Communication Server 2100

Commercial Systems Log Report Reference Manual

555-4031-840

Document status: Standard
Document version: 17.01
Document date: 20 October 2006

The information in this document is sourced in Canada, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom.

Contents

New in this release

There have been no updates to the document in this release.

About this document

Purpose

This document contains information necessary to understand log reports generated by the Meridian SuperNode family of switches produced by Nortel Networks. This document includes an overview of the log system and detailed log report descriptions for Commercial Systems Networks only.

This manual applies to offices that have the MSL 17 software release. Unless the document is revised, it also applies to offices that have software releases greater than MSL15.

> ***Note:*** The MSL17 software delivery is part of an ongoing evolution. This book is one of the several transitional documents that must be used with the following DMS-100 and XPM counterparts for the full compliment of documentation:

- *NA DMS-100 Log Report Reference Manual, 297-8001-840*
- *XPM Log Report Reference Manual, 297-8321-840*

Disregard the signaling point (SP), Traffic Operation Position System (TOPS). and SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) information as it does not apply to the MSL-100 switch.

How to check the version and issue of this document

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

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

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

This document is written for all MSL-100 Family offices. More than one version of this document may exist. To determine whether you have the latest version of this document and how documentation for your product is organized, check the release information in *Master Index of Publications*, 555-4031-001.

References in this document

The following documents are referred to in this document:

- *Alarm System Description,* 297-1001-122
- *Bellcore Format Automatic Message Accounting Reference Manual,* 297-1001-830
- *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide*, TAM-1001-003
- *Line Maintenance Guide,* 297-1001-594
- *Office Parameters Reference Manual*, 555-40231-855
- *Peripheral Documentation Directory,* 297-8991-001
- *Station Message Detail Recording Reference Manual,* 297-2071-119
- *Translations Guide*, 555-4031-350
- *Trouble Locating and Clearing Procedures*, 555-4031-544
- *Trunks Maintenance Guide,* 297-1001-595

What precautionary messages mean

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

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

Examples of the precautionary messages follow.

ATTENTION - Information needed to perform a task

ATTENTION

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

DANGER - Possibility of personal injury

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

WARNING - Possibility of equipment damage

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

CAUTION - Possibility of service interruption or degradation

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

How commands, parameters, and responses are represented

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

Input prompt

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

```
>BSY
```

Commands and fixed parameters

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

```
>BSY CTRL
```

Variables

Variables are shown in lowercase letters:

```
>BSY CTRL ctrl_no
```

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

Responses

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

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

Understanding log reports

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide information about logs generated by the DSN Meridian SL-100 switch.

A log report is a message. The MSL-100 switch generates a log report when an important event occurs in the switch or one of its peripherals. Log reports include the following information:

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

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

Controlling output from the log system

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

In most conditions a restart will reset any temporary change made through LOGUTIL commands. A restart is a reinitialization of the MSL-100 operating system and user processes. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.

Log buffers

Each log buffer holds several hours of subsystem reports at peak output rates. The value of the office parameter

LOG_CENTRAL_BUFFER_SIZE in table OFCVAR determines the number of reports the log buffers held. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.

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

The Critical Message Prioritization feature provides an additional method to define the order log reports are output to a specified log device. This office parameter LOG_PRIORITIZATION in table OFCENG activates or deactivates the feature. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.

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

Routing log reports

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

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

Routing and reporting subsystems

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

To route a log report to a device, the following units of information must be available to the MSL-100. Table LOGCLASS defines the CLASS number of the report to be routed. Table LOGDEV defines the devices that are to receive the class number of log reports.

The following table, "Example: Routing and reporting subsystems" (page 15), displays the assignment of the class number of four to the CMC log reports. When the CMC subsystem generates a log report, the routing and reporting subsystem references table LOGCLASS. The routing and reporting subsystem discovers the log report is class 4. When the class number is available, table LOGDEV searches for the devices which table LOGDEV defines to receive class 4 reports.

In this example the device is PRT1. The routing and reporting subsystem transmits the report through the log device buffer for PRT1 to the accurate device.

Assignment of class 4 to the CMC log reports

	REPORTS	CLASS	DEVICE
GROUP 1	NET 121	24	PRT1
GROUP 2	NET 115	24	PRT2
GROUP 3	PM 105	24	PRT3
GROUP 4	CMC 105	4	PRT1
GROUP 5	LINE 108	24	PRT2
GROUP 6	TRK 151	24	PRT3

Logutil commands

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

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

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

Tables

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

- *Table 'STD header'* --STD header defines the standard header format.
- *Table 'SCC2 header'* --SCC2 header defines the Switching Control Center 2 header format.
- *Table 'Log subsystems'* --Log subsystems define MSL log subsystems and identifies reports associated with critical and major alarms. Log systems are groups of logs. Table C does not list reports associated with minor alarms.
- *Table 'Event types'* --Event types define event types that appear in the field after the header.
- *Table 'Equipment states'* --Equipment states define possible states for any component part of the MSL switch. If some states are parallel, the states appear identical to Event Types.
- *Table 'Line and trunk information'* --Line and trunk information define character strings that appear in the LINE and TRK information field.
- *Table 'Line and trunk trouble codes'* --Line and trunk trouble codes define character strings that appear in the LINE and TRK Trouble Code field.
- *Table 'Pm reasons'* --The PM reasons define character strings that appear in the PM reason field for some of the peripheral module (PM) logs.
- *Table 'Standard descriptions and equipment identification'* --Standard descriptions and equipment identification include descriptions and methods of identification for directory numbers, line equipment codes, and trunk ids.
- *Table 'Meter processes'* --Meter processes identify MTR log reports for specific meter processes.
- *Table 'Attendant console'* --Attendant console states define possible states for attendant consoles used in the Integrated Business Network (IBN) environment.
- *Table 'IBN trouble codes'* --The IBN trouble codes define character strings that appear in the IBN Trouble Code field.
- *Table 'Call treatments'* --Call treatments identify extended call treatments.

- *Table 'Node types'* --Node types identify the node types for the DMS switch. A node is a hardware unit that can both accept and originate messages.
- *Table 'Trunk diagnostic results'* --Trunk diagnostic results define character strings that appear in ATT and TRK log reports which generate as a result of automatic or manual diagnostic testing of trunks.
- *Table 'CMC alter reasons'* --The CMC alter reasons define the central message controller (CMC) alter reasons.
- *Table 'Transmission test unit failure messages'* --Transmission test unit failure messages display failure reasons for Automatic Transmission Measuring Equipment (ATME) tests on transmission test units.
- *Table 'Call type entry codes'* --Call type entry codes display the two-digit code that defines call types and the call type that each code represents.
- *Table 'Information-only logs'* --Logs that do not require action by operating company personnel are Information-only logs.

Option of normal log or short log formats

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

Log report formats

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

- Header--a string for which the data entry in the customer data schema determine the components.
- Event type--an abbreviation that indicates the event or condition that the log report indicates. Examples of the abbreviation are SYSB, and TBL.
- Event-description--a string that contains one or more of the following fields:
  - — Event identification--This is constant for every log report of the same name and number. For example, the event identification for a LINE101 log report is always LINE_DIAG.
  - — Equipment identification--This variable identifies hardware or software. For example, a peripheral and its location, line equipment and an associated directory number (DN), a Common Channel Signaling Service N0. 7 (CCS7) route identification. Refer to definition of pmid in Table 'Standard descriptions and equipment identification'.

— Reason codes--The reason codes, depend on the application. The event description can be left blank.

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

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

There are three formats for the header section of a log:

- NT standard (STD) format
- NT format for offices with multiple log generating nodes. For example, Enhanced Core (ECORE) offices.
- Number 2 Switch Control Center (SCC2) format. This format is available in offices that perform downstream processing of logs from a minimum of one switch.

A comparison of each of the three header formats follows:

Logs in NT standard (STD) header format

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

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

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

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

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

Logs in NT ECORE office header format

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

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

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

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

The log report does not display the node with the standard office identification.

STD header

Field	Value	Description
office identification	String	Identifies the switch that generates the log. This field is optional and does not normally appear in the examples of log reports in this manual. The Maximum length of this field is 12 characters. Office parameters LOG_OFFICE_ID in customer data Table OFCVAR set the length of this field.
alarm	***, **, *, or blank	Indicates the alarm type of the log report. *** = critical alarm, ** = major alarm, * = minor alarm, blank = no alarm.
threshold	+ or blank	Indicates if a threshold is set for the log report. If +(plus sign), a threshold is set. If blank, the threshold is not set.

Field	Value	Description
report identification	AAAAnnn	Identifies the log subsystem that generates the report of the log report in this subsystem. Two to four alphabetical characters and a number between 100-999 identify the log report. Refer to Table 'Log subsystem' of this document for a list of log subsystems.
mmmmdd	JANUARY-DEC 01-31	Identifies the month and day the report generates.
hh:mm:ss	00-23 00-59 00-59	Identifies the hour, the minute, and the second the report generates.
ssdd	0000-9999	Defines the different sequence number for each log report that generates. An ss increases each time a report generates, and is reset to 00 after the ss reaches 99. The dd increases each time a report shows at an exact device, and is reset to 00 after the dd reaches 99.

Logs in SCC2 header format

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCC2 header

Field	Value	Description
alarm	*C, **, *, blank	Indicates the report alarm type. *C is critical, ** is major, * is minor, blank is no alarm.
mm	00-59	Identifies the number of minutes after the hour that the report generates.
report identification	AAAA nnn	Identifies the log subsystem that generates the report. This field uses two to four alphabetical characters and the number (100-999) of the log report in this subsystem. Note that the subsystem name and the log number in this format. Refer to Table 'Log subsystems' for a list of log subsystems.
threshold	+ or blank	Indicates if a threshold is set for the log report. Plus +(plus sign) indicates that a threshold was set; if blank, a threshold was not set.
ssdd	0000-9999	Defines a different sequence number for each log report generated. An ss increases each time a report generates, and is reset to 00 after the ss reaches 99. A dd increases each time a report appears at device, and is reset to 00 after the dd reaches 99.

Event type and identification

The event type and event identification follows the header.

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

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

Variable message/data area

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

- MSL responses
- equipment status
- hardware identification
- problem isolation
- problem resolution
- software identification.

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

Structure of a log report description

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

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

Log report descriptions can include the following:

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

Report format

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

Example

The example section is the second part of a log report description. It contains an example of the log report as it comes from the MSL-100 switch.

Explanation

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

Explanation table

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

Field column

The field column contains the following types of entry:

- the event identification when present
- constant fields, where the value does not change (normally written in uppercase)
- variable fields, where more than one possible value or a range of values (written in lowercase)
- mixed fields, that consist of a constant and an associated variable (written in a group of uppercase and lowercase letters)

Variables represented

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

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

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

Value column

Five types of values are in the value column:

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

Description column

The description may include the following information:

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

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

Action taken

The *Action to be taken* section explains what action should be taken by operating company personnel when the log report occurs. If the log report is for information only, it is listed in Table 'Information-only logs'.

Associated OM registers

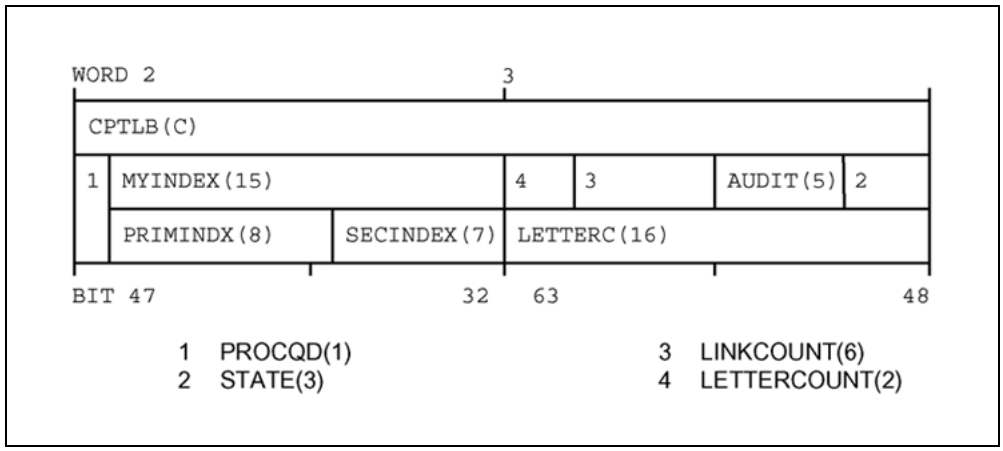
This section of the log report description lists OMs that associate with an exact log.

How to understand hex tables in AUD and AUDT log reports

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

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

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



The field CPTLB extends across WORDS 2 and WORDS 3. Under CPTLB are two rows of field names, one beginning with field MYINDEX and the other with field PRIMINDX. Next to these names are numbers in brackets that identify the size of the fields in bits.

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

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

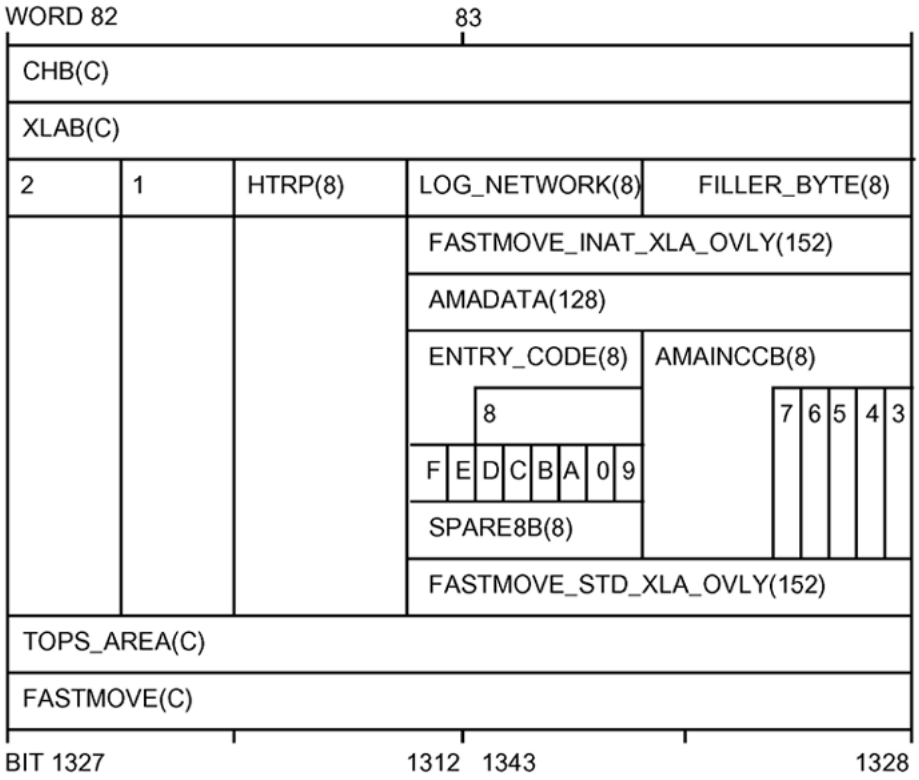
In the preceding example, the diagram shows three rows of field names stacked on top of each other. There are two possible relationships between these rows. One possibility is that each row can represent a separate overlay. This possibility means one or another displays, depending on the conditions software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

The diagram alone does not specify which relationship exists. An overlay chart defines which fields are overlays. Where nested overlays are present, the overlay chart shows the link between them. Fields that do not appear in the chart are subfields.

The overlay chart that accompanies WORD 3 in the previous example appears here. The fields on either side of the word or can occupy WORD 3 but not at the same time.

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

The following provides a more detailed example.



The corresponding overlay chart for *WORD 83* is:

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

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

These overlays are present in both WORDS 82 and 83.

If you select XLAB, there are four new overlay choices in WORD 83, like LOG NETWORK, FILLER_BYTE. If you select AMADATA, AMAINCCB and fields 3 through 7 are the overlay choices in bits 1328 through 1332. The ENTRY_CODE, field 8, fields 9 through F, and SPARE8B are the overlay choices in bits 1336 through 1343.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Log subsystems

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
ACNS	--	--	The Attendant Console Night Service (ACNS) subsystem controls the digits dialed to access night services provided by customers connected to MDC.
ACT	--	--	The Activity (ACT) subsystem checks central control complex (CCC) for transient mismatches between the active and inactive sides.
ALRM	--	--	The Alarm (ALRM) subsystem checks the accuracy of connections to the Emergency Service Bureau (ESB). The Alarm subsystem sends indications of alarm conditions over a trunk to a remote operator position.
ALT	--	--	The Automatic Line Testing (ALT) subsystem provides automatic testing for large groups of lines during low traffic periods. The ALT performs on all line equipment. This includes peripherals, circuit cards, facilities, and connected telephones.
AMA	--	--	The Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) subsystem gathers and records all necessary data for subscriber-dialed calls that can be billed.
AMAB	--	--	The Automatic Message Accounting Buffer (AMAB) subsystem establishes and controls the AMA buffer. This buffer is where the AMA subsystem records data for subscriber-dialed calls that can be billed.
AOSS	--	--	The Auxiliary Operator Services System (AOSS) subsystem allows operators to provide subscribers with services as directory help (local and long distance) and call intercept.
APS	--	--	The Attendant Pay Station (APS) subsystem allows all lines in a service hall to route call information to an exact output device.

Name	Critical	Major	Description
ASR	--	--	The Automatic Set Relocation (ASR) subsystem allows the user to move integrated voice and data (IVD) sets from one location to another without technician interruption.
ATB	--	--	The All Trunks Busy (ATB) subsystem checks for busy conditions on trunks that terminate to a single location.
ATME	--	201, 204	The Automatic Transmission Measuring Equipment (ATME) subsystem controls equipment that makes transmission measurements on circuits terminating at long distance switching centers. For example, international gateways.
ATT	--	--	The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem provides automatic testing for outgoing trunks and outgoing parts of two-way trunks.
AUD	--	--	The Audit (AUD) subsystem checks the accuracy of central control (CC) software and attempts to correct detected errors.
AUDT	--	--	The Audit (AUDT) subsystem checks the accuracy of peripheral module (PM) software and attempts to correct detected errors.
BERT	--	--	The Bit Error Rate Test (BERT) subsystem reports conditions concerning applications using Integrated Bit Error Rate Testers (IBERT).
BMS	--	--	The Buffer Management System (BMS) subsystem reports conditions concerning the allocation and deallocation of buffer space to applications using BMS.
CC	107, 128	102, 104, 112, 113, 114, 120	The Central Control (CC) subsystem controls the data processing functions of DMS along with its associated data store (DS) and program store (PS).

Name	Critical	Major	Description
CCI	--	--	The Computer Consoles, Inc. (CCI) subsystem reports on messaging errors between a DMS switch and a CCI (DAS/C) system. This subsystem also provides information on the error and indicates the call should be operator-handled.
CCIS	--	104, 108, 120, 122, 130, 131	The Common Channel Interoffice Signaling (CCIS) subsystem controls information exchange between processor-equipped switching systems over a network of switching links.
CCS	209, 210, 213, 214, 215, 218, 219	175, 231	The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem logs report on CCS7 link-set and routeset management functions. These functions include the maintenance of signaling link-sets and the restoration of signaling to a link in the event of link failure or other interruption in service.
CDC	--	--	The Customer Data Change (CDC) subsystem allows end office subscribers to change data through service orders from their premises.
CDIV	--	--	The Call Diversion (CDIV) subsystem provides information concerning the Call Diversion feature.
CDRC	--	--	The Call Detail Recording Call Entry (CDRC) subsystem controls data collection, recording, and storage for each call processed by the DMS-300 Gateway.
CDRE	100	101	The Call Detail Recording Extension Blocks (CDRE) subsystem accesses the recording unit required to record CDR data on a call processed by the DMS-300 Gateway.
CDRS	--	--	The Call Detail Recording Call Processing (CDRS) subsystem determines if CDR is activated or not activated for calls processed by the DMS-300 Gateway.

Name	Critical	Major	Description
CFW	--	--	The Call Forwarding (CFW) subsystem controls a service-related feature that permits a station to redirect incoming calls to another station.
CM	105, 109, 116, 111	104, 112, 122, 125, 133, 137, 158	The Computing Module (CM) subsystem controls the maintenance and call processing capabilities of a DMS-100E (ECORE) switch.
CMC	--	101, 102, 110, 111	The Central Message Controller (CMC) subsystem controls a hardware entity in the central control complex (CCC). The CMC provides an interface between the central control (CC) and the network message controllers (NMC), or the input/output controllers (IOC).
CP	--	--	The Call Processing (CP) subsystem controls processes involved in the set up of connections through the DMS network between the calling and called parties.
CPM	--	--	The Core Package Modules (CPM) subsystem connect to the DMS-100. The CPM provide information on the link and node maintenance for the data package network (DPN).
CRMG	--	--	The Call Reference Manager (CRMG) subsystem controls the allocation and recording of call reference numbers on a switch.
CSC	--	--	The Customer Service Change (CSC) subsystem provides information concerning data changes to subscriber lines.
C6TU	--	--	The Channel 6 Test Utility (C6TU) subsystem provides unit testing of Common Channel Interoffice Signaling (CCIS) features.
C7TD	--	--	The Common Channel Signaling (CCS7) Test Driver (C7TD) subsystem implements test procedures prescribed by the technician to analyze a CCS7 system network.

Name	Critical	Major	Description
C7TU	--	--	The Common Channel Signaling (CCS7) Test Utility (C7TU) subsystem records the messages or message attempts to and from the C7TU. Do not generate these logs in a office.
C7UP	--	--	The Common Channel Signaling (CCS7) ISDN User Part (ISUP) (C7UP) subsystem controls circuit group blocking and circuit group not blocking messages. The subsystem controls the circuit groups as part of ISUP trunk maintenance.
DAS			The Directory Assistance Service (DAS) subsystem enhances the Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) by using DAS for servicing directory assistance (DA) and intercept (INT) calls.
DCR			The Dynamically Controlled Routing (DCR) subsystem determines other toll call destinations and enhances the quality of a toll network.
DDIS	--	--	The Data Distributor (DDIS) subsystem monitors the DMS database and collects line data changes for the business network management (BNM) database.
DDM	--	--	The Distributed Data Manager (DDM) subsystem updates the data of many DMS nodes at the same time.
DISK	--	--	The DISK subsystem manages files and volumes on disk drives of the system load module (SLM).
DDU	--	204	The Disk Drive Unit (DDU) subsystem controls the disk drive and associated power-converter card installed in an input/output (I/O) equipment frame.
DFIL	--	--	The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem reports on call interruptions during call processing or debugging operations. The reports indicate entry errors. These errors can include specifying more than the maximum number of digits for one stage of outpulsing.

Name	Critical	Major	Description
DIRP	--	--	The Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) subsystem directs data automatically from the different administrative and maintenance facilities to the correct recording devices.
DLC	--	--	The Digital Link Control (DLC) subsystem provides a means of passing data to and from an IBM and a DMS machine. Technicians and testers use this tool to load files or data, and is not generally available to the field.
DNC	--	--	The Directory Number Check (DNC) subsystem is a test run by Faultsman digits test. It provides a mechanism for checking the directory number (DN) associated with the line. When you dial a DN, the switch checks the number. If the number is wrong, DNC100 generates.
DNPC	--	--	The Directory Number Primary inter-LATA Carrier (DNPC) subsystem allows an operating company to provide operator services. The operator services are for inter-LATA calls from equal access or not-equal access end offices.
DPAC	--	--	The DATAPAC (DPAC) subsystem allows transmission of data between packet points over a switched network dedicated to data.
DPNS	--	--	The Digital Private Network Signaling (DPNS) subsystem is a Common Channel Signaling System used between private branch exchanges (PBX). The DPNS logs reports on the state and events of DPNS links.

Name	Critical	Major	Description
DPP	100	100, 101	The Distributed Processing Peripheral (DPP) subsystem provides DMS-100 with Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) recording and data transmission capabilities. The AMA capabilities comply with the Bellcore specification for Automatic Message Accounting Transmission Systems (ATMAPS).
DRT	--	--	The Digit Reception Test (DRT) is a test run by the Faultsman digit test. The test is to verify that the dialed digits are correctly received by the switch. Digits are dialed according to a preset order. Log DRT100 produces if the switch detects an error.
DTSR	--	--	The Dial-Tone Speed Recording (DTSR) subsystem provides information on the activation/deactivation of the dialtone speed recorder.
DVI	100	101	The Data and Voice DS30 Interface (DVI) subsystem handles maintenance, state changes, and requests of the DVI node.
EAD	--	--	The Engineering and Administration (EAD) subsystem provides an interface between the EAD Acquisition System (EADAS) and the DMS. Requested messages or transmission problem reports are sent to EAD.
EATS	--	--	The Equal Access Traffic Separation (EATS) subsystem pegs traffic sent to default registers in the Traffic Separation Measurement System (TSMS).
ECO	--	--	The Emergency Cutoff Interruption (ECO) subsystem provides the company with a mechanism for preventing calls that are not necessary during an emergency.

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
FCO	--	--	The FiberCenter OM Acquisition (FCO) process collects a set of specified OMs from the DMS OM system. The FCO process sends the specified OMs to a client process on the FiberCenter Operational Controller (OPC).
FM	--	--	The Focused Maintenance (FM) subsystem provides alarm information when failure counts for line and trunk problems exceed established thresholds.
FMT	100	101	The Fiber Multiplex Terminal (FMT) subsystem reports status changes of a FMT.
FRB	--	--	The Faultsman Ringback (FRB) subsystem is a maintenance feature used by a field engineer to test continuity of a line. The field engineer can also make other adjustments on the premises of the subscribers.
FPRT	--	--	The DMS-Core Footprint (FPRT) subsystem provides the ability to record the status and events that make the system start again.
FTR	--	--	The Feature (FTR) subsystem provides information about the application of a treatment tone, announcement, or audio to an agent.
FTU	--	--	The File Transfer System (FTU) subsystem provides information on the downloading of files to a remote DMS.
GWSA	--	--	The Gateway Service Analysis (GWSA) subsystem controls class name of users authorized to access the input/output system of the DMS-300 Gateway. The authorized user obtains information concerning quality of call completion activities.

Name	Critical	Major	Description
HEAP	--	--	The HEAP subsystem is a memory control utility for use by call processing and other Support Operating System (SOS) processes. The HEAP logs inform users of the allocation and deallocation of memory at run time.
IBM	--	--	International Business Machines (IBM) subsystem controls communication between DMS and the IBM Directory Assistance System (DAS). This communication provides support for the DMS Auxiliary Operator Services System (AOSS). Refer to the explanation of the AOSS log subsystem in this table.
IBN	--	--	The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem controls a business services package that uses DMS data-handling capabilities to provide a central telephone exchange service.
ICMO	--	101, 102	The Incoming Message Overload (ICMO) subsystem measures incoming messages from the peripherals to the central control (CC). The ICMO subsystem measures the incoming messages over the two central message controller (CMC) ports.
ICTS	--	--	The Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (ICTS) subsystem identifies and corrects network accuracy problems in the absence of traffic. The ICTS sets up a large number of network connections. The peripherals associated with a connection monitor the accuracy and parity values transmitted over the connection. Defective hardware has the integrity counts incremented against the path data, as the system retains the connection on the specified plane. Access these counts through the NET INTEG level of the MAP terminal.

Name	Critical	Major	Description
IDCHGGAT	--	--	The International Digital Communication Charge Database Procedure Gate (IDCHGGAT) subsystem implements charge rate databases.
IDPL	--	--	Identifier Pools (IDPL) manage the use of transaction application part (TCAP) identifiers.
INIT	--	--	The Initialization (INIT) subsystem provides information concerning the completion or failure of data initialization after a system starts again.
INTP	--	--	The Interrupt (INTP) subsystem controls the message counter for messages processed by the CMC. The INTP allows quality measurements of CMC performance and message traffic flow.
OAIN	--	--	The Traffic Operator Position (TOPS) Call Detail Recording (TDR)
IOAU	--	--	The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem checks the accuracy of routes and devices. The system uses these routes and devices to achieve a bidirectional data exchange between I/O devices and the central control (CC).
IOD	--	103, 104	The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem controls the hardware associated with devices used to achieve a bidirectional data exchange.
IOGA	--	--	The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem retrieves the node number or name for the I/O device.
ISA	--	--	The International Service Analysis (ISA) subsystem controls class identification of users authorized to access the input/output system. Authorized users obtain information concerning quality of call completion activities on international switches.

