678 ACTUAL 4862
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT LOOP SEQ	Constant	Specifies a loop sequence test that fails.
ST	0-63	Indicates the number assigned for the reporting signaling terminal (ST). The operating company assigns this number.
ADDR	0-9999	Indicates the software address of the failed test.
EXPECTED	0-9999	Indicates the expected results of the loop sequence test.
ACTUAL	0-9999	Indicates the actual results of the loop sequence test.

Action

Change the card for the affected signaling terminal.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

N6309

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6309 when the Loop Pattern test is complete.

Format

The log report format for N6309 is as follows:

```
N6309 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  PASS  LOOP PAT  ST: nn
    PATTERN nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report N6309 follows:

```
N6309 MAY31 08:46:23 2112 PASS LOOP PAT ST: 03
   PATTERN 0034
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PASS LOOP PAT	Constant	Specifies a correct Loop Pattern test.
ST: nn	0-63	Gives the number for the reporting signaling terminal (ST). The operating company assigns this number.
PATTERN nnnn	0-9999	The pattern value appears in this field.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6310

Explanation

This Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6310 when the loop pattern test fails.

Format

The log report format for N6310 is as follows:

```
*N6310 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  FLT  LOOP PAT  ST: nn  PATTERN
    nnnn
    ADDR mmmm  ACTUAL yyyy
```

Example

An example of log report N6310 follows:

```
*N6310 JAN27 04:06:44 2564  FLT LOOP PAT ST: 22  PATTERN
   1637
   ADDR 0000  ACTUAL 3456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT LOOP PAT	Constant	Specifies a loop pattern test failure
ST	0-63	Identifies the signaling terminal
PATTERN	0-9999	Indicates the expected pattern value
ADDR	0000-FFFF	Gives the software address where the pattern failed
ACTUAL	0-9999	Indicates the actual pattern value

Action

Change the card for the affected signaling terminal.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6311

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6311 report when the CTC Timer test is complete.

Format

The log report format for N6311 is as follows:

```
N6311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  PASS  CTC TIMER  ST: nn
    TIME CONSTANT nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report N6311 follows:

```
N6311 MAY31 08:46:23 2112 PASS CTC TIMER ST: 03
   TIME CONSTANT 0034
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
CTC TIMER	Constant	Specifies the correct CTC timer test.
ST: nn	0-63	Gives the number for the reporting signaling terminal (ST). The operating company assigns this number.
TIME CONSTANT nnnn	0-9999	Specifies the time constant of the timer in microseconds

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6312

Explanation

The number 6 (N6) signaling subsystem generates N6312 when the CTC timer test fails.

Format

The log report format for N6312 is as follows:

```
*N6312 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  FLT  CTC TIMER ST: nn
    TIME CONSTANT nnnn ms
```

Example

An example of log report N6312 follows:

```
*N6312 JAN24 12:02:09 2600  FLT  CTC TIMER ST: 45
   TIME CONSTANT 8769 ms
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT CTC TIMER	Constant	Failure of the CTC timer test.
ST	0-63	Gives the number for the reporting signaling terminal. The operating company assigns this number.
TIME CONSTANT	0-9999	Specifies the time constant in microseconds.

Action

Change the card for the affected signaling terminal.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6313

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6313 when the subsystem finds Sync on this signaling terminal (ST).

Format

The log report format for N6313 is as follows:

```
N6313 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  PASS  SYNC  ST: nn
    FOUND SYNC IN nn    PPX INTERRUPTS: nn  EIA: nn
```

Example

There are no examples.

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYNC	Constant	Indicates synchronization on the link.
ST: nn	0-63	Gives the number for the reporting ST. The operating company assigns this number.
FOUND SYNC IN nn	0-99	Gives the time in ms, required to obtain synchronization in ms.
PPX INTERRUPTS: mm	0-99	Gives the number of Peripheral Transmitter interrupts.
EIA nn	0-16	Identifies the modem.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6314

Explanation

The number 6 (N6) signaling subsystem generates N6314 when the signaling terminal (ST) does not synchronize.

Format

The log report format for N6314 is as follows:

```
*N6314 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  FLT  SYNC  ST: nn
    DID NOT FIND SYNC  EIA: nn
```

Example

An example of log report N6314 follows:

```
*N6314 JAN24 12:03:56  FLT  SYNC  ST: 33
   DID NOT FIND SYNC  EIA: 12
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT SYNC	Constant	Indicates link cannot obtain a link synchronization.
ST	0-63	Indicates the number for the reporting ST. The operating company assigns this number.
DID NOT FIND SYNC	Constant	Indicates the reason the system generates the log.
EIA.	0-16	Identifies the modem.

Action

Change the card for the affected signaling terminal.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6315

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6315 when the system finds an external synchronization.

Format

The log report format for N6315 is as follows:

```
N6315 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  PASS  EXT SYNC  ST: nn
    ST:    nn    PPX INTERRUPTS:     nn    EIA:nn
    ST:    mm  PPX INTERRUPTS:     mm  EIA:mm
```

Example

An example of log report N6315 follows:

```
N6315 MAY31 08:46:23 2112 PASS EXT SYNC ST: 03
   ST: 02 PPX INTERRUPTS: 03    EIA: 16
   ST: 03  PPX INTERRUPTS: 02   EIA: 17
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PASS EXT SYNC	Constant	Indicates location of an external synchronization.
ST	0-63	Specifies the Signaling Terminal
PPX INTERRUPTS	0-99	Gives number of peripheral transmitter interrupts.
EIA	0-16	Identifies the modem.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6316

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6316 when the system does not find an external synchronization.

Format

The log report format for N6316 is as follows:

```
 *N6316 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  FLT  EXT SYNC  ST: nn
     ST:    nn    PPX INTERRUPTS:     nn    EIA:nn
     ST:    mm  PPX INTERRUPTS:     mm  EIA:mm
```

Example

An example of log report N6316 follows:

```
 *N6316 MAY31 08:46:23 2112 FLT EXT SYNC ST: 03
    ST: 02 PPX INTERRUPTS: 03    EIA: 16
    ST: 03  PPX INTERRUPTS: 02   EIA: 17
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT EXT SYNC	Constant	Indicates failure to find an external synchronization.
ST	0-63	Specifies the signaling terminal.
PPX INTERRUPTS	0-99	Gives the number of peripheral transmitter interrupts.
EIA: nn	0-16	Identifies the modem.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6317

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6317 when the signaling terminal (ST) loses synchronization.

Format

The log report format for N6317 is as follows:

```
*N6317 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  FLT  DROP SYNC  ST: nn
    REASON reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report N6317 follows:

```
*N6317 MAY31 08:46:23 2112 FLT DROP SYNC ST: 03
   REASON  SYNC DROPPED DUE TO
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT DROP SYNC	Constant	Indicates a signaling terminal lost synchronization.
ST: nn	0-63	Specifies the signaling terminal.
REASON reastxt	Text	Gives the reason for dropping the sync.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6318

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6318 when the modem state indicates a change.

Format

The log report format for N6318 is as follows:

```
*N6318 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  FLT  EIA CHG  ST: nn
    EIA  STATUS: nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report N6318 follows:

```
*N6318 MAY31 08:46:23 2112 FLT EIA CHG ST: 03
   EIA STATUS: 0034
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT EIA CHG	Constant	Indicates a change in modem state.
ST: nn	0-63	Specifies the signaling terminal.
EIA STATUS	Integers	Indicates modem status.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6319

Explanation

The Number 6 (N) Signaling subsystem generates N6319.

Format

The log report format for N6319 is as follows:

```
*N6319 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  FLT  ST: nn
    bad_msg_interrupt_fault
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT	Constant	Informs of trouble on the NWM subsystem
ST	0-63	Specifies the signaling terminal
bad_msg_interrupt_fault	Constant	Describes the problem

Action

Contact next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

N6400

Explanation

The number 6 (N6) signaling subsystem generates N6400. The subsystem generates N6400 when a circuit fails to find continuity in a call. The circuit also fails on the automatic attempt after the call.

Format

The log report format for N6400 is as follows:

```
N6400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT CONT_FAIL circuit id
   Continuity test failed on 2nd attempt, ckt blocked
```

Example

An example of log report N6400 follows:

```
N6400 feb20 03:19:11 8253 FLT CONT_FAIL N611VB 0
   CONTINUITY TEST FAILED ON 2ND ATTEMPT, CKT BLOCKED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT CONT_FAIL	Constant	Indicates a circuit failed to find continuity in a call
Circuit id	Alphanumeric	Indicates the circuit involved
CONTINUITY TEST FAILED ON 2ND ATTEMPT, CKT BLOCKED	Constant	Indicates the continuity test failed on the 2nd attempt and the system the circuit is blocked

Action

Examine the affected circuit to determine why the system cannot find continuity.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6401

Explanation

The number 6 (N6) signaling subsystem generates N6401. The subsystem generates N6401 when a circuit fails to find continuity in a call. The circuit passes the continuity check on the automatic attempt after the call.

Format

The log report format for N6401 is as follows:

```
1.N6401 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CONT_PASS
   CONTINUITY TEST PASSED ON 2ND ATTEMPT, CKT
   UNBLOCKED
```

Example

An example of log report N6401 follows:

```
1.N6401 feb20 03:19:11 8253 INFO CONT_PASS N611VB 0
   CONTINUITY TEST PASSED ON 2ND ATTEMPT, CKT UNBLOCKED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONT_PASS	Constant	Informs of continuity check on the N6 subsystem
CONTINUITY TEST PASSED ON 2ND ATTEMPT	Constant	Indicates a circuit passes the continuity check on automatic attempt after the call
CKT UNBLOCKED	Constant	Indicates the circuit is unblocked

Action

Examine the circuit to determine why the continuity was not found in the call. While continuity was found in the automatic attempt after the call.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6402

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates the N6402. The subsystem generates N6402 when a circuit fails to receive RESET_CKT_ACK_MSG after the system sent a RESET_CIRCUIT_MSG.

Format

The log report format for N6402 is as follows:

1.N6402 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RESET_CIRCUIT trkid
RESET CIRCUIT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TIMEOUT

Example

An example of log report N6402 follows:

```
1.N6402 FEB20 03:19:11 8253 INFO RESET_CIRCUIT N611VB 0
   RESET CIRCUIT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TIMEOUT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO RESET_ CIRCUIT	Constant	Provides a message about a reset circuit
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk
RESET CIRCUIT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TIMEOUT	Constant	Gives the reason the acknowledgement was not received.

Action

Determine if the connected office supports RESET_CIRCUIT. If the office supports RESET_CIRCUIT, examine the circuit at both ends. If RESET_CIRCUIT is not supported, ignore this log.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6403

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates the N6403. The subsystem generates N6403 when the subsystem does not receive a RESET_BAND_ACK_MSG after the subsystem sends a RESET_BAND.

Format

The log report format for N6403 is as follows:

```
N6403 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RESET_BAND trkid
   RESET BAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TIMEOUT
```

Example

An example of log report N6403 follows:

```
N6403 feb20 03:19:11 8253 INFO RESET_BAND N611VB 0
   RESET BAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TIMEOUT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO RESET_BAND	Constant	Provides message about band reset.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk.
RESET BAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TIMEOUT	Constant	Provides the reason the subsystem did not receive acknowledgement.

Action

When the connected office supports RESET_BAND, report this log to the maintenance support group.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6404

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6404. The subsystem generates N6404 when a circuit fails to receive a BLOCKING_ACK message after the circuit sent a blocking message.

Format

The log report format for N6404 is as follows:

```
N6404 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  FLT BLOCK_FAIL trkid
    BLOCKING_ACK NOT RECEIVED AFTER 1 MINUTE
```

Example

An example of log report N6404 follows:

```
N6404 FEB20 03:19:11 8253 FLT BLOCK_FAIL N611VB 0
   BLOCKING_ACK NOT RECEIVED AFTER 1 MINUTE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT BLOCK_FAIL	Constant	Describes an expected acknowledgement the system cannot find.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk
BLOCKING_ACK NOT RECEIVED AFTER 1 MINUTE	Constant	Provides more specific information about the failed acknowledgement

Action

Determine the reason the connected office did not respond to the blocking message.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

N6405

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6405. The subsystem generates N6405 when a circuit fails to receive an UNBLOCKING_ACK message after the circuit sent an unblocking message.

Format

The log report format for N6405 is as follows:

```
N6405 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT UNBLOCK_FAIL trkid
   UNBLOCKING_ACK NOT RECEIVED AFTER 1 MINUTE
```

Example

An example of log report N6405 follows:

```
N6405 FEB20 03:19:11 8253 FLT UNBLOCKED_FAIL N611VB 0
   UNBLOCKING_ACK NOT RECEIVED AFTER 1 MINUTE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT UNBLOCK_FAIL	Constant	Describes an expected acknowledgement the system cannot find.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk
UNBLOCKING_ACK NOT RECEIVED AFTER 1 MINUTE	Constant	Gives detailed information about the acknowledgement that failed

Action

Determine why the connected office did not respond to the unblocking message.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6406

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6406 when a condition arises that the subsystem does not expect occurs.