Name	Critical	Major	Description
ISDN	112	111, 113, 114	The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem controls communications of ISDN DMS switches.
ISF	--	--	The International Subscriber Feature (ISF) subsystem monitors the feature data updated by a subscriber.
ISP	--	--	The ISDN Service Provisioning (ISP) subsystem provides information on the errors that occur while ISDN services perform.
ISUP	--	--	The ISDN User Part (ISUP) subsystem provides information on the performance of ISUP trunks. The ISUP monitors performance in relation to known message volume, attempts not completed, and circuit availability.
ITN	--	--	The Inter Network (ITN) subsystem operates the transmission control protocol (TCP) for communication between SuperNode and third-party host computers by the ethernet interface units (EIU).
ITOP	--	106	The International Traffic Operator Position (ITOP) subsystem controls the international toll operator position consisting of a video display, keyboard, and headset. The ITOP monitors call details and enters routes and bills information.
KTRK	--	--	The Killer Trunk Reporting (KTRK) subsystem reports trunks that exhibit at least one killer trunk property. These properties include killer trunk, slow release, always busy, or always idle.
LINE	--	--	The Line maintenance (LINE) subsystem controls the hardware and software entities associated with line equipment. These entities include, peripherals, circuit cards, facilities, and connected telephones.

Name	Critical	Major	Description
LLC	100	--	The Line Load Control (LLC) subsystem selectively denies call origination capabilities to specified subscriber lines. The LLC denies the origination when excessive demands for service are offered to the switching center.
LMAN	--	--	The Load Management (LMAN) subsystem records each load command entered by the senior supervisor in an automatic call distribution (ACD) setup.
LOST	--	--	The Lost message (LOST) documents incoming and outgoing messages, and messages that bounce back and are lost. The record includes the lost messages.
MCT	--	--	The Malicious Call Trace (MCT) subsystem uses NTLS09 signaling between the DMS switch and the local switching offices. The MCT gathers data for reports on malicious calls.
MDN	--	--	The Multiple-Appearance Directory Number (MDN) subsystem provides information on software testing. Do not generate these log reports in an office.
MIS	--	--	The Management Information System (MIS) subsystem provides a downstream processor with the ability to request automatic call distribution (ACD) information from the DMS. This information is for old reports and real-time statistics.
MISC	--	--	The Miscellaneous (MISC) subsystem provides information that allows debugging of trouble encountered in another subsystem.

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
MTS	--	--	The Message Transfer System (MTS) subsystem provides notification of messaging failures.
NCS	--	--	The Network Control System (NCS) system connects with the DMS-100. The connection provides capabilities for operation and maintenance of services for the packet handler (PH) by the DMS-100.
NET	--	--	The Network (NET) subsystem controls a group of circuits and terminals where transmission facilities interconnect subscriber stations directly or not directly. For example, as in line-to-line connections or as in line-to-trunk or trunk-to-line connections.
NETM	--	104, 116, 128	The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem controls the status of the network and its links. This subsystem also provides information on the results of diagnostic tests.
NOP	103	--	The Network Operations Protocol (NOP) subsystem provides information concerning problems in file transfer. The NOP provides information concerning problems in transaction and pass through DMS MAP areas of the DMS-NOS (Network Operations System).
NO6	--	104	The Number 6 Signaling (NO6) checks Common Channel Signaling System (CCSS) integrity within the DMS. The CCSS uses an independent signaling network for transmission of telephony messages related to groups of speech circuits.
NPAC	--	212	The Northern Telecom X.25 Controller (NPAC) subsystem reports details concerning X.25 protocol.
NSC	--	--	The Number Services Code (NSC) subsystem reports on invalid data received by a service switching point (SSP) for Enhanced 800 Service.

Name	Critical	Major	Description
NSS	--	--	The Network Services Software (NSS) subsystem provides a wide range of capabilities and functions associated with network services.
NWM	--	--	The Network Management (NWM) subsystem controls a set of facilities that operate the DMS-100 Family network. The NWM objective is to make the best use of available resources during an overload or a facility failure.
N6	113, 131, 140	111, 112, 114, 115, 123, 124, 130, 133	The Number 6 Signaling (N6) subsystem checks the accuracy of the CCSS as it interacts outside the MSL with other switches.
N6TU	--	--	The Number 6 Signaling Test Unit (N6TU) subsystem checks accuracy of test equipment used to verify the CCSS is operating correctly.
OAIN	--	--	The Operator Services System Advanced Intelligent Network generates OAIN logs related to OSSAIN call processing and maintenance.
OCCP	--	--	The Occupancy peak (OCCP) subsystem determines when the central control (CC) is operating under a high load percentage.
OCS	--	--	The Overload Control System (OCS) subsystem provides information concerning problems related to the load on the central controller, caused by peak call processing demands.
OHBT	--	--	The Off-Hook Balance Test (OHBT) optimizes the balance network for loaded subscriber loops. The OHBT determines the pad values necessary for the subscriber line to meet Transhybrid Loss requirements.
OMAP	--	--	Operational Measurement Application Part (OMAP) logs document the results of message routing verification tests (MRVT).

Name	Critical	Major	Description
OMPR	--	--	The Operational Measurement Problem Reports (OMPR) document occurrences of problems encountered when attempting to accumulate statistics for OMRS subsystem log reports.
OMRS	--	--	The Operational Measurement Reporting System (OMRS) provides OM periodic reports according to a known schedule.
OM2	--	--	The Operational Measurement 2 (OM2) checks accuracy of gathered statistics.
OOC	--	--	The Overseas Operator Center (OOC) subsystem provides gateway operator services and rate and route information.
OSTR	--	--	The Operator Services Trouble Report (OSTR) subsystem provides information on conference circuits in use by an automatic call distribution (ACD) operator services platform.
PCH	--	--	The Patch (PCH) subsystem reports conditions concerning the use of the DMS patcher facility.
PEND	--	--	The Pending Order System (PEND) provides facilities for storing data modification orders (service orders). These facilities also retrieve the service orders at the time specified for execution.
PES	--	100, 104, 109, 110	The Power and Environment System (PES) provides the means of controlling and monitoring the outside plant module (OPM) cabinet service orders. The ESP provides the means for retrieving the OPM at the time specified for execution.
PM	170, 102	235, 105	The Peripheral Module (PM) controls all hardware and software systems that provide interfaces with external line, trunk, or service facilities.

Name	Critical	Major	Description
PMC	--	--	The Printed Meter Check (PMC) subsystem sends a log to a printer for answered outgoing calls made on lines with the PMC option.
PRFM	--	--	The Performance (PRFM) logs indicate the load on a PM and its performance under this load.
PRSM			Post-release software manager (PRSM) logs indicate conditions related to the use of PRSM.
REPL	--	--	The system generates the Report log (REPL) when updates are attempted during call processing and no journal file is available.
RLT	--	--	The Network Attendant Service (NAS) Release Link Trunk (RLT) subsystem allows for decreasing the number of required trunk facilities. The RTL allows for This decrease occurs when the attendant services are consolidated at one or more nodes in the network.
RMAN	--	--	The Remote Load Management (RMAN) subsystem provides a downstream processor with the ability to issue Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) load management commands at a distance.
RMSG	--	--	Rapid Messaging (RMSG) logs indicate conditions related to the use of ISDN basic rate interface (BRI) Rapid Messaging.
RO	--	--	The Remote Operation (RO) subsystem provides a general remote operation interface between applications in DMS and external systems.
RONI	--	--	The Remote-Operator Number Identification (RONI) subsystem checks for problems encountered during remote Central Automatic Message Accounting (CAMA) call attempts.

Name	Critical	Major	Description
SA	--	--	The Service Analysis (SA) subsystem controls class identification of users authorized to access the input/output system. The authorized user obtains information concerning quality of call completion activities.
SALN	--	--	The Station Administration Line (SALN) subsystem reports on line equipment number (LEN) data discrepancies. The SALN reports on LEN data discrepancies between the DMS database and the business network management (BNM) database. The SALN reports the discrepancies on a digital network controller (DNC).
SCAI	--	--	The Switch Computer Application Interface (SCAI) subsystem is a signaling interface provided by the DMS-100 to a host computer. The SCAI supports many different applications that require switch-host communication.
SCP	--	--	The Service Control Point (SCP) subsystem reports results or SCP local subsystem management audits.
SCR	--	--	The Selective Charge Recording (SCR) subsystem allows the charges for the current call quoted to the subscriber at the completion of a call. Only subscribers which have this feature can use SCR subsystem
SCSS	--	--	Special Connection Special Services (SCSS) subsystem provides for nailed-up hairpin and side door connections between special-service lines and DS-1 channels. The SCSS provides the connections through a Subscriber Module Urban (SMU).
SDMB	355	355	SuperNode Data Manager Billing (SDMB) logs indicate conditions related to the use of the SDMB subsystem.

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

Name	Critical	Major	Description
			• receive an acknowledgment from the remote application • send the message to the network connection
SMDI	--	--	The Simplified Message Desk Interface (SMDI) subsystem provides communication between the DMS and a message desk. A message desk serves as an answering service for stations that have their calls forwarded.
SME	--	--	The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem contains software that implements operating ISDN basic rate access (BRA) basic calling.
SNAC	--	103	The Switching Network Analysis Center (SNAC) subsystem is a method by which operators at a TOPS position can report trouble. The operator enters a 2-digit trouble code that causes the SNAC subsystem to generate a log report detailing the trouble.
SOS	100, 101, 110	--	The Support Operating System (SOS) reports that certain operations have occurred. These operations include a dump, or use or attempted use of priority or privileged commands.
SPC	--	--	The Semipermanent Connection (SPC) subsystem reports on the state of semipermanent connections. These connections include line to line, trunk to trunk or line to trunk, which may be set up or taken down by administrative personnel through table control.
SRC			The System recovery controller (SRC) system.
SS	--	--	The Special Services (SS) substation includes telecommunications services other than plain ordinary telephone service (POTS), coin, and simple business services.

Name	Critical	Major	Description
STOR	--	--	The Store Allocator (STOR) subsystem maintains a set of critical data structures that it modifies each time an application allocates or deallocates store.
SWCT	--	103	The Switch in Activity (SWCT) subsystem provides information that concerns the completion or failure of each SWCT step attempted.
SWER	--	--	The Software Error (SWER) subsystem provides information that concerns software errors found during code execution that include the code location where trouble was encountered. The SWER also provides the code location where the system generates a log report when the LOGTRACE utility is turned ON.
SWNR	--	--	The Switch of Activity/Node (SWNR) subsystem provides information on the state of different nodes in response to a warm SWCT, a transfer of control to the backup CC with no loss of service.
SYNC	--	--	The Synchronous Clock (SYNC) subsystem controls the DMS clocks so the clocks run in sync and follow industry time standards.
TABL	--	--	The TABLE (TABL) subsystem indicates a user has accessed or attempted to access a customer data table in read or write mode.
TCAP	--	--	The Transaction Capabilities Application Part (TCAP) subsystem provides a common protocol for remote operations across the CCS7 network.
TCCI	--	--	The TOPS CCI (TCCI) subsystem provides support for messaging protocol between the DMS TOPS voice response and the Computer Consoles Inc. Directory Assistance System (CCI DAS/C) database.
TDR	--	--	The TOPS Call Detail Recording collects billing related information.

Name	Critical	Major	Description
TFAN	--	--	The Traffic Analysis (TFAN) subsystem controls the flow of traffic data to the default OM registers.
TH	--	--	The Testhead (TH) subsystem provides support to test and maintain test access controller (TAC) cards in the TAC peripheral.
TKCV	--	--	The Trunk Conversion (TKCV) subsystem provides a method to convert per-trunk signaling (PTS) trunks to ISDN user part (ISUP) trunks to make use of SS7 signaling protocol.
TME	--	--	The Terminal Management Environment (TME) subsystem integrates applications. This provides greater functionality in available services.
TOPS	--	302	The TOPS controls the toll operator position. The toll operator position consists of a video display and keyboard for monitoring call details and entering routing and billing information.
TPS	--	--	The Transaction Processing System (TPS) indicates problems. These problems include errors found by the TPS input handler on receipt of TPS messages. These problems also include errors found while auditing SCB letters.
TRAP	--	--	The Software Trap (TRAP) subsystem provides information concerning software errors found during code execution. This information includes the code location where the system encountered the problem.
TRK	103	--	The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem controls the hardware and software associated with trunk equipment. This hardware and software includes peripherals, circuit cards, and facilities.

Name	Critical	Major	Description
UTR	--	--	The Universal Tone Receiver (UTR) subsystem provides information when the UTR fails to receive OM from an international digital trunk controller (IDTC).
VIP	--	--	The Very Important Person (VIP) subsystem provides a method of restructuring traffic to any number of specified local exchange codes (LEC).
VMX	--	--	The Voice Message Exchange (VMX) checks the message waiting indicator (MWI) of a subscriber for activation, deactivation, and failure of activation/deactivation.
VSN	--	--	The Voice Services Node (VSN) subsystem communicates with the DMS through an application protocol to provide voice recognition and play announcements for the subscribers.
XSM	--	--	The Extended System Monitor (XSM) subsystem represents a microprocessor-based circuit pack (NT8D22AC) located in an intelligent peripheral equipment (IPE) pedestal. The XSM monitors IPE power supplies, ring generators, column thermal state, blower unit operation, available uninterruptable power supply unit (UPS), and available battery power distribution unit (BPDU).

Event types

Event	Description
CBSY	Central-side busy. The equipment is not available on the side nearest the CCC.
EXC	Exception. The system encountered either software or hardware trouble during normal call processing operation.
FAIL	The system detected a hardware-related defect during diagnostic testing of the equipment.
FLT	Refer to Fault. The system encountered a software defect, probably on a block-read or block-write.

Event	Description
INFO	Refer to Information. The system produced information, important to the operation of the MSL switch, that does not reflect a service-affecting event.
INIT	Refer to Initialization. The system had either a warm, cold, or initial program load (IPL) restart.
LO	Refer to Lockout. The equipment is either placed on or removed from the lockout (LO) list.
MANB	Manual busy. A technician removed the equipment from service. The technician removes the equipment by operation of a panel control, or by a command entered at the MAP terminal.
OFFL	Off-line. The equipment is not available for normal operation, but the connectivity information is defined for the equipment.
PASS	The system did NOT detect a hardware-related defect during diagnostic testing of the equipment.
PBSY	Peripheral-side busy. The equipment is not available on the side nearest the peripheral.
RTS	The equipment is now in-service after being in a busy state.
SUMM	A user or the system requests a summary report is requested according to a pre-established schedule.
SYS	The system software requested a report of this action.
SYSB	The system displays this event message when the DMS removes equipment from service because an error occurred. The DMS can also remove the trunk circuits that fail tests performed by DMS automatic trunk testing (ATT) facilities. The DMS can add these circuits to a list of SYSB trunks. Operating company maintenance personnel can access these trunks.
TBL	The system detected an error that either is not hardware-related or is *not* linked to a hardware-related defect.
TRAN	A diagnostic test begun as a result of a hardware-related defect passes, and the transient threshold is not exceeded.
TRAP	The CC detected a software or hardware defect.
UNEQ	Unequipped. The equipment was not added to the system, and the connection information is not defined.

EEquipment states

State	Description
CSB	Central-side busy. The equipment is not available on the side nearest the CCC.
InSv	In-service. The equipment is available for call processing.
ISTb	In-service trouble. The equipment is in service and available for call processing, but is not operating normally.

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

Line and trunk information text

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

Line and trunk trouble codes

Trouble code	Description
ANNOUNCEMENT_MACH_TRBL	The Digital recorded announcement machine (DRAM) failed to provide the required treatment to the line or trunk.

Trouble code	Description
ANI_NUMBER_FAILURE	The Automatic number identification (ANI) failed to identify the originating station on an outgoing toll call.
ANI_OFFICE_FAILURE	The Automatic number identification failed to identify the originating office on an incoming toll call.
ANI_TEST_FAILED	The Originating line card failed to identify the directory number. This indicates a defective ringing generator.
ANI_TIME_OUT	The automatic number identification information was not received from the far-end office before the system timed out. The system generates this trouble code when Feature-group B (FGB) calls that encounter a trunk failure to the FGB carrier. This failure occurs because an off-hook did not return in five seconds after outpulsing was complete. The DMS makes an attempt on a second trunk. The DMS removes the call. The system generates this problem code only for FGB carriers that expect ANI spill.
BAD_CP_IOMSG	Central control received a call processing message that was invalid.
BAD_KEYSET_MSG	The system received a message from an add-on or extension not entered in user data table KSETINV. The system received a key stroke that was invalid.
BSS_SIC_INCOMPATIBLE	The BSS SIC is not compatible with the service required.
BIPOLAR_VIOLATION	The system detected a transmission error on a DS-1, DS-2, or DS-3 link. A wave form that is bipolar can break the bipolar rule. A 1 pulse that has the same sign as the preceding 1 pulse break this rule. ***Note:*** The system can use a violation deliberately to carry information outside the binary stream.
CAMA_POSITION_FAULT	The system detected a central automatic message accounting (CAMA) position error during call processing.
CAMA_POSITION_TROUBLE	The user reported the CAMA error manually with a 7-digit code.

Trouble code	Description
CARRIER_OFFHK_TIMEOUT	A trunk failure to a Feature group B (FGB) carrier occurred. This failure occurred because an off-hook did not return in five seconds after outpulsing was complete. The DMS switch attempts a second trunk. The DMS removes the call. This trouble code only occurs on trunks to FGB carriers that do not expect ANI spill. For FGB carriers that expect ANI spill, trouble code ANI_TIME_OUT is sent.
COIN_COLLECT_FL	Coins were not collected when the system processed a call that originated at a pay station. This event normally indicates a stuck coin or the ringing generator failed to send the correct voltage.
COIN_PRESENT_FL	The correct number of coins were not collected when the system processed a call that originated at a pay station. This event normally indicates either a stuck coin or the ringing generator failed to send the correct voltage.
COIN_RETURN_FL	The correct number of coins was not returned when the system processed a call that originated at a pay station. This event normally indicates either a stuck coin or the ringing generator failed to send the correct voltage.
CP_IOMSG_LOST	Central control did not receive an expected call processing message.
DIG_RCVR_NOISE_HIGH	The system detected a high level of noise on a digital multifrequency receiver.
DIG_RCVR_NOISE_MARGINAL	The system detected some noise on a digital multifrequency receiver.
DP_RCVR_NOT_RDY	The incoming dial pulse trunk received pulses before the system prepared the trunk for digit collection.
DU_SYNC_LOST	Data unit sync was lost as a result of slippage on the facility.
EAOSS_HOLD_TIMEOUT	This code indicates problems with the line that is out of service. This code can indicate the timeout value specified in the office parameter. The EA_OSS_HOLD_TIMEOUT_MINS is not long enough.
EARLY_DP_DGT_DET	The system detected a problem during dial pulse reception for an incoming call over a trunk. As a result, the system did not determine the call destination.
EMERGENCY_ANN	The system applied emergency announcement to the facility.

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

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

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

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

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

PM reasons

Reason	Description
ACTIVITY DROPPED	Activity was switched from one unit to another.
BCS SWACT ACTION	New peripheral software load was downloaded to the inactive unit and began execution on the SWACT.
C-Side links RTS	Control-side (C-side) links have been returned-to-service (RTS).
C-Side message links down	Control-side (C-side) taken out-of-service (busied).

Reason	Description
C-Side message links down, SWACT failed	Control-side (C-side) taken out-of-service (busied) and switch in activity (SwAct) failed to occur.
CARRIER AIS-MTCE LIMIT CLR	Alarm indication signal (AIS) fault/error count fell below maintenance (MTCE) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER AIS-MTCE LIMIT SET	Alarm indication signal (AIS) fault/error count rose to MTCE limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER AIS-OOS LIMIT CLR	Alarm indication signal (AIS) fault/error count fell below out-of-service (OOS) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER AIS-OOS LIMIT SET	Alarm indication signal (AIS) fault/error count rose above out-of-service (OOS) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER AIS-SS CLR	Alarm indication signal (AIS) fault/error count fell below steady-state (SS) alarm limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER AIS-SS SET	Alarm indication signal (AIS) fault/error count rose above steady-state alarm limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER BER-MTCE LIMIT CLR	Bit error rate (BER) fell below maintenance (MTCE) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER BER-MTCE LIMIT SET	Bit error rate (BER) rose above maintenance (MTCE) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER BER-OOS LIMIT CLR	Bit error rate (BER) fell below out-of-service (OOS) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER BER-OOS LIMIT SET	Bit error rate (BER) rose above out-of-service (OOS) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER BPV MTCE LIMIT CLEARED	Bipolar violation (BPV) count fell below maintenance (MTCE) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER BPV MTCE LIMIT SET	Bipolar violation (BPV) count rose above maintenance (MTCE) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER BPV OOS LIMIT CLEARED	Bipolar violation (BPV) count fell below out-of-service (OOS) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER BPV OOS LIMIT SET	Bipolar violation (BPV) count rose above out-of-service (OOS) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER CARD REMOVED	The card serving the T1 carrier was removed from the shelf.
CARRIER CARD REPLACED	The card serving the T1 carrier was returned to the shelf.

Reason	Description
CARRIER ES LIMIT EXCEEDED	Error second (ES) threshold limit, which is 0-9999, is exceeded.
CARRIER LLFA-MTCE LIMIT CLR	Local loss of frame alignment (LLFA) count fell below maintenance (MTCE) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LLFA-MTCE LIMIT SET	Local loss of frame alignment (LLFA) count rose above MTCE limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LLFA-OOS LIMIT CLR	Local loss of frame alignment (LLFA) count fell below out-of-service (OOS) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LLFA-OOS LIMIT SET	Local loss of frame alignment (LLFA) count rose above OOS limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LLFA-SS CLR	Local loss of frame alignment (LLFA) count fell below steady-state (SS) alarm limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LLFA-SS SET	Local loss of frame alignment (LLFA) count rose above SS alarm limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LLMA-MTCE LIMIT CLR	Local loss of multi-frame alignment (LLMA) count fell below MTCE limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LLMA-MTCE LIMIT SET	Local loss of multi-frame alignment (LLMA) count rose above MTCE limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LLMA-OOS LIMIT CLR	Local loss of multi-frame alignment (LLMA) count fell below out-of-service (OOS) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LLMA-OOS LIMIT SET	Local loss of multi-frame alignment (LLMA) count rose above OOS limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LLMA-SS CLR	Local loss of multi-frame alignment (LLMA) count fell below SS alarm limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LLMA-SS SET	Local loss of multi-frame alignment (LLMA) count rose above SS alarm limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LOCAL ALARM CLEARED	Local alarm condition associated with a T1 link was cleared.
CARRIER LOCAL ALARM SET	Local alarm condition associated with a T1 link was detected by the CC.
CARRIER LOF MTCE LIMIT SET	Loss of frame (LOF) count rose above MTCE limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER LOF OOS LIMIT SET	Loss of frame (LOF) count rose above out-of-service (OOS) limit. Refer to Note 1.
CARRIER MTCE ENABLE FAILED	The PM can not start the maintenance (MTCE) scan on the T1 link.

Reason	Description
CARRIER MTCE NO RESPONSE	The PM does not respond to the CC instruction to enable, disable or query the maintenance scan on the indicated carrier in the maintenance time limit.
CARRIER REMOTE ALARM CLEARED	Remote alarm condition associated with a T1 link was cleared.
CARRIER REMOTE ALARM RECEIVED	Remote alarm condition associated with a T1 link was detected by the CC.
CARRIER RFAI-MTCE LIMIT CLR	Remote frame alignment indication (RFAI) count is below maintenance (MTCE) limit. An RFAI is a fault/error count maintained by the peripheral.
CARRIER RFAI-MTCE LIMIT SET	Remote frame alignment indication (RFAI) count reached MTCE limit.
CARRIER RFAI-OOS LIMIT CLR	Remote frame alignment indication (RFAI) count fell below out-of-service (OOS) limit.
CARRIER RFAI-OOS LIMIT SET	Remote frame alignment indication (RFAI) count reached OOS limit.
CARRIER RFAI-SS CLR	Remote frame alignment indication (RFAI) count fell below steadystate (SS) alarm limit.
CARRIER RFAI-SS SET	Remote frame alignment indication (RFAI) count reached SS alarm limit.
CARRIER RFAI-SS SET	Remote frame alignment indication (RFAI) count reached SS alarm limit.
CARRIER RMAI-MTCE LIMIT SET	Remote multi-frame alignment indication (RMAI) count reached MTCE limit.
CARRIER RMAI-OOS LIMIT CLR	Remote multi-frame alignment indication (RMAI) count is below OOS limit.
CARRIER RMAI-OOS LIMIT SET	Remote multi-frame alignment indication (RMAI) count reached OOS limit.
CARRIER RMAI-SS CLR	Remote multi-frame alignment indication (RMAI) count is below SS alarm limit.
CARRIER RMAI-SS SET	Remote multi-frame alignment indication (RMAI) count reached SS alarm limit.
CARRIER SES LIMIT EXCEEDED	Severe error second (SES) threshold limit, which is 0-9999, is exceeded.
CARRIER SIGL-MTCE LIMIT CLR	Signaling (SIGL) error count fell below MTCE limit. A SIGL is a fault/error count maintained by the peripheral.
CARRIER SIGL-MTCE LIMIT SET	Signaling (SIGL) error count reached MTCE limit.

Reason	Description
CARRIER SIGL-OOS LIMIT CLR	Signaling (SIGL) error count fell below OOS limit.
CARRIER SIGL-OOS LIMIT SET	Signaling (SIGL) error count reached OSS limit.
CARRIER SLIP-MTCE LIMIT CLR	Frame slip fault count fell below MTCE limit. A SLIP is a fault/error count maintained by the peripheral.
CARRIER SLIP-MTCE LIMIT CLR	Frame slip fault count reached MTCE limit.
CARRIER SLIP-OOS LIMIT CLR	Frame slip fault count fell below OOS limit.
CARRIER SLIP-OOS LIMIT SET	Frame slip fault count fell below OOS limit.
CARRIER SLIP-OOS LIMIT SET	Set of audits was executed. An audit is a continuous non-priority check of circuits or software, performed separately of the MAP terminal, to ensure data structures and circuits are valid.
CC Audit-Activity	The central control (CC) performed a software audit on the peripheral activity data structures.
CC Audit-C-Side RTS	The CC performed a software audit on the C-side return-to-service (RTS) data structures of the peripheral process (PP).
CC Audit-C-side Busy	The CC performed a software audit on the central-side busy (C-side busy) data structures of the peripheral process (PP).
CC Audit-Message Buffers	The CC performed an audit to check for overflow or underflow of the PP message buffers.
CC Audit-No Response	The CC received no response from a PP audit.
CC Audit-Ringing Generators	The CC received no response from a PP audit.
CC Audit-Ringing Generators	The CC performed an audit on the state data structures of the PP.
CC Audit-Time-Space Switch	The CC performed a check on the switching data structures of the time-space switch of a PM.
CC restart has occurred	The CC has gone through a restart or reload/restart. The PM is set system busy.
CODEC TEST FAILED	Coder-Decoder (CODEC) test failed. The CODEC is part of a line card of a remote terminal.
CONTROL FAILED	The CC lost control of the PP, can be caused by a sanity error or restart.
CONTROL RESTORED. RELOAD PM	The CC lost control of the PP, can be caused by a sanity error or restart.

Reason	Description
Cslinks Out-Of-Service	Central-side links (Cslinks) were placed in out-of-service (C-side busy) state by the CC.
DATA SYNC LOST	Frame (may be frame pulse, superframe, or master frame) synchronization lost.
DEL.NODE FAILED: FACIL. ATTCHD	Node did not detach, and remains active after a detach command.
DIAGNOSTICS FAILED	PM diagnostic failed. This can be caused by circuit failure.
Dynamic Data	Dynamic data matrix checksum value wrong.
ENABLE MAINTENANCE SCAN	Alarm scanning has been enabled on the indicated link.
ESA Static Data	Emergency stand-alone (ESA) static data were downloaded.
FAILED ON MTCOPEN	The network failed the PM request to open one of the P-side links to the PM for maintenance.
FAILED TO GET A ROUTE	The remote terminal specified is not present or is not defined. The system did not obtain a route.
FAILED TO GET CHECKSUM	The system did not receive CHECKSUM on data structure audit.
FAILED TO LOWER LM ACTIVITY	Peripheral did not lower line module (LM) activity as instructed by CC.
FAILED TO MTCOPEN BOTH LINKS	The network failed the PM request to open both sets of P-side links for maintenance.
FAILED TO RAISE LM ACTIVITY	Peripheral did not increase LM activity as instructed by CC.
FAILED TO RESET	The PM failed to reset on command from CC.
FW error msg thr exceeded	Firmware (FW) error message (msg) threshold (thr) exceeded.
Fault in messaging	A transmission fault occurred during messaging.
HDLC_LINK_DOWN	High-level data link control (HDLC) link taken out of service (busied).
HDLC RESTORED. RELOAD PM	High-level data link control (HDLC) restored. Data structures associated with HDLC reloaded into PM.
HDLC RESTORED. RELOAD PM	Indicates a PM is sending too many messages and the PM exceeded its major threshold.
INCORRECT CHECKSUM	The CHECKSUM received from audit does not age with the expected CHECKSUM.

Reason	Description
Initialization limit exceeded	The PM initialized more than 20 times in 10 minutes. The PM is set system busy.
INTEGRITY FAILURE	Integrity byte mismatch. Integrity byte of the channel supervisor message was different due to a software routing failure.
INVALID VALUE IN SWCT FLAG	Invalid value received for the switch activity (SWCT) flag.
LINK AUDIT	Audit detected a difference in a data structure associated with a link.
LM ACTIVITY FAILURE	Line module (LM) activity failed.
LM CSBUSY CONDITION CLEARED	Line module (LM) is no longer central-side busy (CSBUSY).
LM DRAWER PROBLEM	A problem exists in the LM drawer.
LM TAKEOVER TRANSITION	Action was switched from one LM to another.
LM TAKEOVER OR TAKEBACK FAULT	Line module (LM) takeover.
LM TEST FAILURE	Line module (LM) diagnostic test failure, possibly caused by line card trouble.
LM WENT CSBSY	Line module (LM) made C-side busy (CSBSY).
Loop around message failed	Message failed to return to sender.
Loopback Test Failed	Failed on loopback test.
MAKETONE FAILED	Indicates the tone samples generation facility in the XPM has completed and failed.
MAKETONE PASSED	Indicates the tone samples generation facility in the XPM has completed correctly.
MANUAL ENTRY	The PM entered ESA as a result of routine exercise (REX) tests.
Mate unit dropped activity while in ESA	Unit in Emergency Stand-Alone (ESA) dropped activity, forcing mate into ESA.
MSG BUF TEST FAILED	Unit in Emergency Stand-Alone (ESA) dropped activity, forcing mate into ESA.
NET INTERFACE TEST FAILED	Interface test associated with DS30 links and circuit cards failed.
NET PORT FAILURE	The PM detected a network DS30 port failure.
No init complete received	The Remote Carrier Urban sent the Subscriber Module Urban (SMU) an initialization warning message. The SMU did not receive an earlier message warning that initialization would occur.

Reason	Description
No init warning received	The Remote Carrier Urban sent the SMU a message indicating initialization complete. The SMU did not receive an earlier message warning that initialization would occur.
NO RESPONSE FROM PP	The peripheral processor (PP) does not respond to CC requests.
NO WAI RECEIVED AFTER RESET	The network did not receive a who am I (WAI) code from the PM after a PM reset was requested.
PM AUDIT	Audit detected a difference in PM software, data structures, and hardware. Other log reports detail the difference.
PM IN BOOTSTRAP MODE	Onboard bootstrap read only memory (ROM) performed diagnostic tests before operating software was downloaded by CC during a cold restart.
PM NOT INITIALIZED PROPERLY	The PM not initialized correctly.
PMload	Loading initial software for the PM.
PP/CC IDLE CONDITION MISMATCH	The PP and CC idle conditions do not match.
PP CHANNEL PARITY FAILURE	Channel parity of the PP failed.
PP COMMAND PROTOCOL VIOLATION	The PP received an invalid command.
PP EXCEPTION REPORT	Report of a deviation from normal PP operation.
PP FIRMWARE ERROR	An error in the programmable read only memory (PROM) exists.
PP HIGH IDLE/IO MODE CONFLICT	The central message controller (CMC) indicates that the peripheral module is in high idle but the PM did not receive a high idle message.
PP reports lost MSG	A CC message to the PM is lost between the CMC and the PP.
PP TRAP RAM PARITY ERROR	The PP trap has occurred, catching a random access memory (RAM) parity error due to a hardware error in memory circuit pack.
PP WAIT FOR ACK TIMEOUT	The PM timed out waiting for an acknowledgment (ACK) from the CMC, or the PM failed to return an acknowledgment to a CC message during the return-to-service sequence.
PP WAIT FOR MESSAGE TIMEOUT	The PM timed out waiting for a message from the network after receiving a may I send (MIS) request from the network.
Pslinks Out-Of-Service	Peripheral-side links (Pslinks) are out-of-service.

Reason	Description
REASON NOT SET	No reason is provided.
REMOTE LINK MANBSY	Remote link is manual busy (MANBSY).
REMOTE LINK RTS	Remote link was returned to service (RTS).
REMOTE LINK SYSBSY	Remote link is system busy (SYSBSY).
REQUEST FROM PM	Remote link is system busy (SYSBSY).
RESET RECEIVED	PM reset while in service.
RESET SENT TO PP	Reset message sent to the PP.
RESOURCES UNAVAIL. FOR TEST	The specified PM is not configured with hardware or software, or both, needed to perform the test.
RETURN LINES TO SERVICE FAILED	Attempt to return lines to service failed.
RG SHUTBACK RESET	Attempt to return lines to service failed.
RINGING GENERATOR IN SHUTBACK	Ringing generator (RG) is in shutback.
RINGING GENERATOR PROBLEM	A problem exists with the ringing generator.
RINGING GENERATOR TEST FAILED	Failed ringing generator test.
ROUTINE EXERCISE FAILED	The CC failed to route a test call correctly through the network and PM.
ROUTINE EXERCISE IN PROGRESS	Test of CC to route test calls is in progress.
RTS Failed	Attempt to return-to-service (RTS) PM failed.
RTS lines failed	The DMS failed to return-to-service subscriber lines supported by the remote carrier urban.
SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38	Signal failed on 2X38 trunk card.
SIGNAL/HDLC FAILED	Signal on high-level data link control (HDLC) protocol failed.
SIGNAL RESTORED. RELOAD PM	Signaling integrity restored. Loading of initial software for the PM has begun.
Speech Test Failed	Speech test signal, routed from the network through the PM and back (or from a PM through a remote terminal), returned. The speech test signal was not compatible with the transmitted signal.
Static Data	An audit detected a static data table difference.
Superframe Sync	Superframe synchronization lost.
TONE FAILED	Tone generator of 6X69 circuit pack failed test or audit.
TONE RESTORED. RELOAD PM	Tone generator of 6X69 circuit pack operating correctly, loading of initial software for the PM has begun.

Reason	Description
TONE TEST FAILED	Tone generator of 6X69 circuit packs failed.
TRAP	Synchronous interrupt of PM software occurred.
UNSOLICITED LM ACTIVITY DROP	Unsolicited drop in line module (LM) activity occurred. All SWACT are contingent on a message from the CC. Indicates a SWACT occurred without CC approval.
UNSOLICITED MSG THR EXCEEDED	Peripheral processor sent an excessive number of unsolicited messages, generally indicating a defective PM message circuit card or processor circuit card.
XPM Swact Action	Switch in Activity (SWACT) action transferred to a new PM (XPM).

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

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

Standard definitions and equipment identification

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

Field	Value	Description
dn		In the United Kingdom, the DN or national subscriber number (NSN) varies from 6-9 digits. The NSN must be formatted again to imitate the 10-digit, fixed-length DMS-100 format. The NSN comprises three parts, the national number group (NNG), the local exchange code (LEC), and the local number, which correspond to the three parts of the DMS-100 DN: • the service numbering plan area (SNPA) • the central office code (NXX), and the extension number. A subscriber living in a director (large city) area has an NSN with a 2-digit NNG followed by a 3-digit LEC and a 4-digit local number. NNG + LEC + local number 2 digits + 3 digits + 4 digits A subscriber living in a non-director area has an NSN with a 3-digit NNG followed by a variable-length LEC and local number. NNG + LEC + local number 3 digits + 0-2 digits + 4 digits

Field	Value	Description
len	site ff b/m dd cc	Identifies line equipment number for lines connected to line module (LM) or line concentrating module (LCM): • site - frame location if remote LM or LCM (RLM or RLCM) are present. Otherwise, site = HOST. Refer to Customer Data Table SITE for site names. • ff - LM or LCM frame (00-99) • b/m - LM bay or LCM module (0 or 1) • dd - LM drawer or LCM subgroup (00-31) • cc - line card (00-31) LM and LCM test packs are located at site ff b/m 00 00.
linkid	clli nn	Identifies a CCS7 link: • clli - common language location identifier for the linkset datafilled in customer data table C7LKSET • n - link number (0-15)
Numbering Plan		The whole string of digits that may be dialed to reach a local, national, or international destination. The general format of all numbering plans is: access code + prefix + country code + area/routing code + local number
	Access code	Allows access to another network, an attendant, or a feature. If a feature or a carrier access code is dialed, the digits that follow may not correspond to the numbering plan. A network access code (10XX or 10XXX) is required when dialing into a network other than the primary inter-LATA carrier. The PIC network available is the default.

Field	Value	Description
	Prefix	One to three digits, provides information about the type of call being dialed. For example, the international prefix for calls that originate in North America on the network, "011" (international station-to-station unassisted calls) or "01" (international customer-dialed and operator-assisted calls). Other examples of a prefix (in North America) are "0" to get operator intercept and "1" to indicate long distance (national). The default is to not dial the prefix, which normally implies a local, non-assisted call.
	Country code	One to three digits, indicating the country. Not normally used for calls that originate and terminate in North America.
	Area code	Also called NPA, or numbering plan area. Used in North America and near neighbors ("World Zone 1") to identify an area of the country. Consists of three digits of the form npx, where n represents a digit between 2 and 9, p is either 0 or 1, and x represents a digit between 0 and 9.
	Area code	Used outside North America to identify a location. Two to five digits.
	Local number	In North America, this consists of: • (1) the central office code-three digits of the form nxx, indicating the exchange within the area • (2) the station number is normally four digits of the form xxxx, which identify the station to terminate.
	Local number	Outside North America the local number is 2-9 digits, depending on the country or part of the country.

Field	Value	Description
pec	nXnn	Identifies product engineering code (PEC) for circuit pack. PEC consists of an integer, followed by an "X," followed by two integers (2-9).
pmid	type loctxt	Identifies a peripheral module (PM). For a list of PM types, refer to the list that follows this table. For a description of the DMS-100 Family PMs, refer to the *Peripheral Modules Maintenance Reference Manual*. The value of loctxt for most PMs is the node number (0-2047). This number is associated with the PM through datafill in the local office. A few PMs, including LMs, LCMs, DLMs, RCCs, RSCs, provide more detailed information about their location. OPMs will also appear in this format. In these occurrences, the value of "loctxt" is "site ff b" where • site - If the remote option is present, site is the location name, consisting of four characters, the first of which must be alphabetical, the rest of which are alphanumeric. Refer to customer data table SITE for site names. If the remote option is not present, the site is blank. • ff - frame (00-99) • b/m - bay or module (0 or 1) ***Note:*** Since the LM is a two-bay frame, the value of ff refers to both bays, and the value of b/m identifies which of the two bays is involved. With the other PMs of this type, the value of ff refers to the functional bay, and the value of b/m refers to the top (1)

Field	Value	Description
		or bottom (0) module. If the LCM is in an RLCM or an OPM, the value of m can only be 0.
recid	aaaaaannnn	Provides receiver identification. • aaaaaa - Six-character automatic identification of outward dialing (AIOD) group name. • nnnn - Four-character number that provides identification for members of the AIOD group.
routeid	clli n	Identifies a CCS7 route. • clli - common language location identifier for the routeset datafilled in customer data table C7RTESET. • n - route number (1-3)
taskid	hhhhhhhh tasknm	Identifies call processing task or procedure. • hh - process identification (0-FFFFFFFF) • tasknm - procedure name (character string)
trkid	clli nnnn	Identifies trunk equipment. • clli - common language location identifier for trunk group datafilled in Customer data table CLLI. List CLLI from CI MAP level for office CLLI. • nnnn - Circuit number for trunk in CLLI group (0-9999)

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

- ADTC - Austrian digital trunk module
- ATM - Austrian digital line module

- CPC - common peripheral controller
- CSC - cellular site controller
- DCA - Austrian digital carrier module
- DCM - digital carrier module
- D250 - digital carrier module for DMS-250
- DES - digital echo suppressor
- DLM - digital line module
- DTC - digital trunk controller
- EIU - Ethernet interface unit
- ELCM - enhanced line concentrating module
- ESA - emergency stand-alone
- EXND - external node
- FRIU - frame relay interface unit
- IAC - integrated access controller
- IDTC - international digital trunk controller
- ILCM - international line concentrating module
- ILGC - international line group controller
- ILTC - international line trunk controller
- ISLM - integrated services line module
- LCE - line concentrating equipment
- LCM - line concentrating module
- LCMI - ISDN line concentrating module
- LDT - line appearance on a trunk
- LGC - line group controller
- LGCI - ISDN line group controller
- LIM - link interface module
- LIU7 - link interface unit supporting CCS7 protocol
- LM - line module
- LTC - line trunk controller
- LTCI - ISDN line trunk controller
- MMA - maintenance (trunk) module Austria
- MSB6 - message switch buffer (#6 Protocol)

- MSB7 - message switch buffer (#7 Protocol)
- MTM - maintenance trunk module
- OAU - office alarm unit
- PDTC - PCM-30 digital trunk controller
- PLGC - PCM-30 line group controller
- PSAP - public safety answering point
- PSAPNN - public safety answering point, no wink/or no ANI
- PSAPWA - public safety answering point, wink/ANI
- PSAPWN - public safety answering point, wink, no ANI
- PTM - package trunk module
- RCC - remote cluster controller
- RCS - remote concentrator SLC-96
- RCT - remote concentrating terminal
- RCU - remote carrier urban
- RLM - remote line module
- RMM - remote maintenance module
- RMSC - remote maintenance switching center
- RSM - remote service module
- RTS - remote trunk switch
- SMR - subscriber module rural
- SMS - subscriber module SLC-96
- SMSR - subscriber module SLC-96 rural
- SMU - subscriber module urban
- STCM - signaling terminal controller module
- STM - service trunk module
- SVR - server
- TAN - test access network
- TDTC - Turkish digital trunk controller
- TLGC - Turkish line group controller
- TLTC - Turkish line trunk controller
- TM - trunk module
- TM2 - trunk module (2-wire)

- TM4 - trunk module (4-wire)
- TM8 - trunk module (8-wire)
- T8A - trunk module (8-wire), CCITT
- VSR - very small remote
- XPM - XMS-based peripheral module
- NUL_PMTYPE - PM that is not defined

Meter processes

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

Attendant console stated

State	Explanation
AC_UNEQUIPPED	There is no equipment
AC_OFFLINE	Equipped and out of service
AC_MAN_BUSY	Some console auxiliary equipment out of service
AC_SYS_BUSY	Some console auxiliary equipment out of service
AC_SEIZED	Manually busied from MAP
AC_UNJACKED	In service. Not plugged in.
AC_NOT_READY	Timing is 60-second and jack out.

State	Explanation
AC_CP_BUSY	In service, plugged in.
AC_DELOADED	Force release/man busy pending, on completion of some task

IBN trouble codes

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

Code	Text
AC_SYSTEM_AUDIT	System audit performed force release.
AC_SYSTEM_ERROR	This code occurs for errors that other trouble codes do not define.
AC_TO_DM_INVALID_KEY	Key code that is not valid sent from AC to DM.

Call treatments

Code	Treatment
ADBF	ANI_DATABASE_FAILURE
AIFL	AIOD_FAILURE
ANBB	ANI_FGB_BLOCK
ANCT	MACHINE_INTERCEPT
ANIA	ANI_ACCOUNT_STATUS_NOT_ALLOWED
ANTO	ANSWER_TIMEOUT
ATBS	ATTENDANT_BUSY
ATDT	ATD_TIMEOUT
BLDN	BLANK_DIR_NUMBER
BLPR	BLOCKED_PRECEDENCE_CALL
BUSY	BUSY_LINE
CACE	CARR_ACC_CODE_ERROR
CCNA	CALLING_CARD_NOT_ALLOWED
CCNV	CALLING_CARD_INVALID
CCTO	CALLING_CARD_TIMEOUT
CFWV	CFW_VERIFICATION
CGRO	CUSTOMER_GROUP_RESOURCE_OVERFLOW
CNDT	COIN_DENIED_TERM
CNOT	COIN_OVERTIME_TRTMT
CONF	CONFIRM_TONE
CONP	CONNECTION_NOT_POSSIBLE
CQOV	CAMA_QUEUE_OVFL
DACD	DIAL_ACCESS_CODE
DCFC	DISALLOWED_COIN_FREE_CALL
DISC	DISCONNECT_TIMEOUT_TRTMT
DNTR	DENIED_TERMINATION
DODT	DENY_ORIG_DATA_TERMINAL

Code	Treatment
D950	DIAL_950
EMR1	EMERGENCY_1
EMR2	EMERGENCY_2
EMR3	EMERGENCY_3
EMR4	EMERGENCY_4
EMR5	EMERGENCY_5
EMR6	EMERGENCY_6
ERDS	TRUNK_PERM_GROUND
FDER	FEATURE_DATA_ERROR
DFNZ	FIRST_DIGIT_NOT_ZERO
FECG	FAR_END_CONG
FNAL	FEATURE_NOT_ALLOWED
GNCT	GENERALIZED_NO_CIRCUIT
HNPI	HNPA_CODE_INTERCEPT
INAC	INVALID_ACCOUNT_CODE
INAU	INVALID_AUTHORIZATION_CODE
INCC	INVALID_CITYCODE
INOC	INVALID_OIC_CODE
IVCC	INVALID_CORRIDOR_CALL
LCAB	LOCAL_CALL_AREA_BARRED
MANL	MANUAL_LINE
MHLD	MUSIC_ON_HOLD
MSCA	MISDIRECTED_CAMA_CALL
MSLC	MISDIRECTED_LOCAL
NACD	NO_DIAL_ACCESS_CODE
NACK	FEATURE_ACTION_NACK
NBLH	NETWORK_BLK_HVY_TRAFFIC
NBLN	NETWORK_BLK_NML_TRAFFIC
NCFL	NCS_COMMUNICATION_FAILURE
NCII	NCS_INVALID_ID_CODE
NCIX	NCS_INCOMING_EXCLUSION
NCRT	NO_CRKT
NCTF	NCS_TRANSLATION_FAILURE
NCUN	NCS_UNEXPECTED_ERROR

Code	Treatment
NECG	NEAR_END_CONG
NINT	CHANGED_NUM_INTERCEPT
NMZN	NO_METERING_ZONE
NOCN	NO_COIN
NONT	NOT_ON_NETWORK
NOSC	NO_SERVICE_CRKT
NOSR	NO_SOFTWARE_RESOURCE
N950	NO_DIAL_950
OLRS	INTER_LATA_RES
OPRT	REGULAR_INTERCEPT
ORAC	ORIG_REV_CODED
ORAF	ORIG_REV_FREQ
ORMC	ORIG_REV_MULTI_CODED
ORMF	ORIG_REV_MULTI_FREQ
ORSS	ORIG_SUSP_SERV
PDIL	PARTIAL_DIAL
PGTO	MOBILE_PAGE_TIMEOUT
PMPT	PREEMPT_TONE
PNOH	PERM_SIGN_NO_ROH
PRSC	PRIORITY_SCREEN_FAIL
PSIG	PERM_SIGNAL
PTOF	PREMATURE_TRUNK_OFFERING
RODR	REORDER
RRPA	REV_RING_PFXA
RSDT	RESTRICTED_DATE_TIME
SORD	STORAGE_OVERFLOW_REORDER
SRRR	SINGLE_REV_RING
SSTO	START_SIGNAL_TIME_OUT
STOB	SIGNAL_TIME_OUT_BOC
STOC	SIGNAL_TIME_OUT_IC_INC
SYFL	SYSTEM_FAILURE
TDBR	TESTDESK_BRIDGED
TDND	TOLL_DENIED
TESS	TERM_SUSP_SERV

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

Node types

Node	String	Description
AVR_NODE	AVR	Voice response from Auxiliary Operator Services System (AOSS).
CPU_NODE	CPU	Central processing unit
CM_NODE	CM	Computing module
CMC_NODE	CMC	Central message controller
CSC_NODE	HDLC	Cell site controller (high-level data-link controller)
DCM_NODE	DCM	Digital carrier module
DDU_NODE	DDU	Disk drive unit
DISKC_NODE	DDU	Disk controller (digital data unit)
DLC_NODE	DLC	Data link controller
DLM_NODE	DLM	Digital line module
DPC_NODE	DPC	Data pack controller
DTC_NODE	DTC	Digital trunk controller
DVI_NODE	DVI	Data voice interface
ESA_NODE	ESA	Emergency stand-alone

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

Node	String	Description
HOBIC_NODE	HOBI	Hotel billing information center
IAC_NODE	IAC	ISDN access controller
IOC_NODE	IOC	Input output controller
ISLM_NODE	ISLM	ISDN line module
LCM_NODE	LCM	Line concentrating module
LGC_NODE	LGC	Line group controller
LM_NODE	LM_N	Line module
LPC_NODE	LPC	Line printer controller
LTC_NODE	LTC	Line trunk controller
MC_NODE	MC	Message controller
MPC_NODE	MPC	Multi-protocol controller
MSB_NODE	MSB	Message switching buffer
MSC_NODE	MSC	Message switch controller
NET_NODE	NET	Network module
NM_NODE	NET	Network module
NM_NODE	NO6	No. 6 Signaling System
NX25_NODE	NX25	Northern X25 (protocol)
OOC_DB_NODE	OOC	Overseas operator center database
RCC_NODE	RCC	Remote cluster controller
RCS_NODE	RCS	Remote concentrator SLC-96
RCT_NODE	RCT	Remote concentrator terminal
RCU_NODE	RCU	Remote carrier urban
RLM_NODE	RLM	Remote line module
SMSR_NODE	SMSR	Subscriber module SLC-96 remote
SVR_NODE	SVR	Server
TC_NODE	TC_N	Terminal controller
TDC_NODE	TDC	Tape drive controller
TM_NODE	TM_N	Trunk module
VCCT_NODE	VCCT	Virtual circuit
VDL_NODE	VDL	Virtual data link

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

Node	String	Description
VLM_NODE	VLM	Virtual line module
VSR_NODE	VSR	Very small remote

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

Trunk diagnostic results

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

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

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
COULDN'T READ ATTOPTNS	Indicates required entry in customer data table ATTOPTNS is not present for specified test class. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options. Retry test.
CSC MTCE IN PROGRESS	Indicates an attempt made to perform a cellular trunk test during maintenance of cell site controller. *Action:* Retry test.
DATA FAULT	Indicates problem with received test result data. *Action:* Retry test.
DIAGNOSTIC NOT ALLOWED	Indicates system initiated the test on a circuit that was not equipped for the test type. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options.
DIAL TONE	Indicates far-end office returned dial tone. *Action:* Retry test.
FACILITY FAULT	Indicates defect in transmission facilities. *Action:* Diagnose trunk and test equipment.
FAILED TO OPEN TTT	Indicates failure to open test trunk for tone generation after selection of correct trunk test equipment to connect to. *Action:* Make sure in-service trunk test equipment that functions correctly is available.
FAILED TO RUN DIAGNOSTIC	Indicates test equipment was not available or did not operate. *Action:* Diagnose trunk and test equipment.
FAILED TO RUN TESTLINE	Indicates test failed to run as a result of a software bug during initial setup. Normally indicates processes are not available. *Action:* Retry test.

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

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
GROUP CURRENTLY UNDER TEST	Indicates trunk group executed a trunk test. The trunk group ignores the second test request. *Action:* There is no action required.
GROUP MANUAL ABORT	Indicates the user performed one of the following to abort a test manually from the ATT MAP level: • stopped group test • reduced the number of simultaneous tests ATT can execute • used the HaltATT command to stop all ATT tests *Action:* There is no action required.
GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: REFERENCE TRUNK FAILURE	Indicates five consecutive failures. The system retested the reference trunk. The reference trunk failed the second test. The system aborts the group. *Action:* Diagnose trunk testing equipment and reference trunks.
GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: REFERENCE TRUNK UNAVAILABLE	Indicates five consecutive failures. The system retested the reference trunk. The reference trunk failed the second test. The system aborts the group. *Action:* Diagnose trunk testing equipment and reference trunks.
GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: 5 CONSECUTIVE FAILURES	This diagnostic indicates five consecutive failures during search for a group reference trunk. *Action:* Diagnose trunk test equipment.
HARDWARE FAILURE	This diagnostic indicates a hardware error detected in the trunk circuit. *Action:* Diagnose trunk under test for a hardware defect.
Note: Spelling and capitalization appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.	

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
HIGH-DRY	Indicates far-end office did not send an off-hook signal after a burst of audible ringing tone. *Action:* Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, error is in far-end or transmission facility.
HIGH TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a high frequency tone. *Action:* Retry test.
HIT RECEIVED	This diagnostic indicates the detection of a transient interruption to the trunk. *Action:* Retry test.
INTEGRITY LOST MESSAGE RCVD	Integrity lost message received during testing. *Action:* High occurrences can indicate a problem with the network. Check for correctly functioning hardware.
INVALID REPLY	Indicates far-end office returned an invalid signal when the DMS tried to outpulse digits. *Action:* Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
LOCKOUT MESSAGE RCVD	Lockout message received during testing. *Action:* If lockout message continues, coordinate analysis into signaling with far end office.
LOOP SIG FAULT	Indicates a fault in the loop bridge or receiving equipment causes signaling failure. *Action:* Diagnose test equipment.
LOOP SIG FAULT NOSET	Indicates a fault in the software or loop generating equipment causes a signaling failure. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options. Diagnose test equipment.
Note: Spelling and capitalization appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.	

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
LTA CANCELLED	Indicates local trunk alarm (LTA) was not cancelled correctly. *Action:* Diagnose test equipment. Retry test.
LTU FAULT	Indicates detection of fault in line test unit (LTU). *Action:* Diagnose LTU.
MILLIWATT	Indicates far-end office returned a milliwatt tone. *Action:* Retry test.
NO/BAD CSC RESPONSE	Indicates an attempt was made to perform a cellular trunk test. The cell site controller (CSC) did not send a response, or sent a response that was not expected. *Action:* Diagnose CSC.
NO/BAD RCU RESPONSE	Indicates an attempt was made to perform a cellular trunk test. The cellular remote carrier unit (RCU) did not send a response or sent a response that was not expected. *Action:* Diagnose RCU.
NO/BAD TAU RESPOSE	Indicates an attempt was made to perform a cellular trunk test. The cellular test and alarm unit (TAU) did not send a response, or sent a response that was not expected. *Action:* Diagnose TAU.
NO CARD IN SHELF	Indicates circuit pack missing. *Action:* Check installation for trunk circuit equipment
NO FAR END TEST EQUIPMENT	Indicates far-end test equipment was not available or is not present. *Action:* Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
Note: Spelling and capitalization appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.	

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
NO LOGICAL MB	Indicates software bug prevented allocation of no logical message buffer (MB). *Action:* Retry test.
NO START DIAL SIGNAL	Indicates far-end office did not respond after trunk was seized. *Action:* Retry test.
NO TEST EQUIPMENT	Indicates test equipment was not available. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options.
NO TESTLINE NUMBER	Indicates a software bug prevented the trunk circuit from detection. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options. Retry test.
NO TONE	Indicates far-end office failed to return the correct tone. *Action:* Retry test.
NO TRUNKS IN GROUP	Indicates a software bug prevented detection of trunks in group. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options. Retry test.
NOT OG OR 2W TRUNK GROUP	Indicates the test attempted transmission or lost tests on a trunk that is not an outgoing or two-wire trunk. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options.
OUTPULSING TROUBLE	Indicates trouble encountered while outpulsing digits. *Action:* Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
Note: Spelling and capitalization appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.	