Format

The log report format for N6406 is as follows:

```
N6406 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CP_LOGS
    info
```

Example

An example of log report N6406 follows:

```
N6406 FEB20 03:19:11 8253 INFO CP_LOGS N611VB 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CP_LOGS	Constant	Informs when a condition that is not expected occurs.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6407

Explanation

The Number 6 (N6) Signaling subsystem generates N6407 when the system encounters software problems. Log N6407 contains information for debugging subsystem software.

Format

The log report format for N6407 is as follows:

```
N6407 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO N6TRK_DATA trkid
   dbuginfo
```

Example

An example of log report N6407 follows:

```
N6407 FEB20 03:19:11 8253 INFO N6TRK_DATA N611VB 0
   IHB      TRUE   IN_ONLY   FALSE  RESERVED  FALSE  SA
   FALSE
   RES_SYS  FALSE  BLK_RECD  FALSE  RESET     FALSE  SIG
   FALSE
   MAN_BLK  FALSE  INHB_CCT  FALSE  SIG_FAIL  FALSE  CONF
   FALSE
   CPL   CDR_ID   CCBX 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO N6TRK_DATA	Constant	Provides N6407 report for debugging purposes
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk
dbuginfo	Character strings	Provides protected and not protected data for trunk

Action

Retain the report and contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6TU101

Explanation

The Number 6 Test Utility (N6TU) subsystem generates report N6TU101 to display a monitored or intercepted message from the signaling terminal (ST).

Format

The log report format for N6TU101 is as follows:

```
N6TU101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IN_FROM_STC_MSG
   TSTID=nnn  UI=nnn  L=nnn  B=nnn  C=nnn
   HOH1=nnn xx xx xx xx xx xx xx
```

Example

An example of log report N6TU101 follows:

```
N6TU101 APR12 12:23:37 nnnn INFO IN_FROM_STC_MSG
   TSTID=   UI=    L=     B=     C=
   HOH1=
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
IN_FROM_STC_MSG	Constant	Specifies the system monitored or intercepted the message from the ST.
TSTID=nnn	000 - 999	
UI=nnn	000 - 999	
L=nnn	000 - 999	
B=nnn	000 - 999	
C=nnn	000 - 999	

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

N6TU108

Explanation

The Number 6 Test Unit (N6TU) subsystem generates N6TU108 to display messages that are not recognized by the subsystem.

Format

The log report format for N6TU108 is as follows:

```
N6TU108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MESSAGE_BYTES
   xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx
```

Example

An example of log report N6TU108 follows:

```
N6TU108 APR12 12:23:37 2600 INFO MESSAGE_BYTES
   0000 0101 1100 0101 0000 1100 0101 1111
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO MESSAGE_BYTES	Constant	Specifies that the system does not recognize a message.
xxxx	Integers	Indicates that the subsystem did not recognize the message.

Action

Contact next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NAG400

Explanation

The NAGSUB subsystem generates NAG400 each hour to list out-of-service nodes. The log may also indicate a problem with routine exercise (REx) tests. To include a node in the report, the node must be in one of the following states:

- system busy (SysB)
- C-side busy (CBsy)
- in-service trouble (ISTb)
- manual busy (ManB)

Include a node if the nodes aborts, or fails to complete the last REx test. If a node does not have the REx test problem, the string ATP appears in the REx INFO column. The string ATP indicates that all tests pass.

Note: The NAG400 log does not provide any changes in status of nodes that occur between the hourly reports. The system may not print out-of-service nodes. To view all out-of-service nodes, use the command interpreter (CI) command NAG.

Format

The log report format for NAG400 is as follows:

```
NAG400  mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO Node Assessment Graph
Front End Load:  <BCS>
Level       Node          Status      REX INFO      Count      Unit 0    Unit
1
    CPU     <CPU_NUM> ACT
CM  <CM_NODE>  <NODE_STATUS>
<REX_STATUS><COUNT><UNIT0–UNIT1–STAT>
MS  <MS_NODE><NODE_STATUS>
<REX_STATUS><COUNT><UNIT0–UNIT1–STAT>
IOD <IOD_NODE> <NODE_STATUS>
<REX_STATUS><COUNT><UNIT0–UNIT1–STAT>
NET <NET_NODE> <NODE_STATUS>
<REX_STATUS><COUNT><UNIT0–UNIT1–STAT>
 PM   <PM_NODE> <NODE_STATUS><REX_STATUS><COUNT>
<UNIT0–UNIT1–STAT>
```

NAG400 (end)

The REX_STATUS field for line concentrating module (LCM) type PMs indicates the results from:

- LCM REX test
- LCM continuity and voltage (LCMCOV REX) test

The system separates these results by a colon, as appears in the following example:

Example of MAP display for log report NAG400

```
RTP612BI      NAG400 MAR11 11:04:00 2100 INFO Node Assessment Graph
       Front End Load:       BCS48DB
       Level  Node     Status  REX INFO Count  Unit 0  Unit 1
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
              CPU 1       ACT
       CM                NORMAL
       MS                NORMAL
       IOD               NORMAL
       NET               NORMAL
       APPL              NORMAL
       PM MTM      1       .       ----         1       --    --
       LCME HOST   00 0    .     ----:----      1       .     .
       DTC         0     ISTB   ATP           120     ISTB ISTB
       LTC         1       .    ATP            0       .     .
      LCME HOST   01  0 ISTB   FAIL        N/A143    ISTB ISTB
```

NCAS100

Explanation

The DMS-100 switch generates the NCAS100 log report to provide call details of a non-call associated signaling (NCAS) call released by the system administrator. The NCAS100 log report prints the D-channel terminal identifier (TID), the call reference, and the description of the NCAS call that was released by the system administrator.

Format

The format for log report NCAS100 follows.

NCAS100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NCAS CALL RELEASED

DCH TID: <D-channel node and terminal identifier>
CLLI: <CLLI name> LTID: <logical terminal identifier>
Call reference of NCAS CALL: <call reference number>
PM NO: <PM number> CKT NO: <circuit number> TIMESLOT: <time slot number>
Reason: NCAS released by <user>

Example

An example of log report NCAS100 follows.

```
NCAS100 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO NCAS CALL RELEASED
   DCH TID:  15 2 89
   CLLI: WITS10NIDT2    LTID: ISDN 110
   Call reference of NCAS CALL: 0001
   PM NO: 2  CKT NO: 18  TIMESLOT: 24
   Reason: NCAS Call Released by TELNSVR00039
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NCAS100	Constant	Log name
INFO NCAS CALL RELEASED	String constant	Description of the log

NCAS100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DCH TID	up to 12 characters for the terminal name, up to 4 digits for the terminal number	Terminal identifier number of the D-channel associated with the released NCAS call
CLLI	alphanumeric (1–16 characters)	The name of the common language location identifier (CLLI) in table CLLI that is associated with the NCAS call that was released
LTID	alphanumeric group name (up to 8 characters) plus logical terminal number (1–1022)	Logical terminal identifier
Call reference of NCAS CALL	numeric (0–65 535)	Call reference number of the NCAS call that was released
PM NO	numeric (0–511)	The peripheral module (PM) number associated with the NCAS call that was released
CKT NO	numeric (0–19)	The circuit number associated with the NCAS call that was released
TIMESLOT	numeric (1–24)	The time slot number associated with the NCAS call that was released
Reason	String	Reason for the call release

Action

This log requires no action. It is for information purposes only.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

NCS102

Explanation

The DMS software that accesses the Network Control System (NCS) on the packet handler (PH) generates NCS102 when the NCSI command fails. The system returns the operator to the DMS CI.

Format

The log report format for NCS102 is as follows:

NCS102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NCS access from MAP
Attempted connection to xxxxxx failed
errtxt
error code: code

Example

An example of log report NCS102 follows:

```
NCS102 FEB1 13:33:50 8899 INFO NCS access from MAP
   Attempted connection to NCSIF1 failed
   SVC creation failed
   error code: 9
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NCS access from MAP	Constant	Indicates the system made an attempt to access the NCS from the MAP display.
Attempted connection to xxxxxx failed	Symbolic text	Identifies the NCS interface application on the PH that the system did not access. Refer to Table NCSADDR.
errtxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason for the failure. Refer to the Error Text reasons at the end of this log report.
error code	Integers	Identifies the error code

Action

Make sure the PH is in working condition and the X.25 link to the PH has entries in Table NCSADDR. Try the command again.

NCS102 (continued)

The following is a list of error text messages:

- DESTINATION NOT FOUND IN TABLE NCSADDR
- NO NCS SESSIONS AVAILABLE
- FAILED TO ALLOCATE INPUT BUFFERS
- FAILED TO ALLOCATE OUTPUT BUFFERS
- FAILED TO ALLOCATE MAILBOX
- SVC CREATION FAILED
- FAIL TO CONVERT VOLUME ID TO CONVERSATION ID
- FAIL TO BIND OWNERSHIP TO CONVERSATION
- FAIL TO BIND INPUT PROC TO CONVERSATION
- FAIL TO SEND OUTPUT FILE CREATE REQUEST TO NCSAUD
- WAIT FOR CONFIRMATION OF FILE CREATE FAILED
- INVALID MSG RECEIVED FOR CONFIRMATION OF FILE CREATE
- FILE CREATION FAILED
- INVALID STATE TO SEND A CAPABILITY REQUEST
- FAILED TO SEND CAPABILITY REQUEST DUE TO LINK PROBLEM
- NO CAPABILITY REPLY RECEIVED WITHIN TIMEOUT OF 1 MINUTE
- WAIT FOR CAPABILITY REPLY FAILED
- ERROR IN RETRIEVING CAPABILITY REPLY MESSAGE
- INVALID DATATYPE IN CAPABILITY REPLY MESSAGE
- CAPABILITY REPLY MESSAGE EXCEEDS ALLOWABLE MAX OF 256
- INVALID SUBDATATYPE IN CAPABILITY REPLY MESSAGE
- INVALID LENGTH IN CAPABILITY REPLY MESSAGE
- INVALID DATA LENGTH FOR CAPABILITY REPLY MESSAGE
- CAPABILITY REQUEST REJECTED DUE TO BAD MESSAGE FORMAT
- CAPABILITY REQUEST REFUSED BY REMOTE END
- CAPABILITY REQUEST REFUSED DUE TO DUPLICATE IWS MNEMONIC

- COULD NOT UNDERSTAND REPLY CODE IN CAPABILITY REPLY MESSAGE
- COULD NOT DECODE SWITCHING CAPABILITY OF CAPABILITY REPLY
- COULD NOT DECODE NAMS CAPABILITY OF CAPABILITY REPLY
- COULD NOT OPEN OUTPUT FILE 1
- COULD NOT OPEN OUTPUT FILE 2

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NCS103

Explanation

The DMS software attached to the Network Control System (NCS) on the packet handler (PH) generates NCS103. This event occurs when an operator with the NCS access from the MAP enters the QUIT or LOGOFF command. The command terminates correctly. The system returns the operator to the DMS CI.

Format

The log report format for NCS103 is as follows:

```
NCS103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NCS access from MAP
    Connection to dest_mnen released by application
```

Example

An example of log report NCS103 follows:

```
NCS103 FEB1 13:33:50 8899 INFO NCS access from MAP
   Connection to NCSIF1 released by application
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NCS access from MAP	Constant	Indicates an attempt to access the NCS from the MAP display.
Connection to	Symbolic text	Identifies the NCS interface application on the PH that the system disconnected. Refer to table NCSADDR.

Action

There is no action required. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NCS104

Explanation

The DMS software connects to the Network Control System (NCS) on the packet handler (PH). The DMS generates NCS104 when the X.25 connection linked to the NCS interface disconnects without a warning.

Format

The log report format for NCS104 is as follows:

NCS104 mmmdd mm:hh:ss ssdd INFO NCS access from MAP
Connection to xxxxxx disconnected remotely
errtxt
ERROR CODE: code

Example

An example of log report NCS104 follows:

```
NCS104 FEB1 13:33:50 8899 INFO NCS access from MAP
   Connection to NCSCIFL1 disconnected remotely
   RESET INDICATION RECEIVED
   ERROR CODE: 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NCS access from MAP	Constant	Indicates the system attempted to reach the NCS from the MAP display.
Connection to xxxxxx disconnected remotely	Symbolic text	Identifies the NCS interface application on the PH that the system disconnected. Refer to Table NCSADDR.
errtxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason system terminated connection. Refer to the Error Text reasons at the end of this log report.
ERROR CODE	Integer	Identifies the error code

Action

This log provides information about why the system dropped the link. When the link works, enter the NCS CI command again to connect to the NCS.

NCS104 (end)

The following is a list of error text messages:

- SESSION TERMINATION DUE TO NCSAUD DEATH
- SEND CREATE ACK FAILED ON PUT
- SEND FULL SCREEN RESPONSE FAILED ON PUT
- SEND DATA CONTROL FAILED ON PUT
- SEND TRANSACTION END FAILED ON PUT
- SEND DATA FAILED ON PUT
- DATA INCONSISTENCY IN CALL ACCEPTED STATE, SESSION TERMINATED
- DATA INCONSISTENCY IN CONNECTED STATE, SESSION TERMINATED
- INVALID STATE FOUND BY AUDIT, SESSION TERMINATED
- RESET REQUEST SEND
- RESET INDICATION RECEIVED
- REMOTE CLEAR RECEIVED
- LOCAL CLEAR RECEIVED
- APPLICATION CLEAR PERFORMED
- MPC CARD BUSIED
- MPC LINK RESET

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NCS105

Explanation

The DMS (Digital Multiplex System) software connects to the Network Control System (NCS) on the packet handler (PH). The DMS generates NCS105 when the subsystem cannot encode or decode an NCS message.

Format

The log report format for NCS105 is as follows:

NCS105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NCS access from MAP
Connection to dest_mnem encountered encoding/decode problems
errtxt
error value: code

Example

An example of log report NCS105 follows:

```
NCS105 FEB1 13:33:50 8899 INFO NCS access from MAP
   Connection to NCSIF1 encountered encoding/decode
   problems
   TRANSACTION CREATE ACK CONTAINED INVALID TRANS NUMBER
   error value: 12
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NCS access from MAP	Constant	Indicates the system attempted to reach the NCS from the MAP display.
Connection to	Symbolic text	Identifies the system that connects to the NCS interface application on the PH. Refer to Table NCSADDR.
errtxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason for failure to encode or decode the message. Refer to the Error Text table.
error value	Integer	Identifies the error code.

NCS105 (continued)

Action

This log is for information only. There is no action required.

Error text (Sheet 1 of 2)

TIMESTAMP CONTAINS NON-BCD ELEMENT
INVALID NAMS DATA TYPE
TRANSACTION TOO SHORT
CREATE TRANSACTION REQUEST REJECTED, TOO MANY OUTSTANDING
NO ROOM TO STORE TRANS CREATE TEXT
TRANSACTION CREATE ACK CONTAINED INVALID TRANS NUMBER
INVALID STATE TO RECEIVE TRANSACTION CREATE ACK
INVALID TRANSACTION NUMBER IN DATA TRANSACTION MESSAGE
INVALID STATE FOR RECEIVING DATA
INCOMING DATA EXCEEDS BUFFER SIZE
UNEXPECTED DATA CONTROL ACK RECEIVED
INVALID STATE TO RECEIVE FULL SCR INIT MSG
UNEXPECTED FULL SCR RESPONSE MSG DELIVERED
INVALID STATE TO RECEIVE FULL SCREEN OR DUMP DATA
INVALID STATE TO RECEIVE A DUMP DATA INIT
INVALID SUBDATA CODE
INVALID TRANSACTION NUMBER IN END MSG
INVALID TRANSACTION NUMBER IN HOLD MSG
INVALID TRANSACTION CODE
INVALID NUMBER OF BCDs IN TIMESTAMP
COULD NOT CONVERT TIMESTAMP TO JULIAN
COMPONENT ID EXCEEDS BUFFER STORE
INVALID ALARM TYPE CODE
CONDITION MNEMONIC EXCEEDS BUFFER STORE

Error text (Sheet 2 of 2)

INVALID ALARM ACTION CODE
COMMENT, OPERATOR, EXPERT DATA BUFFER STORE
INVALID SUBDATA LENGTH
INVALID DATA LENGTH FOR CHANGE CAP REPLY
INVALID CHANGE CAPABILITY REPLY CODE
COULD NOT DECODE SWITCHING CAPABILITY OF CHANGE REPLY
COULD NOT DECODE NAMS CAPABILITY OF CHANGE REPLY
INVALID SUB DATATYPE
ENCODE FAILED, INVALID DATATYPE
INCOMING DATA EXCEEDS EXPECTED LENGTH

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NCS201

Explanation

The system generates log report NCS201 when the system cannot send a call request to an NCS (Network Control System). The system cannot send the report because the NCS reached the application threshold. For additional information on the application threshold consult AD3524FN. The system only generates NCS201 when the threshold first reaches the threshold. Later requests do not cause the system to generate the NCS201. The system does not generate the log until the request falls five below the threshold.

Format

The log report format for NCS201 is as follows:

```
NCS201  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL NCS_ACCESS_ERROR
   REASON = Application Threshold Reached
```

Example

An example of log report NCS201 follows:

```
***NCS201 JAN10 22:10:40 3450 TBL NCS_ACCESS_ERROR
   REASON = Application Threshold Reached
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL NCS_ ACCESS_ERROR	Constant	Indicates the system cannot send a call request to an NCS.
REASON	Constant	Indicates that the system reached the application threshold.

Action

If the system generates a minimum of one NCS201 logs, contact your field representative. The threshold is an engineered number that can alter easily. If the system generates this log, capture the OMs and logs. If possible, get the average NCS response time on an analyzer.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NCS203

Explanation

The DMS (Digital Multiplex System) software accesses the Network Control System (NCS). The DMS generates NCS203 if a call request is too long.

Format

The log report format for NCS203 is as follows:

**NCS203 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL NCS_ACCESS_ERROR
REASON = Request too long

Example

An example of log report NCS203 follows:

```
**NCS203 JAN10 22:10:40 3450 TBL NCS_ACCESS_ERROR
   REASON = Request too long
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL NCS_ACCESS_ ERROR	Constant	Indicates the system cannot send a call request to an NCS.
REASON = Request too long	Constant	Indicates call request is too long.

Action

When the system generates this log, contact NT technical assistance services (TAS).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NCS301

Explanation

The DMS software accesses the Network Control System (NCS). The DMS generates this log when the last link to the NCS fails. Two major alarms and one critical alarm associate with this log. If all links to one NCS fail, the system raises major alarm NCS1DN. The system raises NCS2DN when all links to another NCS fail. When all links to the only remaining NCS fail, the system generates two NCS logs. These logs are: NCS301 and NCS302. The system also raises critical alarm NCSADN.

Format

The log report format for NCS301 is as follows:

```
**NCS301  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL NCS_STATUS_REPORT
   STATUS = No Links to NCS nn
```

Example

An example of log report NCS301 follows:

```
**NCS301 JAN10 22:15:45 3678 TBL NCS_STATUS_REPORT
   STATUS = No Links to NCS 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL NCS_STATUS_ REPORT	Constant	Indicates NCS links in trouble status.
STATUS = No Links to NCS	Constant	Indicates all links to an NCS are down.
nn	1, 2, 3	Indicates affected NCS.

Action

If the system generates many NCS301 logs, investigate link and NCS problems.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NCS302

Explanation

The DMS software accesses the Network Control System (NCS). The DMS generates NCS302 when all NCS links fail. The critical alarm NCSADN associates with this log.

Format

The log report format for NCS302 is as follows:

```
**NCS302  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL NCS_STATUS_REPORT
    STATUS = No Links to Any NCS
```

Example

An example of log report NCS302 follows:

```
***NCS302 JAN10 22:15:45 3678 TBL NCS_STATUS_REPORT
   STATUS = No Links to Any NCS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL NCS_ACCESS _ERROR	Constant	Indicates NCS links in trouble.
STATUS = No Links to Any NCS	Constant	Indicates all links to all NCS fail.

Action

If the system generates many NCS302 logs, investigate link and NCS problems.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NCS401

Explanation

The DMS software accesses the Network Control System (NCS). The DMS generates this log when a response call processing cannot receive a response because of a mailbox error.

Format

The log report format NCS401 is as follows:

```
*NCS401 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL NCS_SEND_ERROR
    REASON = Send to CP Failed
    INFO = mailbox_return_code
```

Example

An example of log report NCS401 follows:

```
*NCS401 JAN10 22:10:40 3450 TBL NCS_SEND_ERROR
   REASON = Send to CP Failed
   INFO = 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL NCS_ACCESS _ERROR	Constant	Indicates trouble state during an NCS send.
REASON = Send to CP Failed	Constant	Indicates the system cannot send a response to call processing because of a mailbox error.
INFO	Integer	Displays mailbox return code.

Action

In the system generates many NCS401 logs, contact your NT representative.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NCS501

Explanation

The DMS software accesses the Network Control System (NCS). The DMS generates this log if the link that uses a particular multiprotocol controller (MPC) cannot be found.

Format

The log report format for NCS501 is as follows:

```
**NCS501 date hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL NCS_CONVERSION_ERROR
   REASON = Could not find link with MPC number nn
```

Example

An example of log report NCS501 follows:

```
**NCS501 JAN10 22:10:40 3450 TBL NCS_CONVERSION_ERROR
   REASON = Could not find link with MPC number 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL NCS_ CONVERSION_ERROR	Constant	Indicates trouble state during NCS conversion.
REASON = Could not find link with MPC number	Constant	Indicates the system cannot find link with the exact MPC number.
nn	Integers	Displays identifying number of MPC.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NET100

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates log report AUD131. The subsystem generates this report when a receiving peripheral detects an integrity mismatch. The network path remains defined but resources are not available to run a diagnostic. Integrity verifies the sanity of the speech path between two peripherals.

Format

The log report format for NET100 is as follows:

```
NET100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC INTEGRITY
    pmid Unit n, pmid Unit n
    fail_reason,call status,info
    NETA n–nn,PORT nn,CH nn,IXPT n,OXPT n,
    JPTA nn,JPTB nn,NETB n–nn,PORT nn,CH nn,
    OXPT n,IXPT n
```

Example

An example of log report NET100 follows:

Example 1

(For NT5X13 and NT0X48 networks)

```
NET100 JUN18 08:38:00 9818 EXC INTEGRITY
   LTC  0 Unit 1, LTC  0 Unit 1
   INTEGRITY FAILURE, CALL NOT SET UP, PATH IN SERVICE
   NETA 1–1,PORT 26,CH 25,IXPT 1,OXPT 3,JPTA 61,JPTB 45,NETB
   1–1,PORT 38
   CH 13,OXPT 2,IXPT 2
```

Example 2

(For NT8X10 networks)

```
NETM100 SEP12 04:31:26 0022 EXC INTEGRITY
   DCM  0, LTC 10, Unit 0
   PARITY FAILURE, CALL WAS SET UP, PATH IN SERVICE,
   NETA 0–1,PORT 61,CH 4,XPT 0,JPTA 1,JPTB 17,
   NETB 0–1,PORT 60,CH 15,XPT 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
EXEC ACCURACY	Constant	Indicates that an integrity failure caused the system to generate this report.
pmid	Symbolic text	Indicates which peripheral module (PM) transmitted on the damaged path. This side of the path is called the A-side.
Unit	0,1	Indicates the active unit of the PM at the time of integrity failure. This field occurs for peripherals with more than one unit.
pmid	Refer to Table I.	Indicates which Peripheral Module was receiving on the defective path. This side of the path is called the B-side.
Unit	0,1	Indicates the active unit of the Peripheral at the time of integrity failure. This field only occurs for peripherals with more than one unit.
fail_reason	INTEGRITY FAILURE	Shows the integrity message that was caused by a mismatch of the INTEGRITY byte in the channel supervisory message.
	PARITY FAILURE	Indicates the integrity message that was caused by channel parity errors.
call_status	CALL WAS SET UP or CALL WAS NOT SET UP	Indicates if the fault that caused the system to generate the log also prevented the call from being set up.
info	PATH IN SERVICE	Shows complete path was in service.
NETA	(0-0)-(1-31)	Network plane and pair attached to the transmitting PM.
PORT	0-63	PM link port to A-side incoming crosspoint card.
CH	0-31	PM link channel to A-side incoming crosspoint card.