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

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
STOP DIAL SIGNAL RECEIVED	Indicates far-end office returned a congestion signal during outpulsing of digits. *Action:* Retry test.
TAU NOT AVAILABLE	Indicates an attempt to perform a cellular trunk test. The test and alarm unit was in use or not available. *Action:* Retry test.
TEST EQUIPMENT FAIL	This diagnostic indicates fault detected in the test equipment. *Action:* Diagnose trunk test equipment.
TEST EQUIPMENT FAULT	Indicates fault was detected in test equipment. *Action:* Diagnose trunk test equipment.
TEST EQUIPMENT UNAVAILABLE	Indicates test equipment was not available for test. The system generates this report every ten minutes until the test equipment is available. *Action:* No required action.
TEST NOT ALLOWED	Indicates test is not allowed on circuit. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options.
TEST PROCESS TROUBLE	Indicates trouble with test process. *Action:* Retry test.
TEST PROTOCOL TROUBLE	Indicates a software bug or the far-end office sent a response that was not expected. *Action:* Retry test.
TESTLINE NOT AVAILABLE	Indicates the test is not available in current load. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options.
Note: Spelling and capitalization appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.	

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
TONE DETECTION FAILED	Indicates failure to detect correct tone. *Action:* Diagnose trunk test equipment.
TPT TONE	Indicates far-end office unexpectedly returned a test progress tone (TPT). *Action:* Retry test.
TRUNK GROUP TIMEOUT	Indicates time expired waiting for each trunk in the trunk group to become available for testing. The customer data table ATTSCHED shows the allowed time to wait for trunks to become available. *Action:* Check WAIT_TIME in customer data table ATTSCHED. Retry test.
TRUNK NOT TESTED CFL	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was carrier-failed. *Action:* Contact the next level of maintenance.
TRUNK NOT TESTED CPD	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was call processing deloaded. *Action:* Retry test when trunk state returns to IDLE,
TRUNK NOT TESTED CPB	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was call processing busy. *Action:* Retry test when trunk state returns IDLE.
TRUNK NOT TESTED DEL	Indicates the deloaded trunk circuit is not tested. *Action:* Return trunk to service. Retry test.
TRUNK NOT TESTED IMB	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was offline. *Action:* Return trunk to service. Retry test.
TRUNK NOT TESTED INI	Indicates the trunk circuit is not tested because of initialization. *Action:* Return trunk to service. Retry test.
Note: Spelling and capitalization appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.	

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
TRUNK NOT TESTED LO	Indicates the trunk circuit is not tested because it is locked out. *Action:* Contact the next level of maintenance.
TRUNK NOT TESTED MB	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was manually busy. *Action:* Return trunk to service, retry test.
TRUNK NOT TESTED NEQ	Indicates the trunk circuit was not tested because it was not equipped. *Action:* Return trunk to service. Retry test.
TRUNK NOT TESTED NMB	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was network management busy. *Action:* Retry test when the trunk state returns to IDLE.
TRUNK NOT TESTED PMB	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was peripheral module busy. *Action:* Contact the next level of maintenance.
TRUNK NOT TESTED RES	This diagnostic indicates trunk circuit in restricted idle was not tested. *Action:* When trunk state returns IDLE, retry test.
TRUNK NOT TESTED RMB	This diagnostic indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was previously seized. *Action:* Contact the next level of maintenance.
TRUNK NOT TESTED SB	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was system busy. *Action:* Contact the next level of maintenance.
TRUNK NOT TESTED SZD	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was previously seized. *Action:* Retry test when trunk state returns IDLE.
Note: Spelling and capitalization appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.	

Diagnostic results (see Note)	Description
TRUNK TIMEOUT	Indicates time spent waiting for each trunk to become available for testing. The customer data table ATTSCHED sets the time allowed to wait for available trunks. *Action:* Check WAIT_TIME in customer data table ATTSCHED. Retry test.
TST EQUIPMNT NOT REQUIRED	Indicates differences in the requested test. The requested test called for equipment that is not necessary. *Action:* Check trunk and test parameters and options.
TTT EQUIPMENT FAILURE	Indicates that the trunk test equipment sent a tone that was not expected, or did not send a tone. *Action:* Make sure the trunk test equipment concerned functions correctly.
TTU FAULT	Indicates a fault found in the transmission test unit (TTU). *Action:* Diagnose TTU.
UNEXPECTED TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a tone that was not expected or not known. *Action:* Diagnose trunk test equipment.
UNKNOWN ATT MESSAGE	Indicates a software bug. A software error report (SWER) follows with the message Garbled ATT Message. *Action:* Contact the next level of maintenance.
UNKNOWN MESSAGE RCVD	Reception of a message that was not expected. *Action:* If the message continues, coordinate analysis into signaling with far-end office.
WAIT ON MAILBOX FAILED	Failure to wait on a mailbox for the next message to come in.
Note: Spelling and capitalization appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.	

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

CMC alter reasons

Reason (see Note)	CMC log reports	Description
SYS RESTART	100	
Fail OB Reset	100	
Invalid: CMC Not Out of Service.	100	
Aborted: RTS Limit has been exceeded.	100	
Enable Failed	100	
Test Failed	100	
CMC CSide Busy	100	
Full Test Not Done	100	
Time of Day Clock Sync	100	
SYSTEM REQUEST	100, 102	
MANUAL REQUEST	100, 102	
ERROR DETECTED	100, 102	
STUCK CMC PORT	100, 102	Defective port cannot be closed.
CSIDE REQUEST	100, 102	
INVALID CMC STATE	100, 102	CMC damaged on interrupt line.
BOOT REQUEST	100, 102, 106-109	
SPLIT REQUEST	100, 102, 106-109	
Note: Spelling and capitalization appear as the words appear on the MAP terminal.		

Reason (see Note)	CMC log reports	Description
FAULT ON PEINT	100, 102	
STUCK MASK REGISTER	100, 102	Problem with interrupts to CPU.
HUNG ON SIMPLEX PORT	100, 102	CMC timer failed to fire while the CMC timer performed a timeout on simplex transmission.
HUNG ON DUPLEX PORT	100, 102	CMC timer failed to fire while the CMC timer performed a timeout on duplex transmission.
INVALID PRIORITY	100, 102	CMC found at invalid priority level.
IOC FAIL THRESHOLD MET:	102	CMC detected a problem in messaging to input/output controller (IOC).
NET FAIL THRESHOLD MET;	102	Message test detected a problem in messaging to networks.
MSG CORRUPTION:	102	CMC corrupts outgoing or incoming messages.
MESSAGING FAILURE DETECTED	102	All CMC ports are SYSB.
OCETR THRESHOLD MET:	102	Outgoing error type register threshold is exceeded. Outgoing error type register set the status of CMC to system busy.
STUCK CMC	100, 102	
SOLID INTERRRUPTS	100, 102	Damaged interrupt line from CMC to CPU (too many interrupts).
PERIODIC TEST	100, 102	Action occurred during periodic testing (for example, 2:10 A.M.).
DUPLEX FAILS	100, 102	CMC cannot output in duplex mode.
STUCK OUT BAND RESET	100, 102	
WILL NOT INTRUPT CPU	100, 102	
CMC TRAP	100, 102	System made the CMC busy because of a trap.
Fail on Restart	102	Cannot enable CMC during restart.
Failed on CS Open	102	Cannot return to service. The CMC is on link from CPU opening.
Both CMC's are OOS	102	
Configuration Register shut down	102	
All ports are out of service	102	

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

Reason (see Note)	CMC log reports	Description
ODM	103	Result of an office data modification.
ODM Request	105, 109	Result of an office data modification.
Requested by PS Node	105, 107	
Forced Open	105	
Pass	105	
Fail	105	
Invalid	105	
Fail on RTS CMC	107	
Port Error	107	
Test aborted	100, 103	Tests aborted. Not enough P-side resource.
Close on Test Fail	107	
	100-109	Reason not provided.

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

Transmission test unit failure messages

No.	Message
1	MTM_PROTOCOL_ERROR
2	TTU_TEST_ERROR
3	MEAS_INTERRUPTION
4	MEAS_INSTABILITY
5	TTU_DATA_ERROR
6	BSY_BAD_MSG
7	CONNECT_FAIL
8	OPEN_TTU_FAIL
9	SIG_NO_FE_EQUIP
10	ANS_NOT_READY
11	LOST_INTEGRITY
12	BAD_MSG_BEF_ANS
13	START_DIRECTOR_FAIL
14	NO_TTU_RESPONSE
15	TWO_CLEAR_BACKS?
16	ANS_BEF_CLEAR_BACK?
17	CLEAR_BACK_NOT_REC

No.	Message
18	RE_ANSWER_NOT_REC
19	SIG_BAD_MSG
20	BSY_NO_FE_EQUIP
21	BSY_FLASH_NOT_REC
22	ANSWER_NOT_BUSY?
23	MEAS_BAD_MSG
24	MISSING_GROUP_ENTRY
25	MISSING_Q_ENTRY
26	SIG_CALL_NO_RESPONSE
27	SIG_CALL_GLARE
28	SIG_CALL_BAD_MSG
29	SIG_CALL_FAILURE
30	BSY_CALL_NO_RESPONSE
31	BSY_CALL_GLARE
32	BUSY_CALL_BAD_MSG
33	BSY_CALL_FAILURE
34	NO_NE_EQUIP
35	MEAS_CLEAR_BACK
36	BSY_CALL_CLEAR_BACK?
37	OUTPULSING_TBL
38	FAR_END_CONGESTION
39	TTU_TROUBLE

Call types entry codes

Entry code	Call type
00	Station paid DDD
01	Station paid LCDR
02-07	Reserved for special features
08	TWX
09	DATA
10-15	Reserved for special features
16	Message rate timed
17	Message rate not timed
18	Detailed message rate

Entry code	Call type
19	Conference trunk use
20	Station paid operator assisted
21	Station collect
22	Station special calling
23	Person paid
24	Person collect
25	Person special calling
26	Auto collect
27	Station special called
28	Person special called
29	Person call back (PCB)
30	PCB special billing
31-39	Not used
40 (see Note 1)	Station paid DDO
41-55	Reserved for special features
56	Not used
57	Not used
58-59	Reserved for possible future use
60 (see Note 1)	Station paid operator assisted
61 (see Note 1)	Station collect
62 (see Note 1)	Station special calling
63 (see Note 1)	Person paid
64 (see Note 1)	Person collect
65 (see Note 1)	Person special calling
66 (see Note 1)	Not used
67 (see Note 1)	Station special called
68 (see Note 1)	Person special called
69 (see Note 1)	Person call back (PCB)
70 (see Note 1)	PCB special billing
71-79	Not used
80	INWATS - measured time
81-83	Reserved for possible future use
84-89	Not used
90	Used by LAMA first extension entry

Entry code	Call type
91-95	Not used
96	Not shown (default)
97	Canceled call (domestic)
98	Canceled call (overseas)
99	AMA test call

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

Note 2: The operating company can modify codes 00-99 for MSL-100 and DMS-200. Refer to Table TOLLENTC in the Data Schema section of the *Translations Guide*.

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

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

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

Log report list

The following is a list of written log reports that the MSL-100 switch generated. The list provides the subsystem name and report number for each log report description. Table 'Information-only logs' lists information-only logs. These logs do not require action.

Meter processes

Subsystem name	Report number				
ACMS	ACMS100	ACMS101	ACMS102	ACMS103	ACMS104
	ACMS105				
ACT	ACT101				
AFT	AFT003				
ALRM	ALRM109	ALRM111	ALRM112		
ALT	ALT100	ALT101	ALT103	ALT104	ALT105
	ALT106	ALT107	ALT109	ALT200	ALT207
	ALT208	ALT209	ALT300	ALT306	ALT307
	ALT308	ALT309			
AMA	AMA100	AMA112	AMA114	AMA117	
AMAB	AMAB119	AMAB122	AMAB150	AMAB151	AMAB154
	AMAB161				

Subsystem name	Report number				
APS	APS100	APS101	APS102	APS103	APS104
	APS105	APS106	APS107	APS108	APS109
	APS110	APS111	APS112		
ATB	ATB100				
ATME	ATME201	ATME203	ATME204	ATME205	ATME206
	ATME207	ATME208			
ATT	ATT100	ATT101	ATT102	ATT103	ATT104
	ATT105	ATT106	ATT107	ATT108	ATT113
	ATT114	ATT115	ATT116	ATT117	ATT118
	ATT123				
AUD	AUD101	AUD102	AUD103	AUD104	AUD105
	AUD106	AUD107	AUD108	AUD395	AUD396
	AUD398	AUD399	AUD400	AUD401	AUD402
	AUD403	AUD404	AUD405	AUD406	AUD407
	AUD408	AUD409	AUD410	AUD411	AUD412
	AUD413	AUD414	AUD416	AUD417	AUD418
	AUD419	AUD420	AUD422	AUD424	AUD425
	AUD426	AUD427	AUD428	AUD429	AUD430
	AUD432	AUD433	AUD434	AUD500	AUD501
	AUD502	AUD503	AUD504	AUD505	AUD506
	AUD507	AUD508	AUD509	AUD510	AUD515
	AUD523	AUD545	AUD549	AUD550	AUD551
	AUD553	AUD559	AUD577	AUD578	AUD579
	AUD580	AUD582	AUD591	AUD602	
AUDT	AUDT100	AUDT101	AUDT102	AUDT103	AUDT105
	AUDT106	AUDT107	AUDT108	AUDT110	AUDT111
	AUDT112	AUDT113	AUDT114	AUDT115	AUDT116
	AUDT117	AUDT118	AUDT128	AUDT129	AUDT130
	AUDT131	AUDT150	AUDT151	AUDT152	AUDT153
	AUDT159	AUDT160	AUDT161	AUDT162	AUDT163
	AUDT164	AUDT166	AUDT167	AUDT168	AUDT169
	AUDT175	AUDT179	AUDT180	AUDT181	AUDT182
	AUDT183	AUDT184	AUDT185	AUDT186	AUDT187

Subsystem name	Report number				
	AUDT188	AUDT191	AUDT192	AUDT193	AUDT194
	AUDT195	AUDT197	AUDT198	AUDT199	AUDT205
	AUDT206	AUDT207	AUDT208	AUDT225	AUDT226
	AUDT255	AUDT256	AUDT257	AUDT258	AUDT259
	AUDT260	AUDT262	AUDT263	AUDT265	AUDT267
	AUDT394	AUDT396	AUDT397	AUDT400	AUDT404
	AUDT600	AUDT603	AUDT605	AUDT610	AUDT612
	AUDT613	AUDT614	AUDT615	AUDT619	AUDT621
	AUDT622	AUDT623	AUDT804		
BERT	BERT100	BERT101			
C6TU	C6TU108				
C7TD	C7TD102	C7TD103			
C7TU	C7TU101	C7TU102	C7TU105	C7TU106	C7TU107
	C7TU303				
C7UP	C7UP101	C7UP102	C7UP103	C7UP104	C7UP106
	C7UP107	C7UP109	C7UP110	C7UP113	C7UP114
	C7UP115	C7UP118	C7UP120	C7UP121	C7UP123
	C7UP130	C7UP300	C7UP301	C7UP405	C7UP406
	C7UP805	C7UP806			
CC	CC100	CC101	CC102		
CCI	CCI100				
CCS	CCS103	CCS120	CCS121	CCS140	CCS164
	CCS173	CCS174	CCS186	CCS202	CCS203
	CCS204	CCS205	CCS206	CCS207	CCS209
	CCS210	CCS213	CCS214	CCS215	CCS218
	CCS219	CCS221	CCS223	CCS224	CCS226
	CCS227	CCS228	CCS229	CCS230	CCS238
	CCS239	CCS240	CCS243	CCS245	CCS248
	CCS254	CCS296	CCS400	CCS500	CCS501
	CCS502	CCS503	CCS504	CCS505	CCS601
	CCS650	CCS651	CCS652	CCS701	CCS889
	CCS893	CCS897			
CDIV	CDIV100				

Subsystem name	Report number				
CDR	CDR268	CDR269	CDR270		
CM	CM100	CM103	CM104	CM105	CM107
	CM111	CM112	CM113	CM115	CM118
	CM119	CM120	CM122	CM123	CM125
	CM128	CM133	CM134	CM137	CM140
	CM141	CM145	CM146	CM152	CM153
	CM154	CM155	CM157	CM158	CM159
	CM160	CM162	CM163	CM164	
CMC	CMC102	CMC107	CMC110	CMC111	CMC112
	CMC113				
CMSM	CMSM101	CMSM102	CMSM103	CMSM104	
COMM	COMM777				
CP	CP100	CP101	CP103		
CPM	CPM101	CPM102	CPM103	CPM104	
CRMG	CRMG101				
DAS	DAS100	DAS102	DAS103	DAS104	
DCA	DCA301	DCA302	DCA303		
DCH	DCH100	DCH104	DCH105	DCH500	
DCI	DCI100	DCI101	DCI102	DCI104	DCI105
	DCI106	DCI107	DCI307	DCI505	DCI806
DCP	DCP100	DCP101	DCP102	DCP104	DCP105
	DCP106	DCP107	DCP307	DCP505	DCP806
DDM	DDM101	DDM102	DDM106	DDM107	DDM109
	DDM110				
DDT	DDT001				
DDU	DDU100	DDU101	DDU202	DDU203	DDU204
	DDU205	DDU209	DDU210	DDU211	DDU212
DFIL	DFIL100	DFIL101	DFIL102	DFIL103	DFIL104
	DFIL105	DFIL106	DFIL107	DFIL108	DFIL109
		DFIL111	DFIL112	DFIL113	DFIL114
	DFIL115	DFIL116	DFIL117	DFIL118	DFIL119
	DFIL120	DFIL121	DFIL122	DFIL123	
	DFIL125	DFIL126	DFIL127	DFIL128	DFIL129

Subsystem name	Report number				
	DFIL130	DFIL131		DFIL133	DFIL135
		DFIL143	DFIL144		
	DFIL616	DFIL800			
DIRP	DIRP101				
DPAC	DPAC101	DPAC102	DPAC103	DPAC104	
DPNS	DPNS403	DPNS409			
DPNT	DPNT101	DPNT102	DPNT103	DPNT104	DPNT105
	DPNT106	DPNT201	DPNT202	DPNT203	DPNT204
	DPNT205	DPNT206			
DPP	DPP100	DPP101	DPP102		
DVI	DVI101	DVI102	DVI104	DVI105	DVI106
	DVI107				
E911	E911200	E911201	E911202	E911203	E911204
	E911205	E911206	E911207	E911208	E911209
	E911210	E911211	E911215	E911217	E911218
	E911219	E911223	E911224		
EAD	EAD104				
ENCP	ENCP103				
ENDB	ENDB101				
ENET	ENET103	ENET104	ENET105	ENET108	ENET111
	ENET120	ENET204	ENET205	ENET208	ENET211
	ENET220	ENET222	ENET230	ENET303	ENET304
	ENET305	ENET308	ENET309	ENET311	ENET313
	ENET401	ENET505	ENET508	ENET512	ENET522
	ENET601	ENET602	ENET603		
EQAC	EQAC100				
ESYN	ESYN100	ESYN101			
EXT	EXT100	EXT101	EXT102	EXT103	EXT104
	EXT105	EXT106	EXT107	EXT108	EXT109
FCO	FCO101				
FM	FM100	FM101			
FPRT	FPRT105	FPRT106			
FTR	FTR138				

Subsystem name	Report number				
IBN	IBN100	IBN101	IBN102	IBN104	IBN105
	IBN106	IBN107	IBN108	IBN109	IBN110
	IBN113	IBN114	IBN115	IBN116	IBN117
	IBN119	IBN120	IBN122	IBN123	IBN124
	IBN127	IBN128	IBN129	IBN137	
ICMO	ICMO101	ICMO102	ICMO103		
IDPL	IDPL810	IDPL811			
IOD	IOD205	IOD206	IOD207	IOD208	IOD209
	IOD210	IOD212	IOD213	IOD214	IOD215
	IOD303	IOD304	IOD305	IOD306	IOD307
	IOD308	IOD310	IOD311	IOD312	IOD600
ISDN	ISDN101	ISDN102	ISDN104	ISDN105	ISDN106
	ISDN107	ISDN108	ISDN109	ISDN110	ISDN111
	ISDN112	ISDN113	ISDN115	ISDN116	ISDN200
	ISDN201	ISDN203	ISDN204	ISDN205	
	ISDN301		ISDN303		ISDN305
	ISDN306	ISDN307	ISDN308	ISDN309	
ISF	ISF100	ISF101	ISF104		
ISN	ISN500				
ISP	ISP101	ISP102	ISP103	ISP104	ISP105
	ISP106	ISP107	ISP108	ISP113	ISP114
ITOC	ITOC100	ITOC101			
ITOP	ITOP100	ITOP101	ITOP102	ITOP103	ITOP104
	ITOP105	ITOP106	ITOP107	ITOP108	ITOP109
	ITOP110				
KTRK	KTRK100				
LAQ	LAQ330	LAQ331	LAQ602		
LINE	LINE101	LINE102	LINE104	LINE105	LINE106
	LINE107	LINE108	LINE109	LINE110	LINE112
	LINE113	LINE114	LINE115	LINE117	LINE118
	LINE119	LINE120	LINE125	LINE126	LINE127
	LINE128	LINE130	LINE131	LINE132	LINE133
	LINE134	LINE135	LINE138	LINE139	LINE145

Subsystem name	Report number				
	LINE146	LINE147	LINE148	LINE149	LINE150
	LINE151	LINE161	LINE170	LINE171	LINE204
	LINE205	LINE209	LINE300	LINE301	LINE400
	LINE405	LINE408	LINE425	LINE600	LINE601
	LINE602	LINE603	LINE605	LINE800	LINE805
	LINE808	LINE825			
LINK	LINK300				
LOST	LOST101	LOST102	LOST103	LOST104	LOST105
	LOST106	LOST107	LOST108	LOST109	LOST110
	LOST111	LOST112	LOST114	LOST115	
MCT	MCT103	MCT104			
MDN	MDN000				
MISC	MISC000				
MISM	MISM				
MM	MM110	MM111	MM112	MM113	
MOD	MOD100	MOD101	MOD102	MOD103	MOD104
	MOD105	MOD106	MOD107	MOD108	MOD109
	MOD110	MOD111	MOD112	MOD113	MOD114
	MOD115	MOD116	MOD117	MOD118	MOD119
	MOD120	MOD121	MOD122	MOD123	MOD124
	MOD125	MOD126	MOD127	MOD128	MOD129
	MOD130	MOD131	MOD132	MOD133	MOD134
	MOD135	MOD136	MOD137	MOD138	MOD139
	MOD140	MOD141	MOD142	MOD143	MOD144
	MOD145	MOD146	MOD147	MOD148	MOD149
	MOD150	MOD151	MOD152	MOD153	MOD154
	MOD155	MOD156	MOD157	MOD158	
MPC	MPC101	MPC102	MPC103	MPC104	MPC106
	MPC201	MPC299	MPC904	MPC905	MPC906
MPCS	MPCS101				
MPX	MPX100	MPX200	MPX300	MPX400	
MS	MS103	MS104	MS105	MS153	MS154
	MS155	MS163	MS248	MS263	MS264

Subsystem name	Report number				
	MS265	MS267	MS283	MS284	MS285
	MS303	MS304	MS305	MS306	MS313
	MS314	MS315	MS323	MS324	MS325
	MS403	MS404	MS405	MS413	MS414
	MS415				
MSL	MSL300	MSL301			
MSRT	MSRT100	MSRT101			
MTCB	MTCB100	MTCB101	MTCB102	MTCB104	MTCB105
	MTCB106	MTCB107	MTCB108	MTCB109	MTCB110
	MTCB111				
MTD	MTD101				
MTR	MTR100	MTR104	MTR105	MTR106	MTR108
	MTR112	MTR113	MTR114	MTR116	MTR118
	MTR120	MTR121	MTR122	MTR123	MTR125
	MTR127	MTR128	MTR129	MTR131	MTR132
	MTR134	MTR135	MTR136	MTR137	MTR138
	MTR139	MTR140	MTR141	MTR142	MTR144
	MTR145	MTR146	MTR147	MTR148	MTR149
N6	N6100	N6103	N6106	N6108	N6111
	N6112	N6113	N6115	N6121	N6122
	N6123	N6124	N6129	N6130	N6131
	N6132	N6133	N6140	N6304	N6306
	N6308	N6310	N6312	N6314	N6319
	N6400	N6401	N6402	N6403	N6404
	N6405	N6407			
N6TU	N6TU108				
NAG	NAG400				
NCS	NCS102	NCS104	NCS203	NCS301	NCS302
	NCS401	NCS501			
NET	NET100	NET101	NET102	NET103	NET104
	NET105	NET106	NET133	NET134	NET135
	NET136	NET155			
NETM	NETM104	NETM108	NETM109	NETM110	NETM111

Subsystem name	Report number				
	NETM116	NETM120	NETM122	NETM126	NETM137
	NETM141	NETM146	NETM147	NETM148	NETM149
	NETM461				
NMS	NMS102	NMS103			
NO6	NO6101	NO6103	NO6104	NO6200	NO6201
NODE	NODE326	NODE450	NODE451		
NOP	NOP100	NOP101	NOP102	NOP103	NOP110
	NOP111				
OAIN	OAIN200	OAIN201	OAIN202	OAIN203	OAIN204
	OAIN205	OAIN206	OAIN207	OAIN208	OAIN209
	OAIN300	OAIN301	OAIN302	OAIN303	OAIN303
	OAIN304	OAIN305			
	OAIN500	OAIN502	OAIN507		
	OAIN600	OAIN601	OAIN603	OAIN604	OAIN605
	OAIN606	OAIN607	OAIN612	OAIN613	OAIN614
	OAIN615	OAIN625			
OCCP	OCCP100				
OCS	OCS100				
OM2	OM2115	OM2116	OM2117	OM2200	OM2300
OMAP	OMAP220	OMAP230	OMAP240		
PCH	PCH105	PCH107	PCH111		
PEND	PEND100	PEND101			
PRSM	PRSM300	PRSM301	PRSM302	PRSM360	PRSM380
	PRSM381				
PM	PM102	PM117	PM126	PM128	PM179
	PM181	PM182	PM183	PM199	
RDT	RDT301	RDT307	RDT308	RDT309	RDT310
REPL	REPL100				
RMSG	RMSG600	RMSG601	RMSG602	RMSG603	
RO	RO105				
RONI	RONI100				
SALN	SALN100	SALN101			
SCAI	SCAI100	SCAI101	SCAI102	SCAI200	

Subsystem name	Report number				
SDMB	SDMB355	SDMB360	SDMB365	SDMB366	
	SDMB375	SDMB390			
	SDMB655	SDMB660	SDMB675		
SDS	SDS600				
SEAS	SEAS107				
SECU	SECU101	SECU102	SECU103	SECU104	SECU105
	SECU106	SECU107	SECU108	SECU109	SECU110
	SECU111	SECU112	SECU113	SECU114	SECU115
	SECU116	SECU117	SECU118	SECU119	SECU120
	SECU121	SECU122	SECU123	SECU124	SECU125
	SECU126				
SIM	SIM600				
SLE	SLE104	SLE105	SLE106		
SLM	SLM208	SLM401	SLM403	SLM404	SLM410
SLNK	SLNK101	SLNK106	SLNK107		
SMDI	SMDI100	SMDI101	SMDI102	SMDI105	SMDI106
SME	SME100	SME101	SME102	SME103	SME106
	SME107	SME108	SME109		
SOS	SOS100	SOS102	SOS103	SOS104	SOS105
	SOS107	SOS110	SOS130		
SPC	SPC101	SPC102			
SSR	SSR600				
STOR	STOR101				
SWCT	SWCT105	SWCT106	SWCT112	SWCT114	SWCT115
	SWCT116				
SWER	SWER39				
SWNR	SWNR102				
SYNC	SYNC103	SYNC105	SYNC203	SYNC206	SYNC209
TDR	TDR100	TDR101			
TKCV	TKCV100				
TME	TME102				
TPS	TPS100				
TRK	TRK104	TRK106	TRK109	TRK110	TRK111

Subsystem name	Report number				
	TRK113	TRK114	TRK115	TRK116	TRK117
	TRK118	TRK120	TRK121	TRK123	TRK124
	TRK126	TRK128	TRK129	TRK130	TRK131
	TRK133	TRK135	TRK136	TRK138	TRK140
	TRK142	TRK144	TRK146	TRK148	TRK153
	TRK154	TRK155	TRK157	TRK158	TRK162
	TRK163	TRK164	TRK165	TRK174	TRK175
	TRK176	TRK177	TRK178	TRK181	TRK182
	TRK183	TRK186	TRK188	TRK189	TRK190
	TRK207	TRK208	TRK213	TRK260	TRK310
	TRK312	TRK313	TRK320	TRK321	TRK322
	TRK334	TRK340	TRK341	TRK351	TRK352
	TRK424	TRK605			
UTR	UTR100				
VSN	VSN100	VSN101	VSN107	VSN108	VSN109
	VSN110	VSN111	VSN112	VSN113	VSN115
	VSN117				

Information-only logs

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

- a transient event occurred
- a switch state like ManualBusy occurred
- the system correctly tested a resource or service
- the system detected software data that was not expected

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

Information-only logs

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
ABR	ABR111	ABR222		
ACD	ACD102	ACD110	ACD121	ACD130
ACG	ACG100	ACG101	ACG201	ACG300
	ACG301	ACG600		
ACT	ACT100	ACT102		
AFT	AFT001	AFT002		
ALT	ALT108	ALT110	ALT111	
AMA	AMA118			
AMAB	AMAB100	AMAB101	AMAB102	AMAB103
	AMAB104	AMAB105	AMAB106	AMAB108
	AMAB109	AMAB110	AMAB111	AMAB118
	AMAB120	AMAB152	AMAB153	AMAB155
	AMAB160	AMAB180	AMAB181	AMAB182
	AMAB183	AMAB184	AMAB185	AMAB186
	AMAB187	AMAB188	AMAB189	AMAB200
AOSS	AOSS101			
AP	AP601	AP602		
ATME	ATME200			
ATT	ATT109	ATT110	ATT111	ATT112
	ATT119	ATT120	ATT121	ATT122
AUD	AUD109	AUD120	AUD606	
AUDT	AUDT109	AUDT125	AUDT126	AUDT127
	AUDT165	AUDT171	AUDT172	AUDT173
	AUDT174	AUDT176	AUDT189	AUDT196
	AUDT201	AUDT202	AUDT203	AUDT204
	AUDT210	AUDT211	AUDT212	AUDT213
	AUDT214	AUDT215	AUDT216	AUDT217
	AUDT218	AUDT219	AUDT220	AUDT221
	AUDT222	AUDT264	AUDT270	AUDT401

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
	AUDT601	AUDT602	AUDT608	AUDT609
	AUDT616	AUDT617	AUDT618	AUDT620
	AUDT624	AUDT625	AUDT626	AUDT627
	AUDT630	AUDT632	AUDT640	
BCLID	BCLID101	BCLID102		
BMS	BMS100			
BOOT	BOOT100			
C6TU	C6TU101	C6TU102	C6TU103	C6TU104
	C6TU105	C6TU106	C6TU107	C6TU109
C7TD	C7TD104	C7TD201		
C7TU	C7TU103	C7TU104	C7TU108	C7TU109
	C7TU110	C7TU202	C7TU301	C7TU302
	C7TU401			
C7UP	C7UP105	C7UP116	C7UP117	C7UP126
	C7UP127			
CC	CC104	CC107	CC108	CC109
	CC110	CC111	CC113	CC116
	CC119	CC121	CC122	CC125
	CC127	CC129	CC136	CC201
CCIS	CCIS100	CCIS102	CCIS105	CCIS121
	CCIS123	CCIS126	CCIS131	CCIS132
	CCIS301	CCIS321		
CCS	CCS100	CCS102	CCS105	CCS106
	CCS108	CCS109	CCS124	CCS125
	CCS141	CCS146	CCS148	CCS149
	CCS151	CCS155	CCS156	CCS157
	CCS159	CCS160	CCS161	CCS162
	CCS163	CCS166	CCS167	CCS168
	CCS169	CCS176	CCS177	CCS178
	CCS180	CCS185	CCS188	CCS190
	CCS192	CCS198	CCS201	CCS208
	CCS211	CCS212	CCS216	CCS217
	CCS220	CCS225	CCS231	CCS232
	CCS233	CCS234	CCS235	CCS236

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
	CCS237	CCS241	CCS242	CCS299
	CCS401	CCS404	CCS405	CCS506
	CCS600	CCS703	CCS733	CCS735
	CCS791	CCS895	CCS896	
CD	CD103			
CDC	CDC101	CDC102		
CDR	CDR252	CDR253	CDR268	CDR269
	CDR282	CDR283	CDR284	CDR285
	CDR301	CDR302		
CDRC	CDRC100	CDRC101	CDRC102	CDRC103
	CDRC107	CDRC108	CDRC109	CDRC110
	CDRC110	CDRC112	CDRC113	CDRC114
CDRE	CDRE101	CDRE102	CDRE104	
CDRS	CDRS100			
CFW	CFW100	CFW101	CFW102	CFW103
	CFW104	CFW105	CFW106	CFW107
CHIPS	CHIPS100			
CM	CM101	CM102	CM106	CM108
	CM109	CM110	CM114	CM117
	CM121	CM124	CM126	CM129
	CM130	CM132	CM135	CM136
	CM138	CM142	CM143	CM144
	CM147	CM148	CM149	CM150
	CM151	CM156		
CMC	CMC100	CMC101	CMC103	CMC104
	CMC105	CMC106	CMC108	CMC109
COTL	COTL150	COTL151		
CP	CP102			
CPM	CPM100			
CRMG	CRMG102			
CSC	CSC101			
CUT	CUT101	CUT102	CUT103	
DCA	DCA601	DCA602	DCA603	DCA604
	DCA605			

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
DCH	DCH101	DCH102	DCH103	DCH106
	DCH600	DCH603	DCH604	DCH605
	DCH800			
DCI	DCI102			
DCME	DCME100	DCME101	DCME102	DCME103
	DCME104	DCME105		
DCR	DCR100	DCR101	DCR102	DCR103
	DCR104			
DDIS	DDIS100			
DDM	DDM100	DDM103	DDM104	DDM105
	DDM108			
DDU	DDU201	DDU208	DDU213	DDU214
DISK	DISK103			
DMCT	DMCT100	DMCT101	DMCT102	
DLC	DLC103			
DNC	DNC100			
DPAC	DPAC100	DPAC105		
DPNS	DPNS400	DPNS401	DPNS404	
DRT	DRT100			
DSM	DSM601	DSM602	DSM603	
DTSR	DTSR100	DTSR101	DTSR102	
DVI	DVI100	DVI103		
E911	E911212	E911213	E911214	E911216
ECO	ECO100			
ECTS	ECTS102	ECTS106		
EKTS	EKTS101	EKTS138		
ENCP	ENCP100	ENCP101	ENCP104	ENCP105
	ENCP131	ENCP132	ENCP133	ENCP134
	ENCP135	ENCP136	ENCP143	ENCP150
ENDB	ENDB100			
ENET	ENET100	ENET101	ENET102	ENET106
	ENET107	ENET110	ENET113	ENET200
	ENET201	ENET202	ENET206	ENET207
	ENET210	ENET300	ENET301	ENET302

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
	ENET306	ENET307	ENET310	ENET312
	ENET314	ENET402	ENET403	ENET500
	ENET502	ENET503	ENET504	ENET506
	ENET507	ENET510	ENET511	ENET520
	ENET521	ENET600	ENET700	
EQAC	EQAC600			
ESG	ESG100	ESG101		
EXT	EXT110	EXT301		
FCO	FCO100			
FMT	FMT103			
FP	FP100	FP101	FP103	FP104
	FP200			
FRB	FRB100			
FRS	FRS201			
FTR	FTR138			
FTS	FTS100			
FTU	FTU100	FTU101	FTU103	FTU104
	FTU105			
GWSA	GWSA100			
HEAP	HEAP100			
IBN	IBN103	IBN111	IBN112	IBN118
	IBN121	IBN125	IBN126	IBN130
	IBN132	IBN136		
ICTS	ICTS102	ICTS103	ICTS106	
IEM	IEM900	IEM901	IEM930	
IOAU	IOAU100	IOAU101	IOAU102	IOAU104
	IOAU105	IOAU106	IOAU107	IOAU108
	IOAU109	IOAU110	IOAU112	IOAU113
IOD	IOD101	IOD102	IOD106	IOD107
	IOD111	IOD122	IOD128	IOD201
	IOD202	IOD211	IOD301	IOD302
	IOD309	IOD313	IOD315	
IOGA	IOGA101	IOGA102	IOGA103	IOGA104
	IOGA105	IOGA106	IOGA107	IOGA108

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
	IOGA109	IOGA110	IOGA111	IOGA112
	IOGA113	IOGA114	IOGA115	IOGA116
ISA	ISA100			
ISDN	ISDN100	ISDN103	ISDN202	
	ISDN302	ISDN313		
ISF	ISF102	ISF103		
ISN	ISN502	ISN503		
ISP	ISP109	ISP110		
ITN	ITN201	ITN202	ITN203	ITN205
	ITN206	ITN207	ITN299	ITN303
	ITN304	ITN306	ITN311	ITN399
ITOC	ITOC102			
ITOP	ITOP111	ITOP121	ITOP122	ITOP123
ITS	ITS101			
LAQ	LAQ601			
LINE	LINE100	LINE103	LINE111	LINE160
	LINE180	LINE410		
LL	LL100			
LLC	LLC100	LLC101		
LINK	LINK100	LINK101	LINK501	
LMAN	LMAN100			
LOGM	LOGM900			
LOST	LOST113			
MCT	MCT101	MCT102	MCT104	
MIS	MIS100	MIS110		
MM	MM105	MM106		
MPC	MPC105	MPC901	MPC902	MPC903
	MPC907			
MS	MS100	MS101	MS102	MS150
	MS151	MS152	MS156	MS157
	MS207	MS208	MS238	MS249
	MS260	MS261	MS262	MS266
	MS277	MS280	MS281	MS282
	MS286	MS287	MS300	MS301

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
	MS302	MS307	MS310	MS311
	MS312	MS316	MS317	MS318
	MS320	MS321	MS322	MS326
	MS327	MS400	MS401	MS402
	MS406	MS407	MS408	MS410
	MS411	MS412	MS417	
MSC	MSC200	MSC900	MSC910	MSC920
MSL	MSL100	MSL101	MSL102	MSL104
	MSL200	MSL201	MSL302	
MSP	MSP900	MSP910	MSP920	
MTCB	MTCB103			
MTCK	MTCK100	MTCK101		
MTD	MTD102			
MTR	MTR101	MTR102	MTR103	MTR107
	MTR109	MTR110	MTR111	MTR115
	MTR119	MTR124	MTR130	MTR133
	MTR143	MTR148		
MTS	MTS101	MTS102	MTS103	
N6	N6101	N6102	N6104	N6105
	N6107	N6109	N6110	N6114
	N6116	N6117	N6118	N6119
	N6120	N6127	N6128	N6134
	N6135	N6136	N6137	N6138
	N6139	N6300	N6301	N6303
	N6305	N6307	N6309	N6311
	N6313	N6315	N6316	N6317
	N6318	N6406		
N6TU	N6TU101	N6TU102	N6TU103	N6TU104
	N6TU105	N6TU106		
NCS	NCS101	NCS103	NCS105	NCS201
NET	NET130	NET131	NET132	
NETM	NETM103	NETM105	NETM106	NETM107
	NETM112	NETM115	NETM117	NETM118
	NETM119	NETM121	NETM123	NETM124

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
	NETM125	NETM128	NETM129	NETM138
	NETM139	NETM140	NETM142	NETM143
	NETM144	NETM145		
NLUP	NLUP110			
NMS	NMS100	NMS101		
NO6	NO6100	NO6102	NO6120	NO6121
	NO6123	NO6202	NO6303	
NODE	NODE500			
NOP	NOP112	NOP113	NOP114	
NOPT	NOPT101			
NPAC	NPAC110	NPAC111	NPAC119	NPAC129
	NPAC203	NPAC204	NPAC211	NPAC300
	NPAC552	NPAC999		
NWM	NWM101	NWM102	NWM103	NWM104
	NWM105	NWM107	NWM108	NWM109
	NWM110	NWM111	NWM112	NWM113
	NWM120	NWM130	NWM140	NWM141
	NWM142	NWM143	NWM201	NWM202
	NWM203	NWM300	NWM400	
OCC	OCC233			
ODM	ODM603			
OLS	OLS600	OLS601	OLS602	
OMA	OMA402			
OMAP	OMAP100	OMAP110	OMAP210	
OMF	OMF101			
OMPR	OMPR203			
OPM	OPM603			
OAIN	OAIN503	OAIN504	OAIN505	OAIN506
	OAIN602	OAIN608	OAIN609	OAIN610
	OAIN611	OAIN624		
	OAIN700	OAIN701		
PCH	PCH100	PCH101	PCH102	PCH103
	PCH104	PCH106	PCH108	PCH109
	PCH110	PCH112	PCH115	PCH204

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
	PCH650			
PEND	PEND102	PEND103	PEND104	
PES	PES104	PES107	PES108	PES110
	PES111	PES112		
PM	PM103	PM104	PM105	PM106
	PM111	PM119	PM130	PM131
	PM140	PM141	PM153	PM154
	PM162	PM164	PM165	PM166
	PM170	PM184	PM188	PM191
	PM193	PM195	PM196	PM197
	PM210	PM211	PM212	PM213
	PM215	PM216	PM217	PM220
	PM240	PM270		
PMC	PMC100			
PRFM	PRFM200	PRFM201	PRFM204	PRFM207
	PRFM210			
PRSM	PRSM400	PRSM401	PRSM470	PRSM600
	PRSM603	PRSM680	PRSM681	PRSM682
	PRSM683			
RDT	RDT102	RDT103	RDT104	RDT600
	RDT601			
RMAN	RMAN100	RMAN101	RMAN102	RMAN103
	RMAN104	RMAN105	RMAN106	RMAN107
	RMAN108	RMAN109	RMAN110	RMAN111
	RMAN112	RMAN113	RMAN114	RMAN115
	RMAN116	RMAN117	RMAN118	RMAN119
	RMAN120	RMAN121	RMAN122	RMAN123
	RMAN124	RMAN125	RMAN126	RMAN127
	RMAN128	RMAN129	RMAN130	RMAN131
	RMAN132	RMAN133	RMAN134	RMAN135
	RMAN136	RMAN137	RMAN138	
RMAP	RMAP100			
RO	RO101	RO102	RO103	RO104
	RO902	RO9603	RO904	RO910

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
ROS	ROS901	ROS902		
SA	SA200	SA201	SA202	SA203
SCP	SCP300	SCP400	SCP401	SCP412
	SCP414	SCP500	SCP900	SCP901
	SCP902	SCP903	SCP904	
SEAS	SEAS101	SEAS103	SEAS104	SEAS106
	SEAS108	SEAS110	SEAS111	
SECU	SECU127	SECU128	SECU129	
SIS	SIS100	SIS101	SIS102	SIS103
SLE	SLE101	SLE102	SLE103	SLE107
	SLE108			
SLM	SLM402	SLM405	SLM406	SLM407
	SLM408	SLM409		
SLNK	SLNK100	SLNK102	SLNK103	SLNK104
	SLNK105	SLNK109		
SMDI	SMDI103	SMDI104		
SME	SME104	SME105	SME110	SME111
SOS	SOS101	SOS106	SOS109	SOS111
	SOS112	SOS120	SOS131	
SPC	SPC100			
SS	SS100			
STOR	STOR102	STOR103	STOR104	STOR105
	STOR106	STOR107		
SWCT	SWCT101	SWCT102	SWCT103	SWCT107
	SWCT109	SWCT111	SWCT113	SWCT117
SWNR	SWNR100	SWNR101		
SYNC	SYNC101	SYNC102	SYNC104	SYNC201
	SYNC202	SYNC204	SYNC205	SYNC207
	SYNC208			
TABL	TABL100	TABL101		
TCAP	TCAP102	TCAP199		
TELN	TELN100	TELN110	TELN120	TELN130
	TELN140			
TH	TH201	TH301	TH404	TH405

Subsystem	Information-only logs			
TOPS	TOPS107	TOPS112	TOPS116	
TPS	TPS102	TPS104		
TDR	TDR102	TDR200		
TRK	TRK105	TRK107	TRK108	TRK112
	TRK119	TRK125	TRK127	TRK132
	TRK134	TRK139	TRK141	TRK143
	TRK145	TRK147	TRK151	TRK152
	TRK156	TRK166	TRK170	TRK171
	TRK172	TRK173	TRK179	TRK180
	TRK184	TRK185	TRK187	TRK191
	TRK192	TRK195	TRK196	TRK197
	TRK199	TRK206	TRK215	TRK216
	TRK217	TRK218	TRK219	TRK220
	TRK221	TRK222	TRK223	TRK224
	TRK225	TRK226	TRK227	TRK228
	TRK301	TRK302	TRK303	TRK333
TRMS	TRMS300	TRMS450	TRMS500	
TUPC	TUPC100	TUPC101	TUPC102	TUPC103
UOAM	UOAM301			
VIP	VIP101	VIP102	VIP103	
VMX	VMX100			
VPSC	VPSC101	VPSC102	VPSC103	
WB	WB100	WB101	WB102	WB103
XSM	XSM101	XSM102	XSM104	

ASR100

Explanation

The ASR100 log is generated when a telephone set is taken out of service using the automatic set relocation (ASR) feature. This log identifies the line equipment number (LEN), primary directory number (DN), personal authorization (P Auth) code, and personal identification (PID) code associated with the set.

Format

The format for log report ASR100 follows:

```
ASR100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS ASR
    len    DN: dn
    P Auth: nnnnnnnnnn        PID: nnnnnnnnnn
    INFO: Passed ASR OUT
```

Example

An example of log report ASR100 follows:

```
ASR100 MAR31 11:07:00 6700 PASS ASR
    HOST 04 0 00 12           DN: 9724552301
    P Auth: 9724551001        PID: 9724551113
    INFO: Passed ASR OUT
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
PASS ASR	Constant	Indicates the purpose of this log report.
len	Integers	Provides the line equipment number of the set taken out of service.
dn	Integers	Provides the primary directory number of the set taken out of service.
P Auth	Integers	Provides the personal authorization code used to take the set out of service.
PID	Integers	Provides the personal identification number used to take the set out of service.
INFO	Passed ASR OUT	Indicates that the set was successfully taken out of service.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

Register ASROPASS counts the number of sets that are successfully taken out of service with the ASR OUT process.

ASR101

Explanation

The ASR101 log is generated when a telephone set is returned to service using the automatic set relocation (ASR) feature. This log identifies the line equipment number (LEN) and primary directory number (PDN) associated with the set.

Format

The format for log report ASR101 follows:

```
ASR101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS ASR
    len          DN: dn
    INFO: Passed ASR IN
```

Example

An example of log report ASR101 follows:

```
ASR101 MAR31 11:07:00 6700 PASS ASR
    HOST 04 0 00 12          DN: 9724552301
    INFO: Passed ASR IN
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
PASS ASR	Constant	Indicates the purpose of this log report.
len	Integers	Provides the line equipment number of the set returned to service.
dn	Integers	Provides the primary directory number of the set returned to service.
INFO	Passed ASR IN	Indicates that the set was successfully returned to service.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

Register ASRINPASS counts the number of sets that are successfully returned to service with the ASR IN process after being taken out of service with the ASR OUT process.

ASR102

Explanation

The ASR102 log is generated when the automatic set relocation (ASR) process fails. This log identifies the line equipment number (LEN) and primary directory number (PDN) associated with the set, and the reason for process failure.

Format

The format for log report ASR102 follows:

```
ASR102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ASR
    len          DN: dn
    INFO: infotxt
```

Example

An example of log report ASR102 follows:

```
ASR102 MAR31 11:07:00 6700 FAIL ASR
    HOST 04 0 00 12          DN: 9724552301
    INFO: ASR IN failed due to MADN rules
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ASR	Constant	Indicates the purpose of this log report.
len	Integers	Provides the line equipment number of the set returned to service.
dn	Integers	Provides the primary directory number of the set returned to service.
INFO	Variable	Indicates the reason the ASR process failed.

Action

The following table lists the informational messages provided in the INFO field of ASR102 log reports. Each message is described and accompanied by an appropriate action to be taken if the message is generated.

Field descriptions

Value	Description	Action
ASR IN failed due to MADN rules	Indicates that moving the set to the specified location violates multiple appearance directory number (MADN) distribution and engineering restrictions.	Take corrective actions according to the rules governing MADNs, or move the set to a different LEN.
Max number of sets already in ASR OUT	Indicates that the user attempted to perform the ASR OUT process and no directory numbers (DN) are available. (1023 sets are in the ASR OUT state.)	Datafill DNs in table WRDN and reserve these DNs for ASR use.
ASR_CUSTGRP in table OFCVAR not defined	Indicates that the user attempted to perform the ASR OUT or ASR IN process, and no customer group is datafilled in the ASR_CUSTGRP parameter of table OFCVAR.	Add a customer group name for the ASR_CUSTGRP parameter.
LEN must be IDL, MB, or INB for ASR IN	Indicates that the user attempted to perform the ASR IN process, and the old LEN is not in the idle (IDL), machine busy (MB), or installation busy (INB) state.	Enter the LTP level of the MAP display, POST the old LEN, and set the state to MB or INB.
ASR IN - New LEN has RESERVED status	Indicates that the user attempted to perform the ASR IN process on a LEN that is reserved.	Change the LEN status, or have the user perform the ASR IN process from a different LEN.
ASR IN - New LEN has RESTRICTED status	Indicates that the user attempted to perform the ASR IN process on a LEN that is restricted.	Change the LEN status, or have the user perform the ASR IN process from a different LEN.
ASR IN - Old LEN has no DN!	Indicates that the user attempted to perform the ASR IN process on an LEN having no associated PDN.	Datafill a PDN on the old LEN, and have the user perform the ASR IN process again.

Value	Description	Action
ASR IN - Old LEN has SLU option	Indicates that the user attempted to perform the ASR IN process on an old LEN that has the subscriber line usage (SLU) feature.	Remove the SLU feature from the old LEN.
ASR IN - LEN has an incompatible option	Indicates that the user attempted to perform the ASR IN process, and the old LEN has an option assigned to it that is incompatible with the ASR move.	Remove the options that are incompatible with ASR from the old LEN.
ASR IN - New LEN not on an MTS node	Indicates that the user attempted to move the set from an old LEN that is on a message transport system (MTS) node to a LEN that is not on an MTS node.	Have the user perform the ASR IN process using a LEN on an MTS node.
ASR IN - Can't delete OLD LEN from LINESTAT	Indicates that the user attempted to perform the ASR IN process and ASR cannot delete the old LEN from table LINESTAT.	Enter the LTP level of the MAP display. Post the old LEN and set the state to installation busy (INB) to remove the old LEN.
ASR IN - Can't add New LEN to CKLN	Indicates that the user attempted to perform the ARS IN process and ASR cannot add the new LEN to table CKLN.	Have the user attempt the ASR IN process again. If the process fails again for the same reason, there may be a problem with this LEN. Manually perform the necessary datafill, and contact support.
Can't delete temp ASR entry from IVDINV	Indicates that the user attempted to plug into a line, and the ASR process is unable to create the LEN entry in table KSETLINE. The ASR process is then unable to remove the corresponding LEN entry in table IVDINV.	Check for additional log messages that indicate why the ASR process is attempting to remove the LEN entry in table IVDINV.
	Indicates that the user attempted to perform the ASR IN process, and the ASR process is unable to remove the temporary LEN entry in table IVDINV.	Have the user perform the ASR IN process again. If the process fails again for the same reason, have the user unplug the set from that line. Manually perform the datafill in tables KSETLINE and IVDINV, and contact support.

Value	Description	Action
CAN'T UNPROTECT DATA STORE	Indicates that the ASR process cannot unprotect the data store to modify existing data or add new data.	Check to see if an IMAGE was started during the ASR process. If so, wait until the IMAGE is complete, and perform the ASR process again. If not, contact support.
ASR PLUG IN received on undatafilled LEN	Indicates that the user attempted to plug into a line and the associated LEN is not datafilled in table LNINV.	Manually datafill table LNINV and have the user plug into the line again.
ASR PLUG IN - Mate LEN in IVDTRBL	Indicates that the user attempted to plug into a line, and the mate data line associated with that LEN is datafilled in table IVDTRBL.	The data port on the LEN was previously diagnosed as a bad port. Either delete the entry from table IVDTRBL and have the user attempt to plug in again, or assign a new LEN to the line. ***Note:*** If the entry is deleted from table IVDTRBL and the user has a data device associated with the IVD set, the data device will not function properly after the ASR IN process.
ASR PLUG IN - Delete mate LEN in IVDINV	Indicates that the user plugged into a line, and the mate data line associated with that LEN is datafilled in table IVDINV.	Try to determine why the mate data line is datafilled in table IVDINV. If possible, remove the datafill for the mate data line from table IVDINV, and have the user attempt to plug in again.
LEN requires manual RTSing	Indicates that the ASR process was unable to return the LEN to service.	Enter the LTP level of the MAP display to manually POST and RTS the LEN.
Cannot perform ASR when taking an IMAGE	Indicates that the user attempted to perform an ASR function while an IMAGE was being taken.	Wait until the IMAGE is complete, and have the user perform the ASR function again.
ASR OUT-LEN is already in ASR OUT state	Indicated that the user attempted to perform the ASR OUT process on a LEN that is currently in the ASR OUT state.	Ensure that the user does not perform the ASR OUT process on this LEN.

Value	Description	Action
ASR IN-MADN ENG. RULES NOT CHECKED	Indicates that the MADN engineering rules were not checked during the ASR IN process.	None
ASR OUT - Can't add to ASRTABLE	Indicates that the ASR process was unable to add the PID and other information to table ASRTABLE during the ASR OUT process.	Check to see if an IMAGE was started during the ASR process. If so, wait until the IMAGE is complete, and have the user perform the ASR OUT process again. If not, contact support.
ASR IN - Can't delete PID from ASRTABLE	Indicates that the ASR process was unable to delete the PID and other information from table ASRTABLE during the ASR IN process.	Check to see if an IMAGE was started during the ASR process. If so, wait until the IMAGE is complete, and have the user perform the ASR IN process again. If not, contact support.
Cannot complete ASR IN due to failures	Indicates that the ASR process failed for an undetermined reason.	Check for other ASR logs associated with this LEN. If none exist, check for SWERs associated with the ASR process and contact support.
MADN rules not checked for this LEN	Indicates that the MADN engineering rules were not checked during the ASR IN process.	None
MAX OF 16 MDN on LGC would be exceeded	Indicates that moving the set to the specified LGC exceeds the number of MADNs allowed for an LGC according to MADN distribution and engineering restrictions.	Take corrective actions according to the rules governing MADNs, or move the set to a different LEN.
MAX OF 8 MDN on DLM would be exceeded	Indicates that moving the set to the specified DLM exceeds the number of MADNs allowed for a DLM according to MADN distribution and engineering restrictions.	Take corrective actions according to the rules governing MADNs, or move the set to a different LEN.
MAX MDN PER LINE SUBGRP will be exceeded	Indicates that moving the set to the specified DLM exceeds the number of MADNs allowed for a line subgroup	Take corrective actions according to the rules governing MADNs, or move the set to a different LEN.

Value	Description	Action
	(LSG) according to MADN distribution and engineering restrictions.	

Associated OM registers

None

ASR103

Explanation

The ASR103 log is generated when the maximum threshold of 160 sets are taken out of service with the ASR OUT process of the automatic set relocation (ASR) feature. This log is for informational purposes only.

Format

The format for log report ASR103 follows:

```
ASR103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ASR
    INFO: Max number of sets in ASR OUT state
```

Example

An example of log report ASR103 follows:

```
ASR103 MAR31 11:07:00 6700 INFO ASR
    INFO: Max number of sets in ASR OUT state
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO ASR	Constant	Indicates the purpose of this log report.
INFO	Max number of sets in ASR OUT state	Indicates that the maximum number of sets (160) have been taken out of service with the ASR OUT process.