NET100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
IXPT; (XPT for NT8X10)	For Net NT0X48, 0-7 For Net NT5X13, 0-4 For Net NT8X10, 0-4	The A-side incoming crosspoint card number. One crosspoint is present for NT8X10. The IXPT and OXPT are the same as only one crosspoint is present.
OXPT; (XPT for NT8X10)	For Net NT0X48, 0-7 For Net NT5X13, 0-4 For Net NT8X10, 0-4	The A-side outgoing crosspoint card number. One crosspoint is present for NT8X10. The IXPT and OXPT are the same as only one crosspoint is present.
JPTA	0-63	A-side junctor port between A-side outgoing XPT card and B-side incoming XPT card.
JPTB	0-63	B-side junctor port between A-side outgoing XPT card and B-side incoming XPT card.
NETB	(0-0)-(1-31)	Network plane and pair attached to the receiving PM.
PORT	0-63	PM link Port from B-side incoming crosspoint card
CH	0-31	PM link channel from B-side incoming crosspoint card.
OXPT; (XPT for NT8X10)	For NET NT0X48, 0-7 For NET NT5X13, 0-4 For NET NT8X10, 0-4	The B-side outgoing crosspoint card number. One crosspoint is present for NT8X10. The IXPT and OXPT are the same as only one crosspoint is present.
IXPT; (XPT for NT8X10)	see OXPT above	The B-side incoming crosspoint card number. One crosspoint is present for NT8X10. The IXPT and OXPT are the same as only one crosspoint is present.

Action

Collect and compare subsequent integrity messages to determine the cause of the integrity failures. Use the NETINTG level of the MAP to assist in this process.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NET101

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates log report NET101 when a receiving peripheral finds an integrity mismatch. Call disconnection occurred before the network had the chance to freeze the connection for diagnostic purposes. Because of this event, the recovery of the path data was data was not possible.

Format

The log report format for NET101 is as follows:

NET101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC INTEGRITY pmid
fail_reason, call_status, info
NET n–nn, PORT nn, CH nn

Example

An example of log report NET101 follows:

```
NET101 DEC01 23:24:05 5595 EXC INTEGRITY LTC 0
   FAILURE,CALL WAS SET UP, PATH INSERVICE
   NET 1–0, PORT 40, CH 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
EXEC INTEGRITY	Constant	Indicates that an integrity failure caused the system to generate this report.
pmid	Symbolic text	Indicates which peripheral module (PM) initiated the integrity check.
fail_reason	FAILURE	Shows that a mismatch of the INTEGRITY byte in the channel supervisory message caused the integrity message.
	PARITY	Shows that channel parity errors caused the integrity message.
call_status	CALL WAS SET UP, CALL WAS NOT SET UP	Indicates if the fault that caused the system to generate the log also prevented the call set up.
PATH INSERVICE	Constant	Indicates the complete path was in service.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Provides the network plane and pair.
PORT	0-63	Displays the PM link port to B-side outgoing crosspoint card.
CH	0-31	Gives the PM link channel to B-side outgoing crosspoint card.

Action

Collect and compare subsequent integrity messages to determine the cause of the integrity failures. Use the NETINTG level of the MAP to assist in this process.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NET102

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates log report NET102. The subsystem generates NET102 when a receiving peripheral detects an integrity fault. An integrity fault is either a parity failure or an integrity mismatch. Integrity verifies the sanity of the speech path between two peripheral modules.

Format

The log report format for NET102 is as follows:

```
NET102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC   INTEGRITY
    pmid Unit n, pmid Unit n
    failtxt, calltxt, infotxt
    ASide: Net p–pa, PORT pt–ch, Xpt pt–ch, Jct pt–ch
    BSide: Net p–pa, PORT pt–ch, Xpt pt–ch, Jct pt–ch
```

Example

An example of log report NET102 follows:

```
NET102 NOV19 01:00:53 0536 EXC  INTEGRITY
   DCM   2, DTC   10 Unit 0,
   INTEGRITY FAILURE, CALL WAS NOT SET UP, CALL PROCESSING
   ASide: Net 0–22, PORT 21–17, Xpt 1–22, Jct 44–11
   BSide: Net 0–11, PORT 13–22, Xpt 9–18, Jct 11–28
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Heading	Description
EXEC INTEGRITY	Constant	Indicates this report is the result of an integrity fault.
pmid	Symbolic text	Identifies the peripheral module (PM) that was in transmission on the damaged path. This side of the path is the A-side.
Unit	0,1	Indicates the active unit of the PM at the time of the integrity fault. This field occurs for peripherals with more than one unit.
pmid	Symbolic text	Identifies the receiving PM on the damaged path. This side of the path is the B-side.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Heading	Description
Unit	0,1	Indicates the active unit of the PM at the time of the integrity mismatch. This field occurs for peripherals with more than one unit.
failtxt	INTEGRITY FAILURE	Indicates the integrity message occurred because of a mismatch of integrity byte in the channel supervisory message.
	PARITY FAILURE	Shows the integrity message was the result of channel parity errors.
calltxt	CALL WAS SET UP, CALL WAS NOT SET UP	Indicates if the fault that caused the generation of the log also prevented the call set up.
infotxt	CALL PROCESSING	Indicates the error occurred during call processing.
	ICTS TESTING	Indicates the error occurred during integrity check traffic simulator (ICTS) testing.
	FABRIC TESTING	Indicates testing of the call paths through the network modules of the switch was the source of the error.
	ASSESSMENT TESTING	Indicates the error occurred during evaluation testing.
ASide	Constant	Indicates the following fields on the same line are for the A-side of the network connection.
Net	(0-0)-(1-31)	Identifies the network plane and pair attached to the receiving PM.
PORT	(0-63)-(0-31)	Indicates the A-side network peripheral side link interface port and channel. From the ? and the port to card mapping. The A-side incoming crosspoint card can be derived from the ? and the port to card mapping.
Xpt	(0-63)-(0-31)	Indicates the A-side network crosspoint port and channel of the outgoing crosspoint card.n

NET102 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Heading	Description
Jct	(0-63)-(0-31)	Indicates the A-side network junctor port and channel. The A-side outgoing crosspoint card can be derived from the ? and the port to card mapping.
BSide	Constant	Indicates the following fields on the same line are for the B-side of the network connection.
Net	(0-0)-(1-31)	Identifies the network plane and pair attached to which the receiving PM.
PORT	(0-63)-(0-31)	Indicates the B-side network peripheral side link interface port and channel. The B-side outgoing crosspoint card can be derived from the ? and the port to card mapping.
Xpt	(0-63)-(0-31)	Indicates the B-side network outgoing port and the channel of the incoming crosspoint card.
Jct	(0-63)-(0-31)	Indicates the B-side network junctor port and channel. The B-side incoming crosspoint card can be derived from the ? and the port to card mapping..

Action

Collect and compare following integrity messages to determine the cause of the integrity mismatches. Use the NETINTG level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position) to assist in this process.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NET103

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates log report NET103. The subsystem generates this report to summarize the integrity faults in the switch. The NETINTEG package counts the faults associated with each card. This count is the total number of faults attributed to all cards on the indicated network.

NET103 logs have a threshold integrity count value set for each card type (link, junctor, or crosspoint). If any card on a network pair plane equals or exceeds its threshold a T prints in the count field.

Every integrity fault involves a number of hardware-equipped cards in the network. As a result the value in the table is not the number of integrity faults. For example, if four different hardware cards involve a single integrity fault, the counter increments by four.

The generation of the NET103 log report occurs one hour after a start, and every hour after that. The counters for integrity faults are reset to zero each day at 8 a.m. The counters for integrity faults are reset to zero each time the system starts.

Format

The log report format for NET103 is as follows:

```
NET103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INTEGRITY SUMMARY
    Parity & Integrity – Consult the NETINTEG Level for Details
    Pair     n  Plane n      Pair     n  Plane n      Pair     n  Plane n
```

Example

An example of log report NET103 follows:

NET103 (end)

```
   NET103 JUL31 13:00:00 4600 INFO INTEGRITY SUMMARY
    Parity & Integrity – Consult the NETINTEG Level for
    details
Pair    0  Plane 1   Pair    0  Plane 1   Pair    0  Plane 1
-------------------------------------------------------------
 0    911T   7777T   11    340      404   22   ----     ----
 1   1230    5600    12   ----     ----   23   ----     ----
 2   1111    8001    13   ----     ----   24   ----     ----
 3    405T   1212T   14   ----     ----   25   ----     ----
 4    784     680    15   ----     ----   26   ----     ----
 5    304     356    16   ----     ----   27   ----     ----
 6    372     484    17   ----     ----   28   ----     ----
 7    408     312    18   ----     ----   29   ----     ----
 8    400     480    19   ----     ----   30   ----     ----
 9    440     556    20   ----     ----   31   ----     ----
10    336     412    21   ----     ----
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO INTEGRITY SUMMARY	Constant	Indicates that the system generated this report to convey information of network integrity.
Parity & Integrity - Consult the NETINTEG Level for Details	Constant	Indicates this report is a report of integrity information. The NETINTEG level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position) will give further details.

Action

If any counter exceeds 80, refer to the NETINTEG level of the MAP to investigate this potential problem.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

None

NET104

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates NET104 when NETPATH diagnostics finds defective cards. The system generates a card list. This log lists up to three cards. If the system finds a defective link, the system prints the link number, peripheral modules (PM) connected to network and link card.

Format

The log report format for NET104 is as follows:

```
1.NET104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC  NETPATH FAULT
   Record:  rectxt    Test type: typtxt
   ASide: Net p–pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jctr pt–ch
   BSide: Net p–pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jctr pt–ch
   (Suspected Network Cards)
   Site  Flr  RPos     Bay–id   Shf  Description    Slot  EqPEC
   location    desc       Sl    card
   (maximum of 3 cards listed.)
```

Example

An example of log report NET104 follows:

```
1.NET104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC  NETPATH FAULT
   Record:  rectxt    Test type: typtxt
   ASide: Net p–pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jctr pt–ch
   BSide: Net p–pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jctr pt–ch
   (Suspected Link)
   Between NET p–pa PORT  nn and PM pminfo
   (Suspected Link Card)
   Site Flr RPos    Bay–id  Shf Description Slot    EqPEC
   location desc    Sl  card
```

NET104 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Heading	Description
EXEC NETPATH FAULT	Constant	Indicates AUTO-NETPATH diagnostic found defective cards.
Record	Symbolic text	Identifies the record the test used. Specified by operating company personnel through the NETPATH level of MAP.
Test type	AUTO	Indicates AUTO-NETPATH diagnostic test ran.
	SCHDL	Indicates SCHDL-NETPATH diagnostic test ran.
A-Side	Constant	Indicates path information for A-side of the network connection.
Net	(0-1)-(0-31)	Identifies network plane and pair.
Port	(0-63)-(0- 31)	Identifies A-side link interface port and channel.
Xpt	(0-63)-(0- 31)	Identifies A-side network crosspoint switch link port and channel.
Jctr	(0-63)-(0- 31)	Identifies A-side network junctor port and channel.
B-Side	Constant	Includes path information for B-side of the network connection.
Net	(0-1)-(0-31)	Identifies B-side network plane and pair.
Port	(0-63)-(0- 31)	Identifies B-side link interface port and channel.
Xpt	(0-63)-(0- 31)	Identifies B-side network crosspoint switch link port and channel.
Jctr	(0-63)-(0- 31)	Identifies B-side network junctor port and channel.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Heading	Description
(Suspected Network Cards)	Constant	Provides a cardlist of suspected network cards.
(Suspected Link)	Constant	Provides information of suspected link.
(Suspected Link Card)	Constant	Provides information of suspected link card.
location	Host	Identifies the location of the card.
	floor	
	row position	
	bay	
	shelf	
desc	NM n-nn	Identifies the network module.
Sl	(0-99)	Provides number of the slot.
pec	3X70	Identifies the type of network card.
	3x72	
	3x73	
	3x86	
nn	(0-63)	Provides network port number.
pminfo	Symbolic text	Identifies the PM that connects to the B-side network. Refer to Table I.

Action

Determine if the defective card is in the network or the PM. Replace the card.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NET105

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates NET105 when the AUTO NETPATH test passes or aborts. The system also generates NET105 when the scheduled NETPATH test cannot test a path because of resource problems. The system generates this report after six attempts.

Format

The log report format for NET105 is as follows:

```
NET105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  NETPATH TEST
    Record: rectxt    Test Type: typtxt
    ASide: Net p–pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jctr pt–ch
    BSide: Net p–pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jctr pt–ch
    Test: pass    Link Test: sidetxt
```

Example

An example of log report NET105 follows:

Example 1

```
NET105 MAY11 11:15:24 1235 INFO  NETPATH TEST
   Record: test2    Test type: AUTO
   ASide: Net 0– 1 Port 10–11 Xpt 23–ch Jctr  9–12
   BSide: Net 0– 2 Port  9–12 Xpt  5–ch Jctr 13–12
   Test: pass  Link Test: AB side
```

Example 2

```
NET105 MAY11 13;15;24 1236 INFO  NETPATH TEST
   Record: test3    Test type:  AUTO
   ASide: Net 0– 1 Port 10–11 Xpt 23–ch Jctr  9–12
   BSide: Net 0– 2 Port  9–12 Xpt  5–ch Jctr 13–12
   Test: aborted   Reason: no resource
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NETPATH TEST	Constant	Indicates the name of the test record.
Record	Text	Identifies the record the test uses. Operating company personnel indicate the record through the NETPATH level of MAP display.
Test type	AUTO	Indicates the AUTO-NETPATH diagnostic test.
	SCHDL	Identifies the SCHDL NETPATH diagnostic test.
ASide	Constant	Indicates the path information for the A-side of the network connection.
Net	(0-1)-(0-31)	Identifies the network plane and pair.
Port	(0-63)-(0-31)	Identifies the P-side link interface port and channel.
Xpt	(0-63)-(0-31)	Identifies the A-side network crosspoint switch link port and channel.
Jctr	(0-63)-(0-31)	Identifies the A-side network junctor port and channel.
BSide	Constant	Indicates path information for the B-side of the network connection.
Net	(0-1)-(0-31)	Identifies the B-side network plane and pair.
Port	(0-63)-(0-31)	Identifies the B-side link interface port and channel.
Xpt	(0-63)-(0-31)	Identifies the B-side network crosspoint switch link port and channel.
Jctr	(0-63)-(0-31)	Identifies the B-side network junctor port and channel.
Test	Text	Specifies performance of test.

NET105 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Link test	Aside Bside ABside no	Identifies the side on which the system performed the link test.
Reason	Text	Provides description of the reasons. Refer to Table Aborted reasons at the end of this log report.

Action

If the test aborts, refer to the following Aborted Reasons table for the correct action. Repeat the test.

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Aborted Reasons	Explanation	Action
NO RESOURCES	Indicates resources like test code card and network path are not available.	Check for the resources and run the test again.
SOFTWARE PROCESS ERROR	Indicates software errors caused by invalid states.	Run the test again.
SOFTWARE DATA ERROR	Indicates invalid insertion and extraction points.	Use the INFO command to check the insertion and extraction points.
MMI REQUEST	Indicates that man machine interface (MMI) command STOP aborted test.	There is no action required.
CLOCK TIME CHANGED	Indicates the user changed the clock time in the office manually.	Run the test again.
CLOCK TIME ERROR	Indicates the change of the clock time caused time error.	Run the test again.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Aborted Reasons	Explanation	Action
NETWORK STATE CHANGE	Indicates the state of testing network changed. The NETPATH test aborted.	Check the status of the testing network and run the test again.
INTERFERENCE WITH SYSTEM MTC	Indicates test path released to maintenance process.	Run the test again after the maintenance task is complete.
MANUAL MAINTENANCE OVERRIDE	Indicates that manual maintenance request aborted the NETPATH test.	Run the test again after the maintenance request is complete.
ICTS IS NOT AVAILABLE	Indicates integrity check traffic simulator (ICTS) test was not available. The system cannot give the path to ICTS.	Check for presence of ICTS.
ICTS WOULD NOT ACCEPT THE PATH	Indicates that ICTS does not support the path submitted to ICTS.	Check the pathends of the path. The ICTS does not support all PM types.
TEST CODE WAS NEVER FOUND	Indicates the system cannot find the test code signal at the extraction point. A broken test path can cause this condition.	
INVALID NETWORK FIRMWARE	Indicates network firmware number of eight or greater required.	Check the network firmware release number.
TEST CODE WAS LOST	Indicates loss of the test code signal during the test.	
TOO MANY HITS	Indicates the test aborted because of too many hits.	Move insertion or extraction point along the path to isolate the fault manually or run the test again in AUTO mode.

NET105 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Aborted Reasons	Explanation	Action
COULD NOT OPERATE LOOP AROUND	Indicates the loop test aborted because of failure to set up the looparound connection for tests.	Check the B-side peripheral module (PM). The B-side PM must be a new peripheral (XPM).
WARM RESTART	Indicates the test aborted because of a warm restart of the office.	Run the test again.
UNKNOWN	Indicates the test aborted because of a reason that is not known.	Try to run the test again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NET106

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates log report NET106 each day before 12:00. This report provides the state of the scheduled NETPATH tests. The subsystem does not generate this log if scheduled tests are not defined.

Format

The log report format for NET106 is as follows:

```
NET106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO SCHEDULED NETPATH
TEST
   RECORD  START   STOP     TEST     INSV TRUNKS ACTIVE
   namtxt          hh: mm   hh: mm   testxt              actxtx
   namtxt          hh: mm   hh: mm   testxt              actxtx
   SOURCE  TESTED FAILED NOT–TESTED      IN–BUFFER
   ICTS            nn          nn        nn         nn
   BERP            nn          nn        nn         nn
   INTEG           nn          nn        nn         nn
   Total           nn          nn        nn         nn
```

Example

An example of log report NET106 follows:

```
NET106 MAY11 08:00:01  3456  INFO SCHEDULED NETPATH TEST
   RECORD   START  STOP   TEST INSV TRUNKS  ACTIVE
   test1    8:00   23:59        no             yes
   test2    8:00   23:59        no             yes
   test3    0:00    7:59        yes            yes
   test4    0:00    7:59        yes            yes
   SOURCE   TESTED  FAILED   NOT–TESTED  IN–BUFFER
   ICTS       12      9         0          0
   BERP       10      2         0          0
   INTEG      35     10         1         50
   Total      57     21         1         50
```

NET106 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SCHEDULED NETPATH TEST	Constant	Indicates subsystem ran scheduled NETPATH test.
RECORD	Symbolic text	Identifies the test record.
START	hh:mm	Indicates start time of test.
STOP	hh:mm	Indicates stop time of test.
TEST INSV TRUNKS	yes, no	Indicates if subsystem tested in-service (INSV) trunks.
ACTIVE	yes, no	Indicates that the scheduled test is active or not active.
SOURCE	ICTS	Identifies test.
	BERP	
	INTEG	
TESTED	Integer	Indicates the number of paths tested.
FAILED	Integer	Indicates the number of paths that failed during scheduled testing.
NOT-TESTED	Integer	Indicates the number of paths not tested because not enough resources were available.
IN-BUFFER	Integer	Indicates number of paths in buffer.

Action

Test the paths manually. After BCS applications or restarts, the scheduled tests terminate. Activate the scheduled tests again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NET130

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates log report NET130 when the subsystem cannot find a network path.

Format

The log report format for NET130 is as follows:

```
NET130 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXEC NETWORK BLOCK
FROM NET=nn, PORT=nn, CHNL=n NET=nn, PORT=nn, CHNL=nn
```

Example

An example of log report NET130 follows:

```
NET130 JAN01 16:50:02 8763 EXEC NETWORK BLOCK
FROM NET=1,PORT=40,CHNL=21;TO NET=5, PORT=33,CHNL=7
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
EXEC NETWORK BLOCK	Constant	Indicates an attempt to make a network connection.
FROM NET	0-31	Specifies the originating network pair.
(FROM) PORT	0-63	Specifies the originating port.
(FROM) CHNL	0-31	Specifies the originating channel.
TO NET	0-31	Specifies the terminating network pair.
(TO) PORT	0-63	Specifies the terminating port.
(TO) CHNL	0-31	Specifies the terminating channel.

Action

Log report NET130 is an INFO log. One or two logs each day that indicate that a high burst of traffic causes a blockage is normal.

NET130 (end)

If a pattern develops or the number of logs is high, contact the next level of support. Refer to the log section of the *Network Maintenance Guide 297-1001-591*.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NET133

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates log report NET13. The subsystem generates NET133 when a network attempts to make a connection that is not reserved. Resources in the central controller are not reserved.

Format

The log report format for NET133 is as follows:

```
NET133 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXEC ATTEMPT TO MAKE AN
    UNRESERVED PATH
    FROM NET=nn, PORT=nn, CHNL=n NET=nn, PORT=nn, CHNL=nn
```

Example

An example of log report NET133 follows:

```
NET133 JAN01 16:50:02 8763 EXEC ATTEMPT TO MAKE AN
    UNRESERVED  PATH
   FROM NET=0,PORT=2,CHNL=6;TO NET=0, PORT=4,CHNL=8
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
EXEC ATTEMPT TO MAKE AN UNRESERVED PATH	Constant	Indicates an attempt to make a network connection that is not reserved.
FROM NET	0-31	Specifies the originating network pair.
(FROM) PORT	0-63	Specifies the originating port.
(FROM) CHNL	0-31	Specifies the originating channel.
TO NET	0-31	Specifies the terminating network pair.
(TO) PORT	0-63	Specifies the terminating port.
(TO) CHNL	0-31	Specifies the terminating channel.

Action

If the subsystem continues to generate NET133, contact the next level of support.

NET133 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NET134

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates log report NET 134 to signal an illegal call processing sequence.

Format

The log report format for NET134 is as follows:

```
NET134 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXEC ATTEMPT TO RESERVE
    UNCONNECTED PATH
    FROM NET = nn, PORT = nn, CHNL = nn, TO NET = nn, PORT = nn,
    CHNL = nn
```

Example

An example of log report NET134 follows:

```
NET134 JAN12 15:08:09 3231 EXEC ATTEMPT TO RESERVE
   UNCONNECTED PATH
   FROM NET = 2, PORT = 12, CHNL = 21, TO NET = 15, PORT = 7,
   CHNL = 13
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
EXEC ATTEMPT TO RESERVE UNCONNECTED PATH	Constant	Indicates that this report generates because of an attempt to reserve a path that is not connected.
FROM NET	0 - 31	Specifies the originating network pair.
(FROM) PORT	0 - 63	Specifies the originating port.
(FROM) CHNL	0 - 31	Specifies the originating channel.
TO NET	0 - 31	Specifies the destination network pair.
(TO) PORT	0 - 63	Specifies the destination port.
(TO) CHNL	0 - 31	Specifies the destination channel.

NET134 (end)

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NET135

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates log report NET135 under one of the following conditions:

- after an attempt to reverse a reserved path through specification of the original from location as to, and the original to location as from:
- when a path is not present
- when the path is not two-way
- when the to pathend is indicated and the other end is not found
- when the number of connections is a number that is not one

Any of these occurrences indicates a call processing failure.

Format

The log report format for NET135 is as follows:

```
NET135 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXEC ILLEGAL ATTEMPT TO
    REVERSE A  PATH
   FROM NET=nn, PORT=nn, CHNL=nn, TNET=nn, PORT=nn,
   CHNL=nn
```

Example

An example of log report NET135 follows:

```
NET135 OCT18 15:08:05 3598 EXEC ILLEGAL ATTEMPT TO REVERSE
A
   PATH
   FROM NET=1,PORT=2,CHNL=3,TO NET=1,PORT=0,CHNL=2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
EXEC ILLEGAL ATTEMPT TO REVERSE A PATH	Constant	Indicates that this report generates because of an attempt to reverse a reserved path.
FROM NET	0-31	Specifies the originating network pair.

NET135 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
(FROM) PORT	0-63	Specifies the originating port.
(FROM) CHNL	0-31	Specifies the originating channel.
TO NET	0-31	Specifies the terminating network pair.
(TO) PORT	0-63	Specifies the terminating port.
(TO) CHNL	0-31	Specifies the terminating channel.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NET136

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates log report NET136. The subsystem generates after an attempt to connect two ports that do not have an in-service plane available.

Format

The log report format for NET136 is as follows:

```
*NET136 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXEC
    NO INSERVICE PLANE BETWEEN NETWORK PORTS
    FROM NET=nn, PORT=nn, CHNL=nn TO NET=nn, PORT=nn,
     CHNL=nn
```

Example

An example of log report NET136 follows:

```
*NET136 JAN10 09:30:10 8861 EXEC
   NO INSERVICE PLANE BETWEEN NETWORK PORTS
   FROM NET=0, PORT=1, CHNL=10 TO NM=0, PORT=3, CHNL=14
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
EXEC NO INSERVICE PLANE BETWEEN NETWORK PORTS	Constant	Indicates an attempt to connect two ports through the network. There is no in-service plane available.
FROM NET	0-31	Specifies the originating network pair.
(FROM) PORT	0-63	Specifies the originating port.
(FROM) CHNL	0-31	Specifies the originating channel.
TO NET	0-31	Specifies the terminating network pair.
(TO) PORT	0-63	Specifies the terminating port.
(TO) CHNL	0-31	Specifies the terminating channel.

NET136 (end)

Action

Return to service the appropriate network, plane, and/or junctor.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NET155

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates NET155. The subsystem generates NET155 when the network clock audit detects that a network plane-pair uses the wrong message switch (MS). The network plane-pair uses the wrong MS for the clock source. The network must use the MS with the active clock as the source of the MS. The network clock audit corrects the condition. The subsystem generates NET155 for information purposes.

Format

The log report format for NET155 is as follows:

```
NET155 mmmdd hh:ss: ssdd INFO CLOCK AUDIT
    Net n–nn CLOCK SWICTHED TO MS n
```

Example

An example of log report NET155 follows:

```
NET155 MAY05 10:06:32 1105 INFO CLOCK AUDIT
   Net 0–12 CLOCK SWITCHED TO MS 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CLOCK AUDIT	Constant	Indicates that network clock audit generates this report.
Net	(0-1)-(0-31)	Identifies network plane and pair.
CLOCK SWITCHED	Constant	Indicates that clock source was switched for identified network.
TO MS	0-1	Identifies message switch that supplies clock source.

Action

If this log persists, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NET155 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM104

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM104 when a network module changes to system busy (SysB). A network module changes to SysB because the links between the central message controller (CMC) and the specified network are busy.

Format

The log report format for NETM104 is as follows:

```
.**NETM104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB NET STAT CHG NET n–nn
    SET FROM statxt
    rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report NETM104 follows:

```
**NETM104 JAN01 10:15:14 8210 SYSB NET STAT CHG NET 1–1
   SET FROM OK
   Network lost its Node Number
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB NET STAT CHG	Constant	Indicates that the state of the network changes to SysB.
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies the network plane and pair.

NETM104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SET FROM	SYSB BUSY	Indicates the previous state of the network module.
	MAN BUSY	
	OK	
rsntxt	Network lost its Node Number	Gives an explanation for the change in state, if necessary.
	Network fails a test, Warm Reset from the Network	
	Both CMC links to the Network went SysB	

Action

To clear an alarm, refer to the maintenance guides.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM108

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM108. The subsystem generates NETM108 when a C-side message link between the central message controller (CMC) and the network returns to service (RTS). The link RTS after both C-side message links go down (busy). A user can manually initiate the RTS. The DMS can initiate the RTS.

Format

The log report format for NETM108 is as follows:

```
*NETM108 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS NET CS STAT CHG NET n–nn
    rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report NETM108 follows:

```
*NETM108 DEC10 09:02:01 5684 RTS NET CS STAT CHG NET 1–01
   C-side Mtce requested action
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RTS NET CS STAT CHG	Constant	Indicates that the state of a C-side link of the network module changes to RTS.
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies network plane and pair.
rsntxt	C-side Mtce requested action, (blank)	Gives an explanation for change in state, if necessary.

Action

To clear a minor alarm, refer to the maintenance guides.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM109

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM109. The subsystem generates NETM109 to record that the two message links between the central message controller (CMC) and the network are out of service. The user can manually initiate this action. The DMS can manually initiate this action.

Format

The log report format for NETM109 is as follows:

```
*NETM109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY NET CS STAT CHG NET
n–nn
    rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report NETM109 follows:

```
*NETM109 DEC10 09:02:01 5684 CBSY NET CS STAT CHG NET 1–01
   C-side Mtce requested action
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
CBSY NET CS STAT CHG	Constant	Indicates that the state of C-side links of network module change.
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies network plane and pair.
rsntxt	C-side Mtce requested action, (blank)	Gives an explanation for change in state, if necessary.

Action

To clear a minor alarm, refer to the maintenance guides.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM110

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM110. The subsystem generates NETM110 every day at 0800 hours. This report contains the firmware performance maintenance counters for all the networks. These counters are set to zero again. If all counters of a network plane are zero, the system does not print the report for that plane.

Format

The log report format for NETM110 is as follows:

```
NETM110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NET COUNTER DUMP n–nn
                countn
   name
   cnt1  cnt2 cnt3 cnt4 cnt5 cnt6 cnt7 cnt8
   cnt9  cntAcntBcntCcntDcntEcntFcnt10
   cnt11 cnt12    cnt13    cnt14    cnt15    cnt16    cnt17    cnt18
   cnt19 cnt1A    cnt1B    cnt1C    cnt1D    cnt1E
```

Example

An example of log report NETM110 follows:

```
NETM110 MAY25 08:00:11 7904 INFO NET COUNTER DUMP 1–1
P-SIDE
   0000 00FF 0045 0000 0002 0058 0000 00FF
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00FF
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00A5 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NET COUNTER DUMP	Constant	Indicates that the contents of network counters are in this report.
n-nn	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies network plane and pair.
count_name	C-SIDE	Indicates counts are NT5X13 or NT8X10 control side (C-side) counter values.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	P-SIDE	Indicates counts are NT0X48, NT8X10 or NT5X13 peripheral side (P-side) counter values.
C-side counters		
cnt1	0000-00FF	Central message controller (CMC) 0 wait for send timeout.
cnt2	0000-00FF	CMC 0 wait for acknowledgment timeout.
cnt3	0000-00FF	CMC 0 wait for start of message timeout.
cnt4	0000-00FF	CMC 0 single NACKS received.
cnt5	0000-00FF	CMC 0 double NACKS received.
cnt6	0000-00FF	NACKS sent to CMC 0.
cnt7	0000-00FF	CMC 0 opcode out of range.
cnt8	0000-00FF	CMC 0 messages not able to send.
cnt9	0000-00FF	CMC 1 wait for send timeout.
cntA	0000-00FF	CMC 1 wait for acknowledgment timeout.
cntB	0000-00FF	CMC 1 wait for start of message timeout.
cntC	0000-00FF	CMC 1 single NACKS received.
cntD	0000-00FF	CMC 1 double NACKS received.
cntE	0000-00FF	NACKS sent to CMC 1.
cntF	0000-00FF	CMC 1 option code (opcode) out of range.
cnt10	0000-00FF	CMC 1 messages unable to send.
cnt11	0000-00FF	A-side crosspoint card 0 retry counter.
cnt12	0000-00FF	A-side crosspoint card 1 retry counter.
cnt13	0000-00FF	A-side crosspoint card 2 retry counter (NT5X13 only).
cnt14	0000-00FF	A-side crosspoint card3 retry counter (NT5X13 only).

NETM110 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
cnt15	0000-00FF	B-side crosspoint card 0 retry counter.
cnt16	0000-00FF	B-side crosspoint card 1 retry counter.
cnt17	0000-00FF	B-side crosspoint card 2 retry counter (NT5X13 only).
cnt18	0000-00FF	B-side crosspoint card 3 retry counter (NT5X13 only).
cnt19	0000-00FF	Non-rerouting message purged because buffer full (5X13 only).
cnt1A	0000-00FF	Number of times CMC backs down from NET (both send MIS).
cnt1B	0000-00FF	Connection_memory_read hits counter.
cnt1C	0000-00FF	Test_code hits counter.
cnt1D	0000-00FF	Buffer full.
cnt1E	0000-00FF	Number of incoming messages delayed because CMC link problems.
P-side counters		
cnt1	0000-00FF	Wait for send timeout.
cnt2	0000-00FF	Wait for acknowledgment timeout.
cnt3	0000-00FF	Wait for start of message timeout.
cnt4	0000-00FF	Single NACKS received.
cnt5	0000-00FF	Double NACKS received.
cnt6	0000-00FF	NACKs sent.
cnt7	0000-00FF	Messages ignored.
cnt8	0000-00FF	Buffer errors.
cnt9 to cnt18	0000-00FF	Error log. Data is port/error.
cnt19 to cnt1E	0000	Not used

Action

The user must keep these logs for future reference. There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM111

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM111. This report displays the contents of the firmware performance maintenance counter every day at 0800 hrs. After the system generates NETM111, all counters are set to zero again. If all counters of a network plane are zero, the system does not generate the report for that network plane. This report displays the C-side counters for the NT0X48 network.

Format

The log report format for NETM111 is as follows:

```
NETM111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NET COUNTER DUMP n–nn
   cnt1  cnt2 cnt3 cnt4 cnt5 cnt6 cnt7 cnt8
   cnt9  cntAcntBcntCcntDcntEcntFcnt10
   cnt11 cnt12
```

Example

An example of log report NETM111 follows:

```
NETM111 MAY25 08:00:11 7803 INFO NET COUNTER DUMP 1–1
   0000 0000 0001 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
   0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	CONSTANT	Indicates that contents of network counters are in this report.
n-nn	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies the network plane and pair.
cnt1	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 0 wait for send timeout.
cnt2	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 0 wait for acknowledgment.
cnt3	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 0 wait for start of message timeout.
cnt4	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 0 single NACKs received.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
cnt5	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 0 double NACKs received.
cnt6	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 0 NACKs sent to CMC.
cnt7	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 0 option code out of range.
cnt8	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 0 return message killed.
cnt9	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 1 wait for send timeout.
cntA	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 1 wait for acknowledgment.
cntB	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 1 wait for start of message timeout.
cntC	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 1 single NACKs received.
cntD	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 1 double NACKs received.
cntE	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 1 NACKs sent to CMC.
cntF	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 1 opcode out of range.
cnt10	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 1 return message killed.
cnt11	0000-00FF	Specifies a buffer overflow counter.
cnt12	0000-00FF	Specifies an incoming message delayed.

Action

If large values appear in the counters, the user must save these logs. The next level of maintenance can use the values.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM115

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM115. The subsystem generates NETM115 as a result of either a manual or system request to set a link. The user or system requests a link to be set between a peripheral module (PM) and a network module to the in-service state.

Format

The log report format for NETM115 is as follows:

```
NETM115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS NET LINK STAT CHG
   NET n–nn LINK nn SET FROM statxt
   pmid  Port n  CAP:  catxt
   rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report NETM115 follows:

```
NETM115 JUN18 08:16:10 2731 RTS NET LINK STAT CHG
   NET 1–0,LINK 40 SET FROM SYS BUSY
   LTC 1  Port 3  CAP:  S
   Problem with link tested OK.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RTS NET LINK STAT CHG	Constant	Indicates that state of PM/NET link changes to RTS.
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies network plane and pair.
LINK	0-63	Specifies link set to RTS.
SET FROM	SYS BUSY, MAN BSY	Indicates previous state of link.
pmid	Symbolic text	Indicates which PM change affects. Refer to Table I.
Port	0-16	Indicates peripheral port that connects to network link that changes state.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CAP:	MS, S	Indicates capability of link (messaging and speech or just speech.)
rsntxt	Ripple effect due to network state change, Discrepancy in link and node states, Problem with link tested OK, blank	Gives an explanation for change in state, if necessary.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM116

Explanation

The network maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM116 when the system changes the state of a link. The system changes the state of a link between a network module and a peripheral module (PM) to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for NETM116 is as follows:

```
**NETM116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB NET LINK STAT CHG
    NET <plane><pair> Link n SET FROM <state>, CODE_REF: n
    <pmid> <pm_no> Port n  CAP:  captxt
    rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report NETM116 follows:

```
**NETM116 JUN18 08:16:08 25 SYSB NET LINK STAT CHG
   NET 1–0, LINK 6 SET FROM OK, CODE_REF: 246
   LTC 1  Port 3  CAP:  S
   Link failed a test.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB NET LINK STAT CHG	Constant	Indicates that state of a PM to network module link changes to system busy.
NET	Constant	Indicates that affected network plane and pair follows.
plane	0 or 1	The network plane.
pair	0 to 31	The network pair.
LINK n	n = 0 to 63	Identifies link set to system busy.
SET FROM	Constant	Indicates that previous state of link follows.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
state	OK, SYS BUSY, MAN BUSY, OFFLINE, UNEQUIPPED	Previous state of link
pmid	Symbolic text	Identifies type of PM that link state change affects.
pm_no	0 to 255	Identifies PM number.
Port n	n = 0 to 15	Adjacent field indicates capability of link.
CAP	Constant	Indicates that adjacent field indicates capability of link.
captxt	MS or S	MS indicates messaging and speech capability. S indicates speech capability only.
rsntxt	Text string	A description of event that triggers the log.

Action

If the message indicates a problem with a link, manually test the link.

If the reason text is “Network detected a port error or WAI on a port," review NETM150 log reports. The system generates NETM150 after the NETM116 log report.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM117

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM117 as a result of a manual request to set a link. The user requests that a link between a peripheral module (PM) and a network module be set to the manual busy (MANB) state.

Format

The log report format for NETM117 is as follows:

```
*NETM117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB NET LINK STAT CHG
   NET n–nn LINK nn FROM statxt
   pmid Port n  CAP:  catxt
   rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report NETM117 follows:

```
*NETM117 JAN01 10:15:14 8210 MANB NET LINK STAT CHG
   NET 1–1, LINK 2 SET FROM UNEQUIPPED
   Link added through Table Control
   *NETM117 JAN01 10:15:14 8210 MANB NET LINK STAT CHG
   NET 1–1, LINK 2 SET FROM OK
   LTC 1  PORT 3  CAP: S
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MANB NET LINK STAT CHG	Constant	Indicates that state of PM/NET link changes to MANB.
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies network plane and pair.
LINK	0-63	Specifies which PM/NET link is set MANB.
FROM	SYS BUSY, OK, UNEQUIPPED	Indicates previous state of link.
pmid	Symbolic text	Indicates which PM change affects. Refer to Table I.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Port n	0-16	Indicates peripheral port that connects to network link that changes state.
CAP	MS, S	Indicates capability of link (messaging and speech or just speech.)
rsntxt	Link added through Table Control, blank	Gives an explanation for change in state, if necessary.

Action

A manual request performs the state change. There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NETM120

Explanation

The NETM (Network Maintenance) subsystem generates NETM120 as the result of a manual or system request. The user requests a diagnostic test on a link between a peripheral module (PM) and a network module. This report indicates that the test fails.

Format

The log report format for NETM120 is as follows:

NETM120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL NET LINK NET n–nn LINK nn
test FAILED

Example

An example of log report NETM120 follows:

```
NETM120 JUN18 08:14:24 9974 FAIL NET LINK NET 0–0 LINK 55
   SPEECH TEST FAILED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL NET LINK	Constant	Indicates failure of a diagnostic test that the system ran on a network module link.
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies the network plane and pair.
LINK	0-63	Specifies which PM/NET link fails the test.
test	SPEECH TEST	Displays the name of the test that fails.
	LOOP TEST	
	MESSAGE TEST	
FAILED	Constant	Gives result of test.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM122

Explanation

The NETM (Network Maintenance) subsystem generates NETM122. The subsystem generates NETM122 when the system sends a request to set the network junctor to the system busy (SysB) state.

Format

The log report format for NETM122 is as follows:

```
*NETM122 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB NET JCTR STAT CHG NET
                            n–nn
   JCTR nn SET FROM statxt
   rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report NETM122 follows:

```
*NETM122 DEC10 10:11:24 8217 SYSB NET JCTR STAT CHG NET
1–01
   JCTR 10   SET FROM OK
   Integrity test on junctor
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYSB NET JCTR STAT CHG	Constant	Indicates that the state of the the network junctor changes (to SYSB).
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies the network plane and pair.
JCTR	0-63	Specifies which junctor is set SYSB.
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the junctor.
rsntxt	Integrity test fails on Junctor, Junctor test fails	Gives an explanation of the change in state, if required.

Action

Manually test the junctor.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NETM123

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM123. The subsystem generates NETM123 as a result of a manual request to set a network junctor to manual busy (MANB) state.

Format

The log report format for NETM123 is as follows:

```
*NETM123 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB NET JCTR STAT CHG
   NET n–nn JCTR nn SET FROM statxt
```

Example

An example of log report NETM123 follows:

```
*NETM123 DEC10 10:11:24 8217 MANB NET JCTR STAT CHG
   NET 1–01 JCTR 10 SET FROM OK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MANB NET JCTR STAT CHG	Constant	Indicates that the state of the network junctor changes to MANB.
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies the network plane and pair.
JCTR	0-63	Specifies which junctor is set MANB.
SET FROM	OK, SYSBUSY, OFFLINE	Indicates the previous state of the network.

Action

There is no action required. The user performs the state change manually.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM124

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM124. The subsystem generates NETM124 as a result of a manual request to set the network junctor to the offline (OFFL) state.

Format

The log report format for NETM124 is as follows:

```
*NETM124 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  OFFL NET JCTR STAT CHG
   NET n–nn JCTR nn SET FROM statxt
   rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report NETM124 follows:

```
*NETM124 DEC10 10:11:24 8217 OFFL NET JCTR STAT CHG
   NET 1–01 JCTR 10  SET FROM MAN BUSY
   Junctor added through Table Control
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
OFFL NET JCTR STAT CHG	Constant	Indicates that the state of the network junctor changes to OFFL.
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies the network plane and pair.
JCTR	0-63	Specifies which junctor the system is set to OFFL.
SET FROM statxt	MAN BUSY, UNEQUIPPED	Indicates the previous state of the junctor.
rsntxt	Junctor added through Table Control, blank	Gives an explanation of the change in state, if required.

Action

There is no action required. The user performs the state change manually.

NETM124 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM126

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM126. The subsystem generates NETM126 as the result of a manual or a system request to run a diagnostic test. The test runs on the network junctor. The report indicates that the test fails.

Format

The log report format for NETM126 is as follows:

```
NETM126 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL NET n–nn JCTR nn
   JCTR FAILED TEST
```

Example

An example of log report NETM126 follows:

```
NETM126 DEC10 9:10:20 5582 FAIL NET 1–01 JCTR 23
   JCTR FAILED TEST
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Indicates a diagnostic test failure and specifies the network plane and pair.
JCTR	0-63	Specifies which junctor fails.
JCTR FAILED TEST	Constant	Gives diagnostic test result.

Action

Manually test the junctor to obtain the list of possible failed cards.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM137

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM137 for information and debugging purposes. The subsystem prints the complete information about a network task at a given point in the execution of the task.

In some conditions a user can turn the report on and off. The user uses the NETDBG package. Refer to Table NETDBG errors at the end of this log report.

Format

The log report format for NETM137 is as follows:

```
NETM137 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NET TASK TY/RT= hhhh
   IND hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh RQ/ST/PR ffff J/C hhhh
   I/F/AD/AB/P hhhh DATA hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report NETM137 follows:

```
NETM137 DEC15 10:24:15 1865 INFO NET TASK TY/RT=000F
   IND 07C2 07C3 07C3 07C3 RQ/ST/PR 0213 J/C 0007
   I/F/AD/AB/P 1F00 DATA 0205 01BA 044A FB00 0024 84DB
   1F02 0000 701F 1010 0079 8080 8080 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NET TASK	Constant	Indicates that information about a network task follows.
TY/RT	0000-0099	Bits 0-7 indicate the source of the error (refer to Table NETDBG Errors at the end of this log report). Bits 8-15 provide the last return code.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
IND	0000-FFFF	Index to the REQT of the current task. The following list shows meanings for TY/RT values: TY/RT Value — Meaning 2E — node_type 2F, 32, 36, 37 — node_aspect_return_code 33, 34, 35, 41, 42, 44 — node number 43 — node_levels 45 — pm_unit 10, 2D, 31, 40 — no meaning
hhhh	0000-FFFF	The first byte represents the message tag. The last byte represents the message length.
hhhh	0000-FFFF	Represents the message route.
hhhh	0000-FFFF	The first nibble is an allocation of the terminal number. The last three nibbles represent the node number.
RQ/ST/PR	0000-FFFF	The first byte is an error byte. The second byte makes the remainder of the terminal number.
J/C	0000-FFFF	Indicates the message type. (020C is a loopmsg0 used to test C-side of network).
I/F/AD/AB/P	0000-00FF	Represents a special solicitor number.
DATA	0000-FFFF	If bits 0-3 in the J/C field = 0, then all the values after DATA are zeros. The first four hex numbers in the DATA field represent words 1-4 of the message area. The fifth number is the node number. Sixth hex number: • Bits 0-7 = solicitor number • Bits 8-15 = cloned mail box number Seventh hex number: • Bits 0-7 = network module number • Bits 8-15 = port number

NETM137 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
		Eighth hex number: • Bits 0-71p0 = node aspect return • code Bits 8-15 = P-side retrys Ninth hex number: • Bits 0-7 = P-side port number • Bits 8-11 = P-side port action • Bit 12 = P-side port abort • Bit 13 = P-side port verify • Bits14-15 = P-side port msg link condition Tenth hex number: same as value in the J/C field, but for C-side ports. Hex numbers 11 to 14 represent words 1-4 of the task-dependent part of the scratch pad.

Action

Use this log to debug only. Report to the next level of support.

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Value	Procedure	NETDBG	Description
0			
1			
2	netdad	no	process dies
3	nm_ioerror_handler	yes	C-side port error rejected
4			
5	nm_ioerror_handler	yes	network fault rejected
6	nm_ioerror_handler	yes	P-side port error rejected
*7 (see Note)	nm_ioerror_handler	yes	message not known

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Value	Procedure	NETDBG	Description
8	nm_input_handler	yes	P-side port error not requested
9	nm_input_handler	yes	C-side port error not requested
*a (see Note)	nm_ioerror_handler	yes	log sent message
*b (see Note)	nm_input_handler	yes	log incoming message back
c	tst_nm_cs_link	yes	loopback integrity value
d			
e	nmmproc	no	time out to wait for work
f			
10	execute_task	no	did not release mailbox
12	execute_task	no	did not release solno
13	execute_task	yes	log all complete tasks
14		yes	finishes and fails test
15	request_rcvd	yes	task rejected
16	request_with_2_ends	yes	task rejected
17	retrieve_special_mb	no	other than active task calls
18	free_sos_mb	no	other than active task calls
19	store_reqt_msg	yes	message was lost - dump the task
1a	prio-evaluate	yes	active request too important to abort
1b	prio_evaluate	yes	aborting task
1c	prio_evaluate	yes	aborted task not marked complete
1d	prio_evaluate	yes	not known request type
1e	netaudit	no	not active task owns solno

NETM137 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Value	Procedure	NETDBG	Description
20	netaudit	no	not active task owns cloned solno
21	netaudit	no	cloned solno that wrong task owns
22	netaudit	no	complete task continues to owns mailbox
23	netaudit	no	The task did not toggle audit bit. Initiate again.
24	netaudit	no	Cannot get the nm_number for the given node number.
25	netaudit	no	Problem in submission of a request for a p-side port error.
26	netaudit	no	Problem in submission of a request for a c-side port error.
27	netaudit	no	Problem in submission of a request after a warm reset.
28	netaudit	no	Cannot retrieve the mail box for a solicited message.
29	netaudit	no	Problem in transmission of a (short) solicited message to the mailbox.
2a	netaudit	no	Cannot get a cmciobuffer to send a message.
2b	netaudit	no	Message is too log for nm buffers.
2c	netaudit	no	Problem in transmission of a (long) solicited message to the mailbox.
2d	NM_IOERROR_HANDLER	no	Invalid error code in message that rebounds.
2e	"	no	Invalid nodetype for destination node of message that rebounds.
2f	"	no	Invalid NM number or task type found for message that rebounds.

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Value	Procedure	NETDBG	Description
31	"	no	Invalid node number in message that rebounds.
32	"	no	Invalid NM number or task type found for message that rebounds.
33	"	no	Message rebounds at C-side port that does not attach to JNET.
34	"	no	Invalid node number for JNET associates with C-side port (plane 0) that rebounds
35	"	no	Invalid node number for JNET associated with C-side port (plane 1) that rebounds.
36	"	no	Invalid NM number or task type found. The message rebounds.
37	"	no	Invalid NM number or task type found. The message rebounds.
40	"	no	Invalid destination node number in rebounded message for PM.
41	"	no	Invalid destination node number in rebounded message for remote.
42	"	no	Invalid destination node number in rebounded message for remote.
44	"	no	Invalid nodetype found for rebounded message for remote.
45	"	no	Invalid destination node number in rebounded message for remote. Unit number for XPM node is greater than 1.
99	NM_INPUT_HANDLER	no	WFSOM timeout on JNET C-side link.

Note: In these cases, the system prints the message in the log.

NETM137 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM141

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM141 as a general information report.

Format

The log report format for NETM141 is as follows:

```
NETM141 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO NET reason hh
```

Example

An example of log report NETM141 follows:

```
NETM141 OCT10 10:10:41 8347 INFO NET TEST RETURN CODE 9
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NET	Constant	Indicates that the system generates this report as a general information report for network maintenance.
reason	Text	Indicates the reason the system generates the log report: • COUNTERS FOR PAIR • TOTAL TASKS REJECTED • TOTAL TASKS ACCEPTED • REBOUND CS-PORT MSG • PS-PORT SELF CLOSE • FREEMTCHLD PRnn PTnn CHhh

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NETM141 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM142

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM142 each time a user attempts to reset or initialize data. A user attempts to reset or initialize data for the failure counters or threshold limits for integrity analysis. The report gives information on the current threshold limits for link, crosspoint, and junctor cards. The log report explains the data changes, and indicates if the failure counters are set to zero.

The maintenance support group uses this report to:

- establish when threshold levels for the optional integrity analysis counters were modified and to record their current levels
- establish when an extended message is received
- indicate when a user last initialized the counters

Format

The log report format for NETM142 is as follows:

```
*NETM142 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INTEGRITY DATA CHANGE
    LINKS =nnn, JCTRS =nnn, XPNTS =nnn,
    COUNTS INIT = yntxt, REASON = reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report NETM142 follows:

```
NETM142 JUL18 09:24:48 8349 INFO INTEGRITY DATA CHANGE
   LINKS = 250,JCTRS = 250,XPNTS = 250,
   COUNTS INIT = YES, REASON = DEATHEXT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO INTEGRITY DATA CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change in the integrity analysis data.
LINKS	0-999	Specifies the threshold limit of the link.
JCTRS	0-999	Specifies the threshold limit of the junctor.

NETM142 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
XPNTS	0-999	Specifies the threshold limit of the crosspoint.
COUNTS INIT	Yes, No	Indicates if the failure and PM counters are set to zero (yes) or not (no).
REASON	RESTART	Indicates that a restart occurs.
	OP CLEAR	The MAP terminal operator clears all the counters with the DISPLAY command.
	OP THRSH	The MAP terminal operator modifies the fault threshold levels for links, crosspoints (XPNTS), and junctors with nonmenu commands.
	AUDITCLR	The counters initialize at 0800 through the integrity sons audit.
	DEATHEXT	The integrity daddy process received a network extend message.

Action

There is no action required. The next level of support can use this report.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NETM143

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM143. The subsystem generates NETM143 when the nailed-up connection (NUC) audit process identifies a NUC table discrepancy. The NUC audit specifies that a call does not connect as a NUC. The NET, PORT, and CHNL refer to the to_end pathend information.

Format

The log report format for NETM143 is as follows:

NETM143 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NUC TABLE DISCREPANCY
PATH INFO REMOVED NET= nn, PORT= nn, CHNL = nn

Example

An example of log report NETM143 follows:

```
NETM143 OCT03 03:03:22 7733 INFO NUC TABLE DISCREPANCY
   PATH INFO REMOVED NET=1, PORT=15, CHNL = 11
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NUC TABLE DISCREPANCY PATH INFO REMOVED	Constant	Indicates that the path information for a call does not connect as a NUC connection, and is removed.
NET	0-31	Specifies the terminating network pair (no longer a NUC).
PORT	0-63	Specifies the terminating port (no longer a NUC).
CHNL	0-31	Specifies the terminating channel (no longer a NUC).

Action

There is no action required.

NETM143 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NETM145

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates log report NETM145. The subsystem generates NETM145 to specify that a junctor port that holds a nailed-up connection (NUC) is busy. The NETM145 report specifies when an attempt is made to move the connection. When a move failure occurs, the connection can break as a result of the problem associated with the junctor port. The NET, PORT. and CHNL refer to the end, pathend information.

Format

The log report format for NETM145 is as follows:

NETM145 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NUC MOVE PATH INFO
FAILED TO MOVE NUC NET=nn, PORT=nn, CHNL=nn

Example

An example of log report NETM145 follows:

```
NETM145 OCT03 04:03:22 7643 INFO NUC MOVE PATH INFO
   FAILED TO MOVE NUC NET=3, PORT=18, CHNL=21
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NUC MOVE PATH INFO	Constant	Indicates that this report contains information about moving an NUC.
FAILED TO MOVE NUC	Constant	Indicates that the attempt to move the NUC failed.
NET	0-31	Specifies the terminating network pair.
PORT	0-63	Specifies the terminating junctor port.
CHNL	0-31	Specifies the terminating channel.

Action

There is no action required.

NETM145 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NETM146

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM146 when a warm reset of the network occurs.

Format

The log report format for NETM146 is as follows:

```
*NETM146 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO WARM RESET NET n–nn,
    COUNT =       n
```

Example

An example of log report NETM146 follows:

```
*NETM146 JAN03 06:08:12 0154 INFO WARM RESET NET 0–8,
   COUNT = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO WARM RESET	Constant	Indicates a warm reset of the network.
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies the network plane and pair.
COUNT	0-5	Specifies the received number of resets.

Action

Save all reports generated during the five min before the generation of log NETM146. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NETM147

Explanation

The network maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM147 when a port error occurs.

Format

The log report format for NETM147 is as follows:

```
*NETM147 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PORT ERROR NET n–nn
    PORT n,
    COUNT = n
```

Example

An example of log report NETM147 follows:

```
*NETM147 JAN03 06:08:12 0154 INFO PORT ERROR NET 0–8 PORT
9,
   COUNT = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO PORT ERROR	Constant	A port error occurred on an exact network port.
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies the network plane and pair.
PORT	0-63	Specifies the network port.
COUNT	0-5	Number of resets received.

Action

Test the link that this log report indicates.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NETM148

Explanation

The network maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM148 when the subsystem detects a marginal problem during a network link test. The problem is not serious enough for the test to fail.

Format

The format for log report NETM148 is as follows:

```
NETM148 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TEST CODE HITS NET n–nn PORT nn
    COUNT = N
    testxt
```

Example

An example of log report NETM148 follows:

```
NETM148 JAN19 13:15:23 3452 INFO TEST CODE HITS NET 0–1 PORT
    COUNT = 1
    SPCHLOOP – ON LINK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TEST CODE HITS	Constant	Indicates that errors (hits) that the system encountered during a test.
NET	(0-1)-(0-31)	Specifies the network plane and pair.
PORT	0-63	Specifies the port.
COUNT	0-5	Number of errors (hits) during test.
testxt	SPCHLOOP-ON LINK or SPCHLOOP-ON NET	Indicates the test (SPCHLOOP) and the location (LINK or NET) where the system detected hits.

NETM148 (end)

Action

If log occurs repeatedly for exact NET/PORT, run ten tests on logged port. If any test fails, replace indicated hardware. If all tests pass but logs persist (more than five per day on the same NET/PORT):

- replace test network interface card if `testxt' field says `Spchloop-on Net'
- PM interface card if `testxt' field says `Spchloop-on link'

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NETM149

Explanation

The network maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM149 when the subsystem detects a marginal problem during a network link test. The problem is not serious enough for the test to fail.

Format

The log report format for NETM149 is as follows:

```
NETM149 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NETWORK SET ISTB
NET
    n–nn
    rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report NETM149 follows:

```
NETM149 JAN19 13:15:22 2112 INFO NETWORK SET ISTB NET 0–1
   INTEG THRESHOLD
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NETWORK SET ISTB	Constant	Indicates a report of a link test problem.
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Identifies the network plane and pair.
rsntxt	Text	Indicates why the log generated. Refer to reasons table in this document.

NETM149 (end)

Action

Refer to the following reasons table:

Reason	Explanation	Action
Integ Threshold	Card, PM, and junctor counters reached threshold levels set up to monitor network integrity. Counters increase with each integrity fault reported.	There is no action required.
Network Processor Error	Indicates the basic network module diagnostic test is running	Busy, test, and return to service the indicated network. The test fails when a network hardware fault occurs. If log persists, replace network processor card.
Clock Switch Error	Indicates a clock switch error.	There is no action required.
Test Failed	Indicates the network link test failed.	Busy, test, and return to service the indicated network. The test fails when a network hardware fault occurs. If log persists, replace network processor card.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NETM150

Explanation

The network maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM150. This report appears when a WAI (Who am I) is received from a peripheral module (PM) through a DS30 link.

The NETM creates NETM150 to clarify the NETM116 log report message “Network detected a port error or WAI on the port."

Format

The log report format for NETM150 is as follows:

```
NETM150 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO WAI RECEIVED FROM PM
  NET <plane>–<pair>  LINK n
  <pmid>  <pm_no>  PORT n
```

Example

An example of log report NETM150 follows:

```
NETM150 MAR08 13:15:22 2112 INFO WAI RECEIVED FROM PM
  NET 0–2 LINK 20
  PLGC  5 PORT 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO WAI RECEIVED FROM PM	Constant	Indicates that a WAI was received from a PM.
NET	Constant	Indicates that the affected network plane and pair are identified in the next fields.
plane	0 or 1	The network plane.
pair	0 to 31	The network pair.
LINK n	n = 0 to 63	Identifies the link number.
pmid	Symbolic text	Identifies the type of PM from which the WAI was received.

NETM150 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pm_no	0 to 255	Identifies the PM number.
PORT n	n = 0 to 15	Identifies the affected port number.

Action

The system generates this log for information purposes only. There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM161

Explanation

The network maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM161. This report appears every day at 08:00 hours when call processing counters for each network pair print. After the subsystem generates NETM161, the counters are reset to zero.

Format

The log report format for NETM161 is as follows:

```
NETM161 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NET CP COUNTERS
   PAIR   IN SERVICE   BLOCKAGES   DOUBLE
   PLANES              CONNECTIONS
    0        cnt10        cnt20        cnt30
    1        cnt11        cnt21        cnt31
   :         :       :       :
   :         :       :       :
    n        cnt1n        cnt2n        cnt3n
```

Example

An example of log report NETM161 follows:

```
NETM161 FEB25 08:01:55 7789 INFO NET CP COUNTERS
   PAIR    IN SERVICE    BLOCKAGES    DOUBLE
   PLANES               CONNECTIONS
    0         0             1             0
    1         6             0             0
    2         5             0             0
    3         0             0             0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NET CP COUNTERS	Constant	Indicates a report of the network call processing counters.
PAIR	Constant	Network pair number.
n	0-31	Identifies the network pair.

NETM161 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
IN SERVICE PLANES	Constant	Connection attempts that are not successful because the network plane or link is out of service.
cnt10-cnt1n	0-32767	Number of connection failures because of network plane or link is out of service.
BLOCKAGES	Constant	Number of connection blockages for each network pair.
cnt20-cnt2n	0-32767	Number of connection blockages.
DOUBLE CONNECTIONS	Constant	Number of double connection tries for each network pair can result from connection being present because of maintenance or call processing.
cnt30-cnt3n	0-32767	Double connection attempts.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance if a counter displays excessive counts.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DMS-100 Family

North American DMS-100

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Log Reports LINE400-NETM161

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