Action

Sets must be returned to service using the ASR IN process before additional sets can be taken out of service with the ASR OUT process.

Associated OM registers

None

AUD545

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates this report when an extension block is found in an invalid state.

Extension blocks are used to provide additional data space for a call condense block (CCB), which stores only enough data to describe a basic call. Examples of extension blocks are wideband extension block (WIDEBAND_EXT_BLOCK) and Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) overflow incoming queue (ACD OVFLINQ).

Format

The format for log report AUD545 follows:

```
AUD545 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP    callid
   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report AUD545 follows:

```
AUD545 FEB14 12:21:27 3625 INFO EXT DUMP     -32768
   FFFF FFFF 9A8B FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD 0039 3C07
   1BFF FDFD FDFD FD03 FDFD 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates data dump for extension block
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected
hhhh...	000 to FFFF	Provides data from FTR XLA extension block. Length of data dump varies.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None

CARR300 (Update)

Explanation

The CARR300 log report generates when a carrier failure event is cleared. Failure clear events are reported with a severity of No Alarm.

Format

The format for log report CARR300 follows:

- CARR300 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> <event> CARRIER <pmid>
- CKT: <ckt> CarrName: <carrier name>
- Carrier: <payload>
- Failure: <carr_failure> Clear
- CARID: <spm carrier name>

Example

An example of log report CARR300 follows:

- CARR300 FEB12 17:51:57 5835 RTS CARRIER SPM 0
- CKT: 172 CarrName: SPM_0_STS3L_2
- Carrier: RM 1 OC3S 0 STS3L 0
- Failure: SIMPLEX Clear
- CARID = SPM_172

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
pmid	type loctxt	Identifies the peripheral module by name and node number
ckt	0-181	Indicates the circuit number
carrier name		Name for the carrier associated in datafill for table MNHSCARR, 38 characters
payload		Payload description of the carrier, 26 characters

Field	Value	Description
carr_failure	variable character string as shown in "Description"	Abbreviated name of carrier failure, as follows: ***Note:*** The "-S", "-L", "-P", and "-V" suffixes are not output in the failure log reports. **OC-3 section, STS3 line** • LOS-S = loss of signal • LOF-S = loss of frame • AIS-L = alarm indication signal • RFI-L = remote failure indication • BERSF = BER signal failure indication • BERSD = BER signal degradation indication **STS1 path** • LOP-P = loss of pointer • AIS-P = alarm indication signal • RFI-P = remote failure indication • PLM-P = path label mismatch indication • UNEQ-P = unequipped indication **VT1.5 path** • LOP-V = loss of pointer • AIS-V = alarm indication signal • RFI-V = remote failure indication • PLM-V = path label mismatch indication • UNEQ-V = unequipped indication **DS-3 path** • LOF = loss of frame • AIS-P = alarm indication signal • RAI-P = unequipped indication **DS-1 path** • LOF = loss of frame • AIS-P = alarm indication signal

Field	Value	Description
		• RAI-P = remote alarm indication
CARID		Displays the carrier information if datafilled in Table CARID for the Spectrum Peripheral Module and carrier.

Action

There is no action required.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

CARR300 generates when a carrier failure event is cleared. An analysis of the log report provides information regarding how long and how frequently this failure condition has been present on the specified carrier.

Related log reports: CARR310 reports carrier failure events.

CARR310 (Update)

Explanation

The CARR310 log report generates when a carrier failure event occurs. Alarm severity depends upon the failure event. Alarm severity levels are No Alarm, Minor, Major, and Critical, depending on the event. The severity level for each failure type is provisioned in MNHSCARR for each carrier.

Format

The format for log report CARR310 follows:

- CARR310 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> <event> CARRIER <pmid>
- CKT: <ckt> CarrName: <carrier name>
- Carrier: <payload>
- Carrier: <carr_failure> Set
- CARID: <spm carrier name>

Example

An example of log report CARR310 follows:

- CARR310 JAN27 15:56:45 7226 FLT CARRIER
- SPM 0
- CKT: 121 CarrName: SPM_00_DS1P_121
- Carrier: STS1P 3 VT15P 1 DS1P 1
- Failure: LOF Set
- CARID = TEST_SPM_0_121

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
pmid	type loctxt	Identifies the peripheral module by name and node number
ckt	0-181	Indicates the circuit number
carrier name		Name for the carrier associated in datafill for table MNHSCARR, 38 characters
payload		Payload description of the carrier, 26 characters

Field	Value	Description
carr_failure		Abbreviated name of carrier failure, as follows: ***Note:*** The “-S”, “-L”, “-P”, and “-V” suffixes are not output in the failure log reports. **OC-3 section, STS3 line** • LOS-S = loss of signal • LOF-S = loss of frame • AIS-L = alarm indication signal • RFI-L = remote failure indication • BERSF = BER signal failure indication • BERSD = BER signal degradation indication **STS1 path** • LOP-P = loss of pointer • AIS-P = alarm indication signal • RFI-P = remote failure indication • PLM-P = path label mismatch indication • UNEQ-P = unequipped indication **VT1.5 path** • LOP-V = loss of pointer • AIS-V = alarm indication signal • RFI-V = remote failure indication • PLM-V = path label mismatch indication • UNEQ-V = unequipped indication **DS-3 path** • LOF = loss of frame • AIS-P = alarm indication signal • RAI-P = unequipped indication **DS-1 path** • LOF = loss of frame • AIS-P = alarm indication signal

Field	Value	Description
		• RAI-P = remote alarm indication
CARID		Displays the carrier information if datafilled in Table CARID for the Spectrum Peripheral Module and carrier.

Action

Take action to resolve the specified failure condition.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

An analysis of the log report provides information regarding how long and how frequently this carrier has failed.

Related log reports: CARR300 reports a cleared carrier failure.

CARR500 (Update)

Explanation

The CARR500 log report generates when a carrier changes to an in service (InSv) state from manual busy (ManB) or system busy (SysB). For OC-3, the CARR500 log report may be used to report a state change from central-side busy (CBsy) to InSv. The state change is identified in the log report header line (and appears as RTS, or returned to service), while the previous state is identified in the body of the log report.

CARR500 has an alarm severity of No Alarm.

Format

The format for log report CARR500 follows:

- CARR500 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> <event> CARRIER <pmid>
- CKT: <ckt> CarrName: <carrier name>
- Carrier: <payload>
- Previous State: <state>
- CARID: <spm carrier name>

Example

An example of log report CARR500 follows:

- CARR500 MAR22 16:20:42 8415 RTS CARRIER SPM 0
- CKT: 171 CarrName: SPM_0_STS3L_1
- Carrier: RM 0 OC3S 0 STS3L 0
- Previous State: MANB
- CARID = TST_SPM_0_171_CARID_INFO

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
pmid	type loctxt	Identifies the peripheral module by name and node number
ckt	0-181	Indicates the circuit number
carrier name		

Field	Value	Description
payload	Name for the carrier associated in datafill for table MNHSCARR, 38 characters	Payload description of the carrier, 26 characters
state	CBSY SYSB MANB	Abbreviated name of the carrier state, as follows: • CBSY = central-side busy (applies only for OC-3 carriers) • SYSB = system busy • MANB = manual busy
CARID		Displays the carrier information if datafilled in Table CARID for the Spectrum Peripheral Module and carrier.

Action

There is no action required.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

An analysis of the log report provides information regarding how long and how frequently this carrier has been out-of-service.

Related log reports:

- CARR501 reports carrier state changes to CBsy from ManB or SysB for non-OC-3 carriers.
- CARR510 reports carrier state changes to ManB from InSv, SysB, or CBsy.
- CARR511 reports carrier state changes to SysB from InSv or CBsy.
- CARR512 reports OC-3 section state changes to CBsy from InSv, ManB, or SysB.

CARR511 (Update)

Explanation

The CARR511 log report generates when a carrier state changes to system busy (SysB) from in-service (InSv) or central-side busy (CBsy). This event is identified in the log report header line, while the previous state is identified in the body of the log report.

This report has an alarm severity of Minor.

Format

The format for log report CARR511 follows:

- CARR511 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> <event> CARRIER <pmid>
- CKT: <ckt> CarrName: <carrier name>
- Carrier: <payload>
- Previous State: <state>
- CARID: <spm carrier name>

Example

An example of log report CARR511 follows:

- CARR511 JAN27 15:52:51 5712 SYSB CARRIER
- SPM 0
- CKT: 121 CarrName: SPM_00_DS1P_121
- Carrier: STS1P 3 VT15P 1 DS1P 1
- Previous State: INSV
- CARID = TEST_SPM_0_121

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
pmid	type loctxt	Identifies the peripheral module by name and node number
ckt	0-181	Indicates the circuit number
carrier name		Name for the carrier associated in datafill for table MNHSCARR, 38 characters
payload		Payload description of the carrier, 26 characters

Field	Value	Description
state	INSV CBSY	Abbreviated name of the carrier state, as follows: • INSV = in service • CBSY = central-side busy
CARID		Displays the carrier information if datafilled in Table CARID for the Spectrum Peripheral Module and carrier.

Action

The CARR511 log reports that the system has taken control of a carrier for maintenance.Watch this carrier to ensure the system returns it to service. If the carrier is not returned to service within a reasonable time period, manual action may be warranted.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

An analysis of CARR511 log report provides information regarding how often the system must take maintenance action on a carrier.

Related log reports:

- CARR500 reports carrier state changes to InSv from SysB or ManB.
- CARR501 reports carrier state changes to CBsy from ManB or SysB for non-OC-3 carriers.
- CARR510 reports carrier state changes to ManB from InSv, SysB, or CBsy.
- CARR512 reports OC-3 section state changes to CBsy from InSv, ManB, or SysB.

CARR512 (Update)

Explanation

The CARR512 log report generates when an OC-3 carrier changes to a central-side busy (CBsy) state from in-service (InSv), manual busy (ManB), or system busy (SysB). These state changes are not reported for other carriers. The new state is identified in the log report header line, while the previous state is identified in the body of the log report.

The report has an alarm severity of Minor.

CARR512 applies only to OC-3 carriers and indicates the OC-3 host is out-of-service, not due to a carrier problem, but due to the corresponding OC-3 resource module (RM) being out-of-service.

For carrier state changes in other carriers resulting in a CBsy event, refer to CARR501.

Format

The format for log report CARR512 follows:

- CARR512 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> <event> CARRIER <pmid>
- CKT: <ckt> CarrName: <carrier name>
- Carrier: <payload>
- Previous State: <state>
- CARID: <spm carrier name>

Example

An example of log report CARR512 follows:

- CARR512 JAN27 16:17:10 5405 CBSY CARRIER
- SPM 0
- CKT: 2 CarrName: SPM_00_OC3_2_SPR
- Carrier: RM 1 OC3S 0
- Previous State: INSV
- CARID = TEST_SPM_0_2

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
pmid	type loctxt	Identifies the peripheral module by name and node number
ckt	0-181	Indicates the circuit number
carrier name		Payload description of the carrier, 26 characters
payload		Name for the carrier associated in datafill for table MNHSCARR, 38 characters
state	INSV SYSB MANB	Abbreviated name of the carrier state, as follows: • INSV = in service • SYSB = system busy • MANB = manual busy
CARID		Displays the carrier information if datafilled in Table CARID for the Spectrum Peripheral Module and carrier.

Action

CARR512 log reports that an OC-3 RM has changed state from ManB, SysB, or InSv to CBsy. Coming from the InSv state indicates that this is the beginning of an out-of-service period. Action should be taken to return the corresponding OC-3 RM back to service.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

Related log reports:

- CARR500 reports carrier state changes to InSv from SysB or ManB.
- CARR501 reports carrier state changes to CBsy from ManB or SysB for non-OC-3 carriers.
- CARR510 reports carrier state changes to ManB from InSv, SysB, and CBsy.
- CARR511 reports carrier state changes to SysB from InSv or CBsy.

CFTO600

Explanation

The call forward time of day (CFTOD) feature enables the subscriber to direct forwarded calls to different DNs depending on the time of day, day of week, and day of year. Four features provide the subscriber the means to control CFTOD using activation and deactivation codes. CFTODACT and CFTODDEACT enable the subscriber to activate and deactivate the CFTOD feature. CFTOVRACT provides the subscriber the ability to override the CFTOD forwarding pattern, and CFTOVRDACT deactivates the override.

A CFTO600 log is generated whenever the subscriber activates or deactivates the CFTOD feature or whenever the subscriber activates or deactivates the CFTOD override.

Format

The format for log report CFTO600 follows:

```
CFTO600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CFTOD USAGE LOG
   CFTOD DN              = nnnnnnnnnn
   CFTOD ACTION          = <action>
```

Examples

The first example shows the CFTO600 log report generated when the CFTOD feature is activated by the subscriber.

```
CFTO600 MAR31 10:25:56 8531 INFO CFTOD USAGE LOG
   CFTOD DN          = 2149975003
   CFTOD ACTION      = CFTOD Activated
```

The second example shows the CFTO600 log report generated when the CFTOD feature is deactivated by the subscriber.

```
CFTO600 MAR31 10:25:56 8531 INFO CFTOD USAGE LOG
   CFTOD DN          = 2149975003
   CFTOD ACTION      = CFTOD Deactivated
```

The third example shows the CFTO600 log report generated when the CFTOD feature is activated and the subscriber subsequently activates CFTOD override.

```
CFTO600 MAR31 10:25:56 8531 INFO CFTOD USAGE LOG
   CFTOD DN          = 2149975003
   CFTOD ACTION      = CFTOD Override Activated
```

The fourth example shows the CFTO600 log report generated when the subscriber deactivates CFTOD override.

```
CFTO600 MAR31 10:25:56 8531 INFO CFTOD USAGE LOG
   CFTOD DN          = 2149975003
   CFTOD ACTION      = CFTOD Override Deactivated
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
CFTOD USAGE LOG	constant	Indicates CFTOD feature activity.
CFTOD DN	directory number (up to 10 digits)	Indicates the directory number to which the CFTOD feature is assigned.
CFTOD ACTION	alphanumeric	Identifies the type of CFTOD activity initiated. Values for this field are CFTOD Activated, CFTOD Deactivated, CFTOD Override Activated, and CFTOD Override Deactivated.

Associated OM registers

None

DFIL617

Explanation

The DFIL617 is a minor log that generates if the calling party number (CGN) is suppressed and a default calling number is not datafilled through the DEFLTCGN option in table LTDATA for the logical terminal (LTID).

Format

The format for log report DFIL617 follows:

```
*DFIL617 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MISSING DATAFILL
DEFAULT CGN MISSING IN TABLE LTDATA   CALLED DR = <___>
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL617 follows:

```
*DFIL617 OCT22 06:22:19 2112 INFO MISSING DATAFILL
   DEFAULT CGN MISSING IN TABLE LTDATA   CALLED DR = <___>
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO MISSING DATAFILL	Constant	Indicates missing datafill
CALLED DR	Integers	The directory number of called circuit. Up to 19 digits.
DEFAULT CGN MISSING IN TABLE LTDATA	Constant	Indicates there is not a default calling number datafilled in table LTDATA for the LTID associated with the trunk over which the called DR was called.

Action

Add a default calling number in table LTDATA by assigning option DEFLTCGN to the LTID associated with the trunk over which the call was placed.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ISDN105 (Update)

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates ISDN105 when synchronization is lost on the primary rate access (PRA) STC/B-channel. This causes the removal of the B-channel from service. The ISDN report indicates a problem exists with the PRA interface. The system provides the signaling terminal controller (STC) number and DS1 port and channel. Reasons for a sync loss include when the STC or the DS1 carrier goes out of service.

This log also contains a blank line of 64 characters in length. This blank line is initialized to be overwritten by MSL layer procedures if the specific PM and carrier exists in table CARID.

Format

The format for log report ISDN105 follows:

- ISDN105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT PRA SYNC LOSS
- STC = nnnDS1 Port nn Chnl n
- CARID: <spm carrier name>

Example

An example of log report ISDN105 follows:

- ISDN105 JAN27 16:01:53 3084 FLT PRA Sync Loss
- CEM = 1SPM 0PORT 143 CHNL 24
- CARID = TEST_SPM_0_143

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
FLT PRA SYNC LOSS	Constant	Indicates a PRA loss of sync
STC	0-1023	Indicates the STC number. Refer to Table SPECCONN in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.
DS1 Port	0-19	Indicates the DS1 port number. Refer to Table SPECCONN in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.

Field	Value	Description
Chnl	1-24	Indicates the DS1 channel number. Refer to Table SPECCONN in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.
(blank line)	constant	Consists of a blank line, 64 characters in length. The Blanks can only be overwritten by MSL layer procedures if the specific PM and carrier exists in table CARID. Refer to Table CARID in the data schema section of the Translations Guide.
CARID		Displays the carrier information if datafilled in Table CARID for the Spectrum Peripheral Module and carrier.

Action

Verify that the STC or DS1 is out of service. If out of service, take correcting action to bring the STC or DS1 into service. If the problem continues, contact the next level of maintenance.

Related OM registers

None.

ISDN110 (Update)

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates ISDN110. The subsystem generates ISDN110 when one D-channel is in an in-service (INSV) state and the other D-channel is in a standby (STB) state.

Format

The format for log report ISDN110 follows:

- ISDN110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PRA D–CHANNEL STATUS
- trkidD1=cccc nnn nn nn : txt D2=cccc nnn nn nn : txt
- CARID: <spm carrier name>

Example

An example of log report ISDN110 follows:

- ISDN110 JAN27 16:14:23 4798 INFO PRA D-CHANNEL STATUS
- EC2SNPRID1=SPM0724:STBD2=SPM0924:INS
- CARID = TEST_SPM_0_7

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO PRA D-CHANNEL STATUS	Constant	Indicates the status of the specified D-channels
trkid	Symbolic text	Specifies the trunk circuit ID.
D1	DTCI = Digital Trunk Controller - ISDN LTCI = Line Trunk Controller - ISDN	Identifies the digital peripheral module (PM) type of the first D-channel
nnn	0-127	Identifies the digital PM number of the first D-channel
nn	0-19	Identifies the DS-1 line number of the first D-channel
nn	1-24	Identifies the time slot on DS-1 of the first D-channel
txt	INS = In-Service state STB = Standby state	Indicates the status of the first D-channel

Field	Value	Description
D2	DTCI = Digital Trunk Controller - ISDN LTCI = Line Trunk Controller - ISDN	Identifies the digital PM type of the second D-channel
nnn	0-127	Identifies the digital PM number of the second D-channel
nn	0-19	Identifies the DS-1 line number of the second D-channel
nn	1-24	Identifies the time slot on DS-1 of the second D-channel
txt	INS = in-service state STB = standby state	Indicates the status of the second D-channel
CARID		Displays the carrier information if datafilled in Table CARID for the Spectrum Peripheral Module and carrier.

Action

Determine if the D-channel carrier is in service or out of service. If the D-channel carrier is out of service, take appropriate action to bring it into service. If the problem continues, make sure that hardware functions. Perform a Continuity test (CONT) or a Loopback test (LoopBK). These tests check if the transmission line functions. Access these tests through the following directories:

- MAPCI
- MTC
- TRKS
- TTP
- PRADCH

Related OM registers

None.

ISDN111 (Update)

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates ISDN111 when one D-channel is in an active (ACT) state. The other D-channel is in an out-of-service (OOS) state.

Format

The format for log report ISDN111 follows:

- ISDN111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PRA D–CHANNEL MAJOR ALARM
- trkidD1=cccc nnn nn nn : txt D2=cccc nnn nn nn : txt
- CARID : <spm carrier name>

Example

An example of log report ISDN111 follows:

- ISDN111 JAN27 16:13:19 3990 INFO PRA D-CHANNEL MAJOR ALARM
- EC2SNPRID1=SPM0724:OOSD2=SPM0924:ACT
- CARID = TEST_SPM_0_7

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO PRA D-CHANNEL MAJOR ALARM	Constant	Indicates a major alarm associated with the specified D-channels
trkid	Symbolic text	Specifies the trunk circuit ID.
D1	DTCI = Digital Trunk Controller - ISDN LTCI = Line Trunk Controller - ISDN	Identifies the digital peripheral module (PM) type of the first D-channel
nnn	0-127	Identifies the digital PM number of the first D-channel
nn	0-19	Identifies the DS-1 line number of the first D-channel
nn	1-24	Identifies the time slot on DS-1 of the first D-channel
txt	ACT = active state OOS = out-of-service state	Indicates the status of the first D-channel

Field	Value	Description
D2	DTCI = Digital Trunk Controller - ISDN LTCI = Line Trunk Controller - ISDN	Identifies the digital PM type of the second D-channel
nnn	0-127	Identifies the digital PM number of the second D-channel
nn	0-19	Identifies the DS-1 line number of the second D-channel
nn	1-24	Identifies the time slot on DS-1 of the second D-channel
txt	ACT = active state OOS = out-of-service state	Indicates the status of the second D-channel
CARID		Displays the carrier information if datafilled in Table CARID for the Spectrum Peripheral Module and carrier.

Action

Determine if the D-channel carrier is in service or out of service. If the D-channel carrier is out of service, take correcting action to bring it into service. If the problem continues, make sure that hardware functions. Perform a Continuity test (CONT) or a Loopback test (LoopBK). These tests check if the transmission line functions. Access these tests through the following directories:

- MAPCI
- MTC
- TRKS
- TTP
- PRADCH

Related OM registers

None.

ISDN112 (Update)

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates ISDN112 when both D-channels are in an out-of-service (OOS) state.

Format

The format for log report ISDN112 follows:

- ISDN112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PRA D–CHANNEL CRITICAL ALARM
- trkid D1=cccc nnn nn nn : txt D2=cccc nnn nn nn : txt
- CARID: <spm carrier name>>

Example

An example of log report ISDN112 follows:

- ISDN112 JAN27 16:01:53 3185 INFO PRA D-CHANNEL CRITICAL ALARM
- SPMAVOVSPES DCH=SPM 0 143 24 : OOS
- CARID = TEST_SPM_0_143

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO PRA D-CHANNEL CRITICAL ALARM	Constant	Indicates a critical alarm associated with the specified D-channels
trkid	Symbolic text	Specifies the trunk circuit ID.
D1	DTCI = Digital Trunk Controller - ISDN LTCI = Line Trunk Controller - ISDN	Identifies the digital peripheral module (PM) type of the first D-channel
nnn	0-127	Identifies the digital PM number of the first D-channel
nn	0-19	Identifies the DS-1 line number of the first D-channel
nn	1-24	Identifies the time slot on DS-1 of the first D-channel
OOS	constant	Indicates the first D-channel is out-of-service

Field	Value	Description
D2	DTCI = Digital Trunk Controller - ISDN LTCI = Line Trunk Controller - ISDN	Identifies the digital PM type of the second D-channel
nnn	0-127	Identifies the digital PM number of the second D-channel
nn	0-19	Identifies the DS-1 line number of the second D-channe
nn	1-24	Identifies the time slot on DS-1 of the second D-channel
OOS	constant	Indicates the second D-channel is out-of-service
CARID		Displays the carrier information if datafilled in Table CARID for the Spectrum Peripheral Module and carrier.

Action

Determine if the D-channel carrier is in service or OOS. If the D-channel carrier is OOS, take appropriate action to return it to service. If the problem continues, make sure the hardware functions. Perform a Continuity test (CONT) or a Loopback test (LoopBK). These tests check if the transmission line functions. Access these tests through the following directories:

- MAPCI
- MTC
- TRKS
- TTP
- PRADCH

Related OM registers

None.

LDAP001

Explanation

This log is generated when the unique id datafilled on a DN in the Meridian SL-100 switch is not found on the LDAP server or when a unique id datafilled on a DN on Meridian SL-100 switch is found in more than one entry in the LDAP server.

Format

The format for log report LDAP0001 follows:

```
LDAP001 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd UNIQUE ID PROBLEM
    data
```

Example

An example of log report LDAP001 follows:

```
LDAP001 LOG
RMSLDSNX16AP LDAP001 APR16 15:12:23 5900 INFO UNIQUE ID
PROBLEM
       UNIQUE ID : JUNKUID         REASON: UNIQID ABSENT

MSLDSNX16AP LDAP001 APR16 15:21:31 8200 INFO UNIQUE ID
PROBLEM
     UNIQUE ID : BJENSEN         REASON: UNIQID DUPLICATED
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Date	Month and day	Gives the date of generation of log
Time	Hour, Minute, second, millisecond	Gives the time of generation of log
Data	UNIQUE ID PROBLEM	This will give the reason for generation of the log
Additional data	UNIQUE ID = xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	This will give the specific unique id which is not found or is duplicated in LDAP server

Action

The craftsperson should query the LDAP personnel for any incorrect removal or addition of a person's entry on the LDAP server. The craftsperson should also check for any incorrect addition of unique id in the Meridian SL-100 switch. The unique id, when incorrectly datafilled, should be manually corrected in the Meridian SL-100 switch.

Note: This log will also be generated when the basedn field of table LDAPTAB is incorrect. In this case, however, this log will be generated for all the unique ids present on the Meridian SL-100 switch, including valid unique ids.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

LDAP002

Explanation

This log is generated when the LDAP operation on the LDAP server has failed (the Syncing client could not complete the operation). Event type: LDAP client could not complete operation on LDAP server.

When the LDAP002 log is generated, either a 'SEARCH' or 'MODIFY' operation fails on the LDAP server. This 'SEARCH' or 'MODIFY' operation can fail for a DN or for a UNIQUE ID.

Format

The format for log report LDAP0002 follows:

LDAP002 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd LDAP_OPERATION_FAILED
data

Example

An example of log report LDAP002 follows:

```
LDAP002 LOG

RMSLDSNX16AP  LDAP002 APR16 15:06:54 1100 INFO LDAP
OPERATION FAILED
        LDAP OPERATION : MODIFY
UNIQUE ID : 2149975993
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Date	Month and day	Gives the date of generation of log
Time	Hour, Minute, second, millisecond	Gives the time of generation of log
Data	LDAP OPERATION FAILED	This will give the reason for generation of the log

Field	Value	Description
Additional data	OPERATION = xxxxxxxx	This will display the operation which failed.
	UNIQUE ID = xxxxxxxxxx	This displays the UNIQUE ID or the DN for which the LDAP operation failed

Action

The craftsperson should check table LDAPTAB for the correct datafill in the PASSWORD, BASEDN, and USERNAME fields.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

LDAP003

Explanation

This log is generated when the TCP connection could not be opened between the Meridian SL-100 switch and the LDAP server. Event type: LDAP client could not connect to the LDAP server.

Format

The format for log report LDAP0003 follows:

LDAP003 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TCP CONNECTION FAILED
data

Example

An example of log report LDAP003 follows:

```
LDAP003 LOG


RMSLDSNX16AP  LDAP003 APR16 16:42:09 1700 INFO TCP
CONNECTION FAILED
        RESPONSE : Bad Response
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Date	Month and Day	Gives the date of generation of log
Time	Hour, minute, second, millisecond	Gives the time of generation of log
Data	003: TCP CONNECTION FAILED	This will give the reason for generation of the log
Additional data	003: RESPONSE = xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	This will give the response for the failure of the TCP connection to open

Action

The craftsperson should correct, if necessary, the datafill of IP address and Port in table LDAPTAB or verify that the LDAP server is running.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

LDAP004

Explanation

This log is generated when the syncing process has started. Event type: LDAP client has started syncing with the LDAP version 3 server.

Format

The format for log report LDAP0004 follows:

LDAP004 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYNCING PROCESS STARTED data

Example

An example of log report LDAP004 follows:

```
LDAP004 LOG

RMSLDSNX16AP    LDAP004 APR16 15:06:50 1000 INFO SYNCING
PROCESS STARTED
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Date	Month and Day	Gives the date of generation of log
Time	Hour, Minute, second, millisecond	Gives the time of generation of log
Data	SYNCING PROCESS STARTED	This will give the reason for generation of the log
Additional data		

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

LDAP005

Explanation

This log is generated when the syncing client has completed one full cycle of syncing or when the startup process has completed successfully.

Event type: One syncing cycle is completed or the startup process has completed successfully.

Format

The format for log report LDAP0005 follows:

LDAP005 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYNCING CYCLE COMPLETED data

Example

An example of log report LDAP005 follows:

```
LDAP005 LOG

RMSLDSNX16AP    LDAP005 APR16 15:06:55 1400 INFO SYNCING
SESSION COMPLETE
       UPDATES ON SL100 :4
       UPDATES ON LDAP SERVER :8
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Date	Month and day	Gives the date of generation of log
Time	Hour, Minute, second, millisecond	Gives the time of generation of log
Data	SYNCING CYCLE COMPLETED	This will give the reason for generation of the log
Additional data	LDAP UPDATE OPERATIONS = xxxx SL-100 UPDATE OPERATIONS = xxxx	This will give the number of successful LDAP and MSL-100 switch update operations carried out in each cycle.

Action

None

MSLS100

Explanation

The MSLS100 log is generated when both of the conditions listed below are met.

- the originating customer group has the PERUSE option datafilled in table CUSTSMDR
- one of the following line features is used
  - Automatic Recall (AR)
  - Calling Number Delivery Blocking (CNDB)
  - Calling Number Delivery (CND)
  - Customer Originated Trace (COT)
  - Distinctive Ringing/Call Waiting (DRCW)
  - Selective Call Acceptance (SCA)
  - Selective Call Forwarding (SCF)
  - Selective Call Rejection (SCRJ)

Format

The format for log report MSLS100 follows:

```
MSLS100 SMDR PER USE FEATURE ACTIVATED
    CLASS FEATURE CODE = nnnn
    BILLABLE DN = nnnnnnnnnn
    ACTIVATION TIME = hh:mm:ss
    ACTIVATION DATE = mm/dd/yyyy
```

Example

An example of log report MSLS100 follows:

```
MSLS100 SMDR PER USE FEATURE ACTIVATED
   CLASS FEATURE CODE = 00 (COT)
   BILLABLE DN = 1234567890
   ACTIVATION TIME = 12:34:56
   ACTIVATION DATE = 10/20/1997
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
CLASS FEATURE CODE	Symbolic	Indicates the CLASS feature activated during the call. Identifies one of the following CLASS features:
	00	COT
	01	CNDB
	02	ACB
	03	AR
	04	CND
	05	SCA
	06	SCF
	07	SCRJ
	08	DRCW
BILLABLE DN	Numeric	Indicates the DN to bill
ACTIVATION TIME	Symbolic	Indicates the time of day the feature was activated
ACTIVATION DATE	Symbolic	Indicates the month, day, and year the feature was activated

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

MWR101

Explanation

The system generates this log whenever it executes a RESET, DEQUE or SANITY command of MWRESET. This log shows the command was executed and the parameter type of the command (that is, RANDOM, RANGE or ALL).

Format

The format for log report MWR101 is as follows:

MWR101<mmmdd hh:mmm:ss ssdd> INFO MWRESET COMMAND EXECUTED. COMMAND : <com_type> PARAMETER: <parm_type>

Examples

Examples of log report MWR101 are as follows:

MWR101 JUN27 20:25:46 6400 INFO MWRESET Command Executed. COMMAND : RESET PARAMETER: RANDOM

MWR101 JUN27 20:25:47 6489 INFO MWRESET Command Executed. COMMAND : DEQUE PARAMETER: RANDOM

MWR101 JUN27 20:25:48 6402 INFO MWRESET Command Executed. COMMAND : SANITY PARAMETER: RANDOM

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
MWRESET COMMAND EXECUTED	Constant	Indicates that a command of MWRESET has been executed.
Command	RESET, DEQUE, SANITY	This field indicates the executed command of the MWRESET increment. The command can be either RESET, DEQUE, or SANITY
Parameter	RANDOM, RANGE, ALL	This field indicates the type of parameter on which the RESET, DEQUE or SANITY command of MWRESET command is executed. The parameter type can be RANDOM, RANGE, or ALL.

Actions

None.

Associated OM registers

None.

MWR102

Explanation

The system generates this log whenever the SANITY command of MWRESET finds a message waiting Feature Queue (FTRQ) queued against a requestee DN to be corrupt. This log indicates that the FTRQ has been dequeued.

Format

The format for log report MWR102 is as follows:

MWR102 <mmmdd hh:mmm:ss ssdd> INFO FTRQ DEQUEUED
<Requestee DN> Reason : <Dequeue Reason>

Examples

Examples of log report MWR102 are as follows:

```
MWR102 JUN28 20:25:46 6308 INFO FTRQ DEQUEUED
HOST 01 0 19 09
DN 9097502531     KEY  1
Reason : Requestor Corrupted
MWR102 JUN28 20:25:46 6308 INFO FTRQ DEQUEUED
HOST 01 0 19 09
DN 9097502531     KEY  1
Reason : Data Corrupted
MWR102 JUN28 20:25:46 6308 INFO FTRQ DEQUEUED
HOST 01 0 19 09
DN 9097502531     KEY  1
Reason : MCOS Corrupted
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
FTRQ DEQUEUED	Constant	This field indicates that a corrupted message waiting FTRQ has been dequeued by the SANITY command of MWRESET increment.

Field	Value	Description
Requestee DN	The LEN, DN, and KEY of the requestee DN.	This field indicates the DN against which the corrupted message waiting FTRQ was enqueued, before it was dequeued by the SANITY command of MWRESET increment.
Reason	Requestor corrupted, Data corrupted, or MCOS corrupted	This field indicates the corruption reason for which the FTRQ was dequeued. The value Requestor corrupted indicates that the identity of the Requestor DN stored in the FTRQ was corrupted. The value Data corrupted indicates that the requestee type stored in the FTRQ was corrupted and the value MCOS corrupted indicates that the MCOS of the message in the FTRQ was corrupted.

Actions

None.

Associated OM registers

None.

NRLT100

Explanation

A facility request (FAR) message is sent to the bridging node after an attendant extends a network attendant service (NAS) release link trunk (RLT) call over an integrated business network (IBN) or AUTOVON ISUP trunk and the called party answers and releases the call. A facility accept (FAA) message is then sent back to the attendant's node after the FAR is received. If the FAA does not contain the call ID of the extended call at the bridging node, the system generates this log. An RLT call must have the NRLT option datafilled in the CUSTNTWK table for the attendant's customer group. Also, the original call to the attendant must originate over an IBN or AUTOVON ISUP trunk.

Format

The format for log report NRLT100 follows:

```
NRLT100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FEATURE INFORMATION
PROBLEM: NAS RLT Call ID not received
    CALLID=callid
```

Example

An example of log report NRLT100 follows:

```
NRLT100 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO RLT FEATURE INFORMATION
PROBLEM: NAS RLT Call ID not received
   CALLID=35
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
RLT FEATURE INFORMATION PROBLEM: NAS RLT Call ID not received	Constant	The call ID associated with the attendant-entered RLT call has not been received.
CALLID=callid	0 to FFFFFF	The missing call ID

Action

Call the Emergency Technical Assistance Service (ETAS) center and provide the information in this log.

Associated OM registers

None

NRLT101

Explanation

A facility request (FAR) message received at the bridging node contains a call reference for the call to be bridged. If the call reference is either invalid or nonexistent, a facility reject (FRJ) message is sent to the central attendant node. The system generates this log at the central attendant node indicating that the call reference is missing.

Format

The format for log report NRLT101 follows:

```
NRLT101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RLT FEATURE INFORMATION
PROBLEM: FAR — Invalid Call Reference Received
    CALLID: callid
```

Example

An example of log report NRLT101 follows:

```
NRLT101 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO RLT FEATURE INFORMATION
PROBLEM: FAR == Invalid Call Reference Received
   CALLID: 35
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
RLT FEATURE INFORMATION	Constant	Log contains RLT feature information
PROBLEM: FAR -- Invalid Call Reference Received	Constant	Call reference within a FAR message is either invalid or nonexistent
CALLID: callid	0 to FFFFF	Call ID associated with the invalid call reference

Action

Call the Emergency Technical Assistance Service (ETAS) center and provide the information in this log.

Associated OM registers

None

NRLT102

Explanation

The system generates this log if the Network Attendant Service (NAS) Release Link Trunk (RLT) feature requests a CPWAKEUP and that request fails. This log is generated at the attendant node.

Format

The format for log report NRLT102 follows:

```
NRLT102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RLT FEATURE INFORMATION
PROBLEM: CPWakeup Request Failed
    CALLID: callid
```

Example

An example of log report NRLT102 follows:

```
NRLT102 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO RLT FEATURE INFORMATION
PROBLEM: CPWakeup Request Failed
   CALLID: 35
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
RLT FEATURE INFORMATION	Constant	Log contains RLT feature information
PROBLEM: CPWakeup Request Failed	Constant	CPWAKEUP requested by the NAS RLT feature has failed
CALLID: callid	0 to FFFFF	Call ID associated with the CPWAKEUP request

Action

Call the Emergency Technical Assistance Service (ETAS) center and provide the information in this log.

Associated OM registers

None

NRLT103

Explanation

When the Network Attendant Service (NAS) Release Link Trunk (RLT) feature sends a facility request (FAR) message from the bridging node, a facility accept (FAA) message is returned. If the bridging node sends the FAR but does not receive the FAA before receiving the CPWAKEUP, the system generates this log.

Format

The format for log report NRLT103 follows:

```
NRLT103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RLT FEATURE INFORMATION
PROBLEM: Timeout — Message not received
    CALLID: callid
    TRUNK ID: trkid
```

Example

An example of log report NRLT103 follows:

```
NRLT103 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO RLT FEATURE INFORMATION
PROBLEM: Timeout == Message not received
   CALLID: 35
   TRUNK ID: NVSV2WISUPT
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
RLT FEATURE INFORMATION	Constant	Log contains RLT feature information
PROBLEM: Timeout -- Message not received	Constant	Timeout has occurred because the bridging mode did not receive an FAA message
CALLID: callid	0 to FFFFF	Call ID
TRUNK ID: trkid	clli nnnn	Trunk circuit ID where CLLI is the common language location identifier for the trunk group datafilled in Table CLLI and nnnn is the circuit number of the trunk in the CLLI group (0-9999)

Action

Call the Emergency Technical Assistance Service (ETAS) center and provide the information in this log.

Associated OM registers

None

NRLT104

Explanation

When the Network Attendant Service (NAS) Release Link Trunk (RLT) feature receives a facility reject (FRJ) message with a cause indicator of CI_CALL_RETURNS is returned from the far end, the system generates this log.

An NRLT104 log report is generated when one of the following conditions occurs at the centralized attendant.

- the NAS RLT originator has another feature active (for example, 3-way calling)
- the originator is an attendant (attendant is attached)
- the NAS RLT terminator has another feature active (for example, 3-way calling)
- the terminator is an attendant (second call is an attendant)

Format

The format for log report NRLT104 follows:

```
NRLT104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NAS RLT
PROBLEM: NAS RLT bridging rejected by far end
    CALLID: callid
```

Example

An example of log report NRLT104 follows:

```
NRLT103 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO NAS RLT
PROBLEM: NAS RLT bridging rejected by far end
   CALLID: 983066
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO NAS RLT	Constant	Log contains RLT feature information

Field	Value	Description
PROBLEM: NAS RLT bridging rejected by far end	Constant	A facility reject message is received with a cause indicator of CI_CALL_RETURNS
CALLID: callid	0 to FFFFF	Call ID for the failed NAS RLT call

Action

Ensure that neither the originator nor the terminator has another feature active, and that neither the originator nor the terminator is an attendant.

Associated OM registers

None

SNMP102

Explanation

The Simple network management protocol (SNMP) 102 log is generated when a user ends an SNMP session.

Format

The format for log report SNMP102 follows:

SNMP 102 <UserID> <SessionID> <Login Time> <Logout Time> <IP Address>

Example

An example of log report SNMP102 follows:

```
RMSLDSNXAY SNMP102 JUN22 12:07:38 8700 INFO End of SNMP
session
   UserID = NIKHILL
   SessionID = 1
   Login Time = 1999/06/22 12:06:59.906 TUE
   Logout Time = 1999/06/22 12:07:38.816 TUE
   ip_addr = 47.96.203.43
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
UserID	String of characters	The user who has ended the SNMP session.
SessionID	Integer	The unique ID of the SNMP session.
Login Time	Date/Month/YearHour:Minutes:Seconds	The time when the SNMP session was started.
Logout Time	Year/Month/Date Hour:Minutes:Seconds:Milliseconds	The time when the SNMP session was ended.
IP Address	IP Address	The IP address of the user of the SNMP session.

Action

None.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

NSS103

Explanation

Network services software (NSS) generates log report NSS103 on the service switching point (SSP) node when the SSP receives a return error response from the database control point (DBCP) node indicating that the travel card number (TCN) digits are not allowed or invalid.

Format

The format for log report NSS103 follows:

```
NSS103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NSS TCN INVALID
PROBLEM
   CALLED ADDRESS    =    nnnnnnnnnn
   TCN DIGITS        =    nnnnnnnnnnnnnn
   REASON            =    reason
```

Example

An example of log report NSS103 follows:

```
NSS103 JAN01 15:49:59 8234 INFO NSS TCN INVALID
PROBLEM
   CALLED ADDRESS    =    6137224500
   TCN DIGITS        =    71935564511011
   REASON            =    TCN_NOT_FOUND
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
CALLED ADDRESS	nnnnnnnnnn	Identifies the DBCP node that contains the DBCP database
TCN DIGITS	nnnnnnnnnnnnnn	Identifies the invalid TCN digits
REASON	reason	Indicates whether the TCN is not found in the database or is not allowed

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

NSS105

Explanation

Network services software (NSS) generates log report NSS105 on the database control point (DBCP) node when it receives a unidirectional message back from the service switching point (SSP) notifying the DBCP of a response protocol problem. This occurs when the SSP cannot decode the response received from the DBCP.

Format

The format for log report NSS105 follows:

```
NSS105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NSS RESP PROTOCOL
PROBLEM
    APPLICATION         =   application
    CALLED ADDRESS      =   nnnnnnnnnn
    PROBLEM TYPE        =   problem_type
    PROBLEM CODE        =   unsigned_int
```

Example

An example of log report NSS105 follows:

```
NSS105 JAN01 15:49:59 8234 INFO NSS RESP PROTOCOL
PROBLEM
   APPLICATION       =   REPL_DIGS
   CALLED ADDRESS    =   6137224500
   PROBLEM TYPE      =   GENERAL_PROBLEM
   PROBLEM CODE      =   1
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
APPLICATION	application	Identifies the application that is sending the non-standard query protocol
CALLED ADDRESS	nnnnnnnnnn	Identifies the SSP node that cannot decode the response
PROBLEM TYPE	problem_type	Identifies the type of response protocol problem
PROBLEM CODE	unsigned_int	Identifies the protocol problem

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

NSS106

Explanation

Network services software (NSS) generates log report NSS106 on the database control point (DBCP) node when it receives a unidirectional invoke message back from the service switching point (SSP) notifying the DBCP that the response is corrupted. One example of corrupted response data is an invalid network class of service (NCOS).

Format

The format for log report NSS106 follows:

```
NSS106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NSS DBCP INVALID DATA
PROBLEM
   APPLICATION        =   application
   CALLED ADDRESS     =   nnnnnnnnnn
   INVALID FIELD      =   field
   INVALID DATA       =   unsigned_int
```

Example

An example of log report NSS106 follows:

```
NSS106 JAN01 15:49:59 8234 INFO NSS DBCP INVALID DATA
PROBLEM
   APPLICATION      =   REPL_DIGS
   CALLED ADDRESS   =   6137224500
   INVALID FIELD    =   NCOS
   INVALID DATA     =   10
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
APPLICATION	application	Identifies the application that is sending the non-standard query protocol. Available applications are NSS_TCN, REPL_DIGS, and NSS_ANI.
CALLED ADDRESS	nnnnnnnnnn	Identifies the SSP node that cannot translate the response

Field	Value	Description
INVALID FIELD	field	Indicates a protocol problem in one of the following areas: ACR: account code required NCOS: network class of service NETID: network ID NETCGRPID: network customer group ID REPLDIGIT: replace dialed digit SUPPRESS: ANI suppression INTLNCOS: international network class of service INTLNTID: international network ID INTLNCID: international network customer group ID
INVALID DATA	unsigned_int	Contains the corrupted value

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

NSS108

Explanation

Network services software (NSS) generates log report NSS108 at the originating node when a return error message is received from the NSS database control point (DBCP). A return error message is sent when ANI is not found in the ANIDATA DBCP database or when ANI is datafilled as NOT_ALLOWED in the remote database.

NSS generates log report NSS108 at the terminating node when a query message from the originating node does not return ANI or when ANI is datafilled as NOT_ALLOWED in the ANIDATA DBCP database.

Format

The format for log report NSS108 follows:

```
NSS108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NSS ANI INVALID
    CALLED ADDRESS      =    nnnnnnnnnn
    ANI DIGITS          =    nnnnnnnnnn
    REASON              =    reason
```

Example

An example of log report NSS108 follows:

```
NSS108 JAN01 15:49:59 8234 INFO NSS ANI INVALID
    CALLED ADDRESS    =    6137225000
    ANI DIGITS        =    8008881234
    REASON            =    ANI_NOT_FOUND
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO ANI INVALID	Constant	Indicates that ANI digits are not found or cannot be returned

Field	Value	Description
CALLED ADDRESS	nnnnnnnnnn	Originating node: This field identifies the service switching point (SSP) node where ANI lookup failure occurred. Terminating node: This field identifies the SSP node requesting the failed ANI lookup.
ANI DIGITS	nnnnnnnnnn	Displays the received ANI digits used to query the remote database
REASON	reason	Indicates the reason the ANI lookup failed. This field displays one of the following reasons: ANI_NOT_FOUND: ANI is either invalid or not datafilled in the ANIDATA DBCP ANI_NOT_ALLOWED: ANI is found, but is datafilled as NOT_ALLOWED

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

PM106-Supplement

Explanation

This supplementary portion of the PM106 log report is to provide information regarding the log messages that are generated for the enhanced IPE controller card.

The enhanced IPE controller feature is the software portion of a combined set of software and hardware enhancements to the IPE controller. The hardware portion of this enhancement is the EXPEC controller card. The enhanced IPE controller provides all of the functionality of the previous generation IPE controller (XPEC) as well as some new capabilities, including increased performance resulting from a newer, faster CPU and an upgraded operating system, and non-volatile Flash memory for storage of an IPE software load and a modification to the MAPCI RTS command, which together allow the IPE to be restored to service without the delay of software downloading from the CM.

> ***Note:*** The software load stored in FLASH cannot be upgraded without Optivity Telephony Manager for Meridian SL-100.

The remainder of the new capabilities introduced with the enhanced IPE controller feature are directed at users of Optivity Telephony manager for Meridian SL-100, the GUI-based management platform for the Meridian SL-100 switch.

PM106 INFO

Log title: PM106 ReportName: Peripheral Module 106 ReportDescription: The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates PM106 to log events indicating that the PM state has changed to INSV using RTS or clearing faults.Event type: PM

Format

The format for log report PM106-Supplement follows.

```
PM106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS pmid

Node :InSv From <previous IPE state>

<optional text>
```

Example

An example of log report PM106-Supplement follows.

```
MSLDSNXAY   PM106 AUG18 08:04:56 3406 RTS IPE IPE0 00 0

   Node :InSv From ISTb

        ISTb Cleared (XPEC Type Mismatch)
```

Field descriptions

The table that follows shows the one field description that was modified for the Enhanced IPE controller feature.

Field	Value	Description
optional text	ISTb cleared<character string>	Indicates the clearance of a PM ISTb condition. A clearance occurs as a result of a state change. If the field is not in use, this field is blank. For this feature, the character string may have the value XPEC Type Mismatch.

Action

There is no action required.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

PM128-Supplement

Explanation

This supplementary portion of the PM128 log report is to provide information regarding the log messages that are generated for the enhanced IPE controller card.

The enhanced IPE controller feature is the software portion of a combined set of software and hardware enhancements to the IPE controller. The hardware portion of this enhancement is the EXPEC controller card. The enhanced IPE controller provides all of the functionality of the previous generation IPE controller (XPEC) as well as some new capabilities, including increased performance resulting from a newer, faster CPU and an upgraded operating system, and non-volatile Flash memory for storage of an IPE software load and a modification to the MAPCI RTS command, which together allow the IPE to be restored to service without the delay of software downloading from the CM.

> ***Note:*** The software load stored in FLASH cannot be upgraded without Optivity Telephony Manager (OTM) for MSL-100 (formerly Switch Manager).

After Optivity Telephony manager downloads firmware to the EXPEC controller card, the technician must man-busy (MB) the card and return-to-service (RTS) the card from the MAP position.

The remainder of the new capabilities introduced with the enhanced IPE controller feature are directed at users of Optivity Telephony Manager for Meridian SL-100, the GUI-based unified management platform for the Meridian SL-100 switch.

PM128 INFO PM SW Information Report

Log title: PM128 ReportName: Peripheral Module 128 ReportDescription: The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates a PM128 log when trouble (TBL) occurs in a PM during normal operation Event type: PM.

Format

The format for log report PM128-Supplement is unchanged with the Enhanced IPE controller feature. Only the range of values of the reason text has been increased to indicate the reason for the IPE's ISTB state. The following is an example of the format.

PM128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL ISTB pmid

Node :ISTb <reason text> From Insv

Unit 0 :ISTb <trouble info>

Unit 1 :InSv

Unit0: MTCARB is <state>, Unit1: MTCARB is <state>

Example

An example of log report PM128-Supplement follows.

```
RMSLDSNXAY  PM128 AUG18 08:25:18 0975 TBL ISTB
   IPE IPE0 00 0
   Node :ISTb (XPEC Type Mismatch) From InSv

RMSLDSNXAY  PM128 AUG18 08:25:18 0975 TBL ISTB
   IPE IPE0 00 0
   Node :ISTb (IP Port Info Mismatch) From InSv
```

Field descriptions

The field descriptions for log report PM106 is unchanged with the Enhanced IPE controller feature, with the exception of the increase in range of values for the reason text as shown in the following table.

Field	Value	Description
state info	Unit ISTb <reason text>	Indicates that a unit is in-service trouble, and indicates the reason for the in-service trouble (reason text). For the Enhanced IPE controller feature, the reason text may have the value XPEC Type Mismatch or IP Port Info Mismatch.
	Unit ISTb	Indicates that a unit has changed to the in-service trouble state.
	From InSv	Indicates that a unit has gone from in-service.
	<reason text> From SysB	Indicates that the previous state of the node was system busy, and indicates the reason for the system-busy state (reason text).

Action

The following table shows an example of the action based on reason text.

Text value	Action
XPEC Type Mismatch	Verify the IPE's Controller Card (XPEC) PEC Code corresponds to the correct XPEC type (standard or enhanced) datafilled in Table IPEINV.
IP Port Info Mismatch	BSY and RTS the IPE so that the IP Port Information can be updated in the IPE.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

PM181-Supplement

Explanation

This supplementary portion of the PM181 log report is to provide information regarding the log messages that are generated for the enhanced IPE controller card.

The enhanced IPE controller feature is the software portion of a combined set of software and hardware enhancements to the IPE controller. The hardware portion of this enhancement is the EXPEC controller card. The enhanced IPE controller provides all of the functionality of the previous generation IPE controller (XPEC) as well as some new capabilities, including increased performance resulting from a newer, faster CPU and an upgraded operating system, and non-volatile Flash memory for storage of an IPE software load and a modification to the MAPCI RTS command, which together allow the IPE to be restored to service without the delay of software downloading from the CM.

Note: The software load stored in FLASH cannot be upgraded without Switch Manager.

The remainder of the new capabilities introduced with the enhanced IPE controller feature are directed at users of Switch Manager, the GUI-based management platform for the MSL-100 switch.

PM181 INFO

Log title: PM181 INFO
Name: <Peripheral Module 181 Informational Log>
Description: <The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates PM181 when a specified step occurs in a PM function.>
Event type: <PM>

Format

The format for log report PM181 follows:

<Office ID> PM181 <mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd> INFO PM SW Information Report
IPE <Frame> <Shelf>
<text>

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
frame	IPE frame number	Identifies the affected IPE's frame
shelf	IPE shelf number	Identifies the affected IPE's shelf
text	MSL Version Message sent	Text field indicates that the MSL version message was sent to the IPE
	Time/Day Message sent	Text field indicates that the Time/Day message was sent to the IPE
	IP address sent Flash Boot Load Update	This text field indicates that the IP address, subnet mask, and default route information in table IPEINV have been sent to the IPE to enable its network connectivity.
	Ethernet connection/disconnection	Text field indicates that the Flash Boot Load Update Message was sent to the IPE Text field indicates that Switch Manager has attempted to establish a connection to or disconnect from the IPE using its Ethernet port

Action

These logs are for information only and require no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

The following table contains the events triggering log generation.

Text value	Event
MSL version message sent	This log is generated whenever an MSL version message is sent to the IPE in association with a CM RESTART, CM SWACT, IPE RTS, and QUERYPM to the IPE.

Text value	Event
Time/Day message sent	This log is generated whenever a time-of-day message is sent to the IPE in associated with a CM RESTART or IPE RTS.
IP address sent	This text field indicates that the IP address, subnet mask, and default route information in table IPEINV have been sent to the IPE to enable its network connectivity.
Flash boot load update	This log is generated whenever the Switch Manager modifies the designated Flash boot load.
Ethernet connection/disconnection	This log is generated whenever the Switch Manager attempts to establish a connection to the IPE of disconnect from the IPE using the Ethernet port.

PM189-Supplement

Explanation

This supplementary portion of the PM189 log report is to provide information regarding the log messages that are generated for the enhanced IPE controller card.

The enhanced IPE controller feature is the software portion of a combined set of software and hardware enhancements to the IPE controller. The hardware portion of this enhancement is the EXPEC controller card. The enhanced IPE controller provides all of the functionality of the previous generation IPE controller (XPEC) as well as some new capabilities, including increased performance resulting from a newer, faster CPU and an upgraded operating system, and non-volatile Flash memory for storage of an IPE software load and a modification to the MAPCI RTS command, which together allow the IPE to be restored to service without the delay of software downloading from the CM.

> ***Note:*** The software load stored in FLASH cannot be upgraded without Optivity Telephony Manager (OTM) for MSL-100 (formerly Switch Manager).

The remainder of the new capabilities introduced with the enhanced IPE controller feature are directed at users of OTM for MSL-100, the GUI-based management platform for the MSL-100 switch.

PM189 INFO

Log title: PM189 INFO PM SW Information Report
Name: <Peripheral Module 189 Software Information Report>
Description: <The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates PM189 to log events in hardware or software. The log report helps Nortel Networks personnel determine the cause for different switch events.>
Event type: <PM>

Format

The format for log report PM189 follows:

<Office ID> PM189 <mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd> INFO PM SW Information Report
IPE <Frame> <Shelf>
<text>

Example

Some examples of log report PM189 follows:

```
RMSLDSNXAY  PM189 AUG05 15:48:10 7200 INFO PM SW Information
Report
   IPE IPE2 02 0
   User connection accepted.
   From IP Address: 47.32.128.173

RMSLDSNXAY  PM189 AUG05 15:48:10 7200 INFO PM SW Information
Report
   IPE IPE2 02 0
   User connection rejected.
   From IP Address: 47.32.128.173

RMSLDSNXAY  PM189 AUG05 15:46:51 6600 INFO PM SW Information
Report
   IPE IPE2 02 0
   User is disconnecting.
   From IP Address: 57.32.128.128

RMSLDSNX10BB    PM189 JAN27 18:54:50 6072 INFO PM SW
Information Report
   IPE IPE2 02 0
   Flash Boot Load Update

RMSLDSNX10BB    PM189 JAN27 18:54:50 6072 INFO PM SW
Information Report
   IPE IPE2 02 0
   Flash Boot Load Update Failure

RMSLDSNX10BB    PM189 JAN27 18:54:50 6072 INFO PM SW
Information Report
   IPE IPE2 02 0
   Corrupt load transferred

RMSLDSNX10BB    PM189 JAN27 18:54:50 6072 INFO PM SW
Information Report
   IPE IPE2 02 0
   Memory not initialized

RMSLDSNX10BB    PM189 JAN27 18:54:50 6072 INFO PM SW
Information Report
   IPE IPE2 02 0
   DRAM Write Failure (Out of Heap)
```

```
RMSLDSNX10BB    PM189 JAN27 18:54:50 6072 INFO PM SW
Information Report
   IPE IPE2 02 0
   SRAM Out of Memory Failure
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
frame	IPE frame number	Identifies the affected IPEs frame
shelf	IPE shelf number	Identifies the affected IPEs shelf
text	Corrupt load transferred	This log is generated when an error is detected in the load file during an OTM for MSL-100-directed software upgrade.
	Memory not initialized DRAM write failure	This log is generated when an error is detected in transferring a software load from Flash memory to executable memory during the performance of an IPE RTS operation.
	SRAM device failure	This log is generated when an attempt to write to DRAM fails.
	Flash memory failure	This log is generated when an attempt to write/read from SRAM fails.
	Flash boot load update failure	This log is generated when an error is detected in programming a software load into Flash memory during an OTM for MSL-100-directed software upgrade.
	Ethernet connection/disconnection	This log is generated when an error is encountered in attempting to change the designated Flash boot load.
		Text field indicates that OTM for MSL-100 has attempted to establish a connection to or disconnect the IPE using its Ethernet port.

Action

The following table contains actions based on log text.

Text value	Action
Corrupt load transferred	Using OTM for MSL-100, retry operation.
Memory not initialized	Using OTM for MSL-100, re-transfer load and retry RTS FLASH.
DRAM device failure	Using OTM for MSL-100, remove unused files in memory and retry operation.
SRAM device failure	Contact support.
Flash memory failure	Using OTM for MSL-100, remove unused loads in Flash memory and retry operation.
Flash boot load update failure	Using OTM for MSL-100, verify boot load to be updated; or re-transfer and re-program load in Flash memory.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SIM600

Explanation

The simultaneous ringing (SIMRING) feature enables a group of up to five directory numbers (DN) to be alerted simultaneously when the pilot DN is called. The first member of the group to pick up the call is connected to the calling party and the other members of the alerting group are released.

A SIM600 log is generated when the non-pilot member directory number (NPMDN) routes to an invalid DN (such as a POTS intraswitch line), when the outgoing trunk is an unsupported trunk type (such as an MF trunk), or when the NPMDN fails translation because of an invalid DN.

The following list shows valid pilot directory number (PDN) agent types for SIMRING alerting groups.

- RES (1FR and 1MR)
- IBN
- Meridian business set (MBS) primary DNs:
  - M5xxx (key 1, except ISDN)
  - M2xxx (key 1)

The following list shows valid intraswitch NPMDN agent types for SIMRING alerting groups.

- RES (1FR and 1MR)
- IBN
- MBS DNs:
  - M5xxx (except ISDN)
  - M2xxx (key 1)

The following list shows valid outgoing trunk types for interswitch SIMRING alerting groups.

- ISUP
- PRI

The NPMDN can be any valid agent connected to the PDN with an ISUP or PRI outgoing trunk. Only the outgoing trunk on the switch where the PDN resides is required to be ISUP or PRI, the remaining trunks in the connection can be of any type. If the outgoing trunk is not ISUP or PRI, the call leg between the PDN and NPMDN is released and a SIM600 log is generated.

Format

The format for log report SIM600 follows:

```
SIM600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SIMRING
    Call ID:          nnnn  nnnn
    Pilot DN:         nnnnnnnnnn
    Member DN:        nnnnnnnnnn
    Reason:           <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SIM600 follows:

```
SIM600 JUL04 11:24:31 3800 INFO SIMRING
    Call ID:          6879  6854
    Pilot DN:         9726211500
    Member DN:        9726214675
    Reason:           Translation Failure
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
SIMRING	constant	Indicates a problem with the SIMRING feature.
Call ID	numeric (2 sets of 4 digits)	Indicates the identification number of the caller-to-PDN call.
Pilot DN	directory number (up to 10 digits)	Identifies the pilot member directory number. Incoming calls to this number are routed to the non-pilot members of the alerting group when the SIMRING feature is activated.
Member DN	directory number (up to 10 digits)	Identifies the non-pilot member directory number that caused the failure.
Reason	alphanumeric	Identifies the reason the call leg cannot be established. Values for this field are Non-Supported Agent or Translation Failure.

Action

If the reason for failure is Non-Supporting Agent, verify that the indicated NPMDN is a valid member of the SIMRING group and is a valid agent type. If so, verify that the outgoing trunk type is either ISUP or PRI.

If the reason for failure is Translation Failure, verify that the indicated NPMDN is a valid member of the SIMRING group and is a valid agent type.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

PRI connectivity is accomplished using the virtual call framework (VCF) model.

SNMP101

Explanation

The Simple network management protocol (SNMP) 101 log is generated when a user starts an SNMP session.

Format

The format for log report SNMP101 follows:

SNMP 101 <UserID> <SessionID> <IP Address> <Login Time>

Example

An example of log report SNMP101 follows:

```
RMSLDSNXAY SNMP101 JUN22 12:06:59 7700 INFO Starting SNMP
session
   UserID = NIKHILL
   SessionID = 1
   ip_addr = 47.96.203.43
   Login Time = 1999/06/22 12:06:59.906 TUE.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
UserID	String of characters	The user who has started the SNMP session.
SessionID	Integer	The unique ID of the SNMP session.
Login Time	Year/Month/Date Hour:Minutes:Seconds:Milliseconds	The time when the SNMP session was started.
IP Address	IP Address	The IP address of the user who started the SNMP session.

Action

None.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

SNMP102

Explanation

The Simple network management protocol (SNMP) 102 log is generated when a user ends an SNMP session.

Format

The format for log report SNMP102 follows:

SNMP 102 <UserID> <SessionID> <Login Time> <Logout Time> <IP Address>

Example

An example of log report SNMP102 follows:

```
RMSLDSNXAY SNMP102 JUN22 12:07:38 8700 INFO End of SNMP
session
   UserID = NIKHILL
   SessionID = 1
   Login Time = 1999/06/22 12:06:59.906 TUE
   Logout Time = 1999/06/22 12:07:38.816 TUE
   ip_addr = 47.96.203.43
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
UserID	String of characters	The user who has ended the SNMP session.
SessionID	Integer	The unique ID of the SNMP session.
Login Time	Date/Month/YearHour:Minutes:Seconds	The time when the SNMP session was started.
Logout Time	Year/Month/Date Hour:Minutes:Seconds:Milliseconds	The time when the SNMP session was ended.
IP Address	IP Address	The IP address of the user of the SNMP session.

Action

None.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

SNMP103

Explanation

The Simple network management protocol (SNMP) 103 log is generated when an SNMP user performs a maintenance operation.

Log title: Maintenance Operation
Name: SNMP 103
Description: This log report is generated when an SNMP user performs a maintenance operation.
Event type: Maintenance Operation

Format

The format for log report SNMP103 follows:

SNMP 103 <UserID> <SessionID> <Operation> <IP Address>

Example

An example of log report SNMP103 follows:

```
RMSLDSNXAY SNMP103 JUN22 12:07:34 8600 INFO Secured SNMP
operation
   UserID = NIKHILL
   SessionID = 1
   Operation = Inactivity Timer Reset to 55
   IP Addr = 47.96.203.43
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
UserID	String of characters	The user who has ended the SNMP session.
SessionID	Integer	The unique ID of the SNMP session.
Operation	String of characters	A string explaining the operation performed.
IP Address	IP Address	The IP address of the user of the SNMP session.

Action

None.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

VOW501

Explanation

The Virtual Office Worker (VOW) is a feature designed for telecommuters without dedicated physical phone sets. Telecommuters can access their dedicated directory number (DN) and associated features/options by logging into their DN from any of a pre-designated group of phone sets. As long as the user is logged in, all features and options operate normally, and all calls to the dedicated DN terminate to the set on which the login occurred. In addition, all calls originated from the set are billed to the dedicated DN.

The VOW501 log report is generated when a VOW access attempt passes. These attempts include login, logout, or pass code change.

Format

The format for log report VOW501 follows:

```
VOW501 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO VOW ATTEMPT PASSED
        VOW USER   = nnnnnnnnn
        VOW LEN    = xxxx nn n nn nn
        ATTEMPT    = xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
        METHOD     = xxxxxxx
```

Example

An example of log report VOW501 follows:

```
VOW501 JAN28 14:08:23 0007 INFO VOW ATTEMPT PASSED
   VOW USER = 2149975055
   VOW LEN  = IPE0  0  1  1  12
   ACTION   = LOGIN
   METHOD   = VOWIN
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
VOW USER	nnnnnnnnnn, where n = 0-9	The directory number of the VOW user who logged in. NTP table reference: N/A.
VOW LEN	xxxx nn n nn nn, where x = 0-9, A-Z,and n = 0-9	The LEN at which the VOW user is logged in. NTP table reference: N/A.

Field	Value	Description
ATTEMPT	LOGIN, LOGOUT, PASSCODE CHANGE	LOGIN is specified if the successful action being reported is a login attempt (through VOWIN, CKLN, or CLN). LOGOUT is specified if the successful action being reported is a logout attempt (through VOWOUT, CKLN, CLN, VOWROUT, or the VOW Audit). PASSCODE CHANGE is specified if the successful action being reported is a passcode change attempt through VOWPCC.
METHOD	VOWIN, VOWOUT, VOWROUT, VOWPCC, CKLN, CLN, AUDIT	VOWIN is specified if the successful attempt being reported is a login attempt through the VOWIN access code. VOWOUT is specified if the successful attempt being reported is a logout attempt through the VOWOUT access code. VOWROUT is specified if the successful attempt being reported is a remote logout attempt through the VOWROUT access code. VOWPCC is specified if the successful attempt being reported is a passcode change attempt through the VOWPCC access code. CLKN is specified if the successful attempt being reported is a login or logout attempt through the CKLN Servord command. CLN is specified if the successful attempt being reported is a login or logout attempt through the CLN Servord command. AUDIT is specified if the successful attempt being reported is a logout attempt by the VOW Audit.

Action

No immediate action.

Associated OM registers

OM Group: VOW

Registers: INPASS, OUTPASS, CINPASS, COUTPASS, PCCPASS, AUDPASS, ROUTPASS

Additional information

Post-analysis

The VOW501 log generates whenever a VOW access attempt is successful. The OM registers available through OM group VOW provide further information to measure the overall use of VOW functionality.

Internal

This log is only generated from within VOW-specific code.

VOW502

Explanation

The Virtual Office Worker (VOW) is a feature designed for telecommuters without dedicated physical phone sets. Telecommuters can access their dedicated directory number (DN) and associated features/options by logging into their DN from any of a pre-designated group of phone sets. As long as the user is logged in, all features and options operate normally, and all calls to the dedicated DN terminate to the set on which the login occurred. In addition, all calls originated from the set are billed to the dedicated DN.

The VOW502 log report is generated when a VOW access attempt fails. These attempts include login, logout, or pass code change.

Format

The format for log report VOW502 follows:

```
VOW502 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO VOW ATTEMPT FAILED
        VOW USER   = nnnnnnnnn
        VOW LEN    = xxxx nn n nn nn
        ATTEMPT    = xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
        METHOD     = xxxxxxx
```

Example

An example of log report VOW502 follows:

```
VOW502 JAN28 14:08:23 0007 INFO VOW ATTEMPT FAILED
   VOW USER = 2149975055
   VOW LEN  = IPE0  0  1  1  12
   ACTION   = LOGIN
   METHOD   = VOWOUT
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
VOW USER	nnnnnnnnnn, where n = 0-9	The directory number of the VOW user who logged in. NTP table reference: N/A.
VOW LEN	xxxx nn n nn nn, where x = 0-9, A-Z, and n = 0-9	The LEN from which the VOW user logged out. NTP table reference: N/A.

Field	Value	Description
ATTEMPT	LOGIN, LOGOUT, PASSCODE CHANGE	LOGIN is specified if the failed action being reported is a login attempt (through VOWIN, CKLN, or CLN). LOGOUT is specified if the failed action being reported is a logout attempt (through VOWOUT, CKLN, CLN, VOWROUT, or the VOW Audit). PASSCODE CHANGE is specified if the failed action being reported is a passcode change attempt through VOWPCC.
METHOD	VOWIN, VOWOUT< VOWROUT, VOWPCC, CKLN, CLN, AUDIT	VOWIN is specified if the failed attempt being reported is a login attempt through the VOWIN access code. VOWOUT is specified if the failed attempt being reported is a logout attempt through the VOWOUT access code. VOWROUT is specified if the failed attempt being reported is a remote logout attempt through the VOWROUT access code. VOWPCC is specified if the failed attempt being reported is a passcode change attempt through the VOWPCC access code. CKLN is specified if the failed attempt being reported is a login or logout attempt through the CKLN SERVORD command. CLN is specified if the failed attempt being reported is a login or logout attempt through the CLN SERVORD command. AUDIT is specified if the failed attempt being reported is a logout attempt by the VOW Audit.

Action

No immediate action.

Associated OM registers

OM Group: VOW

Registers: INFAIL, OUTFAIL, CINFAIL, COUTFAIL, PCCFAIL, AUDFAIL, ROUTFAIL

Additional information

Post-analysis

The VOW502 log generates whenever a VOW access attempt is unsuccessful. The OM registers available through OM group VOW provide further information to measure the overall use of VOW functionality.

Internal

This log is only generated from within VOW-specific code.

VOW601

Explanation

The Virtual Office Worker (VOW) is a feature designed for telecommuters without dedicated physical phone sets. Telecommuters can access their dedicated directory number (DN) and associated features/options by logging into their DN from any of a pre-designated group of phone sets. As long as the user is logged in, all features and options operate normally, and all calls to the dedicated DN terminate to the set on which the login occurred. In addition, all calls originated from the set are billed to the dedicated DN.

The VOW601 log report is generated when the VOW audit process completes. This report contains a count of the number of VOW users logged in when the audit began, the number of VOW users on which logouts were attempted by the audit, and success and failure counts for those attempts.

Format

The format for log report VOW601 follows:

```
VOW601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO VOW AUDIT COMPLETE
       CUSTOMER GROUP          = xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
       LOGGED IN               = nnnnn
       ATTEMPTED LOGOUTS       = nnnnn
       SUCCESSFUL LOGOUTS      = nnnnn
       FAILED LOGOUTS          = nnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report VOW601 follows:

```
VOW601  JAN28 14:08:23 0007 INFO VOW AUDIT COMPLETE
        CUSTOMER GROUP          = BNRRCH
        LOGGED IN               = 23
        ATTEMPTED LOGOUTS       = 21
        SUCCESSFUL LOGOUTS      = 20
        FAILED LOGOUTS          = 1
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
CUSTOMER GROUP	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx x, where x = 0-9, A-Z	The customer group to which the log applies. NTP table reference: N/A.
LOGGED IN	nnnnn, where 0-9	The number of VOW users within the customer group which were logged in when the audit began. NTP table reference: N/A.
ATTEMPTED LOGOUTS	nnnnn, where 0-9	The number of VOW users against which logouts were attempted through the audit. NTP table reference: N/A.
SUCCESSFUL LOGOUTS	nnnnn, where 0-9	The number of audit logout attempts which were successful. NTP table reference: N/A.
FAILED LOGOUTS	nnnnn, where 0-9	The number of audit logout attempts which were unsuccessful. NTP table reference: N/A.

Action

No immediate action.

Associated OM registers

OM Group: VOW

Registers: AUDPASS, AUDFAIL

Additional information

Post-analysis

The VOW601 log generates whenever the VOW audit process completes. The OM registers available through the VOW OM group provide additional information to measure the overall use of VOW functionality.

Internal

This log is only generated from within VOW-specific code.

VOW602

Explanation

The Virtual Office Worker (VOW) is a feature designed for telecommuters without dedicated physical phone sets. Telecommuters can access their dedicated directory number (DN) and associated features/options by logging into their DN from any of a pre-designated group of phone sets. As long as the user is logged in, all features and options operate normally, and all calls to the dedicated DN terminate to the set on which the login occurred. In addition, all calls originated from the set are billed to the dedicated DN.

The VOW602 log report is generated when VOW processing finds an error that prevents further processing. It contains a text message describing the error event. VOW602 should always be followed by one of the VOW501, VOW502, or VOW601 logs which provide further information regarding the agents involved with the VOW processing which failed.

Format

The format for log report VOW602 follows:

```
VOW602 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO VOW INFORMATION
       INFO: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
```

Example

An example of log report VOW602 follows:

```
VOW602  JAN28 14:08:23 0007 INFO VOW INFORMATION
        INFO: Could not seize line to RTS
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO	40(x), where x = 0-9, A-Z	Provides a textual description of an internal error which has occurred during VOW processing.

Action

No immediate action.

Associated OM registers

OM Group: None

Additional information

Post-analysis

The VOW602 log is generated whenever an error occurs during VOW processing. Refer to VOW501, VOW502, or VOW601 logs to provide further information regarding the agents and actions involved when the error occurred.

Internal

This log report is specific to VOW functionality, and is only generated from within VOW-specific code.

WB100

Explanation

The Wideband (WB) subsystem generates this report when the SETUP message from the customer premise equipment (CPE) includes channels that are not available.

Format

The format for log report WB100 follows:

```
switch WB100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INVALID TRUNK STATE
TRUNK_STATE = state
CALLID = number
```

Example

An example of log report WB100 follows:

```
SL100 WB100 NOV12 18:14:33 3900 INFO INVALID TRUNK STATE
TRUNK_STATE = MB
CALLID = 458762
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO INVALID TRUNK STATE	Constant	The SETUP message from the CPE includes channels that are not available.
TRUNK_STATE	Variable (Examples are MB, CFL, LO, SB, NMB, PMB, and CPB)	Identifies the state of the trunk that received the SETUP message.
CALLID	nnnnnnnn	Contains the callid of the call that received the SETUP message.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

WB101

Explanation

The Wideband (WB) subsystem generates this report to indicate no wideband extension block was available for the call. Hence, the call did not complete.

Format

The format for log report WB101 follows:

```
switch WB101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NO WIDEBAND EXT
BLOCK
```

Example

An example of log report WB101 follows:

```
SL100 WB101 NOV12 18:14:33 4000 INFO NO WIDEBAND EXT BLOCK
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO NO WIDEBAND EXT	Constant	No wideband extension block was available.

Action

No action is required if you want to continue monitoring extension block availability using the current office parameter setting. Otherwise, increase the value of office parameter, MAX_NUM_WIDEBAND_CALLS.

Associated OM registers

None

WB102

Explanation

The Wideband (WB) subsystem generates this report when the transfer rate indicated in the Bearer Capability information element in the SETUP message is undefined or unsupported. For example, if only FIXED wideband is supported and a transfer rate of 8 is received, the call does not complete. Only 6 and 24 are supported for FIXED.

Format

The format for log report WB102 follows:

```
switch WB102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INVALID TRANSFER
RATE
    WB SIZE = number
    CALLID = number
```

Example

An example of log report WB102 follows:

```
SL100 WB102 NOV12 18:14:33 4100 INFO INVALID TRANSFER RATE
   WB SIZE = 0
   CALLID = 99090436
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO INVALID TRANSFER RATE	Constant	The information transfer rate is set to an invalid value.
WB SIZE	Numeric	Indicates the information transfer rate received in the SETUP message.
CALLID	nnnnnnnn	Contains the callid of the call that received the SETUP message.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

WB103

Explanation

The Wideband (WB) subsystem generates this report when a request to set up a wideband call is received on a non-wideband trunk.

Format

The format for log report WB103 follows:

```
switch WB103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO WB ON NON WB TRUNK
```

Example

An example of log report WB103 follows:

```
SL100 WB103 NOV12 18:14:33 4200 INFO WB ON NON WB TRUNK
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO WB ON NON WB TRUNK	Constant	A request to set up a wideband call is received on a non-wideband trunk.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

WB104

Explanation

The Wideband (WB) subsystem generates this report when a request for a fixed H0 call is received, but the call is not on the correct boundary (slots 1-6, 7-12, 13-18, and 19-24).

Format

The format for log report WB104 follows:

```
switch WB104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NONBOUNDED ON
FIXED
```

Example

An example of log report WB104 follows:

```
SL100 WB104 NOV12 18:14:33 4300 INFO NONBOUNDED ON FIXED
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO NONBOUNDED ON FIXED	Constant	A request for a fixed H0 call is received, but the call is not on the correct boundary.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

WB106

Explanation

The Wideband (WB) subsystem generates this report when a discrepancy is found between the trunk state stored in the internal wideband data structures and the actual trunk state as determined by the wideband audit.

If a discrepancy is found, the information stored in the internal wideband data structure is replaced with the value calculated by the wideband audit.

The frequency of the wideband audit is controlled by office parameter, AUDIT_INTERVAL, which also controls the trunk audit. The default for this parameter is 15 minutes.

Format

The format for log report WB106 follows:

```
switch WB106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CONFLICTING TRUNK
STATE
CKT cp_id
ACTUAL BITMAP = longword
STORED BITMAP = longword
```

Example

An example of log report WB106 follows:

```
SL100 WB106 NOV12 18:14:33 7200 INFO CONFLICTING TRUNK STATE
CKT WBTRKGRP01
ACTUAL BITMAP = 00000000
STORED BITMAP = F5FF00FD
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
CONFLICTING TRUNK STATE	Constant	A discrepancy is found between the trunk state stored in the internal wideband data structures and the actual trunk state as calculated by the wideband audit.

Field	Value	Description
CKT	Variable	CKT is the first circuit of the trunk group where the corruption was found. In this case, each trunk in a trunk group has either 24 or 32 circuits.
ACTUAL BITMAP	00000000 to FFFFFFFF	ACTUAL BITMAP is a hex representation of the idle bitmap for this particular trunk group as calculated by the wideband audit. The idle bitmap indicates which circuits within a trunk group are idle.
STORED BITMAP	00000000 to FFFFFFFF	STORED BITMAP is a hex representation of the idle bitmap for this particular trunk group as determined by the CM (Computing Module). This value is stored in the internal wideband data structures. If STORED BITMAP differs from ACTUAL BITMAP, the STORED value is considered corrupted.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

WB107

Explanation

The Wideband (WB) subsystem generates this report when a discrepancy is found between the maximum available bandwidth for a particular trunk in a trunk group as stored in the internal wideband data structures and the actual maximum available bandwidth for a particular trunk in a grunk group as calculated by the wideband audit.

If a discrepancy is found, the information stored in the internal wideband data structure is replaced with the value calculated by the wideband audit.

The frequency of the wideband audit is controlled by office parameter, AUDIT_INTERVAL, which also controls the trunk audit. The default for this parameter is 15 minutes.

Format

The format for log report WB107 follows:

```
switch WB107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CONFLICTING MAX
AVAIL BANDWIDTH
CKT cp_id
ACTUAL MAX_AVAIL_BAND = integer
STORED MAX_AVAIL_BAND = integer
```

Example

An example of log report WB107 follows:

```
SL100 WB107 NOV12 18:14:33 7300 INFO CONFLICTING MAX AVAIL
BANDWIDTH
CKT WBTRKGRP01
ACTUAL MAX_AVAIL_BAND = 0
STORED MAX_AVAIL_BAND = 24
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONFLICTING MAX AVAIL BANDWIDTH	Constant	A discrepancy is found between the maximum available bandwidth for a particular trunk in a trunk group as stored in the internal wideband data

Field	Value	Description
		structures and the actual maximum available bandwidth calculated by the wideband audit.
CKT	Variable	CKT is the first circuit of the trunk group where the corruption was found. In this case, each trunk in a trunk group has either 24 or 32 circuits.
ACTUAL MAX_AVAIL_BAND	0 to 32	ACTUAL MAX_AVAIL_BAND is the largest available bandwidth for this trunk as calculated by the wideband audit.
STORED MAX_AVAIL_BAND	0 to 32	STORED MAX_AVAIL_BAND is the largest available bandwidth for this trunk as determined by the CM (Computing Module). This value is stored in the internal wideband data structures. If STORED MAX_AVAIL_BAND differs from ACTUAL MAX_AVAIL_BAND, the STORED value is considered corrupted.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

WB108

Explanation

The Wideband (WB) subsystem generates this report when a discrepancy is found between the available bandwidth bitmap stored in the internal wideband data structures and the actual available bandwidth bitmap calculated by the wideband audit.

If a discrepancy is found, the information stored in the internal wideband data structure is replaced with the value calculated by the wideband audit.

The frequency of the wideband audit is controlled by office parameter, AUDIT_INTERVAL, which also controls the trunk audit. The default for this parameter is 15 minutes.

Format

The format for log report WB108 follows:

```
switch WB108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CONFLICTING AVAIL
BAND BM
CKT cp_id
ACTUAL AVAIL BITMAP = longword
STORED AVAIL BITMAP = longword
```

Example

An example of log report WB108 follows:

```
SL100 WB108 NOV12 18:14:33 6500 INFO CONFLICTING AVAIL BAND
BM
CKT WBTRKGRP01
ACTUAL AVAIL BITMAP = 00000000
STORED AVAIL BITMAP = 00000080
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONFLICTING AVAIL BAND BM	Constant	A discrepancy is found between the available bandwidth bitmap stored in the internal wideband data structures and the available bandwidth bitmap calculated by the wideband audit.

Field	Value	Description
CKT	Variable	CKT is the first circuit of the trunk group where the corruption was found. In this case, each trunk in a trunk group has either 24 or 32 circuits.
ACTUAL AVAIL BITMAP	00000000 to FFFFFFFF	ACTUAL AVAIL BITMAP is a hex representation of the available bandwidth bitmap for this particular trunk as calculated by the wideband audit. The available bandwidth bitmap indicates the bandwidths available for use on this trunk.
STORED AVAIL BITMAP	00000000 to FFFFFFFF	STORED AVAIL BITMAP is a hex representation of the available bandwidth bitmap for this particular trunk as determined by the CM (Computing Module). This value is stored in the internal wideband data structures. If STORED AVAIL BITMAP differs from ACTUAL AVAIL BITMAP, the STORED value is considered corrupted.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

WB109

Explanation

The Wideband (WB) subsystem generates this report when a discrepancy is found between the maximum available bandwidth for this trunk group as stored in the internal wideband data structures and the actual maximum available bandwidth for this trunk group as calculated by the wideband audit.

If a discrepancy is found, the information stored in the internal wideband data structure is replaced with the value calculated by the wideband audit.

The frequency of the wideband audit is controlled by office parameter, AUDIT_INTERVAL, which also controls the trunk audit. The default for this parameter is 15 minutes.

Format

The format for log report WB109 follows:

```
switch WB109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CONFLICTING MAX
TRKGRP BANDWIDTH
CKT cp_id
ACTUAL WB_MAX_AVAIL_BAND = integer
STORED WB_MAX_AVAIL_BAND = integer
```

Example

An example of log report WB109 follows:

```
SL100 WB109 NOV12 18:14:33 7200 INFO CONFLICTING MAX TRKGRP
BANDWIDTH
CKT WBTRKGRP01
ACTUAL WB_MAX_AVAIL_BAND = 24
STORED WB_MAX_AVAIL_BAND = 15
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONFLICTING MAX TRKGRP BANDWIDTH	Constant	A discrepancy is found between the maximum available bandwidth of a trunk group as stored in the internal wideband data structures and the actual maximum available bandwidth calculated by the wideband audit.

Field	Value	Description
CKT	Variable	CKT is the first circuit of the trunk group where the corruption was found. In this case, each trunk in a trunk group has either 24 or 32 circuits.
ACTUAL WB_MAX_AVAIL_BAND	0 to 32	ACTUAL WB_MAX_AVAIL_BAND is the largest available bandwidth for this trunk group as calculated by the wideband audit.
STORED WB_MAX_AVAIL_BAND	0 to 32	STORED WB_MAX_AVAIL_BAND is the largest available bandwidth for this trunk group as determined by the CM (Computing Module). This value is stored in the internal wideband data structures. If STORED WB_MAX_AVAIL_BAND differs from ACTUAL WB_MAX_AVAIL_BAND, the STORED value is considered corrupted.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Communication Server 2100

Commercial Systems Log Report Reference Manual

Publication: 555-4031-840
Document status: Standard
Document version: 17.01
Document date: 20 October 2006

To provide feedback or report a problem in this document, go to www.nortel.com/documentfeedback

The information in this document is sourced in Canada, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom.