Critical Release Notice

Publication number: 297-2621-840
Publication release: Standard 15.01

The content of this customer NTP supports the SN09 (DMS) software release.

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

Bookmark Color Legend

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

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

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

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

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

Pink: Applies to new or modified content for SN08 (DMS) that is valid through the current release.

Orange: Applies to new or modified content for ISN09 (TDM) that is valid through the current release.

Attention!

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

Publication History

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

November 2005

Standard release 15.01 for software release SN09 (DMS). There was no Preliminary documentation release for 297-2621-840 at software release SN09 (DMS). For the Standard SN09 (DMS) release the following changes were made.

Volume 3
DIRP101 modified (Q01052488)

Volume 6
Log TOPS104 (new in DMS-250 documentation, modified by A00009013)
Log TOPS113 (new in DMS-250 documentation, modified by A00009013)

June 2005

Standard release 14.02 for software release SN08 (DMS). For the Standard SN08 (DMS) release the following changes were made.

Volume 1
Log AUD433 modified (Q00873806)

Volume 6
Log SOS100 modified (Q00873806)

March 2005

Preliminary release 14.01 for software release SN08 (DMS). For the Preliminary SN08 (DMS) release the following changes were made.

Volume 1
No changes

Volume 2
No changes

Volume 3
No changes

Volume 4
No changes

Volume 5
No changes

Volume 6
New log – SOS910 (A00007487)
New log – SOS911 (A00007487)
New log – SOS912 (A00007487)
New log – SOS913 (A00007487)

December 2004

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

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

Volume 2
No changes

Volume 3
No changes

Volume 4
New log - LCD100 (Q00911529)

Volume 5
No changes

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

September 2004
Preliminary release 13.01 for software release SN07 (DMS). For the Preliminary SN07 (DMS) release the following changes were made:

Volume 1
No changes

Volume 2
No changes

Volume 3
Modified log DIRP101

Volume 4
No changes

Volume 5
No changes

Volume 6
Log TRK605 added

March 2004
Standard release 12.03 for software release SN06 (DMS). For the Standard SN06 (DMS) release the following changes were added:

Volume 1
No changes

Volume 2
New log CCS610
Obsoleted logs: DCA301-DCA303

Volume 3
No changes

Volume 4
Modified logs LOST101 to LOST117
New log NODE500

Volume 5
No changes

Volume 6
Modified log SPM500

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

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

Volume 2
Modified log - DFIL116

Volume 3
No changes

Volume 4
New log – MPC101

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

Volume 6
Modified log - SPM300
Modified log - SPM310
Modified log - SPM311
Modified log - SPM312
Modified log - SPM313
Modified log - SPM330
Modified log - SPM331
Modified log - SPM335
Modified log - SPM340
Modified log - SPM350
Modified log - SPM500
Modified log - SPM501
Modified log - SPM502
Modified log - SPM503
Modified log - SPM504
Modified log - SPM600
Modified log - SPM630
Modified log - SPM650
Modified log - SPM651
Modified log - SPM660
Modified log - SPM661
Modified log - SPM700
Modified log - SPM701
Modified log - SPM702
Modified log - SPM703
Modified log - SPM704
Modified log - SPM705
Modified log - SPM706
Modified log - SPM707
Modified log - SPM708
Modified log - SPM709
Modified log - SPM710

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

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

297-2621-840

Digital Switching System

UCS DMS-250

Logs Reference Manual Volume 1 of 6

UCS15 Standard 09.01 May 2001

NORTEL NETWORKS

How the world shares ideas.

Digital Switching System

UCS DMS-250

Logs Reference Manual Volume 1 of 6

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

Publication history

May 2001

Standard release 09.01 for UCS15 software release.

November 2000

Standard release 08.02 for UCS14 software release.

September 2000

Preliminary release 08.01 for UCS14 software release.

A60008441: Billing Enhancements, added CDR fields to CDR272 log and CDR273 log and modified CDR log formats with the CDR2AMA2 and CDR2AMA3 templates.

A60008663: Protocol Billing Modifications, added Furnish_AMA_Information data to CAIN100 log.

June 2000

Standard release 07.02 for UCS13 software release.

March 2000

Preliminary release 07.01 for UCS13 software release.

February 2000

Standard release 06.02 for UCS12 software release.

August 1999

Preliminary release 06.01 for UCS12 software release.

June 1999

Draft version 04.01 for UCS12 software release. The CDR272 and CDR273 log reports were updated for UCS12 software release based on design document A60006696.AA09.

May 1999

Standard release 03.02 for UCS11 software release.

The CAIN100, CAIN102, CAIN200, VAMP901, VAMP902 log reports were updated for UCS11 software release based on design document AX1372.AA25.

C7UP110 was changed based on NV80459 DDOC. It is also cloned from DRU 22 to DRU 67. (C7UP110).

CAIN907 log was added for UCS11 software release based on AX1372.AB01.

AUD665, CDR272, CDR273, CAIN100, CAIN102, CAIN200, VAMP901, VAMP902 were edited for UCS11 software release.

March 1999

Preliminary release 03.01 for UCS11 software release.

CDR272, CDR273, NWM104, NWM400, VAMP901, VAMP902 logs were edited for UCS11 software release.

Contents

About this document

When to use this document

This document describes the output reports (logs) used for the UCS DMS-250 switch. The purpose of this document is to explain the log reports, which are messages output by the UCS DMS-250 switch whenever a significant event occurs in the switch or in one of its peripherals. Log reports include status and activity reports, as well as reports on the hardware or software faults, test results, changes in state, and other events or conditions likely to affect the performance of the switch.

Intended audience

This document is intended for use by operating company personnel who are responsible for maintenance.

How this document is organized

This document presents the log descriptions in alphabetical order by log name.

Each output report (log) provides the following information:

- report explanation
- report format
- report example
- field descriptions
- action
- associated operational measurements (OM) registers
- additional information

How to check the version and issue of this document

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

The first two digits indicate the version. The version number increases each time the document is updated to support a new software release. For example,

the first release of a document is 01.01. In the next software release cycle, the first release of the same document is 02.01.

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

To determine which version of this document applies to the software in your office and how documentation for your product is organized, check the release information in *UCS DMS-250 Master Index of Publications*.

References in this document

The following documents are referred to in this document:

- Advanced Maintenance Guide
- Alarm System Description, 297-1001-122
- CLASS Calling Name Delivery Generic Requirements, TR-NWT-001188
- DMS-100 Family Basic Translations Tools Guide, 297-1001-360
- DMS-100 Family Bellcore Format AMA Maintenance Guide, 297-1001-570
- DMS-100 Family Common Channel Signaling Alarm Analysis, 297-1001-559
- DMS-100 Family Computing Module Maintenance Guide, 297-1001-548
- DMS-100 Family Digital Recorded Announcement Machine DRAM and EDRAM Guide, 297-1001-527
- DMS-100 Family Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide, TAM-1001-003
- DMS-100 Family Feature Description Reference Manual, 297-1001-801
- DMS-100 Family Index to Maintenance Procedure Documents, 297-1001-500
- DMS-100 Family Meridian SL-100 Digital Line Module Reference Manual, 555-4001-101
- DMS-100 Family Networks Maintenance Guide, 297-1001-591
- DMS-100 Family Post-Release Software Manager (PRSM) Reference Guide, 297-8991-540
- DMS-100 Family STP Base Translations Guide, 297-8101-350
- DMS-100 Family SuperNode Data Manager Fault-tolerant User Guide or DMS-100 Family SuperNode Data Manager User Guide, 297-5051-900
- DMS-100 Family Trunks Maintenance Guide, 297-1001-595

- Input/Output Devices Maintenance Guide, 297-1001-590
- One Night Process and Hybrid Software Delivery Procedures, 297-1001-303
- Peripheral Modules Maintenance Guide, 297-1001-592
- UCS DMS-250 Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures, 297-2621-543
- UCS DMS-250 Card Replacement Procedures, 297-2621-547
- UCS DMS-250 Data Schema Reference Manual, 297-2621-851
- UCS DMS-250 Flexdial Framework Application Guide, 297-2621-390
- UCS DMS-250 Master Index of Publications, 297-2621-001
- UCS DMS-250 Operational Measurements Reference Manual, 297-2621-814

What precautionary messages mean

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

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

Examples of the precautionary messages follow.

ATTENTION - Information needed to perform a task

ATTENTION

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

DANGER - Possibility of personal injury

DANGER

Risk of electrocution

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

WARNING - Possibility of equipment damage

WARNING

Damage to the backplane connector pins

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

CAUTION - Possibility of service interruption or degradation

CAUTION

Possible loss of service

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

How commands, parameters, and responses are represented

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

Input prompt (>)

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

```
>BSY
```

Commands and fixed parameters

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

```
>BSY CTRL
```

Variables

Variables are shown in lowercase letters:

```
>BSY  CTRL  ctrl_no
```

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

Responses

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

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

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

1 UCS log reports

The log system

What is a log report?

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

Controlling output from the log system

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

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

Log buffers

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

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

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

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

Routing log reports

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

Routing and reporting subsystems

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

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

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

Table 1-1 (Sheet 1 of 2)

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

Table 1-1 (Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Logutil commands

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

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

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

Tables

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

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

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

Option of normal or short log format

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

Log report formats

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

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

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

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

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

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

A comparison of each of the three header formats follows.

Logs in NT standard (STD) header format

The first line of an STD log follows this format:

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

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

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

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

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

Logs in NT ECORE office header format

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

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

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

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

The standard officeid is displayed without the node name.

Table 1-2 ASTD header

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

Logs in SCC2 header format

The first line of an SCC2 log follows this format:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Event type and identification

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

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

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

Variable message/data area

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

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

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

Structure of a log report description

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

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

Log report descriptions may also include the following:

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

Report format

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

Example

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

Explanation

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

Explanation table

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

Field column

The field column contains the following types of entry:

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

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

Representing variables

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

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

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

Value column

Four types of values are supplied in the value column:

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

Description column

The description may include the following information:

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

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

Action to be taken

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

Associated OM registers

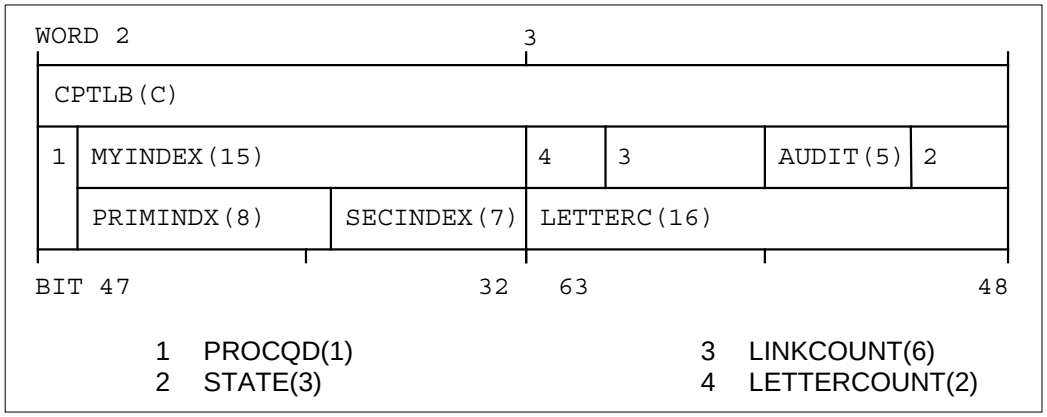
This section of the log report description lists OMs that are associated with a specific log.

How to interpret hex tables in AUD and AUDT log reports

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

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

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



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

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

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

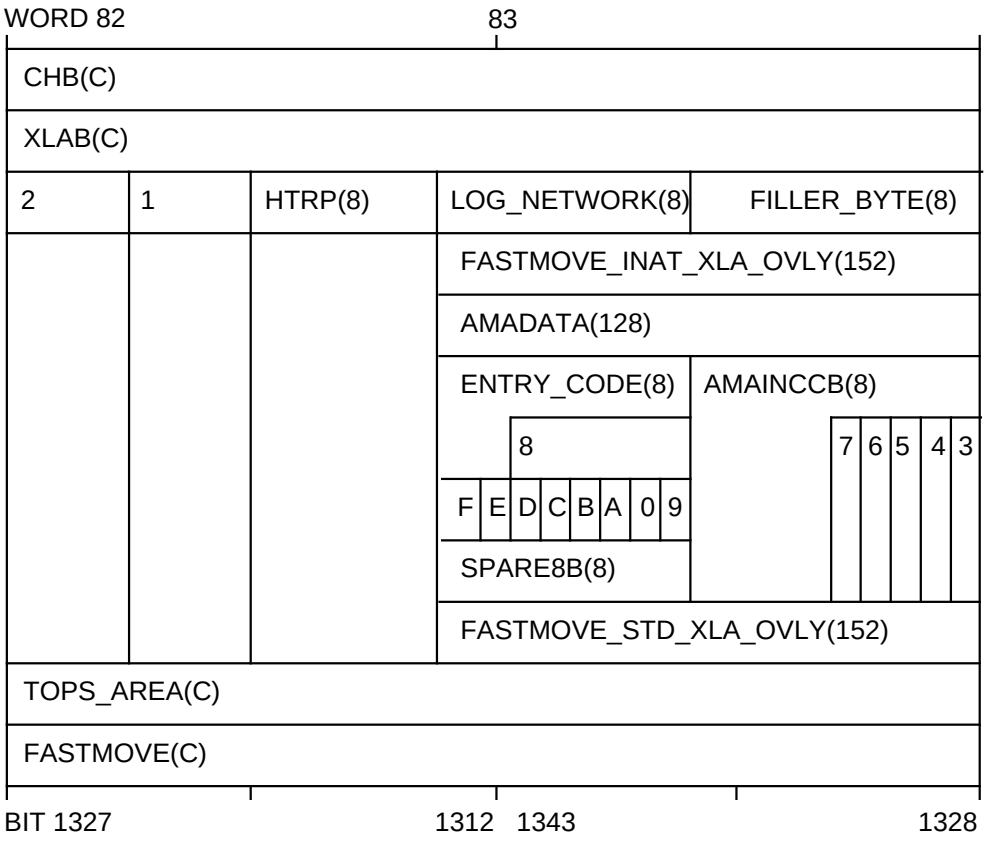
In the preceding example, three rows of field names are stacked on top of each other. There are two possible relationships between these rows. One possibility is that each row can represent a separate overlay, which means one or another will be displayed, depending on the conditions software module,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

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

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

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

The following provides a more detailed example.



The corresponding overlay chart for *WORD 83* is:

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

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

These overlays are present in both WORDS 82 and 83.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1-6 EEquipment states

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

Table 1-7 FLine and trunk information text

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1-12 KAttendant console stated

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Log report list

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

Table 1-20 (Sheet 1 of 17)

ACMS	ACMS100	ACMS101	ACMS102	ACMS103	ACMS104
	ACMS105				
ACT	ACT101				

Table 1-20 (Sheet 2 of 17)

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

Table 1-20 (Sheet 3 of 17)

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

Table 1-20 (Sheet 4 of 17)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information-only logs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACG101

Explanation

The switch generates this log when a service control point (SCP) requests the switch to apply automatic code gapping (ACG).

Format

The format for log report ACG101 follows:

```
ACG101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd event_type type_of_log
   APPLICATION
   TYPE_OF_DIGITS
   CONTROL_CODE
   CONTROL_CAUSE_INDICATOR
   DURATION_SECS
   GAP_SECS
   SCP_POINT_CODE
```

Example

An example of log report ACG101 follows:

```
ACG101 SEP05 18:14:33 5213 AUTOMATIC_CODE_GAPPING
   APPLICATION  N00
   TYPE_OF_DIGITS DIALED
   CONTROL_CODE  8009971234
   CONTROL_CAUSE  OVERLOAD
   DURATION_SECS  2048
   GAP_INDEX  60
   SCP_POINT_CODE  14-24-16
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
APPLICATION	N00	Identifies the name of the application
TYPE_OF_DIGITS	DIALED	Identifies the type of digits
CONTROL_CODE		Provides the control code

ACG101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CONTROL_CAUSE_ INDICATOR	Not Used, Vacant Code, Out-of-band, Database Overload, Destination Mass Calling, Operation Support System Initiated	Provides the reason why ACG is being requested
DURATION_SECS	Nil, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048	Identifies how long the number should be controlled
GAP_INDEX	REMV GAP, 0, .10, .25, .50, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 30, 60, 120, 300, 600, STOP ALL	Defines the severity of the control and the time that will elapse between queries (the higher the number, the more severe the control)
SCP_POINT_CODE	Network Member Cluster	Identifies the SCP's point code

Action

This log is for information only. No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

ACG201

Explanation

The ACG201 generates when an audit of the N00 numbers that have ACG is applied. The audit deletes any controls on N00 numbers whose duration has expired.

Format

The format for log report ACG201 follows:

```
ACG201 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd event_type type_of_log
   APPLICATION:  N00
   CONTROLS_REMOVED:
   CONTROLS_REMAINING:
```

Example

An example of log report ACG201 follows:

```
ACG201 SEP05 18:14:33 5213 AUTOMATIC_CODE_GAPPING
   APPLICATION:  N00
   CONTROLS_REMOVED:  24
   CONTROLS_REMAINING:  109
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
APPLICATION	N00	Identifies the name of the application
CONTROLS_REMOVED	numeric	Identifies the number of N00 numbers removed from the control list
CONTROLS_REMAINING	numeric	Identifies the number of N00 numbers that remain on the control list

Action

If the ACG201 log precedes an ACG301 log after the audit has been invoked, check the number of controls remaining in the table. If the number is high decrease the time interval at which the audit process is run. Change the value of the office engineering parameter N00_ACG_AUDIT_TIME to a lower value.

ACG201 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

ACMS100-Canada only

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for ACMS100 is as follows:

```
ACMS100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SPC_CMS UNKNOWN
INDEX
    cpn                 cpn_present
    clg_name            private
    unique              test_call
    orig_cld            orig_cld_present
    orig_cld_priv
    trunk_id            trunk_name
    cld
```

Example

An example of log report ACMS100 follows:

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

ACMS100-Canada only (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

ACMS100-Canada only (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

The OM register ACMSIDX increases when this log appears.

ACT100

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for ACT100 is as follows:

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

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

Example

An example of log report ACT100 follows:

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

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

ACT100 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ACT101

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for ACT101 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report ACT101 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ACT102

Explanation

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

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

Format

The log report format for ACT102 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report ACT102 follows:

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

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

ACT102 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AFT001

Explanation

This log generates at the start and end of a file transfer. The text portion of this log gives a description of the file transfer start and finish.

Format

The format for log report AFT001 follows:

```
AFT001 date time seqnbr AFT EVENT
    TEXT          = text_message
    SESSION       = session          SUBSYSTEM  = subsystem
    FILE NAME     = filename
    START TIME    = start_time   STOP TIME  = stop_time
    FILE SIZE     = file_size    XFER BLK  = xfer_blk
```

Example

An example of log report AFT001 follows:

```
AFT001 Jan01 16:02:24 4606 AFT EVENT
   TEXT         = Normal AFT Transfer Start
   SESSION      = AFT1          SUBSYSTEM = OCC
   FILE NAME    = A880210122601OCC
   START TIME   = FRI 1988 12/10/05:37 STOP TIME = FRI 1988
   12/10/10:35
   FILE SIZE    = 94           XFER BLK = 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the variable information in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 7)

Field	Value	Description
session	alphanumeric	This field indicates the session name as defined in table GASINFO.
subsystem	alphanumeric	This field indicates the DIRP subsystem.
filename	alphanumeric	This field indicates the DIRP filename.
start_time	alphanumeric	This field indicates the start date and time of the transfer.

AFT001 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 7)

Field	Value	Description
stop_time	alphanumeric	This field indicates the stop date and time of the transfer.
file_size	numeric	This field indicates the size of the file in blocks.
file_size	numeric	This field indicates the size of the file in blocks.
xfer_blk	numeric	This field indicates the last block transferred.
text_message		This field displays a message for the AFT system. The following text describes and provides action to take for each message.
	Bad Send of File Open Request to SST	This message displays when the AFT cannot send the open request to SST. *Action:* Contact the next level of support.
	AFT Time Out On SST Open	This message displays when the AFT timesout, waiting for an SST open response. *Action:* Contact the next level of support.
	Bad RASL netcon OPEN	This message displays when the AFT cannot open the RASL netcon. *Action:* Check the status of the RASL netcon, examine any RASL logs, and contact the next level of support.
	Could Not Open RASL Netcon For AFT Send	This message displays when a request for opening of a RASL netcon is followed by a close message from RASL. *Action:* Check the state of the RASL netcon, examine RASL logs, and contact the next level of support.

AFT001 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 7)

Field	Value	Description
	AFT Time Out on RASL Open	This message display when the RASL does not respond to the request to open RASL netcon before the AFT open timer expires. *Action:* If this message occurs frequently, contact the next level of support.
	SST Connection Went Down During Startup Protocol	This message displays when the AFT loses a connection with SST during the transfer startup protocol. *Action:* AFT attempts to bring the SST connection up every minute. When the connection comes up, transfer is attempted again. If AFT connection attempts with SST continues to fail every minute, contact the next level of support.
	AFT Time Out On Far End Startup Protocol	This message displays when the remote processor did not respond to the AFT startup protocol before the AFT protocol timer expired. *Action:* Contact the support group for the remote processor.
	RASL Netcon Closed While Exchanging Startup Protocol	This message displays when the RASL netcon closes during the exchanging of startup protocol between the AFT and the far-end processor. *Action:* Examine the RASL logs to determine the reason for the close of the netcon. If this message continues to occur at the startup of subsequent transfers, contact the next level of support.
	AFT Error on DATA Queue During Startup Protocol	This message displays when the AFT has had a data queue error while queuing the data received from the SST software. *Action:* Contact the next level of support.
	AFT SST Data Error During Startup Protocol	This message displays when the AFT cannot read the SST data. *Action:* Contact the next level of support.

AFT001 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 7)

Field	Value	Description
	Error Sending Startup Protocol Over RASL Netcon	This message displays when the AFT cannot send the startup protocol over the RASL netcon. *Action:* Contact the next level of support.
	Normal AFT Transfer Start	This message displays when data was transferred over the NETCON. *Action:* No action is required.
	Normal AFT Transfer Start of PFT file	This message displays when a PFT file transfer starts. *Action:* No action is required.
	AFT Normal Termination	This message displays when the transfer ended normally. *Action:* No action is required.
	Transfer Completed — Error During Ending Protocol	This message displays when an error occurs in the ending protocol after the end of file (EOF) was sent to the remote processor. *Action:* When this log is output, the file being transferred is marked complete. If the message is output frequently, contact the next level of support.
	Transfer Completed — Netcon Closed During Ending Protocol	This message displays when the RASL netcon closes after the EOF was sent to the remote processor. *Action:* When this log appears, the file being transferred is marked complete. If the message persists, contact the next level of support.
	Transfer Completed — AFT Time-out During Ending Protocol	This message displays when the AFT times out while waiting for the ending protocol from the remote processor after the EOF was sent. *Action:* The file being transferred is marked complete. If the message is output regularly, contact the remote processors support group.

AFT001 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 7)

Field	Value	Description
	Transfer Completed — Connection With SST Down	This message displays when the connection with SST went down during the ending protocol after the EOF was sent. *Action:* Contact the next level of support.
	Abnormal Termination — Error in Start-up Protocol	This message displays when an error occurs while exchanging startup protocol. *Action:* If this message occurs frequently, contact the next level of support.
	Abnormal Termination — Protocol Error While Sending Data	This message displays when the AFT receives an invalid acknowledgment from the far-end processor. *Action:* Contact the next level of support.
	Abnormal Termination — Netcon Closed While Sending Data	This message displays when the RASL netcon closes while the AFT is sending data. *Action:* Examine the RASL logs to determine the reason for the netcon closing. The transfer recovers in a partial file transfer. If this message occurs frequently, contact the next level of support.
	Abnormal Termination — Netcon Closed During Ending Protocol	This message displays when the RASL netcon closes while the AFT is in the ending stage of a transfer. *Action:* Check the RASL logs to determine why the netcon closed. If this message continues to be output, contact the next level of support.
	Abnormal Termination — AFT Timeout During Ending Protocol	This message displays when the AFT times out on a far-end protocol message during the ending phase of the transfer, and the EOF was not sent out. In this case, the transfer recovers in a PFT transfer. *Action:* If this message occurs frequently, contact the next level of maintenance.

AFT001 (continued)

(Sheet 6 of 7)

Field	Value	Description
	Abnormal Termination — SST Down While Sending Data	This message displays when the connection between AFT and SST goes down while AFT is sending data. *Action:* AFT attempts to bring up the connection every minute until the connection attempt is successful. If AFT cannot bring up the connection or this problem occurs on a regular basis, contact the next level of maintenance.
	Abnormal Termination — Error On Data Queue While Sending Data	This message displays when there is an error on the queue. *Action:* AFT stores the data it receives from SST. Contact the next level of maintenance.
	Abnormal Termination — Error on Data Queue While Ending	This message displays when an error occurs on the AFT data queue while in the ending phase of the file transfer, and the EOF has not been sent to the remote processor. *Action:* The file transfer recovers in a partial file transfer. Contact the next level of support.
	Abnormal Termination — SST Data Error While Sending Data	This message displays when there is an error reading the data message received from the SST while the AFT is sending data. *Action:* The transfer is recovered in a partial file transfer. Contact the next level of support.
	Abnormal Termination — SST Data Error While Ending	This message displays when there is an error reading the data message received from the SST while the AFT software is in the ending phase, and the EOF has not been sent to the remote processor. *Action:* Contact the next level of support.

AFT001 (end)

(Sheet 7 of 7)

Field	Value	Description
	Abnormal Termination — Error Sending Data on RASL Netcon	This message displays when an error occurs while sending data over the RASL netcon. *Action:* The file transfer recovers in a PFT transfer. If this message continues to appear during subsequent transfers, contact the next level of support.
	Abnormal Termination — Error Reading Data from Queue	This message displays when there is an error dequeueing data from the AFT queue. *Action:* The file transfer recovers in a PFT transfer. Contact the next level of support.
	Abnormal Termination — Error During Ending Protocol	This message displays for a protocol error during the ending phase of the file transfer . *Action:* If this text message occurs frequently, contact the next level of support.
	AFT Time Out On Far End ACK After AFT Send	This message displays when the AFT times out on a far-end acknowledgment. *Action:* The transfer is recovered in a PFT transfer. If this message occurs frequently, contact the support group for the remote processor.

Action

See the previous table for actions required that relate to the text_message.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AFT002

Explanation

This log generates when AFT error conditions occur. It can also be generated at any time to provide information about the AFT system. The TEXT field describes when the log is output for information and when it indicates errors.

Format

The format for log report AFT002 follows:

```
AFT002 date time seqnbr INFO AFT INFORMATIONAL
   TEXT        = text_message
               = text_message
   SESSION     = session_name SUBSYSTEM  =  subsystem
   CODE        = integer
```

Example

An example of log report AFT002 follows:

```
AFT002 Jan01 16:02:24 4608 INFO AFT INFORMATIONAL
   TEXT         = Specific Override Requested File Name
                = U880310122601OCC
   SESSION      = AFT1    SUBSYSTEM = OCC
   CODE         = 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the variable information in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
session_name	alphanumeric	This field identifies the session name as defined in table GASINFO.
subsystem	alphanumeric	This field identifies the DIRP subsystem.
code	numeric	This field is used for Northern Telecom troubleshooting purposes only.

AFT002 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
text_message		This field displays messages for the AFT system. The following text describes and provides action to take for the messages.
	AFT Time Out SST Directory Request For File Transfer Start	This message displays when the AFT directory request time expires before a file transfer start. *Action:* A transfer is not started and AFT requested another directory when it attempts a file transfer one minute later. If this message appears frequently, contact the next level of maintenance.
	Bad Send of Dir Request to SST (DAIS RC)	This message displays when the AFT cannot send a request to SST. *Action:* If this message displays frequently, contact the next level of maintenance.
	BAD Send Of Dir Request For SST Open (DAIS RC)	This message displays when the DAIS rejects sending a directory request for directory update preceding a file transfer start. *Action:* Contact the next level of maintenance.
	AFT Attempting Connection With SST	This message displays when the AFT attempts to connect with SST when datafilling the table GASINFO.
	AFT Connect With SST Failed AFT Is Now Attempting Reconnect	This message displays when the AFT connection attempt to the SST fails. *Action:* Examine DAIS logs to determine the reason for the connection failure. Verify that NODEINST and NODETYPE in table GASINFO match the table OFCENG office parameter NODE. If the connection cannot be brought up, contact the next level of maintenance.
	AFT SST Connect Failed — Refused By SST Check GASINFO Data Fill	This message displays when the SST refuses to connect with AFT. *Action:* Check to see if the NODEINST and NODETYPE are datafilled correctly in the GASINFO table. If a connection cannot be brought up, contact the next level of maintenance.

AFT002 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	AFT SST Connect Failed — Bad DAIS RC (DAIS RC)	This message displays when the DAIS rejects a request to bring up a connection with SST. *Action:* Contact the next level of maintenance.
	AFT is Now Connected With SST Start AFT to Start Transferring Files	This message displays when the AFT successfully connects to the SST. *Action:* No action required.
	AFT Connection With SST is Down Reconnect in One Minute	This message displays when the connection with SST goes down. *Action:* AFT sets a timer and attempts reconnection with SST each minute until connection is made. If the connection fails to come up after repeated attempts by AFT, contact the next level of maintenance.
	There Is No Active File For Active Override At This Time. Will Look Again In One Minute	This message displays when the far-end overrides the active file, but there is no active file at the time of the override. *Action:* When the file transfer starts again in one minute, AFT searches for the active file again. If there is no active file, the next file is transferred. If this log is output, query the DIRP subsystem and determine why there is no file in the active location.
	Specific Override Requested File Name (DIRP file name)	This message displays when the far-end requests a specific override file. *Action:* The file transfer starts in one minute and then transfers the file in the log.
	Active File Override Requested — The Active File Will Transfer Next.	This message displays when the far-end processor requests AFT to override to the DIRP active file. *Action:* The AFT system waits for one minute and then transfers the DIRP active file.
	There Is No Active File For Active Override. The NEXT file will transfer.	This message displays when there is no DIRP active file to override. *Action:* The transfer file is still brought up and the next file is sent.

AFT002 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	Override File Not In AFT Directory (Override file name)	This message displays when the file requested by a specific override is not in the AFT directory. This can be caused by the remote processor requesting an invalid file or by the file being deleted from table DIRPHOLD.
	The Override File has Been Deleted. The NEXT file will transfer.	This message displays when the file was deleted from the DIRPHOLD table between the time the specific override was requested and the time the file transfer started. *Action:* The next file is transferred, replacing the override file.
	No AFT Files To Transfer	This message displays when the AFT system attempts to bring up a transfer, but there are no files to transfer. *Action:* Stop the AFT system until more DIRP files are created that need to be transferred.
	SST Error Diagnostic Invalid	This message displays when the AFT receives an SST error that has an invalid diagnostic code. *Action:* When this message is output, the state of the AFT system is not affected.
	Overriding To a Block Number — Larger Than The Previous Last Acknowledged Block	This message displays when the remote processor specifically overrides to a file and requests a block number greater than the last acknowledged block currently in the AFT system. *Action:* No action required. This is an informational message and does not affect the outcome of the specific override request.
	Overriding To a File Which Had Previously Completed Transferring	This message displays when the remote processor requests a file for specific override that was previously completely transferred. *Action:* No action required. This is an informational message and does not affect the outcome of the specific override request.

AFT002 (end)

(Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	Override File Block Number <File Size> (Override file name)	This message displays when the remote processor specifically overrides to a file and requests a block number greater than the file size. *Action:* When this message is output, the specific override request is rejected and the file transfer is at the start of the next transfer.
	AFT Time Out On RASL Close Attempting To Close Again	This message displays when the AFT RASL close timer expires before a close message is received from RASL. *Action:* If this message is repeatedly output, contact the next level of maintenance.
	AFT Error on Data Queue	This message displays when an error occurs on the queue AFT uses to place the data it receives from SST. *Action:* Contact the next level of maintenance.
	AFT SST Data Error	This message displays when the AFT cannot read the data sent by the SST. *Action:* Contact the next level of maintenance.
	Error When Sending Data Over RASL Netcon	This message displays when an error occurs while sending data over the RASL netcon. *Action:* The currently transferring file recovers in a PFT transfer. If this message continues to output during subsequent file transfers, contact the next level of maintenance.
	Error When Reading Data From Queue	This message displays when the AFT cannot dequeue the data it receives from SST. *Action:* Contact the next level of maintenance.

Action

See the previous table for any actions required.

Associated OM registers

None

AFT003

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for AFT003 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report AFT003 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

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

AFT003 (end)

Action

The text field describes any action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ALT309

Explanation

The line concentrating device cutover (LCDCUT) command interpreter program generates the ALT309 log under the Automatic Line Testing (ALT) subsystem. The program cuts into service blocks of lines on line concentrating modules (LCM). The program cuts into service blocks by groups of directory numbers (DN) or line equipment numbers (LEN) when commissioning a new or expanded office. The results of the LCDCUT command executions are output in different logs.

Before a new switch is ommissioned, subscriber lines terminate on both the old and new DMS office. The program holds a cutoff (CO) relay in the operated state for each LEN on the switch to isolate the DMS switch. The program also performs automatic board-to-board testing (ABBT) to verify the subscriber lines before cutover to the new DMS switch.

The ALT309 log displays a detailed status report of the cut lines that the CORELAY command executes. The log displays results for an OPERATE or RELEASE of the CO relay on each of the lines defined in a TESTID. The log displays the reasons for any errors that occurred on the lines.

The program generates the ALT309 log when the user performs the CUTOFF or CUTOVER operation on all drawers in the LCD. The log reports the results of the execution of the CUTOFF or CUTOVER commands. The user inputs these commands at the LCDCUT MAP level under ALT.

The following command strings generate the ALT309 log:

- CORELAY OPERATE T FULL
- CORELAY RELEASE T FULL

The program generates the ALT309 log at the end of the cut session. The program does not generate an ALT309 log when it cuts off a drawer or cuts a single line.

Format

The log report format for ALT309 is as follows:

ALT309 (continued)

```
ALT309  mmmdd  hh:mm:ss      ssdd      INFO     ALT
    Userid:  userid
    TESTID:  testid                Order:  test order
    PASS      FAIL      N/A       TOTAL
    nnnn      nnnn      nnn       nnnnn
================================================
Range:   LEN  ssss  ff b dd ll – ssss  ff b dd ll
         DN nnn–nnn–nnnn – nnn–nnn–nnnn
================================================
          0     1     2     3     4     5     6     7     8     9
================================================
nnny   xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx
nnny   xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx
nnny   xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx
nnny   xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx
nnny   xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx  xxxx
```

The order field specifies the cut order (By-DN or By-LEN). The range field defines the range of the lines cut. The values displayed in the range field are DN or LEN. The values displayed depend on the test order.

When the test order is by DN, the range column presents the last four digits of the DNs under cut. The corresponding digit (0-9) replaces the character “y" to get the result of a specific line. For example, 102y represents values from 1020 to 1029, depending on the value of y. If DN performs the cut, the range for LEN is shown as asterisks (*).

When the test order is by LEN, the range displays two digits of the drawer number. Two digits of the line card number follow the two digits of the drawer number on the range display. For example, a value of 100y represents drawer 10 and card 0y. "Y" can be replaced with any digit between 0 and 9 to get the corresponding line card. If LEN performed the cut, the range for DN is shown as asterisks (*).

The following figure shows an ALT309 log when the test order is by LEN.

Example

An example of log report ALT309 by LEN follows:

```
ALT309   AUG02  08:09:13  2300   INFO   ALT
   Userid: TEAM30
   TESTID: LENTSTID10     Order: By-LEN
   PASS     FAIL     N/A     TOTAL    part 1 of 1
      7        0      16       23
================================================
Range:    LEN   HOST 10 1 10 30 - HOST 19 1 11 20
          DN    * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
================================================
      0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9
================================================
100Y
101Y
102Y
103Y .... ICCD
110Y .... ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD
111Y ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD ICCD .... .... ....
112Y ....
113Y
```

See the “Additional information" section for an explanation of the result codes.

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Userid	Alphanumeric	Identifies the userid of the group session that generates the log.
TESTID	Alphanumeric	Identifies the TESTID name.
Order	By-LENBy-DN	Identifies the test order.
Range: LEN	Numeric	Identifies the line equipment number (LEN) of the line.
Range: DN	Numeric	Identifies the directory number (DN) of the line.
Result	Symbolic text	A four-letter code indicating the result of the test on the line.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

ALT309 (continued)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes result codes and meanings.

Result code	Explanation
....	Operation successful
ILCD	Invalid LCD
ICCD	Invalid LCDCUT card code
IDRN	Invalid drawer number
L125	Drawer used for RSM/ESA
L640	LCM limit; 125 Non-WLC lines CO relays are operated
DR32	Drawer limit; 32 Non-WLC lines CO relays are operated
DR64	Drawer limit; 64 CO relays are operated
NRSC	Failed to get resources
LNSZ	Could not seize the line
NTPB	Failed to setup line telport block
ILNS	Invalid line state
ILTR	Invalid LTE result
LWFL	Wait for LTE result failed
DNEQ	Drawer is not equipped
SRUF	SRU or SRU60 limit; 256 CO relays are operated
L512	LCME limit; 512 CO relays are operated
NWSL	Non-WLC on SRU or LCME

Log history

EUR003

Changed Result code S256 to SRUF for error reason `LCDCT_SRU_FULL_256`. The Result code change indicates the reaching of

the cutover (CO) relay threshold. The CO relay operated on all the lines in the SRU or the SRU60.

AMA100

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) subsystem generates AMA100 when an AMA process changes status to trap or death. When an AMA process like AMAPROC, AMAUDITP, or AMAEI changes status, the AMA log shows the changes. Do not suppress the AMA100 log. The AMA100 log indicates the status of active billing functions in the switch.

Format

The log report format for AMA100 is as follows:

```
AMA100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AMA PROCESS STATUS
CHANGE
    PROCESS NAME= aaaaa
    STATUS= status
    RECREATE COUNT= nnnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report AMA100 follows:

```
AMA100 JAN02 00:22:53 6401 INFO  AMA PROCESS STATUS CHANGE
   PROCESS NAME= SMDR
   STATUS= PROCESS
   RECREATE COUNT= 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO AMA PROCESS STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a process status change
PROCESS NAME	Constant	Identifies the status of the processor
STATUS	Process, trap, or death	
RECREATE COUNT	Process, trap, or death	Identifies the recreated number

Action

The status of each process determines the next step. Follow the directions of the last AMA100 log received for a stream.

STATUS	ACTION
PREPROCESS IS DEAD	The process listed has trapped more than five times in five min. If the stream is not the AMA stream, any mechanism will automatically start the process. You can use the AMARESTART command to restart the stream. If it is the AMA AUDIT process then you must pass the NIL stream to the AMARESTART command. Note: If the stream is AMA, the AMARESTART command works. If the stream is not AMA, the stream restarts automatically within 10 min.
AMA: RECORDING SHUTDOWN	This only occurs with the AMA DADDY process name. If any call recording is expected in the switch, this log indicates these expectations are not fulfilled. This should only occur after a RESTART. If this condition occurs in an active office, contact the next level of maintenance.
CREATE ATTEMPT FAILED	A recording stream trapped and was recreated successfully. If additional AMA100 logs are not received for that process, monitor the condition.
SBA BUFFERING RECORDS	If recording to an SDM this log shows the recording stream has died and the stream has been restarted. This log will be produced with a recreate count of 1 showing that the SBA application is accepting records to be recorded to the SDM. There will be a total of six AMA100 logs incrementing the recreate count. The first will appear once the stream has been started successfully after dieing. Two more logs will appear within the next four minutes and three more every ten minutes for a total of six logs in thirty-four minutes.
All Others	Another log that reports what you did to correct the event must follow any other status. Any other status is an intermediate status.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AMA112

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) subsystem generates this report at the intervals defined in table AMAOPTS. The AMA112 log lists the calls in progress for longer than the period defined in OFCENG. This report is not generated if there are no long duration calls.

Format

The format for log report AMA112 follows:

```
UKC21071CG AMA112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO
LONG_DURATION_CALL
   ORIG = clli
   TERM = clli
   CLG NO = dn
   CLD NO = dn
CONNECT_TIME = day/hh: mm: ss  REPORT COUNT = nnn
   ANSWERED = Y/N
```

Example

An example of log report AMA112 follows:

```
UKC21071CG AMA112 DEC19 12:00:03 2112 INFO LONG DURATIONCALL
ORIG = CKTKNGA201BTWBE3
   TERM=LEN HOST 50 1 01 00 DN 8114005
   CLG NO = 1628798004
   CLD NO =   12345678912345678912345678912 3
CONNECT TIME = 185/11:16:47 REPORT COUNT = 324
   ANSWERED = Y
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO LONG DURATION CALL	Constant	Indicates that a call has been in progress for more than the period defined in OFCENG.
ORIG	Character string	The common language location identifier (CLLI) for the trunk group of the calling party.
TERM	Character string	Gives the common language location identifier (CLLI) for the trunk group of the calling party.

AMA112 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CLG NO	Integers	Gives the directory number (DN) of the calling party. Left justified
CLD NO	Integers	Gives the DN of the calling party. Right justified.
CONNECT TIME	Symbolic text	Gives the day and time when the connection for this call was set up (as day in year/hours/minutes/seconds/milliseconds).
REPORT COUNT	0-999	Gives a sequential count for each series of reports.
ANSWERED	Y (yes), N (no)	Indicates whether the call was answered or not.

Action

Maintenance personnel must make sure that the specified trunks work. If the call is correct and in talking state, notify the downstream processing personnel and give details of the call.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AMA114

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) subsystem generates report AMA114 when an AMA rotate entry forms. The rotate entry goes into the AMA buffer, which goes into the AMA file. The count in AMA114 should match the count in the DIRP101 file rotation logs.

Format

The format for log report AMA114 is as follows:

```
AMA114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FILE ROTATION ENTRY
    ROTATION TYPE= rottype
    STREAM NAME= stream
    RECORD COUNT= reccount
    CALL COUNT= recnumber
```

Example

An example of log report AMA114 follows:

```
*** AMA114 DEC19 12:00:00 5383 INFO FILE ROTATION ENTRY
  ROTATION TYPE= OUTGOING-EMERGENCY
  STREAM NAME= AMA
  RECORD COUNT= 40
  CALL COUNT= 40
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO FILE ROTATION ENTRY	Constant	Indicates an AMA transfer
ROTATION TYPE	Incoming	Indicates that the file rotation entry is an Incoming transfer record
	Outgoing	Indicates that the file rotation entry is an outgoing transfer record
	Outgoing-emergency	Indicates that the file rotation entry is an outgoing/emergency transfer record

AMA114 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
STREAM NAME	Variable	Indicates the record stream set in Table CRSFMT. Examples are AMA, SMDR, and CDR.
RECORD COUNT	0-99999999	Indicates the count of the eight-digit numeric record that enters a just-closed AMA file. This count should be identical to the count in the DIRP101, File Rotation Logs.
CALL COUNT	0-99999999	Indicates the call count is an eight-digit numeric field. The field shows the number of records produced from call processing activities that generate records. Does not include transfer records, time change records, or restart indication records. AMA-114 generates when file restoration occurs for recording streams found in Table CRSFMT.

Action

Order up another standby AMA device.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional Information

There is no additional information.

AMA118

Explanation

The Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) subsystem generates AMA118 to indicate the status of AMA options. Set option LOGOPT in table AMAOPTS to control the generation the AMA118 log. The user can set LOGOPT so that the system does not generate the AMA118 log. The user can set the LOGOPT so that the system generates the AMA118 log every 24 h, or at chosen intervals. When LOGOPT is in the default configuration, the system does not generate this log report.

Format

The log report format for AMA118 is as follows:

```
AMA118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AMA OPTIONS
    AmaOption:  Status
```

Example

An example of log report AMA118 follows:

Example of the AMA118 log report

```
AMA118 APR13 12:00:00 0615 INFO AMA_OPTIONS

   ACBAR_MOD_CO:         INACTIVE
   ACBAR_STY_IN:         INACTIVE
   APPEND_ISDN_CKT_ID:   ACTIVE
   AUDIT:                ACTIVE
   BCLID_USPAUD:         ACTIVE
   BCLONGCALL:           ACTIVE
   CALL_FWD:             ACTIVE
   CALL_TIMECHG:         INACTIVE
    CCSADATA                 INACTIVE
    CDAR:                 INACTIVE
    CDRDUMP:                 INACTIVE
    CDRLONGCALL:             INACTIVE
    CDARSYNC:             INACTIVE
    CHG411:               INACTIVE
    CHG555:               ACTIVE
    CIDSUSPAUD:           ACTIVE
    CITYWIDE:             INACTIVE
    CMCICWK:                 INACTIVE
    CMCORIG:                 INACTIVE
    CMCTERM:                 INACTIVE
```

AMA118 (continued)

Example of the AMA118 log report (continued)

```
AMA118 APR13 12:00:00 0615 INFO AMA_OPTIONS
   CMCTERM:              INACTIVE
   COIN:                 ACTIVE
   CRSEQNUM:             INACTIVE
   CSMI:                 ACTIVE
   DA411:                ACTIVE
   DA555:                ACTIVE
   DSCWID_CONF_AUDIT:    ACTIVE
   ENFIA_B_C:            ACTIVE
    FREECALL:            INACTIVE
    FTRCODE:                 INACTIVE
    HIGHREV:             INACTIVE
    INTRASITE:           INACTIVE
    INTRASITE:           INACTIVE
    INWATS:              ACTIVE
    ISDNCIRCUIT:             INACTIVE
    LOGAMA:              ACTIVE
    LOGOPT:              ACTIVE
    LOGTEST:                 INACTIVE
    LONGCALL:            ACTIVE
    LUSORIG:             ACTIVE
    LUSTERM:             ACTIVE
    OBSERVED:            ACTIVE
    OCCTERM:             ACTIVE
    OUTWATS:             ACTIVE
    OCCOVFL:             ACTIVE
    OVERFLOW:            INACTIVE
    SAID_MOD_SUPPR:      ACTIVE
    SUSP:                INACTIVE
    TIMECHANGE:          ACTIVE
    TRACER:              INACTIVE
    TWC:                 ACTIVE
    U3WC:                ACTIVE
    UNANS_AIN:           INACTIVE
    UNANS_LOCAL:         ACTIVE
    UNANS_TOLL:          ACTIVE
    UNANS_TOPS:          ACTIVE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Log AMA118 field descriptions

Field	Value	Description
INFO AMA_OPTIONS	Constant	Indicates a report of status of options in Table AMAOPTS.
AmaOption		Identifies the option in Table AMAOPTS. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* for a complete description of each of the options in Table AMAOPTS.
Status	ACTIVE	Indicates activation of the option in Table AMAOPTS.
	INACTIVE	Indicates deactivation of the option in Table AMAOPTS.
	PENDING	Indicates the option scheduled in Table AMAOPTS not activated.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AP310

Explanation

This log is generated when the CPU test fails. The cardlist segment provides a cardlist associated with a trouble event.

Format

The format for log report AP310 follows:

```
AP503 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL CPU Test Fault
    Location:  <node> <card description>
    Status:    <trouble_status>
    Trouble:   <trouble_code>
    Action:    <user_action>
    The following tests failed:
    _____________________

    <Test list>

    Cardlist:
     <list of cards>
```

Example

An example of log report AP310 follows:

```
AP310 SEP23 03:11:47 1479 TBL CPU Test Fault
   Location:    FP 0    CPU 1
   Status:      Alarm raised
   Trouble:     Hardware test failed
   Action:      Replace the following cards in the order li
   The following tests failed:
   --------------------------
   ROM checksum test
   Cardlist:
    <List of cards>
```

AP310 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node that failed the CPU test. The letter n indicates the number of the node in the applicable inventory table.
card description	alphanumeric	The field indicates a card within the node. This card indicates the area of the node that failed testing, but may not be the card actually at fault. The fault card or cards are given by the cardlist in the body of the report
trouble_status	Alarm raised	This field indicates the trouble status. This field is always “Alarm raised" for this report.
trouble_code	Hardware test failed	This field indicates the trouble code. This field is always “Hardware test failed" for this report.
user_action	alpha	This field indicates an action for the operating company personnel to take.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Test list		This field indicates the list of test that failed and that must be rerun after replacing the cards. Possible values include: • Access protection RAM test • Bus access test • Data cache test • FIR test • MAU test • Maze test • Memory test for boot • ROM checksum test • RTIF test • Static RAM test • USART test
List of cards	alphanumeric	This field indicates the list of cards that need to be replaced.

Action

Replace the indicated CPU card, and follow the standard card replacement procedure. Run the test again manually from the CM MAP display. If this fails to clear the problem, contact next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AP311

Explanation

This log is generated when there is a fault with a memory card in the node. The cardlist segment provides a cardlist associated with a trouble event.

Format

The format for log report AP311 follows:

<alrm>AP311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Memory Test Fault
Location: <node> <card description>
Status: <trouble_status>
Trouble: <trouble_code>
Action: <user_action>

Test Failed	Return Code
<test>	<result>

Example

An example of log report AP311 follows:

```
*AP311 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 TBL Memory Test Fault
   Location: FP 0 Plane 1 Memory Card 3
   Status:  Alarm raised
   Trouble: Hardware test failed
   Action:  Replace the following cards in the order listed
   Test Failed      Return Code
   -----------      -----------
   Memory match     Failed
   Cardlist:
    Site    Flr RPos    Bay_id  Shf Description Slot    EqPEC Side
    ----    --------    ------  --- ----------- ----    ----- ----
    HOST    01  D00     FP:00   03  Mem         08      9X14DA
```

AP311 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
alrm	*	This field indicates a minor alarm for this event; otherwise, no alarm displays.
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node that failed the memory test. The letter n indicates the number of the node in the applicable inventory table.
card description	alphanumeric	This field indicates a card within the node. The card indicates the area of the node that failed testing, but may not be the card actually at fault. The faulty card or cards are given by the cardlist in the body of the report.
trouble_status	Alarm raised	This field indicates the trouble status. This field is always “Alarm raised" for this report.
trouble_code	alpha	This field indicates nature of the problem being reported.
user_action	alpha	This field indicates the action operating company personnel should take.
test	alpha	This field indicates which test the memory component failed, or could not be completed.
result	alpha	This field indicates the test results.
List of cards	alphanumeric	This field indicates the list of cards to be replaced.

Action

Perform the action stated in the user action field. If a memory test failed, replace the card as soon as possible because all reads from the faulty address will fail.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

AP313

Explanation

This log is generated when there is a fault with the syncing of a processor.

Format

The format for log report AP313 follows:

```
<alrm>AP313 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Fault Sync
    Location:  <node>
    Status:    <trouble_status>
    Trouble: <trouble_code>
    Action:    <user_action>
    Detailed Reason:    <reason_text>
    Cardlist:
     <List of cards>
```

Example

An example of log report AP313 follows:

```
**AP313 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 TBL Fault Sync
   Location:    FP 0
   Status:      Alarm raised
   Trouble:     HW test failed
   Action:      Replace the following cards in the order listed
   Detailed reason:
    Mate memory missing
   Cardlist:
    Site    Flr RPos    Bay_id  Shf Description Slot    EqPEC Side
    ----    --- ----    ------  --- ----------- ----    ----- ----
    HOST    01  D00     FP:00   03  Mem         08      9X14DA
```

AP313 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
alrm	**	This field indicates the alarm for this event. This field always indicates a major alarm.
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node that lost synchronization. The letter n indicates the number of the node in the applicable inventory table.
trouble_status	Alarm raised	This field indicates the trouble status. This field is always “Alarm raised" for this report.
trouble_code	alpha	This field indicates the nature of the problem being reported.
user_action	alpha	This field indicates the action to take.
reason_text	alpha	This field indicates the reason for failure to synchronize.
List of cards	alphanumeric	This field indicates the list of cards that may require replacing.

Action

Check failure reason. Check faulty cards. Run the test again manually from the CM MAP display. If the test fails to clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AP314

Explanation

This log is generated when there is a problem with the switch of activity (SWACT) of a processor.

Format

The format for log report AP314 follows:

```
<alrm>AP314 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL SwAct Fault
    Location:  <node>
    Status:    <trouble_status>
    Trouble:   <trouble_code>
    Action:    <user_action>
    Detailed Reason     <reason_text>
    Cardlist:
     <List of cards>
```

Example

An example of log report AP314 follows:

```
**AP314 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 TBL SwAct Fault
   Location:    FP 0
   Status:      Alarm raised
   Trouble:     Hardware test failed
   Action:      Replace the following cards in the order listed
   Detailed Reason: SwAct failed, mate was jammed
   Cardlist:
    Site    Flr RPos    Bay_id  Shf Description Slot    EqPECSide
    ----    --- ----    ------  --- ----------- ----    ---------
    HOST    01  D00     FP:00   03  Mem         08      9X14DA
```

AP314 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
alrm	**	This field indicates the alarm for this event. This field always indicates a major alarm.
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node that failed to switch activity. The letter n indicates the number of the node in the applicable inventory table.
trouble status	Alarm raised	This field indicates the status for this event. This field is always “Alarm raised" for this event.
trouble code	alpha	This field indicates the nature of the problem being reported.
user_action	alpha	This field indicates the action to take.
reason_text	alpha	This field indicates the reason for failure to switch activity.
List of cards	alphanumeric	This field indicates the list of cards that may require replacing.

Action

Check failure reason. Check faulty cards from cardlist. Run the test again manually from the CM MAP display. If this fails to clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AP315

Explanation

This log is generated when there is a fault with the jamming of a processor.

Format

The format for log report AP315 follows:

<alrm>AP315 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Jam Fault
Location: <node>
Status: <trouble_status>
Trouble: <trouble_code>
Action: <user_action>
Detailed reason: <reason_text>
Cardlist:
<List of cards>

Example

An example of log report AP315 follows:

```
*AP315 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 TBL Jam Fault
   Location:    FP 0
   Status:      Alarm raised
   Trouble:     Hardware test failed
   Action:      Replace the following cards in the order listed
   Detailed reason:
   Could not write character to RTIF
   Cardlist:
    Site    Flr RPos    Bay_id  Shf Description Slot    EqPECSide
    ----    --- ----    ------  --- ----------- ----    ---------
    HOST    01  D00     FP:00   03  RTIF        08      9X21BA
```

AP315 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
alrm	*	This field indicates the alarm for the event. This field always indicates a minor alarm for this event.
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node that is reporting the jam fault. The letter n indicates the number of the node in the applicable inventory table.
trouble_status	Alarm raised	This field indicates the trouble status. This field is always “Alarm raised" for this report.
trouble_code	alpha	This field indicates the nature of the problem being reported.
user_action	alpha	This field indicates the action to take.
reason_text	alpha	This field indicates the reason for failure of the jam attempt.
List of cards	alphanumeric	This field indicates the list of cards that may require replacing.

Action

Check failure reason. Check faulty cards from cardlist. Try to jam the mate manually. If this fails to clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AP316

Explanation

This log is generated when the image test of a CPU fails.

Format

The format for log report AP316 follows:

```
<alrm> AP316 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Image Test Fail
    Location:  <node>
    Status:    <trouble_status>
    Trouble:   <trouble_code>
    Action:    <user_action>
    Detailed reason      <reason_text>
```

Example

An example of log report AP316 follows:

```
** AP316 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 TBL Image Test Fail
   Location:    FP 0
   Status:      Alarm raised
   Trouble:     Software error, location unknown
   Action:      Report to higher level mtc
   Detailed reason:     Image test failed
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
alrm	**	This field indicates the alarm for this event. This field always indicates a major alarm.
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node that failed the image test. The letter n indicates the number of the node in the applicable inventory table.
trouble status	alpha	This field indicates the trouble status. This field is always “Alarm raised" for this report.

AP316 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
trouble_code	alpha	This field indicates the nature of the problem being reported. This field always indicates “Software error, location unknown" for this report.
user_action	alpha	This field indicates the action to take.
reason_text	alpha	This field indicates the reason for failure for the image test. This field always indicates “Image test failed" for this report.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance. In the meantime, use the last load that ran successfully through an image test.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AP319

Explanation

This log is generated when there is a discrepancy between the datafill for the node and hardware present.

Format

The format for log report AP319 follows:

```
<alrm> AP319 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Hardware Datafill Fault
   Location:  <node>
   Status:    <trouble_status>
   Trouble:   <trouble_code>
   Action:    <user_action>
   Cardlist:
    <List of cards>
```

Example

An example of log report AP319 follows:

```
** AP319 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 TBL Hardware Datafill Fault
   Location:    FP 0
   Status:      Alarm raised
   Trouble:     Datafill missing
   Action:      Check datafill and correct if necessary
   Cardlist:
    Site    Flr RPos    Bay_id  Shf Description Slot    EqPECSide
    ----    --- ----    ------  --- ----------- ----    ---------
    HOST    01  D00     FP:00   03  Mem         08      9X14DA
```

AP319 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
alrm	**	This field indicates the alarm for this event. This field always indicates a major alarm for this report.
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node that has the datafill discrepancy. The letter n indicates the number of node in the applicable inventory table.
trouble_ status	alpha	This field indicates the trouble status. This field is always “Alarm raised" for this report.
trouble_code	alpha	This field indicates the nature of the problem being reported.
user_action	alpha	This field indicates the action to take.
List of cards	alphanumeric	This field indicates the cards involved. If both hardware and datafill are present, the cardlist contains two entries. The first is the card identity according to datafill. The second is the card identity actually found. If the problem is missing hardware or missing datafill, the cardlist contains a single entry that describes what is actually present.

Action

Check datafill. Manually update the datafill.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AP320

Explanation

This log is generated whenever a trap occurs. Traps occur either on an active CPU running in simplex mode, or on both CPUs when they are running in sync.

Format

The format for log report AP320 follows:

```
AP320 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Software Trap
   Location:  <node>
   Status:    <trouble_status>
   Trouble <trouble_code>
   Action:    <user_action>
   Trap number:  <nn>,    <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report AP320 follows:

```
AP320 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 TBL Software Trap
   Location:    FP 0
   Status:      Trouble alert
   Trouble:     Application SW error
   Action:      Please forward this report to higher-level ı
   Trap number: 2,  Zero divide
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node where the trap occurs. The letter n indicates the number of the node in the applicable inventory table.
trouble_status	alpha	This field indicates the trouble status. This field is always “Trouble alert" for this report.

AP320 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
trouble_code	alpha	This field indicates the nature of the problem being reported. This field is always “Application software error" for this report.
user_action	alpha	This field indicates the action to take. This field always indicates “Please forward this report to higher-level maintenance" for this report.
nn	numeric	This field indicates the cumulative number of traps on the reporting processor since the last restart.
reason	alphanumeric	This field indicates the cause of the trap.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

Before contacting the next level of maintenance, obtain additional trap information by entering TRAPINFO at CI MAP level. This information includes all local variables and parameters on the stack when the trap occurred. Save all reports generated during the five minutes before the trap report and the information obtained after entering the TRAPINFO command.

AP321

Explanation

This log is generated when the amount of unused memory in the node has fallen below safe levels.

Format

The format for log report AP321 follows:

```
<alrm> AP321 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Low Resource Warning
   Location:  <node>
   Status:    <trouble_status>
   Trouble:   <trouble_code>
   Action:    <user_action>
   <kwds>     KWORDS OF MEMORY LEFT.
```

Example

An example of log report AP321 follows:

```
* AP321 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 TBL Low Resource Warning
   Location:    FP 0
   Status:      Alarm raised
   Trouble:     Low memory
   Action:      Review resource provisioning
        525  KWORDS OF MEMORY LEFT.
```

AP321 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
alrm	*	This field indicates the alarm for the event. This field always indicates a minor alarm for this report.
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates support operating system (SOS) duplex node that has the low memory warning. The letter n indicates the number of the node in the applicable inventory table.
trouble_status	Alarm raised	This field indicates the trouble status. This field is always “Alarm raised" for this report.
trouble_code	alpha	This field indicates the nature of the problem being reported. This field is always “Low memory" for this report.
user_action	alpha	This field indicates the action to take. This field is always “Review resource provisioning" for this report.
kwds	Integer	This field indicates the number of kilowords of remaining available datastore.

Action

Review resource provisioning. If necessary, perform a memory extension. Contact next level of maintenance for this analysis.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

AP322

Explanation

This log is generated when the spare memory allocation in the node is being depleted.

Format

The format for log report AP322 follows:

```
<alrm> AP322 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Low Spare Warning
    Location:  <node>
    Status:    <trouble_status>
    Trouble:   <trouble_code>
    Action:    <user_action>
    CPU  <p> is running out of available spares.
    CPU  <p> has  <n> 2MByte spare(s) remaining.
                  <n> 8MByte spare(s) remaining.
```

Example

An example of log report AP322 follows:

```
* AP322 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 TBL Low Spare Warning
   Location:    FP 0
   Status:      Alarm raised
   Trouble:     Low memory
   Action       Review resource provisioning
   CPU 0 is running out of available spares.
   CPU  0   2   2MByte spare(s) remaining.
            0   8MByte spare(s) remaining.
```

AP322 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
alrm	*	This field indicates the alarm for the event. This field always indicates a minor alarm for this report.
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node that has a low memory warning. The letter n indicates the number of the node in the applicable inventory table.
trouble_status	Alarm raised	This field indicates the trouble status. This field always indicates “Alarm raised" for this report.
trouble_code	Low memory	This field indicates the nature of the problem being reported. This field always indicates “Low memory" for this report.
user_action	alpha	This field indicates the action to take.
p	numeric	This field indicates the plane of the node on which the number of spare memory modules available has fallen below safe levels.
n	numeric	The field indicates the count of spare modules of a given size remaining for substitution. ***Note:*** Fields p and n repeat if the node is running in synchronous mode of operation.

Action

Repair or replace faulty memory cards.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

AP323

Explanation

This log is generated when the REx test fails. The cardlist segment provides a cardlist associated with a trouble event.

Format

The format for log report AP323 follows:

<alrm> AP323 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL FAIL REX TEST
Location: <node>
Status: <trouble_status>
Trouble: <trouble_code>
Action: <user_action>

FORMAT 1.

<action> <cntxt1> <cntxt2> <rextype> TEST FAILED.
FAILED TEST : <test_name>

FAIL PATTERN : <bit_pattern>
Cardlist:
<List of cards>

FORMAT 2.
<reason>

Example

An example of log report AP323 follows:

```
** AP323 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 TBL FAIL REX TEST
   Location:    FP 0
   Status:      Alarm raised
   Trouble:     REx test failed
   Action:      Replace the following cards in the order listed
   Manual Long Duplex CPU Failed.
   FAILED TEST  :   ACT_GO_INACT
   FAIL PATTERN :   0001
   Cardlist:
    <List of cards>
```

AP323 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
alrm	**	This field indicates the alarm for the event. This field always indicates a major alarm for this report.
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node that failed the CPU test. The letter n indicates the number of the node for the applicable inventory table.
trouble_status	Alarm raised	This field indicates the trouble status. This field is always “Alarm raised" for this report.
trouble_code	REx test failed	This field indicates the nature of the problem being reported. This field always indicates “REx test failed" for this report.
user_action	Replace the following cards in the order listed	This field indicates the action to take. This field always indicates “Replace the following cards in the order listed" for this report.
action	Manual or System	This field indicates if the test was requested from the MAP terminal or by the system.
cntxt1	Short or Long	This field indicates if the test was a short one of a long (more exhaustive) one.
cntxt2	Simplex or Duplex	This field indicates the mode the application processor was in when the test ran. Simplex means the node was out of sync. Duplex means the the node was operating in sync.
rextype	CPU or MEM	This field indicates which set of tests ran and detected a fault.
reason	alpha	This field indicates the reason for the REx failure.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
test_name	alpha	This field indicates the test that detected the fault.
bit_pattern	binary	This field indicates the 16-bit binary value. Each bit set indicates which steps in the test failed.

Action

Replace the indicated card using the card replacement procedure. Run the test again manually from the CM MAP display. If this fails to clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AP324

Explanation

The Application Processor (AP) generates log report AP324 in the event of a peripheral interrupt mismatch. The system generates this report when the Application Processor /File Processor runs in sync and only one processor receives the peripheral interrupt. The arrival of the peripheral interrupt notifies the processors of the message.

Format

The log report format for AP324 is as follows:

1.AP324 <mmmdd> <hh:ss:ss:> <ssdd> TBL Peripheral Interrupt Received
Location: <AP/FP>
Status: <statext>
Trouble <Tblxt>
Action: <actxt>
Cardlist:
Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description Slot EqPEC Side
___ __ ____ _____ ___ _____ ___ _____ ___
.....<cardlist data>.....

Example

An example of log report AP324 follows:

```
AP324 JUN25 07:33:58 3600 TBL Peripheral Interrupt Received
Location: FP 2
Status:   Alarm raised
Trouble:  Bus fault
Action:   Replace the following cards in the order listed
Peripheral interrupt received, sync dropped by the mismatch.
Manual action required to re-synchronize the CPUs.
 Faults detected.
  Cardlist:
   Site  Flr   RPos  Bay_id  Shf  Description  Slot  EqPEC
Side   - -  - -   - -   - - -   - -  - - - - - -  - -   - -
-  - -  HOST   01      00 FP:02   03   Port          15
 9X86AA FRNT  HOST   01      00 FP:02   03   Port
15   9X86AA FRNT
```

AP324 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL Peripheral Interrupt Received	Constant	Indicates that only one processor receives the Peripheral Interrupt
Location	<AP/FP> <0..99>	Specifies the correct node for which the system generates this log
Status	Alarm raised	Indicates why the system generates this log
Trouble	Bus fault, Transient fault, Hardware test fails	Indicates which type of peripheral interrupt mismatch occurs
Action	Replace the indicated card(s). Follow the procedure for stand card replacement.	Provides user with recommended action
	Peripheral interrupt received, mismatch dropped sync. Peripheral interrupt received, sync dropped.	Informs the user that the node has dropped sync and will possibly give a reason
	Manual action required to synchronize the cpus again.	Informs the user that the system does not automatically restore the node to full duplex operation (i.e. sync)
	1-No faults detected. 2-No fault analysis as system was in update mode. 3-Faults detected. 4-Check mismatch for fault analysis.	Provides information that the maintenance system has, of the event at the time that the system generated the log

Action

Replace the indicated card(s). Follow the procedure for standard card replacement. Run a manual test on each card in the cardlist. On completion of successful card test(s), synchronize the node again. If any of the tests fail, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AP401

Explanation

The Application Processor generates this report once a day at 9:00 to provide a summary of the number of status checks for the node.

Format

The format for log report AP401 follows:

```
FP401 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Duplex Node Daily Summary
   Location: <node>
     Checksum Ran to Completion   :nnn Times
     Traps  in   Last    24    Hours:   nnnnn
           CARD       FAULTS
         CPU0                      CPU1
     CARD TRANSIENT          CARD TRANSIENT
        ERRORS                    ERRORS
        0          n              0          n
        1          .              1          n
        .          .              .          .
        .          .              .          .
        m          n              m          n
```

Example

An example of log report AP401 follows:

```
AP401 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 INFO Duplex Node Daily Summary
   Location: FP 0
        Checksum Ran to Completion  ;22 Times
        Traps in Last 24 Hours: 1
             CARD   Faults
          CPU0                  CPU1
         CARD TRANSIENT       CARD TRANSIENT
            ERRORS               ERRORS
            3   1                8  1
            4   2
```

AP401 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
node	0-99	This field specifies the node for which this log is generated.

Action

This log is an information log and requires no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AP501

Explanation

The log is generated when the activity state of a processor changes.

Format

The format for log report AP501 follows:

```
AP501 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Activity State Change
   Location: <node>
   REASON: <change reason>
   FROM: <sync_state> <jam_state>       Side <p>       Active
   TO:     <sync_state>  <jam_state>    Side <q>       Active
```

Example

An example of log report AP501 follows:

```
AP503 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 INFO Activity State Change
   Location:    FP 0
   REASON:      Manual command
   FROM:        In sync     Jam released    Side 0 Active
   TO:          In sync     Jam released    Side 1 Active
```

AP501 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
node	0-99	This field specifies the support operating system (SOS) duplex node for the processor that had a state change.
change reason	Unknown cause, Manual command, System detected trouble, Scheduled test, Change of state of associated entity, System initiated recovery	This field indicates the reason for the state change.
sync_state	In sync, Not in sync	This field indicates the synchronization status of the node before and after the state change.
jam_status	Jammed, Jam released	This field indicates the jam status of the node before and after the state change.
p	numeric	This field indicates the active processor before and after the state change.
q	numeric	This field indicates the active processor before and after the state change.

Action

This log is an information only log and requires no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

If a trouble condition exists, the DMS-250 switch generates other log reports that indicate the nature of the problem.

AP502

Explanation

This log is generated when there is a change in the status of a processor, memory, or port circuit pack in a duplex file processor or application processor. When a change in processor card state is reported, two successive AP502 logs are generated, one for each plane of the node.

Format

The format for log report AP502 follows:

```
AP502 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Card State Change
   Location:  <card description>
   REASON:<change reason>
   FROM:    <state>
   TO:      <state>
            <Opt component state list>
```

Example

An example of log report AP502 for a processor card follows:

```
AP502 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 INFO Card State Change
   Location FP 0 CPU 1
   REASON:  System detected trouble
   FROM:    Okay
   TO:      In service trouble
CARD TYPE       OLD STATE       NEW STATE
---------       ---------       ---------
Processor       Okay            Okay
Power           Okay            Okay
Bus Term        Okay            Okay
RTIF            Okay            Okay
```

An example of log report AP502 for a port card follows:

```
AP502 OCT22 09:18:36 1000 INFO Card State Change
   Location FP 0 Plane 0 Port Card 0
   REASON:  System detected trouble
   FROM:    Okay
   TO:      In service trouble
   Detailed reason: Link 1 is out of service
```

AP502 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
card_description	alphanumeric	This field provides the location of an application processor or file processor card, memory card, or port card. If the location is a processor card, the state change reported on the FROM and TO lines is the computed status for the processor as a whole. The status of the individual cards making up the processor is reported in the <Opt component state list> field at the end of the log. If the location is a memory card, the state change reported is for that specific card. If the location is a port card, the <Opt component state list> at the end of the log displays the state of the port card component that caused the card to change state.
change reason	Unknown cause, Manual command, System detected trouble, Scheduled test, Change of state of associated entity, System initiated recovery	This field indicates the cause of the state change.
state	Under test, Split, Faulty, Dependency, In service trouble, Hardware not tested, Unequipped, REX, Clock fault, E2A fault, Okay	This field indicates the computed state of the processor as a whole, or the state of the memory card before and after the state change.
Opt component state list	Fault cleared, Device in ISTb condition, Non critical virtual port 0 ISTb trap, Non critical virtual port 1 ISTb trap, Non critical virtual port 0 ISTB test, Non critical virtual port 1 ISTb test, Link 0 is out of service, Link 1 is out of service, Both links are out of service, Node is split, Critical trap fault, Critical test fault, Text unavailable	This field displays only if the FROM and TO lines are not in the REX or Under test states. For a processor card, the values this field displays are the same as in the state field. Otherwise, the values in this field display the port card state.

Action

This is an information log and requires no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

Non.

Additional information

If a trouble condition exits, the DMS-250 switch generates other log reports that indicate the nature of the problem.

AP503

Explanation

This log is generated when the synchronization state of the node changes.

Format

The format for log report AP503 follows:

```
AP503 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Sync State Change
    Location:  <node>
    REASON:<change reason>
    FROM:    <sync_state> <jam_state>          Side <p>       Active
    TO:      <sync_state> <jam_state>              Side <q>       Active
```

Example

An example of log report AP503 follows:

```
AP503 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 INFO Sync State Change
   Location:    FP 0
   REASON:      Manual command
   FROM:        In sync         Jammed      Side 0 Active
   TO:          Not in sync     Jammed      Side 0 Active
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node where n is the number of the node in the applicable inventory table.
change reason	Unknown cause, Manual command, System detected trouble, Scheduled test, Change of state of associated entity, System initiated recovery	This field indicates the cause of the change.

AP503 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
sync_state	In sync, Not in sync	This field indicates the synchronization status of the node before and after the state change.
jam_state	Jammed, Jam released	This field indicates the jam status of the node before and after the state change.
p	numeric	This field indicates the active processor before and after the state change.
q	numeric	This field indicates the active processor before and after the state change.

Action

This is an information log and requires no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

If a trouble condition exists, the DMS-250 switch generates other log reports that indicate the nature of the problem.

AP504

Explanation

This log is generated when the jam state of the node changes.

Format

The format for log report AP504 follows:

```
AP504 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Jam State Change
   Location:  <node>
   REASON:<change reason>
   FROM:    <sync_state> <jam_state>        Side <p>      Active
   TO:      <sync_state> <jam_state>        Side <q>      Active
```

Example

An example of log report AP504 follows:

```
AP504 SEP02 12:34:10 2351 INFO Jam State Change
   Location:    FP 0
   REASON:      Manual command
   FROM:        Not in sync     Jammed          Side 0 Active
   TO:          Not in sync     Jam released    Side 0 Active
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
node	FP n or AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node where n is the number of the node in the applicable inventory table.
change reason	Unknown cause, Manual command, System detected trouble, Scheduled test, Change of state of associated entity, System initiated recovery	This field indicates the cause of the state change.

AP504 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
sync_state	In sync, Not in sync	This field indicates the synchronization status of the node before and after the state change.
jam_state	Jammed, Jam released	This field indicates the jam status of the node before and after the state change.
p	numeric	This field indicates the active processor before and after the state change.
q	numeric	This field indicates the active processor before and after the state change.

Action

This log is an information log and requires no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

If a trouble condition exists, the DMS-250 switch generates other log reports that indicate the nature of the problem.

AP800

Explanation

The application processor generates this report when the node is experiencing a high trap rate.

Format

The format for log report AP800 follows:

```
<alrm> AP800 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL HIGH TRAP RATE
    Location: <node>
    nnnn  Traps per Minute
```

Example

An example of log report AP800 follows:

```
* AP800 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 TBL HIGH TRAP RATE
   Location: FP 0
   234  Traps per Minute
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
alrm	*	This field indicates the alarm for this event. This field always indicates a minor alarm for this report.

AP800 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
node	AP n	This field indicates the support operating system (SOS) duplex node for the event. The letter n indicates the node of number for the applicable inventory table.
nnnn	numeric	This field indicates the number of times the high trap rate occurs

Action

If the problem persists, contact next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

ATB100

Explanation

The All Trunks Busy (ATB) subsystem generates this report. The system generates this report when the system blocks or attempts to seize an exact numbering plan area (NPA) or central office (CO). The call advances to another route. Generation of this log does not always mean that all trunks are busy. ATB conditions normally occur on high-traffic days. ATB conditions also occur when not enough allocated trunks are present to carry traffic to the specified NPA or CO.

Format

The log report format for ATB100 follows:

```
1.*ATB100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL ALL_TRUNKS_BUSY
   CODETYPE = codenm  CODE = nnn
   COUNT = nnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report ATB100 follows:

```
1.*ATB100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL ALL_TRUNKS_BUSY
   CODETYPE = NPA     CODE = 919
   COUNT = 199
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL ALL_TRUNKS_ BUSY	Constant	Indicates that no trunks were available to route incoming calls to specified NPA or CO
CODETYPE	NPA	Indicates CODE field contains an NPA code
	OFC	Indicates CODE field contains a CO code
CODE	n0/1x	Specifies NPA for which the system advanced the call to another route (n = 2 to 9, and x = 0 to 9)

ATB100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	nxx	Specifies CO for which the system advanced the call to another route (n = 2 to 9, and x = 0 to 9)
COUNT	1 to 32767	Indicates number of call attempts for NPA or CO advanced to another route as a result of ATB conditions

Action

Save all ATB100 reports for network planning personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT100

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates this report when a trunk circuit test completes. Log ATT100 reports miscellaneous trunk circuit test results not in in other ATT log reports.

Format

The log report format for ATT100 is as follows:

```
1.ATT100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   CKT trkid
   tstnm                          rslttxt
```

Example

An example of log report ATT100 follows:

```
1.ATT100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   CKT CAMA2W    1
   DIAG                          PASS
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates the following data provides miscellaneous trunk circuit test results
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment
tstnm	DIAG	Indicates system performed an extended diagnostic test
	TCON	Indicates system performed Common Channel Interoffice Signaling No. 6 (CCIS6) continuity test
	TCOT	Indicates system performed a new version of CCIS6 continuity test on a digital trunk controller (DTC)

ATT100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	TE_M	Indicates system performed E and M lead signaling test
	TNSS	Indicates system performed non-synchronous test line test
tstnm	TR2L	Indicates system performed “repeat two" long delay test
	TR2S	Indicates system performed “repeat two" short delay test
	TSYN	Indicates system performed synchronous test line test
	T103	Indicates system used 103-type test line to perform signaling test
rslttxt	PASS	Indicates test passed
	FAIL	Indicates test failed

Action

If rslttxt = PASS, there is no required action.

If rslttxt = FAIL, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information

ATT101

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates this report when a group trunk test aborts.

Format

The log report format for ATT101ATT101 is as follows:

1. ATT101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   CKT trkid
   ABORT GROUP TESTING TESTEQ: trkid tstnm ABORT
   reastxt

Example

An example of a log report follows:

```
1.ATT101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   CKT trkid
   ABORT GROUP TESTING  TESTEQ: TTT  0   DIAG          ABOR'
   COULDN'T READ ATTOPTNS
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates the following data provides a report when a group trunk test aborts
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment
ABORT GROUP TESTING	Constant	Indicates test is not complete
TESTEQ	Symbolic text	Identifies test equipment for group test
tstnm	DIAG	Indicates system performed extended diagnostic test

ATT101 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
	MXAM	Indicates system performed mobile telephone exchange (MTX) audio loop test with C-message filter
	MXAN	Indicates system performed MTX audio loop test with C-notch filter
	MXRM	Indicates system performed MTX radio frequency loop test with C-message filter
	MXRN	Indicates system performed MTX radio frequency loop test with C-notch filter
	MXWM	Indicates system performed MTX wire loop test with C-message filter
	MXWN	Indicates system performed MTX wire loop test with C-notch filter
	N100	Indicates system used 100-type test line to perform new version of milliwatt and balance test
	S100	Indicates system used 100-type test line to perform old version of balance test
	TART	Indicates system performed turkey arter test line test
	TA01	Indicates system used automatic transmission measuring equipment (ATME) tp perform transmission test of level measurements in both directions
	TA02	Indicates system used ATME to perform transmission test of loss frequency deviation
	TA03	Indicates system used ATME to perform transmission test of noise measurements
	TA04	Indicates system used ATME to perform transmission test of level measurements in both directions and noise measurements
	TA05	Indicates system used ATME to perform transmission test of loss frequency deviation and noise measurement

(Sheet 3 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
	TA06	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test
	TA07	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test and transmission test of level measurements in both directions
	TA08	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test and transmission test of loss frequency deviation
	TA09	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test and transmission test of noise measurements
	TA10	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test and transmission test of level measurements in both directions and noise measurements
	TA11	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test and transmission test of loss frequency deviation and noise measurements
	TA12	Indicates system used ATME to perform short signaling test
	TA13	Indicates system used ATME to perform busy flash signaling test
	TA14	Indicates system used ATME to perform busy flash signaling test and transmission test of level measurements in both directions
	TA15	Indicates system used ATME to perform busy flash signaling test and transmission test of loss frequency deviation
	TA16	Indicates system used ATME to perform busy flash signaling test and transmission test of noise measurements
	TA17	Indicates system used ATME to perform busy flash signaling test and noise measurements and transmission test of level measurements in both directions

ATT101 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
	TA18	Indicates system used ATME to perform busy flash signaling test and transmission test of loss frequency deviation and noise measurements
	TA19	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test and busy flash signaling test
	TA20	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test, busy flash signaling test, and transmission test of level measurements in both directions
	TA21	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test, busy flash signaling test, and transmission test of loss frequency deviation
	TA22	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test, busy flash signaling test, and transmission test of noise measurements
	TA23	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test, busy flash signaling test, and transmission test of level measurements and noise measurements in both directions
	TA24	Indicates system used ATME to perform full signaling test, busy flash signaling test, and transmission test of noise measurements and loss frequency deviation
	TA25	Indicates system used ATME to perform short signaling test and busy flash signaling test
	TCON	Indicates system performed CCIS6 continuity test
	TCOT	Indicates system performed CCIS6 continuity test (new version on DTC)
	TE_M	Indicates system performed E and M lead signaling test
	TLPA	Indicates system performed loop-around test line test. Reference trunk occupies port one transmission test trunk (TTT)

(Sheet 5 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
	TLPB	Indicates system performed loop-around test line test. Reference trunk occupies port two TTTs
	TL0N	Indicates system used 105-type test line to perform loss (1004 Hz at zero dBm) and noise (C_message filter) test
	TL0S	Indicates system used 105-type test line to perform loss (1004 Hz at zero dBm) test with self check
	TL05	Indicates system used 105-type test line to perform loss (1004 Hz at zero dBm) test
	TL6N	Indicates system used 105-type test line to perform loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and noise (C_notched filter) test
	TL6S	Indicates system used 105-type test line to perform loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and test with self check
	TL65	Indicates system used 105-type loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test
	TNSS	Indicates system performed non-synchronous test line test
	TR2L	Indicates system performed two long delay repeat tests
	TR2S	Indicates system performed two short delay repeat tests
	TSBS	Indicates the far-end equipment performed a self check of loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dB), noise (C_notched filter). The system used a 105-type test line to perform a return loss test.
	TSBT	Indicates the system performed return loss measurement test
	TSYN	Indicates the system performed synchronous test line test

ATT101 (continued)

(Sheet 6 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
	TS65	Indicates the far-end equipment used 105-type test line to perform self check of loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dB) and noise (C_notched filter).
	T100	Indicates the system used 100-type test line to perform milliwatt and balance test. The versions are not known.
	T102	Indicates the system used 102-type test line to perform milliwatt test
	T103	Indicates the system used 103-type test line to perform signaling test
	T104	Indicates the system used 104-type test line to perform milliwatt test in both directions
	T105	Indicates the system used 105-type test line to perform loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and noise (C_message filter) tests with self check
	T165	Indicates system used 105-type test linr to perform loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and noise (C_notched filter) tests with self check
	T5AS	Indicates the system used 105-type test line to perform loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm), noise (C_message filter), and return loss tests with self check
	T5AT	Indicates the system used 105-type test line to perform loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm), noise (C_message filter), and return loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm) tests
	T5LB	Indicates the system used 105-type test line to perform loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and return loss test
	T5SB	Indicates the system used 105-type test line to perform return loss test with self check

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Field	Value	Description
	T50L	Indicates the system used 105-type test line to perform loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and return loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm) tests
	T56N	Indicates the system used 105-type test line to perform loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm), noise (C_notched filter), and return loss tests
ABORT	Constant	Indicates test did not complete
reastxt	ACTIVE TABLE FULL	Indicates the system attempted to run more trunk tests at one time than the set entry in table ATTSCHED allows. Table ATTSCHED is a customer data table ACTION: Change number of tests allowed at a time. Perform this change at ATT MAP level
	BUSY TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a busy tone ACTION: Try test again.
	CARD FAULT	Indicates circuit pack meets hardware fault ACTION: Replace circuit pack
	CONNECTION FAILURE	Indicates connection failure between trunk and test equipment ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment
	COULD NOT OPEN ATTOPTNS	Indicates software bug did not allow user to access customer data table ATTOPTNS ACTION: Try test again.
	COULD NOT READ ATTOPTNS	Indicates required entry in customer data. Table ATTOPTNS does not have entries for specified test class. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. Retry test
	CSC MTCE IN PROGRESS	The system attempts to perform a cellular trunk test during maintenance of cell site controller (CSC) ACTION: Try test again

ATT101 (continued)

(Sheet 8 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
	DATA FAULT	Indicates system has problems with received test result data ACTION: Retry test
	DIAGNOSTIC NOT ALLOWED	Indicates test initiates on circuit not equipped for that test type ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	DIAL TONE	Indicates far-end office returned dial tone ACTION: Try test again
	FACILITY FAULT	Indicates fault in transmission facilities ACTION: Diagnose trunk and test equipment
	FAILED TO RUN DIAGNOSTIC	Indicates test equipment is not available or is inoperative ACTION: Diagnose trunk and test equipment
	FAILED TO RUN TESTLINE	Indicates software bug during initial setup prevents test. Normally indicates processes are not available ACTION: Try test again
	GROUP CURRENTLY UNDER TEST	Indicates trunk group executed a trunk test and the system ignored the second test request ACTION: No action is required
	GROUP MANUAL ABORT	Indicates user aborted the test manually from the ATT MAP level. To manually abort a test, the user can: • Explicitly stop a group test • Reduce number of tests ATT can execute at the same time • Stop all ATT tests (HaltATT) ACTION: No action is required

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Field	Value	Description
	GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: REFERENCE TRUNK FAILURE	The system meets five consecutive failures and retests the reference trunk. The reference trunk fails the next test and the group aborts. ACTION: Diagnose trunk testing equipment and reference trunks.
	GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: REFERENCE TRUNK NOT AVAILABLE	The system encounters five consecutive failures and retests the reference trunk. The reference trunk was not seized. The group system aborts. ACTION: Diagnose trunk testing equipment and reference trunks.
	GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: 5 CONSECUTIVE FAILURES	The system meets five failures one after the other in a search for a group reference trunk ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	HARDWARE FAILURE	Indicates the system detected hardware fault in the trunk circuit ACTION: Diagnose tested trunk. The trunk can have a hardware fault.
	HIGH - DRY	Indicates far-end office did not send an off-hook signal after a burst of audible ringing tone ACTION: Diagnose tested trunk. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
	HIGH TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a high frequency tone ACTION: Try test again.
	HIT RECEIVED	Indicates the system detects transient condition on the trunk ACTION: Try test again.

ATT101 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
	INVALID REPLY	Indicates far-end office returns a signal that is not correct when the DMS attempts to transmit digits ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
	LOOP SIG FAULT	Indicates signaling failure caused by a fault in either the loop bridge or receiving equipment ACTION: Diagnose test equipment.
	LOOP SIG FAULT NO SET	Indicates signaling failure that a fault in the software or loop generating equipment caused ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. Diagnose test equipment.
	LTA CANCELLED	Indicates local trunk alarm (LTA) was not cancelled correctly ACTION: Diagnose test equipment and try test again.
	LTU FAULT	Indicates the system detects faults in line test unit (LTU) ACTION: Diagnose LTU.
	MILLIWATT	Indicates far-end office returned a milliwatt tone ACTION: Try test again.
	NO/BAD CSC RESPONSE	Indicates the system attempts to perform a cellular trunk test. The system received either no responses or a response that the system did not expect from the CSC. ACTION: Diagnose CSC.
	NO/BAD TAU RESPONSE	Indicates the system attempts to perform a cellular trunk test. The system receives no response or a response that the system does not expect. The response is from the cellular remote carrier unit (RCU). ACTION: Diagnose RCU.

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Field	Value	Description
	NO/BAD TAU RESPONSE	Indicates the system attempts to perform a cellular trunk test. The system receives no response or a response that the system does not expect. The system receives the response from the cellular test and alarm unit (TAU). ACTION: Diagnose TAU.
	NO CARD IN SHELF	Indicates circuit pack was not present ACTION: Check trunk circuit equipment installation.
	NO FAR END TEST EQUIPMENT	Indicates far-end test equipment was not available or not present ACTION: Diagnose tested trunk. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
	NO LOGICAL MB	Indicates software bug does not prevent the system from allocating a logical message buffer (MB) ACTION: Try test again.
	NO START DIAL SIGNAL	Indicates far-end office did not respond after system seized trunk ACTION: Try test again.
	NO TEST EQUIPMENT	Indicates test equipment was not available ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	NO TESTLINE NUMBER	Indicates software bug did not allow system to find trunk circuit ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. Try test again.
	NO TONE	Indicates far-end office did not return the correct tone ACTION: Try test again.

ATT101 (continued)

(Sheet 12 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
	NO TRUNKS IN GROUP	Indicates software bug does not allow system to find group trunks ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. Try test again.
	NOT OG OR 2W TRUNK GROUP	Indicates test attempts transmission or loss tests on an out-going or two-wire trunk ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	OUTPULSING TROUBLE	Indicates the system has trouble when system transmits digits ACTION: Diagnose tested trunk. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
	OVERFLOW TONE	Indicates far-end office returned an overflow tone ACTION: Try test again.
	PARAMETER FAULT	Indicates parameters were not correct or not correct for test type ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	PERIODIC SIGNAL	Indicates far-end office returned a signal at intervals ACTION: Try test again.
	PM FAULT	The system meets a fault in the peripheral module (PM) ACTION: Diagnose PM.
	RECORDED ANNOUNCEMENT	Indicates far-end office returned a recorded announcement ACTION: Try test again.
	REORDER TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a reorder tone ACTION: Try test again.

ATT101 (continued)

(Sheet 13 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
	RINGING	Indicates far-end office did not respond to ringing ACTION: Diagnose tested trunk. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
	STOP DIAL SIGNAL RECEIVED	Indicates far-end office returned a congestion signal when office transmitted digits ACTION: Try test again.
	TAU NOT AVAILABLE	Indicates the system attempts to perform a cellular trunk test. The test and alarm unit was not in use or was not available ACTION: Try test again.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAIL	Indicates the system detects fault in test equipment ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAULT	The system detects fault in test equipment ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	TEST EQUIPMENT UNAVAILABLE	Indicates test equipment was not available for test. The system generates this report every ten minutes if test equipment is not available. ACTION: Action is not required.
	TEST NOT ALLOWED	Indicates test is not allowed on circuit ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	TEST PROCESS TROUBLE	The system encounters trouble with test process ACTION: Try test again.
	TEST PROTOCOL TROUBLE	Indicates the system detects a software bug or the system received a response that the system did not expect from far-end office ACTION: Try test again.

ATT101 (continued)

(Sheet 14 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
	TESTLINE NOT AVAILABLE	Indicates test is not available in current load ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	TONE DETECTION FAILED	Indicates failure to detect correct tone ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	TPT TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a test progress tone (TPT) that the system did not expect ACTION: Try test again.
	TRUNK GROUP TIMEOUT	Indicates time expired for separate trunks in a trunk group to become available for testing. The time allowed for available trunks is to become available in customer data Table ATTSCHED. ACTION: Check WAIT_TIME in customer data Table ATTSCHED. Retry test.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED CFL	Indicates system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was carrier failed ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED CPD	Indicates system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was call processing deloaded ACTION: When trunk state returns to IDLE, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED CPB	Indicates system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was call processing busy ACTION: When trunk state returns to IDLE, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED DEL	Indicates system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was deloaded ACTION: Return trunk to service, try test again.

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Field	Value	Description
	TRUNK NOT TESTED IMB	Indicates the system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was offline ACTION: Return trunk to service, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED INI	Indicates the system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was initialized ACTION: Return trunk to service, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED LO	Indicates the system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was locked out ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED MB	Indicates the system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was manually busy ACTION: Return trunk to service, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED NEQ	Indicates the system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was not equipped ACTION: Return trunk to service, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED NMB	Indicates the system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was network management busy ACTION: When trunk state returns to IDLE, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED PMB	Indicates the system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was peripheral module busy ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED RES	Indicates the system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was in restricted idle ACTION: When trunk state returns to IDLE, try test again.

ATT101 (continued)

(Sheet 16 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
	TRUNK NOT TESTED RMB	Indicates the system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was remote busy ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED SB	Indicates the system did not test trunk circuit because trunk circuit was system busy ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED SZD	Indicates the system did not test trunk circuit because the system already seized the trunk circuit ACTION: When trunk state returns to IDLE, try test again.
	TRUNK TIMEOUT	Indicates waiting time expired for separate trunks to become available for test. The time allowed for trunks to become available is in customer data table ATTSCHED. ACTION: Check WAIT_TIME in customer data table ATTSCHED. Try test.
	TST EQUIPMENT NOT	Indicates difference REQUIRED in requested test. The requested test calls for equipment that is not necessary. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	TTU FAULT	Indicates the system found a fault in the transmission test unit (TTU) ACTION: Diagnose TTU.
	UNEXPECTED TONE	Indicates far-end office returns tones that the system does not expect to know. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	UNKNOWN ATT MESSAGE	Indicates software bug. A software error (SWER) report follows this message. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.

(Sheet 17 of 17)

Field	Value	Description
	WRONG CARD IN SHELF	Indicates wrong circuit pack is in the shelf ACTION: Check trunk circuit equipment installation.
	120 IPM TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a signal at 120 impulses per minute ACTION: Try test again.
516	30 IPM TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a signal at 30 impulses per minute ACTION: Try test again.
logtxt	FAIL	Indicates trunk test failed. Displayed with all reasons except TEST EQUIPMENT NOT AVAILABLE and TRUNK NOT TESTED.
	SKIP	Indicates the system skipped a trunk test. This value appears with TRUNK NOT TESTED reason only.
	TESTEQ	Indicates test equipment is not available. This value appears with TEST EQUIPMENT UNAVAILABLE reason only.

Action

If the above table contains reastxt, use the following references to isolate and correct failures. ATT101 specifies these references.

For failures related to entries, refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* . For trunk equipment failures, refer to *Card Replacement Procedures* . This is a step-by-step procedures guide to isolate and correct trunk and test equipment failures. For more information about trunk testing, refer to the *Trunks Maintenance Guide* .

If the generated reastxt is not in the above table, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ATT101 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT102

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem report ATT102. The subsystem generates ATT102 when a trunk test fails or does not complete.

Format

The log report format for ATT102 follows:

```
1.ATT102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   CKT trkid
   tstnm reastxt          rslttxt
```

Example

An example of log report ATT102 follows:

```
1.ATT102 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   CKT CAMA2W  1
   FP503 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO Device State Change
   Location: FP 2 DEVICE 1 (DK) SCSI BUS 0
   REASON: Change of state of associated entity
   FROM: InSv ( Isolated )      DRIVE STATE: Unknown
   TO: InSv                     DRIVE STATE: On LineT102
CONNECTION FAILURE             FAIL
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates the data that follows reports when a trunk test fails or does not complete.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification suspect trunk equipment.
tstnm	DIAG	Indicates that the system performed an extended diagnostic test.
	MXAM	Indicates that a mobile telephone exchange (MTX) audio loop test with C-message filter was performed.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	MXAN	Indicates that the system performed an MTX audio loop test with C-notch filter.
	MXRM	Indicates that the system performed an MTX radio frequency loop test with C-message filter.
	MXRN	Indicates that the system performed an MTX radio frequency loop test with C-notch filter.
	MXWM	Indicates that the system performed an MTX wire loop test with C-message filter.
	MXWN	Indicates that the system performed MTX wire loop test with C-notch filter.
	N100	Indicates that the system performed a new version of milliwatt and balance test. Indicates the system used a 100-type test line.
	S100	Indicates that the system used 100-type test line to perform only an old version of a balance test.
	TART	Indicates that the system performed a Turkey arter test line test.
	TA01	Indicates that the system performed a transmission test of level measurements in both directions. Indicates the system used an automatic transmission measuring equipment (ATME).
	TA02	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of loss frequency deviation.
	TA03	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of noise measurements.
	TA04	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of level measurements in both directions and noise measurements.

(Sheet 3 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	TA05	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of loss frequency deviation and noise measurements.
	TA06	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test.
	TA07	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and transmission test of level measurements in both directions.
	TA08	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and transmission test of loss frequency deviation.
	TA09	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and transmission test of noise measurements.
	TA10	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test. The system used ATME to perform a transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements.
	TA11	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and transmission test of loss frequency deviation and noise measurements.
	TA12	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a short signaling test.
	TA13	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test.
	TA14	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test and transmission test of level measurements in both directions.
	TA15	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a busy flash- signaling test and a transmission test of loss frequency deviation.
	TA16	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test and transmission test of noise measurements.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	TA17	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test. The system used ATME to perform a transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements.
	TA18	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test. The system used ATME to perform a transmission test of loss frequency deviation and noise measurements.
	TA19	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and busy flash-signaling test.
	TA20	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test. The system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test, and a transmission test of level measurements in both directions.
	TA21	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test. The system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test, and a transmission test of loss frequency deviation.
	TA22	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test. The system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test, and a transmission test of noise measurements.
	TA23	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test. The system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test, a transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements.
	TA24	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test. The system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test, a transmission test of noise measurements, and a loss frequency deviation.

(Sheet 5 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	TA25	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a short signaling test and a busy flash-signaling test.
	TCON	Indicates that the system performed a Common Channel Inter-office Signaling No. 6 (CCIS #6) continuity test.
	TCOT	Indicates that the system performed a CCIS #6 continuity test new version on DTC.
	TE_M	Indicates that the system performed an E and M lead signaling test.
	TLPA	Indicates that the system performed a loop around test line-test. Indicates that the reference trunk occupies port 1 of the transmission test trunk (TTT).
	TLPB	Indicates that the system performed a loop around test line-test. Indicates that the reference trunk occupies port two of TTT.
	TL0N	Indicates that the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and noise (C_message filter) test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	TL0S	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test with a self-check.
	TL05	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test.
	TL6N	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and noise (C_notched filter) test.
	TL6S	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test with self-check.
	TL65	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 6 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	TNSS	Indicates that the system performed a non-synchronous test line test.
	TR2L	Indicates that the system performed a repeat 2 long-delay test.
	TR2S	Indicates that the system performed a repeat 2 short-delay test.
	TSBS	Indicates that the system performed a far-end equipment self-check of loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dB), a noise (C_notched filter) a return loss test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	TSBT	Indicates that the system performed a return loss measurement test.
	TSYN	Indicates that the system performed a synchronous test-line test.
	TS65	Indicates that the system performed a far-end equipment self-check of loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dB), and a noise (C_notched filter). Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T100	Indicates that the system used a 100-type test line to perform a milliwatt and balance test. The version (old or new) is not known.
	T102	Indicates that the system used a 102-type test line to perform the milliwatt test.
	T103	Indicates that the system used a 103-type test line to perform a signaling test.
	T104	Indicates that the system used a 104-type test line to perform a milliwatt test in both directions.
	T105	Indicates that the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and noise (C_message filter) test automatically. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 7 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	T165	Indicates that the system performed a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and noise (C_notched filter) test automatically. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T5AS	Indicates that the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm), a noise (C_message filter), and a return loss test automatically. Indicates the system used 105-type test line.
	T5AT	Indicates the system performed two tests. A loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm), noise (C_message filter), and return loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test. Indicates the system used 105-type test line.
	T5BS	Indicates that the system performed a return loss measurement and self-check test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T5LB	Indicates that the system performed a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and return loss test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T5SB	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a return loss test with self-check.
	T50L	Indicates that the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and return loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T56N	Indicates that the system performed a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm), noise (C_notched filter), and return loss test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	ACTIVE TABLE FULL	Indicates that the system called more trunk tests to execute than the present setting in customer data Table ATTSCHED permits. ACTION: Change number of simultaneous tests from ATT MAP level.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 8 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	BUSY TONE	Indicates that far-end office returns a busy tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	CARD FAULT	Indicates there is a hardware fault in circuit pack. ACTION: Replace circuit pack.
	CONNECTION FAILURE	Indicates there is a connection failure between the trunk and the test equipment. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	COULDN'T OPEN ATTOPTNS	Indicates that a software bug prevented the opening of or access to customer data Table ATTOPTNS. ACTION: Try test again.
	COULDN'T READ ATTOPTNS	Indicates that the required entry in the customer data Table ATTOPTNS is not present for a specified test class. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. Try test again.
	CSC MTCE IN PROGRESS	Indicates that the system attempted to perform a cellular trunk test while the maintenance of a cell site controller (CSC) was in progress. ACTION: Try test again.
	DATA FAULT	Indicates that trouble occurred with the received test result data. ACTION: Try test again.
	DIAGNOSTIC NOT ALLOWED	Indicates that a test initiated on a circuit not equipped for that test type. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	DIAL TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned the dial tone. ACTION: Try test again.

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Field	Value	Description
	FACILITY FAULT	Indicates a defect in transmission facilities. ACTION: Diagnose trunk and test equipment.
	FAILED TO RUN DIAGNOSTIC	Indicates that test equipment is not available or not operational. ACTION: Diagnose trunk and test equipment.
	FAILED TO RUN TESTLINE	Indicates that a software bug prevented the performance of the test. The software performs the first setup. This field value normally indicates that no processes are available. ACTION: Try test again.
	GROUP CURRENTLY UNDER TEST	Indicates that the trunk group executed a trunk test and ignored the second test request. ACTION: No required action.
	GROUP MANUAL ABORT	Indicates that the test aborted manually from the ATT MAP level. The operating company personnel: • stopped group test. • reduced number of simultaneous tests the ATT can execute. • Stopped all ATT tests (HaltATT). ACTION: No required action.
	GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: REFERENCE TRUNK FAILURE	Indicates that the system encounters five consecutive failures and tests the reference trunk again. The reference trunk failed the test that followed and the system aborted the group. ACTION: Diagnose trunk testing equipment and reference trunks.
	GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: FIVE CONSECUTIVE FAILURES	Indicates that the system found five consecutive failures during the search for a group reference trunk. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 10 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	HARDWARE FAILURE	Indicates that the system encountered a hardware defect in the trunk circuit. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. The trunk could have a hardware defect.
	HIGH - DRY	Indicates that a far-end office did not send an off-hook signal after a burst of audible ringing tone. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, defect is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	HIGH TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned a high frequency tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	HIT RECEIVED	Indicates that the system detected a transient condition in the trunk. ACTION: Try test again.
	INVALID REPLY	Indicates that the far-end office returned an invalid signal when the DMS switch tried to outpulse digits. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If the tests pass, the defect is in the far-end or in the transmission facility.
	LOOP SIG FAULT	Indicates a defect in the loop bridge, or the receiving equipment caused a signaling failure. ACTION: Diagnose test equipment.
	LOOP SIG FAULT NOSET	Indicates a defective software or loop generating equipment caused a signaling failure. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. Diagnose test equipment.
	LTA CANCELLED	Indicates that the local trunk alarm (LTA) was improperly canceled ACTION: Diagnose test equipment, and try test again.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 11 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	LTU FAULT	Indicates that the system detected a defect in line test unit (LTU). ACTION: Diagnose LTU.
	MILLIWATT	Indicates that the far-end office returned a milliwatt tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	NO/BAD CSC RESPONSE	Indicates that the system attempted to perform a cellular trunk test. Indicates the system did not receive a response or received a response that was not expected. ACTION: Diagnose CSC.
	NO/BAD RCU RESPONSE	Indicates that the system attempted a cellular trunk test. The cellular remote carrier urban (RCU) received a response that was not planned or no response. ACTION: Diagnose RCU.
	NO/BAD TAU RESPONSE	Indicates an attempt made to perform a cellular trunk test. The cellular test and alarm unit (TAU) received a response that was not planned or no response. ACTION: Diagnose TAU.
	NO CARD IN SHELF	Indicates that the circuit pack is missing. ACTION: Check the installation of the trunk circuit equipment.
	NO FAR END TEST EQUIPMENT	Indicates that the far-end test equipment does not exist or is not available. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If tests pass, the defect is in the far-end office or in the transmission facility.
	NO LOGICAL MB	Indicates that the software bug did not prevent the allocation of the logical message buffer (MB). ACTION: Try test again.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 12 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	NO START DIAL SIGNAL	Indicates that the far-end office did not respond after the system seized the trunk. ACTION: Try test again.
	NO TEST EQUIPMENT	Indicates that the test equipment was not available. ACTION: Check the trunk and test parameters and options.
	NO TESTLINE NUMBER	Indicates that the software bug prevented the trunk circuit from being found. ACTION: Check the trunk and test parameters and options. Retry test.
	NO TONE	Indicates that the far-end office failed to return the correct tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	NO TRUNKS IN GROUP	Indicates that a software bug does not allow the system to find the trunks in the group. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. Try test again.
	NOT OG OR 2W TRUNK GROUP	Indicates that a test attempted transmission or attempted loss tests on a trunk that was not an outgoing or two-wire trunk. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	OUTPULSING TROUBLE	Indicates trouble encountered when the system transmitted digits. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If tests pass, defect is in the far-end office or transmission facility.
	OVERFLOW TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned an overflow tone. ACTION: Try test again.

(Sheet 13 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	PARAMETER FAULT	Indicates that the parameters are wrong or not compatible for test type. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	PERIODIC SIGNAL	Indicates that the far-end office returned a signal that was periodic or not continuous. ACTION: Try test again.
	PM FAULT	Indicates a defect in the peripheral module (PM). ACTION: Diagnose PM.
	RECORDED ANNOUNCEMENT	Indicates that the far-end office returned a recorded announcement. ACTION: Try test again.
	REORDER TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned a reorder tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	RINGING	Indicates that the far-end office did not respond to ringing. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If tests pass, the defect is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	STOP DIAL SIGNAL RECEIVED	Indicates that the far-end office returned a congestion signal during transmission of digits. ACTION: Try test again.
	TAU NOT AVAILABLE	Indicates that the system attempted a cellular trunk test, but the TAU was in use or not available. ACTION: Try test again.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAIL	Indicates the detection of a defect in the test equipment. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 14 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAULT	Indicates that the system detected a defect in the test equipment. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	TEST EQUIPMENT UNAVAILABLE	Indicates that the test equipment was not available for testing. The system generates this report every 10 min if the test equipment does not become available. ACTION: There is no required action.
	TEST NOT ALLOWED	Indicates that the test is not allowed on circuit. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	TEST PROCESS TROUBLE	Indicates that there were problems with the test process. ACTION: Try test again.
	TEST PROTOCOL TROUBLE	Indicates a software bug or a response from the far-end office that was not planned. ACTION: Try test again.
	TESTLINE NOT AVAILABLE	Indicates that the test is not available in the current load. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	TONE DETECTION FAILED	Indicates a failure to detect the correct tone. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	TPT TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned a test progress tone (TPT). Indicates this result was not expected. ACTION: Try test again.
	TRUNK GROUP TIMEOUT	Indicates the waiting time for each trunk in the trunk group to become available for testing. The allowed waiting time is in the customer data Table ATTSCHED. ACTION: Check WAIT_TIME in customer data Table ATTSCHED. Try test again.

(Sheet 15 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	TRUNK NOT TESTED CFL	Indicates trunk circuit was not tested because it was carrier failed. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED CPD	Indicates that the trunk circuit was not tested because the circuit was call processing deloaded. ACTION: When the trunk state returns to IDLE, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED CPB	Indicates that the trunk circuit was not tested because the circuit was call processing busy. ACTION: When the trunk state returns to IDLE, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED DEL	Indicates that the trunk circuit was not tested because the circuit is deloaded. ACTION: Return trunk to service. Try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED IDL	Indicates that the trunk circuit was not tested because the circuit was idle. ACTION: Return trunk to service. Try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED IMB	Indicates that the trunk circuit was not tested because the circuit was offline. ACTION: Return the trunk to service. Try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED INI	Indicates that the trunk circuit was not tested because the circuit initialized. ACTION: Return the trunk to service. Try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED LO	Indicates the trunk circuit was not tested because the circuit was locked out. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.

ATT102 (continued)

(Sheet 16 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	TRUNK NOT TESTED MB	Indicates that the trunk circuit was not tested because the circuit was manually busy. ACTION: Return the trunk to service. Try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED NEQ	Indicates that the trunk circuit was not tested because the circuit was not equipped. ACTION: Return the trunk to service. Try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED NMB	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit because the circuit was network management busy. ACTION: When the trunk returns to the IDLE state, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED PMB	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit because the circuit was PM busy ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED RES	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit because the circuit was in restricted idle. ACTION: When trunk state returns to the IDLE state, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED RMB	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit because the circuit was remote busy. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED SB	Indicates that the trunk circuit was not tested because it was system busy. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.

(Sheet 17 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	TRUNK NOT TESTED SZD	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit because the circuit was already seized. ACTION: When the trunk returns to the IDLE state, try test again. ACTION: When trunk returns to the IDLE state, try test again.
	TRUNK TIMEOUT	Indicates the amount of time each trunk waits for a test. The allowed waiting time is in the customer data Table ATTSCHED. ACTION: Check WAIT_TIME in the customer data Table ATTSCHED. Try test again.
	TST EQUIPMENT NOT REQUIRED	Indicates a difference in the requested test. The requested test called for equipment that was not necessary. ACTION: Check the trunk and test the parameters and options.
	TTU FAULT	Indicates a defect found in the transmission test unit (TTU). ACTION: Diagnose TTU.
	UNEXPECTED TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned a tone that is not planned or not known. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.
	UNKNOWN ATT MESSAGE	Indicates a software bug is present. A Software Error Report (SWER) always precedes this message. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	WRONG CARD IN SHELF	Indicates a wrong circuit pack installed in the shelf. ACTION: Check the trunk circuit equipment installation.
	120-IPM TONE	Indicates that a far-end office returned a signal at 120 impulses every minute. ACTION: Try test again.

ATT102 (end)

(Sheet 18 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	30-IPM TONE	Indicates that a far-end office returned a signal at 30 impulses every minute. ACTION: Try test again.
logtxt	FAIL	Indicates that a trunk test failed. These results are displayed with all reasons except TEST EQUIPMENT UNAVAILABLE and TRUNK NOT TESTED.
	SKIP	Indicates that a trunk test was skipped. Displayed with TRUNK NOT TESTED reason only.
	TESTEQ	Indicates that the test equipment is not available. Displayed with TEST EQUIPMENT UNAVAILABLE reason only.

Action

If you find reastxt in the preceding table, use the following references to isolate and correct failures that ATT101 indicates.

For failures related to data entry, refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* . For failures related to trunk equipment, refer to *Card Replacement Procedures* . This document gives step-by-step procedures to isolate and correct trunk and test equipment failures. For more information concerning trunk testing, refer to the *Advanced Maintenance Guide* .

If you do not find reastxt generated in the table above, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT103

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates ATT103 when the subsystem encounters trunk test protocol problems,and aborts the test.

Format

The log report format for ATT103 is as follows:

```
1.ATT103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    CKT trkid
    tstnm TESTLINE PROTOCOL FAILED reastxt
PROTOCOL
```

Example

An example of log report ATT103 follows:

```
1.ATT103 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   CKT CAMA2W    1
   T102  TESTLINE PROTOCOL FAILED HIGH AND DRY PROTOCOL
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates data that follows provides a report when trunk test protocol trouble occurs and the system aborts the test.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification suspect trunk equipment.
tstnm	DIAG	Indicates that the system performed an extended diagnostic test.
	MXAM	Indicates that the system performed a mobile telephone exchange (MTX) audio loop test with a C-message filter.
	MXAN	Indicates MTX audio loop test with a C-notch filter was performed.

ATT103 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	MXRM	
	MXRN	Indicates that the system performed an MTX radio frequency loop test with a C-notch filter.
	MXWM	Indicates that the system performed an MTX wire loop test with a C-message filter.
	MXWN	Indicates that the system performed an MTX wire loop test with a C-notch filter.
	N100	Indicates that the system used a 100-type test line to perform a new version of the milliwatt and balance test.
	S100	Indicates that the system used a 100-type test line to perform only an old version of balance test.
	TART	Indicates that the system performed a Turkey arter test line test.
	TA01	Indicates that the system performed a transmission test of level measurements in both directions. Indicates the system used an automatic transmission measuring equipment (ATME).
	TA02	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of loss frequency deviation.
	TA03	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of noise measurements.
	TA04	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of level measurements in both directions and noise measurements.
	TA05	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of loss frequency deviation and noise measurements.

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Field	Value	Description
	TA06	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test.
	TA07	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and transmission test of level measurements in both directions.
	TA08	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and transmission test of loss frequency deviation.
	TA09	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and transmission test of noise measurement.
	TA10	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test, a transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements.
	TA11	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test, a transmission test of loss frequency deviation, and noise measurements.
	TA12	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a short signaling test.
	TA13	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test.
	TA14	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test and a transmission test of level measurements in both directions.
	TA15	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a busy-flash signaling test and a transmission test of loss frequency deviation.
	TA16	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a busy flash-signaling test and a transmission test of noise measurements.

ATT103 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	TA17	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a busy-flash signaling test, a transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements.
	TA18	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a busy-flash signaling test, a transmission test of loss frequency deviation, and noise measurements.
	TA19	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and a busy-flash signaling test.
	TA20	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, and a transmission test of level measurements in both directions.
	TA21	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, and a transmission test of loss frequency deviation.
	TA22	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, and transmission test of noise measurements.
	TA23	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, a transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements.
	TA24	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, and transmission test of noise measurements and loss frequency deviation.
	TA25	Indicates that the system used ATME to perform a short signaling test and a busy-flash signaling test.

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Field	Value	Description
	TCON	Indicates that the system performed a Common-Channel Interoffice Signaling No. 6 (CCIS6) continuity test.
	TCOT	Indicates that the system performed a CCIS6 continuity test on digital trunk controller (DTC).
	TE_M	Indicates that the system performed an E and M lead signaling test.
	TLPA	Indicates that the system performed a loop-around test line test. The reference trunk occupies port 1 of the transmission test trunk (TTT).
	TLPB	Indicates that the system performed the loop-around test line test. The reference trunk occupies port 2 of the TTT.
	TL0N	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (1004 Hz at zero dBm) and noise (C-message filter) test.
	TL0S	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (1004 Hz at zero dBm) test with a self-check.
	TL05	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (1004 Hz at zero dBm) test.
	TL6N	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and noise (C-notched filter) test.
	TL6S	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test with self-check.
	TL65	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test.

ATT103 (continued)

(Sheet 6 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	TNSS	Indicates that the system performed a nonsynchronous test line test.
	TR2L	Indicates that the system performed a repeat 2 long delay test.
	TR2S	Indicates that the system performed a repeat 2 short delay test.
	TSBS	Indicates that the system performed a far-end equipment self-check of loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dB), noise (C-notched filter), and return loss test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	TSBT	Indicates that the system performed a return loss measurement test.
	TSYN	Indicates that the system performed a synchronous test line test.
	TS65	Indicates that the system performed a far-end equipment self-check of loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dB) and noise (C-notched filter). Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T100	Indicates that the system used a 100-type test line to perform a milliwatt and balance test. Indicates the version (old or new) is not known.
	T102	Indicates that the system used a 102-type test line a milliwatt test.
	T103	Indicates that the system used a 103-type test line a signaling test.
	T104	Indicates that the system used a 104-type test line a milliwatt test in both directions.

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Field	Value	Description
	T105	Indicates that the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at zero dBm) and noise (C-message filter) test with self-check. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T165	Indicates that the system performed a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and noise (C-notched filter) test with self-check. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T5AS	Indicates that the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at zero dBm), noise (C-message filter), and return loss test with self-check. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T5AT	Indicates that the system performed a loss (C1004 Hz at zero dBm), noise (C-message filter), and return loss (C1004 Hz at zero dBm) test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T5BS	Indicates that the system performed a return loss measurement and self- check test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T5LB	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and return loss test. Indicates the system.
	T5SB	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a return loss test with self-check was performed.
	T50L	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (1004 Hz at zero dBm) and return loss (C1004 Hz at zero dBm) test.

ATT103 (continued)

(Sheet 8 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	T56N	Indicates that the system used a 105-type test line to perform a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm), noise (C-notched filter), and return loss test.
TESTLINE PROTOCOL FAILED	Constant	Indicates that a protocol failure occurred when the system executed an ATT trunk test.
reastxt	ACTIVE TABLE FULL	Indicates that more trunk tests were called to execute than the present setting in customer data Table ATTSCHED permits. ACTION: Change the number of simultaneous tests from the ATT MAP level.
	BUSY TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned a busy tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	CARD FAULT	Indicates that the system encountered a hardware defect in the circuit pack. ACTION: Replace the circuit pack.
	CONNECTION FAILURE	Indicates a connection failure between the trunk and the test equipment. ACTION: Find the defects in the trunk test equipment.
	COULDN'T OPEN ATTOPTNS	Indicates that a software bug prevented the opening or access to customer data Table ATTOPTNS. ACTION: Try test again.
	COULDN'T READ ATTOPTNS	Indicates that the required entry in customer data Table ATTOPTNS is not present for the specified test class. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. Try test again.

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Field	Value	Description
	CSC MTCE IN PROGRESS	Indicates that an attempt to perform a cellular trunk test occurred while maintenance of the cell site controller (CSC) was in progress. ACTION: Try test again.
	DATA FAULT	Indicates that there were problems with the received test result data. ACTION: Try test again.
	DIAGNOSTIC NOT ALLOWED	Indicates that the test was initiated on a circuit not equipped for that test type. ACTION: Check the trunk and test parameters and options.
	DIAL TONE	Indicates that a far-end office returned a dial tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	FACILITY FAULT	Indicates a defect in the transmission facilities. ACTION: Find the defects in the trunk and test equipment.
	FAILED TO RUN DIAGNOSTIC	Indicates that the test equipment was not available or inoperative. ACTION: Find the defects in the trunk and test equipment.
	FAILED TO RUN TESTLINE	Indicates that a software bug during initial setup prevented the test. Normally indicates that processes are not available. ACTION: Try test again.
	GROUP CURRENTLY UNDER TEST	Indicates that the trunk group executed a trunk testand the system ignored the second test request. ACTION: There is no required action.

ATT103 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
	GROUP MANUAL ABORT	Indicates that the test was manually aborted from the ATT MAP level because the user: • stopped the group test. • reduced the number of simultaneous tests ATT can execute. • stopped all ATT tests (HaltATT). ACTION: There is no required action.
	GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: REFERENCE TRUNK FAILURE	Indicates that the five consecutive failures occurred and the system tested the reference trunk again. The reference trunk failed the next test and the system aborted the group. ACTION: Find the defects in the trunk testing equipment and reference trunks.
	GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: REFERENCE TRUNK UNAVAILABLE	Indicates that five consecutive failures occurred and the system tested the reference trunk again. The system did not seize the reference trunk and the system aborted the group test. ACTION: Find the defects in the trunk testing equipment and reference trunks.
	GROUP SYSTEM ABORT: 5 CONSECUTIVE FAILURES	Indicates that five consecutive failures occurred during a search for a group reference trunk. ACTION: Find the defects in the trunk test equipment.
	HARDWARE FAILURE	Indicates that the system detected hardware defects in the trunk circuit. ACTION: Find the defects in the trunk under test. The trunk can have hardware defects.
	HIGH - DRY	Indicates that after a burst of audible ringing tone, the far-end office did not send an off-hook signal. ACTION: Find the faults in the trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, damage is in the far-end or transmission facility.

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Field	Value	Description
	HIGH TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned a high frequency tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	HIT RECEIVED	Indicates that the system detected a temporary condition in the trunk. ACTION: Try test again.
	INVALID REPLY	Indicates that the far-end office returned a signal that is not correct when the DMS switch tried to transmit digits. ACTION: Find the defects in the trunk under test. If tests pass, the defect is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	LOOP SIG FAULT	Indicates that a defect in the loop bridge or the receiving equipment caused a signaling failure. ACTION: Find the defects in the test equipment.
	LOOP SIG FAULT NOSET	Indicates that defect in the software or loop generating equipment caused a signaling failure. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. Find the defects in the test equipment.
	LTA CANCELLED	Indicates that the local trunk alarm (LTA) was not cancelled correctly. ACTION: Find the defects in the test equipment, and try the test again.
	LTU FAULT	Indicates that the system detected a fault in the line test unit (LTU). ACTION: Find the defects in the LTU.
	MILLIWATT	Indicates that the far-end office returned a milliwatt tone. ACTION: Try test again.

ATT103 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
	NO/BAD CSC RESPONSE	Indicates that a cellular trunk test attempt caused no response or a response that was not planned from the CSC. ACTION: Find the defects in the CSC.
	NO/BAD RCU RESPONSE	Indicates that a cellular trunk test attempt caused a response that was not planned or no response from the cellular remote carrier urban (RCU). ACTION: Find the defects in the RCU.
	NO/BAD TAU RESPONSE	Indicates that a cellular trunk test attempt caused no response or a response that was not planned from the cellular test and alarm unit (TAU). ACTION: Find the defects in the TAU.
	NO CARD IN SHELF	Indicates that the circuit pack is not present. ACTION: Check the trunk circuit equipment installation.
	NO FAR END TEST EQUIPMENT	Indicates that the far-end test equipment was not available or does not exist. ACTION: Find the faults in the trunk under test. If the tests pass, the fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	NO LOGICAL MB	Indicates that a software bug prevented the allocation of no logical message buffer (MB). ACTION: Try the test again.
	NO START DIAL SIGNAL	Indicates that the far-end office did not respond after the trunk was seized. ACTION: Try the test again.
	NO TEST EQUIPMENT	Indicates that the test equipment is not available. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.

ATT103 (continued)

(Sheet 13 of 18)

Field	Value	Description
	NO TESTLINE NUMBER	Indicates that the software bug prevented the detection of the trunk circuit. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. Try the test again.
	NO TONE	Indicates that the far-end office does not return the correct tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	NO TRUNKS IN GROUP	Indicates that a software bug prevented the detection of trunks in the group. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. Try test again.
	NOT OG OR 2W TRUNK GROUP	Indicates that the test attempted transmission or loss tests on a trunk that was not an outgoing or 2-wire trunk. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	OUTPULSING TROUBLE	Indicates that problems occurred while the system transmitted outpulsing digits. ACTION: Find the faults in the trunk under test. If tests pass, damage is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	OVERFLOW TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned an overflow tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	PARAMETER FAULT	Indicates that the parameters were wrong or not compatible for the test type. ACTION: Check the trunk and test parameters and options.
	PERIODIC SIGNAL	Indicates that the far-end office returned a periodic signal or a signal that is not continuous. ACTION: Try test again.

ATT103 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
	PM FAULT	Indicates that ta defect occurred in the peripheral module (PM). ACTION: Find the defects in the PM.
	RECORDED ANNOUNCEMENT	Indicates that the far-end office returned a recorded announcement. ACTION: Try test again.
	REORDER TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned a reorder tone. ACTION: Try the test again.
	RINGING	Indicates that the far-end office ignored the ringing. ACTION: Find fault in the the trunk under test. If tests pass, the defect is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	STOP DIAL SIGNAL RECEIVED	Indicates that a far-end office returned a congestion signal when the system transmits digits. ACTION: Try test again.
	TAU NOT AVAILABLE	Indicates that the system attempted a cellular trunk test and the test and alarm unit were in use or not available. ACTION: Try test again.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAIL	Indicates that the system detected faults in the test equipment. ACTION: Find the defects in the trunk test equipment.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAULT	Indicates that the system detected faults in the test equipment. ACTION: Find the defects in the trunk test equipment.

ATT103 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
	TEST EQUIPMENT UNAVAILABLE	Indicates that the test equipment was not available for the test. The system generates this report every 10 min if test equipment remains not available. ACTION: There is no required action.
	TEST NOT ALLOWED	Indicates that the test is not allowed on circuit. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	TEST PROCESS TROUBLE	Indicates that problems with the test process. ACTION: Try the test again.
	TEST PROTOCOL TROUBLE	Indicates a software bug or a response that was not planned from far-end office. ACTION: Try test again.
	TESTLINE NOT AVAILABLE	Indicates that the test is not available in the current load. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	TONE DETECTION FAILED	Indicates a failure to detect correct tone. ACTION: Find the defects in the trunk test equipment.
	TPT TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned a test progress tone (TPT) that was not expected. ACTION: Try test again.
	TRUNK GROUP TIMEOUT	Indicates the time expired waiting for each trunk in the trunk group to be available for testing. The allowed waiting time is set in customer data Table ATTSCHED. ACTION: Check WAIT_TIME in customer data Table ATTSCHED. Try test again.

ATT103 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
	TRUNK NOT TESTED CFL	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit because it was carrier failed. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED CPD	Indicates that the system did not test he trunk circuit because it was call processing deloaded. ACTION: When the trunk state returns to IDLE, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED CPB	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit because it was call processing busy. ACTION: When trunk state returned to IDLE, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED DEL	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit. It is deloaded. ACTION: Return trunk to service. Try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED IMB	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit. It was offline. ACTION: Return trunk to service. Try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED INI	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit. It was initialized. ACTION: Return trunk to service. Try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED LO	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit. The circuit was locked out. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED MB	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit. It was manually busy. ACTION: Return trunk to service. Try test again.

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Field	Value	Description
	TRUNK NOT TESTED NEQ	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit. The circuit was unequipped. ACTION: Return trunk to service. Try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED NMB	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit was because it was network management busy. ACTION: When trunk state returns to IDLE, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED PMB	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit. It was PM busy. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED RES	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit. It was in restricted idle. ACTION: When the trunk state returns to IDLE, try test again.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED RMB	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit because it was remote busy. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED SB	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit because it was system busy. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	TRUNK NOT TESTED SZD	Indicates that the system did not test the trunk circuit because it was already seized. ACTION: When trunk state returns to IDLE, try test again.
	TRUNK TIMEOUT	Indicates time expired while the system waited for each trunk to be available for testing. The allowed waiting time is set in customer data Table ATTSCHED. ACTION: Check WAIT_TIME in customer data Table ATTSCHED. Try test again.

ATT103 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
	TST EQUIPMNT NOT REQUIRED	Indicates difference in the requested test. The requested test called for equipment which was not necessary. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	TTU FAULT	Indicates defect found in the transmission test unit (TTU). ACTION: Find the defects in the TTU.
	UNEXPECTED TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned a tone that was not planned or not known. ACTION: Find the faults in the trunk test equipment.
	UNKNOWN ATT MESSAGE	Indicates a software bug. This message always occurs before a software error (SWER) report. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	WRONG CARD IN SHELF	Indicates a wrong circuit pack installed in the shelf. ACTION: Check trunk circuit equipment installation.
	120 IPM TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned a signal at 120 impulses for each minute. ACTION: Try test again.
	30 IPM TONE	Indicates that the far-end office returned a signal at 30 impulses for each minute. ACTION: Try test again.
PROTOCOL	Constant	Indicates that protocol failure occurred during an ATT trunk test.

Action

If you find reastxt in the preceding table, use the following references. These references will help you to isolate and correct failures that ATT101 indicated.

For entry failures, refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* . For failures associated with trunk equipment, refer to *Card Replacement Procedures* . This reference provides step-by-step procedures to isolate and correct trunk and test equipment failures. For more information concerning trunk testing, refer to the *Trunks Maintenance Guide* .

If you cannot find reastxt in the preceding table, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT104

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem report ATT104. The subsystem generates this report when a N100/T100 trunk test is complete. The N100 is the new version of the 100-type test line and measures far-to-near end noise and loss. The T100 is the default test when the version is not known.

To select the correct test, the DMS switch waits 2 s after the far-end office goes off-hook. If a milliwatt tone appears during this time, the system performs the N100 test. If a milliwatt tone does not appear, the system performs the T100 test.

The DMS and the far-end office install and execute N100 as follows:

1. The DMS connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
2. The DMS transmits a test code to the far-end office.
3. The far-end office responds with an off-hook signal when a milliwatt generator connects to the test trunk.
4. The far-end office applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
5. The DMS measures the signal loss.
6. The far-end office provides quiet termination to the trunk.
7. The DMS measures the noise.
8. The test terminates and the trunk becomes free.

Format

The log report format for ATT104 is as follows:

```
1.ATT104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   CKT trkid
   tstnm    EML: nn.n  FN_DEV: nn.n              rslttxt
   NML: nn   NIAL: nn   NOISE: nn.n         qltxt
```

ATT104 (continued)

Example

An example of log report ATT104 follows:

```
 1.ATT104 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
    CKT CAMA2W    1
    T100      EML: 6.0   FN_DEV: 2.2
    PASS
    NML: 10   NIAL: 20   NOISE: 12                Q1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that the following data generate this report when N100/T100 trunk test is complete
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment.
tstnm	N100	Indicates the system used 100-type test line to perform new version of milliwatt and balance test
	T100	Indicates the system used 100-type test line to perform milliwatt and balance test. The system did not know the version (old or new) in advance
EML	0.0 to 36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. The EML value appears in user data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA.
FN_DEV	-99.9 to +99.9 dB	Provides far-to-near end loss deviation in decibels. The field FN_DEV indicates the difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates far-to-near end deviation is more than 99.9 dB
rslttxt	PASS	Indicates test passed. Noise and loss measurements are between acceptable limits.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	FAIL	Indicates test failed. Noise and loss measurements were not between acceptable limits.
NML	1 to 63	Provides noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels above reference noise. The NML is an entered value in customer data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA. If the noise measurement exceeds NML, initiate maintenance action.
NOISE	-99.9 to +99.9	Provides accurate far-to-near end noise measured on trunk in decibels above reference noise
qltxt	Blank	Indicates transmission measurements were between acceptable limits.
	Q1	Indicates transmission measurements were within maintenance limit. Initiate maintenance action.
	Q2	Indicates transmission measurements exceeded immediate action limit. Initiate immediate action.

Action

If rslttxt = PASS, there is no action required.

If rslttxt = FAIL, refer to *Card Replacement Procedures* for step-by-step procedures. Take immediate action if qltxt = Q2.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information

ATT105

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates this report when a S100/T100 trunk test is complete. An S100 is the new version of the 100-type test line, and the S100 measures far-to-near end noise. The T100 test is the default test for when the system does not know the version.

To select the correct test, the DMS waits two seconds after the far-end office goes off-hook. If a milliwatt tone appears during this time, the system performs the new S100 test. The system performs the default test T100 when the system does not know the version.

The DMS and the far-end office install and execute S100 as follows:

1. The DMS connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
2. The DMS sends a test code to the far-end office.
3. The far-end office responds with an off-hook signal, and provides quiet termination to the trunk.
4. The DMS measures the noise.
5. The test terminates and the trunk becomes free.

Format

The log report format for ATT105 follows:

```
1.ATT105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   CKT trkid
   tstnm NML: nn  NIAL: nn  NOISE: nn.n   qltxt      rslttxt
```

Example

An example of log report ATT105 follows:

```
1.ATT105 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
CKT CAMA2W    1
T100  NML: 10  NIAL: 20  NOISE: 12.0      Q1          PASS
```

ATT105 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that the following data generate this report when an S100/T100 trunk test is complete
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment.
tstnm	S100	Indicates that the system used the 100-type test line to perform the old version of the balance test.
	T100	Indicates that the system used the 100_type test line to perform the milliwatt and balance test. The system did not know the version in advance.
NML	1 to 63	Provides noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels above reference noise. The NML value appears in user data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA. If the noise measurement exceeds NML, the user must begin maintenance action.
NIAL	1 to 63	Provides noise immediate action limit (NIAL) in decibels above reference noise. The value NIAL appears in user data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA. If the noise measurement exceeds NIAL, the user must begin immediate maintenance action.
NOISE	-99.9 to +99.9	Provides accurate far-to-near end noise measurement on trunk in decibels above reference noise.
qltxt	Blank	Indicates transmission measurements were between acceptable limits.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Q1	Indicates transmission measurements were between maintenance limits. The user must begin maintenance action.
	Q2	Indicates transmission measurements exceeded immediate action limit. The user must begin immediate maintenance action.
rslttxt	PASS	Indicates test passed. Noise measurements were between acceptable limits.
	FAIL	Indicates test failed. Noise measurements were not between acceptable limits.

Action

If rslttxt = PASS, there is no required action.

If rslttxt = FAIL, refer to *Card Replacement Procedures* , for step-by-step procedures. If qltxt = Q2, the user must take immediate action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information

ATT106

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates this report when a T102 trunk test is complete. The T102 test measures far-to-near end loss on 102-type test lines.

The DMS and the far-end office install and execute T102 as follows:

1. The DMS connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
2. The DMS transmits a test code to the far-end office.
3. The far-end office responds with an off-hook signal when a milliwatt generator connects to the test trunk.
4. The far-end office applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
5. The DMS measures the signal strength and calculates the transmission loss.
6. The test terminates and the trunk becomes free.

Format

The log report format for ATT106 follows:

```
1.ATT106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
CKT trkid
T102   EML: nn.n  FN_DEV: nn.n  qltxt        rslttxt
```

Example

An example of log report ATT106 follows:

```
1.ATT106 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
CKT CAMA2W    1
T102   EML: 6.0   FN_DEV: 2.2      Q1             PASS
```

ATT106 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that the following data generate this report when a T102 trunk test is complete
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment
T102	Constant	Indicates system performed milliwatt with the 102-type test line
EML	0.0 to 36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. The EML value appears in user data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA.
FN_DEV	-99.9 to +99.9 dB	Provides far-to-near end loss deviation in decibels. The field FN_DEV indicates the difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates that far-to-near end deviation is greater than 99.9 dB
qltxt	Blank	Indicates transmission measurements were between acceptable limits
	Q1	Indicates transmission measurements were between maintenance limits. The user must begin maintenance action.
	Q2	Indicates transmission measurements exceeded immediate action limit. The user must begin immediate maintenance action.
rslttxt	PASS	Indicates test passed. Noise and loss measurements were between acceptable limits.
	FAIL	Indicates test failed. Noise and loss measurements were not between acceptable limits.

Action

If rslttxt = PASS, there is no required action.

If rslttxt = FAIL, refer to *Card Replacement Procedures* , for step-by-step procedures. Perform immediate action if qltxt = Q2.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information

ATT107

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates this report when a T104 trunk test is complete. The T104 measures far-to-near end and near-to-far end noise and loss.

The DMS and the far-end office install and execute N100 as follows:

1. The DMS connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
2. The DMS transmits a test code to the far-end office.
3. The far-end office responds with an off-hook signal when a milliwatt generator connects to the test trunk.
4. The DMS applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
5. The far-end measures the signal strength and calculates the loss.
6. The far-end office applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
7. The DMS measures the signal strength and calculates the loss.
8. The far-end applies an attenuated milliwatt signal based on the near-to-far end loss.
9. The DMS measures the attenuated signal loss and calculates the near-to-far end loss.
10. The far-end office provides quiet termination to the trunk.
11. The DMS measures the noise.
12. The DMS provides quiet termination to the trunk.
13. The far-end measures the noise.
14. The test terminates and the trunk becomes free.

Format

The format for log report ATT107 follows:

```
1.ATT107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
CKT trkid
T104    EML: nn.n    FN_DEV: nn.n     NF_DEV: nn.n   rslttxt
NML: nn   NIAL: nn   NOISE: nn.n NF_NSE: nftxt    qltxt
```

ATT107 (continued)

Example

An example of log report ATT107 follows:

```
1.ATT107 JAN01 16:02:00 6298 INFO
CKT ODCMBX1 10
T104    EML:  6.0    FN_DEV:   1.6    NF_DEV: 0.1       PASS
NML: 10   NIAL: 20   NOISE: 11.0 NF_NSE: PASS        Q1
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that the following data generate this report when a T104 trunk test is complete
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment
T104	Constant	Indicates the system performed the milliwatt test in both directions and used the 104-type test line
EML	0.0 to 36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. The EML value appears in user data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA.
FN_DEV	-99.9 to +99.9 dB	Provides far-to-near end loss deviation in decibels. FN_DEV indicates difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates far-to-near end deviation is greater than 99.9 dB.
NF_DEV	-99.9 to +99.9 dB	Provides near-to-far end loss deviation in decibels. NF_DEV indicates difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates near-to-far end deviation is greater than 99.9 dB

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
rslttxt	PASS	Indicates test passed. Noise and loss measurements were within acceptable tolerances.
	FAIL	Indicates test failed. Noise and loss measurements were not within acceptable tolerances.
NML	1 to 63	Provides noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels above reference noise. The NML value appears in user data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA. If the noise measurement exceeds NML, the user should initiate maintenance action.
NIAL	1 to 63	Provides noise immediate action limit (NIAL) in decibels above reference noise. The NIAL value appears in user data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA. If the noise measurement exceeds NIAL, the user must initiate immediate action.
NOISE	-99.9 to +99.9	Provides accurate far-to-near end noise measured on trunk in decibels above reference noise
NF_NSE	PASS	Indicates that the accurate near-to-far end noise measured on trunk in decibels is less than 41 dBRN
	FAIL	Indicates that the accurate near-to-far end noise measured on trunk in decibels is greater than 41 dBRN
qltxt	Blank	Indicates transmission measurements were within acceptable tolerances
	Q1	Indicates transmission measurements were within maintenance limit. The user should initiate maintenance action.
	Q2	Indicates transmission measurements were in excess of immediate action limit. The user must initiate immediate maintenance action.

ATT107 (end)

Action

If rslttxt = PASS, there is no action required.

If rslttxt = FAIL, refer to *Card Replacement Procedures* , for step-by-step procedures. Immediate action is required if qltxt = Q2.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT108

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates ATT 108 when a TLPA/TLPB trunk test is complete. These looparound trunk tests measure far-to-near end and near-to-far end loss for a group of trunks.

The TLPA and TLPB selects two trunks as reference trunks from the group of trunks the system tests. The far-to-near end loss is less than the maintenance limit on one reference trunk. The near-to-far end loss is less than the maintenance limit in the other reference trunk. The two trunks provide a known transmission loss for the looparound test.

The DMS and the far-end office install and execute TLPA and TLPB as follows:

1. The DMS selects two reference trunks as follows:
    a. The DMS seizes a trunk and applies the T102 test. Refer to ATT106 for more information on T102-type trunk tests.
    b. When the trunk passes the T102 test, the trunk becomes the reference trunk with a known far-to-near end loss. If the trunk fails the T102 test, the DMS seizes and tests another trunk.
    c. When the DMS selects the first reference trunk , the DMS seizes and tests a second trunk with a looparound test.
    d. When the trunk passes the looparound test, the trunk becomes the reference trunk with a known near-to-far end loss. If the trunk fails the looparound test, the DMS seizes and tests another trunk.
2. The DMS selects the reference trunks and connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
3. The DMS transmits a test code to the far-end office.
4. The DMS applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk. The signal loops on the reference trunk with a known far-to-near end transmission loss.
5. The DMS measures the signal strength and calculates the near-to-far end loss.
6. The DMS applies a milliwatt tone to the reference trunk with a known near-to-far end transmission loss. The system loops the signal on the test trunk.
7. The DMS measures the signal strength and calculates the far-to-near end loss.

ATT108 (continued)

Format

The log report for ATT108 follows:

```
1.ATT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
CKT trkid
tstnm EML: nn.n FN_DEV: nn.n   NF_DEV:  nn.n   qltxt rslttxt
```

Example

An example of log report ATT108 follows:

```
1.ATT108 APR23 16:16:16 2346 INFO
CKT ODCMBX1 3
TLPA  EML: 6.0  FN_DEV: -.3    NF_DEV:  2.3       Q1    FAIL
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that the following data generates this report when a TLPA/TLPB trunk test is complete
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment
tstnm	TLPA	Indicates that the system has performed the looparound test line test. The reference trunk occupies port 1 of TTT.
	TLPB	Indicates that the system has performed the looparound test line test. The reference trunk occupies port 2 of TTT.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
EML	0.0 to 36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. The EML value appears in User Data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA.
FN_DEV	-99.9 to +99.9 dB	Provides far-to-near end loss deviation in decibels. FN_DEV indicates the difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates far-to-near end deviation is greater than 99.9 dB
NF_DEV	-99.9 to +99.9 dB	Provides near-to-far end loss deviation in decibels. Field NF_DEV indicates the difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates near-to-far end deviation is greater than 99.9 dB
qltxt	Blank	Indicates transmission measurements are in acceptable tolerances
	Q1	Indicates transmission measurements are in the maintenance limit. The user must initiate maintenance action.
	Q2	Indicates transmission measurements are in excess of immediate action limit. The user must initiate immediate action.
rslttxt	PASS	Indicates test passes. Noise and loss measurements are in acceptable tolerances.
	FAIL	Indicates test fails. Noise and loss measurements are not in acceptable tolerances.

Action

If rslttxt = PASS, there is no action required.

If rslttxt = FAIL, refer to *Card Replacement Procedures* , for step-by-step procedures. Immediate action is required if qltxt = Q2.

ATT108 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT110

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem report ATT110. The subsystem generates ATT110 when a group trunk test terminates normally. The ATT110 report identifies the test and summarizes the results.

The summary report spans a series of different types of trunk tests. The report display is different for each type of test.

A group trunk test can include a transmission noise and loss test. These test results appear in a loss table (losstable) or in a noise table (noisetable). Each table contains bins. The bins in a loss table are based on the loss deviation from the expected measured loss (EML). The bins in a noise table are based on the noise deviation from the noise maintenance limit (NML). When the subsystem makes loss measurements for more than one frequency, the report summarizes loss deviation for each frequency.

The group-trunk test can be part of the automatic transmission measuring equipment (ATME2) test. In this occurrence, the system tabulates the results according to type of failure.

Format

The log report format for ATT110 follows:

```
1.ATT110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO GRP clli
   ATT GRP TEST SUMMARY.  TEST: testnm              SUMMARY
   TESTEQ:trkid TIG:nnnnn TESTED:nnn% FLTEST:nnn%   SKIPPED:
   nnn%
   PASSED = nnnnn     SIG_FAIL = nnnnn       BSY_FAIL = nnnnn
   Q1_FAIL = nnnnn    Q2_FAIL = nnnnn        NE_BSY = nnnnn
   FE_BSY = nnnnn     INST_INT = nnnnn       MISC_FAIL = nnnnn
   LOSS DEVIATION IN DB (MEAS AT n1/n2 DB freq1   freq2   freq3
   HZ)
   losstable
   NOISE DEVIATION IN DBRN (MEAS fltrtxt)
   noisetable
```

Example

An example of log report ATT110 follows:

ATT110 (continued)

```
1.ATT110 DEC1305:13:37 8702 INFO GRP         OTMF1
   ATT GRP TEST SUMMARY.  TEST: T5AT                  SUMMARY
   TESTEQ:TTU 1 TIG:-8680 TESTED: 0% FLTEST: 0% SKIPPED:0%
   LOSS DEVIATION IN DB (MEAS AT 0/-10 DB 1004 HZ)

   Left Margin =        0.60 inches,    First Indent =
   0 inches>-4.8   AND LOWER               0
   -4.7   THROUGH     -4.3        0
   -4.2   THROUGH     -3.8        0
   -3.7   THROUGH     -3.3        0
   -3.2   THROUGH     -2.8        0
   -2.7   THROUGH     -2.3        0
   -2.2   THROUGH     -1.8        0
   -1.7   THROUGH     -1.3        0
   -1.2   THROUGH     -0.8        0
   -0.7   THROUGH     -0.3        1
   -0.2   THROUGH      0.2        1
    0.3   THROUGH      0.7        0
    0.8   THROUGH      1.2        0
    1.3   THROUGH      1.7        0
    1.8   THROUGH      2.2        0
    2.3   THROUGH      2.7        0
    2.8   THROUGH      3.2        0
    3.3   THROUGH      3.7        0
    3.8   THROUGH      4.2        0
    4.3   THROUGH      4.7        0
    4.8   AND HIGHER              0

   NOISE DEVIATION IN DBRN (MEAS C-MESSAGE)
   Left Margin =        0.60 inches,    First Indent =
   0 inches>-8    AND LOWER            2
   -7    THROUGH      -5      0
   -4    THROUGH      -2      0
   -1    THROUGH       1      0
    2    THROUGH       4      0
    5    THROUGH       7      0
    8    THROUGH      10      0
   11    THROUGH      13      0
   14    AND HIGHER           0
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 8)

Field	Value	Description
GRP clli	Table CLLI	Provides the common language location identifier (CLLI) for the trunk group. The field lists CLLI from CI MAP level for the list of office CLLI.
ATT GRP TEST SUMMARY	Constant	Indicates report is a group test summary for trunk groups that an automatic trunk test (ATT) system tests.
tstnm	DIAG	Indicates the system performed the extended diagnostic test.
	MXAM	Indicates the system performed the mobile telephone exchange (MTX) audio loop test with C-message filter.
	MXAN	Indicates the system performed the MTX audio loop test with C-notch filter.
	MXRM	Indicates the system performed the MTX radio frequency loop test with C-message filter.
	MXRN	Indicates the system performed the MTX radio frequency loop test with C-notch filter.
	MXWM	Indicates the system performed the MTX wire loop test with C-message filter.
	MXWN	Indicates the system performed the MTX wire loop test with C-notch filter.
	N100	Indicates the system used the 100-type test line to perform the new version of the milliwatt and balance test.
	S100	Indicates the system used the 100-type test line to perform only the old version of balance test.
	TART	Indicates the system performed a Turkey arter test line test.
	TA01	Indicates the system performed a transmission test of level measurements in both directions. Indicates the system used automatic transmission measuring equipment (ATME).

ATT110 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 8)

Field	Value	Description
	TA02	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of loss frequency deviation.
	TA03	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of noise measurements.
	TA04	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of level measurements in both directions and noise measurements.
	TA05	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a transmission test of loss frequency deviation and noise measurements.
	TA06	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test.
	TA07	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and transmission test of level measurements in both directions.
	TA08	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and transmission test of loss frequency deviation.
	TA09	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and transmission test of noise measurements.
	TA10	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test, transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA11	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test, a transmission test of loss frequency deviation, and noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA12	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a short signaling test.
	TA13	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a busy-flash signaling test.

(Sheet 3 of 8)

Field	Value	Description
	TA14	Indicates the system performed a busy-flash signaling test and a transmission test of level measurements in both directions. The system used ATME.
	TA15	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a busy-flash signaling test and a transmission test of loss frequency deviation.
	TA16	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a busy-flash signaling test and a transmission test of noise measurements.
	TA17	Indicates the system performed a busy-flash signaling test, a transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements. Indicates the system used ATME.
	TA18	Indicates the system performed a busy-flash signaling test, a transmission test of loss frequency deviation, and noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA19	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a full signaling test and a busy-flash signaling test.
	TA20	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, and a transmission test of level measurements in both directions. Indicates the system used ATME.
	TA21	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, and a transmission test of loss frequency deviation. Indicates the system used ATME.
	TA22	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, and a transmission test of noise measurements. Indicates the system used ATME.
	TA23	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, a transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements. Indicates the system used ATME.
	TA24	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, a transmission test of noise measurements and loss frequency deviation. Indicates the system used ATME.

ATT110 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 8)

Field	Value	Description
	TA25	Indicates the system used ATME to perform a short signaling test and a busy-flash signaling test.
	TCON	Indicates the system performed the CCIS #6 continuity test.
	TCOT	Indicates the system performed the CCIS #6 continuity test for the new version on digital trunk controller (DTC).
	TE_M	Indicates the system performed the E and M lead signaling test.
	TLPA,TLPB	Indicates the system performed the loop around test-line test.
	TL0N	Indicates the system performed the loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and noise (C_message filter) test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	TL0S	Indicates the system performed the loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test with automatic check. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	TL05	Indicates the system used a 105-type test line to perform the loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test.
	TL6N	Indicates the system performed the loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and noise (C_notched filter) test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	TL6S	Indicates the system performed the loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test with automatic check. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	TL65	Indicates the system used a 105-type test line to perform the loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test.
	TNSS	Indicates the system performed the non-synchronous test line test.
	TR2L	Indicates the system performed the repeat two long delay test.
	TR2S	Indicates the system performed the repeat two short delay test.

ATT110 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 8)

Field	Value	Description
	TSBS	Indicates the system performed the far-end equipment self-check of loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dBm), noise (C_notched filter), and return loss test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	TSBT	Indicates the system performed the return loss measurement test.
	TSYN	Indicates the system performed the synchronous test line test.
	TS65	Indicates the system performed the far-end equipment self-check of loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dBm) and noise (C_notched filter). Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T100	Indicates the system performed the milliwatt and balance test. Indicates the system used a 100-type test line and the version (old or new) is not known.
	T102	Indicates the system performed the milliwatt test. The system used a 102-type test line.
	T103	Indicates the system used a 103-type test line to perform the signaling test.
	T104	Indicates the system used a 104-type test line to perform the milliwatt test in both directions.
	T105	Indicates the system performed the loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and noise (C_message filter) test with automatic check. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T165	Indicates the system performed the loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and noise (C_notched filter) test with automatic check. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T5AS	Indicates the system performed the loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm), noise (C_message filter), and return loss test with automatic check. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.

ATT110 (continued)

(Sheet 6 of 8)

Field	Value	Description
	T5AT	Indicates the system performed the loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm), noise (C_message filter), and return loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T5BS	Indicates the system used a 105-type test line to perform a return loss measurement and self check test.
	T5LB	Indicates the system performed the loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and return loss test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T5SB	Indicates the system used a 105-type test line to perform the return loss test with self-check.
	T50L	Indicates the system performed the loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and return loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
	T56N	Indicates the system performed the loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm), noise (C_notched filter), and return loss test. Indicates the system used a 105-type test line.
SUMMARY	Constant	Indicates that the report is a group test summary for trunk groups that the ATT subsystem tested.
TESTEQ: trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for test equipment used for group trunk testing. Refer to Table I.
TIG: nnnnn	-32768- +32767	Indicates the number of trunks in the test group.
TESTED: nnn%	0-100 %	Indicates the percentage of test trunks in the group.
FAILED: nnn%	0-100 %	Indicates the percentage of trunks in the group that failed the test.
SKIPPED: nnn%	0-100 %	Indicates the percentage of skipped trunks in the group.
PASSES = nnnnn	0-32767	Indicates the number of trunks that pass the ATME2 trunk test. This field appears only for ATME2-type trunk tests.
SIG_FAIL = nnnnn	0-32767	Indicates the number of trunks that fail the ATME2 trunk test because of a signaling test failure. This field appears only for the ATME2-type trunk test.

(Sheet 7 of 8)

Field	Value	Description
BSY_FAIL = nnnnn	0-32767	Indicates the number of trunks that fail the ATME2 trunk test because of a busy-flash test failure. This field appears only for the ATME2-type trunk test.
Q1_FAIL = nnnnn	0-32767	Indicates the number of trunks that exceed the maintenance limit for transmission measurements of the ATME2 trunk test. This field appears only for the ATME2-type trunk test.
Q2_FAIL = nnnnn	0-32767	Indicates the number of trunks that exceed the immediate action limit for the transmission measurements of the ATME2 trunk test. This field appears only for the ATME2-type trunk test.
NE_BSY = nnnnn	0-32767	Indicates the number of trunks that the system cannot test because the trunks are near-end busy. This field appears only for the ATME2-type trunk test.
FE_BSY = nnnnn	0-32767	Indicates the number of trunks that the system cannot test because the trunks are far-end busy. This field appears only for the ATME2-type trunk test.
INST_INT = nnnnn	0-32767	Indicates the number of trunks that failed the ATME2 trunk test because of an instability or problem. This field appears only for ATME2-type trunk tests.
MISC_FAIL = nnnnn	0-32767	Indicates the number of trunks that failed the ATME2 trunk test because of miscellaneous problems. This field appears only for ATME2-type trunk tests.
LOSS DEVIATION IN DB (MEAS AT meastxt)	0/-10 DB 1004Hz	Provides the heading for a loss deviation table. This table displays loss measurements that use a test tone at 1004 Hz and 0/-10 dB. Table Loss measurement appears only for a part of T105-type trunk tests. The loss measurement table can appear in conjunction with NOISE DEVIATION IN DBRN (MEAS C-MESSAGE) noise table.
LOSS DEVIATION IN DB (MEAS AT meastxt)	-10/-16 DB AND AT 404 1004 2804 HZ	Provides the heading for a loss deviation table. The table displays loss measurements that use a set of test tones at 404, 1004, and 2804 Hz and -10/-16 dB. The report only prints Table Loss Measurement for some T105-type trunk tests. The system can output the loss measurement table in conjunction with the NOISE DEVIATION IN DBRN (MEAS C-NOTCHED) noise table.
losstable	Symbolic text	Refer to the Additional Information section.

ATT110 (continued)

(Sheet 8 of 8)

Field	Value	Description
NOISE DEVIATION IN DBRN (MEAS fltrtxt)	C_MESSAGE	Provides the heading for the noise deviation table when the test uses a C-message filter and a bandpass filter over the voice frequency range.
	C_NOTCHED	Provides the heading for the noise deviation table when the test uses a C-notched filter that attenuates only test tone frequency. This filter makes sure noise measurements are accurate.
noisetable	Symbolic text	Refer to the Additional Information section.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated registers

There are no associated registers

Additional information

-4.8 AND LOWER n1 n2 n3

-4.7 THROUGH -4.3 n1 n2 n3

-4.2 THROUGH -3.8 n1 n2 n3

-3.7 THROUGH -3.3 n1 n2 n3

-3.2 THROUGH -2.8 n1 n2 n3

-2.7 THROUGH -2.3 n1 n2 n3

-2.2 THROUGH -1.8 n1 n2 n3

-1.7 THROUGH -1.3 n1 n2 n3

-1.2 THROUGH -0.8 n1 n2 n3

-0.7 THROUGH -0.3 n1 n2 n3

-0.2 THROUGH 0.2 n1 n2 n3

0.3 THROUGH 0.7 n1 n2 n3

0.8 THROUGH 1.2 n1 n2 n3

1.3 THROUGH 1.7 n1 n2 n3

1.8 THROUGH 2.2 n1 n2 n3

2.3 THROUGH 2.7 n1 n2 n3

2.8 THROUGH 3.2 n1 n2 n3

3.3 THROUGH 3.7 n1 n2 n3

3.8 THROUGH 4.2 n1 n2 n3

4.3 THROUGH 4.7 n1 n2 n3

4.8 AND HIGHER n1 n2 n3

Table Loss Measurement identifies the number of trunks that have a given loss deviation compared to the expected measured loss. The categories or bins, for example, 0.8 THROUGH 1.2, are constant. The frequency columns (n1, n2, and n3) and (0 to 32767) indicate the number of trunk circuits in each bin for different frequencies. The table Loss Measurement has one or three frequency columns. The number of frequencies associated with a test determine the number of columns.

- For transmission loss tests performed at 0/-10 dB, the table displays one frequency (1004 Hz) measurement.
- For transmission loss tests performed at -10/-16 dB, the table displays three frequency (404,1004, and 2804 Hz) measurements.

8 AND LOWER nnnnn

7 THROUGH -5 nnnnn

4 THROUGH -2 nnnnn

1 THROUGH 1 nnnnn

2 THROUGH 4 nnnnn

5 THROUGH 7 nnnnn

ATT110 (end)

8 THROUGH 10 nnnnn

11 THROUGH 13 nnnnn

14 AND HIGHER nnnnn

Table Noise identifies the number of trunks that have a given noise deviation compared to the noise maintenance limit. The categories or bins are constant. For example, 8 THROUGH 10. The frequency column nnnnn (for 0 to 32767) indicates the number of trunk circuits in each bin for the frequency. The filter used determines the frequency.

ATT111

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates ATT111 when the number of groups the ATT subsystem can test at the same time is changed.

The ATT subsystem normally tests multiple groups of trunks at the same time. The number of groups of trunks tested at the same time can change. Enter a command at the ATT MAP level to change the number.

Format

The log report format for ATT111 is as follows:

```
ATT111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ATT SIMULTANEOUS TESTS
    RESET FROM n1 TO n2 SIZE
```

Example

An example of log report ATT111 follows:

```
ATT111 JAN01 16:02:01 6234 INFO ATT SIMULTANEOUS TESTS
   RESET FROM  5 TO 10 SIZE
```

Field description

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ATT SIMULTANEOUS TESTS RESET FROM n1 TO n2 SIZE	0 to 14	Indicates change in the number of trunk groups that can test at the same time.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information

ATT112

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem report ATT112. The subsystem generates ATT112 when the system selects test equipment or reference trunks.

The trunk test starts after the system selects test equipment. The ATT subsystem generates the ATT112 report after the system seizes and tests the test equipment.

Some trunk tests require one or more reference trunks. The subsystem starts the trunk test after the system selects the reference trunk. The ATT subsystem generates the ATT112 report after the system seizes and tests this reference trunk.

Format

The log report format for ATT112 is as follows:

```
1.ATT112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO GRP cllinm
   equtxt   SELECTED: trkid                typetxt
```

Example

An example of log report ATT112 follows:

```
1.ATT112 DEC13 05:07:55 1126 INFO GRP          OTMF1
   TEST EQUIPMENT SELECTED: TTU  1                TESTEQ
```

ATT112 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO GRP cllinm	customer data Table CLLI	Provides common language location identifier (CLLI) of trunk group. List CLLI from CI MAP level for correct CLLI.
equtxt	REFERENCE TRUNK	Indicates that the system selected the reference trunk.
	TEST EQUIPMENT	Indicates that the system selected the test equipment facilities.
	TLPA REFERENCE TRUNK	Indicates the system selected reference trunks for loop around trunk test.
SELECTED: trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for reference trunk, loop around reference-trunk, or test equipment. Refer to Table I.
typetxt	TESTEQ	Indicates the system selected test equipment. Displayed if equtxt= TEST EQUIPMENT.
	REFERENCE	Indicates the system selected the reference trunk. Appears if equtxt= REFERENCE TRUNK or TLPA REFERENCE TRUNK.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information

ATT113

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem report ATT113. The subsystem generates ATT113 when a 105-type trunk test completes. There are seven different formats for ATT113. Each format has a different Explanation Table for the fields that appear. The following are the tests for each of the seven formats:

- FORMAT 1 TL6N, TL6S, T165, T5LB, and T56N
- FORMAT 2 TL0N, TL0S, TL05, T105, T5AS, T5AT, and T50L
- FORMAT 3 TSBS and TS65
- FORMAT 4 TS05
- FORMAT 5 TSBT, T5BS, and T5SB
- FORMAT 6 TERL
- FORMAT 7 T5LH.

The trunk tests that ATT113 reports perform a part of the following tests:

- Two-way transmission loss measurement test that uses one of two types of test tones:
  - — A set of test tones at 404, 1004, and 2804 Hz, with a signal strength of -16 dBm
  - — A single test tone at 1004 Hz with a signal strength of 0 dBm.
- Far-end self-check of transmission test equipment, that uses the same type of test tones as the transmission loss measurement test.
- Two-way noise measurement test, that uses a C-notched filter. This test runs while the system makes a 1004 Hz test tone is on the trunk. The C-notched filter attenuates only the test tone frequency to make sure of accurate noise measurements. The noise measurement test can run with the transmission loss test. The transmission loss test uses test tones at 404, 1004, and 2804 Hz, and -16 dBm.
- Two-way noise measurement test that uses a C-message filter. The C-message filter is a bandpass filter over the voice frequency range. This noise measurement test can occur along with the transmission loss test. The transmission loss test uses a test tone at 1004 Hz and 0 dBm.

ATT113 (continued)

- Far-end self-check of the noise test equipment, that uses the same filter type that the two-way noise measurement tests use.
- Two-way return loss measurement and far-end self check for the following tests:
  - — Echo Return Loss (ERL) test
  - — Low frequency Singing Return Loss (SRL) test
  - — High frequency Singing Return Loss (SHI) test.

Format

The log report format 1 for ATT113 is as follows:

```
ATT113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    CKT trkid
    tstnm  MEAS AT –16 DB     EML: nn.n DB     qltxt rslttxt
    LOSS MEAS AT:404  1004  2804 HZ
    FE_S.C:    sctxt    sctxt    sctxt
    FN_DEV:    n1    n2    n3 DB
    NF_DEV:    n1    n2    n3 DB
    NOISE C_NOTCHED      NML: nn    NIAL: nn  DBRN
    FE_S.C:  sctxt   FN_NSE: nn.n   NF_NSE: nn.n DBRN
    RETURN LOSS  ERL   SRL   SHI
    F_N:      n1    n2    n3 DB
    N_F:      n1    n2    n3
```

The log report format 2 for ATT113 is as follows:

```
ATT113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    CKT trkid
    tstnm LOSS MEAS AT 0 dB AND AT 1004 HZ EML: nn.n dB qltxt r
    FE_S.C: sctxt FN_DEV: nn.n NF_DEV: nn.n DB
    NOISE C_MESSAGE      NML: nn  NIAL: nn  DBRN
    FE_S.C:  sctxt   FN_NSE: nn.n    NF_NSE: nn.n DBRN
    RETURN LOSS  ERL   SRL   SHI
    F_N:      n1    n2    n3 DB
    N_F:      n1    n2    n3
```

The log report format 3 for ATT113 is as follows:

```
ATT113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   CKT trkid
   tstnm SELFCHECK AT –16 DB AND AT: 404  1004  2804 Hz
         LOSS FE_S.C: sctxt    sctxt    sctxt
   NOISE C_NOTCHED FE_S.C:       sctxt
         RETURN LOSS     ERL   SRL   SHI
              FE_S.C: sctxt    sctxt    sctxt
```

The log report format 4 for ATT113 is as follows:

```
.ATT113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   CKT trkid
   tstnm LOSS AT 0 DB 1004 HZ   FE_S.C: sctxt
         NOISE C_MESSAGE        FE_S.C: sctxt
```

The log report format 5 for ATT113 is as follows:

```
ATT113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   CKT trkid
   tstnm RETURN LOSS  ERL   SRL   SHI    qltxt   rslttxt
   FE_S.C:     sctxt   sctxt   sctxt
    F_N:     n1   n2   n3   DB
    N_F:     n1   n2   n3   DB
```

The log report format 6 for ATT113 is as follows:

```
ATT113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO      qltxt     rslttxt
   CKT trkid
   TERL RETURN LOSS  ERL
    F_N:     nn.n   DB
    N_F:     nn.n   DB
```

The log report format 7 for ATT113 is as follows:

ATT113 (continued)

```
ATT113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO        qltxt     rslttxt
   CKT trkid
   TERL RETURN LOSS  SRL   SHI
    F_N:    n1   n2   DB
    N_F:    n1   n2   DB
```

Example

An example of log report ATT113 follows:

Format 1

```
ATT113 JAN01 00:00:01 9098 INFO
CKT MTRLP2XX 34
T56N MEAS AT -16 DB   EML: 4.0 DB            Q1    PASS
     LOSS MEAS AT:    404    1004   2804 HZ
       FN_DEV:         0.5     0.9    1.0 DB
       NF_DEV:        -0.5     0.5   -1.1 DB
     NOISE C_NOTCHED   NML: 30   NIAL: 50 DBRN
      FN_NSE: 20    NF_NSE: 30 DBRN
     RETURN LOSS      ERL     SRL     SHI
       F_N:      22.5    15.6    20.2  DB
       N_F:      20.0    15.0    30.0  DB
```

Format 2

```
ATT113 JAN01 00:00:02 9098 INFO
T5AS LOSS MEAS AT 0 dB AND AT 1004 HZ  EML: 4.0 dB PASS
  FE_S.C: OK FN_DEV: 0.1 NF_DEV: -0.2 DB
NOICE C_MESSAGE      NML: 30   NIAL: 41  DBRN
  FE_S.C:  OK   FN_NSE: 20    NF_NSE: 29 DBRN
RETURN LOSS  ERL   SRL   SHI
   F_N:      22.5  15.6  20.2 DB
   N_F:      20.0  15.0  30.0  DB
```

Format 3

```
ATT113 JAN01 00:01:01 1001 INFO
CKT MTXTRB2XX 36
TS65 SELFCHECK AT -16 DB AND AT: 404  1004  2804 Hz
                     LOSS FE_S.C: OK   OK    OK
NOISE C_NOTCHED FE_S.C:      OK
```

Format 4

```
ATT113 JAN01 00:01:01 1001 INFO
   CKT MTXTRB2XX 36
   TS05 LOSS AT 0 DB 1004 HZ   FE_S.C: OK
    NOISE C_MESSAGE        FE_S.C: OK
```

Format 5

```
ATT113 JAN01 00:01:011234 INFO
   CKT MTXTDN2FF 45
   T5BS RETURN LOSS  ERL   SRL   SHI             PASS
   FE_S.C:       OK    OK    OK
    F_N:      20.5  15.4  20.4 DB
    N_F:      20.4  16.0  21.0 DB
```

Format 6

```
ATT113 JAN01 00:01:011234 INFO
   CKT MTXTDN2FF 45
   TERL RETURN LOSS  ERL                         PASS
    F_N:      20.5 DB
    N_F:      20.4 DB
```

Format 7

```
ATT113 JAN01 00:01:011234 INFO
   CKT MTXTDN2FF 45
   T5LH RETURN LOSS SRL   SHI                     PASS
    F_N:     15.4  20.4 DB
    N_F:     16.0  21.0 DB
```

ATT113 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO CKT	Representative text	Exercises equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment.
T5LH	Constant	Demonstrates 105-type test line performed singing return loss (low and high frequencies) measurement.
RETURN LOSS SRL SHI	Constant	Cites table header for following return loss transmission measurement tests: • Low frequency singing return loss • High frequency singing return loss
F_N: n1 n2 DB	-99.9 to 99.9 dB	States the results of far-to-near end return loss test for SRL and SHI
N_F: n1 n2 n3	-99.9 to 99.9 dB	States results of far-to-near end return loss test for SRL and SHI

Action

If rslttxt= PASS or there is no result, there is no action required.

If rslttxt = FAIL, see *Card Replacement Procedures* , for step-by-step instructions. Take immediate action if qltxt = Q2.

Associated OM registers

There are no OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT114

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates ATT114 if the system detects a fault. The system detects a fault when the system runs a trunk test on a 105-type test line. Log report ATT114 identifies the test and fault. A C-message filter is a bandpass filter over the voice frequency range. Noise measurements use a C-notched filter when a test tone is on the trunk. The C-notched filter attenuates the test tone frequency to make sure noise measurements are accurate. A command at the ATT MAP level or a scheduled test can initiate these tests.

Format

The log report format for ATT114 follows:

```
1.ATT114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   CKT trkid
   tstnm FAULT: flttxt
```

Example

An example of log report ATT114 follows:

```
1.ATT114 APR29 12:12:12 7394 INFO
   MTRLPQXXX34 34
   T105  FAULT: NO ANSWER FROM FAR END
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 9)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CKT	Constant Representative text	Indicates the system generates the information log. Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment.
tstnm	TERL	Indicates the system uses 105-type test line to perform echo return loss measurement.
	TL0N	Indicates the system uses 105-type test line to perform loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and noise (C-message filter) tests.

ATT114 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 9)

Field	Value	Description
	TL0S	Indicates the system uses a 105-type test line to perform loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test with self-check.
	TL05	Notes the system uses a 105-type test line to perform loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test.
	TL6N	Indicates the system uses a 105-type test line to perform tests. The system performs loss (404, 1004 and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm). The system uses a 105-type test line to perform noise (C-notched filter) test.
	TL6S	Indicates the system uses a 105-type test line to perform loss (404, 1004 and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test with self-check.
	TL65	Indicates the system uses a 105-type test line to perform loss (404, 1004 and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test.
	TSBS	Indicates the system uses a 105-type test line to perform far-end equipment self-check of: • loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dBm) test • noise (C-notched filter) test • return loss test
	TS05	Indicates the system uses a 105-type test line to perform far-end equipment self-check. The system checks loss (1004 Hz 0 dBm) and noise (C-message filter).
	TS65	Indicates the system uses a 105-type test line to perform far-end equipment self-check. The system checks loss (404, 1004 and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dBm) and noise (C-notched filter).
	T105	Indicates the system uses a 105-type test line to perform tests. The system performs loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and noise (C-message filter) test with self-check.

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Field	Value	Description
	T165	Indicates the system used 105-type test line to perform tests. The system performs loss (404, 1004 and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and noise (C-notched filter) test with self-check.
	T5AS	Indicates the system used 105-type test line to perform tests with self-check. The system performs loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm), noise (C-message filter) and return loss test.
	T5AT	Indicates the system used 105-type test line to perform tests. The system performs loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm), noise (C-message filter) and return loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dB) test.
	T5BS	Indicates the system uses 105-type test line to perform return loss measurement and self-check test.
	T5BT	Indicates the system uses 105-type test line to perform return loss measurement.
	T5LB	Indicates the system uses 105-type test line to perform loss (404, 1004 and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and return loss test.
	T5LH	Indicates the system uses 105-type test line to perform singing return loss (low and high frequencies) measurement.
	T5SB	Indicates the system uses 105-type test line to perform return loss test with self-check.
	T50L	Indicates the system uses 105-type test line to perform tests. The system performs loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and return loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dB) tests.
	T56N	Indicates the system used 105-type test line to perform tests. The system preforms loss (404, 1004 and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm), noise (C-notched filter) and return loss tests.
FAULT	ANNOUNCEMENT TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office returns recorded announcement. ACTION: Try test again.

ATT114 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 9)

Field	Value	Description
	BUSY TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office returns busy signal ACTION: Try test again.
	CONNECTION FL - CONFUSION	Indicates system encounters a connection integrity fault. Transmission trunk testing (TTT) facility failed to make a connection to trunk through network because of software trouble. ACTION: Try test again.
	CONNECTION FL - INTEGRITY	Indicates system encounters a connection integrity fault. The TTT facility failed to make a connection to trunk through network because of a channel integrity loss. ACTION: Diagnose transmission trunk testing equipment.
	DIAL TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office returned a dial tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	FAILED TO GET MAILBOX	Indicates encounter of software problem and loss of mailbox message at receiving end. ACTION: Try test again.
	FAILED TO OPEN TTU	Indicates transmission test unit (TTU) failed to open when requested. ACTION: Diagnose TTU.
	FAILED TO SEND MESSAGE	Indicates system encounters a software problem and loss of mailbox message at sending end. ACTION: Try test again.
	FAILED TO SET TTU	Indicates TTU failed to set or reset at request. ACTION: Diagnose TTU.
	FAILED TO START TTU	Indicates TTU failed to start on request. ACTION: Diagnose TTU.

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Field	Value	Description
	FAR END CONGESTION	Indicates system received congestion message from far-end office during test. ACTION: Far-end office does not always have terminating test line. Check trunk parameters or options.
	FAR END DISCONNECTED	Indicates far-end office disconnected without a warning after logon. ACTION: Try test again.
	HI-DRY TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office did not send an off-hook signal after a burst of audible ringing tone. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, trouble is in far-end office or transmission equipment. Diagnose transmission equipment.
	HIGH TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office detected a high tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	INVALID TNE DET FAR END	Indicates far-end office detected an invalid tone. ACTION: Check test and trunk parameters and options again. Try test again.
	INVALID TNE DET NEAR END	Indicates DMS switch detected an invalid tone from far-end office. ACTION: Try test again.
	INVALID TST REQ FAR END	Indicates far-end office returned an invalid test request signal. ACTION: Recheck test and trunk parameters and options. Try test again.
	MAILBOX FAULT	Indicates the system encounters software trouble that affects mailbox. ACTION: Try test again.

ATT114 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
	MILLIWATT TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office returned a milliwatt tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	NO ANSWER FROM FAR END	Indicates far-end office failed to respond after system seized trunk. ACTION: Try test again.
	NO FAR END TEST EQUIP	Indicates far-end office does not have the necessary test equipment. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options.
	NO Q LIMITS RECEIVED	Indicates system did not receive maintenance action and immediate action limits for transmission measurements. ACTION: Diagnose transmission test equipment. Try test again.
	NO REPLY FROM FAR END	Indicates that far-end office did not reply to test request signal. ACTION: Try test again.
	NO TEST EQUIPMENT	Indicates test line test failed because test equipment is not available. ACTION: Check trunk and diagnostic test parameters and options.
	NO TL/NO FAR END TEST EQPMT	Indicates test line or far-end office test equipment is not available, generally because of a data error. ACTION: Check trunk and test parameters and options. If data error is not found, the fault is at far-end office.
	NO TNE DET FAR END	Indicates far-end office failed to detect a test tone. ACTION: Diagnose trunk and transmission test equipment. Try test again.

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Field	Value	Description
	NO TNE DET NEAR END	Indicates DMS switch failed to detect a test tone from far-end office. ACTION: Try test again.
	OUTPULSING - CONGESTION	Indicates the system encounters transmission trouble because of near-end congestion. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, the trouble is in far-end office or transmission equipment. Diagnose transmission equipment.
	OUTPULSING - HARDWARE TBL	Indicates system encounters transmission trouble because of a hardware fault. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, problem is in the far-end office or transmission equipment. Diagnose transmission equipment.
	OUTPULSING - INVALID REPLY	Indicates the system encounters transmission problems because of an invalid reply from far-end office. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, problem is in far-end office or transmission equipment. Diagnose transmission equipment.
	OUTPULSING - NO REPLY	Notes the system encounters transmission trouble because the far-end office did not reply. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, trouble is in far-end office or transmission equipment. Diagnose transmission equipment.
	OUTPULSING - TROUBLE	Indicates the system encounters transmission trouble. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, problem is in far-end office or transmission equipment. Diagnose transmission equipment.

ATT114 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
	OVERFLOW TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office returned an overflow tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	PERIODIC SIGNAL TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office returns a periodic tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	QUIET TERMINATION	Indicates far-end office applies quiet termination to trunk. ACTION: Try test again.
	REORDER TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office returns a reorder tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	RINGING TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office returns ringing tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	SELF -CHECK FAILURE	Indicates trunk or test equipment fail self-check. ACTION: Diagnose trunk and test equipment.
	TERM TEST EQUIPMENT FL	Indicates test did not terminate normally because of a test equipment failure. ACTION: Diagnose test equipment. Try test again.
	TEST EQPMT NOT REQUIRED	Indicates test failed because of a problem in requested test. The requested test called for equipment that was not necessary. ACTION: Check test and trunk parameters and options. Try test again.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAULT	Indicates failure of TTT activity to open or reset. ACTION: Diagnose TTT facility. Try test again.
	TEST REQUEST FAILURE	Indicates the ATT subsystem does not start requested test. ACTION: Try test again.

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Field	Value	Description
	TONE DETECTOR FAULT	Indicates failure of tone detection system. ACTION: Diagnose tone detection circuit. Try test again.
	TPT IS NOT RECEIVED	Indicates far-end office did not receive test progress tone (TPT) when expected. ACTION: Try test again.
	TPT TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office received TPT, but did not expect to receive TPT. ACTION: Try test again.
FAULT	UNKNOWN TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office returned an unknown tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	120 IPM TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office returned tone at 120 impulses for each minute. ACTION: Try test again.
	30 IPM TONE DETECTED	Indicates far-end office returned tone at 30 impulses for each minute. ACTION: Try test again.

Action

If action in description field fails to correct the problem, contact next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT115

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates ATT115 when a successful ARTER transmission test runs. The ARTER test is the automatic transmission test that the telephone network in Turkey uses. This test works with a 6805 or an equal system. The test design is not for use in the North American market.

The 6805 can be a two-wire or four-wire unit. If the 6805 is a four-wire unit, the system executes the following trunk runs:

- Far-to-near end loss and noise test
- Near-to-far end loss and noise test
- Loop-around loss and noise test

If the 6805 is a two-wire unit, the system executes the far-to-near end loss and noise tests.

The system uses an 804Hz test tone at 0 dBm to perform transmission loss measurements. In order to perform noise measurements, the 6805 unit provides quiet termination to the trunk. The DMS switch measures the noise levels.

Format

The log report format for ATT115 is as follows:

```
1.ATT115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   CKT trkid
   EML = nn.n DB  NML = nn DBRN   NIAL = nn DBRN
   FN_DEV = nn.n ?!txt FN_NOISE = nn.n       rtxt  qltxt
   NF_DEV = nn.n ?!txt NF_NOISE = nn.n       rtxt  qltxt
   ANS RCVD = anstxt
```

Example

An example of log report ATT115 follows:

```
1.ATT115 FEB17 00:02:40 8831 INFO
   CKT  OTMF1  0
   EML =  6.0 DB  NML = 30 DBRN   NIAL = 30 DBRN
   FN_DEV =  1.1       FN_NOISE = 16           PASS
   NF_DEV =  3.9 ?     NF_NOISE = 16           PASS  Q1
   ANS RCVD = Y
```

ATT115 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CKT	Representative text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment
TART	Constant	Indicates performance of ARTER transmission test for system in Turkey
EML	0.0 to 36.0	Indicates expected measured loss (EML) in decibels field. Field EML is an entered value in customer data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA.
NML	1 to 63	Provides noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels above reference noise field. Filed NML is an entered value in customer data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA. If the noise measurement exceeds NML, initiate maintenance action.
NIAL	1 to 63	Indicates noise immediate action limit (NIAL) in decibels above reference noise field. Field NIAL is an entered value in customer data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA. If the noise measurement exceeds NIAL, initiate maintenance action
FN_DEV	-99.9 to +99.9 dB	Indicates far-or-near end loss deviation in decibels field. Field FN_DEV indicates difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
NF_DEV	-99.9 to +99.9 dB	Indicates near-to-far end loss deviation in decibels field. Field NF_DEV indicates difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels. The system displays this field only for 6805 4-wire units.
?!txt	Blank	Indicates loss deviation is less than maintenance limit
	?	Indicates loss deviation is greater than maintenance limit and less than immediate action limit

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	!	Indicates loss deviation is greater than immediate action limit
FN_NSE	-99.9 to 99.9	Indicates measured far-to-near end noise in decibels above reference noise
NF_NSE	-99.9 to 99.9	Indicates measured near-to-far end noise in decibels above reference noise. The system displays this field only for 6805 4-wire units.
rtxt	PASS	Indicates test passed. Loss and noise measurements in acceptable limits.
	FAIL	Indicates test failed. Loss and noise measurements not in acceptable limits.
qltxt	Blank	Indicates transmission measurements in acceptable limits
	Q1	Indicates transmission measurements in maintenance limit. Initiate maintenance action.
	Q2	Indicates transmission measurements exceeded immediate action limit. Initiate immediate action.
ANS RECD	Y	Indicates 6805 unit responded to trunk test request for digits
	N	Indicates 6805 unit did not respond to trunk test request for digits

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

This log is for information purposes only.

If rtxt=PASS, there is no action required.

If rtxt=FAIL, manually run the test again to collect additional data.

ATT115 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT116

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates ATT116 when a cellular trunk test terminates normally. Log report ATT116 reports three types of tests:

1. The wire loop test measures loss and noise on wire trunk facilities between the DMS and cellular remote carrier unit (RCU).
2. The audio loop test measures loss and noise on wire trunk facilities and RCU audio circuitry.
3. The radio frequency loop test measures loss and noise on wire trunk facilities, RCU audio, and radio frequency (RF) circuitry. The RCU RF circuitry is the cellular transmitter. This test requires a test and alarm unit (TAU) that is remote from the RCU. A TAU is a remote cellular telephone with circuitry to test, measure, and report on the transmission characteristics of the RCU.

All loss measurements use a test tone of 1004 Hz at 0 dBM or -16 dBm. All noise measurements use a C-message filter or a C-notched filter.

Note: A C-message filter is a bandpass filter over the voice frequency range. Noise measurements use a C-notched filter to take measurements while a test tone occurs. This filter attenuates the frequency of the test tone to make accurate noise measurements.

Format

The log report format for ATT116 is as follows:

```
1.ATT116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   CKT trkid
   tstnm EML: nn.n FN_DEV: nn.n  NF_DEV: nn.n  qltxtt rslttxt
   NML: nn   NIAL: nn      NOISE: nn.n
```

Example

An example of log report ATT116 follows:

```
1.ATT116 NOV15 10:01:09 8200 INFO
   CKT MONTANAACE  1
   MXWM EML: 10.1   FN_DEV: -0.3    NF_DEV:  0.3     PASS
    NML: 30     NIAL: 50        NOISE: 21
```

ATT116 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment
tstnm	MXAM	Indicates performance of mobile telephone exchange (MTX) audio loop test with C-message filter
	MXAN	Indicates performance of MTX audio loop test with C-notch filter
	MXRM	Indicates performance of MTX radio frequency loop test with C-message filter
	MXRN	Indicates performance of MTX radio frequency loop test with C-notch filter
	MXWM	Indicates performance of MTX wire loop test with C-message filter
	MXWN	Indicates performance of MTX wire loop test with C-notch filter
EML	0.0 to 36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. Field EML is an entered value in customer data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA.
FN_DEV	-99.9 to +99.9	Provides far-to-near end deviation in decibels. Field FN_DEV indicates difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
FN_DEV	***	Indicates far-to-near end deviation exceeds 99.9 dB
NF_DEV	-99.9 to +99.9	Provides near-to-far end deviation. Field NF_DEV indicates difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates near-to-far end deviation exceeds 99.9 dB
rsltxt	PASS	Indicates test passed. Noise and loss measurements in acceptable limits.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	FAIL	Indicates failure of test. Noise and loss measurements not in acceptable limits. Refer to Action section of this log.
NML	1 to 63	Indicates noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels. Field NML is an entered value in customer data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA. If the NOISE measurement exceeds NML, initiate maintenance action.
NIAL	1 to 63	Indicates noise immediate action limit (NIAL) in decibels. NIAL is an entered value in customer data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA. If noise measurement exceeds NIAL, initaite immediate maintenance action.
NOISE	-99.9 to +99.9	Indicates far-to-near end noise measured on trunk in decibels above reference noise (dBRN)
qltxt	Blank	Indicates transmission measurements in acceptable limits
	Q1	Indicates transmission measurements in maintenance limit. Initiate maintenance action.
	Q2	Indicates transmission measurements exceed immediate action limit. Trunk requires immediate action.

Action

If rsltxt= PASS, there is no action required.

If rsltxt = FAIL, refer to *Card Replacement Procedures* for step-by-step procedures. If qltxt = Q2, take immediate action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT117

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates ATT117 when a cellular mobile test call attempt occurs. The test call can be:

- from a test and alarm unit (TAU) to the mobile telephone exchange remote carrier unit (MTX RCU).
- from the MTX RCU to the TAU.

If the test call completes, the test passes. If the test fails, the system generates other log reports to explain the failure.

A command entered at the ATT MAP level or a scheduled test initiates this test.

Format

The log report format ATT117 is as follows:

```
1.ATT117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   CKT trkid
   tstnm  infotxt                    rslttxt
```

Example

An example of log report ATT117 follows:

```
1.ATT117 MAY24 23:42:12 1234 INFO
   CKT OWNHA2 1 10
   MXOR CALL COMPLETED                                  PASS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates data that follows provides a report when a cellular mobile test call attempt occurs
CKT	Symbolic text	Indicates equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment
testnm	MXOR	Indicates that MTX originates test call to TAU

ATT117 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	MXTM	Indicates TAU originates test call to MTX
infotxt	CALL COMPLETED	Indicates call completed
	CALL ABORTED-CHECK LOGS	Indicates system aborted call. Other logs generated by the system at the same time explain the failure.
rslttxt	PASS	Indicates test passed. Test call completed.
	FAIL	Indicates test failed. System aborted test call.

Action

If rsltxtx=PASS, there is no action required.

If rslttxt=FAIL, see other CELL or TRK log reports that the system generated at the same time for problem isolation and solving.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT118

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates ATT118 when receive signal strength (RSSI) test for mobile telephone exchange (MTX) completes. RSSI uses a test and alarm unit (TAU). Three types of RSSI tests are present:

1. The control channel RSSI test measures the received signal strength transmitted by the TAU to a control channel receiver (CCH). The TAU transmits signals on a control channel at four signal strengths. The CCH measures and reports the received signal strength in decibels.
2. The voice channel power test measures the received signal strength on a voice channel. The mobile telephone exchange remote carrier unit (MTX RCU) transmits the voice channel to the TAU. The TAU measures and reports the received signal strength in decibels.
3. Voice channel RSSI and locating receiver RSSI test measures received signal strength transmitted by TAU to a voice channel receiver (VCH). The voice channel RSSI test can run with a locating receiver (LCR). The TAU transmits signals on a voice channel at four signal strengths. The voice channel receiver and the locating receiver measure and report the received signal strength in decibels.

Format

The log report format for ATT118 is as follows:

```
1.ATT118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   CKT trkid
   tstnm tsttxt
```

Example

An example of log report ATT118 follows:

```
1.ATT118 JUL16 10:01:10 8201 INFO
   CKT 10THAVE       2
   MXRV VCH     RSSI dB  -65   -75   -85   -95
                PASS
   LCR   0 RSSI dB  -65   -75   -85   -95
```

ATT118 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates following data provides a report when the RSSI test for the mobile telephone exchange completes.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment
tstnm	MXPW	Indicates performance of MTX power measurement test.
	MXRC	Indicates performance of RSSI test for control channel.
	MXRV	Indicates performance of RSSI test for voice channel.
tsttxt		A minimum of one of the following values appears, according to the type of test
	TX POWER (DB) nnn	Provides received signal strength transmitted power on a voice channel from MTX RCU to TAU in decibels. Displayed when tstnm= MXPW. nnn=signal strength (-130 to -29).
	CCH	Indicates circuit number of control channel that MXRC test uses. Appears when tstnm=MXRC. nnnn=circuit number (0 to 9999).
LCR	Symbolic text	Indicates circuit number of locating receiver that MXRV test uses. Appears when tstnm=MXRV. nnnn=circuit number (0 to 9999).
VCH	Symbolic text	Indicates use of VCH for MXRC test. Appears when tstnm=MXRC.
RSSI(DB)	Symbolic text	Indicates measured received signal strength transmitted by TAU to device (VCH, LCR or CCH) in decibels. Records results of each of four transmission levels. Appears when tstnm=MXRC or MXRV. n1, n2, n3, n4 = transmission levels (-130 to -29).

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
rslttxt	PASS	Indicates received signal strength measurements in acceptable limits
	FAIL	Indicates received signal strength measurements are not in acceptable limits

Action

This log is for information purposes only.

If rslttxt=PASS, there is no action required.

If rslttxt=FAIL, manually run the test again to collect additional data.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT119

Explanation

The ATTPL2 subsystem generates ATT119 to indicate the fail status of a transmission loss test. This test involves a 904 test line for MOC licenses.

Format

The log report format for ATT119 is as follows:

ATT119 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AUTOMATIC TRUNK TESTING
(The system only generates ATT119 on an international switch.)

Example

An example of log report ATT119 follows:

```
ATT119 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO AUTOMATIC TRUNK TESTING
   (This log only generates on an international switch.)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO AUTOMATIC TRUNK TESTING (The subsystem only generates ATT119 on an international switch)	Constant	

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ATT119 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT120

Explanation

The ATTPL2 subsystem generates ATT120 to indicate a pass status on a transmission loss test. This test involves a T904 test line for MOC licensees.

Format

The log report format for ATT120 is as follows:

ATT120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AUTOMATIC TRUNK TESTING
(The subsystem only generates ATT120 on an international switch.)

Example

An example of log report ATT120 follows:

```
ATT120 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO AUTOMATIC TRUNK TESTING
   (This log only generates on an international switch.)
```

Action

A future release of this manual will include additional information on this log report.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT121

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Test (ATT) subsystem generates ATT121 when ATT performs a Bit Error Rate Test Line (BERTL) on a trunk. The log reports the results of the test. The test fails when the results exceed set maintenance test limit (Q limit).

Format

The log report format for ATT121 is as follows:

```
1.ATT121 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CKT  cktid
    tst   BER   = rate        DURATION    = n  SEC/MINS restxt
          ERS   = percent     TIME INSYNC = n  SEC/MINS
          SLIPS = slipn
```

Example

An example of log report ATT121 follows:

```
1.ATT121 MAR29 08:45:40 0789 INFO CKT  OTMF1    10
   TB08 BER   = 1.0 x 10E-6  DURATION    = 900 SEC/MINS PASS
    ERS   = 6 %          TIME INSYNC = 890 SEC/MINS
    SLIPS = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CKT cktid	Symbolic test	Identifies the circuit under test. Refer to Table I.
tst	TB08	Indicates the BERTL test performed is at a speed of 56K bits/s with a known pattern of 2047 bits.
	TB18	Indicates the BERTL test performed is at a speed of 64K bits/s with a known pattern of 2047 bits.
BER = rate	A number, expressed in scientific notation. (For example, 1.0 x 10E-6 means 0.000001).	Provides the rate of bits in error to bits not in error. 1.0 x 10E-6 means 1 bit in 1 million bits is in error.

ATT121 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DURATION = n SEC/MINS	Integer	Provides the duration of the test in seconds or minutes.
restxt	PASS	Indicates the BERTL test on the indicated circuit passed. The number of bits in error do not exceed the set Q limit.
	Q2	Indicates the BERRL test on the indicated circuit failed. The number of bits in error exceed the set Q limit. (BERQ, ERSQ, or SLIPSQ).
ERS percent	0 to 100	Provides the percentage of the number of seconds of test duration with the number of bits in error.
TIME INSYNC = n SEC/MINS	Integer	Indicates the time in sync.
SLIPS = slipn	Integer	Indicates the number of slips that the system detected.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT122

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Test (ATT) subsystem generates ATT122 when ATT performs a bit error rate test line (BERTL) on a trunk. The ATT subsystem generates this report when the BERTL on a trunk meets connection failure. The test does not have any results.

Format

The log report format for ATT122 is as follows:

```
ATT122 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CKT cktid
   tst  REASON :  rsntxt                    FAIL
```

Example

An example of log report ATT122 follows:

```
ATT122 MAR29 08:60:10 0788 INFO CKT OTMF1      11
   TB08  REASON : No test equipment                 FAIL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CKT cktid	Symbolic text	Identifies the circuit under test. Refer to Table I.
tst	TB08	Indicates the BERTL test runs at a speed of 56K bits/s with a 2047 bit pattern.
	TB18	Indicates the BERTL test runs at a speed of 64K bits/s with a 2047 bit pattern.
FAIL	Constant	Indicates connection failure.
rsntxt	Symbolic text	Provides the reason for connection failure. Refer to Table Reasons in this log.

ATT122 (continued)

Action

There is no action required.

Reasons (Sheet 1 of 2)

Reason
Network connection failure
Connection integrity failure
No test equipment
No far end test line
Answer not received
Test equipment trouble
Circuit trouble
Flash message received
Far end congestion
Confusion message received
Far end disconnected
Call failure message
Unknown message received
High and dry tone
Busy tone detected
Overflow tone detected
Ringing tone detected
Audio tone detected
Announcement/voice detected
120 IPM tone detected
30 IPM tone detected
Periodic signal detected
Hit detected

Reasons (Sheet 2 of 2)

Reason
MW tone detected
Reorder tone detected
Dial tone detected
High tone detected
Test progress tone
Tone detector failure
800HZ tone detected
No tone detected
Low tone detected
Transmission hardware failure
Transmission no reply
Transmission congestion
Transmission trouble
Transmission not correct reply
Failed to start test
Failed to get sync
SYNC lost
TL Unexpected message
Failed to get result

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT123

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates ATT123 when a successful TL01 digital loop-around line test runs. This test agrees with International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) Red Book Rec.O.11 specified loop-around line test at the terminating office.

The originating digital loop-around line test performs the following transmission and noise measurements. According to CCITT Red Book recommendation, the system uses a 1020 Hz tone at -10 dBm to perform the transmission test.

Format

The format for log report ATT123 is as follows:

```
ATT123 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
CKT trkid
tstnm EML = nn.n DB NML = nn.n DBRN  NIAL = nn DBRN
FN_DEV nn.n ?!txt FN_Noise = nn.n     rtxt q1txt
NF_DEV nn.n ?!txt NF_Noise = nn.n     rtxt q1txt
ANS RCVD = anstxt  )
(E16,0,0,,5,0.25,0,0.0533333,1,15,0,0,1,0,-0.3066667,0,1,0,0,
7,0,0,7,0,0,1,0
.12  5,0.125,1,1,0,0.0666667,6))>
```

Example

An example of log report ATT123 follows:

```
 1.ATT123 JUL17 00:03:45 8000 INFO
 2. CKT JAP12WN7 0
 3. TL01 EML = 0.0 DB NML = 50 DBRN   NIAL = 50 DBRN
 4. FN_DEV 0.1       FN_Noise = 24       PASS
 5. NF_DEV 3.9 !     NF_Noise = 24       FAIL Q2
 6. ANS RCVD = Y
```

ATT123 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification number for suspect trunk equipment.
tstnm	TL01	Provides test line code for CCITT digital loop-around test line.
EML	Range 0.0 to 36.0	Provide expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. Field EML is an entered value in Table CLLIMTCE, subtable DIAGDATA.
NML	1 to 63	Provides noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels above reference noise. Field NML is an entered value in customer data Table CLLIMTCE subtable DIAGDATA. If the noise measurement exceeds NML, initiate maintenance action.
NIAL	1 to 63	Provides noise immediate action limit (NIAL) in decibels above reference noise. Field NIAL is an entered value in customer data Table CLLIMTCE subtable DIAGDATA. If the noise measurement exceeds NIAL, initiate immediate action.
FN_DEV	-99.9 to + 99.9 dB	Provides far-to-near end loss deviation in decibels. FN_DEV indicates difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
NF_DEV	-99.9 to + 99.9 dB	Provides near-to-far end loss deviation in decibels. NF_DEV indicates difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
FN_NOISE	-99.9 to + 99.9	Provides far-to-near end noise power level in decibels above reference noise power.
NF_NOISE	-99.9 to + 99.9	Provides near-to-far end noise power level in decibels above reference noise power.
?!txt	Blank	Indicates loss deviation is in Q1 limit.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
		Indicates noise level measurement is in maintenance level limit.
	?	Indicates that loss deviation exceeds Q1 limit, but is in Q2 limit. For noise power level measurement, indicates noise power level measurement exceeds maintenance level limit, but is in the immediate action level limit.
	!	Indicates that loss deviation exceeds Q2 limit. Indicates that noise power level measurement exceeds immediate action level.
rtxt	PASS	Indicates test passed. Loss and noise measurements are in acceptable limits.
	FAIL	Indicates test failed. Loss and noise measurements are not in acceptable limits.
q1txt	Blank	Indicates that transmission measurements are in immediate acceptable limits.
	Q1	Indicates transmission measurements exceed maintenance level limit but are in immediate action level limit. Initiate maintenance action.
	Q2	Indicates transmission measurements exceed immediate action level limit. Initiate immediate action.
ANS RCVD	Y	Indicates the system detects an ANSWER message from far-end.
	N	Indicates the system does not detect an ANSWER message from far-end.

Action

If the value of field rtxt is PASS, there is no action required. If the value of field rtxt is FAIL, manually run the test again to collect additional data.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ATT123 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT124

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem generates ATT124 when the system performs the R2 simplified test.

Format

The log report format for ATT124 is as follows:

ATT124 mmmdd hh&gml .mm&gml .ss ssdd INFO CKT trkid tstnm infotxt

Example

An example of log report ATT124 follows:

```
ATT124 OCT22 02&gml.13&gml.44 9876 INFO CKT R2DOGAB
R2SM TEST PASSED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CKT	Constant	Indicates circuit information follows.
trkid	Alphanumeric	Indicates specified name of circuit.
tstnm	Constant	Indicates R2 simplified test name.
infotxt	Alpha	Indicates results of R2 simplified test.

Action

If the R2 simplified test fails, determine if the test runs on R2 digital trunks. When the test runs on R2 digital trunks, evaluate the log for additional information.

When the R2 simplified test does not run on R2 digital trunks, remove the test from the trunks that are not digital.

ATT124 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ATT109

Explanation

The Automatic Trunk Testing (ATT) subsystem report ATT109. The subsystem generates ATT109 when it initiates a trunk group test.

Format

The log report format for ATT109 is as follows:

```
ATT109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO GRP cllinm
   ATT GRP START TEST SUMMARY                    START
   seqtxt TEST: tstnm sigtxt meastxt
   START: sttxt   MAXTEST: nnnnn DELAY:  dlytxt
   WAITTIME: n  REMOVE: b  RMV25PC: b  LOG: logtxt
   RETEST: rtsttxt
   BERQ :   berq     SLIPSQ    : n
   ERSQ :   n %      DURATION   : nMINS
   RANGE: rngtxt   RECYCLE: nn       LOGSKIP: skiptxt
```

Example

An example of log report ATT109 follows:

```
ATT109 DEC13 05:08:41 2146 INFO GRP OTMF1
   ATT GRP START TEST SUMMARY                          START
   MANUAL TEST: TL6N  FULL L
   START: IMMED   MAXTEST: 0     DELAY: SHORTDLY
   WAITTIME: 0  REMOVE: N  RMV25PC: N  LOG: ALL
   RETEST: N
   BERQ : 1.1 * 10E-3 SLIPSQ     : 3
   ERSQ :   8 %       DURATION   : 900 MINS
   RANGE: ALL      RECYCLE: 1          LOGSKIP: N
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 12)

Field	Value	Description
GRP cllinm	Table CLLI	Provides Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI) for trunk group. List CLLI from CI MAP level for list of office CLLI.
ATT GRP START TEST SUMMARY	Constant	Indicates report summarizes starting parameters for a trunk group test.

ATT109 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 12)

Field	Value	Description
seqtxt	ATME, ATME1	Indicates the system tested a trunk group, and used automatic transmission measuring equipment (ATME).
	MANUAL, MANUALLY	Indicates the system tested a trunk group as a result of a command that the user entered at ATT MAP level.
	PERIODIC, PERIODIC1	Indicates the system tested a trunk group based on a periodic schedule.
	QUARTERLY	Indicates the system tested a trunk group at three-month intervals.
	SEMIANNUAL	Indicates the system tested a trunk group at semi-annual intervals.
tstnm	DIAG	Indicates the system performed an extended diagnostic test.
	MXAM	Indicates the system performed the mobile telephone exchange (MTX) audio loop test with C-message filter.
	MXAN	Indicates the system performed the MTX audio loop test with C-notch filter.
	MXRM	Indicates the system performed the MTX radio frequency loop test with C-message filter.
	MXRN	Indicates the system performed the MTX radio frequency loop test with C-notch filter.
	MXWM	Indicates the system performed the MTX wire loop test with C-message filter.
	MXWN	Indicates the system performed the MTX wire loop test with C-notch filter.
	N100	Indicates the system performed the new version of milliwatt and balance test. The system used a 100-type test line.
	S100	Indicates the system only performed the old version of the balance test. The system used the 100-type test line.
	TART	Indicates the system performed the Turkey arter test line test.

(Sheet 3 of 12)

Field	Value	Description
	TA01	Indicates the system performed a transmission test of level measurements in both directions. The system used ATME.
	TA02	Indicates the system performed a transmission test of loss frequency deviation. The system used ATME.
	TA03	Indicates the system performed a transmission test of noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA04	Indicates the system performed a transmission test of level measurements in both directions and noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA05	Indicates the system performed a transmission test of loss frequency deviation and noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA06	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test. The system used ATME.
	TA07	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test and a transmission test of level measurements in both directions. The system used ATME.
	TA08	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test and a transmission test of loss frequency deviation. The system used ATME.
	TA09	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test and a transmission test of noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA10	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test, a transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA11	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test, a transmission test of loss frequency deviation, and noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA12	Indicates the system performed a short signaling test. The system used ATME.

ATT109 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 12)

Field	Value	Description
	TA13	Indicates the system performed a busy-flash signaling test. The system used ATME.
	TA14	Indicates system performed a busy-flash signaling test and a transmission test of level measurements in both directions. The system used ATME.
	TA15	Indicates the system performed a busy-flash signaling test and a transmission test of loss frequency deviation. The system used ATME.
	TA16	Indicates the system performed a busy-flash signaling test and a transmission test of noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA17	Indicates the system performed a busy-flash signaling test, a transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA18	Indicates the system performed a busy-flash signaling test, a transmission test of loss frequency deviation, and noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA19	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test and a busy-flash signaling test. The system used ATME.
	TA20	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test. The system performed a busy-flash signaling test, and a transmission test of level measurements in both directions. The system used ATME.
	TA21	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, and a transmission test of loss frequency deviation. The system used ATME.
	TA22	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test, a busy-flash signaling test, and a transmission test of noise measurements. The system used ATME.
	TA23	Indicates the system performed the full signaling test. The system performed a busy-flash signaling test, a transmission test of level measurements in both directions, and noise measurements. The system used ATME.

ATT109 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 12)

Field	Value	Description
	TA24	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test. The system performed a busy-flash signaling test, and a transmission test of noise measurements and loss frequency deviation. The system used ATME.
	TA25	Indicates the system performed a short signaling test and a busy-flash signaling test. The system used ATME.
	TB08	Indicates the system performed a bit error rate test line test (BERTL) at 56K bits every second. The system used a 2047 bit pattern.
	TB18	Indicates the system performed a BERTL at 64K bits every second. The system used a 2047 bit pattern.
	TCON	Indicates the system performed a Common Channel Inter-office Signaling No. 6 (CCIS #6) continuity test.
	TCOT	Indicates the system performed a CCIS #6 continuity test (new version on digital trunk controller (DTC).
	TE_M	Indicates the system performed an E and M lead signaling test.
	TLPA	Indicates the system performed a loop around test line test. The reference trunk occupies port 1 of transmission test trunk (TTT).
	TLPB	Indicates the system performed a loop around test line test. The reference trunk occupies port 2 of transmission test trunk (TTT).
	TL0N	Indicates the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and noise (C_message filter) test. The system used a 105-type test line.
	TL0S	Indicates the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test with an automatic check. The system used a 105-type test line.
	TL05	Indicates the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test. the system used a 105-type test line.

ATT109 (continued)

(Sheet 6 of 12)

Field	Value	Description
	TL6N	Indicates the system performed a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and noise (C_notched filter) test. The system used a 105-type test line.
	TL6S	Indicates the system performed a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test with an automatic check. The system used a 105-type test line.
	TL65	Indicates the system performed a loss (404,1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test. The system used a 105-type test line.
	TNSS	Indicates the system performed a non-synchronous test line test.
	TR2L	Indicates the system performed a repeat two long delay test.
	TR2S	Indicates the system performed a repeat two short delay test.
	TSBS	Indicates the system performed a far-end equipment self-check of loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dB). Indicates the system performed a far-end equipment self-check of noise (C_notched filter), and a return loss test. The system used a 105-type test line.
	TSBT	Indicates the system performed a return loss measurement test.
	TSYN	Indicates the system performed a synchronous test line test.
	TS65	Indicates the system performed a far-end equipment self-check of loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz test tone at -16 dB). Indicates the system performed a far-end equipment self-check of noise (C-notched filter). The system used 105-type test line.
	T100	Indicates the system performed a milliwatt and balance test. The system used a 100-type test line, but the version (old or new) is not known.
	T102	Indicates the system performed a milliwatt test. The system used a 102-type test line.

(Sheet 7 of 12)

Field	Value	Description
	T103	Indicates the system performed a signaling test. The system used a 103-type test line.
	T104	Indicates the system performed a milliwatt test in both directions. The system used a 104-type test line.
	T105	Indicates the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and noise (C-message filter) test with automatic check. The system used a 105-type test line.
	T165	Indicates the system performed a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) test with automatic check. The system performed a noise (C-notched filter) test with automatic check. The system used a 105-type test line.
	T5AS	Indicates the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm), and noise (C-message filter) test. The system performed a return loss test with automatic check. The system used a 105-type test line.
	T5AT	Indicates the system performed a loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm), and noise (C-message filter) test. The system performed and return loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test. The system used a 105-type test line.
	T5BS	Indicates the system performed a return loss measurement and a self check test. The system used a 105-type test line.
	T5LB	Indicates the system performed a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm) and return loss test. The system used a 105-type test line.
	T5SB	Indicates the system performed a return loss test with self-check. The system used a 105-type test line.
	T50L	Indicates the system performed a loss (1004 Hz at 0 dBm) and return loss (C1004 Hz at 0 dBm) test. The system used a 105-type test line.
	T56N	Indicates the system performed a loss (404, 1004, and 2804 Hz at -16 dBm), noise (C_notched filter), and return loss test. The system used a 105-type test line.

ATT109 (continued)

(Sheet 8 of 12)

Field	Value	Description
sigtxt	BSY	Indicates the system performed a busy-flash test for the ATME2 set of tests.
	FUL BSY	Indicates the system performed a full busy-flash test for the ATME2 set of tests.
	FULL	Indicates the system performed a full signaling test for the ATME2 set of tests.
	NONE	Indicates the system performed a no signaling test for the ATME2 set of tests.
	SHORT	Indicates the system performed a short signaling test for the ATME2 set of tests.
	SHORT BSY	Indicates the system performed a short busy-flash test for the ATME2 set of tests.
meastxt	L	Indicates the system performed a loss measurement test at 0 dB and 1004 Hz for the ATME2 set of tests.
	L N	Indicates the system performed a loss and noise measurement test for the ATME2 set of tests.
	LFD	Indicates the system performed a loss frequency deviation measurement test. Loss frequency deviation measurement test is at -16 dB and 404,1004, and 2804 Hz for the ATME2 set of tests.
	LFD N	Indicates the system performed a loss frequency deviation and noise measurement test. The noise measurement test uses a C-notched filter for the ATME2 set of tests.
	N	Indicates the system performed a noise measurement test with a C-message filter for the ATME2 set of tests.
	NONE	Indicates the system did not perform transmission measurement tests. The system only performed the ATME2 signaling test.
START: sttxt	DLY hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled on a daily base. Refer to Additional information for a definition of time values.
	DYOM day hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled on one day of each month. Refer to Additional information for a definition of time values.

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Field	Value	Description
	EDY hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled on even days. Refer to Additional information for a definition of time. values.
	EVM wk wkday hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled on even months. Refer to Additional information for definition of time values.
	EWK wkday hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled on even weeks. Refer to Additional information for a definition of time values.
	HRY min	Indicates the test is scheduled for every hour. Refer to Additional information for a definition of time values.
	IMMED	Indicates the test is to begin immediately. IMMED only displays when the user initiates the test manually from automatic trunk testing (ATT) at the MAP level.
	IQT qmonth wk wkday hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled every three months. Refer to Additional information for a definition of time values.
	MTH wk wkday hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled every month. Refer to Additional information for definition of time values.
	ODM wk wkday hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled every odd month. Refer to Additional information for definition of time values.
	ODY hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled every odd day. Refer to Additional information for definition of time values.
	OWK wkday hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled every odd week. Refer to Additional information for definition of time values.
	QTR qmonth day hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled every three months. Refer to Additional information for definition of time values.
	SYR smonth wk wkday hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled every six months. Refer to Additional information for definition of time values.
	WKY wkday hour min	Indicates the test is scheduled on every week. Refer to Additional information for definition of time values.
MAXTEST: nnnnn	0-32767	Provides the maximum time in minutes that the test for a trunk group can run for.
DELAY: dlytxt	EXLONGDLY	Indicates that the time delay between each trunk test is 15 seconds.

ATT109 (continued)

(Sheet 10 of 12)

Field	Value	Description
	LONGDLY	Indicates that the time delay between each trunk test is nine seconds.
	MEDDLY	Indicates that the time delay between each trunk test is six seconds.
	SHORTDLY	Indicates that the time delay between each trunk test is one second.
WAITTIME: n	0-7	Indicates the minutes that the system waits for trunk circuits that are not available at the time of the test.
REMOVE: b	Y	Indicates that the DMS removes a trunk circuit from service if the test fails.
	N	Indicates that the DMS does not remove a trunk circuit from service if the test fails.
RMV25PC: b	Y	Indicates that the DMS can remove more than 25% of trunk circuits from service if the circuits fail the test.
	N	Indicates the DMS can not remove more than 25% of trunk circuits from service if the circuits fail the test.
LOG: logtype	ALL	Indicates the system reports all test results as logs.
	FL	Indicates the system only reports test failures as logs.
	Q1	Indicates the system only reports test failures or tests that exceed maintenance limit as logs.
	Q2	Indicates the system only reports test failures or tests that exceed the immediate action limit as logs.
RETEST: rtsttxt	ALL	Indicates the system retests trunk circuits that fail any of the ATME2 tests.
	BSY FLASH FAIL	Indicates the system retests trunk circuits that fail the ATME2 busy-flash test.
	BUSY FAR END	Indicates the system retests trunk circuits in which the far-end office is busy for the ATME2 tests.
	BUSY NEAR END	Indicates the system retests trunk circuits in which the near-end is busy for the ATME2 tests.

ATT109 (continued)

(Sheet 11 of 12)

Field	Value	Description
	INSTAB INTERM	Indicates the system retests all trunk circuits that show instability or difficulties for any ATME2 type test.
	MEAS Q1 FAIL	Indicates the system retests trunk circuits that exceed the maintenance limit of the ATME2 tests.
	MEAS Q2 FAIL	Indicates the system retests trunk circuits that exceed the immediate action limit of the ATME2 tests.
	MISC FAILURE	Indicates the system retests trunk circuits that show miscellaneous troubles for the ATME2 tests.
	N	Indicates the ATT subsystem does not retest a failed trunk circuit.
	SIG FAILURE	Indicates the system retests trunk circuits that fail the ATME2 signaling tests.
	Y	Indicates the system retested a trunk circuit.
BERQ : berq	A number expressed in scientific notation.	Provides the Q limit for the bit error rate test line (BERTL). The number 1.1 * 10E-3 means .0011.
SLIPSQ : n	Integer	Indicates the number of slips Q limit.
ERSQ : n %	0-100	Provides the error seconds Q limit.
DURATION : n	Integer	Provides the duration of the BERTL in minutes.
RANGE: rngtxt	ALL	Indicates that system tests all circuits in trunk group. Displayed only for trunk tests initiated from ATT MAP level.
	n1-n2	Provides circuit numbers for trunks that are tested. Displayed only for trunk tests initiated from ATT MAP level. The value n1, n2 = circuit number(0-10000).
RECYCLE: nn	0-99	Indicates the number of times test equipment recycles through circuits in trunk group. Displays only for trunk tests initiated from ATT MAP level.

ATT109 (end)

(Sheet 12 of 12)

Field	Value	Description
LOGSKIP: b	Y	Indicates the system has not generated a report of results. Displays only for trunk tests initiated from ATT MAP level.
	N	Indicates the system generates a report of results. Displayed only for trunk tests initiated from ATT MAP level.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

The definition for variables used to represent time in ATT109 are as follows:

day Day of month (0-31)

hour Hour of day (0-23)

min Minute of hour (0-59)

qmonth Month of quarter (0-2)

smonth Month of semi-year (0-6)

wk Week of month (1 to 5)

wkday Day of week (0 = Monday, 1 = Tuesday, 2 = Wednesday, 3 = Thursday, 4 = Friday, 5 = Saturday, and 6 = Sunday)

AUD101

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem report generates AUD101 when the support operating system (SOS) letter audit frees a letter. When the system queues the letter on a mailbox for more than three audit cycles, the system frees the letter. The audit cycles last for three minutes.

Format

The log report format for AUD101 is as follows:

```
AUD101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC LETTER FREED MB AT h1
   OWNER hhhh hhhh typenm  modnm  , LAST WAITER hhhh hhhh
   prognm
   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh . . .
```

Example

An example of log report AUD101 follows:

```
AUD101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 EXC LETTER FREED MB AT 00057DDD
   OWNER 4082 8018 PROGRAM IOAUDDP, LAST WAITER 808D C001
   IOAAP
   00E6 0000 4000 8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 .
   . .
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Indicates that an exception condition is present
LETTER FREED	Constant	Indicates that the SOS letter audit freed the letter
MB AT h1	0000 to FFFF	Provides mailbox address in data store
OWNER	0000 to FFFF	Identifies mailbox owner
typenm	MODULE	Indicates that mailbox owner is type MODULE
	PROGRAM	Indicates that mailbox owner is type PROGRAM.

AUD101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
modnm	Software module name	Provides additional information for NT or operating company software technicians.
LAST WAITER	0000 to FFFF	Provides program or module name of mailbox owner
prognm	Character string	Provides program name of the last waiter.
hhhh...	0000 to FFFF	The following figure identifies the information in this field. Refer to How to Interpret Hex Tables in AUD and AUDT Log Reports, in the introduction to this document.

Action

If reports repeat, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD102

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem report AUD102 when the support operating system (SOS) letter audit frees a letter. The SOS letter audit frees a letter that has a mailbox address that is not correct.

Format

The log report format for AUD102 is as follows:

```
AUD102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC LETTER SENT TO BAD
MAILBOX     FREED
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh . . .
```

Example

An example of log report AUD102 follows:

```
AUD102 APR01 12:00:00 2112 EXC LETTER SENT TO BAD MAILBOX
    FREED
   00E6 0000 4000 8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 .
   . .
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
EXC LETTER SENT TO BAD MAILBOX FREED	Constant	Indicates that the SOS letter audit frees a letter with a mailbox address that is not correct.
hhhh...	0000 to FFFF	Identifies the information in this field. Refer to How to Interpret Hex Tables in AUD and AUDT Log Reports, in the introduction to this document.

Action

If reports repeat, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUD102 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD103

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem report AUD103 when a system audit discovers the following:

- a stopped process
- a process that appears to be ready but is not on any support operating system (SOS) ready queue

This log does not normally appear in the field.

Format

The log report format for AUD103 is as follows:

```
*AUD103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC PROCESS audtxt hhhh hhhh
    MOD mdnm
    Q=hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh, RDYW=hhhh, TSLICE=hh, NSUSP=hh,
    IC=hhhhhhhh
```

Example

An example of log report AUD103 follows:

```
*AUD103 JAN02 13:49:26 8600 EXC PROCESS STOPPED 2108 E01C MOD
LGDV
   Q=FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF,RDYW=0D21,TSLICE= 3,NSUSP=0,
   IC=000098F8
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
EXC PROCESS	NOT ON Q	Indicates process found ready but not on any ready queue.
	STOPPED	Indicates process found in stopped state.
audtxt	0000 to FFFF	Provides process identification.
MOD		Provides name of entry module of process.

AUD103 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Q	0000 to FFFF	Provides first words of queue headers from process block.
RDYW	0000 to FFFF	Provides ready word from process block.
TSLICE	0 to FF	Provides time slice from process block.
NSUSP	0 to FF	Provides nosusp ticks from process block.
IC	0 to FFFFFFFF	Provides last executed program store address of process.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD104

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates AUD104 when an audit log detects a condition that is not normal in the deload list.

Format

The log report format for AUD104 is as follows:

```
AUD104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DELOAD_LIST reastxt
    CIRCUIT= CKT trkid    MB=hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report AUD104 follows:

```
AUD104 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO DELOAD_LIST DELOAD LIST
FULL
   CIRCUIT= CKT RTP2W  2 MB= E111 901A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DELOAD_LIST	Constant	Indicates detection of a condition that is not normal in deload list.
reastxt	DELOAD LIST FULL	Indicates more room is not avaliable on deload list.
	DUPLICATE ENTRY	Indicates attempt to add entry already in deload list.
	INCORRECT MAILBOX	Indicates entry found on deload list with mailbox that is not correct.
	STATE NOT CPD	Indicates circuit found that is not in state call processing deload (CPD). Occurs when circuit posts from trunk test position (TTP) or line test position (LTP) MAP level.
CIRCUIT	Symbolic text	Identifies affected trunk equipment.
MB	0000-FFFF	Identifies mailbox that the circuit uses.

AUD104 (end)

Action

If the subsystem generates the same AUD104 reports, examine related reports and perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem. If the system continues to generate AUD104, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD105

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates report AUD105 when the signaling connection control part audit detects an error in the local subsystem data. The LSS field indicates the local subsystem at which the audit detects the error.

Format

The log report format for AUD105 is as follows:

AUD105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCCP LOCAL SUBSYSTEM
LSS: substxt
PROBLEM: probtxt
ACTION: acttxt

Example

An example of log report AUD105 follows:

```
AUD105 JAN02 17:35:48 1300 INFO SCCP LOCAL SUBSYSTEM
   LSS: SCMG
   PROBLEM: Local SCMG routing status is NOT AVAILABLE
   ACTION: Routing status set to AVAILABLE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SCCP LOCAL SUBSYSTEM	Constant	Indicates that the signaling -connection control part detects an error in the local subsystem.
LLS	Symbolic text	Indicates the local subsystem at which the audit detects the error. Refer to Table Local subsystems at the end of this log report.
PROBLEM	Descriptive text	Indicates the problems that the audit encounters. Refer to Table Problems at the end of this log report.
ACTION	Descriptive text	Indicates action that occurred. Refer to Table Problems at the end of this log report.

AUD105 (end)

Action

The audit process corrects any detected errors. To report repeated occurrences of problems, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes problems and actions in the log report:

Problem	Action
Local SCMG routing status is NOT AVAILABLE.	Routing status set to AVAILABLE.
Routing status for OFFL or MBSY subsystem not correct.	Routing status set to prohibited.
Local SCMG subsystem not RTS.	SCMG is RTS.

A list of local subsystem names follows:

- SS UNKNOWN
- SCMG
- TUP
- ISDNUP
- OMAP
- OAM
- E800
- E800TEST
- ACCS
- N00TEST
- TCN
- TCNTEST
- ACCSTEST

AUD106

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates AUD106 when signaling connection control part (SCCP) audit detects an error in the remote subsystem data. The RPC field indicates the name of the remote point code as defined in Table C7NETSSN.

This field can remain blank if the system cannot associate the detected problem with a separate point code. The RSS field indicates the remote subsystem where the audit detects the error.

Format

The log report format for AUD106 is as follows:

```
AUD106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCCP REMOTE SUBSYSTEM
   RPC:  clli     RSS: substxt
   PROBLEM: probtxt
   ACTION:  acttxt
```

Example

An example of log report AUD106 follows:

```
AUD106 JAN02 17:57:43 1000 INFO SCCP REMOTE SUBSYSTEM
   RPC: TORONTO    RSS: E800
   PROBLEM: Invalid subsystem routing status for OFFL or
   MBSYS
   ACTION: Subsystem routing status set to PROHIBITED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SCCP REMOTE SUBSYSTEM	Constant	Indicates that the SCCP audit detects an error in the remote subsystem data.
RPC	Symbolic text	Indicates the name of the remote point code as defined in Table C7NETSSN.
RSS	Character string	Indicates the remote subsystem where the audit detected the error. Refer to Table Local subsystem at the end of this log report.

AUD106 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PROBLEM	Descriptive text	Indicates the error that occurred. Refer to Table Problems at the end of this log report.
ACTION	Descriptive text	Indicates action taken. Refer to Table Problems at the end of this log report.

Action

The audit process corrects any detected errors. Report repeated problems to the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes problems and actions in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Problem	Action
Subsystem routing status for OFFL or MBSYSS is not correct	System sets subsystem routing status to PROHIBITED.
SCMG routing status for PROHIBITED PC is not correct.	System sets SCMG routing status to PROHIBITED.
SST active for PROHIBITED Point Code	System deactivates SST.
SST active for non-PROHIBITED Subsystem	System sets subsystem routing status to PROHIBITED.
SST inactive for PROHIBITED Subsystem	SST is active.
Translation for replicated PROHIBITED Subsystem is not correct.	System sets translation status that is not correct to BACKUP.
Translation for replicated AVAILABLE Subsystem that is not correct.	System sets subsystem translation status to NORMAL.
Translation for non-replicated Subsystem is not correct.	System sets subsystem translation to NORMAL.
Missing PERM data record for Subsystem	System resets PERM data and sets subsystem routing status to PROHIBITED.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Problem	Action
PERM data present for unequipped subsystem	System deletes the PERM data record.
SCMG routing status for non-PROHIBITED PC that is not correct.	System sets SCMG routing status to AVAILABLE
SCMG routing status for PROHIBITED PC is not correct.	System sets SCMG routing status that is not correct to PROHIBITED.
SST active for SCMG subsystem	System deactivates SCMG SST.
Translation status for SCMG subsystem is not correct.	Systems sets SCMG translation status to NORMAL.
Missing PERM data record for SCMG	System resets the SCMG PERM data.
NO PROT data record for SCMG subsystem	System resets the SCMG PROT and PERM data.

AUD107

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates AUD107 when signaling connection control part (SCCP) audit detects an error in remote point code data.

The RPC field indicates the name of the remote point code as defined in Table C7NETSSN. The field can remain blank if the system cannot associate the detected error with a given point code.

Format

The log report format for AUD107 is as follows:

```
AUD107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCCP REMOTE POINT CODE
   RPC: clli
   PROBLEM: probtxt
   ACTION:  acttxt
```

Example

An example of log report AUD107 follows:

```
AUD107 JAN02 17:40:48 9100 INFO SCCP REMOTE POINT CODE
   RPC: TORONTO
   PROBLEM: No PROT data block
   ACTION: PERM block has been deallocated
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SCCP REMOTE POINT CODE	Constant	Indicates the SCCP audit detects an error in the remote point code data
RPC	Symbolic text	Indicates the name of the remote point code as defined in Table C7NETSSN.
PROBLEM	Description	Indicates the system detects a problem. Refer to Table Problems at the end of this log report.
ACTION	Description	Indicates the system takes action. Refer to Table Problems at the end of this report.

AUD107 (end)

Action

The audit process corrects detected errors. Report repeated problems to the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes problems and actions in the log report:

Problem	Action
PROT data not present	The system deallocates PERM block.
PERM data block not present	The system deallocates PERM block.
PROT data record not present	The system clears PERM data.
PERM data record not present	The system resets PERM data.
Routing status for OFFL or MBSY PC is not correct	The system sets PC routing state to PROHIBITED.
Congestion level for PROHIBITED PC is not correct	The system sets PC congestion level to 0.

AUD108

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem AUD108 when the subsystem detects a problem with Table Internal MEM Selector. The reason code in the log indicates the reason for each occurrence in the log. The remaining parts of AUD108 provide additional information that relates to a given reason code.

Format

The log report format for AUD108 is as follows:

```
AUD108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INTERNAL MEM SELECT
TAB      LOG
   REASON       text
   CURR_ENTRIES  aaaa
   CURR_MAX_SIZ  bbbb
   TC_COUNT      ccc
   AUDIT_COUNT   ddd
   RTEREF_TABLE  eeee
```

Example

An example of log report AUD108 follows:

```
AUD108 JAN01 08:00:02 1367 INFO INTERNAL MEM SELECT TAB
LOG
   REASON        AUDIT - TRKMEM OCCURS AS MEM_SELECT IN
   EXCESS
   OF 255 TIMES
   CURR_ENTRIES  0130
   CURR_MAX_SIZ  0256
   TC_COUNT       255
   AUDIT_COUNT    255
   RTEREF_TABLE   N/A
```

AUD108 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO INTERNAL MEM SELECT TAB LOG	Constant	Indicates the following data provides a report when the system detects a problem with this table.
REASON	AUDIT - TRKMEM OCCURS AS MEM_SELECT IN EXCESS OF 255 TIMES	Indicates that the audit detects a single trunk member entered as a MEM select route a minimum of 255 times.
	AUDIT - MEM_SELECTOR MISS ING FROM INTERNAL MEM SELECT TAB	Indicates that the audit detects a trunk member entered as a MEM select route. An entry for the trunk member is not present in Table Internal MEM Selector.
	AUDIT - INTERNAL MEM SELECT COUNT ERROR DETECTED/CORRECT ED	Provides the count in Table Internal MEM Selector for number of times the trunk member occurs as a MEM select route. The number of times the same trunk member occurs as MEM select route in route tables can be different. The audit is the reason for this difference.
	AUDIT - MEM SEL ENTRY IN INTERNAL MEMSEL TAB, NOT IN RTEREF	Indicates an entry is present in the internal MEM selector table. The route tables do not contain an associated MEM select route for the entry.
CURR_ENTRIES	Integers	Indicates the current number of different trunk members entered in the route tables as MEM select routes.
CURR_MAX_SIZ	Integers	Indicates the maximum number of entries that the system allocates for the data store.
TC_COUNT	Integers	Provides the number of times the system uses a single trunk member as a MEM select route. Table Internal MEM Select records this count.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
AUDIT_COUNT	Integers	Provides the number of times the system uses a single trunk member as a MEM select route. The audit records this count.
RTEREF_TABLE	Integers	Indicates active audits. Table RTEREF records the active audits.

Action

There is no action required. This log indicates the errors that the audit process detects. The audit process corrects the detected error in the internal Table TRUNK_MEMSEL_TAB. Forward any occurrences of this log, with important information, to the next support level.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD120

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates log AUD120 to report the results of the system audit (SYSAUD) process, each hour. SYSAUD is the Support Operating System (SOS) letter audit.

Format

The log report format for AUD120 is as follows:

```
AUD120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SUMM HOURLY AUDIT REPORT
   NUM AUDITS = nnnn, NUM ERRORS = nnnn, NUM TRAPS = nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report AUD120 follows:

```
AUD120 APR01 12:00:00 2112 SUMM HOURLY AUDIT REPORT
   NUM AUDITS = 5,    NUM ERRORS = 0,    NUM TRAPS = 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SUMM HOURLY AUDIT REPORT	Constant	Indicates SYSAUD report each hour.
NUM AUDITS = nnnn	0-9999	Provides number of audits the system performed in last hour.
NUM ERRORS = nnnn	0-9999	Provides number of errors the system found in last hour.
NUM TRAPS = nnnn	0-9999	Provides number of times audit process trapped in last hour.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUD120 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD395

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates an AUD log report when call process stops with no warning. A call process normally stops without warning if an error is present in the system software. Call process also can stop if the system software does not compensate for a feature use error that the end user makes. The AUD log report indicates call processing resources cleaned up in a manner that is not normal. This does not always affect service to the end user.

The system generates some AUD sequences when the parties of a conference call hang up in a given order. After the parties finish the conference and go on-hook. The software can be not able to clear resources that the call used. Because the call is over, the AUD sequence is transparent to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports show a translation or software problem. The two main AUD logs that provide information in these conditions are the AUD395 and AUD398 reports. These audit logs work together.

The AUD395 report is a hexadecimal model of the call condense block (CCB). A separate CCB is present for each call in progress on DMS equipment. The system stores call characteristics DMS system software to use when the software processes the call. This information includes the following:

- agent name for the originating and terminating agent in the call
- any required billing
- if all digits are present
- translation information
- called digits
- calling directory number or trunk billing number
- if features are in effect
- routing information

The information in the CCB can help to construct again the event that caused the AUD395 report.

The AUD398 report is a hexadecimal model of the call data block (CDB). The CDB stores additional information for call processing software to complete the call. The CDB contains important problem solving elements. The message type and message body contain the last message the call process received before both the AUD395 and AUD398 output. Any of the following can occur: DIGITS_MSG, CALL_ERROR_MSG, CLEAR_FORWARD_MSG, INTEGRITY_LOST_MSG.

AUD395 (continued)

Both the AUD395 and AUD398 log reports give information common to all call processes when the system activates features against a call process. These log reports also store additional information for specific features.

These stored features are called extension (EXT) blocks. Each EXT block has a system wide setting for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal models for the EXT block data. These log reports are the only AUD log reports. An AUD395 or AUD398 report can have an associated EXT block (AUD4XX or AUD5XX) report.

There can be other logs for these AUD reports. These logs contain TRAP and/or software error (SWER) reports. These reports, along with the AUD reports can determine profiles on the calls in question. Use the CALLID field on the report to link these AUD logs together. The CALLID appears in the TEXT field in some SWER reports. The AUD395 log report associates with the SWER100 report with the same CALLID or with a CC103 TRAP report. Save all log reports that occur at the same time as AUD395 or AUD398 reports. The log reports can construct again the event that caused the system to generate the report.

The DISPCALL system solves problems in log reports. The DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the following blocks into a data model:

- AUD395
- AUD398
- some AUD4XX

For more information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call User Guide, TAM-1001-003*.

Format

The log report format for AUD395 is as follows:

```
AUD395 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CCB DUMP
    CALLID:  callid
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh...
```

Example

An example of log report AUD395 follows:

```
AUD395 JAN13 12:00:00 2112 INFO CCB DUMP
   CALLID:  655363                                          (WORDS
   FFFF FFFF 0063 C201 FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF     0-9
   FFFF 0000 FFFF FFFF 00C2 00DE 0000 0000 0028 0410    10-19
   FFFF FFFF 3C1C 1600 00FF FF50 023F 0A29 0015 0B1C    20-29
   6BD9 9C00 6BD8 9C00 8536 9800 FE00 FFFF FFFF FFFF    30-39
   08A5 0000 FFFF FFFF 0052 0C00 08A7 7F48 0407 040B    40-49
   0022 2607 3259 9400 9100 9400 C688 9300 3261 9400    50-59
   FE05 FFFF 08CF 0000 3873 0C07 0000 0000 0002 2E0B    60-69
   1226 F432 FFFF FFFF 47FF FD01 8002 FFFF FFFF FFFF    70-79
   0AAA 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000    80-89
   0000 0002 0200 0041 0010 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000    90-99
   0002 2E0B 4005 1000 0415 0415 0000 0000 0050 03E7   100-109
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0EDE 0003 0000 0000   110-119
   0000 000A 0504 8000                                 120-123
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CCB DUMP	Constant	Indicates this report is data dump of CCB.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies the call process stopped.
hhhh...	0000 - FFFF	The following figures identify the information in this field. Refer to “How to Interpret Hex Tables in AUD and AUDT Log Reports", in the introduction to this document.

Action

Many AUD395 reports that repeat indicate a translation problem or a software problem. Perform the following four steps when on-site personnel decide to use problem solving to respond to repeated call failures.

1. Look for TRAP (CC103) and SWER (SWER100) log reports. Many AUD395 reports that indicate system trouble associate with TRAPs or SWERs.
2. Examine agent IDs in the PORT1PERM and PORT2PERM fields. These fields identify the calling and called agents. More than one AUD395 log report with the same originator and terminator indicates that you localized the problem.
3. Examine the call processing selectors for PORT1PERM and PORT2PERM. These fields can identify the types of lines involved in the

AUD395 (continued)

call. If several log reports specify a type of line, it can be an important indication.

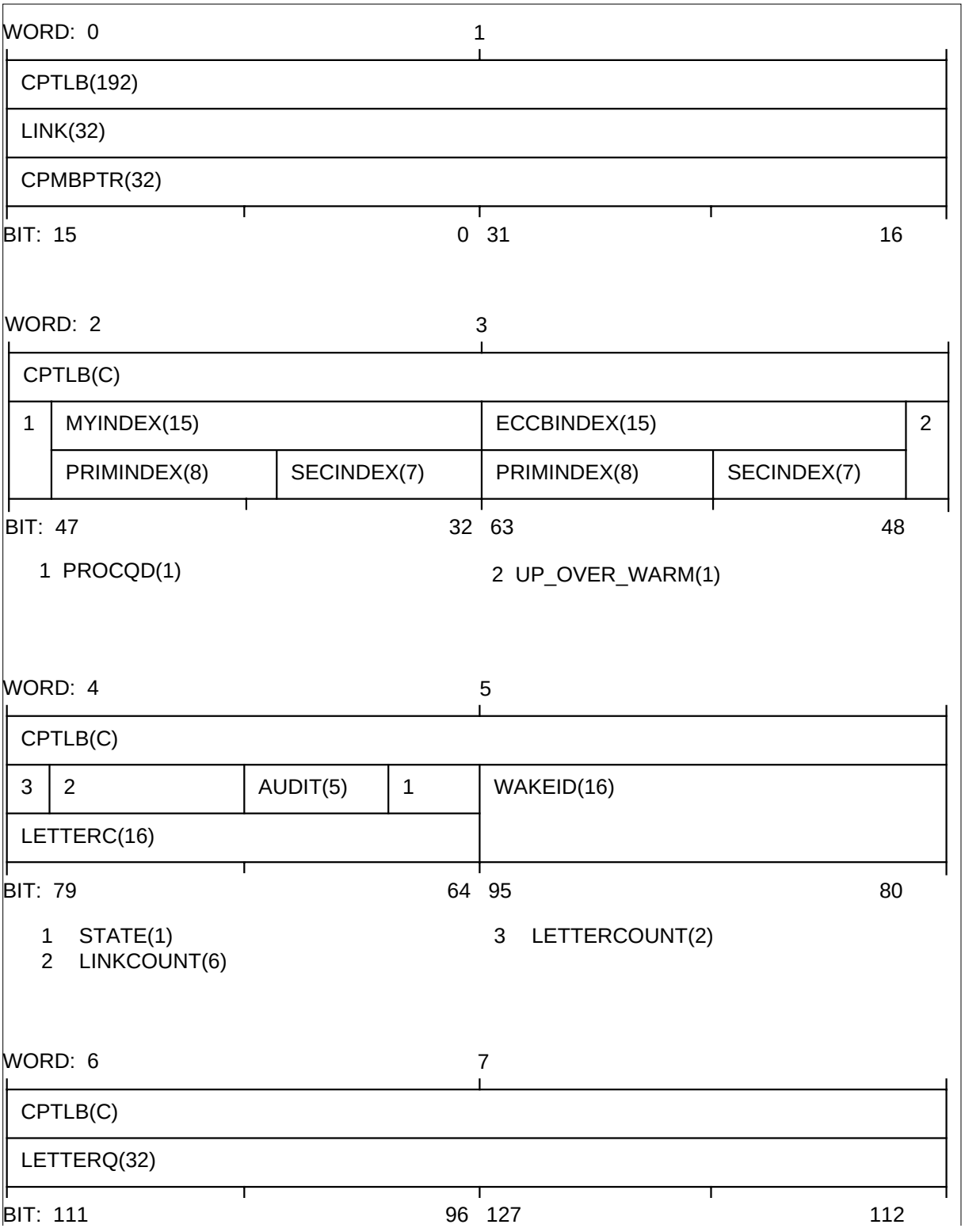
4. Examine evidence to decide if the problem relates to corrupt data tables. Examples of the problem in the data tables can be in the translation, or the code. Contact software support personnel if you suspect the code.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers.

Additional information

AUD395 (continued)



AUD395 (continued)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 0 AND 1

LINK or CPMBPTR

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 3

2,AUDIT,3,4 or LETTERC

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 0 AND 1

CPTLB: The call processing terminal linkage block is the field in the CCB used by the Input/Output (I/O) subsystem.

LINK: A queue link while the CCB is in any of the CCB queues: the available queue, the progress queue or the origination queue.

CPMBPTR: A pointer to the associated call data block (CDB) while a link between the CCB and the call process occurs.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 2

MYINDEX: The index of the CCB in the store table that occurs in segments.

SECINDEX: The secondary index.

PRIMINDEX: The primary index.

PROCQD: A boolean value to indicate a link between the CCB and call process. This bit indicates the call process is suspended in the SOS mailbox. The call process waits for a message at the SOS mailbox.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 3

UP_OVER_WARM: This bit indicates that a call can maintain a warm restart.

ECCBINDEX: The index of an extended call condense block, if the call involves an extended call condense block

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 4

STATE: The configuration of the CCB. The states are:

- 0: ONFREEQ - the CCB is available for selection.
- 1: LINKED_NOCPMB - the CCB is linked to a terminal but not attached to a call processing mailbox. The arrival of a message at CPTLB removes a call processing mailbox from the queue.
- 2: LINKED_CPMB - the CCB is linked to a terminal and to a call processing mailbox.
- 3: UNAVAILABLE - the CCB is not available, as for an audit.
- 4: ONREADYQ1 - the CCB is in the CCB ready queue.
- 5: ONREADYQ2 - the CCB is in the READYORIGS1 queue. The system removes CCBs from this queue when CCBs do not occur in the CCB ready queue.
- 6: ONREADYQ3 - the CCB is in the READYORIGS2 ready queue. This queue handles originations during overload conditions.

AUDIT: The call processing audit process uses this field.

LINKCOUNT: The number of terminals linked to the CCB.

LETTERCOUNT: The number of call processing letters in the CCB queue.

LETTERC: The number of call processing letters in the CCB queue. Fast access uses the number .

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 5

WAKEID: Used by the call processing wakeup facility.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 6 AND 7

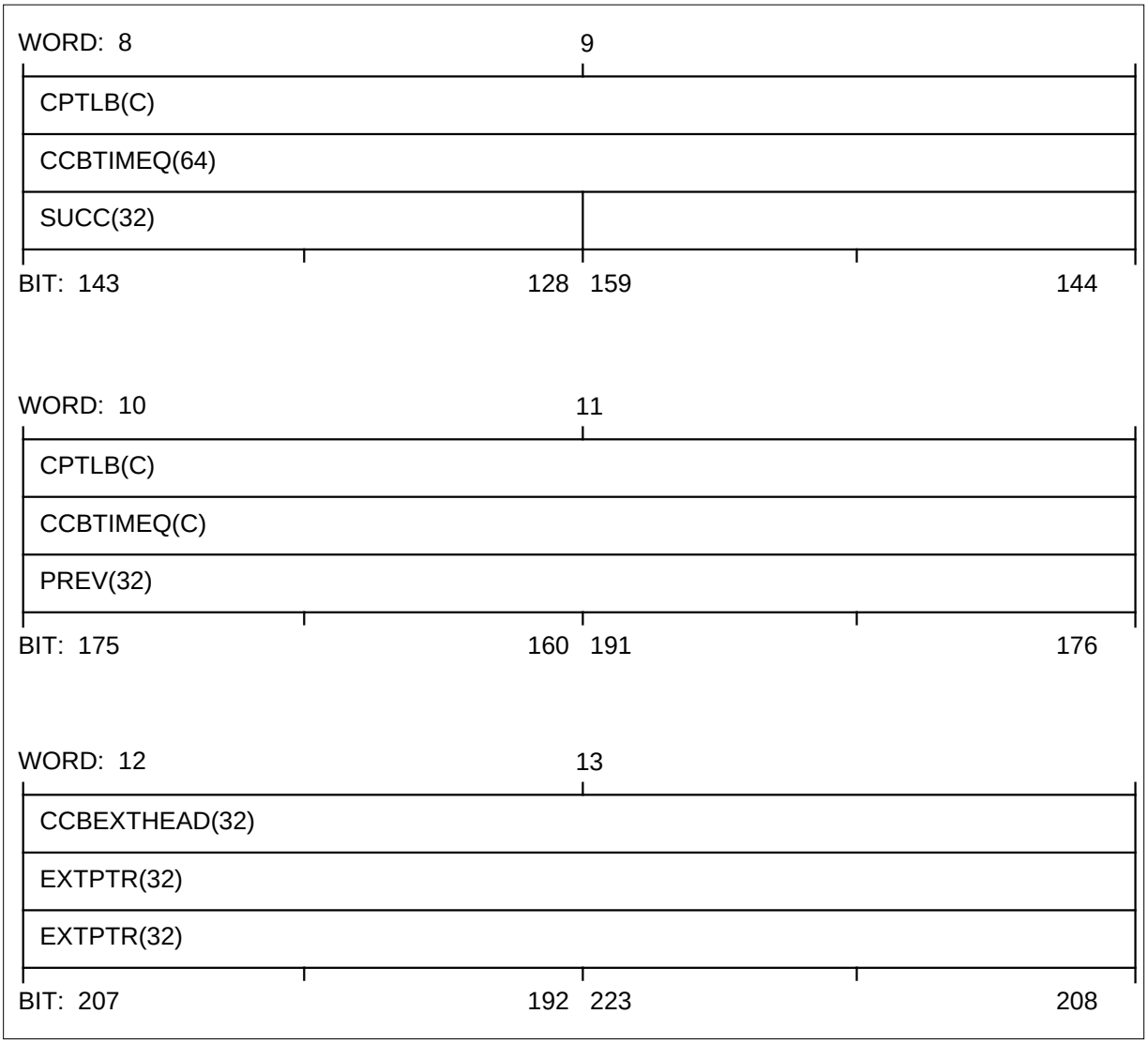
LETTERQ: The header for the one-way pointer queue of call processing letters in the CCB.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 8

CCBTIMEQ: Points to an item in the two-way pointer queue.

SUCC: Points to the next item in the two-way pointer queue.

AUD395 (continued)



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 11

FASTECCBINDEX or 1,ECCBINDEX

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 12 AND 13

CCBEXTHEAD (EXTPTR) or second EXTPTR

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 10

AUD395 (continued)

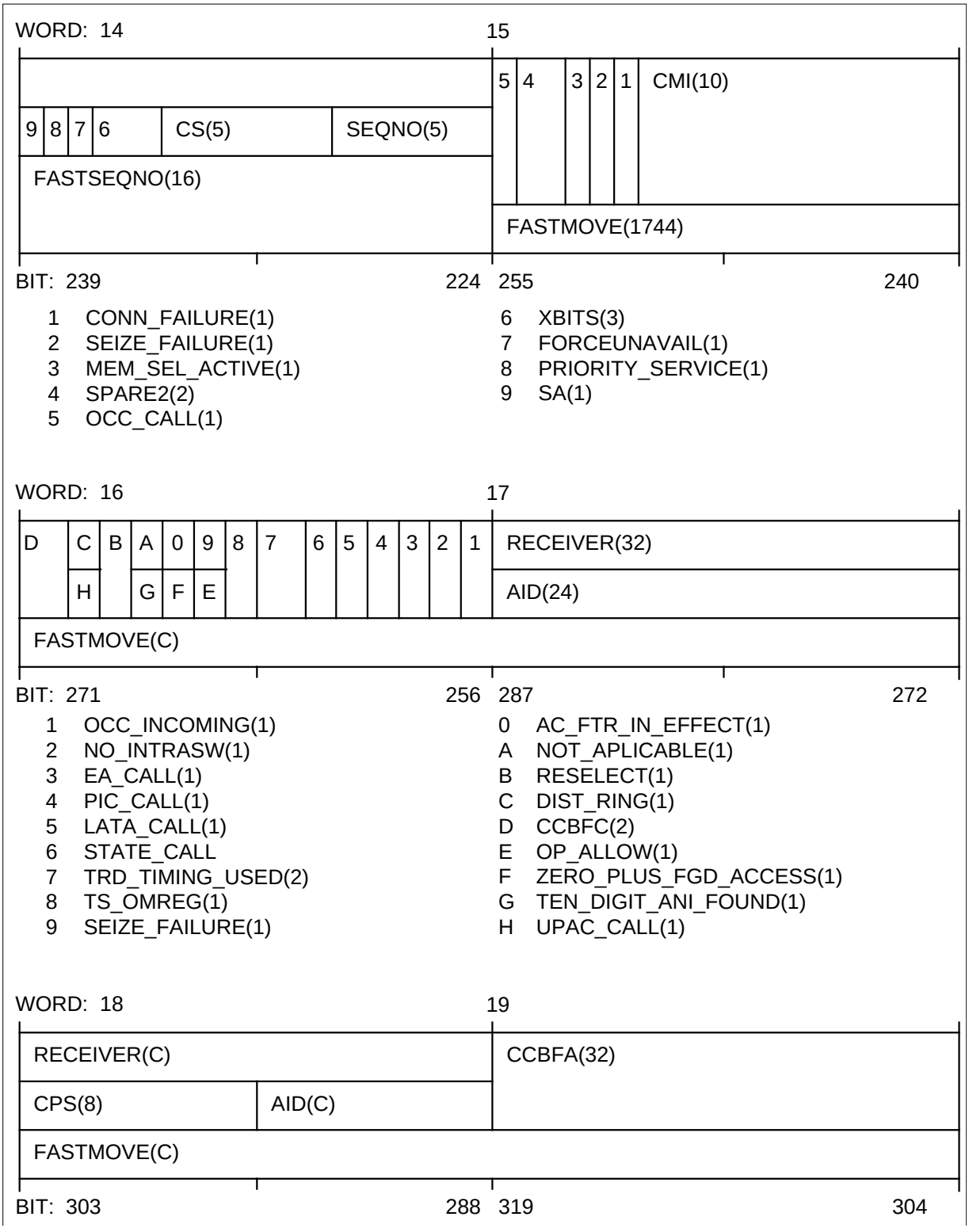
PREV: Points to the link of the preceding item that is in the two-way pointer queue.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 12

CCBEXTHEAD: The structure that starts a chain of extension blocks.

EXTPTR: Pointer to an extension block, if extension block is in use.

AUD395 (continued)



1 CONN_FAILURE(1)
2 SEIZE_FAILURE(1)
3 MEM_SEL_ACTIVE(1)
4 SPARE2(2)
5 OCC_CALL(1)
6 XBITS(3)
7 FORCEUNAVAIL(1)
8 PRIORITY_SERVICE(1)
9 SA(1)

1 OCC_INCOMING(1)
2 NO_INTRASW(1)
3 EA_CALL(1)
4 PIC_CALL(1)
5 LATA_CALL(1)
6 STATE_CALL
7 TRD_TIMING_USED(2)
8 TS_OMREG(1)
9 SEIZE_FAILURE(1)
0 AC_FTR_IN_EFFECT(1)
A NOT_APLICABLE(1)
B RESELECT(1)
C DIST_RING(1)
D CCBFC(2)
E OP_ALLOW(1)
F ZERO_PLUS_FGD_ACCESS(1)
G TEN_DIGIT_ANI_FOUND(1)
H UPAC_CALL(1)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 14

SEQNO,CS,... or FASTSEQNO

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 15

CMI,1,2 or FASTMOVE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 16

1,2...(9,0,A or E,F,G),B(C or H),D

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 17 AND 18

RECEIVER or FASTMOVE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 19

CCBFA or FASTMOVE

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 14

SEQNO: This field works with the CCB index to generate a different call ID for each call. When a new call uses the CCB, the sequence number changes.

CS: The CCB call state. Call state values are:

- 0 - Call is idle.
- 1 - Originating, request of a receiver occurs.
- 2 - System receives digits but does not condense the call.
- 3 - System condenses call and call waits for digits.
- 4 - Indicates the system transmits digits.
- 5 - Overlapped transmission or reception occurs.
- 6 - The system established of a network connection and condenses the call.
- 7 - The system established a two-way network connection occurred and did not condense the call.
- 8 - The system established a one-way network connection. An announcement is an example of a one-way network connection.
- 9 - Multi-party calling.
- 10 - Service tone. An example of a service tone is a reorder tone.

AUD395 (continued)

- 11 - Indicates system generates termtone, ringing or busy tone. Also indicates that talking began on fast call.
- 12 - Held is a special state while the system condenses a call in a feature call.
- 13 - Testing is a special state that is not on an audit timer.
- 14 - A transient state in call process.
- 15 - Indicates the system preempts a call on the network
- 16 - Custom calling features.
- 17 - Indicates the system waits as a call condenses while the system performs timing.
- 18 - Origtone occurs when the originator rings or receives a tone. This call is not a one-port call.
- 19 - Pfheld is the value the system uses for business sets.
- 20 - The system drives all messages into the setup processor from the starter.
- 21 - The system drives all messages from the starter to the cross processor.
- 22 - Calls preserved over WARM SWACT, LM/RLM WARM takeback/takeover.
- 23 - A call waits on the last agent in the call to disconnect. The disconnect normally occurs after talk but before idle.

The permitted condensed call states are:

- dialing
- overlapping outpulsing and reception
- talking
- multi-party calling
- termtone
- held
- testing
- custom

XBITS: Special call processing bits for a terminal identifier (TID) with the state of SELECTCPTLB. After the system selects a terminal linkage block for the TID, the system copies the bits to the selected CPTLB. This field constitutes an area with no restrictions.

FORCEUNAVAIL: A boolean value that indicates if the system forced terminal linkage block state to unabaliable.

PRIORITY_SERVICE: (Provided later)

SA: This bit indicates service analysis.

FASTSEQNO: The CPIO system uses this integer.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 15

CMI: The cross-matrix index categorizes a connection. Line-to-line or trunk-to-trunk are examples of connection categories.

OCC_CALL: This bit indicates other carrier call.

FASTMOVE: Area reserved for CPIO.

SPARE2: (Provided later.)

MEM_SEL_ACTIVE: (Provided later.)

SEIZE_FAILURE: (Provided later.)

CONN_FAILURE: (Provided later.)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 16

OCC_INCOMING: This bit indicates other carrier call incoming.

NO_INTRASW: This bit denies intraswitching.

EA_CALL: This bit specifies an equal access call.

PIC_CALL: This bit identifies a primary interLATA carrier call.

LATA_CALL: This bit indicates an intraLATA call. If true, this bit specifies an interLATA call.

STATE_CALL: If false, this bit indicates an call between states. If true, this bit specifies an interstate call.

AUD395 (continued)

TRD_TIMING_USED: This field identifies the time release disconnect time used. The values are:

- 0 - No time release disconnect
- 1 - Short time release disconnect
- 2 - Long time release disconnect

TS_OMREG: This bit indicates use of the traffic separation operational measurement register.

SEIZE_FAILURE: This bit indicates an attempt to seize an outgoing agent failed.

AC_FTR_IN_EFFECT: This bit indicates an attendant console feature is in effect.

RESELECT: This bit indicates that the system selects of an outgoing agent again.

DIST_RING: This bit indicates distinctive ringing.

CCBFC: The CCB format code (0-3)

OP_ALLOWED: (Provided later.)

ZERO_PLUS_FGD_ACCESS: (Provided later.)

TEN_DIGIT_ANI_FOUND: (To be provided later.)

UPAC_CALL: (Provided later.)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 17

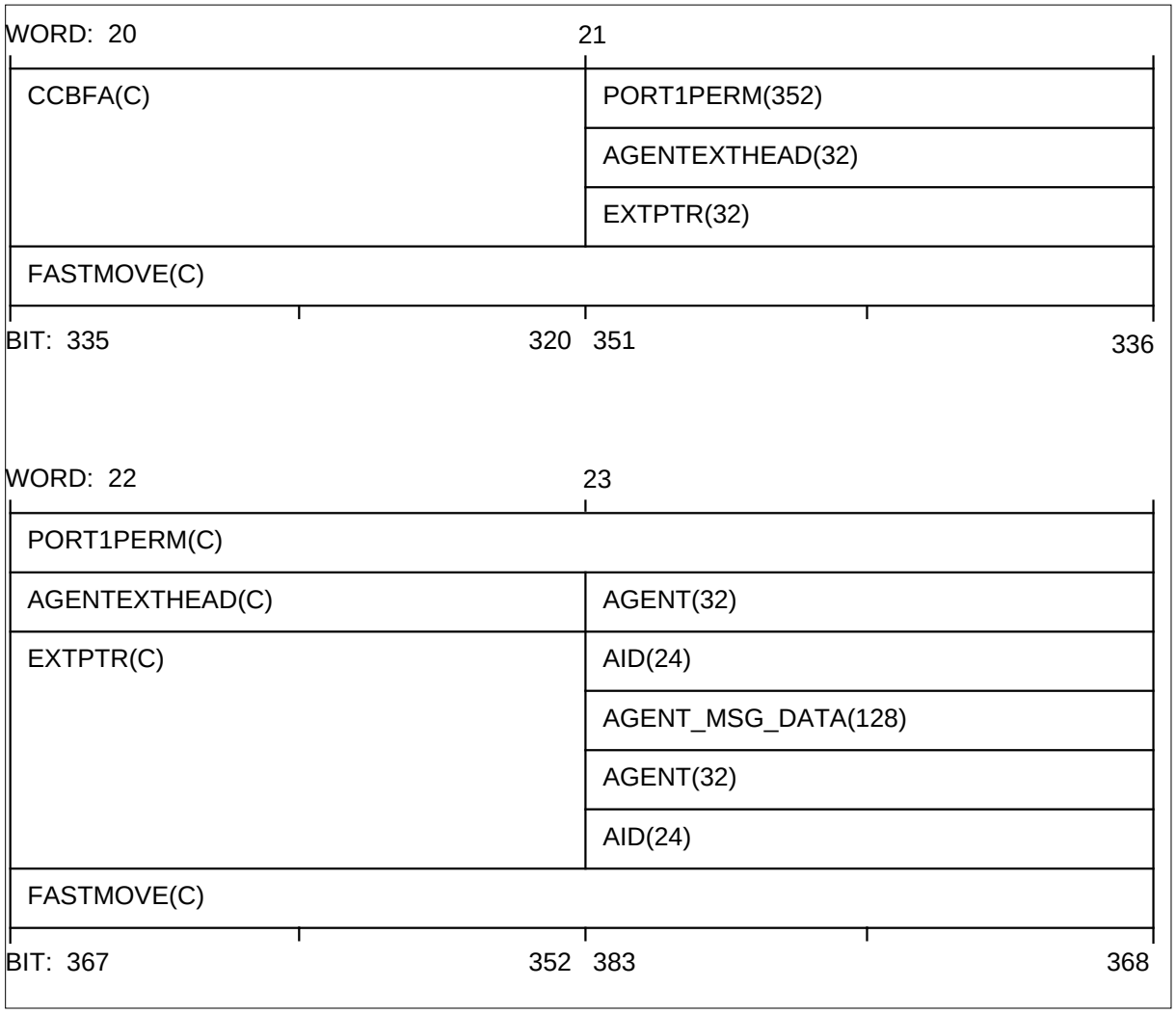
RECEIVER: The call processing identifier (CPID) of the receiver.

AID: The agent ID is an area with no restrictions.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 18 AND 19

CPS: CP Selector is a string range from 0 - 255.

CCBFA: The CCB format area is an area with no restrictions that often define formats for local and toll calls.



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 20

CCBFA or FASTMOVE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 21 AND 22

PORT1PERM or FASTMOVE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 23

```
  PORT1PERM or FASTMOVE
    /           \
AGENT  or  AGENT_MSG_DATA(AGENT)
```

AUD395 (continued)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 21

PORT1PERM: Contains information about the originating agent.

AGENTEXTHEAD: If extension blocks are part of the structure, the chain begins with AGENTEXTHEAD. The field AGENTEXTHEAD contains the pointer to the first extension block.

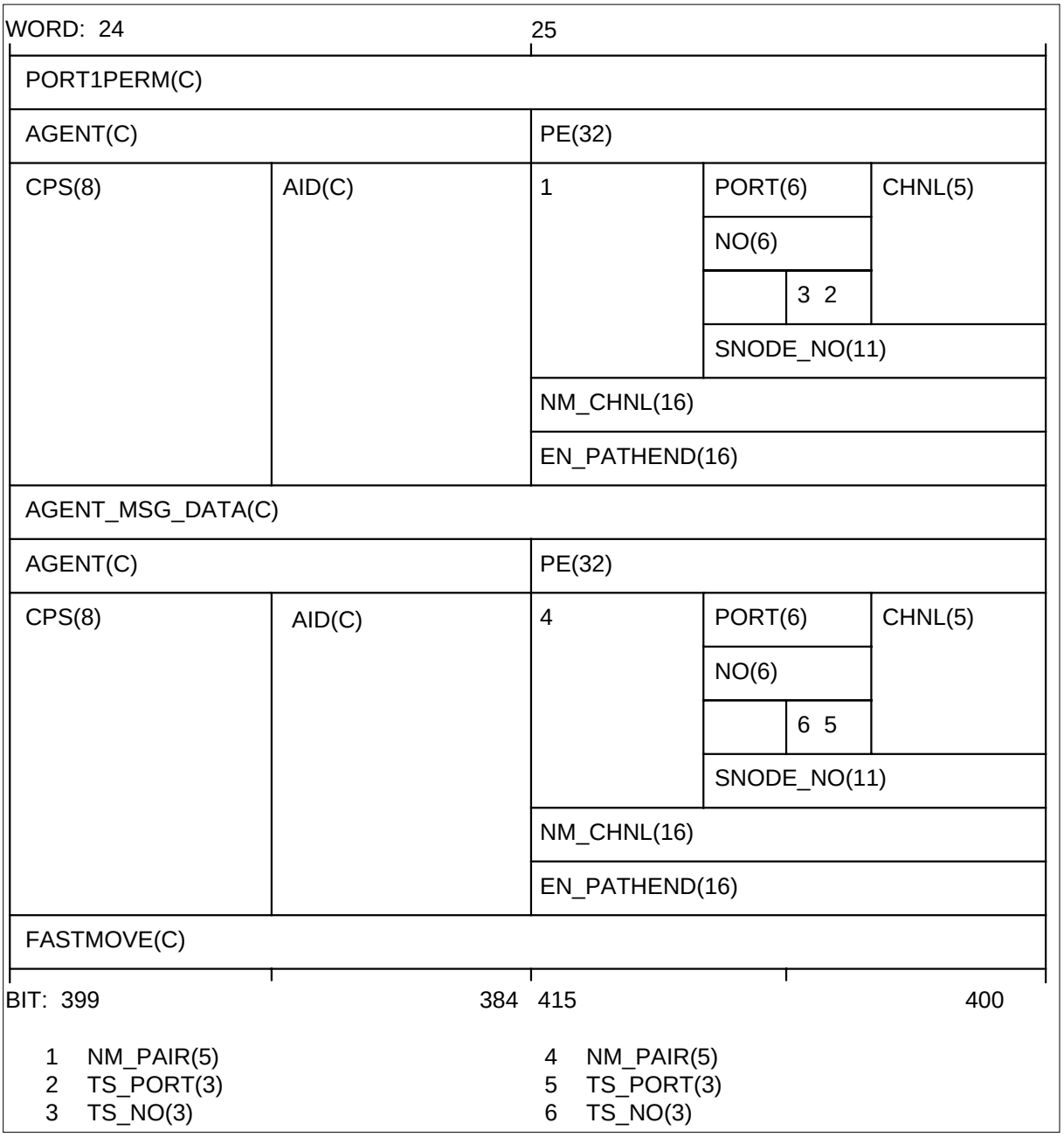
EXTPTR: The pointer to the first extension block.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 23

AGENT: The CPID associated with the originator; <NIL> if there is no designate DN.

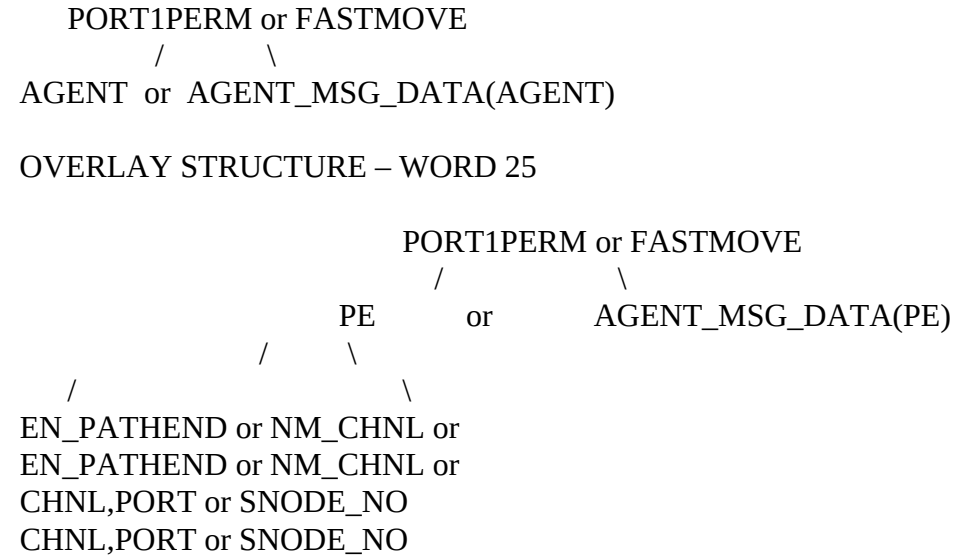
AID: Agent ID in the AID field indicates an area without restrictions.

AGENT_MSG_DATA: A copy of AGENT and the other fields in the overlay to which AGENT belongs.



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 24

AUD395 (continued)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 24

CPS: The CP Selector, a string range from 0 to 255.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 25

PE: The path end data structure identifies an endpoint on a network. The PE contains terminal information that depend on connections.

CHNL: The network module channel number.

PORT: The network module port number.

NO: The network module port number as a full 6-bit index.

TS_NO: The switch number on the network module (O - 7).

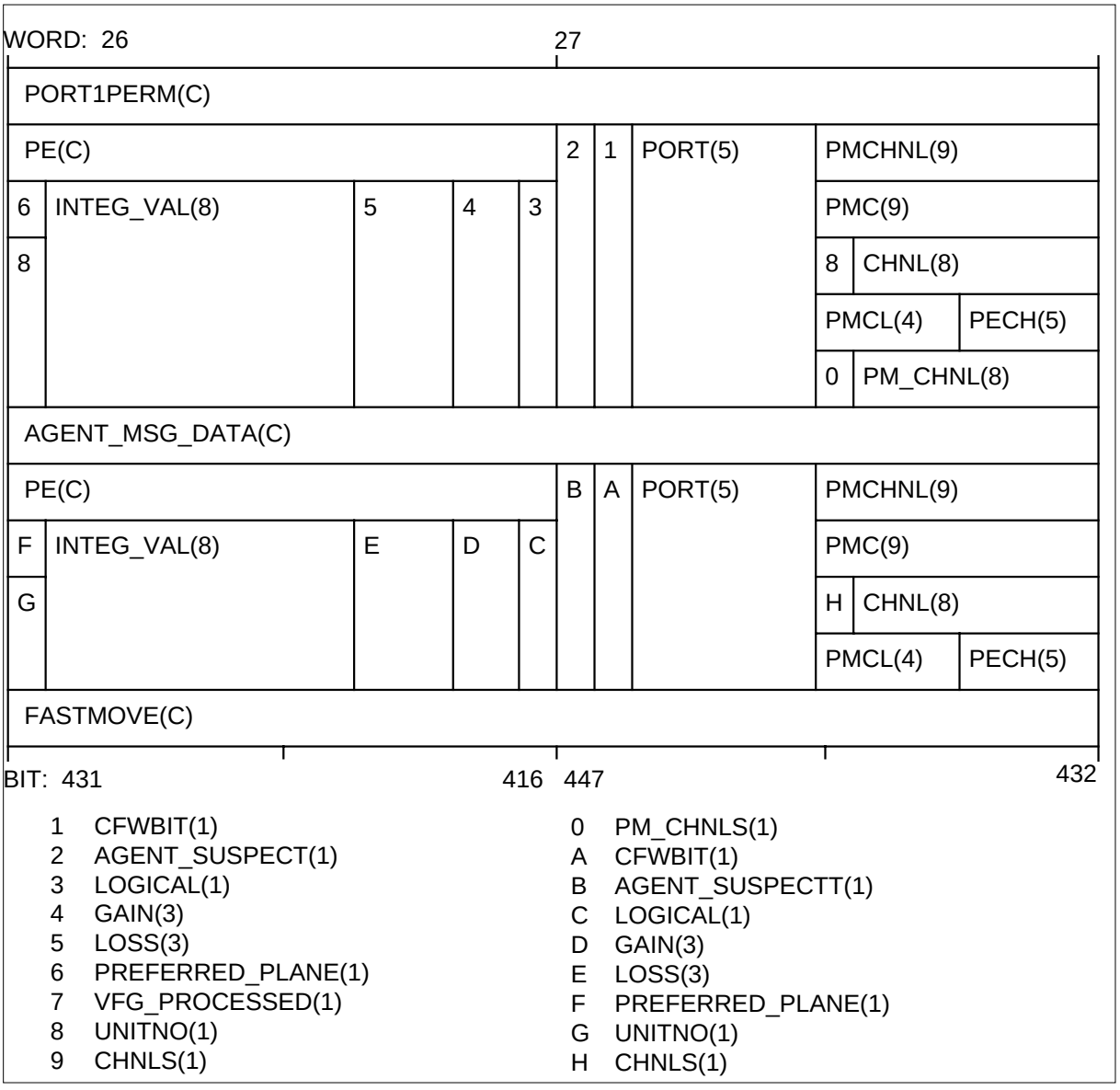
TS_PORT: The port on the switch (0 - 7).

NM_PAIR: The network module pair (0 - 31).

SNODE_NO: The short node number (0 - 2047).

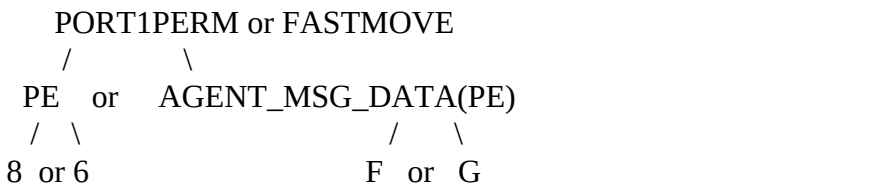
NM_CHNL: The network module channel number expressed as an integer.

EN_PATHEND: A one-word area without restrictions.

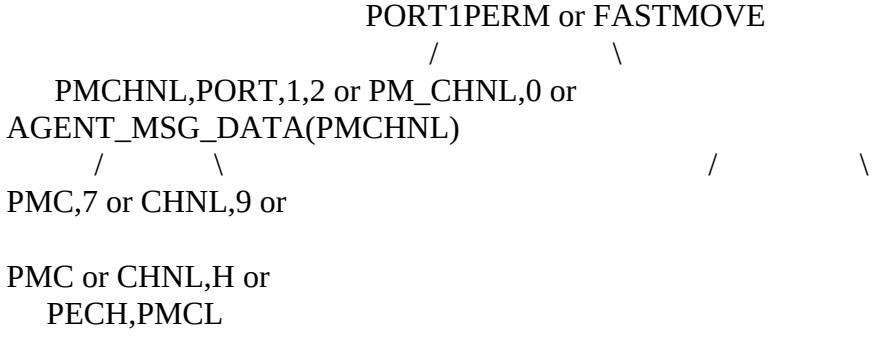


OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 26

AUD395 (continued)



OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 27



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 26

LOGICAL: A boolean logical connection value. If this value is true, there is no physical pathend and other fields do not have meaning.

GAIN: The pad gain value (0 to 7) adjusts based on the other pathend.

LOSS: The pad loss value (0 to 7) that adjusts based on the other pathend.

INTEG_VAL: The integrity value the other end of the connection uses. The range is from 0-254.

PREFERRED_PLANE: Identifies either an odd plane (1) or an even plane (0).

UNITNO: Identifies unit 0 or unit 1.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 27

PMCHNL: Specifies the C-side of the peripheral module channel number.

PMC: The peripheral module channel. This number is between 0-511.

AUD395 (continued)

CHNL: The channel number for peripheral modules that have more than 256 C-side channels.

CHNLS: The channel set for 0-1 that defines CHNL .

PECH: The channel number in the range from 0-31.

PMCL: The peripheral channel module link between 0-15 associated with PECH.

PM_CHNL: Same as CHNL.

PM_CHNLS: Same as CHNLS.

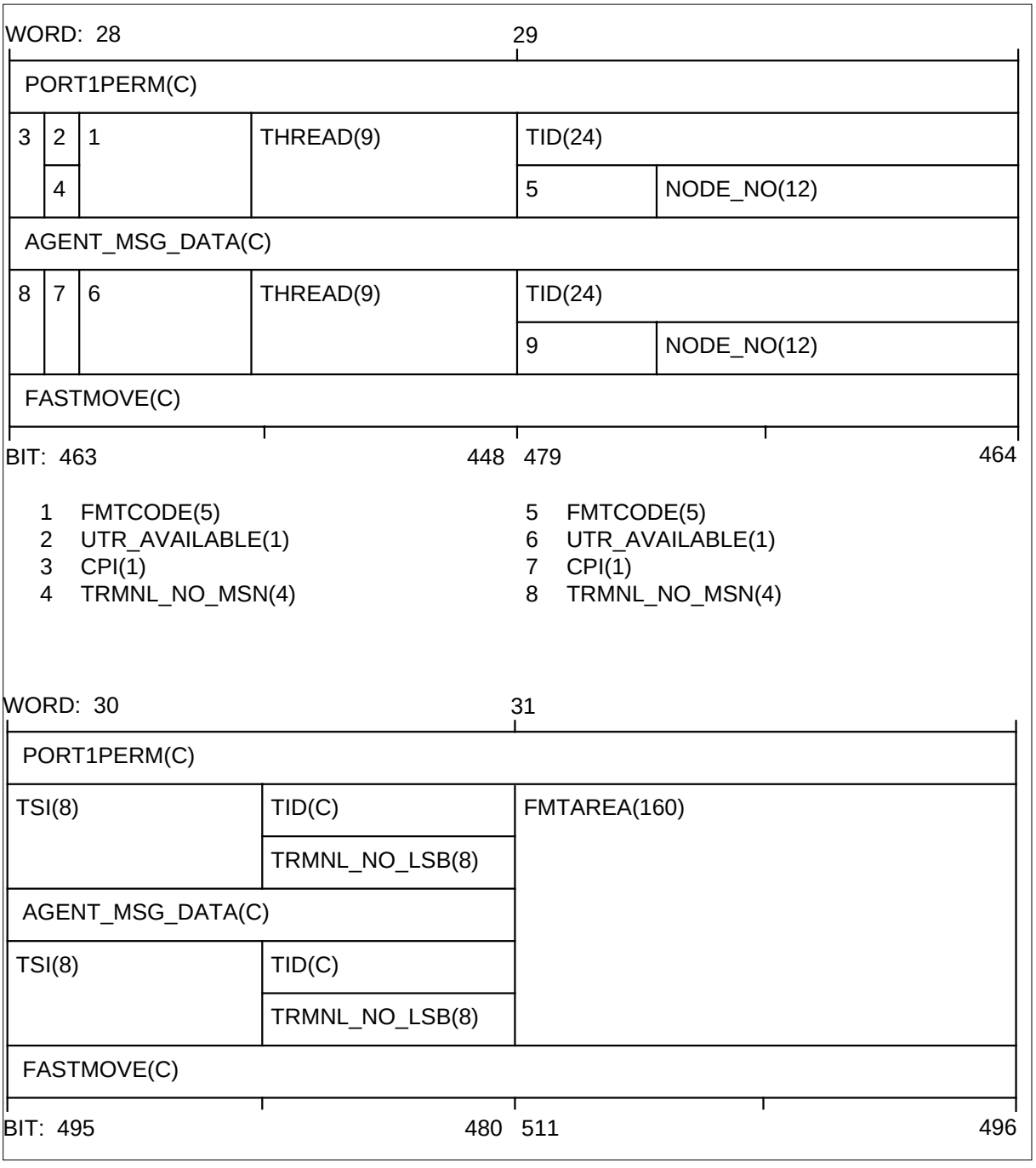
PORT: The call processing port number, an identifier between 0-31.

CFWBIT: The call forwarding flag.

AGENT_SUSPECT: Indicates if an agent fails this field increases twice the system busies the defective agent and run diagnostics.

VFG_PROCESSED: (Provided later.)

AUD395 (continued)



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 28

PORT2PERM or FASTMOVE
/ \
THREAD,... or AGENT_MSG_DATA(THREAD,...)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 29

PORT1PERM or FASTMOVE
/ \
TID or AGENT_MSG_DATA(TID)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 30

PORT1PERM or FASTMOVE
/ \
TID,TSI or AGENT_MSG_DATA(TID,TSI)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 31

PORT1PERM or FASTMOVE

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 28

THREAD: The agent thread index. The thread table maps from agent thread values and call processing functions to indexes into auxiliary tables. The tables lead to specific call processing procedures. Thread values include the following:

- 1 - POTS DP (POTS Dial Pulse)
- 2 - POTS DGT (POTS Digitone)
- 39 - POTS XTD (POTS extended dial pulse)
- 41 - POTS XTD DGT (POTS extended Digitone)
- 110 - IBN DP
- 111 - IBN DGT
- 112 - IBN XTD DP
- 113 - IBN XTD DGT
- 114 - IBN CONSOLE
- 115 to 117 - IBN INCOMING TRUNK
- 120 - 4-WIRE SUBSCRIBER

AUD395 (continued)

- 129 to 131 - IBN OUTGOING TRUNK
- 132 to 134 - IBN TWO-WAY TRUNK
- 199 - KEY SET
- 203 - MADN DP
- 204 - MADN DGT

FMTCODE: The agent format code that indicates which of the 32 improvements of the TEMP_FORMAT_AREA refinements the system uses.

UTR_AVAILABLE: This bit indicates the agent is a DTMF line or a multifrequency trunk on an XPM equipped with universal tone receivers (UTRs).

CPI: The call progress indicator. This bit is true when the system sends call progress to the terminal.

TRTMTSEQNO: A number from 0 - 7 that tracks which treatment a message requires.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 29

TID: The terminal ID of the agent.

NODE_NO: The node number of the terminal.

TERMNL_NO_MSN: The most important nibble of the terminal number.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 30

TRMNL_NO_LSB: The least significant bit of the terminal number.

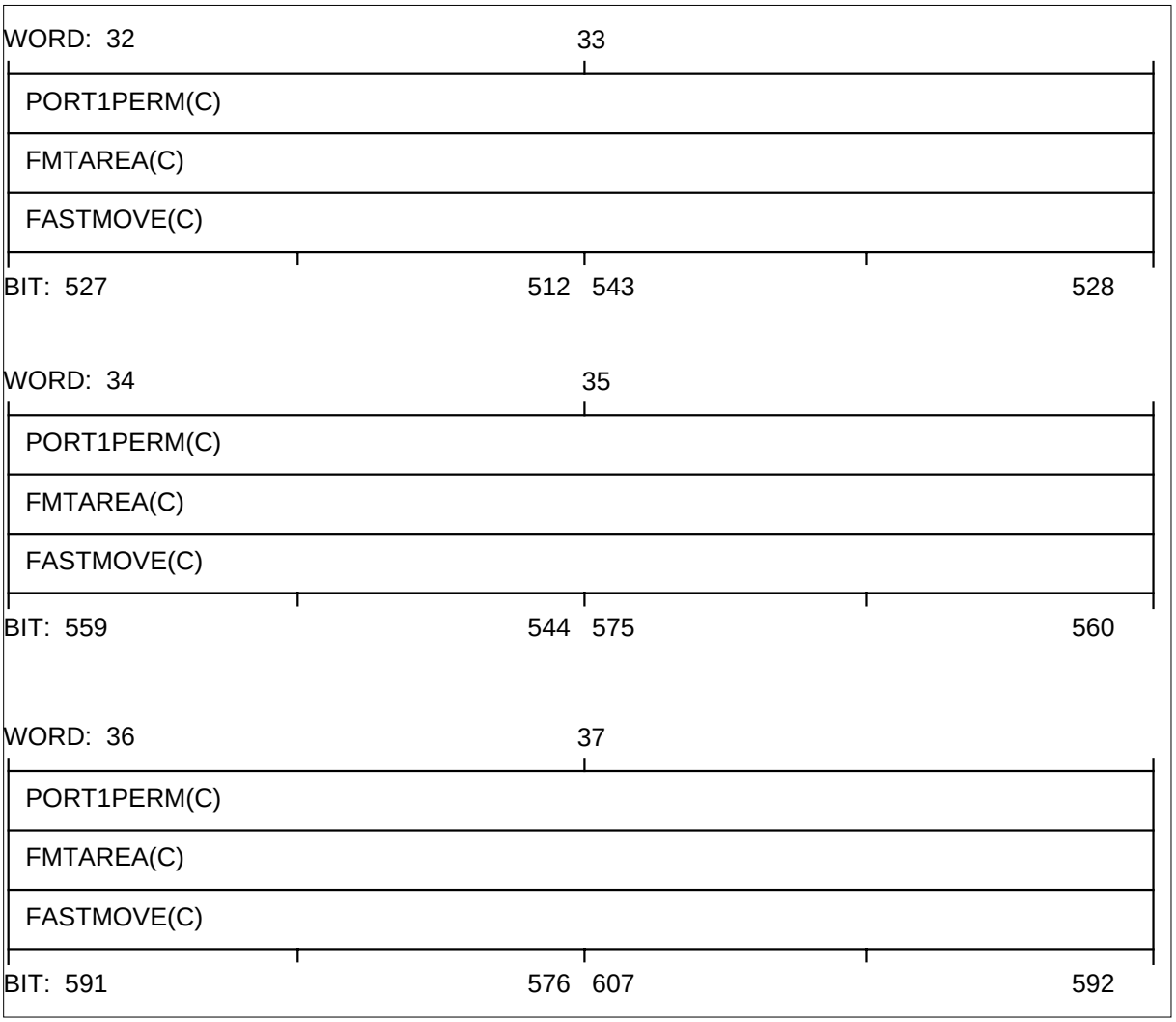
TSI: The telport supervision indicator. TSI values are:

- 0 - no tsi
- 1 - receive tsi
- 2 - send tsi
- 3 - single tsi
- 4 - control tsi
- 5 - slave tsi
- 6 - calling tsi

- 7 - called tsi
- 8 - integ tsi
- 9 - l l tsi
- 10 - l 0 tsi
- 11 - l t tsi

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 31

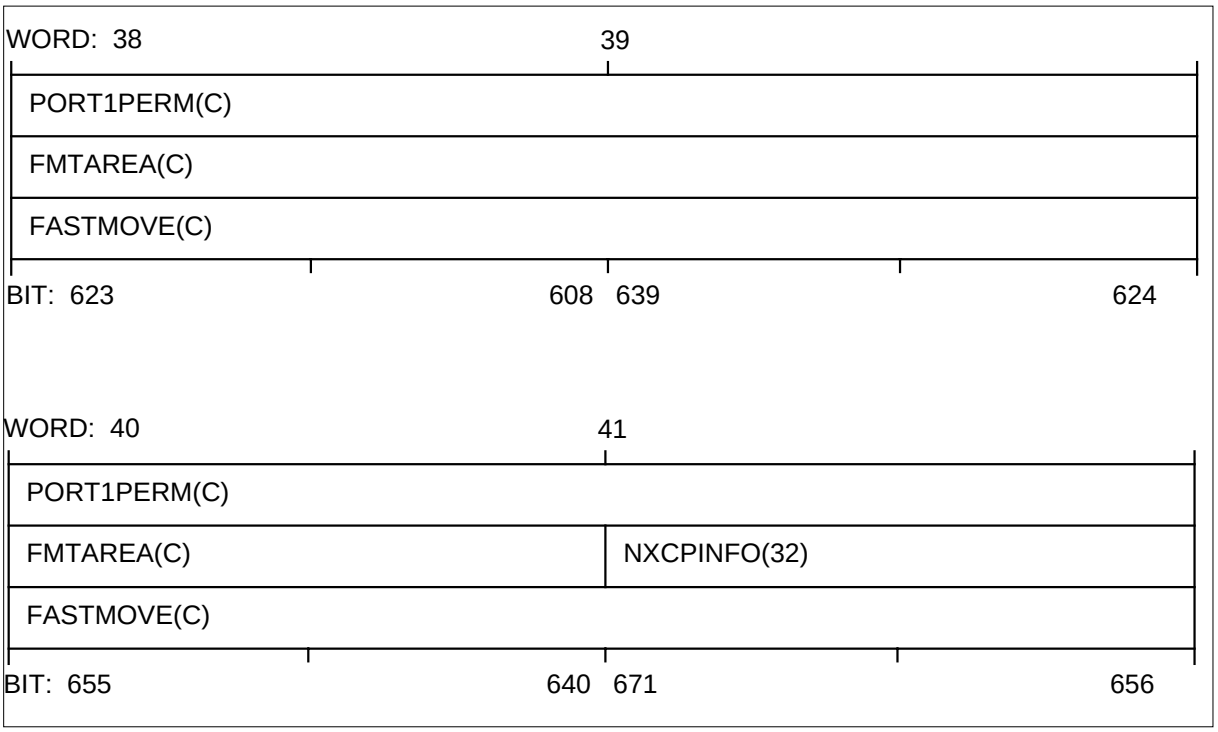
FMTAREA: An area of 10 words with no restrictions. The area contains agent pointers, progress marks, and miscellaneous information related to agents in the call.



AUD395 (continued)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 32 to 37

PORT1PERM or FASTMOVE



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 38 to 40

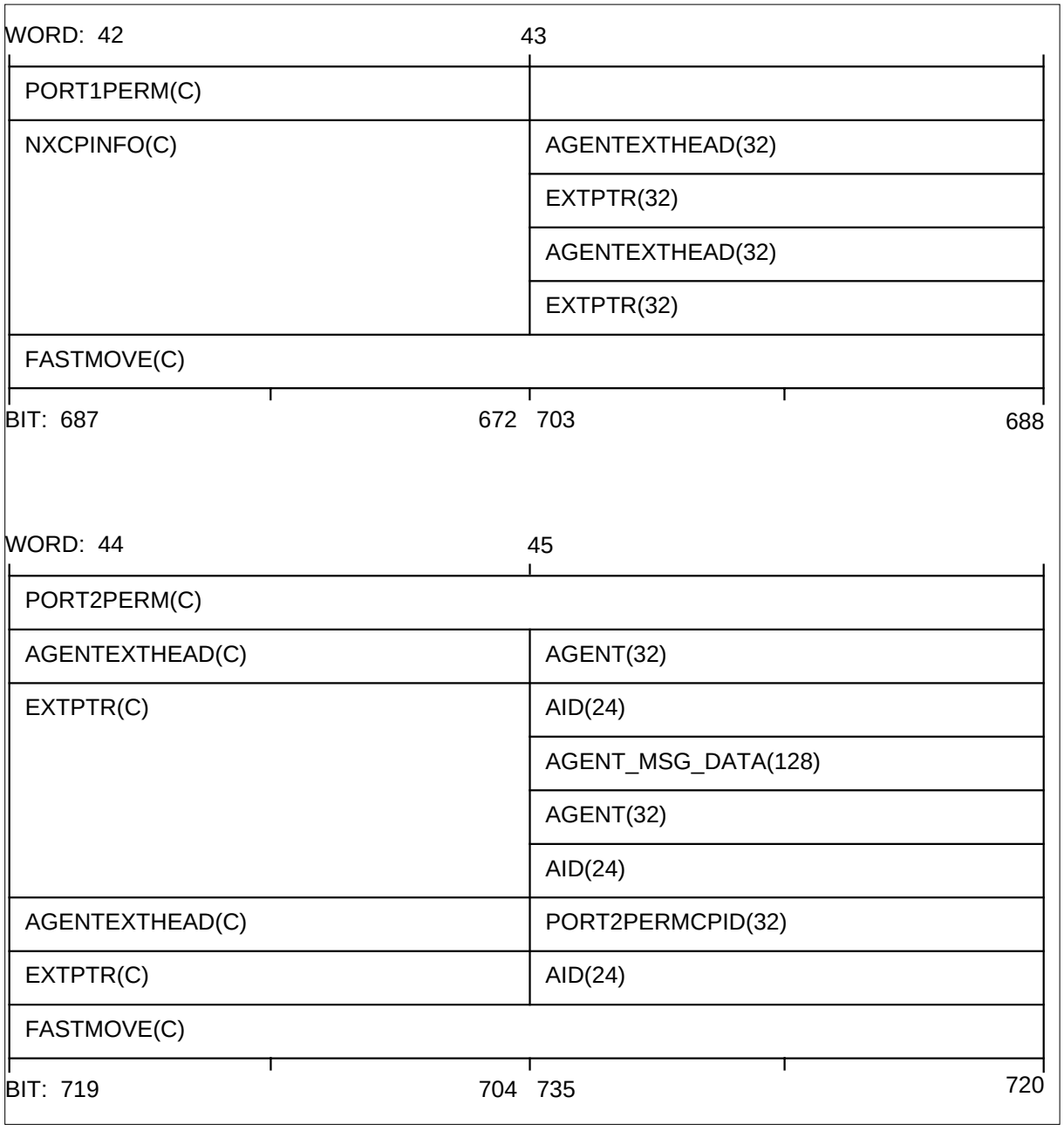
PORT1PERM of FASTMOVE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 41

PORT1PERM or FASTMOVE
/ \
NXCPINFO or 1

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 41

NXCPINFO: (Provided later.)



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 42

PORT1PERM or FASTMOVE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 43 and 44

AUD395 (continued)

PORT2PERM(AGENTEXTHEAD) or second AGENTEXTHEAD or FASTMOVE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 45

```
   PORT2PERM or PORT2PERMCPID or FASTMOVE
     /          \
AGENT  or  AGENT_MSG_DATA(AGENT)
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 43

PORT2PERM: Contains information about the terminating agent.

AGENTEXTHEAD: If extension blocks are part of the structure, the chain begins with the AGENTEXTHEAD structure. The AGENTEXTHEAD structure contains the pointer toward the first block.

EXTPTR: The pointer to the first extension block.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 45

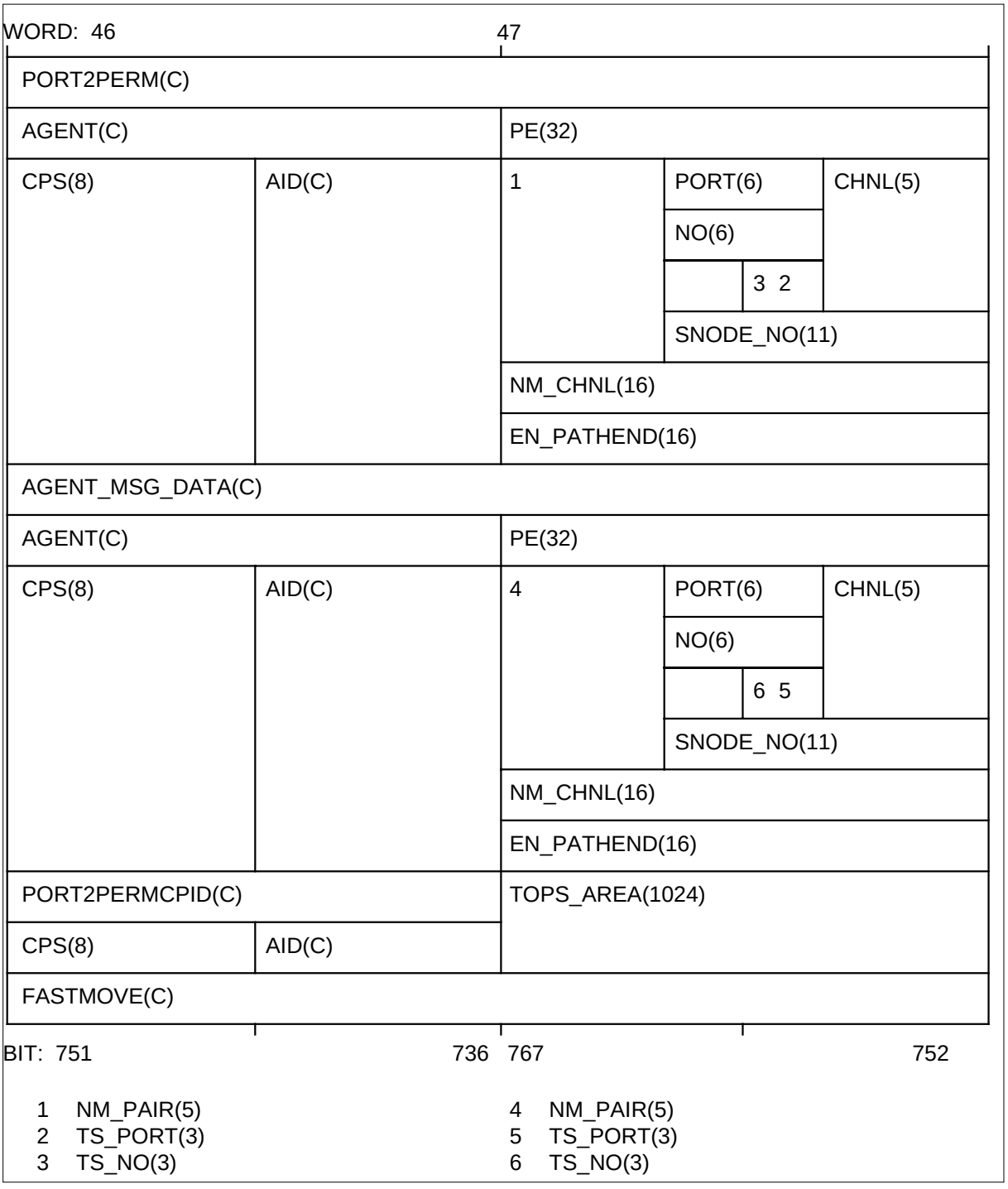
AGENT: The CPID associated with the dialed number; <NIL> without a designated DN.

AID: The agent ID, defined in a 24-bit area that does not have restrictions.

AGENT_MSG_DATA: Copy of AGENT and other fields in the overlay where AGENT belongs.

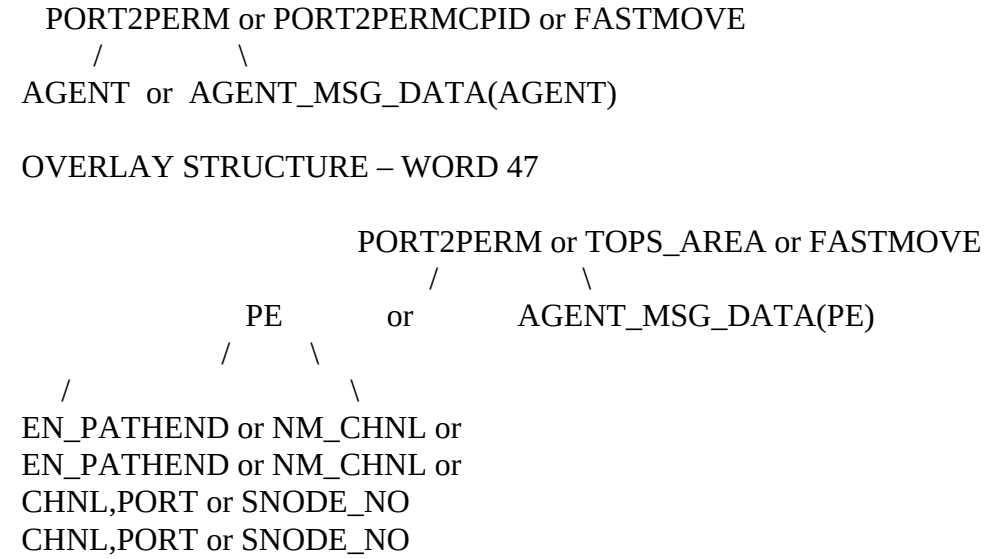
PORT2PERMCPID: The LEN and DN associated with the dialed number.

<NIL> if there is no specified DN.



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 46

AUD395 (continued)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 46

CPS: The CP selector is a string range from 0 - 255.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 47

PE: The pathend data structure. The pathend data structure identifies an endpoint in a network. This field contains terminal information that depends on connections.

CHNL: The network module channel number.

PORT: The network module port number.

NO: The network module port number as a full 6-bit index.

TS_NO: The switch number on the network module (O to 7).

TS_PORT: The port on the switch (0 to 7).

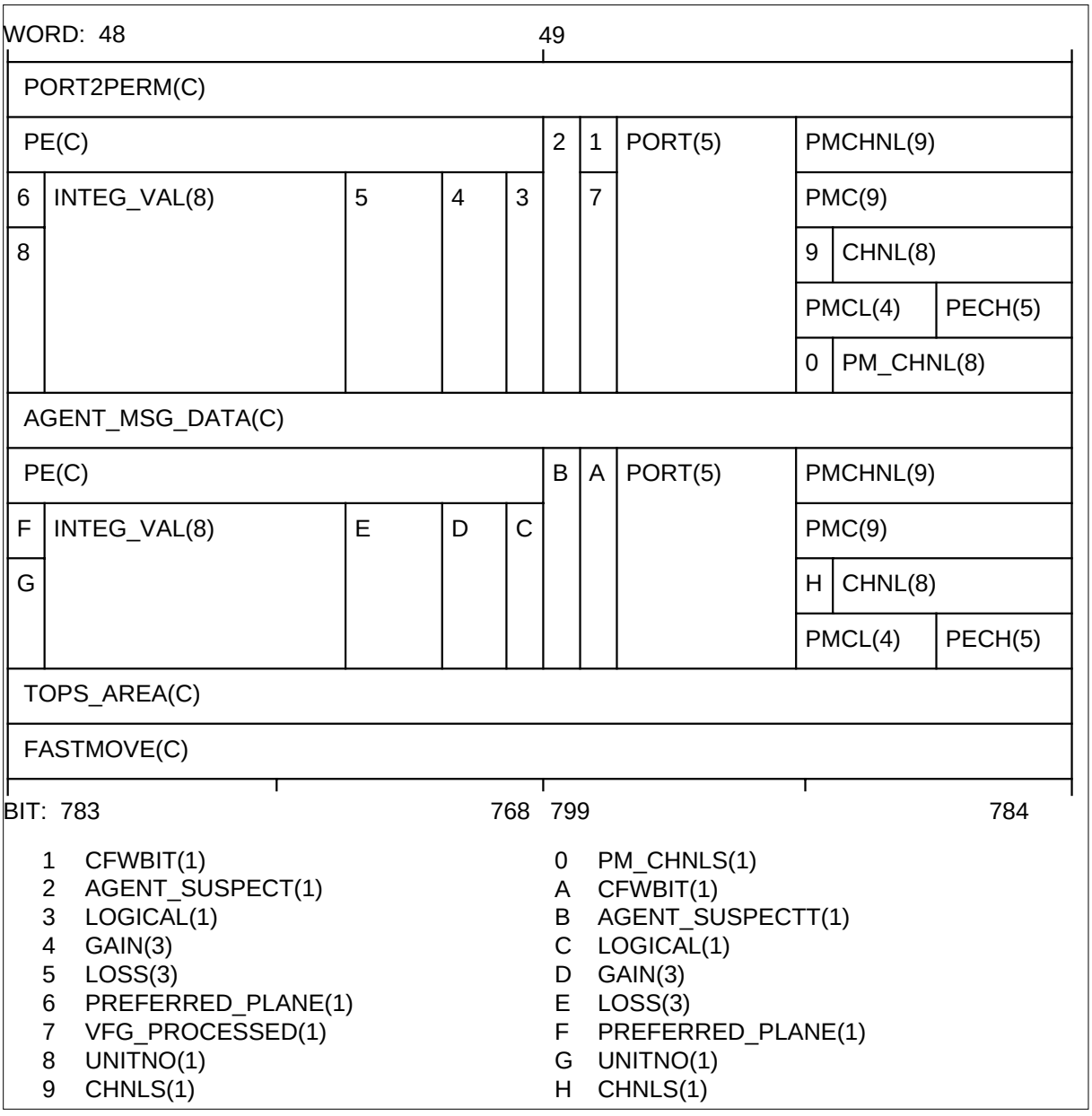
NM_PAIR: The network module pair (0 to 31).

SNODE_NO: The short node number (0 to 2047)

NM_CHNL: The network module channel number expressed as an integer.

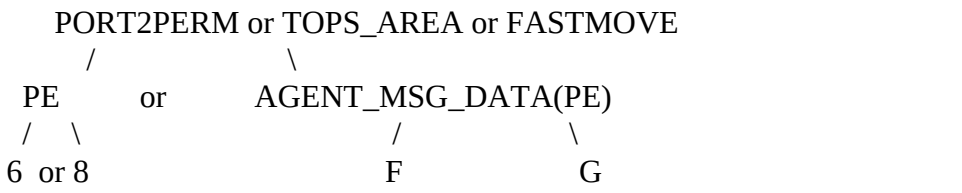
EN_PATHEND: A one word area with no restrictions.

TOPS_AREA: An area of 64 words with no restrictions reserved for TOPS devices. The auxiliary operator services system (AOSS) is an example of a TOPS device.

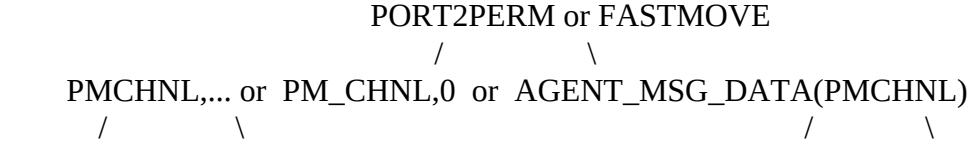


OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 48

AUD395 (continued)



OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 49



PMC or CHNL,9 or

PMC or CHNL,H or
PECH,PMCL

PECH,PMCLFIELD

DESCRIPTIONS – WORD 48

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 48

LOGICAL: A boolean logical connection value. If true, a pathend is not present and other fields do not have meaning.

GAIN: The pad gain value (0 - 7) adjusts based on the other pathend.

LOSS: The pad loss value (0 - 7) adjusts based on the other pathend.

INTEG_VAL: The integrity value the system uses at the other end of the connection. The range is from 0-254.

PREFERRED_PLANE: Identifies either an odd plane (1) or an even plane (0).

UNITNO: Identifies unit 0 or unit 1.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 49

PMCHNL: Specifies peripheral module C-side channel number.

PMC: The peripheral module channel, a number in the range from 0-511.

AUD395 (continued)

CHNL: The channel number for peripheral modules with a minimum of 256 C-side channels.

CHNLS: The channel set (0 or 1)that defines CHNL .

PECH: The channel number in the range from 0-31.

PMCL: The peripheral channel module link between 0-15 associated with PECH.

PM_CHNL: Same as CHNL.

PM_CHNLS: Same as CHNLS.

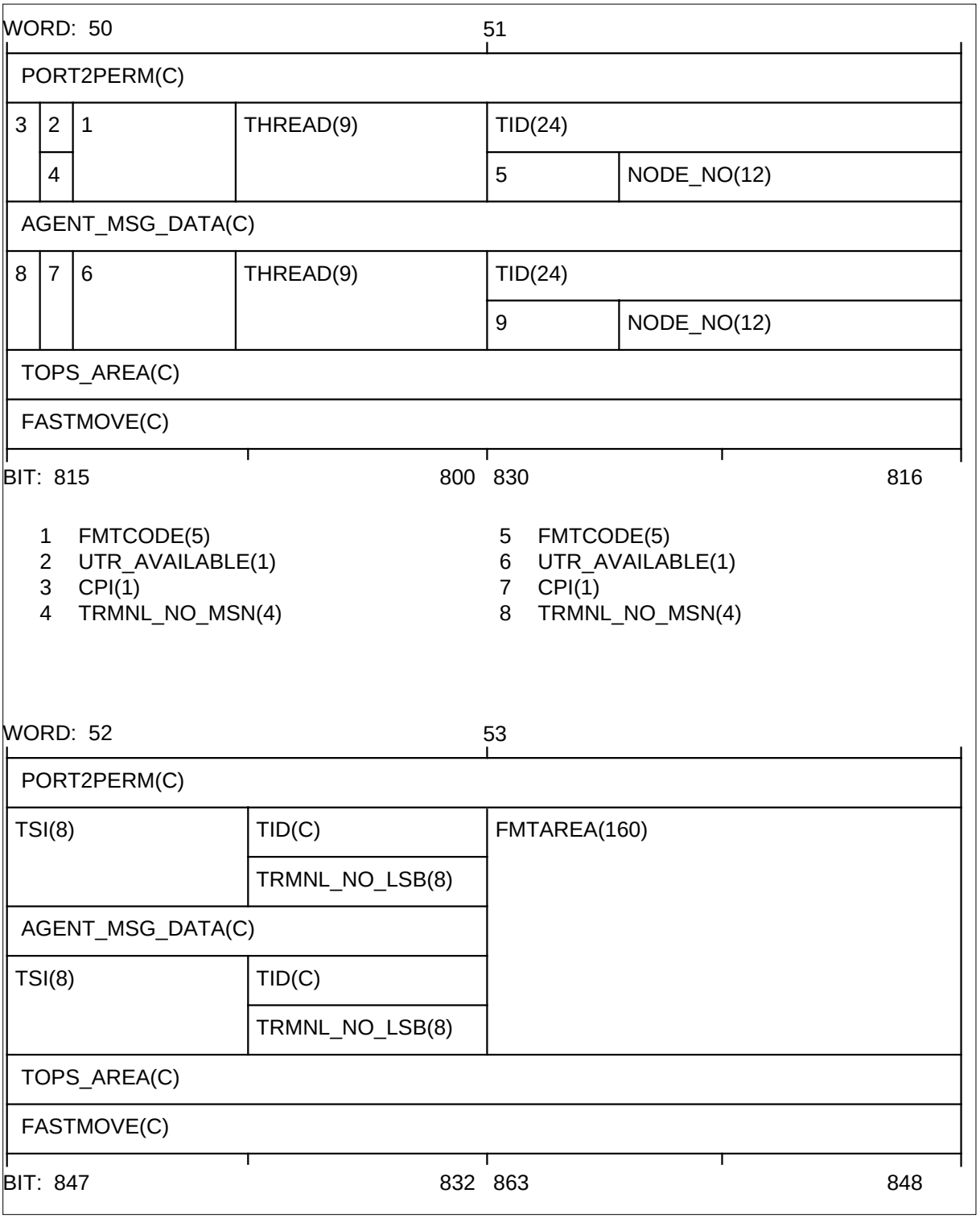
PORT: The call processing port number, any identifier between 0-31.

CFWBIT: The call forwarding flag.

AGENT_SUSPECT: Indicates failure of an agent. If this field increases twice, the system will busy the damaged agents and run diagnostics.

VFG_PROCESSED: (Provided later.)

AUD395 (continued)



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 50

```
          PORT2PERM or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
                /                \
THREAD,...    or    AGENT_MSG_DATA(THREAD,... )
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 51

```
  PORT2PERM or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
     /               \
TID      or     AGENT_MSG_DATA(TID)
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 52

```
       PORT2PERM or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
            /                \
TID,TSI    or     AGENT_MSG_DATA(TID,TSI)
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 53

PORT2PERM or TOPS_AREA or FASTM

OVEFIELD DESCRIPTIONS – WORD 50

THREAD: The agent thread index. The thread table maps from agent thread values and call processing functions to indexes into auxiliary tables. The tables lead to specified call processing procedures. Thread values include the following:

- 1 - POTS DP (POTS dial pulse)
- 2 - POTS DGT (POTS digitone)
- 39- POTS XTD (POTS extended dial pulse)
- 41- POTS XTD DGT (POTS extended digitone)
- 110- IBN DP
- 111- IBN DGT
- 112- IBN XTD DP
- 113- IBN XTD DGT
- 114- IBN CONSOLE
- 115 to 117 - IBN INCOMING TRUNK

AUD395 (continued)

- 120 - 4-WIRE SUBSCRIBER
- 129 to 131 - IBN OUTGOING TRUNK
- 132 to 134 - IBN TWO-WAY TRUNK
- 199 - KEY SET
- 203 - MADN DP
- 204 - MADN DGT

FMTCODE: This agent format code indicates which one of the 32 TEMP_FORMAT_AREA improvements is in use.

UTR_AVAILABLE: If true, this bit indicates that the agent is one of two possibilities. The agent is either a DTMF line or a multifrequency trunk on an XPM equipped with universal tone receivers (UTRs).

CPI: The call progress indication. The bit applies while the system sends call progress to the terminal.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 51

TID: The terminal ID of the agent.

NODE_NO: The terminal node number.

TERMNL_NO_MSN: The most important nibble of the terminal number.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 52

TRMNL_NO_LSB: Least significant bit of the terminal number.

TSI: The telport supervision indicator. TSI values are:

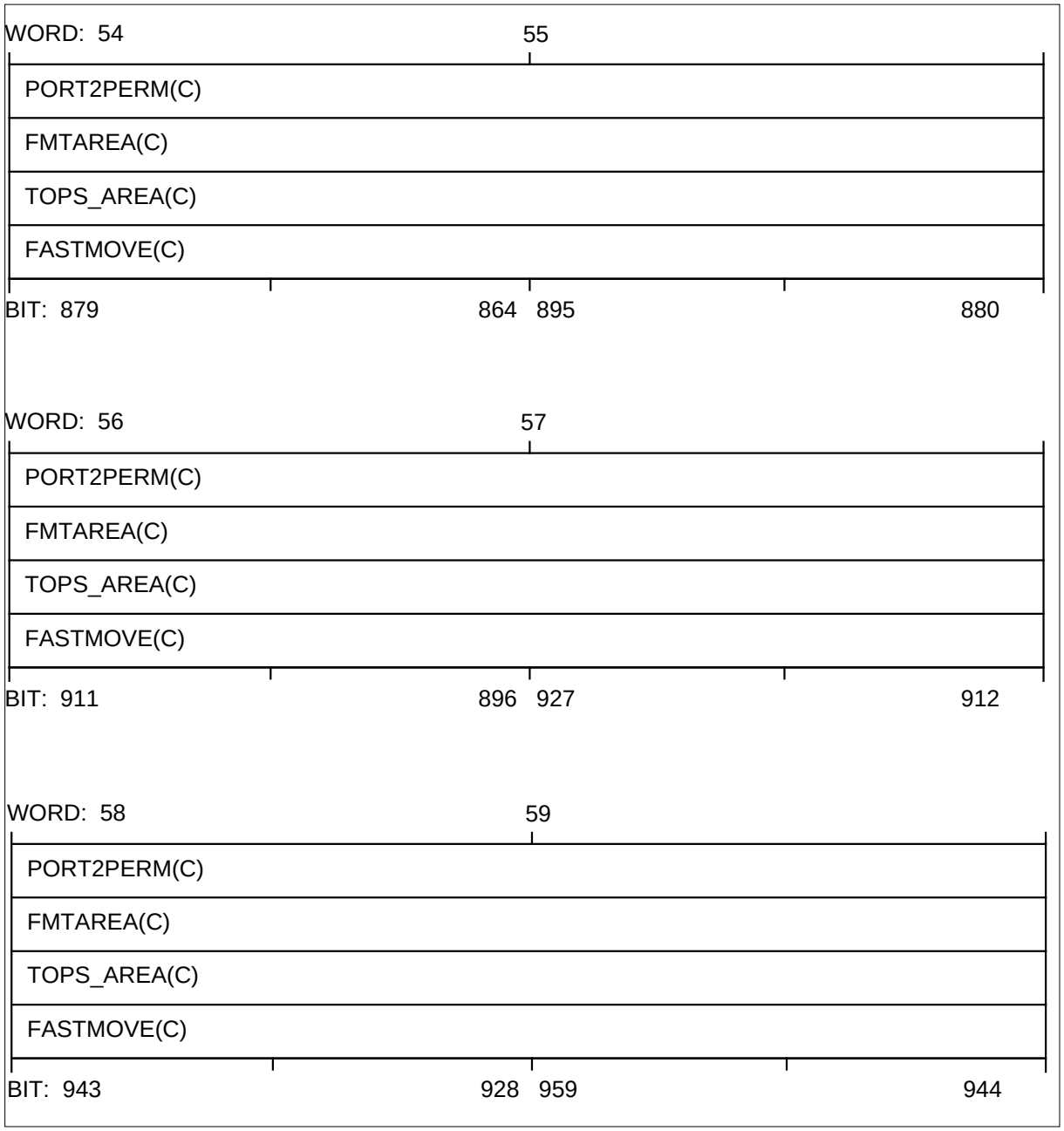
- 0 - no tsi
- 1 - receive tsi
- 2 - send tsi
- 3 - single tsi
- 4 - control tsi
- 5 - slave tsi
- 6 - calling tsi
- 7 - called tsi

- 8 - integ tsi
- 9 - l l tsi
- 10 - l 0 tsi
- 11 - l t tsi

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 53

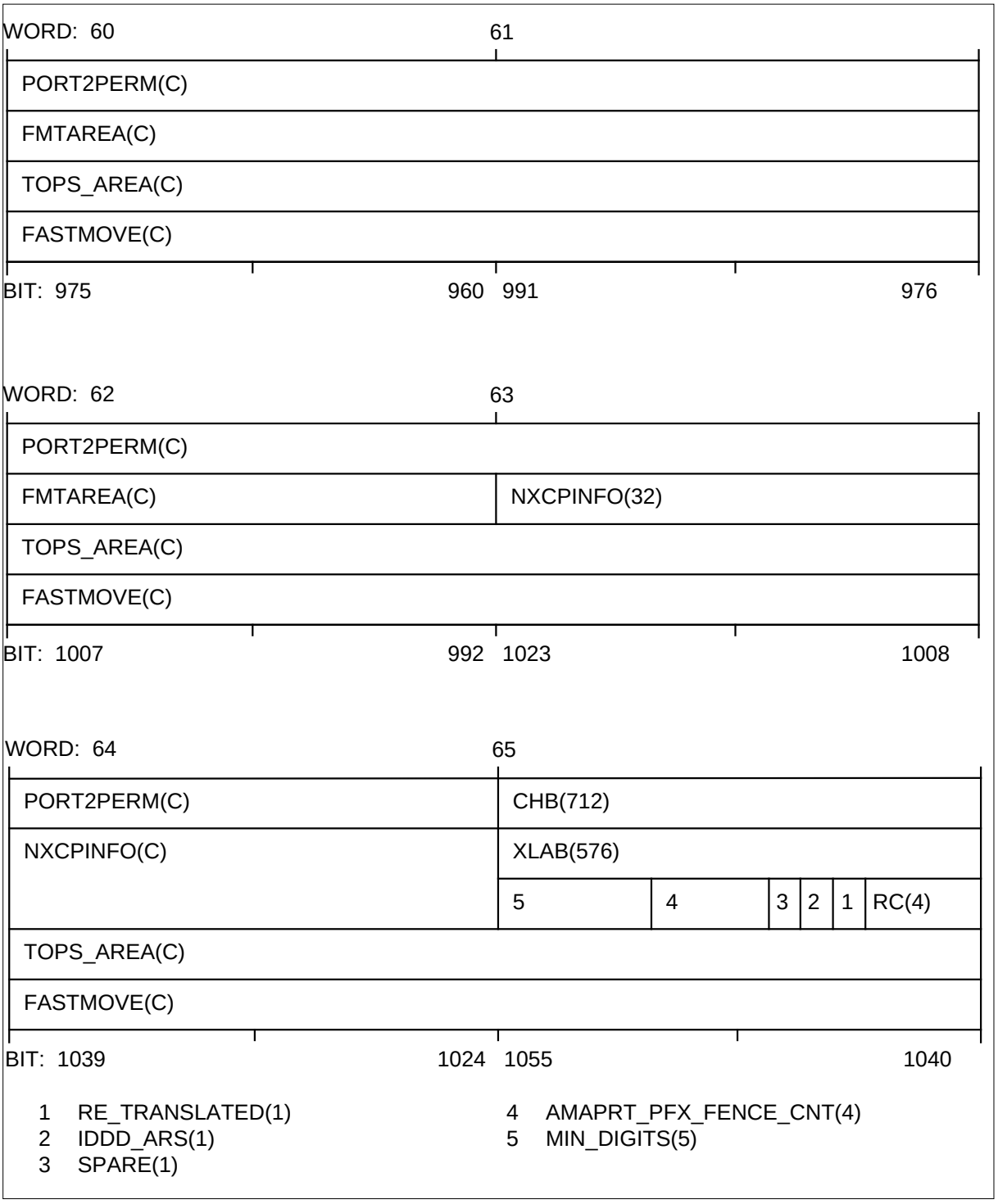
FMTAREA: An area of 10 words that does not have restrictions. The FMTAREA contains agent pointers, progress marks, and miscellaneous bits of information related to agents in the call.

AUD395 (continued)



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 54 through 59

PORT2PERM or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 60 through 62

AUD395 (continued)

PORT2PERM or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 63 AND 64

```
            PORT2PERM or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
                  /            \
 NXCPINFO    or     1
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 65

CHB or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 63

TRTMTSEQNO: Number from 0-7 that tracks the treatment from which a message must arrive.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 65

CHB: This call handler block contains the translation and route blocks associated with a call.

XLAB: This translation block contains translation information that tells if a call failed in the translation process.

RC: The translation return code. Code values are:

- 0 - Indicates current translation step requires more digits.
- 1 - Indicates the current translation step completes. Translations continue with the next step.
- 2 - Indicates translation complete.
- 3 - Indicates the system determined the translation route identifier.
- 4 - Indicates the system determined the translation route identifier but notes the system must decode the position.
- 5 - Indicates the system will decode the treatment.
- 6 - Indicates translation will start again and begin digit collection again.
- 7 - Analyze the translation protocol.
- 8 - Indicates the system condensed the call. The call waits for another event like equal access ANI or called number.
- 9 - Indicates the need to enter translations again with a new translation result.

- 10 - For service switching point (SSP) features, proceed to setup. Translation required after DB query.
- 11 - System tells CP to stop digit collection and set automatic data processing (ADP). Enter translations again.

RE_TRANSLATE: This bit indicates if translation is necessary again.

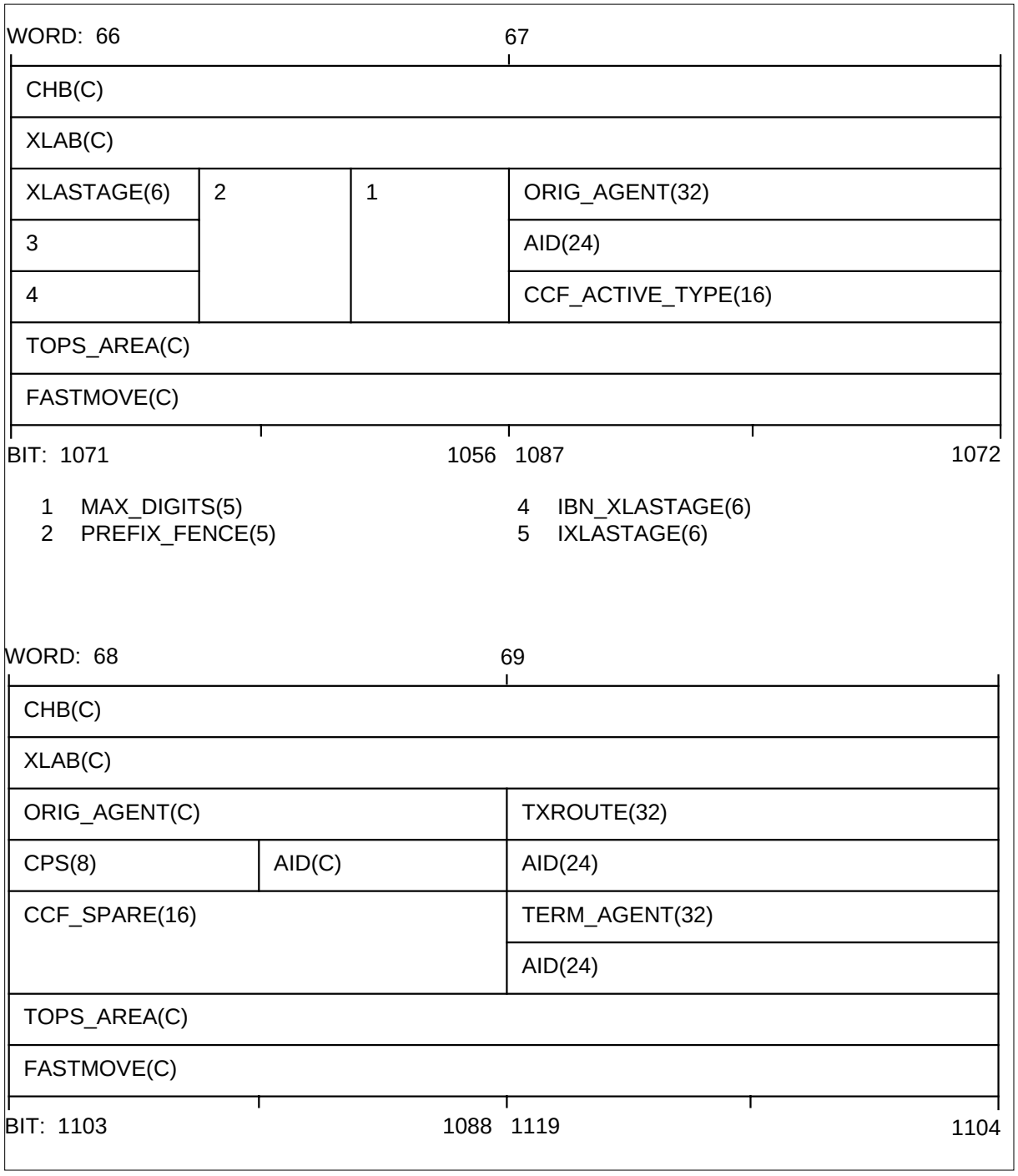
SPARE: Two boolean values that the system did not use.

AMAPRT_PREFIX_FENCE_COUNT: The AMA pretranslation prefix fence value.

MIN_DIGITS: The minimum digits the system requires.

IDDD_ARS: (Provided later.)

AUD395 (continued)



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 66

CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
/ \
XLASTAGE or 3 or 4

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 67

XLAB or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
/ \
ORIG_AGENT or CCF_ACTIVE_TYPE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 68

XLAB or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
/ \
ORIG_AGENT or CCF_SPARE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 69

CHB (XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
/ \
TXROUTE or TERM_AGENT

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 66

MAX_DIGITS: Indicates the maximum digits the system allows.

PREFIX_FENCE: The number of digits the translations use.

XLASTAGE: The translation stage of a normal POTS call. Possible stages are:

- 0 - First stage
- 1 - Decipher stage
- 2 - Six digit translation stage
- 3 - Balance digits stage
- 4 - VAC code stage
- 5 - Initial with prefix
- 6 - Prefix added
- 7 - Custom call feature program

AUD395 (continued)

- 8 - ESN stage
- 9 - CCIS inward translation stage

IBN_XLASTAGE: The translation stage of an IBN call. Possible stages are:

- 0 - IBN first stage, equal to POTS first stage.
- 1 - Network Class of Service (NCOS) feature initial, equal to POTS decipher stage.
- 2 - NCOS preliminary first stage, equal to POTS six-digit translation stage.
- 3 - Custom feature initial, equal to POTS balance digits stage.
- 4 - Custom feature preliminary initial, equal to POTS VAC code stage.
- 5 - Custom translation initial, equal to POTS initial with prefix.
- 6 - NCOS feature read, equal to POTS prefix added.
- 7 - NCOS preliminary read
- 8 - Custom feature read
- 9 - Custom preliminary read
- 10 - Custom translation read
- 11 - NCOS feature decipher
- 12 - NCOS preliminary decipher
- 13 - Custom feature decipher
- 14 - Custom preliminary decipher
- 15 - Custom translation decipher
- 16 - IBN prefix added
- 17 - NCOS oct initial
- 18 - Custom oct initial
- 19 - NCOS oct read
- 20 - Custom oct read
- 21 - NCOS oct decipher
- 22 - Custom oct decipher
- 23 - Non-standard read translators provided by tttr selector provides 23 and 24 as special translators.
- 24 - Decipher that is not standard
- 25 - IBN CCF program (the custom feature program)

- 26 - Flash first stage, with decodes 26-35 for flash translations.
- 27 - Flash feature initial
- 28 - Flash oct initial
- 29 - Flash preliminary initial
- 30 - Flash feature read
- 31 - Flash oct read
- 32 - Flash preliminary read
- 33 - Flash feature decipher
- 34 - Flash oct decipher
- 35 - Flash preliminary decipher.

IXLASTAGE: The translation stage of an international call. Possible stages are:

- 0 - Translation initial
- 1 - Translation read
- 2 - Get standard translation table
- 3 - Translation decipher
- 4 - Translation complete
- 5 - Translation ambiguous

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 67

ORIG_AGENT: The call processing identifier (CPID) of the originator. The system uses this overlay for translations as a virtual originator.

AID: The agent ID, an area with no restrictions.

CCF_ACTIVE_TYPE: An overlay that enters a translated feature after entry of feature activation digits.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 68

CPS: The call processing selector, a string between 0-255.

CCF_SPARE: A reserved word.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 69

AUD395 (continued)

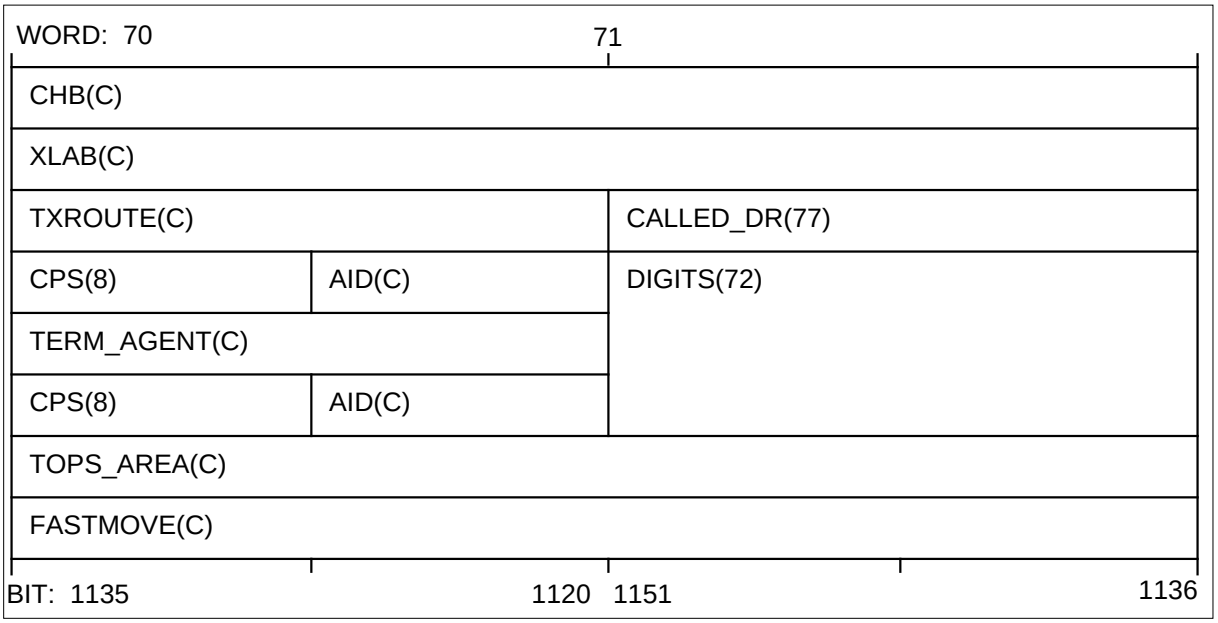
TXROUTE: The translation route CPID.

AID: The agent ID, an area with no restrictions.

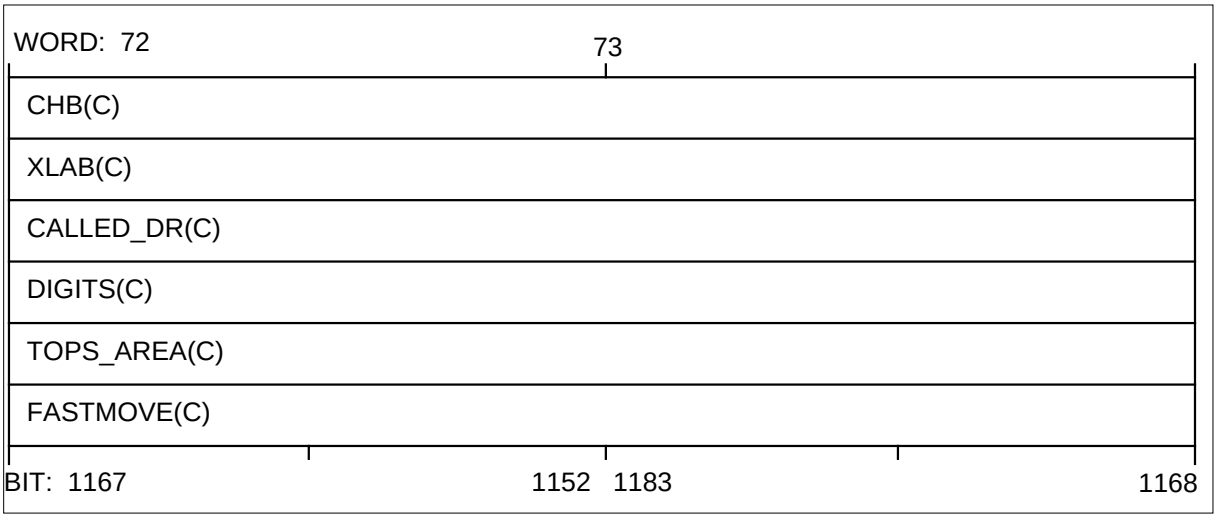
TERM_AGENT: The terminating agent call processing. The system uses this field after translation completes.

Explanation

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 70 - 71



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 72 - 73



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 70

```
 CHB (XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
        /       \
TXROUTE   or   TERM_AGENT
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 71 THROUGH 73

CHB or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 70

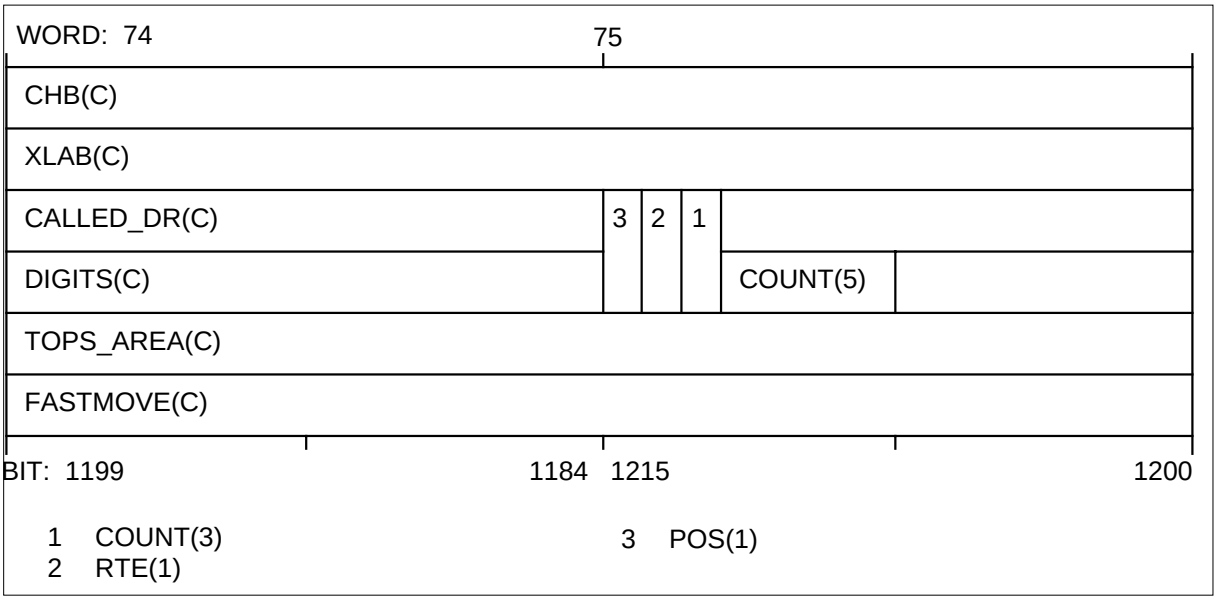
CPS: Is the CP Selector, a string between 0 to 255.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 71

CALLED_DR: Specifies the called directory number.

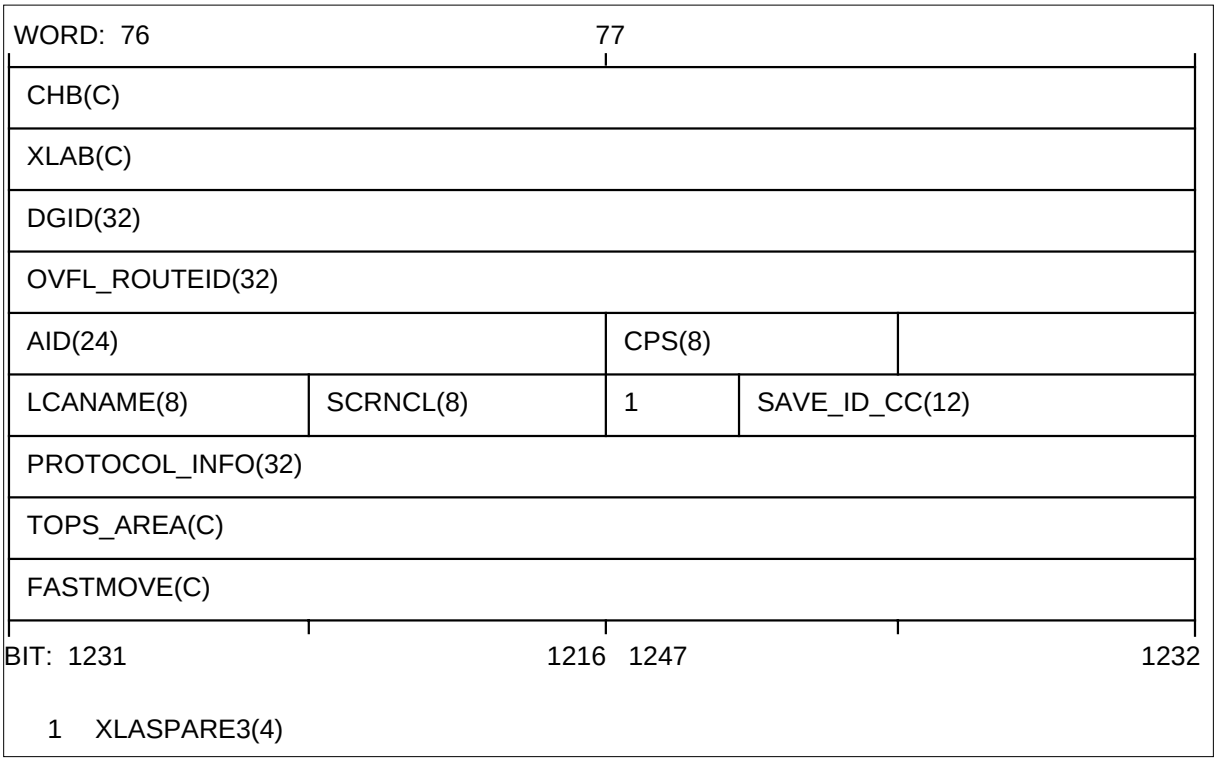
DIGITS: The digits in the called directory number, up to a maximum of 18 digits.

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 74 - 75



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 76 - 77

AUD395 (continued)



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 74 AND 75

CHB or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 76

CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
/ \
DGID or OVFL_ROUTEID or SCRNCL,LCANAME or PROTOCOL_INFO

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 77

CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE /
\DGID or OVFL_ROUTEID or SAVE_ID_CC,1 or PROTOCOL_INFO

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 75

COUNT: The number of digits in the called directory number.

VALID_TERM_AGENT: This bit indicates a terminating agent that is correct.

POS: This bit indicates position.

RTE: This bit indicates route.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 76

DGID: An area without restrictions reserved for the digilator ID.

OVFL_ROUTEID: Call processing ID.

AID: The Agent ID, an area with no restrictions.

SCRNCL: The screening class. Fields SCRNCL and LCANAME appear with an incoming CAMA after the translation finishes.

LCANAME: The single-character name of the local call area.

PROTOCOL_INFO: An area the user can refine for protocol information.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 77

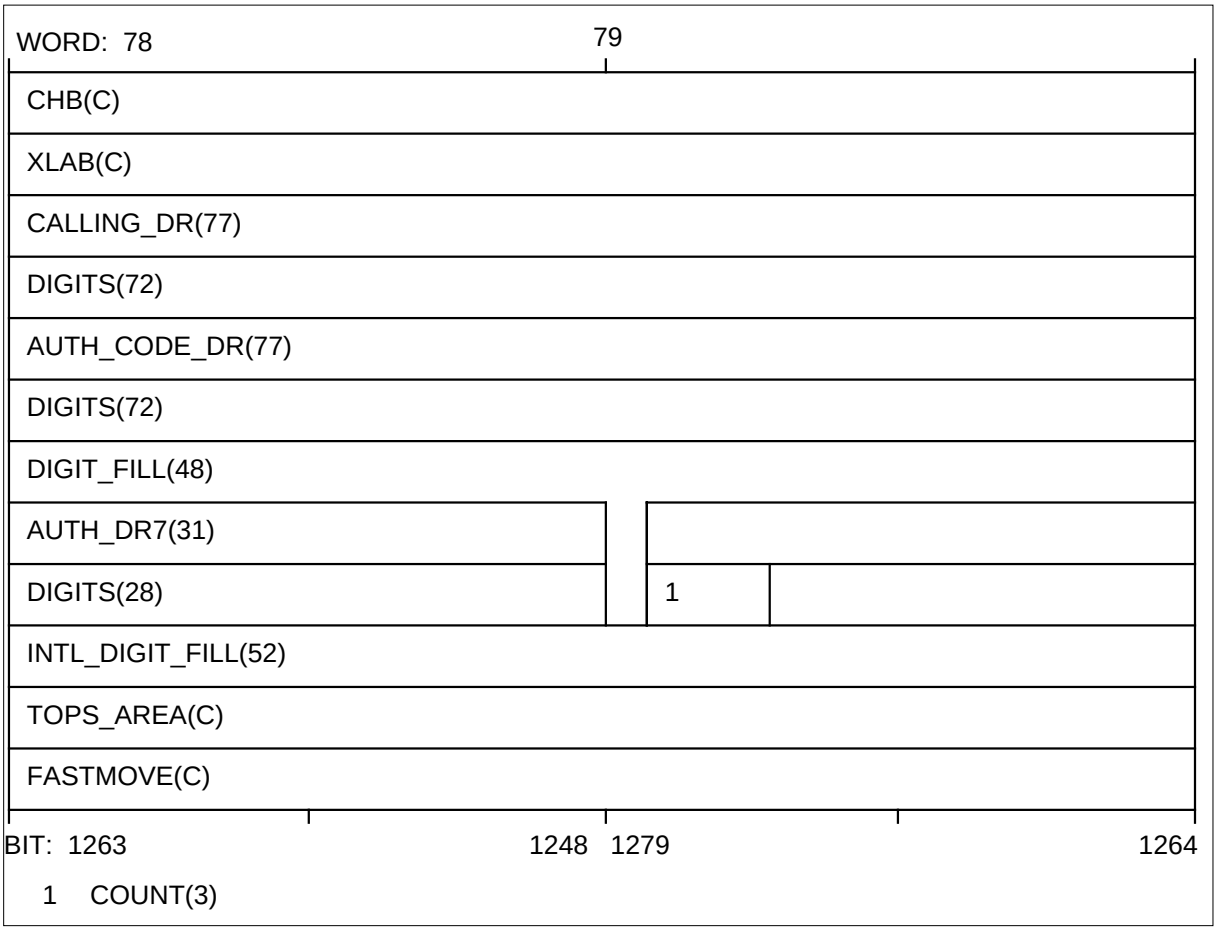
CPS: The call processing selector, a string between 0 to 255.

SAVE_ID_CC: The 3-digit table that contains the call condense ID number.

XLASPARE3: A spare digit.

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 78 - 79

AUD395 (continued)



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 78

CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
/ \
CALLING_DR or AUTH_CODE_DR or DIGIT_FILL or AUTH_DR7
or INTL_DIGIT_FILL

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 79

CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
/ \
CALLING_DR or AUTH_CODE_DR or DIGIT_FILL or AUTH_DR7
or INTL_DIGIT_FILL

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 78

CALLING_DR: A table that contains the 12 digits in the calling directory number.

DIGITS: A table of the digits associated with the directory number.

AUTH_CODE_DR: A table that contains the authorizing code directory number for a DMS 250 switch up to a maximum of 12 digits.

DIGIT_FILL: A table that contains a billing number up to a maximum of 12 digits.

AUTH_DR7: The register that contains authcode digits up to a maximum of 7 digits.

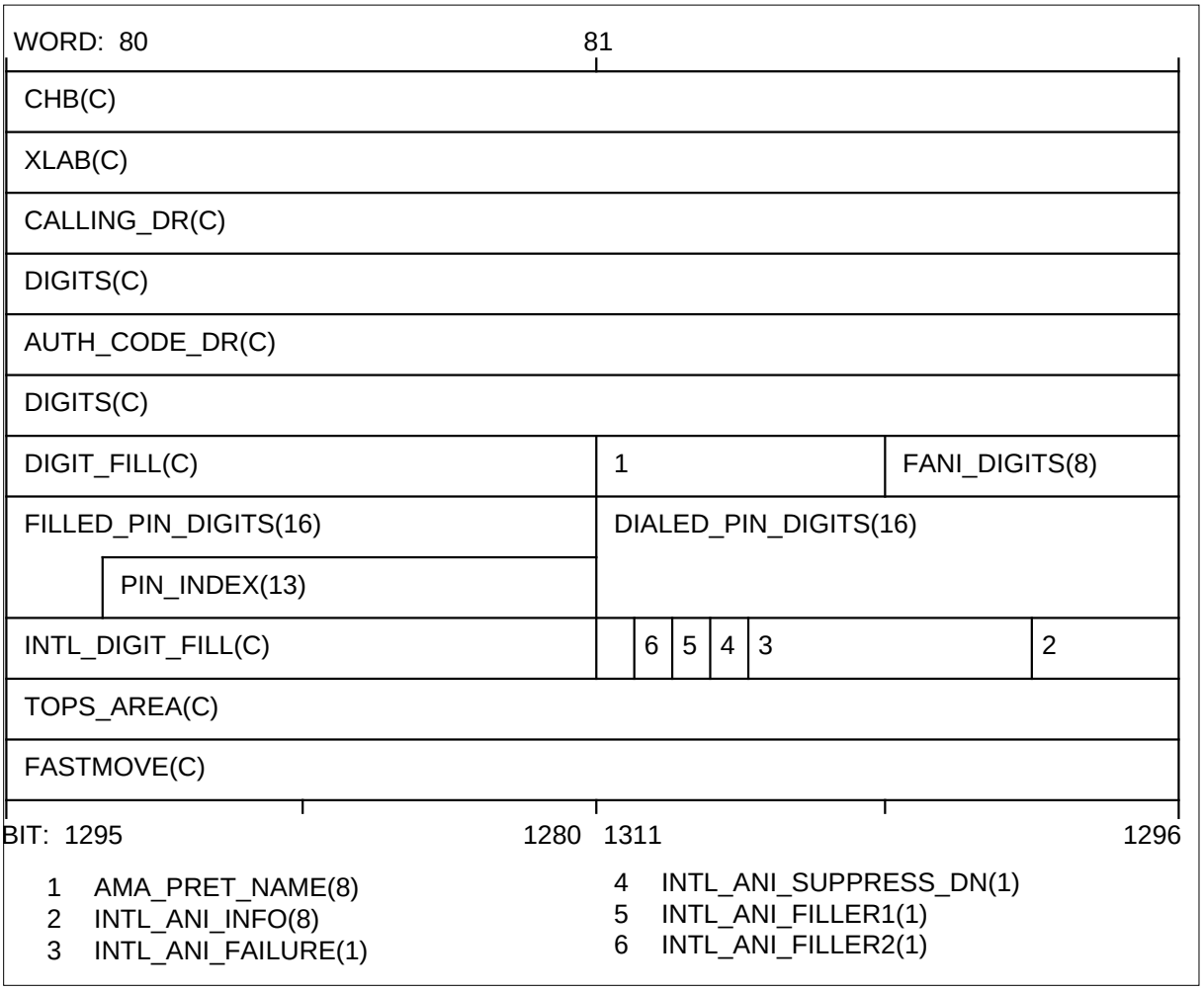
INTL_DIGIT_FILL: The table that contains international digit fill up to a maximum of 13 digits.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 79

COUNT: The number of digits in the authorizing directory number.

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 80 - 81

AUD395 (continued)



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 80

CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
/ \
CALLING_DR or AUTH_CODE_DR or DIGIT_FILL or FILED_PIN_DIGITS
or PIN_INDEX or INTL_DIGIT_FILL

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 81

CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
/ \
CALLING_DR or AUTH_CODE_DR or FANI_DIGITS,1 or
DIALED_PIN_DIGITS or 7,2,...

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 80

FILED_PIN_DIGITS: The register that consists of up to four filed PIN digits.

PIN_INDEX: The index in a multi-PIN table.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 81

FANI_DIGITS: Two digits of FANI information.

AMA_PRET_NAME: The AMA pretranslation table name.

DIALED_PIN_DIGITS: A four-digit table that contains the dialed pin number.

INTL_ANI_INFO: A two-digit table of information about international automatic numbering identification.

INTL_ANI_FAILURE: This bit indicates the ANI data received is not in the correct format.

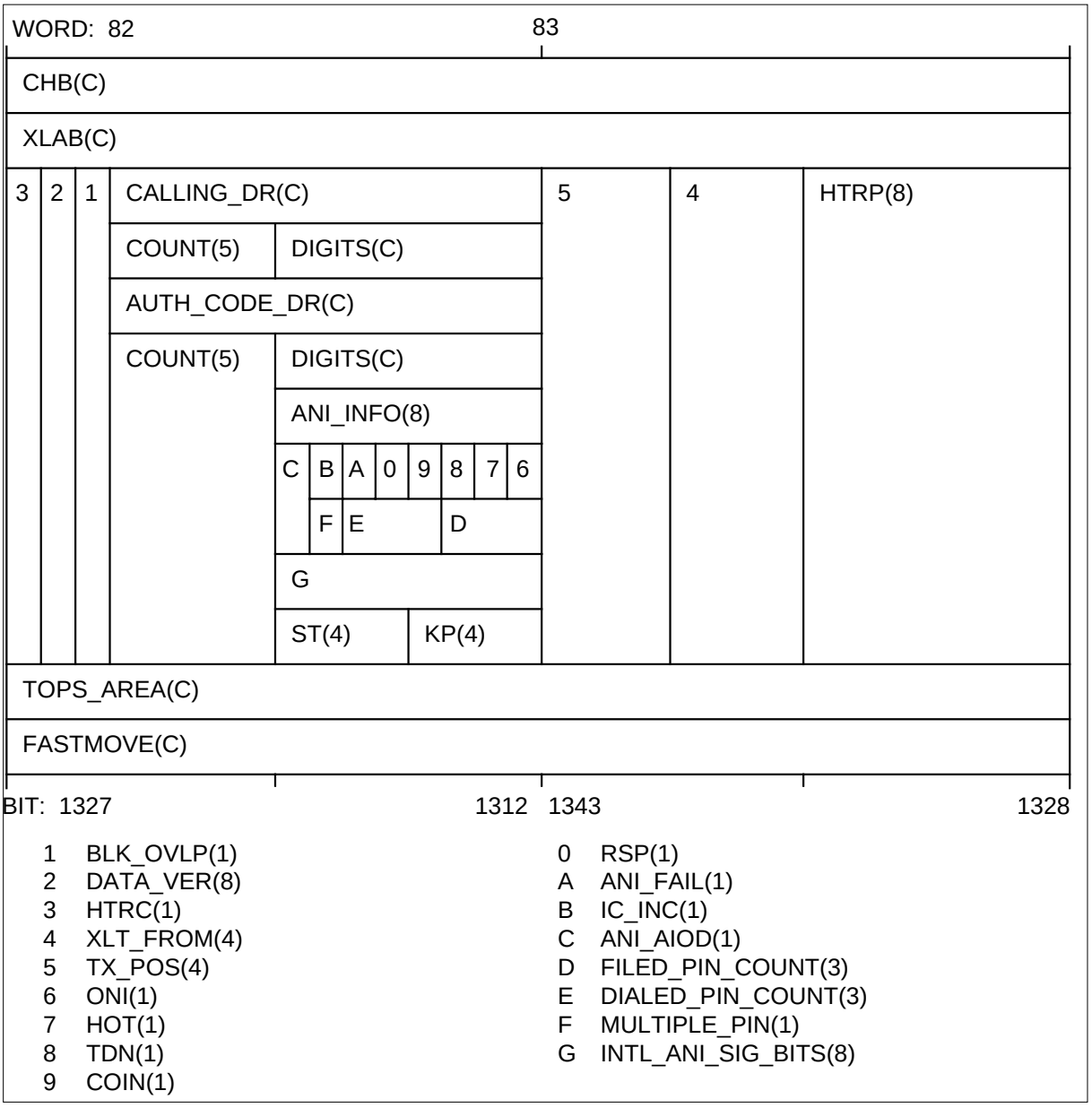
INTL_ANI_SUPPRESS_DN: This bit indicates the system suppresses the directory number.

INTL_ANI_FILLER1: (Provided later.)

INTL_ANI_FILLER2: (Provided later.)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 82 - 83

AUD395 (continued)



1 BLK_OVLP(1)
2 DATA_VER(8)
3 HTRC(1)
4 XLT_FROM(4)
5 TX_POS(4)
6 ONI(1)
7 HOT(1)
8 TDN(1)
9 COIN(1)

0 RSP(1)
A ANI_FAIL(1)
B IC_INC(1)
C ANI_AIOD(1)
D FILED_PIN_COUNT(3)
E DIALED_PIN_COUNT(3)
F MULTIPLE_PIN(1)
G INTL_ANI_SIG_BITS(8)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 82

CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
/ \
CALLING_DR or AUTH_CODE_DR or ANI_INFO or D,E,F or G

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 83

CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 82

COUNT: The number of digits in the associated directory.

BLK_OVLP: This bit indicates a block overlap pulse.

DATA_VER: This bit initiates a trace of translation, route and DMI.

HTRC: This bit indicates a hard to reach code.

ANI_INFO: A special automatic numbering identification for equal access.

ONI: This bit specifies Operation Number Identification.

HOT: This bit specifies hotel.

TDN: This bit indicates toll denied.

COIN: This bit indicates a coin telephone.

RSP: This bit specifies restricted sent paid, ANI digit 7.

ANI_FAIL: This bit means the ANI received is not in the correct format. A service switching point number services code call uses this bit.

IC_INC: This bit indicates a carrier call if the system uses OSS signaling.

ANI_AIOD: (Provided later.)

FILED_PIN_COUNT: A digit count in the range from zero to four.

DIALED_PIN_COUNT: A digit count in the range from zero to four.

MULTIPLE PIN: This bit indicates multiple pins.

INTL_ANI_SIG_BITS: A two-part code. The first four bits are the key pulse (KP) code:

- 0 - NIL_MF_KP
- 1 - MF_KP
- 2 - MF_KP2.

AUD395 (continued)

The next four bits are the start translation (ST) code:

- 0 - NIL_MF_ST
- 1 - MF_ST3P
- 2 - MF_STP
- 3 - MF_ST2P
- 4 - MF_ST
- 5 - MF_STKP.

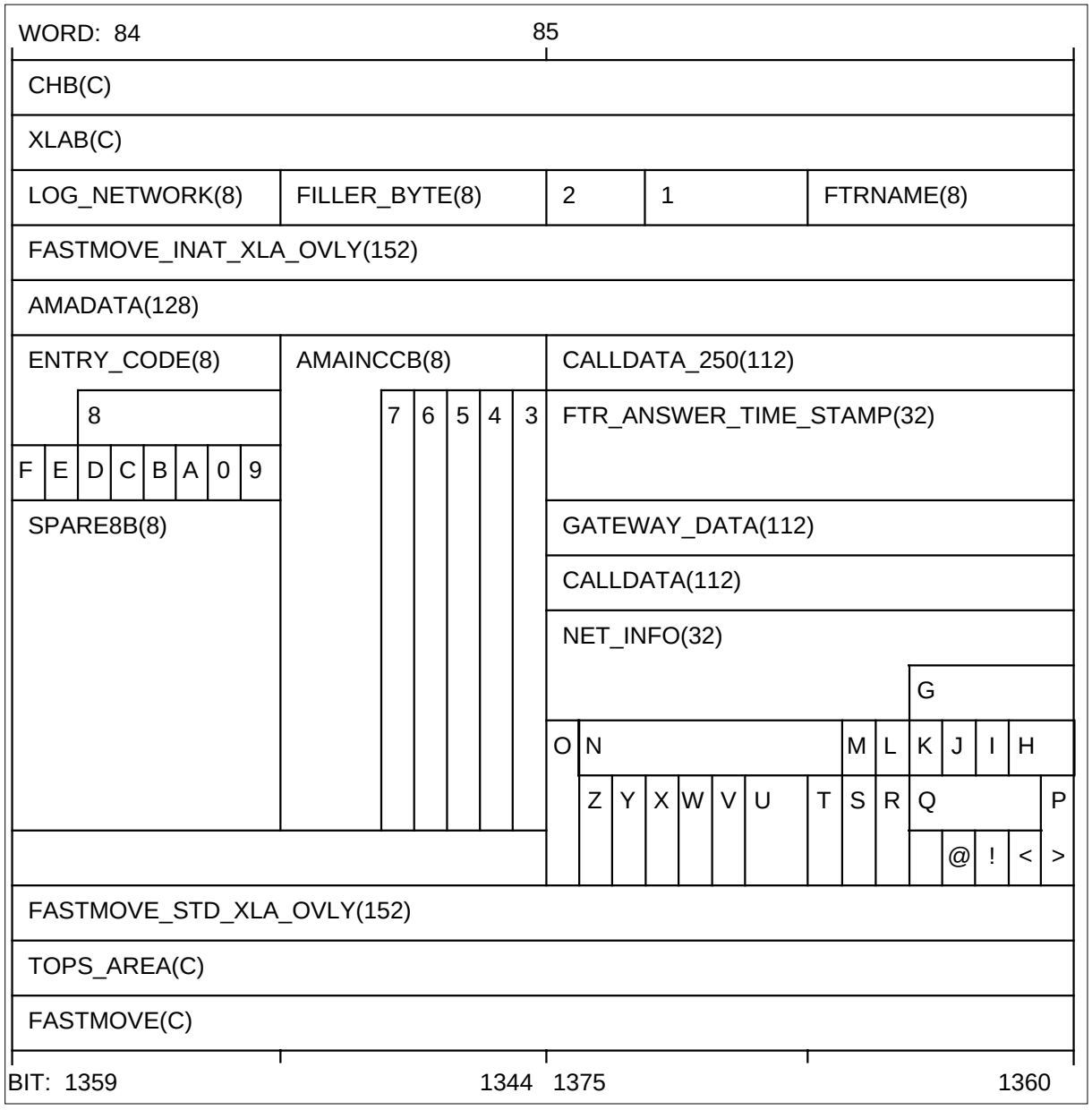
FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 83

HTRP: A CC digit register number.

XLT_FROM: (Provided later.)

TX_POS: A translation position value (0 - 15).

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 84 - 85



EXAMPLE OVERLAY WORD 84

AUD395 (continued)

Block beginning with word 84

1	XLACLASS(5)	K	AUTH(1)
2	FUNCTION(3)	L	ACCT(1)
3	AMA(1)	M	NERVE(1)
4	LAMA(1)	N	CONSOLE_NUMBER(8)
5	CDR(1)	O	NO_MCD_DONE(1)
6	SMDR(1)	P	SPARE_CCSA_BIT(1)
7	CDATA(1)	Q	AFR_NIBBLE(4)
8	ORIG_CLASS(6)	R	SPARE_TDMTT_BIT(1)
9	RCF_LEG(1)	S	AMA_TREATMENT(1)
0	CFW_LEG(1)	T	MSG_REG_FAIL(1)
A	TWC_LEG(1)	U	DA_CALL(2)
B	HOTEL_RMP(1)	V	SST_TIMING_INDICATOR(1)
C	POSTPAY_COIN(1)	W	OUTWATS_VIA_VFG_WITH_NO_SPB(1)
D	PREPAY_COIN(1)	X	CXFER_IN_EFFECT(1)
E	MUMR_DETAILED(1)	Y	TERM_DATAPATH(1)
F	MUMR_TIMED(1)	Z	THIS_WAS_DA_CALL(1)
G	NET_TYPE(5)	>	WATS_AFR_WATS(1)
H	SPARE(2)	<	WATS_AFR_DDD(1)
I	ARS(1)	!	CCSA_AFR_WATS(1)
J	ATTX(1)	@	FX_AFR(1)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 84

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

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 85

CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
/ \
FTRNAME,... or FASTMOVE_INAT_XLA_OVLY or AMADATA or FASTMOVE_STD_XLA_OVLY / \
CALLDATA_250 or GATEWAY_DATA or CALLDATA or 4,5,... or P,Q,...or d,c,...

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 84

FILLER_BYTE: Insures system will not overwrite CDATA bit in AMADATA. This overlay associates with international translations.

LOG_NETWORK: Corresponds to the logical network on which the user places a call. Values correspond to local, national and international. The system adds each network to the data dictionary and returns an ID. Translations and metering now use this information.

FASTMOVE_INAT_XLA_OVLY: Moves international overlays with a single command. The system defines data fields as not signed integers to speed the identification of the data the user must move.

AMADATA: The system uses AMADATA with POTS, IBN and DMS250 calls.

AMAINCCB: This bit indicates the CCB AMA area is not in use.

AMA: This bit indicates Automatic Message Accounting.

LAMA: This bit indicates Local Automatic Message Accounting.

CDR: This bit indicates Local Call Detail Recording.

SMDR: This bit indicates Station Message Detail Recording.

CDATA: This bit indicates IBN-related call data.

ENTRY_CODE: A two-digit code that identifies the call type as it records. The operating company can modify these codes. The codes are in the Entry Code Table.

ORIG_CLASS: Indicates the type of charge class for an AMA entry.

RCF_LEG: This bit identifies a remote call forwarding leg.

CFW_LEG: This bit identifies a call forwarding leg.

TWC_LEG: This bit identifies a three-way call.

HOTEL_RMP: This bit indicates a remote message pulse.

POSTPAY_COIN: This bit indicates postpay option.

PREPAY_COIN: This bit indicates prepay option.

MUMR_DETAILED: This bit indicates detailled multi-unit message rate.

AUD395 (continued)

MUMR_TIMED: This bit indicates the record of elapsed time for multi-unit message rate calls.

SPARE8B: A spare byte.

FAST_MOVE_XLA_OVLY: Used to transport IBN/POTS/DMS250 over-lays with the use of a single command. The system again defines data fields as not signed integers to speed the identification of data the user must move.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 85

FTRNAME: The name of a feature in use. The overlay associates with international translations.

XLACLASS: The international call class. National, continental and international are examples of call classes.

FUNCTION: The international function refinement for the feature selector.

CALLDATA_250: The overlay that contains call data for DMS-250.

FTR_ANSWER_TIME_STAMP: Call processing uses FTR_ANSWER_TIME_STAMP to obtain system timing that is not calculated.

GATEWAY_DATA: The overlay DMS-300 translations use.

CALLDATA: The overlay for international IBN call processing.

NET_INFO and NET_TYPE: Contains information needed to access other networks in the translation block.

SPARE: Reserved space. IBN call process uses this overlay.

ARS: This bit indicates automatic route selection.

ATTX: This bit identifies an attendant extended call.

AUTH: This bit acknowledges the arrival of an authorizing code.

ACCT: This bit indicates the system received the account code.

NERVE: Associated with a special Station Message Detail Recording (SMDR) feature.

CONSOLE_NUMBER: The account number of the console.

NO_MCD_DONE: This bit marks the billing block as an immediate answer.

SPARE_CCSA_BIT: This bit identifies a common control switching originated call. This overlay contains AT&T Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) information.

AFR_NIBBLE: Overlayed with the automatic flexible routing bits. This bit speeds the movement of the bits to the AT&T LAMA recording unit.

SPARE_TDMTT_BIT: A virtual facility group AMA option. This option indicates a tandem-tie-trunk-originated call.

AMA_TREATMENT: Not used.

MSG_REG_FAIL: This bit indicates a message register failure.

DA_CALL: This bit indicates a directory call for help.

SST_TIMING_INDICATOR: This bit provides the short supervisory transition timing indicator.

OUTWATS_VIA_VFG_WITH_NO_SPB: This bit indicates an outwats through virtual facility group without a special billing number.

CXFER_IN_EFFECT: This bit indicates an IBN call transfer. Corresponding bits do not occur in AT&T recording units. The only use of the bit is confirmation before conference use recording.

TERM_DATAPATH: This bit indicates an incoming call to a data unit.

THIS_WAS_DA_CALL: This bit indicates a directory call for help. The AT&T Cama billing uses this information.

WATS_AFR_WATS: This bit indicates the occurrence of WATS-to-WATS calls.

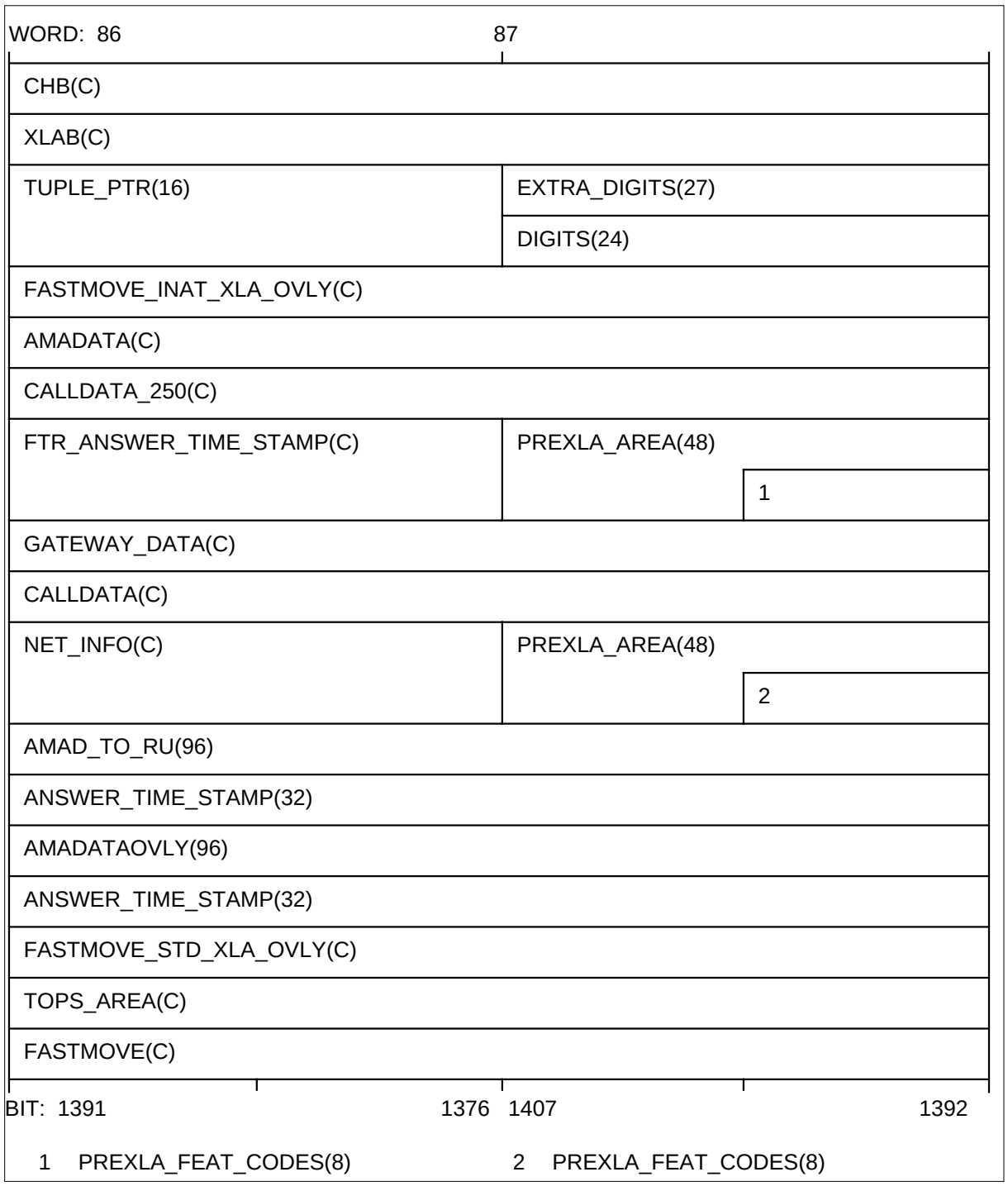
WATS_AFR_DDD: This bit indicates a WATS-to-POTS call.

CSSA_AFR_WATS: This bit indicates a common-control-switching arrangement to WATS call.

FX_AFR: This bit indicates a foreign exchange call.

AUD395 (continued)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 86 - 87



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 86

```
     CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
           /      \
TUPLE_PTR    or   FASTMOVE_INAT_XLA_OVLY
or AMADATA or FASTMOVE_STD_XLA_OVLY
     /           \
CALLDATA_250 or GATEWAY_DATA or CALLDATA or
AMAD_TO_RU or
ANSWER_TIME_STAMP or AMADATAOVLY
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 87

```
          CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE

EXTRA_DIGITS or FASTMOVE_INAT_XLA_OVLY
or AMADATA or FASTMOVE_STD_XLA_OVLY
      /           \
CALLDATA_250 or GATEWAY_DATA or CALLDATA or
AMAD_TO_RU or
ANSWER_TIME_STAMP or AMADATAOVLY
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 86

TUPLE_PTR: The pointer to the current tuple. When a request for more digits interrupts the search process, the pointer returns to the table. The overlay associates with international translations.

AMAD_TO_RU: Used to speed the transfer of fields in the next overlay to the recording unit. During the transfer, the system addresses all fields at the same time.

ANSWER_TIME_STAMP: Contains system timing information that call processing did not calculate for use.

AMADATAOVLY: Indicates the generation of an overlay as a replacement for the current AMA data overlay.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 87

EXTRA_DIGITS: A data structure that has up to six additional digits and a field that identifies the number of digits.

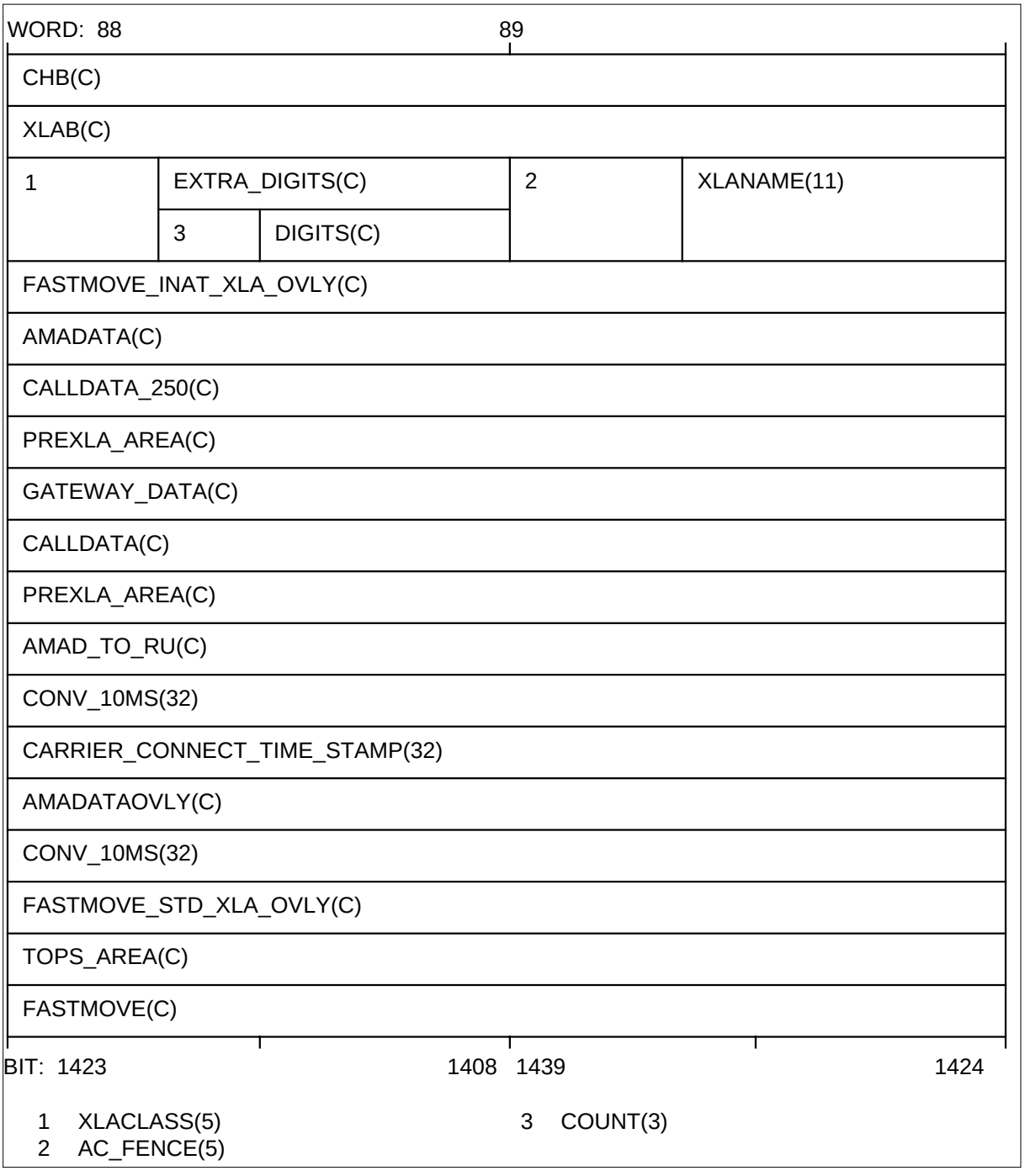
DIGITS: The field that contains additional digits.

AUD395 (continued)

PREXLA_AREA: Improves the pretranslation table in the DMS-250 .

PREXLA_FEAT_CODE: The pretranslation feature code.

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 88 - 89



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 88

CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE

AUD395 (continued)

```
            /     \
EXTRA_DIGITS,XLASYS or FASTMOVE_INAT_XLA_OVLY
or AMADATA or FASTMOVE_STD_XLA_OVLY
       /        \
CALLDATA_250 or GATEWAY_DATA or CALLDATA or
AMAD_TO_RU or
CONV_10MS or CARRIER_CONNECT_TIME_STAMP or
AMADATAOVLY
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 89

```
CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
                          /      \
             XLANAME,1   or   FASTMOVE_INAT_XLA_OVLY
           or AMADATA or FASTMOVE_STD_XLA_OVLY
             /             \
CALLDATA_250  or  GATEWAY_DATA or CALLDATA or
AMAD_TO_RU or
CONV_10MS or CARRIER_CONNECT_TIME_STAMP or
AMADATAOVLY
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 88

XLASYS: The international translation system code. The XLASYS code associates with different parts of the dialed address. These parts include the access code, office code, and country code.

COUNT: The field that contains the additional digit count.

CONV_10MS: The non-equal access conversion in 10 milli-second units.

CARRIER_CONNECT_TIME_STAMP: The time stamp used equal access connect time.

XLACLASS: (Provided later.)

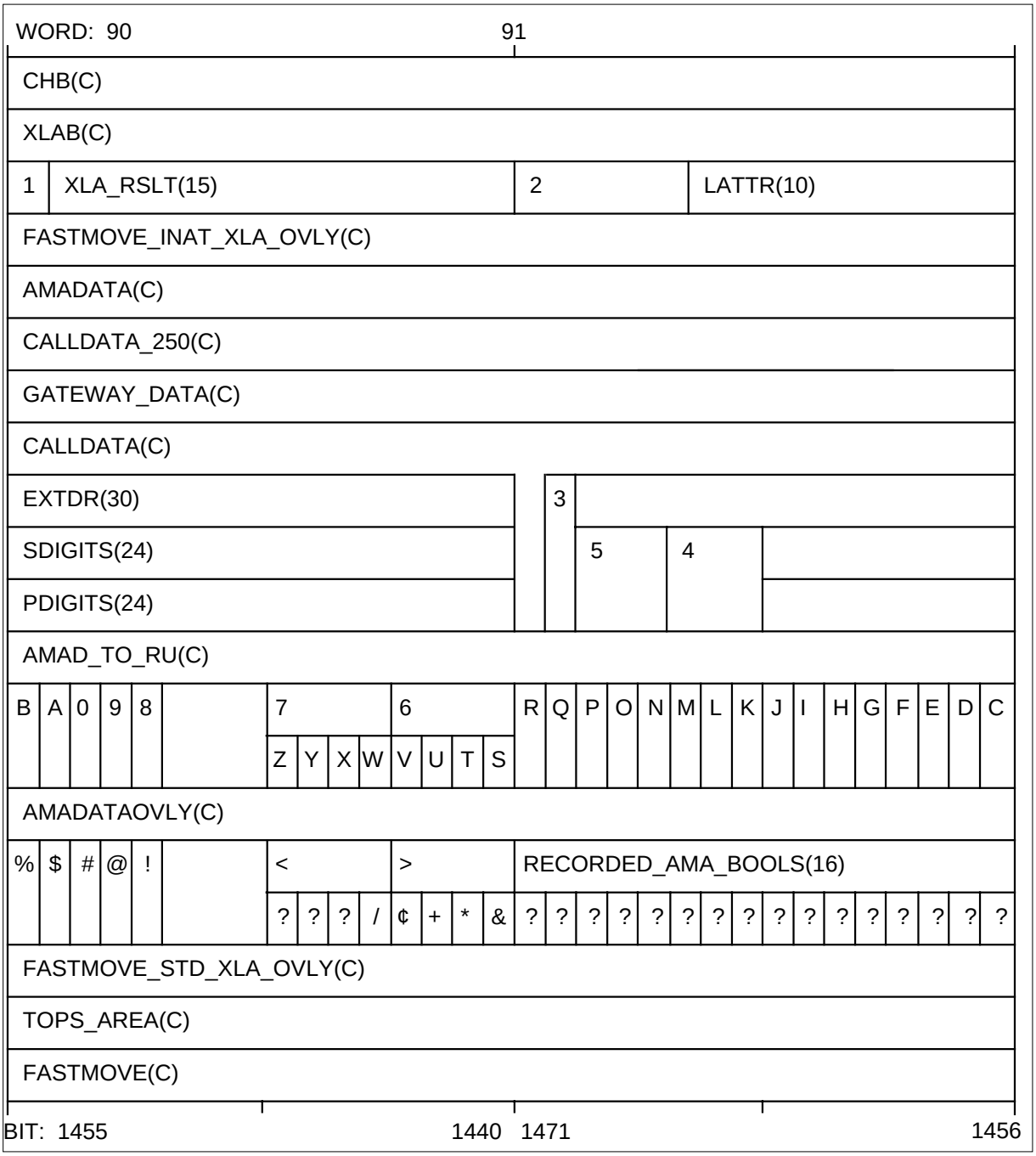
FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 89

XLANAME: A field that identifies a translation subtable name.

AC_FENCE: The prefix digits that determine the translation class. This value must equal that of the XLACLASS at the end of the translation.

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 90 - 91

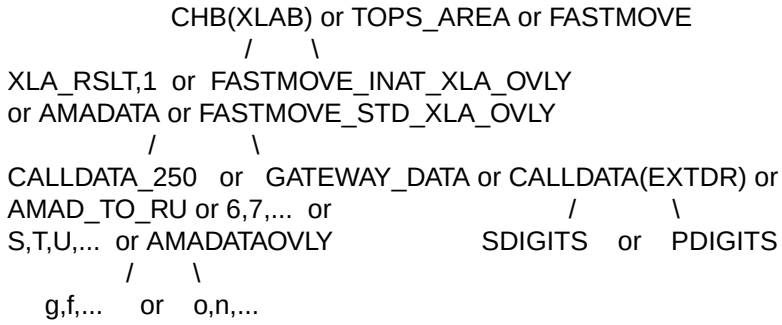
AUD395 (continued)



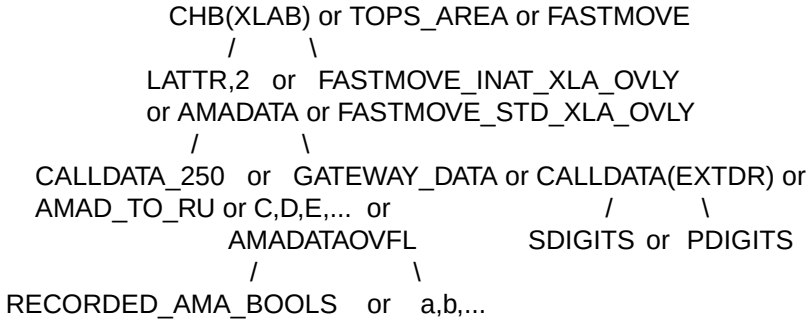
AUD395 (continued)

```
1    PRIVL(1)                  O   JOINT_HOLD(1)
2    FTRINSTANCE (6)           P   EXPENSIVE ROUTE (1)
3    BLUE_BOX_PLACEHOLDER(1)   Q   BLUE_BOX(1)
4    SCNT(3)                   R   DIG_SENT(1)
5    PCNT(3)                   S   OBS_STUDY(1)
6    ORIG_FEATURE_CODE(4)      T   LUS_STUDY(1)
7    TERM_FEATURE_CODE(4)      U   FREE_CALL(1)
8    BLOCK_ID(4)               V   MSG_CALL(1)
9    INW_CALL_RECORD(1)        W   OUTWATS_CALL(1)
0    INW_CALL_BLOCKED(1)       X   COIN_CALL(1)
A    ANIOFL(1)                 Y   LUSTERM_STUDY(1)
B    ZERO_TIME(1)              Z   MUMR_INCLUDE_MBI(1)
C    SERV_ANAL(1)              >   ORIG_FEATURE_CODE(4)
D    APPLY_CHARGE(1)           <   TERM_FEATURE_CODE(4)
E    TRAFFIC_SAMPLED(1)        !   BLOCK_ID(4)
F    CLD_DISC(1)               @   INW_CALL_RECORD(1)
G    ANIFL(1)                  #   INW_CALL_BLOCKED(1)
H    OPER_DIAL(1)              $   ANIOFL(1)
I    ONI(1)                    %   ZERO_TIME(1)
J    ANSWERED(1)               &   OBS_STUDY(1)
K    TIMESTAMP(1)              *   LUS_STUDY(1)
L    TIMESTAMP_SET(1)          +   FREE_CALL(1)
M    LOCAL_CALL(1)             ¢   MSG_CALL(1)
N    DERIVED_SMDR(1)           /   OUTWATS_CALL(1)
```

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 90



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 91



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 90

XLA_RSLT: The translation result to determine the translator result traverse the digilator values.

PRIVL: The bit signifies a privileged user. An operator is an example of a privileged user.

EXTDR: Contains information about called directory number extensions.

SDIGITS: Directory number suffix digits.

PDIGITS: Directory number prefix digits.

ORIG_FEATURE_CODE: The feature code for the originating device (NT AMA).

TERM_FEATURE_CODE: The feature code for the terminating device (NT AMA).

BLOCK_ID: An internal structure in the software.

INW_CALL_RECORD: This bit highlights that an inward WATS call record occurs.

INW_CALL_BLOCKED: This bit indicates a blocked inward WATS call.

ANIOFL: This bit indicates Automatic Number ID overflow.

ZERO_TIME: This bit indicates a timer value of zero.

AUD395 (continued)

OBS_STUDY: This bit indicates the system generates of AMA reports for local call origination. This overlay contains AT&T LAMA data.

LUS_STUDY: This bit indicates that a line use study is in progress. This study applies to call origination.

FREE_CALL: This bit indicates free number termination.

MSG_CALL: (Provided later.)

OUTWATS_CALL: This bit identifies an outward WATS call.

COIN_CALL: This bit indicates that the call is from a coin-operated telephone.

LUSTERM_STUDY: This bit indicates a line use study is in progress on the terminating device.

MUMR_INCLUDE_MBI: This bit denotes multi-unit message rate with the message billing index included.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 91

LATTR: The line attributes index.

FTRINSTANCE: The translation feature name.

BLUE_BOX_PLACEHOLDER: This bit prevents the calldata overlay from overlaying the blue box bit in AMADATA. The bit prevents the overlay when AMADATA moves from the CCB to a recording unit.

SCNT: The sdigit count.

PCNT: The pdigit count.

SERV_ANAL: This bit indicates service analysis.

APPLY_CHARGE: This bit indicates the application of a charge to the call.

TRAFFIC_SAMPLED: This bit indicates the sampling of traffic.

CLD_DISC: This bit means called disconnect. The called party hung up first.

ANIFL: This bit flags an Automatic Number Identification failure.

OPER_DIAL: This bit indicates a call that the operator dialed.

ONI: This bit indicates Operator Number Identification is in progress.

ANSWERED: This bit indicates that the call connected.

TIMESTAMP and TIMESTAMP_SET: Bits indicate use of CC timing.

SPARE_BIT_1: This bit reserved for future use.

DERIVED_SMDR: (Provided later.)

JOINT_HOLD: This bit indicates that the calling and called parties are on hold.

EXPENSIVE_ROUTE: (Provided later.)

BLUE_BOX: This bit indicates a call could be a blue box fraud call.

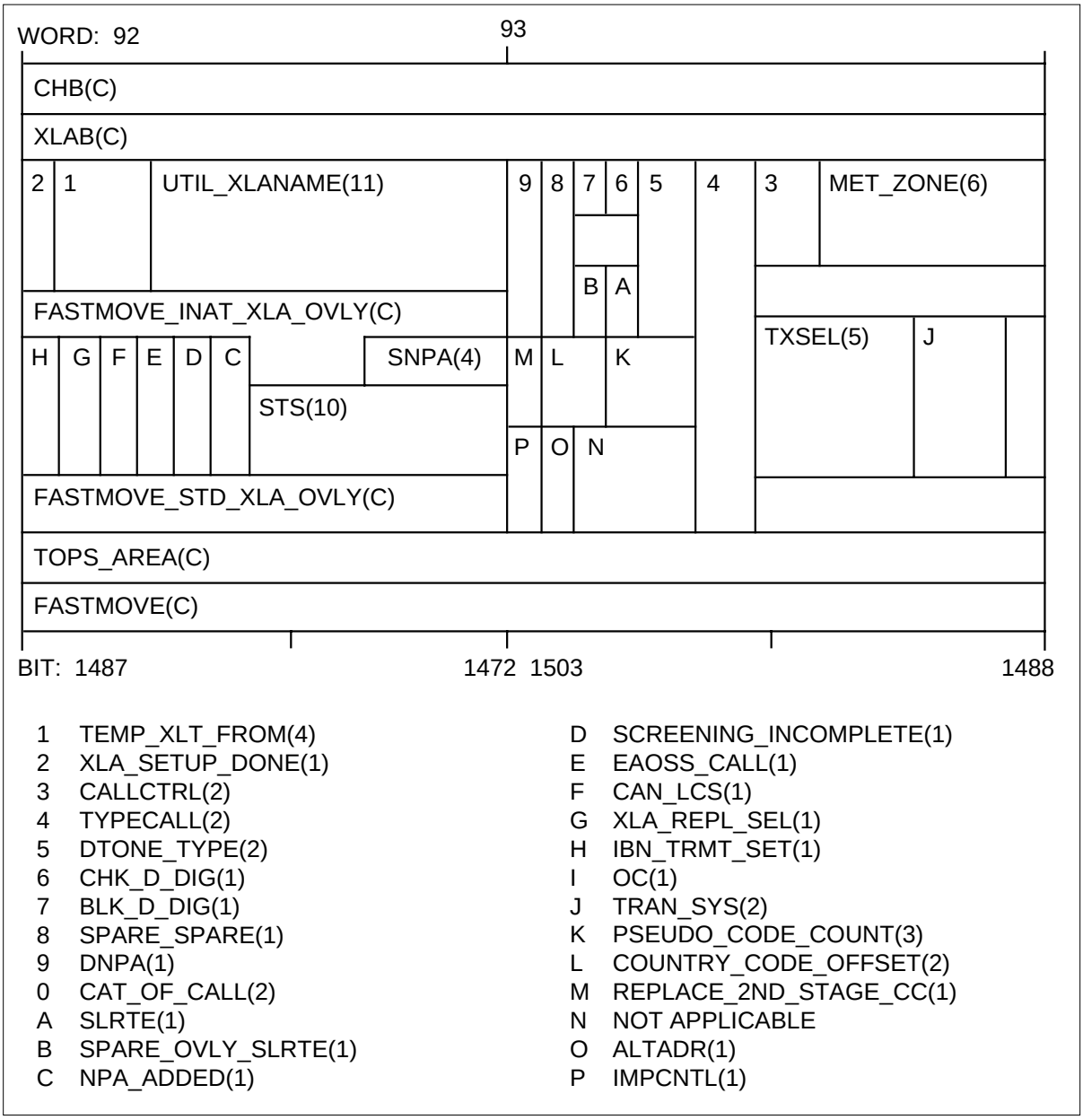
DIG_SENT: This bit indicates digits are present as they trasmit.

RECORDED_AMA_BOOLS: An overlay that allows fast storage of AMA bools.

CWT_LEG: (Provided later.)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 92 - 93

AUD395 (continued)



1	TEMP_XLT_FROM(4)	D	SCREENING_INCOMPLETE(1)
2	XLA_SETUP_DONE(1)	E	EAOSS_CALL(1)
3	CALLCTRL(2)	F	CAN_LCS(1)
4	TYPECALL(2)	G	XLA_REPL_SEL(1)
5	DTONE_TYPE(2)	H	IBN_TRMT_SET(1)
6	CHK_D_DIG(1)	I	OC(1)
7	BLK_D_DIG(1)	J	TRAN_SYS(2)
8	SPARE_SPARE(1)	K	PSEUDO_CODE_COUNT(3)
9	DNPA(1)	L	COUNTRY_CODE_OFFSET(2)
0	CAT_OF_CALL(2)	M	REPLACE_2ND_STAGE_CC(1)
A	SLRTE(1)	N	NOT APPLICABLE
B	SPARE_OVLY_SLRTE(1)	O	ALTADR(1)
C	NPA_ADDED(1)	P	IMPCNTL(1)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 92

CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
/ \
UTIL_XLANAME,1,2 or FASTMOVE_INAT_XLA_OVLY or
SNPA or STS or FASTMOVE_STD_XLA_OVLY

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 93

```
                CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
                      /       \
MET_ZONE,3,4,(5,6  or 9),7,8 or N,0,P,A,B or
I,J,(TXSEL or O),K,L,M
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 92

UTIL_XLANAME: A field that identifies a translation subtable name.

TEMP_XLT_FROM: (Provided later.)

XLA_SETUP_DONE: This bit indicates the translation setup is complete.

SNPA: The serving number plan area.

STS: The serving translation scheme.

NPA_ADDED: This bit indicates the addition of a numbering plan area.

SCREENING_INCOMPLETE: This bit indicates the screening did not complete.

EAOSS_CALL: This bit indicates the equal access operator services system is in use.

CAN_LCS: This bit indicates the system cancelled local call screening.

FILLER: A spare bit.

IBN_TRMT_SET: This bit prevents a general no circuit treatment after IBN treatments.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 93

CALLCTRL: (Provided later.)

MET_ZONE: The destination area, the geographical or logical destination of the call.

AUD395 (continued)

TYPECALL: The call type.

- 0 - Direct dial.
- 1 - Operator assisted.
- 2 - No prefix local.

DTONE_TYPE: The dial tone type (first field in the TXRSLT overlay)

- 0 - Normal dial tone
- 1 - Special dial tone
- 2 - No dial tone
- 3 - Stutter dial tone (100ms on, 100ms off)

CHK_D_DIG and BLK_D_DIG: A two-bit overlay that NADTXLA uses to implement a four-digit translation system. The digit that the feature checks or blocks follows the numbering plan area code in the called directory number.

SPARE_SPARE: Spare bit.

DNPA: This bit indicates that the destination numbering plan area code is in the digilator value.

CAT_OF_CALL: An overlay required to store category of call for Spanish translations.

PSEUDO_CODE_COUNT: A range of zero to four. (First value in the ddo overlay)

COUNTRY_CODE_OFFSET: (Provided later.)

REPLACE_2ND_STAGE_CC: (Provided later.)

OC: Defines the originating source as:

- 0 - LCL
- 1 - NLCL.

TRAN_SYS: Defines the translation system as:

- 0 - National
- 1 - International
- 2 - Nil
- 3 - International partitioned.

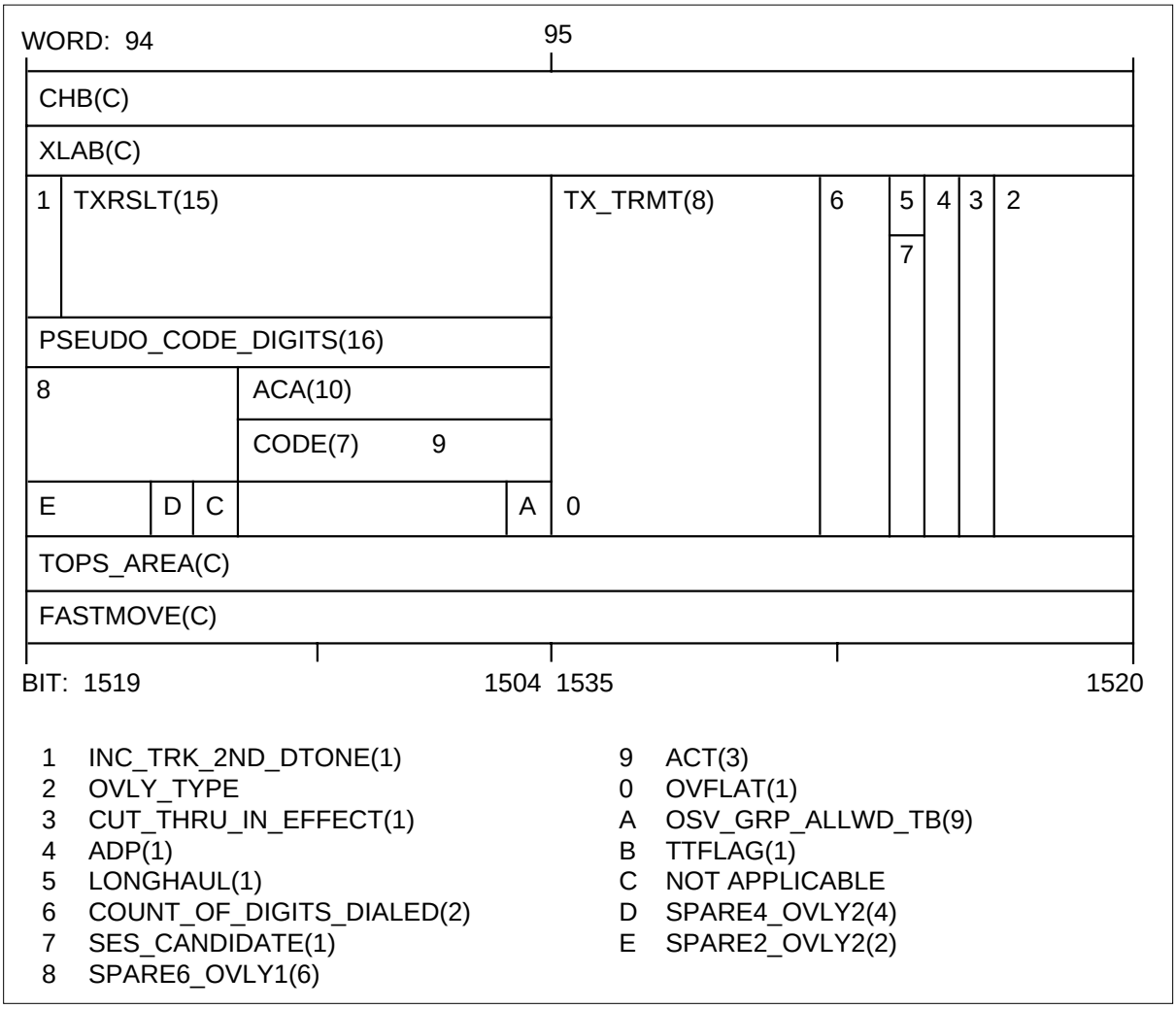
- ALTADR: This bit denotes alternate addressing.
- IMPCNTL: This bit indicates immediate preemption control.

TXSEL: Defines the translation selector as:

- 0 - None
- 1 - SCCF update
- 2 - Pretranslation selector
- 3 - HNPA translation selector
- 4 - INWO translation selector
- 5 - INWT translation selector
- 6 - INWS translation selector
- 7 - INWC translation selector
- 8 - DDO translation selector
- 9 - Not clear translation selector
- 10 - CC translation selector
- 11 - Inprtrns translation selector
- 12 - NSC translation selector.

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 94 - 95

AUD395 (continued)



1	INC_TRK_2ND_DTONE(1)	9	ACT(3)
2	OVLY_TYPE	0	OVFLAT(1)
3	CUT_THRU_IN_EFFECT(1)	A	OSV_GRP_ALLWD_TB(9)
4	ADP(1)	B	TTFLAG(1)
5	LONGHAUL(1)	C	NOT APPLICABLE
6	COUNT_OF_DIGITS_DIALED(2)	D	SPARE4_OVLY2(4)
7	SES_CANDIDATE(1)	E	SPARE2_OVLY2(2)
8	SPARE6_OVLY1(6)		

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 94

CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
/ \
TXRSLT,1 or PSEUDO_CODE_DIGITS or ACA or 9,CODE or 0,...

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 95

CHB(XLAB) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
/ \
5 or 7

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 94

TXRSLT: The digilator value for the called directory number.

INC_TRK_2ND_DTONE: This bit indicates that the incoming DTMF trunk requires dial tone.

SPARE2_OVLY2: Reserved bits

PSEUDO_CODE_DIGITS: (Provided later.)

ACA: The abbreviation code analysis for speed calling. The ACA is the first value in the ccf_pgm overlay.

SPARE6_OVLY1: Reserved bits

ACT: Defines the abbreviation code type as:

- 0 - not code
- 1 - sc1read
- 2 - sc2read
- 3 - sc1upd
- 4 - sc2upd
- 5 - cfact
- 6 - cfdeact
- 7 - wmlupd

CODE: (Provided later.)

OVFLAG: This bit is an overflow route flag.

OSV_GRP_ALLWD_TB: The OSV Group allowed table. This table contains eight bits.

TTFLAG: This bit is a trunk test flag.

SPARE4_OVLY2: Reserved bits.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 95

AUD395 (continued)

OVLY_TYPE: Defines the overlay type that appears in words 92 and 93 as:

- 0 - TXRSLT overlay
- 1 - DDO overlay
- 2 - CCF program overlay

CUT_THRU_IN_EFFECT: This bit indicates cut through dialing is in use.

ADP: This bit indicates all digits are in place.

LONGHAUL: This bit indicates a longhaul operation. The LONGHAUL bit normally works with DMS 300.

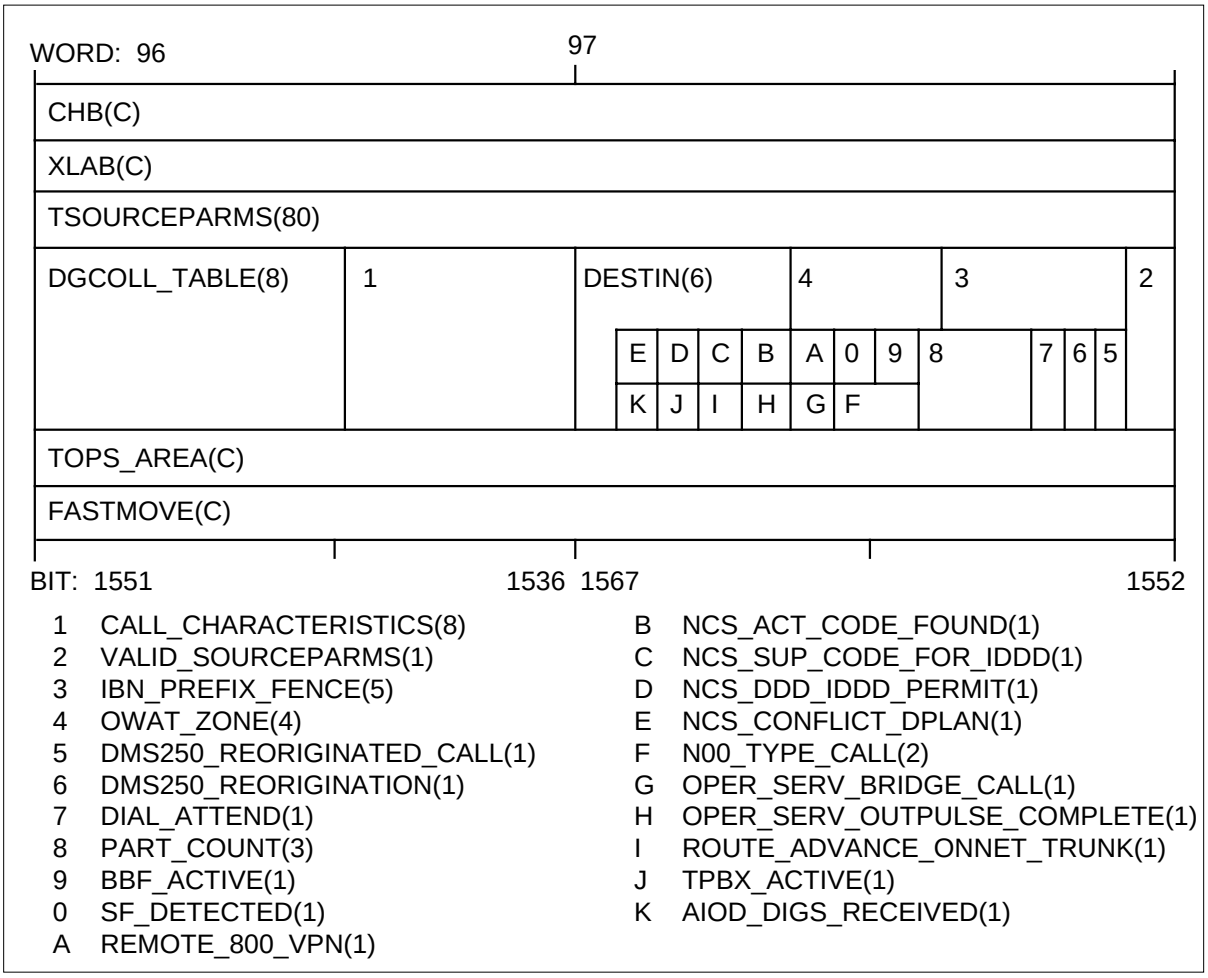
COUNT_OF_DIGITS_DIALED: The count of subscriber digits dialed.

- 0 - Other digits dialed
- 1 - Five digits dialed
- 2 - Six digits dialed
- 3 - Seven digits dialed

TX_TRMT: The extended treatment field.

SES_CANDIDATE: This bit indicates SES is in place.

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 96 - 97



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 96

CHB or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 97

CHB(SOURCEPARMS) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
/ \
3,4,DESTIN or 5,6,7,8,(9,0,A,..,orF,G,H)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 96

SOURCEPARMS: Contains information about the type of caller and the call.

AUD395 (continued)

CALL_CHARACTERISTICS: The first four bits are user-defined. The other assignments are:

- Bit 4 - CALLCHR_ORIGINATOR_CWT
- Bit 5 - CALLCHR_DIG_DATA_ONLY
- Bit 6 - CALLCHR_DIG_DATA_PREFER
- Bit 7 - CALLCHR_SATELLITE

DGCOLL_TABLE: An index used for IBN digit collection.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 97

VALID_SOURCEPARMS: This bit indicates the sourceparm area is correct for a call. The value is false for an IBN call.

IBN_PREFIX_FENCE: Identifies the last digit that an IBN translation uses. This bit is the first field in the POTS, IBN and international overlay.

OWAT_ZONE: The outwats area with nil (0 - 13)

DESTIN: Identifies where the call is going:

- 0 - Destination not determined
- 1 - An IBN line, either inter or intra group.
- 2 - An IBN trunk, either inter or intra group.
- 3 - Non-intra group
- 4 - Feature activation. For example, sccf programming
- 5 - Speed call code use
- 6 - Diverted to attendant
- 7 - EPSCS, CCSA, ETN, AVON, OWT, or DOD
- 8 - “Dial 0" calls for operational measurements
- 9 - Destination is a treatment
- 10 - Network speed call
- 11 - Dial call waiting
- 12 - Group intercom
- 13 - Last number redial code
- 14 - Feature activated with FTR terminator call.
- 15 - Voice message exchange.

AUD395 (continued)

PART_COUNT: The number of partitions received. The PART_COUNT is the first field in the standard DMS 250 overlay.

OPER_SERV_BRIDGE_CALL: This bit indicates an operator service bridge call.

REMOTE_800_VPN: (Provided later.)

NCS_ACT_CODE_FOUND: (Provided later.)

NCS_SUP_CODE_FOR_IDDD: (Provided later.)

NCS_DDD_IDDD_PERMIT: (Provided later.)

NCS_CONFLICT_DPLAN: (Provided later.)

ROUTE_ADVANCE_ONNET_TRUNK: (Provided later.)

N00_TYPE_CALL: (Provided later.)

OPER_SERV_BRIDGE_CALL: (Provided later.)

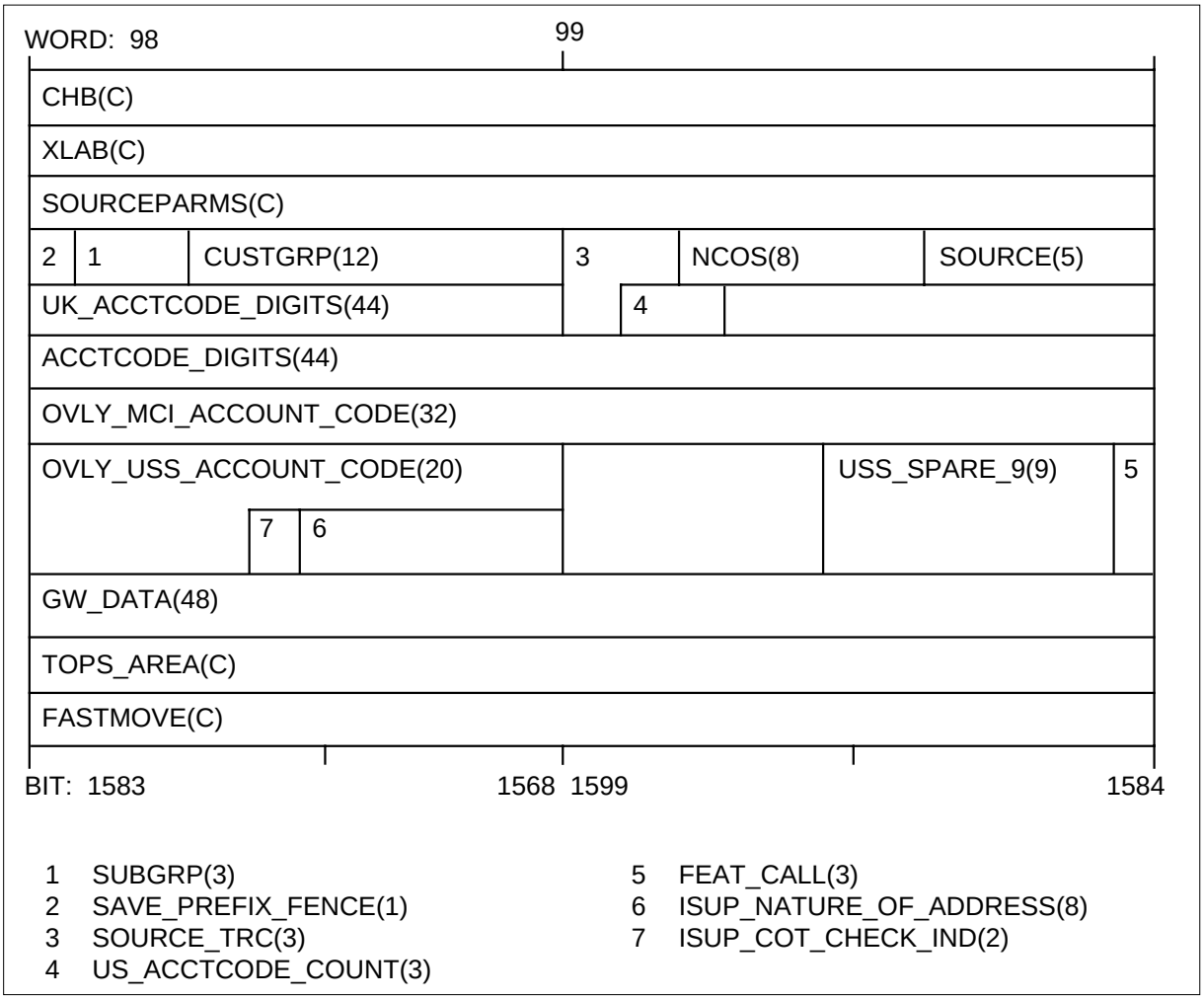
OPER_SERV_OUTPULSE_COMPLETE: (To be provided later.)

TPBK_ACTIVE: (To be provided later.)

AIOD_DIGS_RECEIVED: (To be provided later.)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 98 - 99

AUD395 (continued)



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 98

CHB(SOURCEPARMS) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
/ \
CUSTGRP,2,1 or UK_ACCTCODE_DIGITS orACCTCODE_DIGITS or
OVLY_MCI_ACCOUNT_CODE

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 99

CHB(SOURCEPARMS) or TOPS_AREA or FASTMOVE
/ \
SOURCE,NCOS,3, 4 or ACCTCODE_DIGITSor 7,USS_SPARE_12

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 98

CUSTGRP: The number of the customer group number.

SUBGRP: The number of the customer subgroup.

SAVE_PREFIX_FENCE: This bit forces the use of IBN_PREFIX_FENCE after the translation completes. This feature does not allow digits to commit during POTS translations.

UK_ACCTCODE_DIGITS: A seven-digit table that contains a UK DMS 250 account code.

ACCTCODE_DIGITS: An eleven-digit table that contains a DMS 250 account code.

OVLY_MCI_ACCOUNT_CODE: (Provided later.)

OVLY_USS_ACCOUNT_CODE: (Provided later.)

ISUP_NATURE_OF_ADDRESS: (Provided later.)

ISUP_COT_CHECK_IND: (Provided later.)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 99

SOURCE: The source type of the IBN agent. The values are:

- 0 - Nil
- 1 - IBN line
- 2 - IBN trunk
- 3 - IBN prop set
- 4 - ATTCONS
- 5 - External line or trunk
- 6 - Direct inward system access

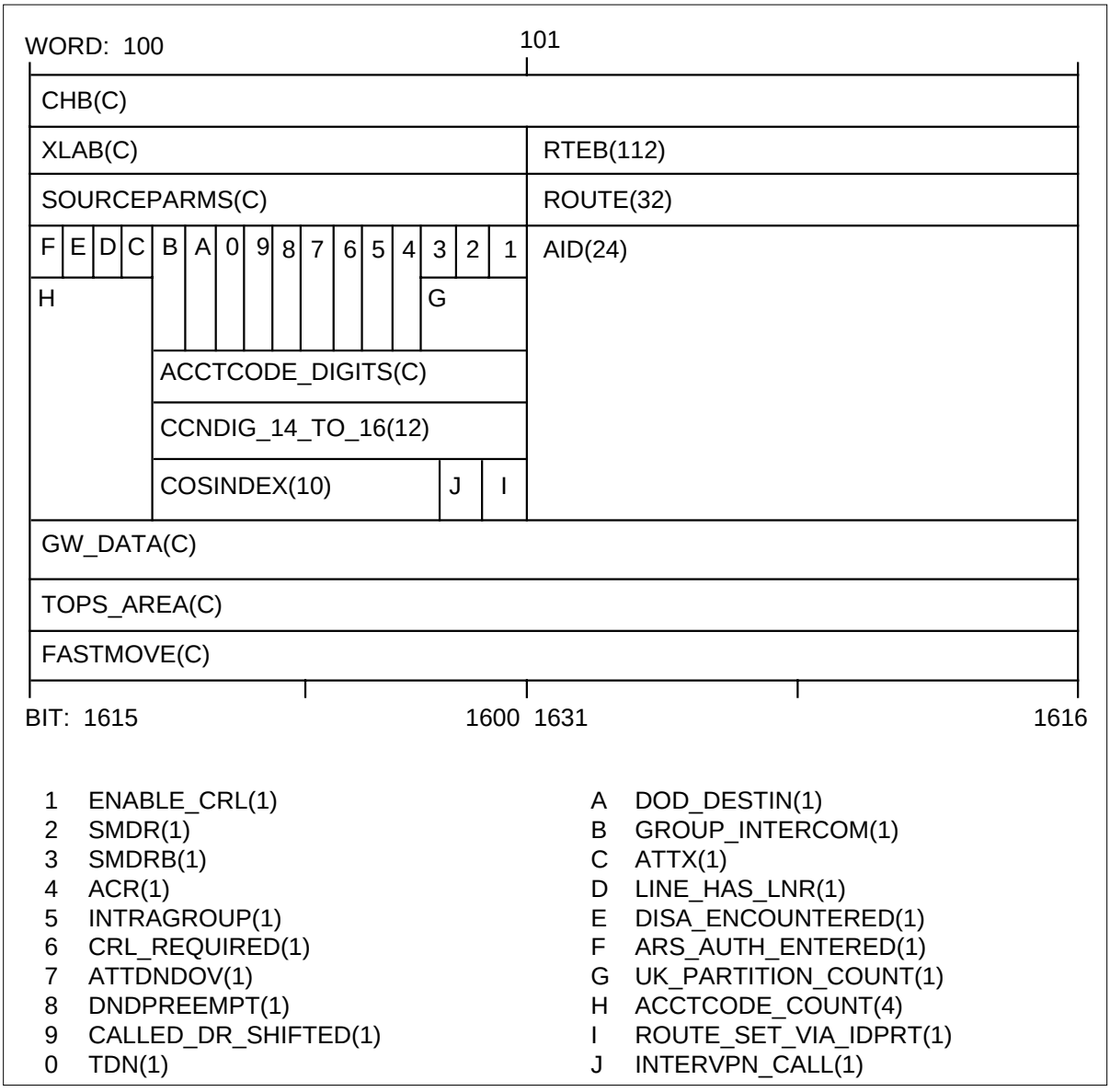
NCOS: Identifies the network class of service.

SOURCE_TRC: The source terminating restriction code.

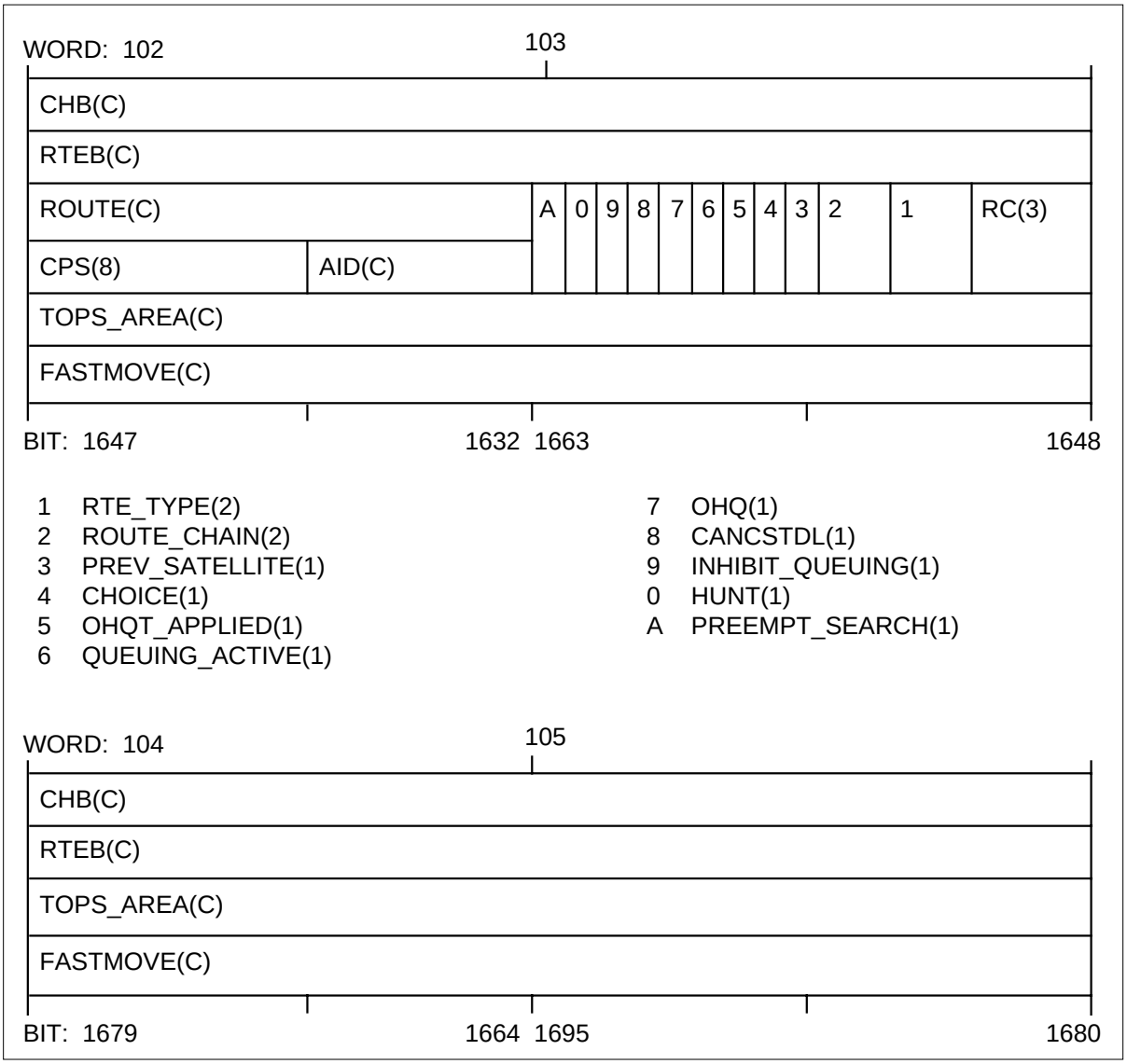
USS_SPARE12: (Provided later.)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 100 - 101

AUD395 (continued)

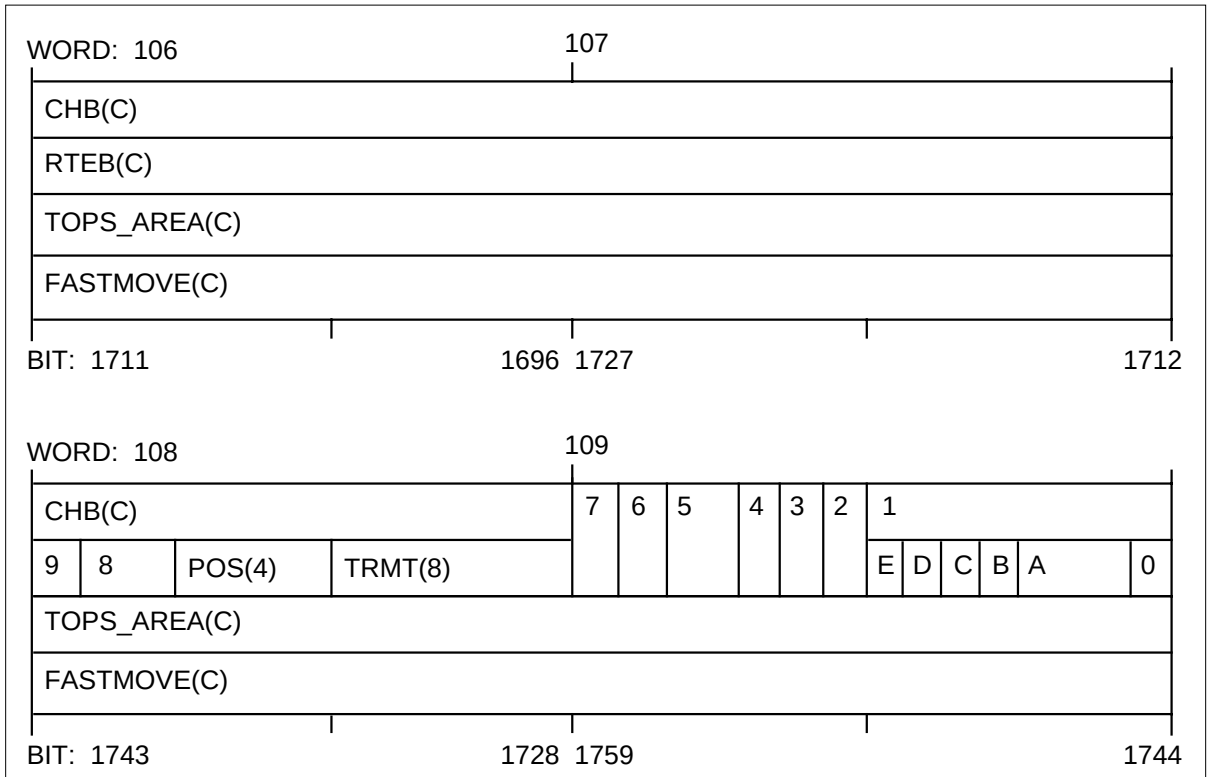


OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 102 - 105



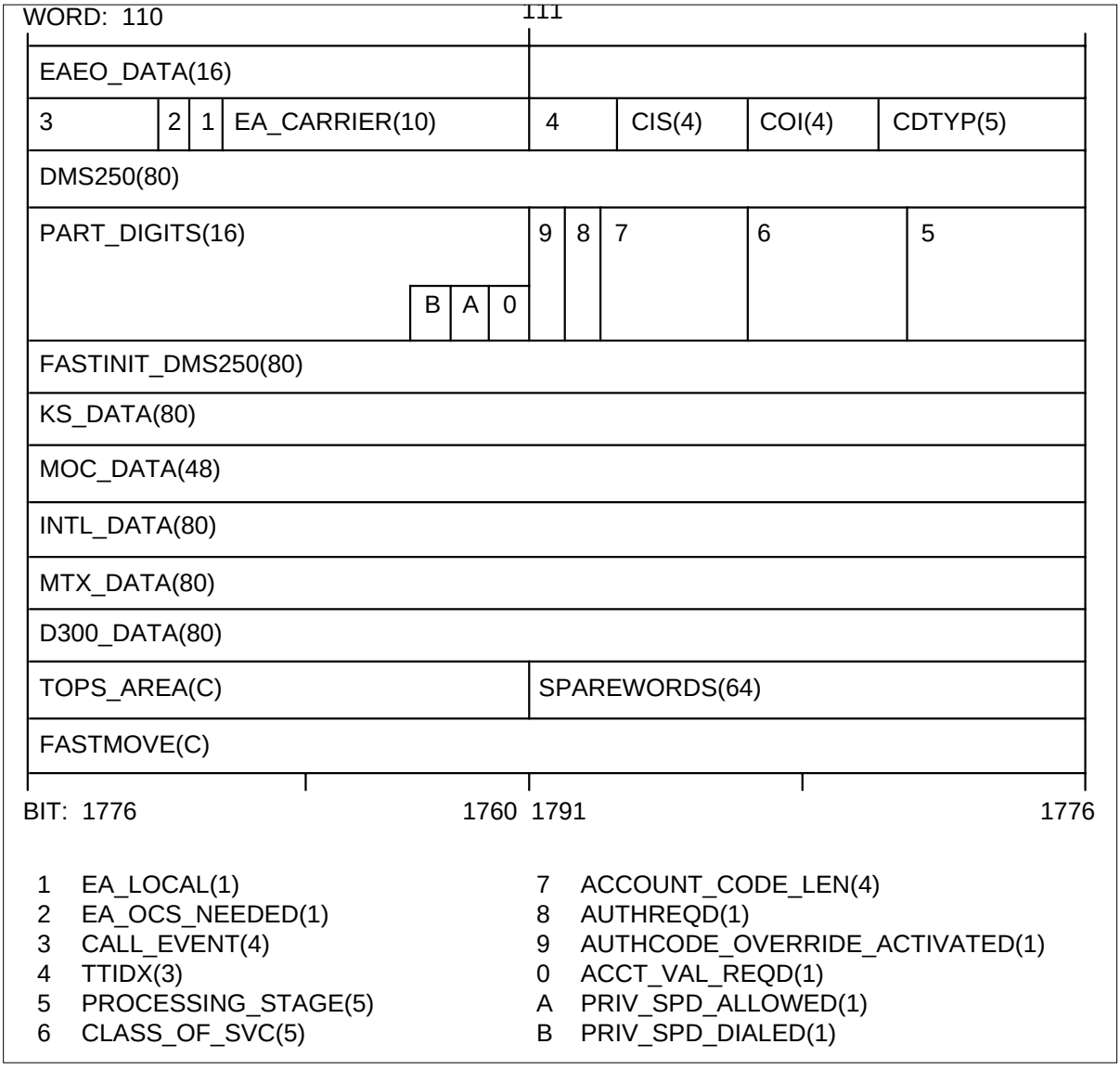
OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 106 - 107

AUD395 (continued)



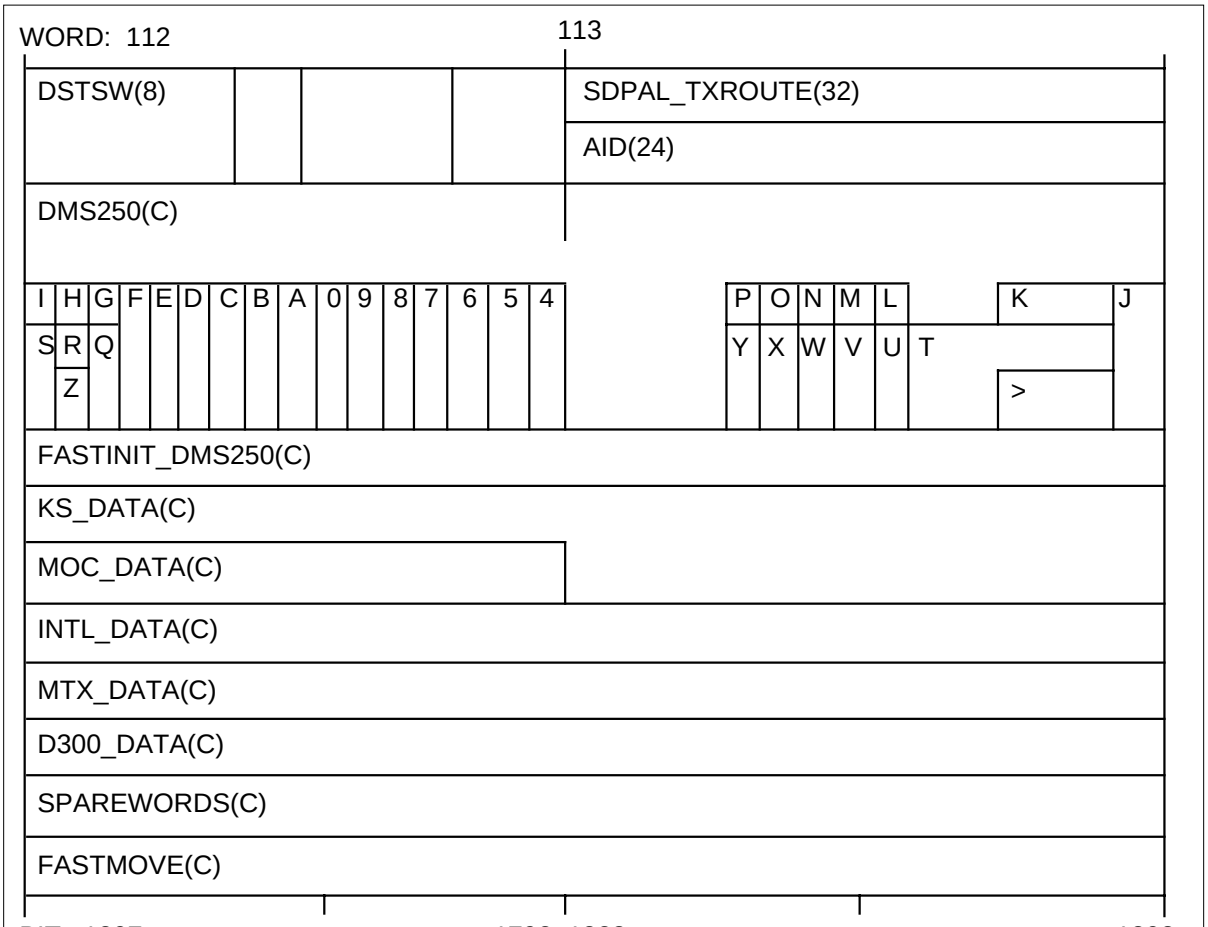
1 FTR_IN_EFFECT(1)
2 SD_ORIG(1)
3 SDVOICE(1)
4 LCO_CALL(1)
5 CHARGE_TREATMENT(2)
6 FORCE_CC_TIMING(1)
7 AC_ATTACHED(1)
8 TFR(3)
9 ANI_SPILL(1)
0 ANI_APILL_9(1)
A CHBTYPE(3)
B OTS_PEGGING(1)
C LEAS_CALL(1)
D CHBSPARE1(1)
E RECORDING_REQD(1)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 110 - 111



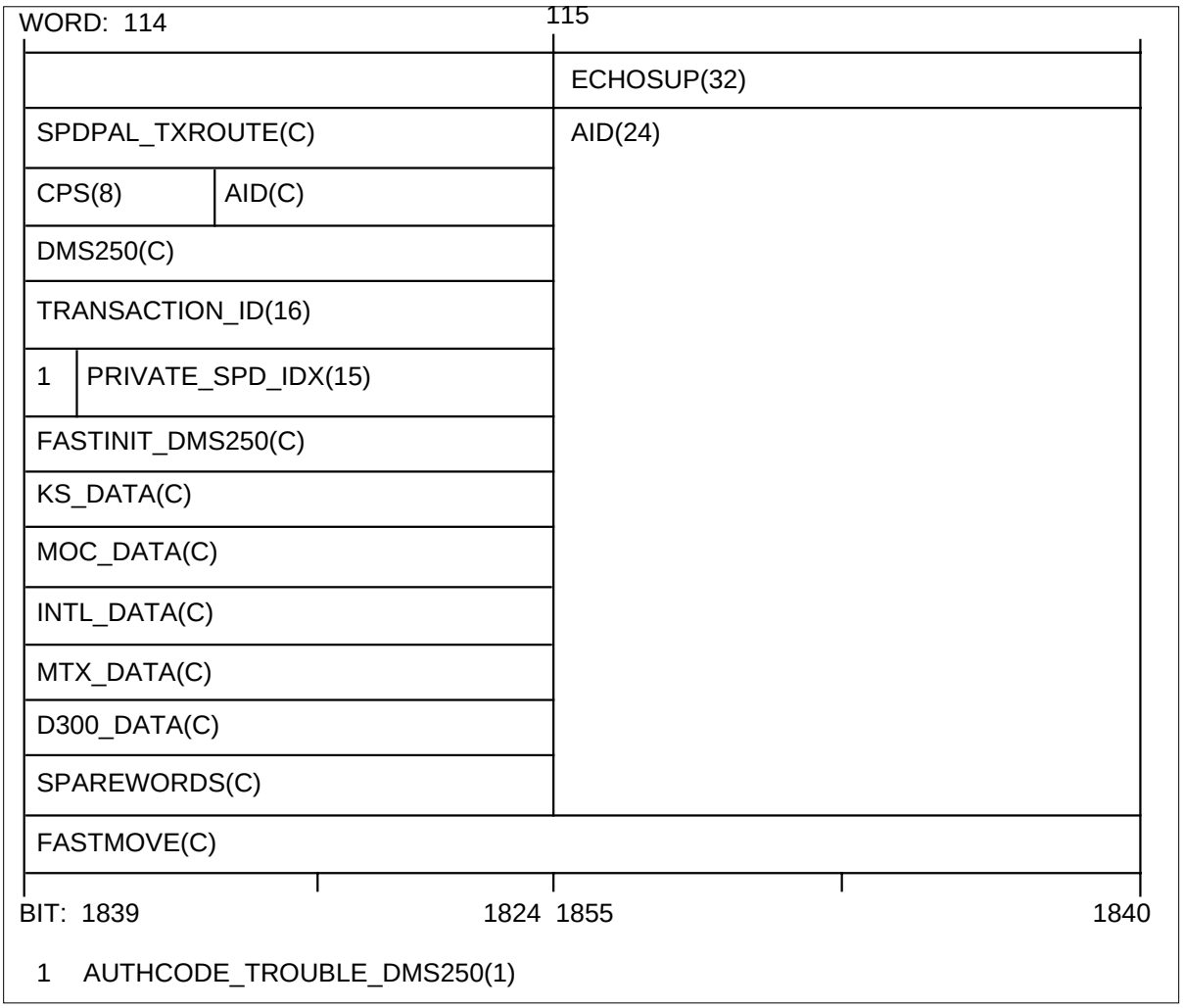
OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 112 - 113

AUD395 (continued)



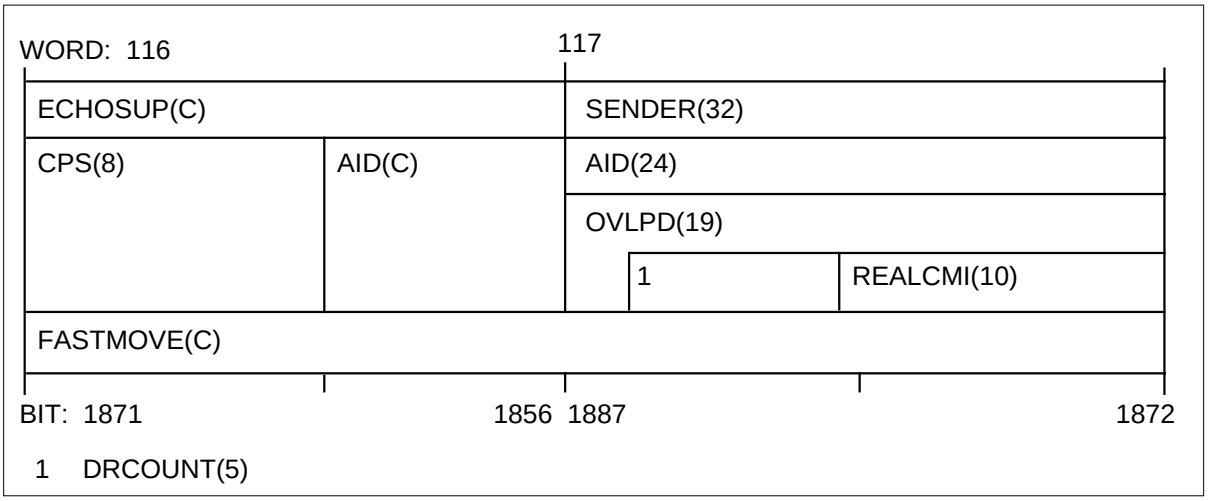
1 TRAF_TYPE(2)
2 PFXLT_FROM(4)
3 PFIXCNT(2)
4 AUTHCODE_FOR_IMT(1)
5 DATACALL_WITH_ESUP(1)
6 DATACALL_FLAG(1)
7 ONNET_FLAG(1)
8 TOLL_FREE_FLAT(1)
9 TREATMENT_SET_FLAT(1)
0 HOTLINE_FLAT(1)
A PUBLIC_SPEED_ALLOWED(1)
B ENHANCED_REORIGINATION_ALLOWED(1)
C IDDD_ALLOWED(1)
D ATD_FAILED(1)
E DIGITS_LOADED(1)
F RETRANSLATE(1)
G CARRIER_CUT_THRU(1)
H ALTERATE_VPN_ROUTE_AVAILABLE(1)
I VPN_CALL(1)
J GENERATE_CDR(1)
K RDB_REQUEST_TYPE(4)
L AUTHTRAP_FLAG(1)
M DMS250_ISUP_TEST_CALL(1)
N CPIXFER(1)
O REORIG_SCREENING_REQD(1)
P RESET_PERFORMED(1)
Q EA_TRANSITIONAL(1)
R SPLB_FLAG(1)
S EA_CUT_THRU(1)
T ROUTE_LIST_OFFSET(5)
U TCNTRAP_FLAG(1)
V EMERG_OPERATOR_CALL(1)
W CONF_POSSIBLE(1)
X CONF_POSS)BY_AUTHANI(1)
Y DP_CONF_CALL(1)
Z ACCT_BEFORE_ADDRESS(1)
> HOP_COUNT(4)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 114 - 115

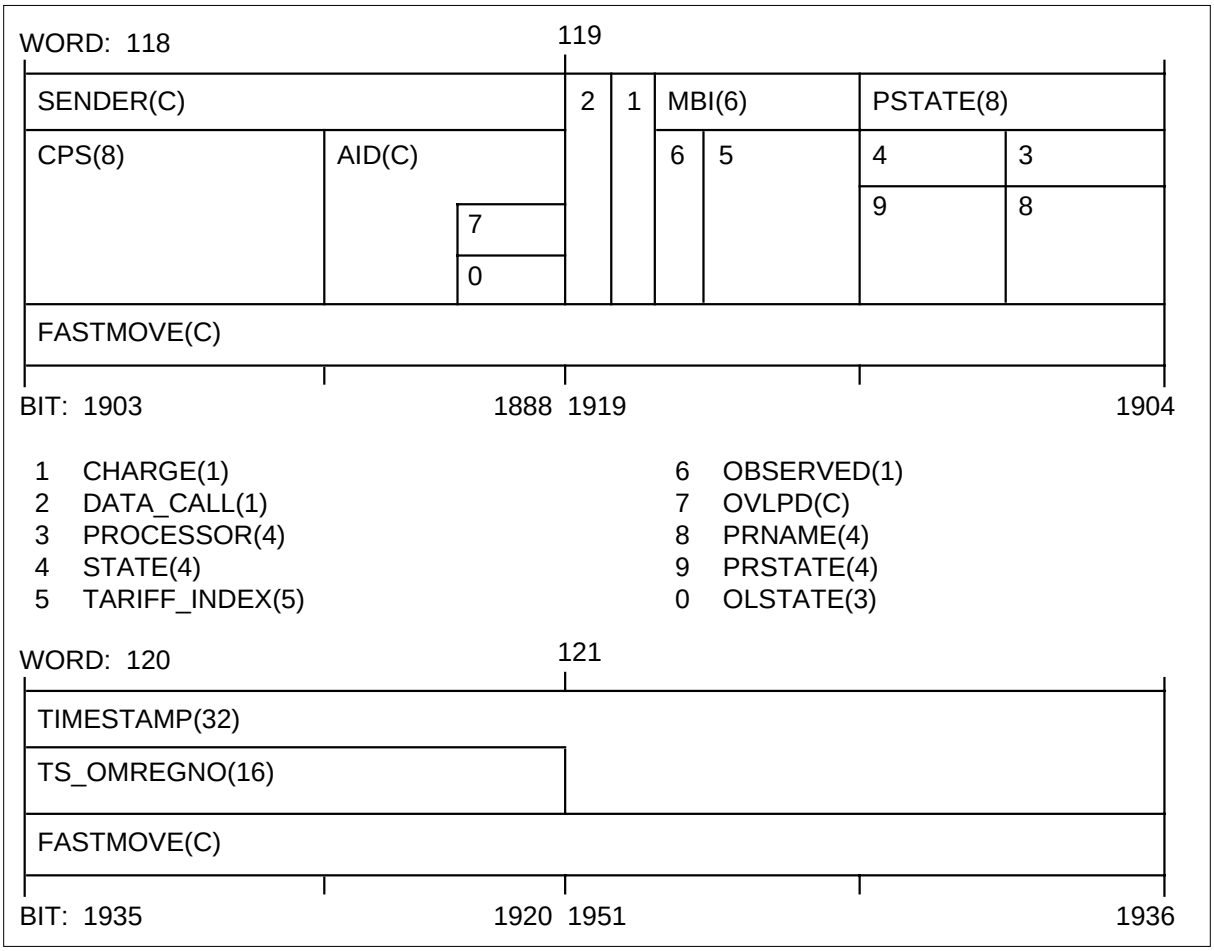


OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 116 - 117

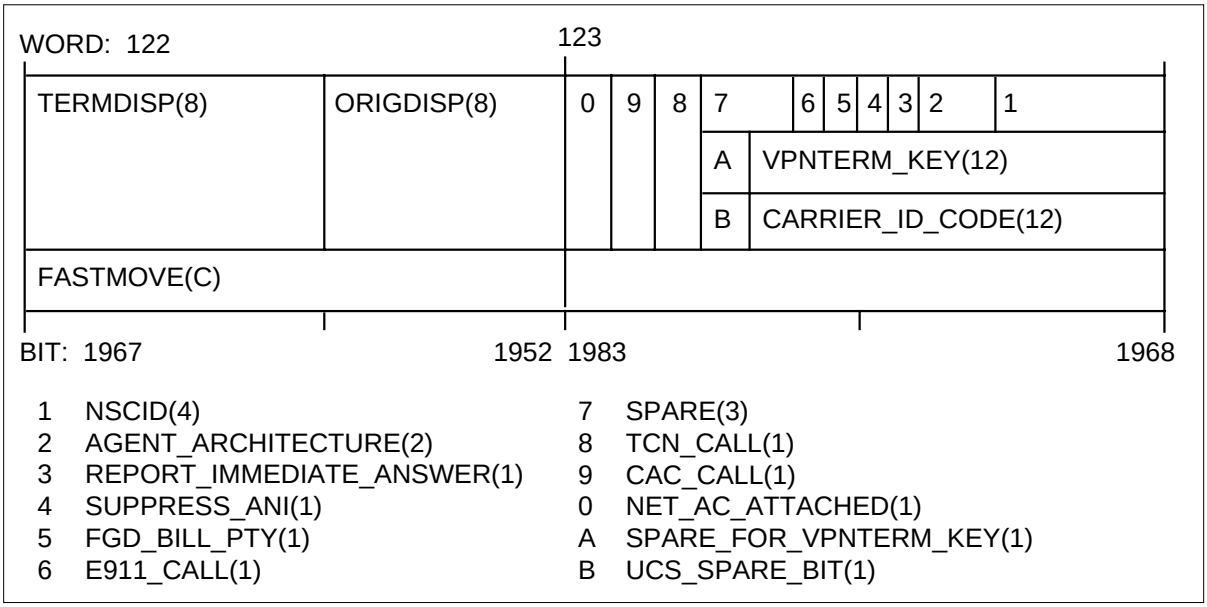
AUD395 (continued)



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 118 - 121



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 122 - 123



1	NSCID(4)	7	SPARE(3)
2	AGENT_ARCHITECTURE(2)	8	TCN_CALL(1)
3	REPORT_IMMEDIATE_ANSWER(1)	9	CAC_CALL(1)
4	SUPPRESS_ANI(1)	0	NET_AC_ATTACHED(1)
5	FGD_BILL_PTY(1)	A	SPARE_FOR_VPNTERM_KEY(1)
6	E911_CALL(1)	B	UCS_SPARE_BIT(1)

AUD396

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates log report AUD396 when the call processing base software detects the abnormal termination of a call process. The occurrence of a call death can affect service. The AUD396 is an information log and provides support personnel with additional data. Additional data can help support personnel isolate the cause of a call death.

Format

The log report format for AUD396 is as follows:

```
AUD396 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CALL THREAD DUMP
   CALLID: <callid>          STARTER:  <starter string>
   THR1: <thread1>    THR2: <thread2>   CMI: <cross_matrix_index>
   MESSAGE TYPE: <mt>        CALL STATE: <cs>
```

Example

An example of log report AUD396 follows:

```
AUD396 JUL12 08:15:17 0201 INFO CALL THREAD DUMP
   CALLID:000A 0000     STARTER:LINES
   THR1:0002    THR2:0000   CMI:0000
   MESSAGE TYPE:0018    CALL STATE:IDLE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
CALLID	0000-FFFF	Indicates different call sequence identification for each call.
STARTER	Variable	Indicates the application Starter that the system invoked to process the call. An example of an application starter is a line or a trunk.
THR1	0 to 511	Provides the index of the thread table for the originating agent.
THR2	0 to 511	Provides the index of the thread table for the terminating agent.

AUD396 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
CMI	0 to 1023	Indicates the cross matrix index is obtained when both originating or terminating agents are known.
MESSAGE TYPE	0000-FFFF	Indicates the nature of the event that the call process and application software undertake. The STARTER and the call state determines the processor/function to invoke next.
CALL STATE	IDLE	Indicates call status as Idle and new.
	ORIGINATION	Indicates receiver requested.
	RECEIVING	Indicates digit reception, not condensed.
	DIALLING	Indicates condensed, waiting for digits.
	OUTPULSING	Indicates outpulsing.
	OVLPULSING	Indicates overlapped, outpulsing and reception.
	TALKING	Indicates network connection established, call condensed.
	TWOWAYCON	Indicates two-way net connection, not condensed.
	ONEWAYCON	Indicates one-way network connection (ex announcement).
	MULTIPORT	Indicates a multiparty call.
	SERVICETONE	Indicates service tone (re-order).
	TERMTONE	Indicates generated audible ring or busy tone, or talking in fast call.
	HELD	Indicates special state when condensed in feature call.
	TESTING	Indicates special state that audit does not time.
	TRANSIENT	Indicates transient state with call process.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	PREEMPTING	Indicates call preempted - Autovon use only.
	CUSTOM	Indicates custom calling feature.
	WAITING	Indicates condensed when timing performed.
	ORIGTONE	Indicates originator rings or receives tone, not a 1 port call.
	PFHELD	Indicates for P-Phone.
	SETUP	Drive all messages to setup procedure from starter.
	XPROC	Drive all messages from starter to cross procedure.
	PRESERVED	Indicates calls preserved over warm Switch of Activity (SWACT), line module (LM)/remote line module (RLM) warm.
	ONE_END_DISC	Waits for disconnect of last agent in the call.
	DORMANT	Indicates call condense block (CCB) links to the multi-condense (DORMANTTID).
	COLLECTING	Use for MF to SS7 FGD call to collect digits.
	WAITALERT	Use for integrated services digital network (ISDN) calls to wait for alerting.
	WAITRLS	Use for ISDN calls to wait for release.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Support personnel use this log to debug call deaths. The information is not important for operating company personnel. Other than collection of the data, support personnel must not take action. When support personnel collect this data, support personnel must collect the AUD396 log. Support personnel must

AUD396 (end)

collect all other logs with the same CALLID. Other logs with the same CALLID include AUD395 and AUD398. Support personnel must attach the SWERS that relate to the death. The SWERS can have a reason in the set, (101, 102, 103, 104, 105). The system can generate additional SWERS. Support personnel must include these additional SWERS.

AUD397

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates log report AUD397 when the call processing base software detects one of the following:

- the abnormal termination of a call process
- a distinct problem with a call encapsulator (ENCAP)

Format

The log report format for AUD397 is as follows:

```
AUD397 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENCAP DUMP
   CALLID: <callid>
   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh ....
```

Example

An example of log report AUD397 follows:

```
AUD397 JUN02 19:09:44 4016 INFO ENCAP DUMP
   CALLID: 0000 0000
   4213 4674 0000 0001 001F FDCE 7BCD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FD07 FFFF 0000 FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FFFF 0000 FD00 FFFF 0000 FFFF 0000 0000
   FDFC FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENCAP DUMP	Constant	Indicates this report is a data dump of ENCAP.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Provides the sequence number of the call process affected. The value is 000 if there was no call associated with the AUD397 log.
hhhh	0000 - FFFF	Indicates a dump of the call encapsulator in hex format.

Action

There is no action required.

AUD397 (end)

Related OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

If an abnormal termination of a call process occurs, the logs CCB dump (AUD395) and CDB dump (AUD398) can come with the AUD397 log.

AUD398

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates log report AUD398 when a call process stops without warning. A call process stops without warning because an error in the system software removes the call process. A call process can stop without warning because an end user makes a feature use error. The system software does not compensate for a feature use error that an end user makes. The AUD log reports indicate call processing resources cleaned up in an abnormal manner. This procedure can affect service to the end user.

The system can generate AUD sequences when parties of a conference call hang up in a specified order. The parties finish the conference and go on-hook. The software can have problems clearing resources that the call uses. The AUD sequence is transparent to the end user because the call is finished. Log reports AUD4XX or AUD5XX that repeat can indicate a translation problem or a software problem. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports provide information about these occurrences.

AUD395 is a hexadecimal design of the call condense block (CCB). Each call in progress on DMS equipment has a separate CCB. The DMS equipment for system software stores the following call characteristics to use in the call process:

- the name of the originating and terminating agent in the call
- billing required
- if all digits are present
- translation information
- called digits
- calling directory number (DN) or trunk billing number
- if a feature is in effect
- if the system routes information.

AUD398 is a hexadecimal representation of the call data block (CDB). The CDB stores additional information for call processing software to complete the call.

The CDB contains one of the most important problem solving elements. The message type and body, contain the last message the call process receives before the system generates AUD395/398. The last message the call process receives can be a DIGITS_MSG, CALL_ERROR_MSG, CLEAR_FORWARD_MSG, INTEGRITY_LOST_MSG, etc.

AUD398 (continued)

Log reports AUD395 and AUD398 connect in tandem. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports detail information common to all call processes when the system activates features against a call process. The system must store additional information that is associated with a specified feature. Extension (EXT) blocks store this additional information. Each EXT block has a specified template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal designs for EXT block data. The remainder of the AUD log reports consists of AUD4XX and AUD5XX. An AUD395 or AUD398 report can have an associated EXT block AUD4XX or AUD5XX report.

Other logs can associate with these AUD reports. These logs are normally, but not only, TRAP and/or software reports (SWER) reports. These reports are important in order to determine a profile on the call in question. Refer to the CALLID field in the report to link the AUD logs together. Specified SWER reports have the CALLID in the TEXT field. AUD398 associates with the SWER100 report that has the same CALLID, or with a CC103 TRAP report. Save all log reports that occur at the same approximate time as an AUD395 or AUD398 report. These log reports can reconstruct the occurrence that causes the system to generate the report.

The DISPCALL system can troubleshoot log reports. The DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398, and specified AUD4XX blocks to a data design. For more information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide, TAM-1001-003.*

Format

The log report format for AUD398 is as follows:

```
AUD398 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CDB DUMP
    CALLID: callid
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh...
```

Example

An example of log report AUD398 follows:

```
AUD398 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CDB DUMP
   CALLID:         407
   (WORDS:
   0ACB 1300 FFFF FFFF 0100 BD89 1500 FFFF FFFF 8088      0
   - 9
   0010 293A 0000 3AD1 8A97 8930 8080 8080 8080 8080     10
   - 19
   8080 807C 0020 0008 DFE1 0468 0000 8080 8080 8080     20
   - 29
   FFFF FFFF 3420 8080 AAAA 1205 2111 3200 80AA 8080     30
   - 39
   1806 0D48 0000 8080 8080 8000 00C2 0E00 5721 8080     40
   - 49
   3699 0C07 0D48 8080 85AA F321 BA30 A550 8080 8080     50
   - 59
   8080 0100 0ACB                                        63)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CDB DUMP	Constant	Indicates report is data dump of CDB.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Indicates call process that stopped.
hhhh...	0000 - FFFF	Provides temporary data used when the system sets up or takes down a call. The following figure identifies these data fields.

Action

AUD398 can indicate a translation or software problem. When onsite personnel decide to troubleshoot call deaths that repeat, the following four steps are recommended.

1. Look for TRAP (CC103) and SWER (SWER100) log reports. AUD398 reports that indicate system trouble normally have associated TRAPs or SWERs.
2. Examine the agent intermediate dials (IDs). The agent IDs are TID and TERMINAL_CPID. These fields identify the calling and called agents. If a minimum of one AUD398 shows the same originator and terminator, you have detected the problem.

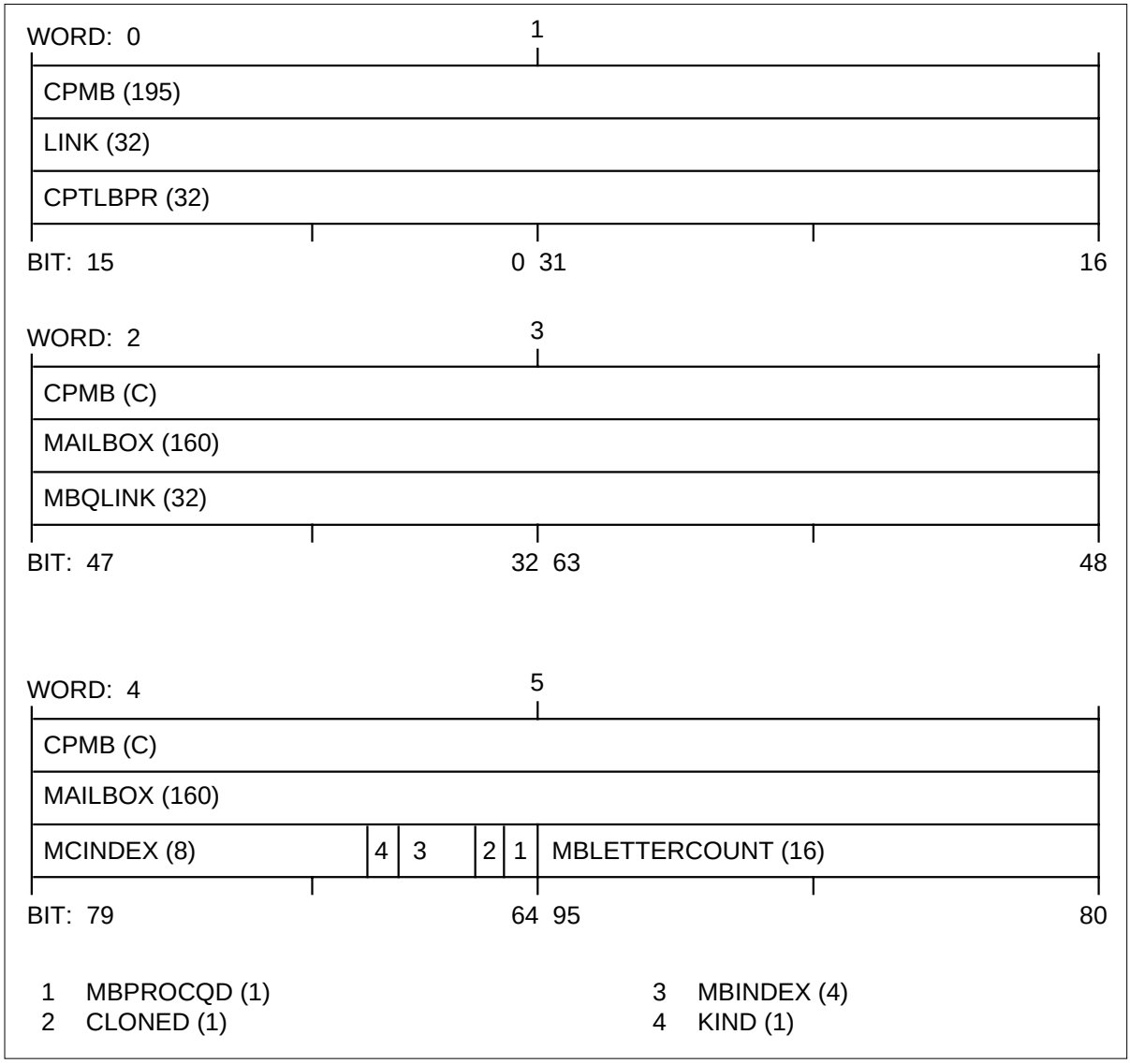
AUD398 (continued)

3. Examine the call processing selectors (CPS). These fields identify the types of lines linked to the call. If several log reports indicate that a specified type of line is linked to the call, the line can be an indication.
4. Examine the available data to decide if the problem relates to corrupt data tables. The problem can relate to a translation, or to the code. Contact software support personnel if you suspect the problem relates to the code.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 0 and 1

LINK or CPTLBPTR

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORDS 0 - 5

CALL_DATA_BLOCK: A CALL_DATA_BLOCK stores temporary data about a call when the system processes the call. Sixty 16-bit words, numbered 0 - 59, make up the CALL_DATA_BLOCK. Descriptions of the fields that comprise this block are as follows:

AUD398 (continued)

CPMB: The Call Processing Mailbox (CPMB) field contains information on the call processing mailboxes. The CPMB field contains information on the queues that associate with the call processing mailboxes. The following subfields (one of which has subfields) make up the CPMB:

- LINK or CPTLBPTR
- MAILBOX
  - MBQLINK
  - MBPROCQD
  - CLONED
  - MBINDEX
  - KIND
  - MCINDEX
  - MBLETTERCOUNT
  - MBPROCPTR
  - MBLETTERQ
  - FREELETQ
  - LETWSIZE
  - STATE
  - MULTIWAIT

LINK: This field is a queue link. This queue link is in use when the CDB is enqueued with free CDBs. This queue link is in use when the call process that associates with the CDB is suspended. The queue link is suspended on the queue of free mailboxes. The next fields, LINK and CPTLBPTR overlay each other.

CPTLBPTR: This field points to the associated Call Processing Terminal Linkage Block (CPTLB).

MAILBOX: This field receives messages for a call process when the process stops. The process stops when the process invokes one of the call processing waiting procedures. The MAILBOX or subfield contains the subfields that appear under the CPMB description that precedes.

MBQLINK: This field is a queue that links the mailboxes when a process waits for more than one mailbox. The value of the field is NIL if the process waits on one mailbox or a cloned mailbox.

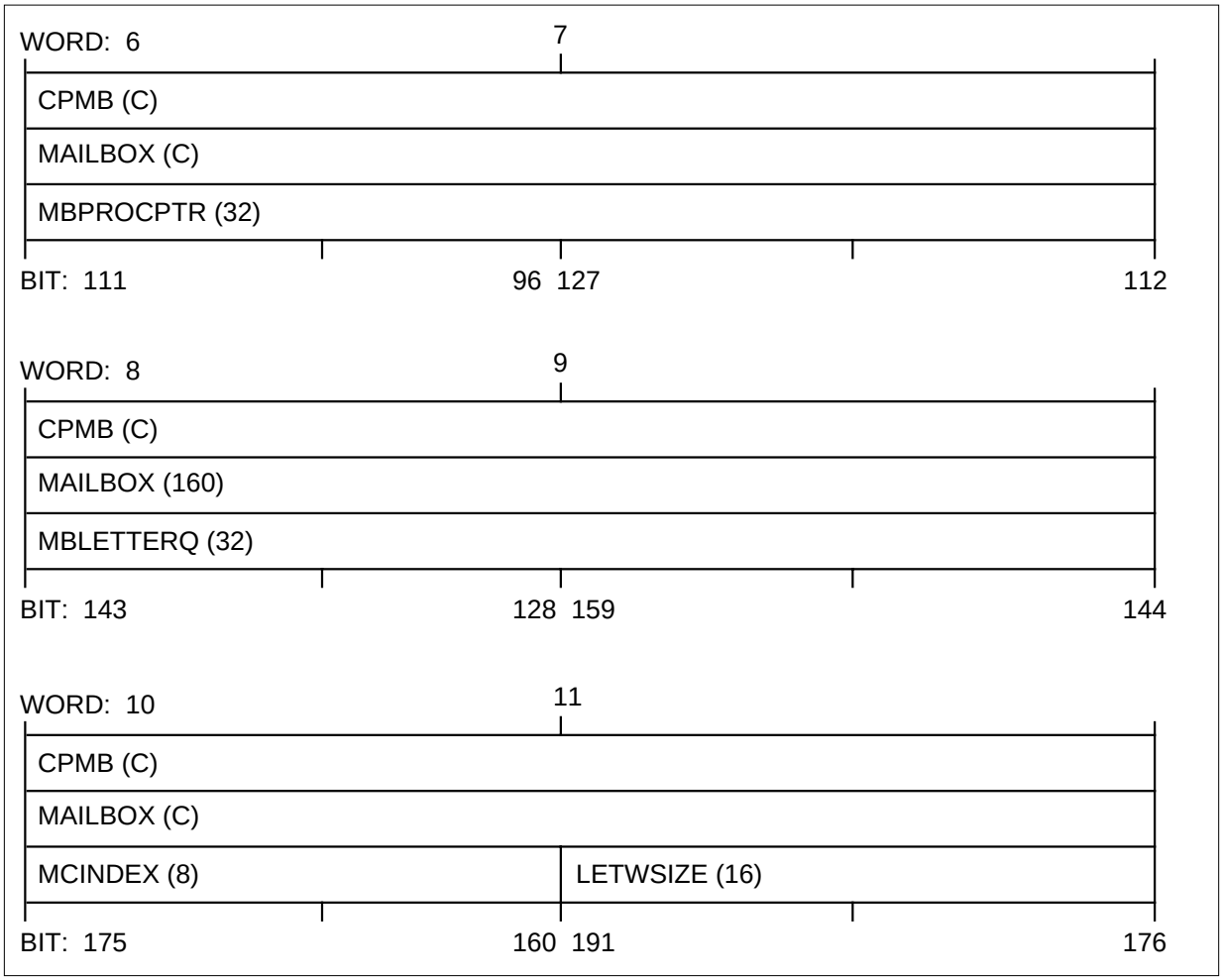
MBPROCQD: If true, this field indicates a process waits on the mailbox.

CLONED: If true, this field indicates if a mailbox was cloned.

MBINDEX: This field indicates the index of the mailboxes on MBQLINK.

KIND: This field indicates the letter type.

MBLETTERCOUNT: This field indicates the number of letters that the letter queue can contain. The queue is full if the value of the field is NIL.



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORDS 6 - 11

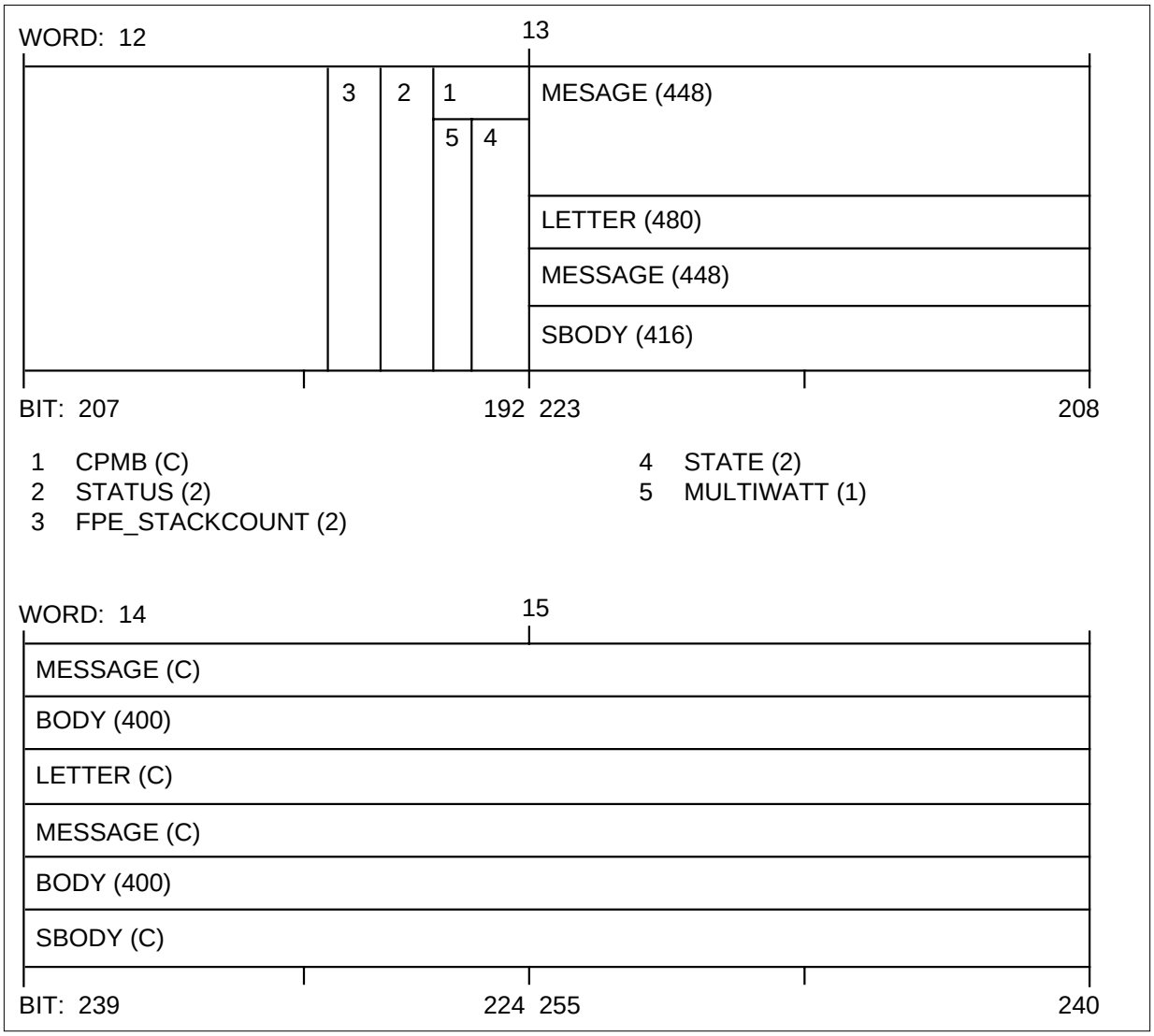
MBPROCPTR: This field points to the process that the mailbox contains.

AUD398 (continued)

MBLETTERQ: This field contains the queue header for the one-way queue. The one-way queue contains the letters in the mailbox.

FREELETQ: This field identifies the available letter queue.

LETWSIZE: This field gives the letter size.



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 13 - 38

MESSAGE or LETTER

/ \

/ \

MESSAGE or SBODY

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORD 12

STATE: This field gives the state of the call data block. The state can be one of the following:

- CPMBQUEUED: the call process that associates with the CDB is suspended on the available queue. This state indicates that the CDB and the CPTLB can link together.
- CPMBLINKED: the CDB links to a CPTLB.
- CPMBUNAVAIL: the CDB links to other processes, like audits or recovery.
- CPMBIDLE: the first state when the CDB is allocated. The system uses this field as a transient state during recovery from error conditions.

MULTIWAIT: If true, this field indicates a process can wait for up to 16 mailboxes at the same time.

STATUS: This field gives the call processing system state and indicates responses to the state. STATUS is normally set to PROCESSING. When an error occurs, the system uses the state as a flag to prevent infinite loops during recovery. Possible values are:

- PROCESSING
- DISPLAYING
- CLEANING
- RECOVERING.

FPE_STACKCOUNT: This field holds the number of feature processing environment (FPE) work items.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORDS 13 - 15

AUD398 (continued)

MESSAGE: This field contains information on the incoming message that the system processes. This field overlays field LETTER. Subfield MESSAGE contains the subfields BODY and TID. The BODY is the MESSAGE content. The format of BODY depends on the message type. The TID is the terminal identifier of the originator. The following three subfields comprise TID:

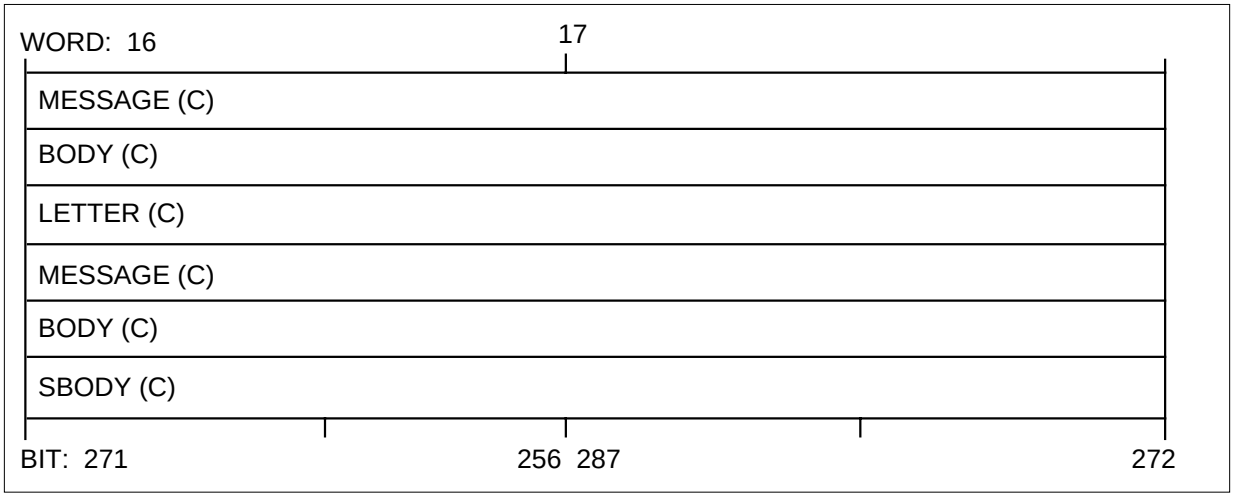
- NODE_NO (node number)
- TRMNL_NO_MSN (terminal number, most important NIBBLE)
- TRMNL_NO_LSB (terminal number, least important byte)

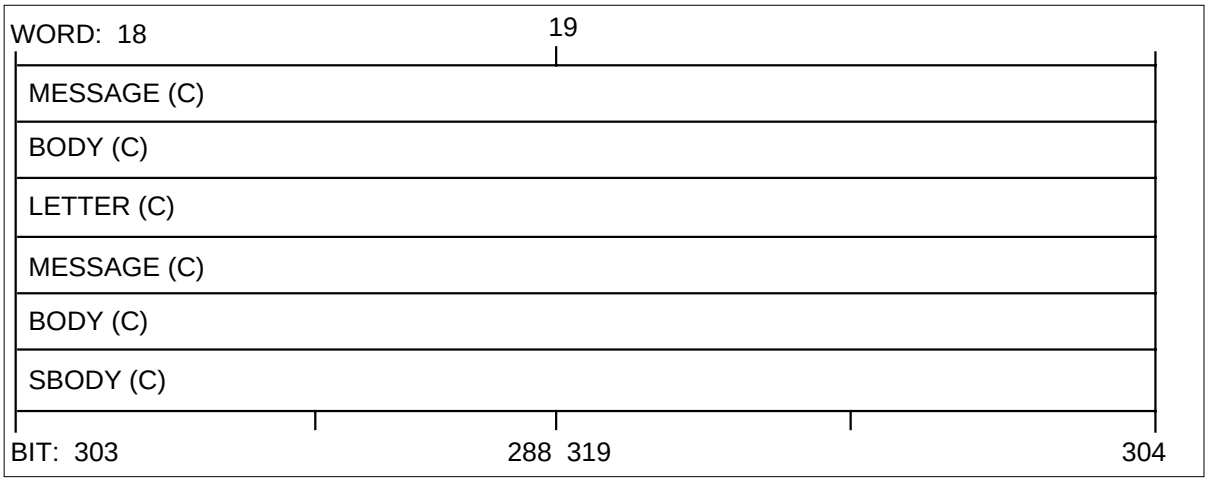
LETTER: This field overlays MESSAGE. Call processing uses LETTER to receive incoming messages from peripherals. The LETTER field contains overlay MESSAGE or SBODY.

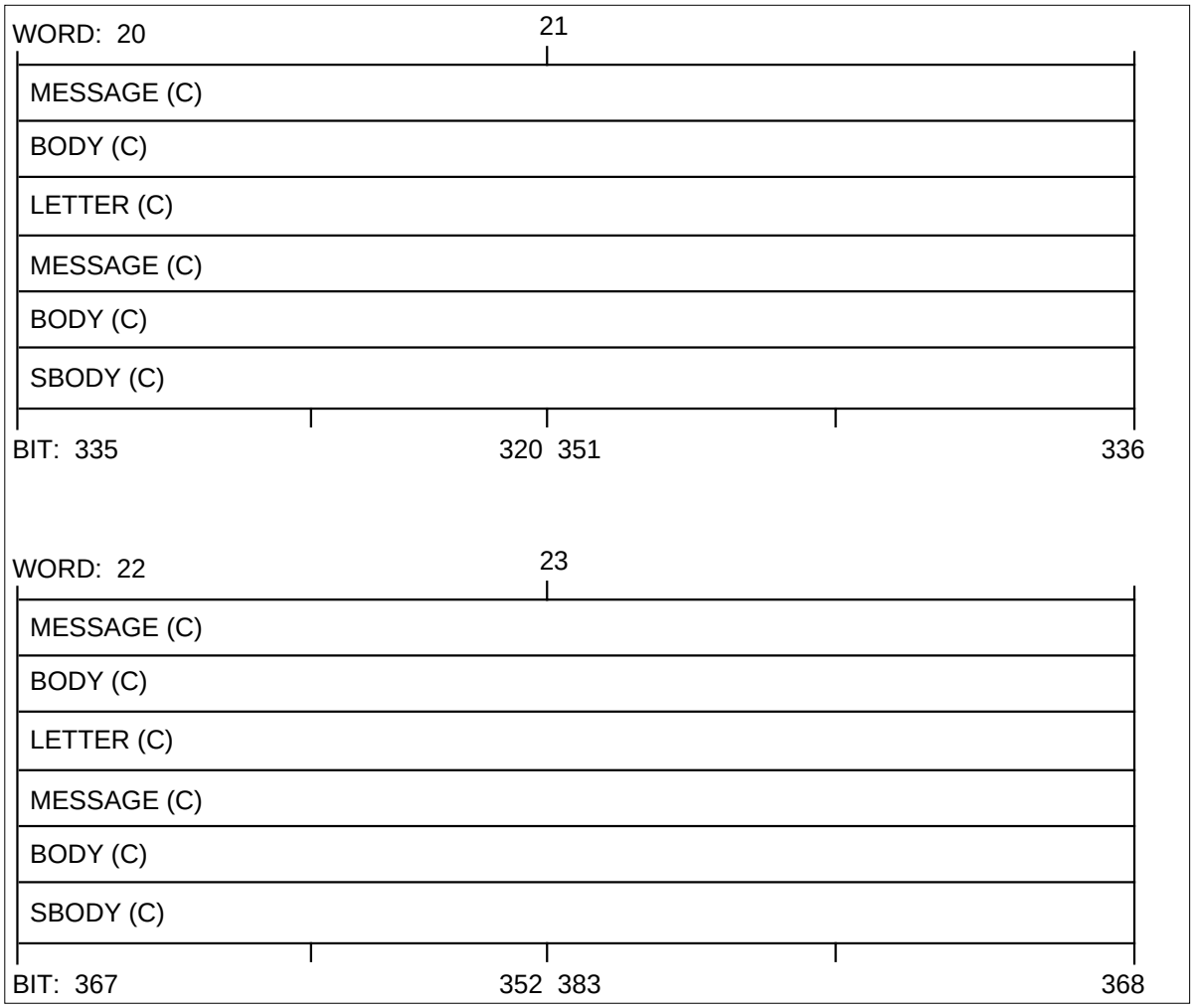
MESSAGE: This field contains information on the incoming message that the system processes. The following fields make up MESSAGE:

- BODY: contains the MESSAGE content.
- TID: the terminal identifier of the originator.
- AUDIT: holds the call processing audit information.
- FTID: overlays fields TID and AUDIT. The FTID is a double-integer arithmetic field and allows fast access. The two subfields, LS and MS, stand for least important word and most important word.

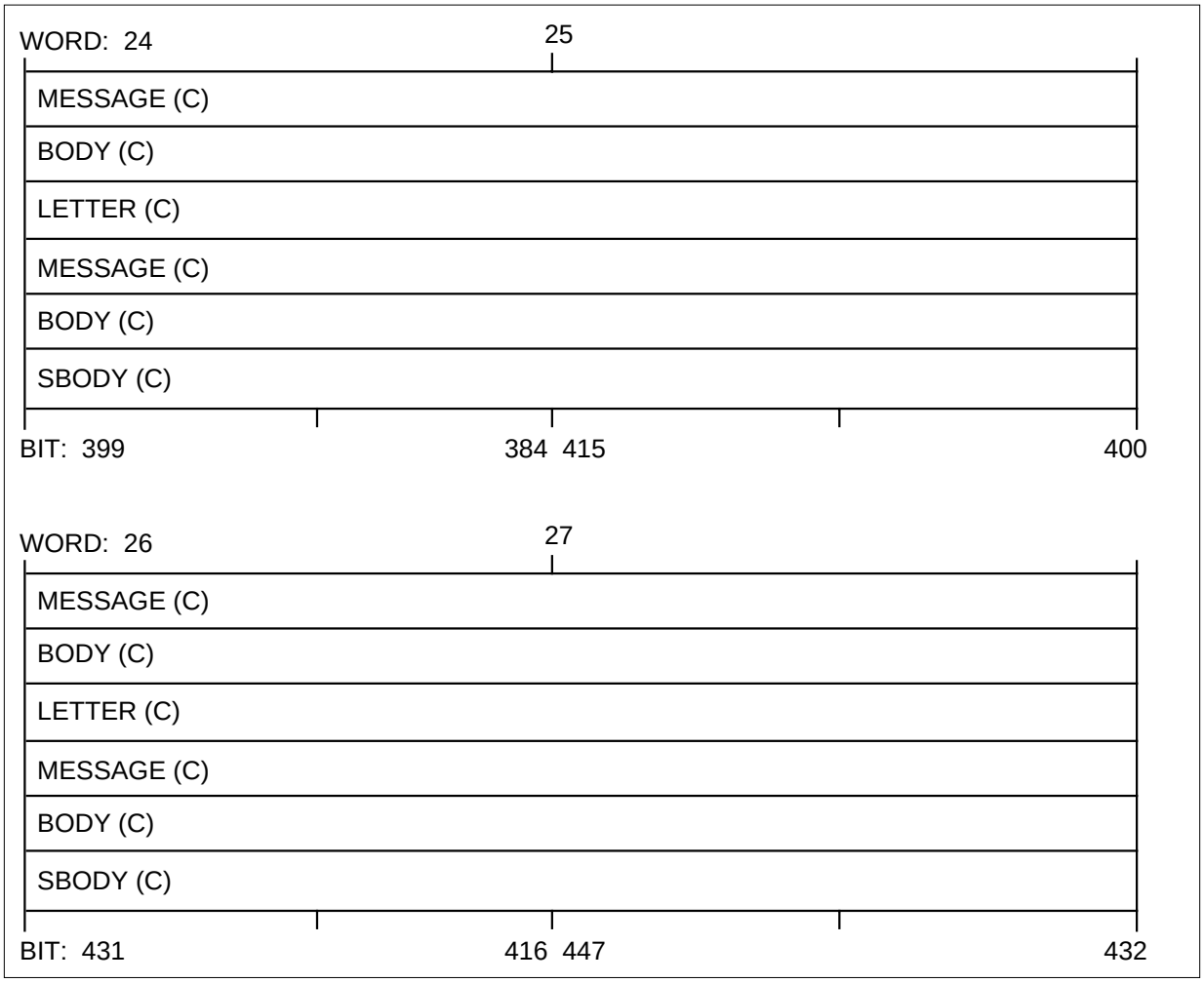
SBODY: Information to be provided.



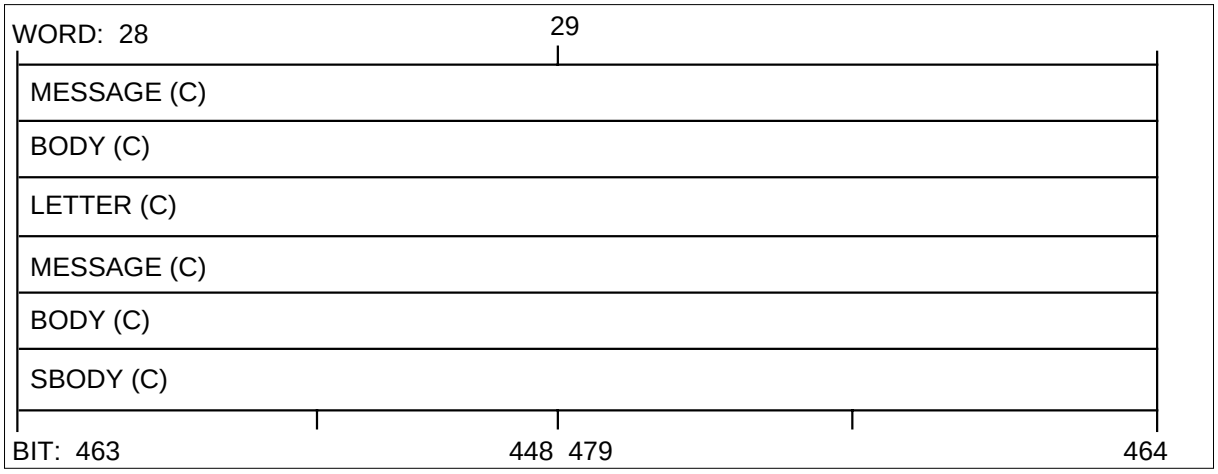

WORD: 18
19
MESSAGE (C)
BODY (C)
LETTER (C)
MESSAGE (C)
BODY (C)
SBODY (C)
BIT: 303
288 319
304

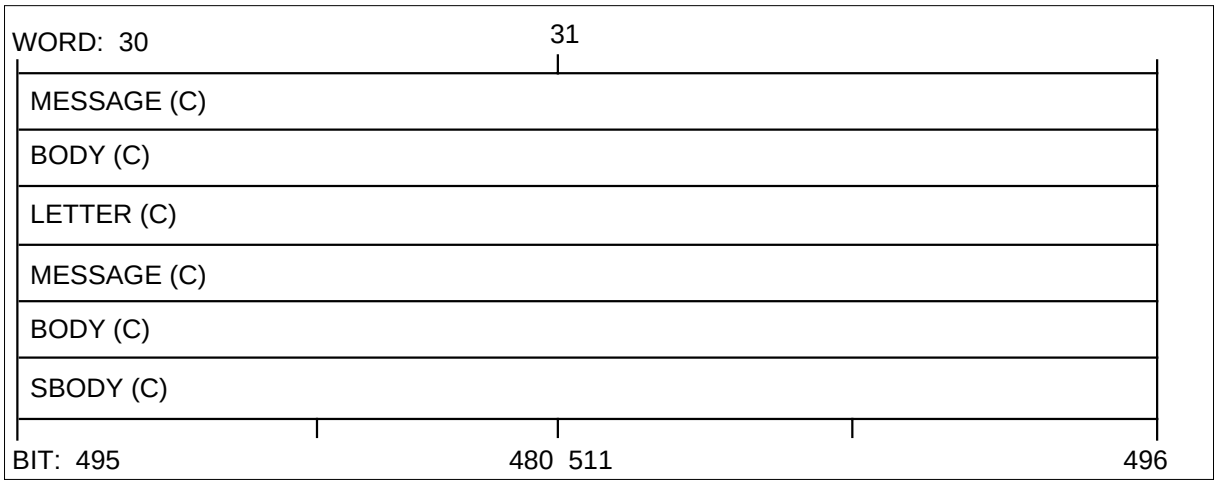

WORD: 20
21
MESSAGE (C)
BODY (C)
LETTER (C)
MESSAGE (C)
BODY (C)
SBODY (C)
BIT: 335
320 351
336
WORD: 22
23
MESSAGE (C)
BODY (C)
LETTER (C)
MESSAGE (C)
BODY (C)
SBODY (C)
BIT: 367
352 383
368

AUD398 (continued)

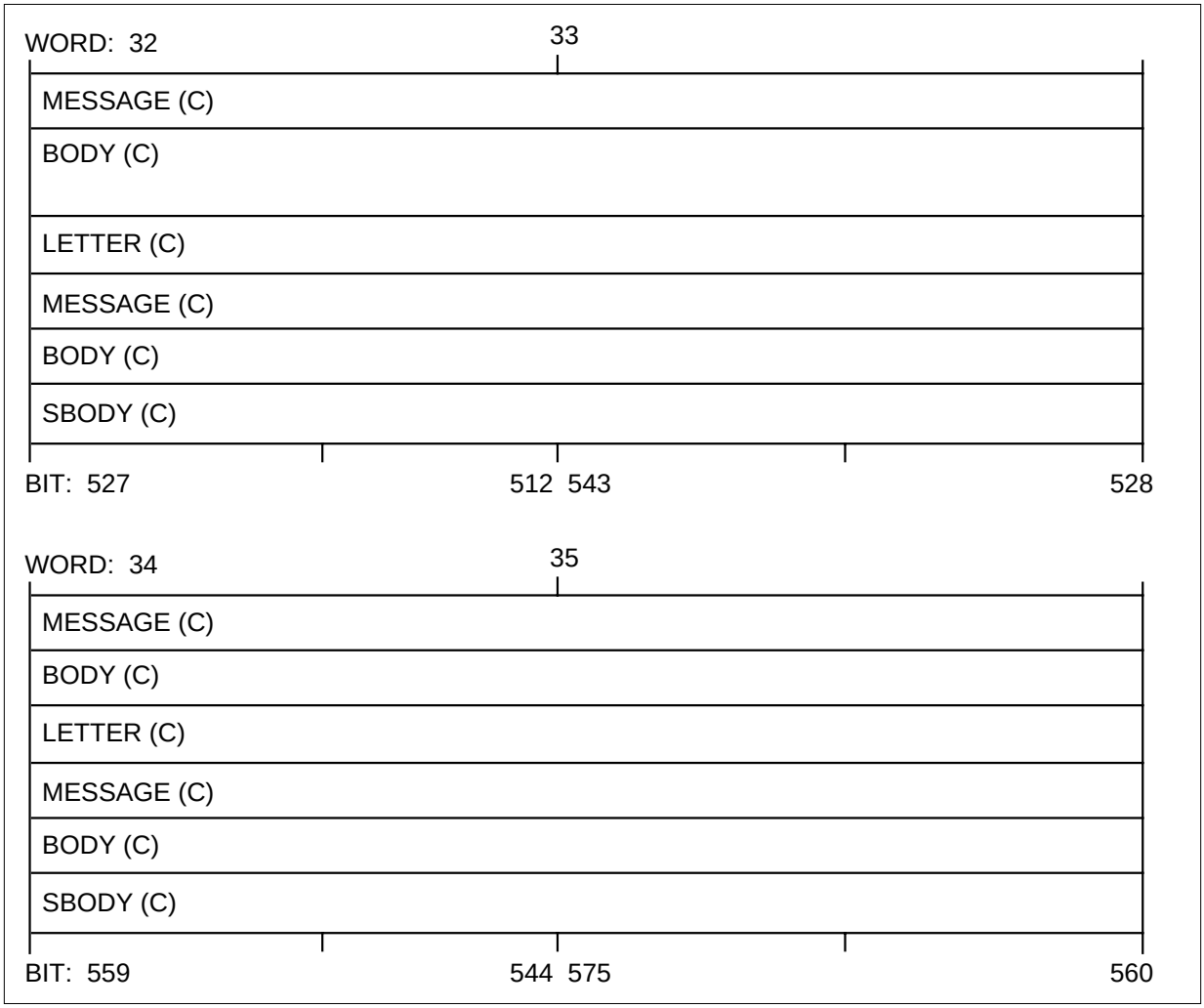


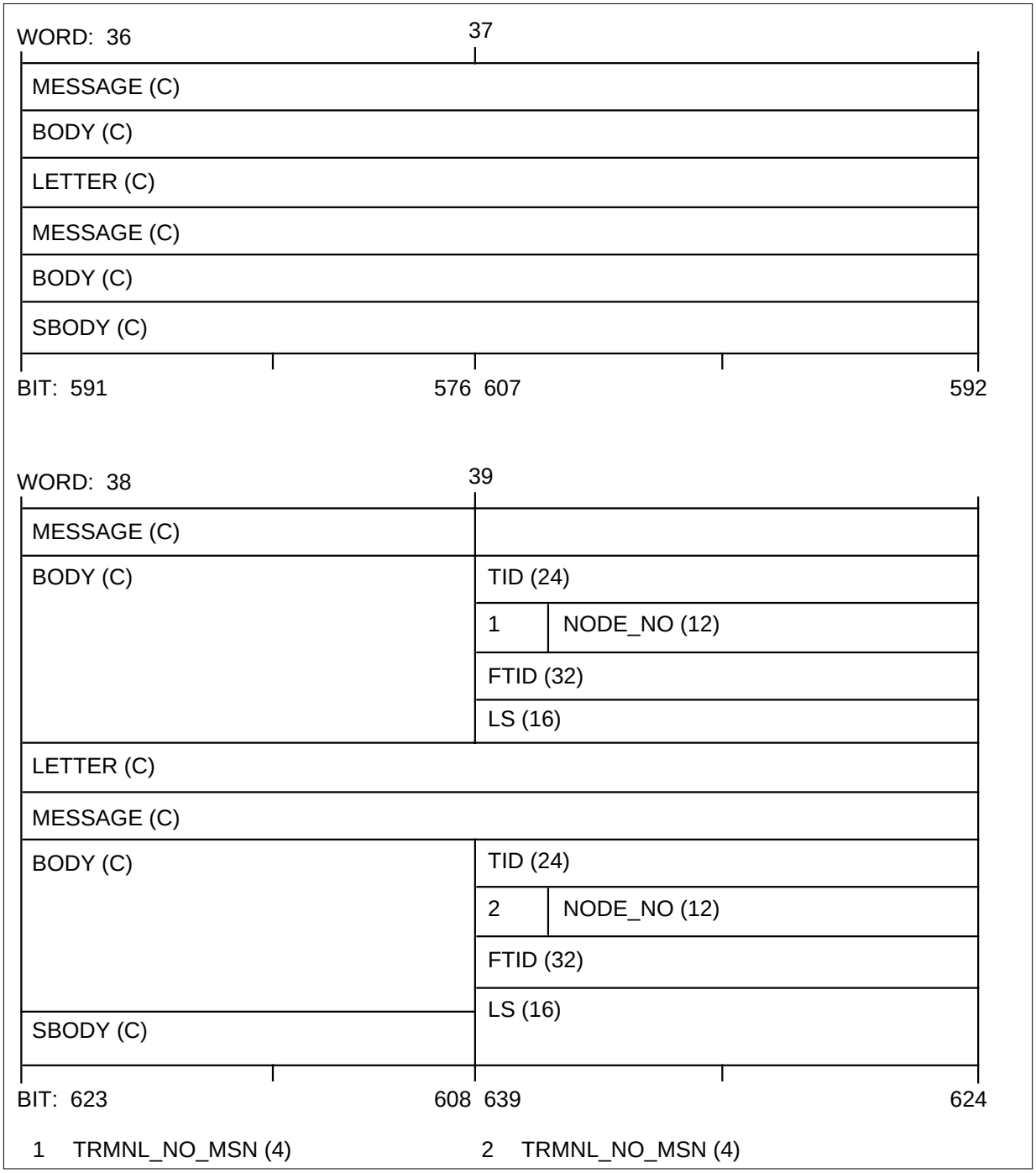
AUD398 (continued)





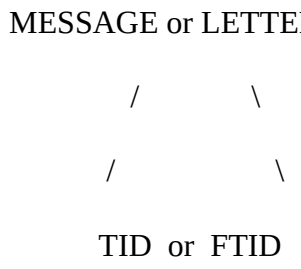
AUD398 (continued)





OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 39

AUD398 (continued)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORD 39

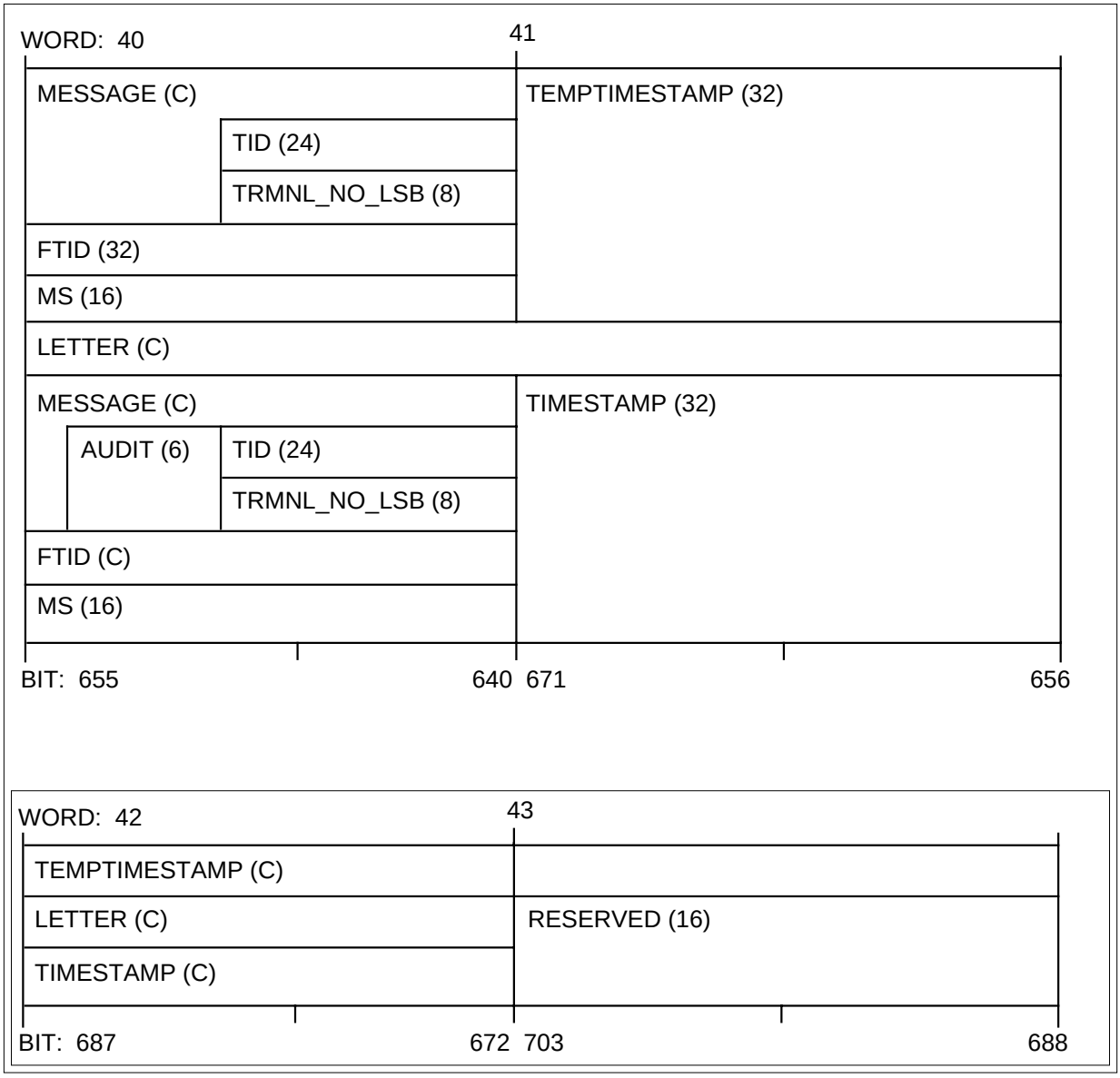
TID: This field holds the terminal identifier of the originator.

NODE_NO: This field is the node number of the TID.

TRMNL_NO_MSN: This field is the most NIBBLE of the TID terminal number.

FTID: FTID overlays fields TID and AUDIT. The FTID is a double-integer arithmetic field and allows fast access. The FTID has two subfields: LS and MS.

LS: LS stands for least important word.



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 40

AUD398 (continued)

MESSAGE or LETTER (MESSAGE)

/ \

/ \

TID, AUDIT or FTID

OVERLAY STRUCTURE – WORD 41 and 42

TEMPTIMESTAMP or LETTER

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORD 40

TRMNL_NO_LSB: This field is the least important byte of the TID terminal number.

AUDIT: This field holds the call processing audit information.

MS: MS stands for most important word.

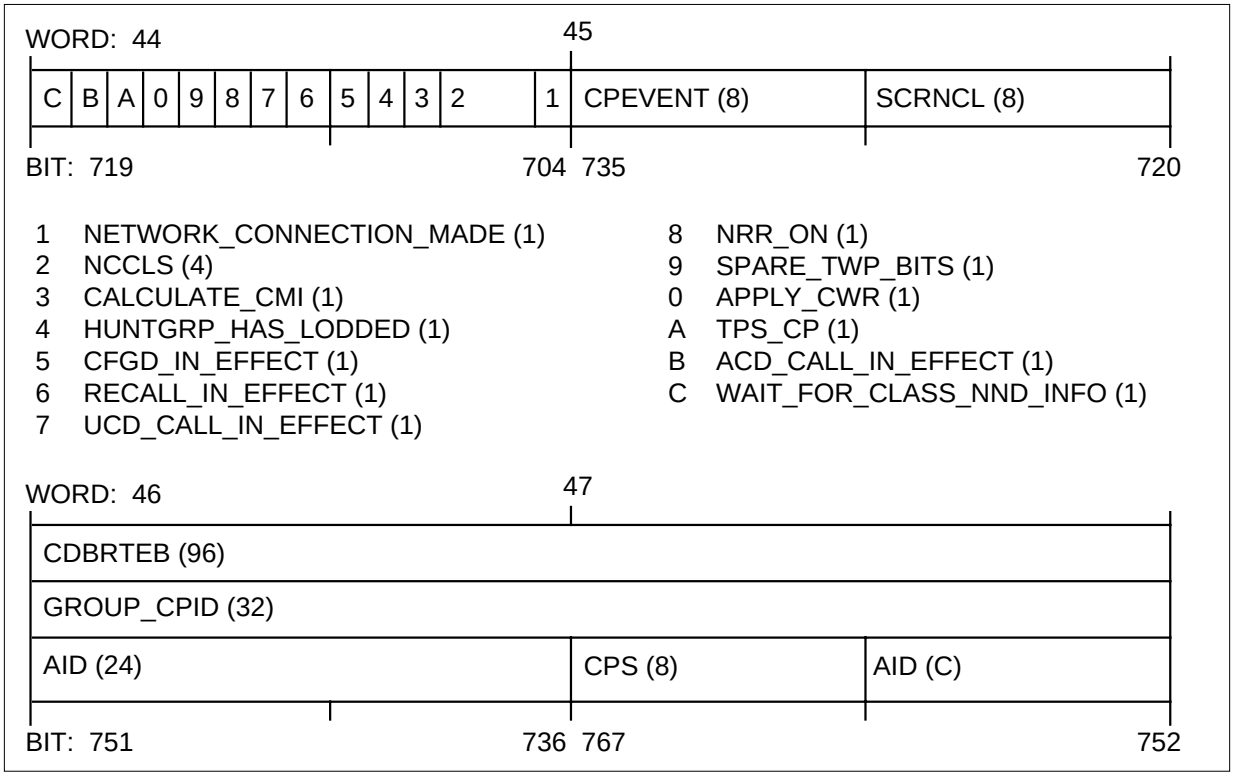
FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORDS 41 and 42

TEMPTIMESTAMP: This is a call processing timestamp.

TIMESTAMP: This is a call processing timestamp.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORD 43

RESERVED: Information to be provided.



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORD 44

NETWORK_CONNECTION_MADE: If true, this field indicates a connection to the network.

NCCLS: This field indicates no circuit class type (NCCLS). This field can have one of the following values:

- 0 (NCRT)
- 1 (NCTC)
- 2 (NCLT)
- 3 (NOSC)
- 4 (NCBN)
- 5 (NCID)
- 6 (NCOT)
- 7 (NCIT)
- 8 (NCIM)

AUD398 (continued)

- 9 (NCON)
- 10 (NCOF)

CALCULATE_CMI: If true, this field indicates that the system generated a cross matrix index (CMI). A CMI can display data on lines and trunks.

HUNTGRP_HAS_LODDED: If true, this field indicates the call goes through the hunt terminator. The system places the call in a line overflow to a directory (LOD).

CFGD_IN_EFFECT: Information to be provided.

RECALL_IN_EFFECT: If true, this field states a recall is in effect for the call.

UCD_CALL_IN_EFFECT: If true, this field indicates the call is a UCD call.

TEEN_RINGCD: This field provides the teen service ring code.

APPLY_CWR: If true, this field indicates that the receiver of a call applied call waiting to the originator.

TPS_CP: To be supplied.

ACD_CALL_IN_EFFECT: To be supplied.

SDN_WITH_TERM_BILLING: To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORDS 45

CPEVENT: To be supplied.

SCRNCL: To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORDS 46 - 50

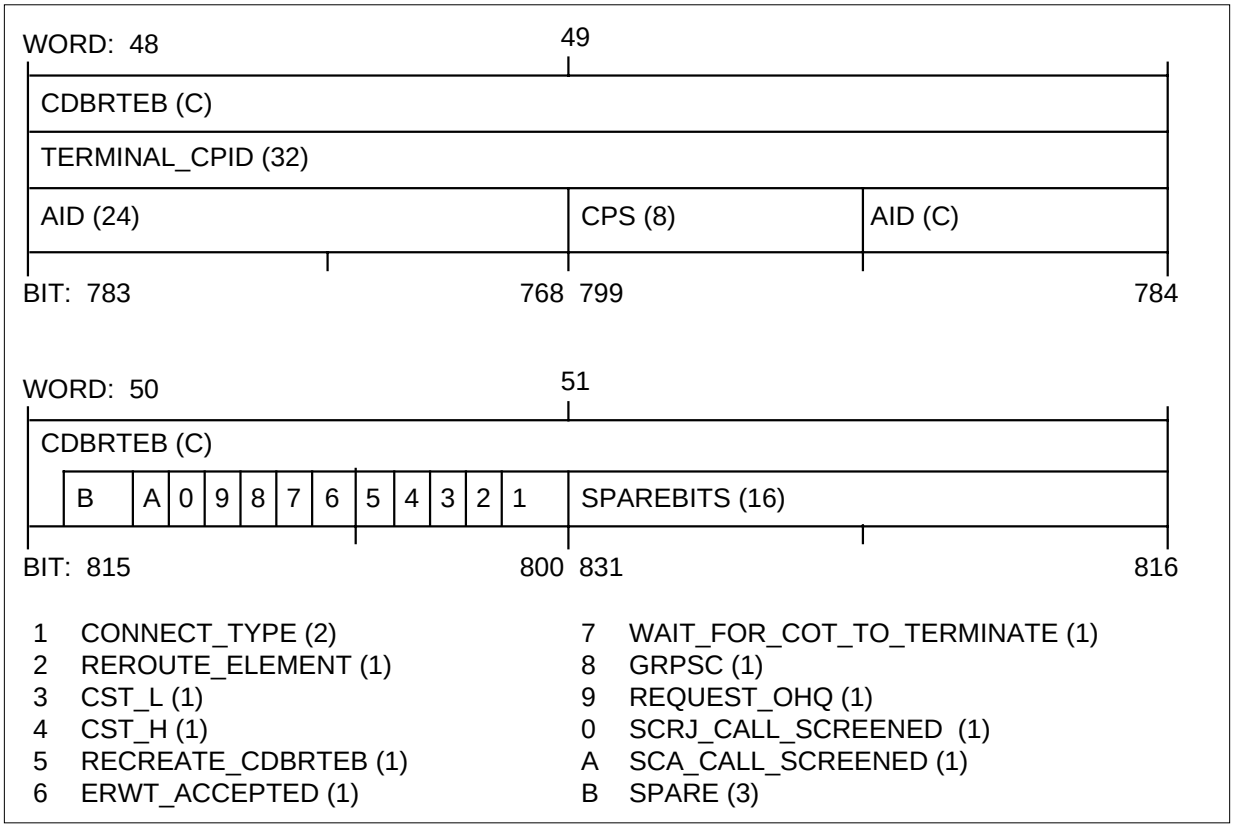
Call data block routing block (CDBRTEB) details the path of the call from originator to terminator. The following subfields comprise CDBRTEB.

GROUP_CPID: This field contains the call processing identifier of the terminating group. GROUP_CPID has two subfields: call processing selector (CPS) and agent identification (AID).

CPS: This field identifies a call processing agency.

AID: This field identifies an agent in a call processing agency.

TERMINAL_CPID: This field contains the call processing identifier of the terminating terminal. TERMINAL_CPID has the same subfields as GROUP_CPID.



CONNECT_TYPE: This field gives the connection type of the call:

- direct
- alternate
- tandem.

REROUTE_ELEMENT: If true, this field indicates the system routed the previous route element again.

CST_L: If true, this field denotes low class of tone.

CST_H: If true, this field denotes high class of tone.

RECREATE_CDBRTEB: If true, this field indicates the CDBRTEB is correct.

AUD398 (continued)

ERWT_ACCEPTED: If true, this field indicates the caller accepts an expensive route.

WAIT_FOR_COT_TO_TERMINATE: Common Channel Interoffice Signaling No. 6 (CCIS6) trunks use this field. CCIS6 trunks, delay termination to lines until the system establishes a voice path.

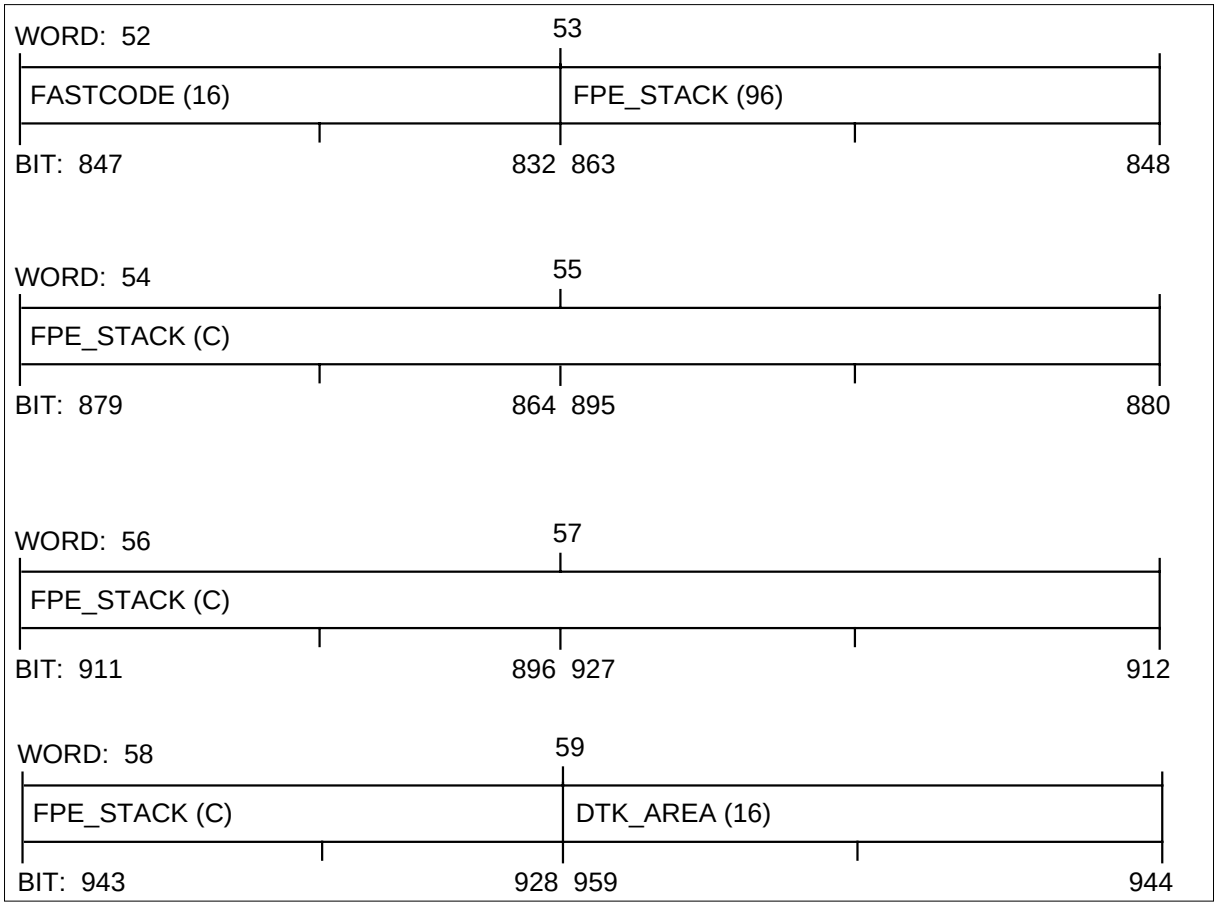
GRPSC: If true, this field indicates the subscriber selected the group speed calling option.

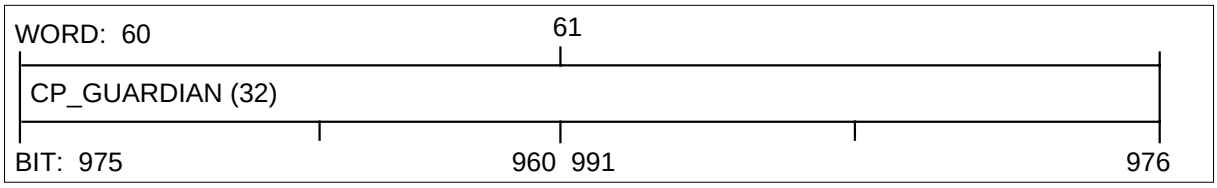
REQUEST_OHQ: If true, this field indicates off-hook queuing is in effect for the call.

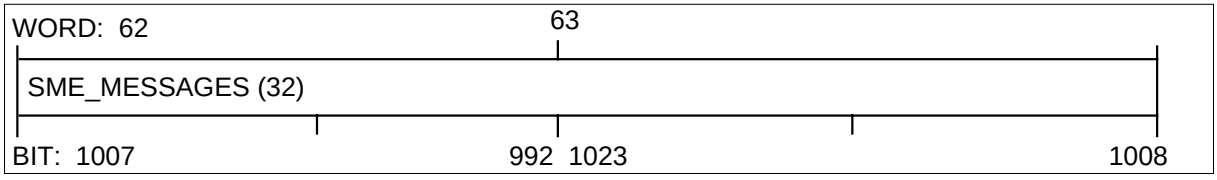
SPARE: Spare space for the CDB.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORD 51

SPAREBITS: Spare space for the CDB.







FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORDS 52 - 56

AUD398 (end)

FASTCODE: The entry in this field causes a call to enter a streamlined processing environment from the cross processor. Call processing initializes the field to 0 (NOT FAST). Other possible values are:

- 1 (Fast Possible)
- 2 (Intertoll-to-Intertoll)
- 3 (INCAMA-to-Intertoll)
- 4 (Local-to-Local)

FPE_STACK: This field contains the feature processing environment work requests.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORD 57

DTK_AREA: The Digital Private Network Signaling System (DPNSS) virtual call processing uses this field.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORDS 58 - 59

CP_GUARDIAN: To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS: WORDS 60 - 61

SME_MESSAGES: To be supplied.

AUD399

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates log report AUD399 if the Call Data Block (CDB) or a CPLETTER dumps a call. The CDB or CDLETTER dumps points to a long message buffer.

Format

The log report format AUD399 is as follows:

```
AUD399 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LONG BUFFER DUMP
    CALLID: callid    REASON: rsntxt
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report AUD399 is as follows:

AUD399 (continued)

```
AUD399 APR01 01:01:00 1234 INFO LONG BUFFER DUMP
   CALLID: 12345      REASON: BFP Incomplete Buffer
   001C FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
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   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO LONG BUFFER DUMP	Constant	Indicates that the subsystem dumped a long buffer involved with a call or long message.
CALLID	Character string	Indicates the call process involved. Refer to Table I.
rsntxt	BFP Buffer Not complete	Indicates that if the system loses a packet of a long message that BFP packetizes and transports, the message cannot assemble completely. The long buffer audit detects this condition.
	CDB IOMSG LB	Indicates that the system dumped a long buffer as part of a call dump. The system must generate other logs for the call condense block (CCB) and the call data block (CDB). This reason appears if CDB.MESSAGE contains a pointer to a long message that does not equal CDB.CP_GUARDIAN.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	CDB Guarded LB	Indicates that the system dumped a long buffer as part of a call dump. The system must generate other logs for the CCB and CDB.
	LONG MESSAGE LOST	Indicates that message transfer system (MTS) lost a long message. The system dumps partial message received.
hhhh . . .	0000-FFFF	Provides the contents of the long buffer.

Action

You must save this log report for analysis. The next level of maintenance analyses this log report.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD403

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates report AUD403 when a data dump for a PORTEXTPERM extension block exists. A call condense block (CCB) stores only sufficient data to describe a basic call. Extension blocks provide additional data space for a CCB. This report is an associated report for an AUD395 report if the audit detects a problem. This report is an associated report for an AUD399 report when the call process stops without warning.

Format

The log report format for AUD403 is as follows:

```
AUD403 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid(WORDhhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh   0–8
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh  9–17
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh    18–24)
```

Example

An example of log report AUD403 follows:

```
AUD403 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EXT DUMP    419104 (WORDS
   1801 0000 0000 0000 7F81 0000 8080 8080 8080     0–8
   0000 FFFF FFFF 0000 0000 0500 0000 0000 0000     9–17
   5000 8000 0000 0002 0300 0000 0000              18–24)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates data dump for extension block.
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected.
hhhh	0000-FFFF	Provides 25 words of data from perm extension block.

Action

The AUD log reports indicate a clean up of call processing resources that was not normal. This clean up does not always affect service to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports can indicate a translation problem or a software problem.

AUD403 (continued)

The AUD4XX and AUD5XX reports normally have an associated AUD395 or AUD398 log report. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports detail information common to all call processes. When the user activates features against a call process, the additional information for a given feature must be stored.

These areas are extension (EXT) blocks. Each EXT block has a template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal representations for EXT block data. These log reports form the remainder of the AUD log reports. Save all log reports that occur at the same time. The log reports can help to reconstruct the event that caused the system to generate the report.

To reconstruct the type of call, use the tools and templates and the information, which the AUD395 or AUD398 sections provide. Use these tools, templates, and information to determine the problem encountered. The following steps are recommended when onsite personnel decide repeated call losses justify problem solving:

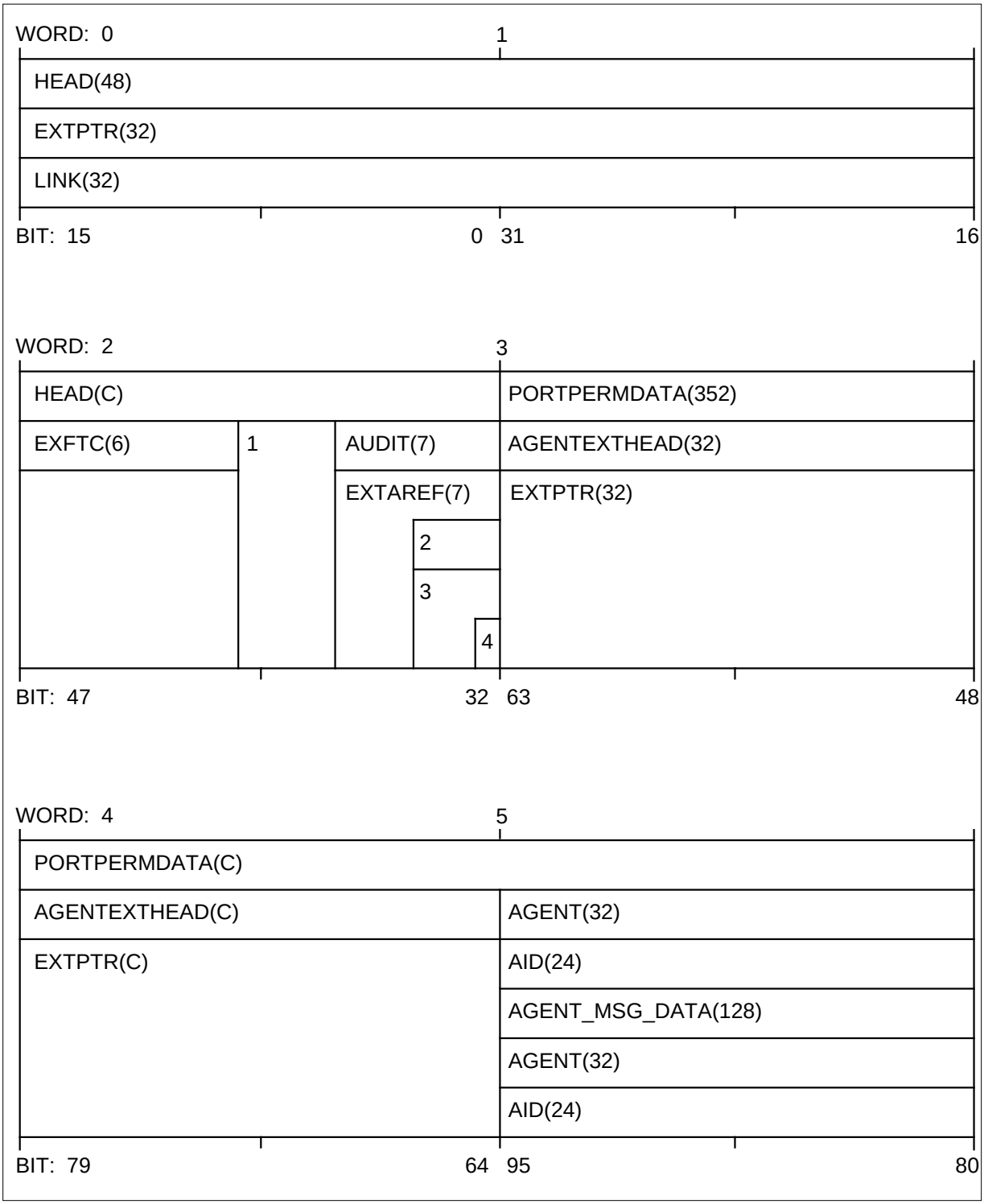
1. Save all logs generated 5 minutes before and after the AUD log report.
2. Use the callid field for this report to look for associated AUD logs. If a feature is in effect, for example, three-way calling (3WC), more than one callid can associate with an agent.
3. Look for associated TRAP and SWER logs or other logs associated with this report.
4. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture failures and provide a formatted dump of information for AUD395, AUD398, and some AUD4XX logs. The DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX blocks into a data representation. For more information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide, TAM-1001-003*.
5. When you cannot localize and correct the problem, gather all available information about the call in question. for additional help, contact the next level of technical support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.


WORD: 0
1
HEAD(48)
EXTPTR(32)
LINK(32)
BIT: 15
0
31
16
WORD: 2
3
HEAD(C)
PORTPERMDATA(352)
EXFTC(6)
1
AUDIT(7)
AGENTEXTHEAD(32)
EXTAREF(7)
EXTPTR(32)
2
3
4
BIT: 47
32
63
48
WORD: 4
5
PORTPERMDATA(C)
AGENTEXTHEAD(C)
AGENT(32)
EXTPTR(C)
AID(24)
AGENT_MSG_DATA(128)
AGENT(32)
AID(24)
BIT: 79
64
95
80

AUD403 (continued)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 0 and 1

EXTPTR or LINK

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD: 2

AUDIT or subfield EXTAREF

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 0, 1 and 2

PORTEXTPERM: The name of this extension block recording unit is PORTEXTPERM. Call processing uses extension blocks to append additional information to call data blocks (CDB) and call condense blocks (CCB). In addition, an extension block can connect to another extension block, depending upon the type of call. A structure called HEAD forms field PORTEXTPERM.

HEAD: A structure of type EXT_BLOCK, HEAD contains the subfields: EXTPTR or LINK; AUDIT or EXTAREF; STATE; and EXTFC.

EXTPTR: This field overlays LINK. Subfield EXTPTR points to the next available extension block.

LINK: This field overlays EXTPTR. Subfield LINK is a queue link while the extension block is on the available extension block queue, progress queue, or original queue.

AUDIT: This field overlays EXTAREF. Subfield AUDIT contains a tally of the audit cycles.

EXTAREF: This field overlays AUDIT. Only the IBN extension blocks use EXTAREF. Subfields AUDTRAP, LSTATE and COUNT form the field EXTAREF.

AUDTRAP: If true (set to 1), AUDTRAP indicates that the extension block is in the audit process.

LSTATE: This field contains the extension block state, and can have one of the following values:

- 0 (EXTFREEQ: on free queue)
- 1 (EXTOTHERQ: on another queue)
- 2 (EXTDETACHED: in use and not linked)

- 3 (EXTLINKED or linked to an extension chain head, points to an extension block)
- 4 (EXTLINKEDEND: This extension block is the last on the chain of extension blocks.)
- 5 (EXTUNAVAIL: Extension blocks are not available.)
- 6 (EXTHELD: audits do not take place)

The audit uses field LSTATE to keep a record of the temporary RECORDING_UNIT_HEAD state. The audit also compares the temporary state with the current RECORDING_UNIT_HEAD state.

STATE: This field holds the extension block state for calls that are not IBN. See the values listed earlier for LSTATE.

EXTFC: This field holds the extension block format code. Call forwarding, local coin call, and international calls are examples of format codes.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 3, 4 and 5

PORTPERMDATA: To be supplied.

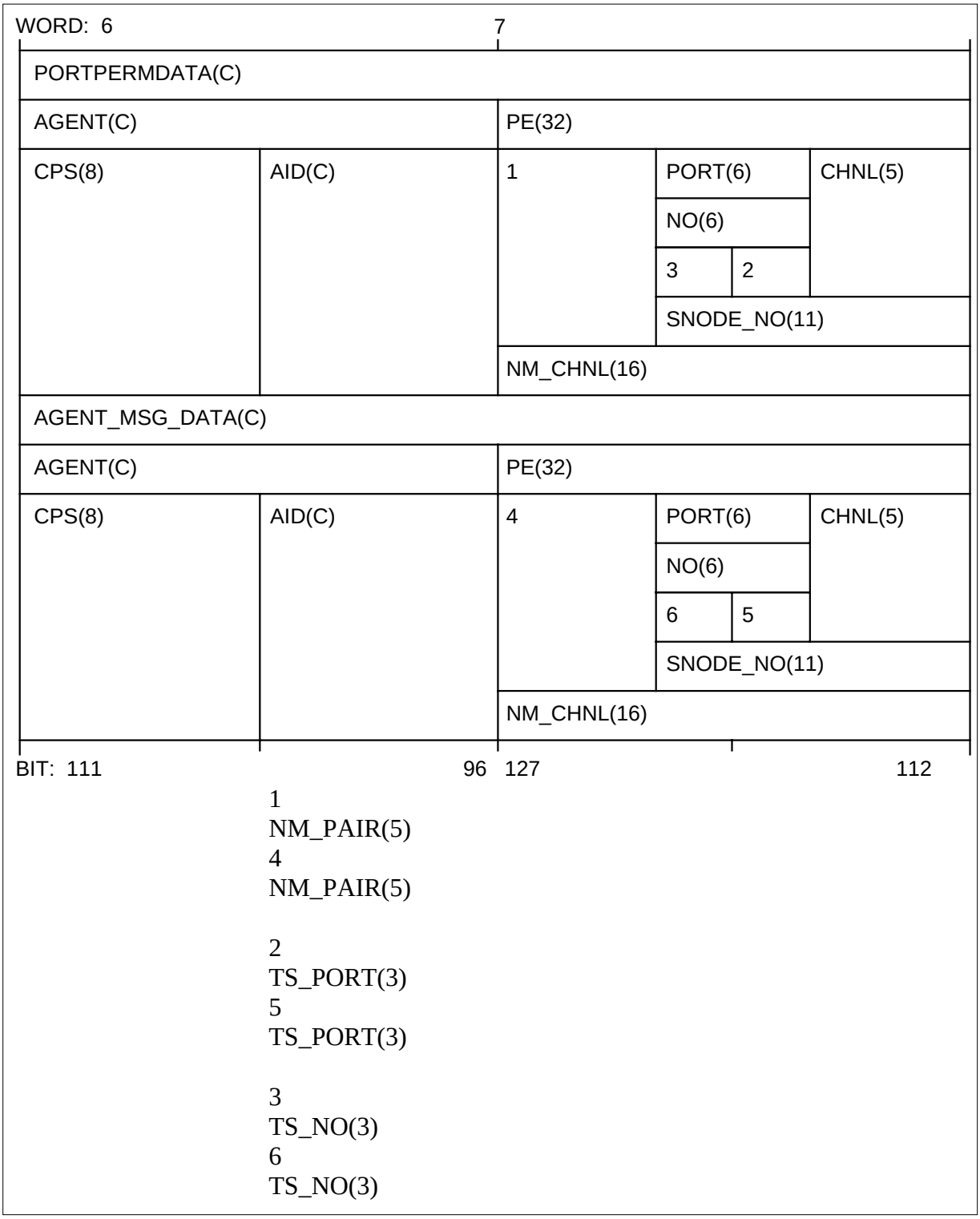
AGENTEXTHEAD: To be supplied.

AGENT: To be supplied.

AGENT_MSG_DATA: To be supplied.

AID: To be supplied.

AUD403 (continued)



1
NM_PAIR(5)
4
NM_PAIR(5)

2
TS_PORT(3)
5
TS_PORT(3)

3
TS_NO(3)
6
TS_NO(3)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 6 & 7

CPS: To be supplied.

NM_CHNL: To be supplied.

EN_PATHEND: To be supplied.

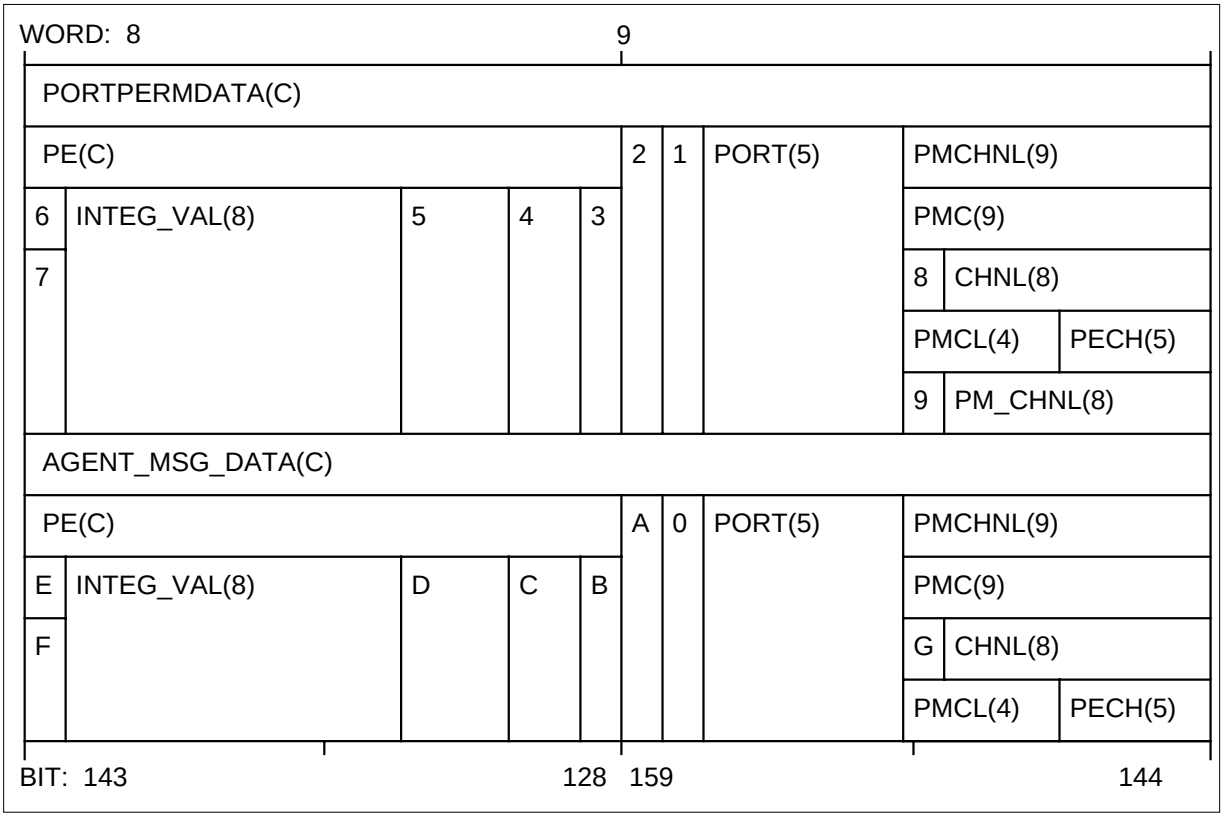
PE: To be supplied.

SNODE_11: To be supplied.

NM_PAIR: To be supplied.

TS_PORT: To be supplied.

TS_NO: To be supplied.



AUD403 (continued)

```
1 CFWBIT(1) 0 CFWBIT(1) 2 AGENT_SUSPECT(1) A AGENT_SUSPECT(1) 3
LOGICAL(1) B LOGICAL(1) 4 GAIN(3) C GAIN(3) 5 LOSS(3) D LOSS(3)
6 PREFERRED_PLANE(1) E PREFERRED_PLANE(1) 7 UNITNO(1) F
UNITNO(1) 8 CHNLS(1) G CHNLS(1) 9 PM_CHNLS(1)
```

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 8 & 9

INTEG_VAL: To be supplied.

PORT: To be supplied.

PMCHNL: To be supplied.

PMC: To be supplied.

CHNL: To be supplied.

PMCL: To be supplied.

PECH: To be supplied.

PM_CHNL: To be supplied.

CFWBIT: To be supplied.

AGENT_SUSPECT: To be supplied.

LOGICAL: To be supplied.

GAIN: To be supplied.

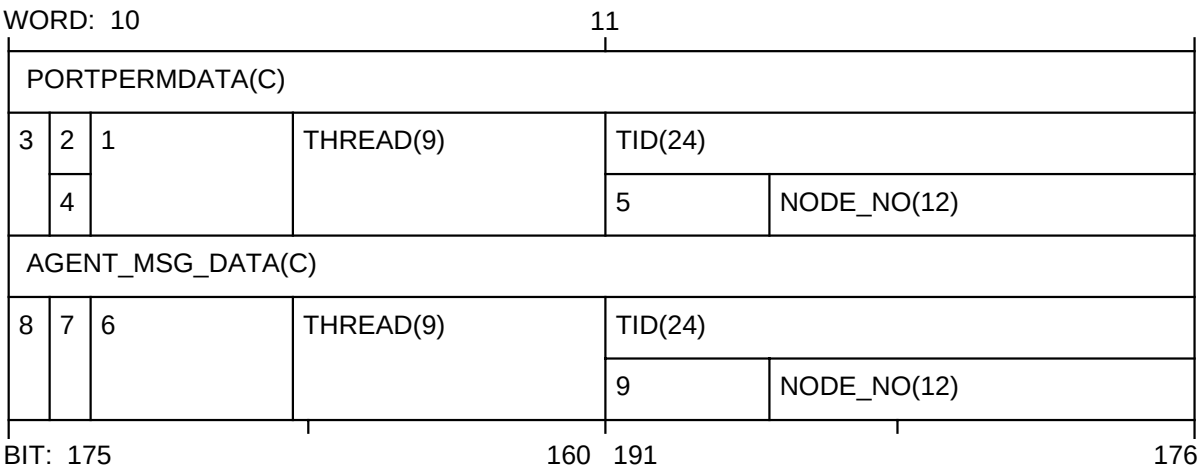
LOSS: To be supplied.

PREFERRED_PLANE: To be supplied.

INITNO: To be supplied.

CHNLS: To be supplied.

PM_CHNLS: To be supplied.



1
FMTCODE(5)
6
FMTCODE(5)

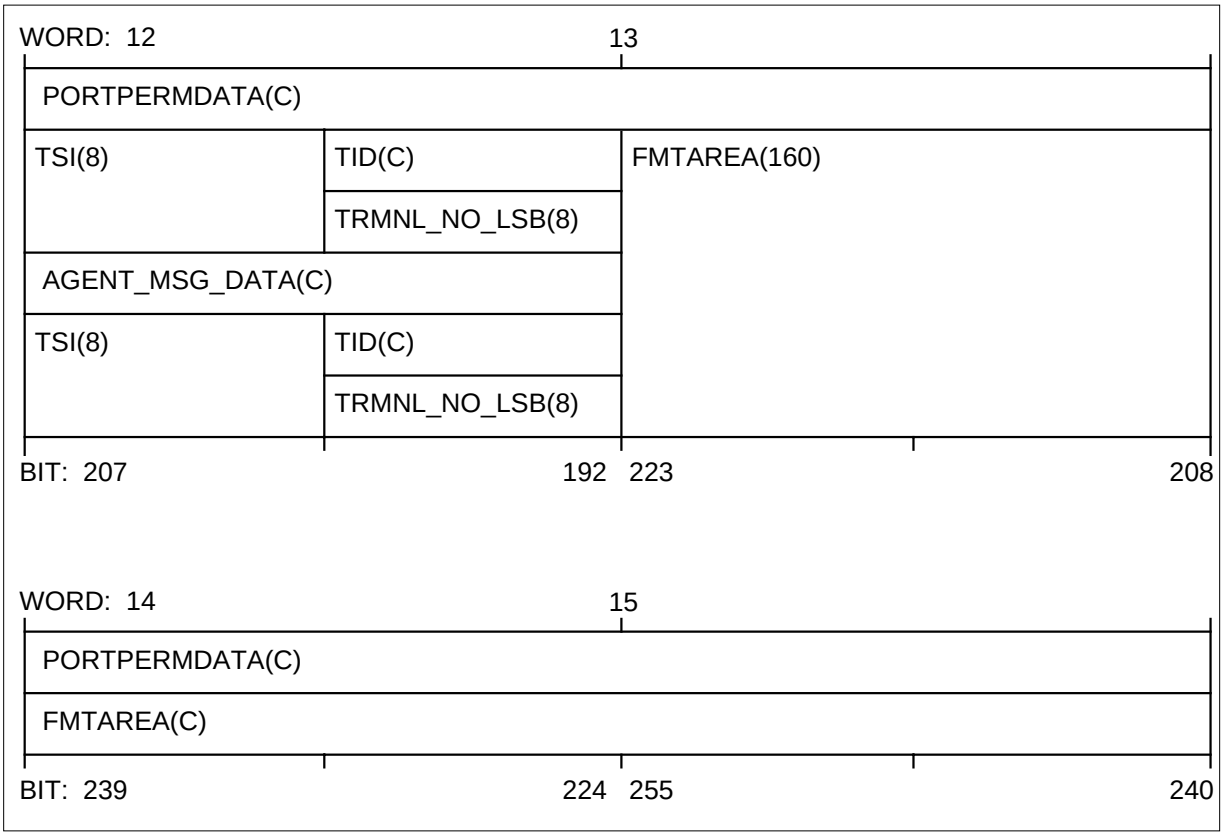
2
UTR_AVAILABLE(1)
7
UTR_AVAILABLE(1)

3
CPI(1)
8
CPI(1)

4
TRTMTSEQNO(1)
9
TRMNL_NO_MSN(4)

5
TRMNL_NO_MSN(4)

AUD403 (continued)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 10, 11, 12, & 13

THREAD: To be supplied.

TID: To be supplied.

NODE_NO: To be supplied.

FMTCODE: To be supplied.

UTR_AVAILABLE: To be supplied.

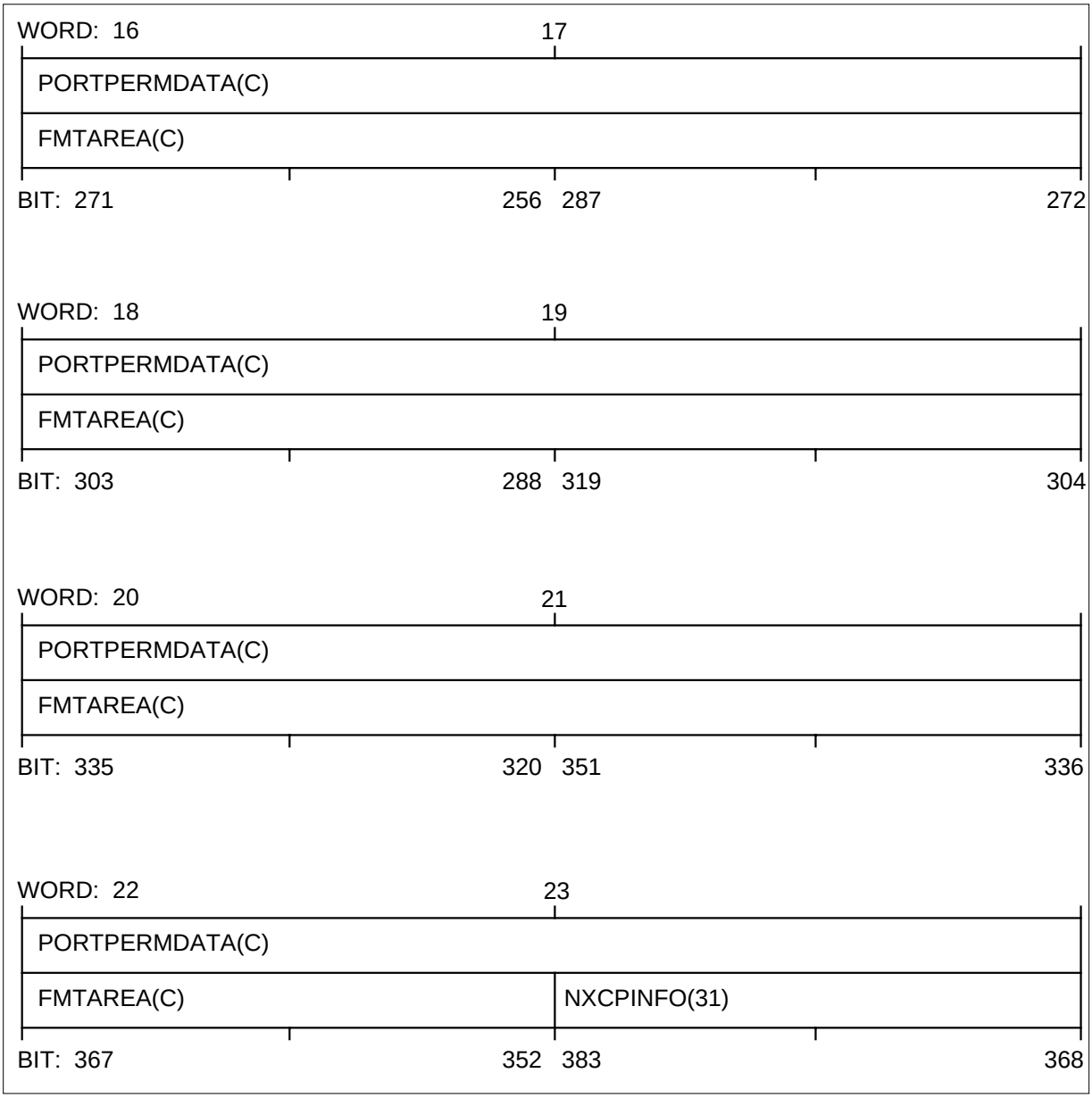
CPI: To be supplied.

TRMNL_NO_MSN: To be supplied.

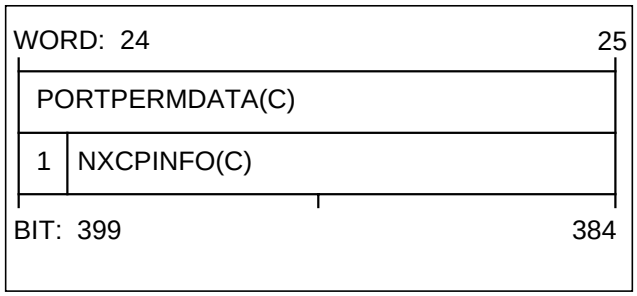
TSI: To be supplied.

TRMNL_NO_LSB: To be supplied.

FMTAREA: To be supplied.



AUD403 (end)



1
SME_AGENT(1)

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD: 23

NXCPINFO: To be supplied.

AUD422

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates log report AUD422. The system generates AUD422 when a data dump occurs for an extension block that is a feature control block (FTR_CONTROL_BLOCK). An extension block provides additional space for data for a call condense block (CCB). The CCB stores enough data to describe a basic call. The system associates the AUD422 report with an AUDT102 report if the audit detects a problem. The system associates the AUD422 report with an AUD398 or AUD395 report if the call process stops without a warning.

Format

The log report format for AUD422 is as follows:

```
AUD422 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh ...
```

Example

An example of log report AUD422 follows:

```
AUD422 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EXT DUMP   486035
                                                  (WORDS:
   0801 0000 0000 0000 0000 8080 8080 8080 8080 0000 0-9
   4080 8080 8080 8080 8080 0080 0000 0000 0000 0000 10-19
   0000 0000 8080 533B 0F00 0801 0000 0000 0000 0000 20-29
   0000 8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 0000 0000 0000 0000 30-39
   0480 F912 0000 0000 0000 8080 8080 8080 4080 0801 40-49
   0000 0000 8080 533B 0F00 0801 0000 0000 0000 0000 50-59
   43AB 91CF 8080 8080 0801 0801 0000 0000 0000 0000 60-69
   0480 F912 0000 0000 0000 8080 8080 8080 4080 0801 70-79
   0000 8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 0000 0000 0000 0000 80-89
   12DC 72BA 09AA 09AA 0000 0000 0000 8080 8080 8080 90-99
   0480 F912 0000 0000 0000 8080 8080 8080 4080 0800 100-109
   0000 0000 0000 0801 0801 524C 1555 FAFA 8080 110-119)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates data dump for extension block

AUD422 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected
hhhh...	0000 - FFFF	Provides 120 words from the extension block that is an FTR_CONTROL_BLOCK

Action

The AUD log reports indicate that resources for call processing were cleaned up by an abnormal method. This condition does not always affect service to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports error indicate a translation error or a software problem.

The AUD4XX and AUD5XX reports normally associate with an AUD395 or AUD398 log report. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports detail information common to all call processes. When the features are activated against a call process, the system must store additional information associated with that feature. These storage areas are extension (EXT) blocks. Each EXT block has a specified template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal models for EXT block data. The remainder of the AUD log reports include the AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports.

You must save all log reports that occur at the same approximate time. You can use these reports to construct the event again that caused the system to generate the report.

Use the information that the AUD395 or AUD398 sections provide and use the templates and tools available to construct the type of call again. You also can use this information to determine the problems encountered. Follow these steps when operating company personnel decide repeated call deaths require problem solving:

1. Save all logs generated during the five minutes before and after the AUD log report.
2. Use the CALLID field that associates with this report to search for associated AUD reports. More than one CALLID can associate with an agent if a feature is in effect.
3. Look for associated TRAP and software error (SWER) logs. Look for any other logs that associate with this report.
4. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture failures that follow. The subsystem provides a formatted dump of the information for AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX logs. DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395,

AUD398, and AUD4XX blocks to a data representation. For more information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide*, TAM-1001-003.

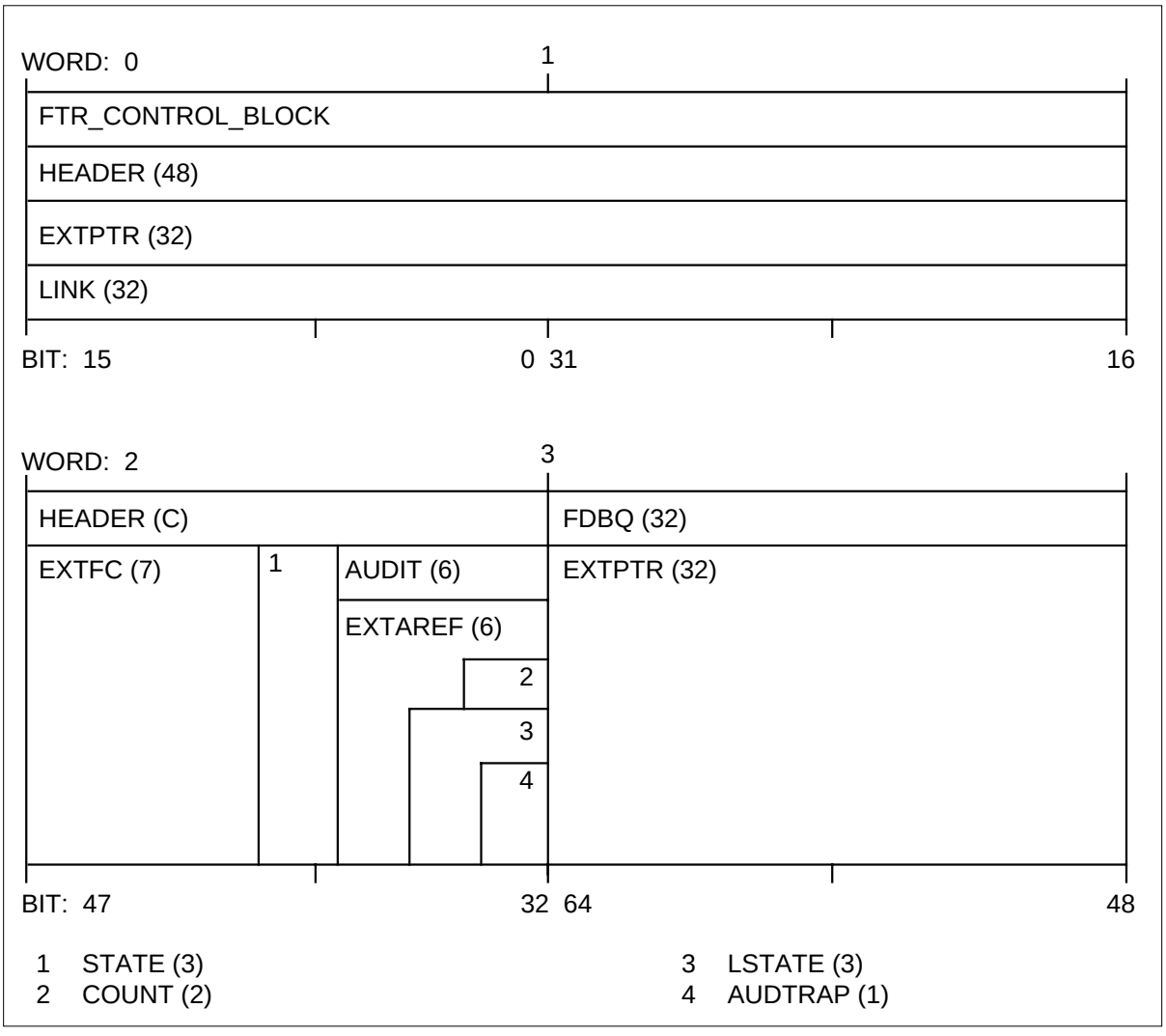
5. If you cannot localize and correct the problem, save available information about the call in question. Contact the next level of support for assistance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The field positions in words 0, 1, 2 and 3 appear in the following diagram:



AUD422 (continued)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 0 and 1

EXTPTR or LINK

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 2

AUDIT or EXTAREF

OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORDS 3 and 4

FDBQ or EXTPTR

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 0 - 2

FTR_CONTROL_BLOCK: FTR_CONTROL_BLOCK is the name of this extension block or recording unit. Call process uses extension blocks to attach additional information to Call Data Block (CDBs) and CCBs. An extension block can attach to another extension block.

HEADER: HEADER is a structure of type EXT_BLOCK that begins each recording unit. The subfields of HEADER are EXTPTR or LINK; AUDIT or EXTAREF; STATE; EXTFC.

EXTPTR: This field overlays LINK. The EXTPTR field points to the next available extension block.

LINK: This field overlays EXTPTR. LINK is a queue link when the extension block is on the available extension block queue, progress queue or origination queue.

AUDIT: This field overlays EXTAREF. The AUDIT field contains a count of the audit cycles.

EXTAREF: This field overlays AUDIT. Only IBN extension blocks use this field. EXTAREF contains subfields AUDTRAP, LSTATE, and COUNT.

AUDTRAP: Boolean. When the field is true (set to 1), AUDTRAP indicates the subsystem audits the extension block.

LSTATE: This field contains the extension block state. This field can have one of the following values:

1. EXTFREEQ: on free queue
2. EXTOTHERQ: on another queue

3. :dd.EXTDETACHED: in use and not linked
4. EXTLINKED: linked to an extension chain head that points to an extension block
5. EXTLINKEDEND: this extension block is the last on the chain of extension blocks
6. EXTUNAVAIL: extension blocks are not available
7. EXTHELD: no audits occurred

The audit uses field LSTATE to keep a record of the temporary HEADER state. The audit compares the temporary state with the accurate HEADER state.

STATE: This field holds the extension block state for calls that are not IBN calls. Refer to the values that appear in LSTATE.

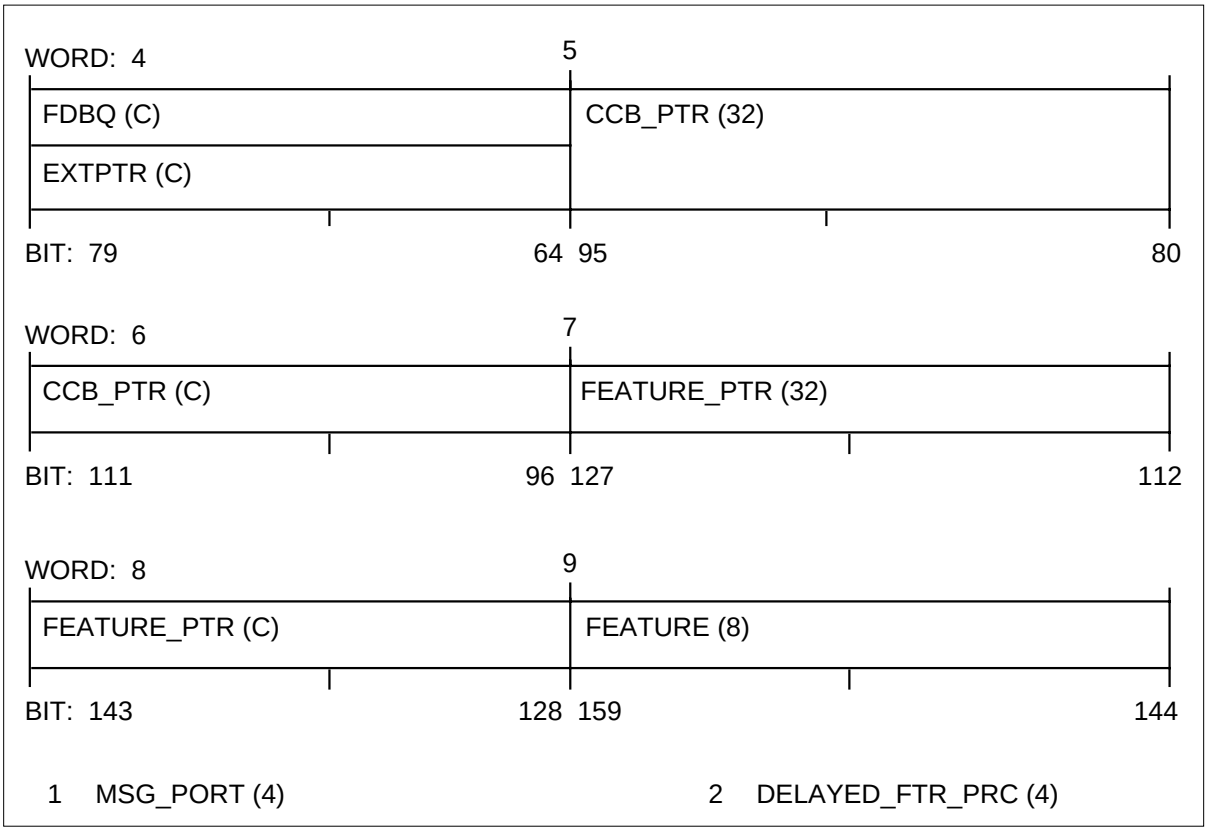
EXTFC: This field holds the format code of the extension block. Call forwarding, local coin call, and international calls are examples of the format codes.

FDBQ: This field contains the feature data block (FDB) queue.

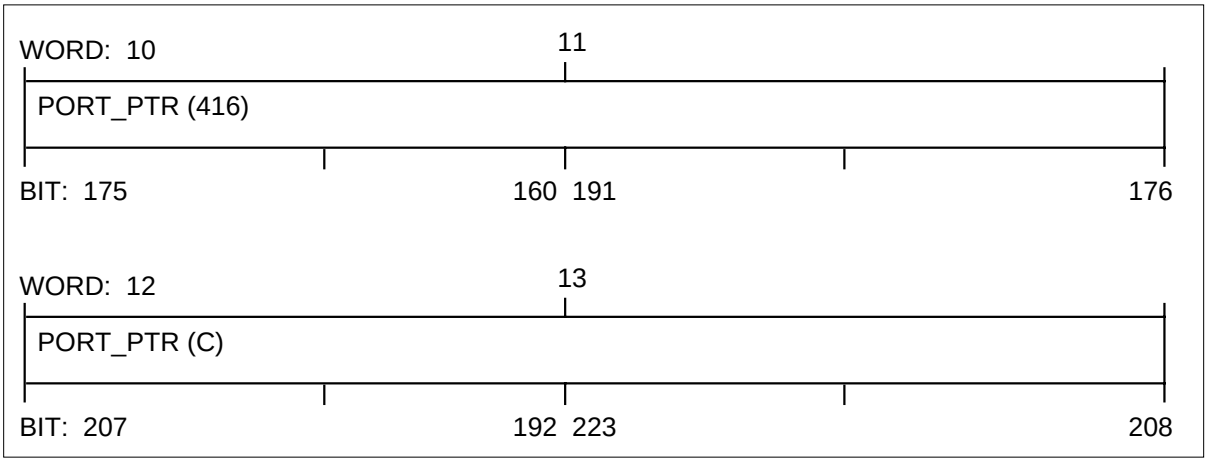
EXTPTR: This field contains a pointer to the first unit that records in the FDB queue.

The field positions in words 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 appear in the following diagram:

AUD422 (continued)



The field positions in words 10, 11, 12 and 13 appear in the following diagram:



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 5 - 6

CCB_PTR: This field contains a back pointer to a CCB. This recording unit appears on this CCB.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 7 - 8

FEATURE_PTR: This field contains a pointer to the FDB that associates with the field FEATURE. This field can contain a nil value.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 9

MSG_PORT: This field identifies the port that sent the contents of a field message.

DELAYED_FTR_PRC: This field contains the return code of the feature processor. This code is used after a return from regular processors. The possible return codes follow:

1. FTR_COMPLETED. Feature processing complete.
2. FTR_CONSUME. Condensed or completed call.
3. FTR_CONTINUE. Pass message to next feature if next feature exists. If next feature does not exist, condense or complete call.
4. FTR_ERROR. Take down a call or exact port.
5. FTR_EXPLICIT. Invoke a feature directly.
6. FTR_IMPLIED_REVERT. Pass message to next feature if next feature is present. If next feature is not present, use FTR_REVERT.
7. FTR_REENTER. Start at the top of the queue with new message.
8. FTR_REVERT. Revert to normal call processing.
9. FTR_REVERT_RESUME. Revert to normal call processing. Enter the feature again after normal call processing complete.
10. FTR_CHECK_STACK. Enter again if the message stack contains a pending feature request.

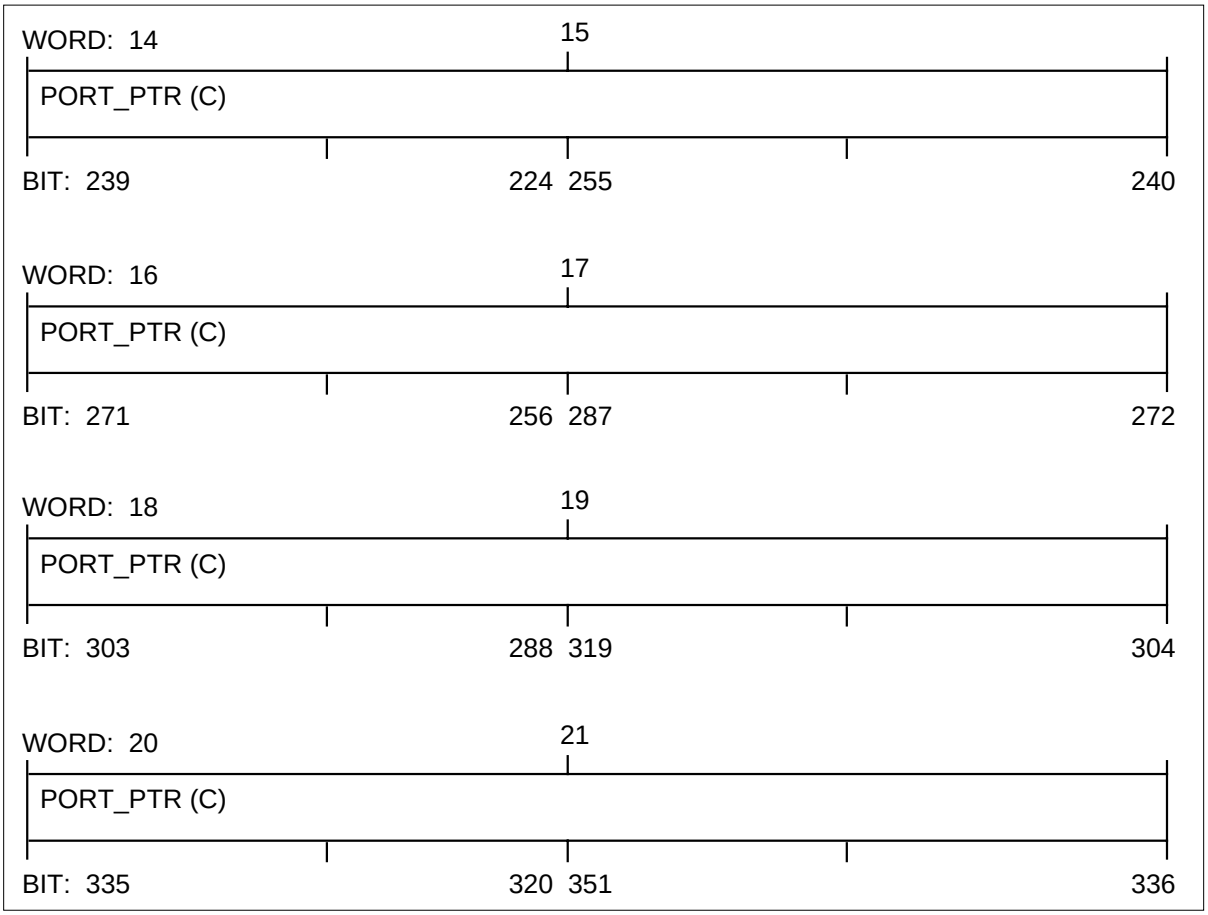
FEATURE: This field contains the name of a feature. This feature has a processor that must be invoked.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 10 - 35

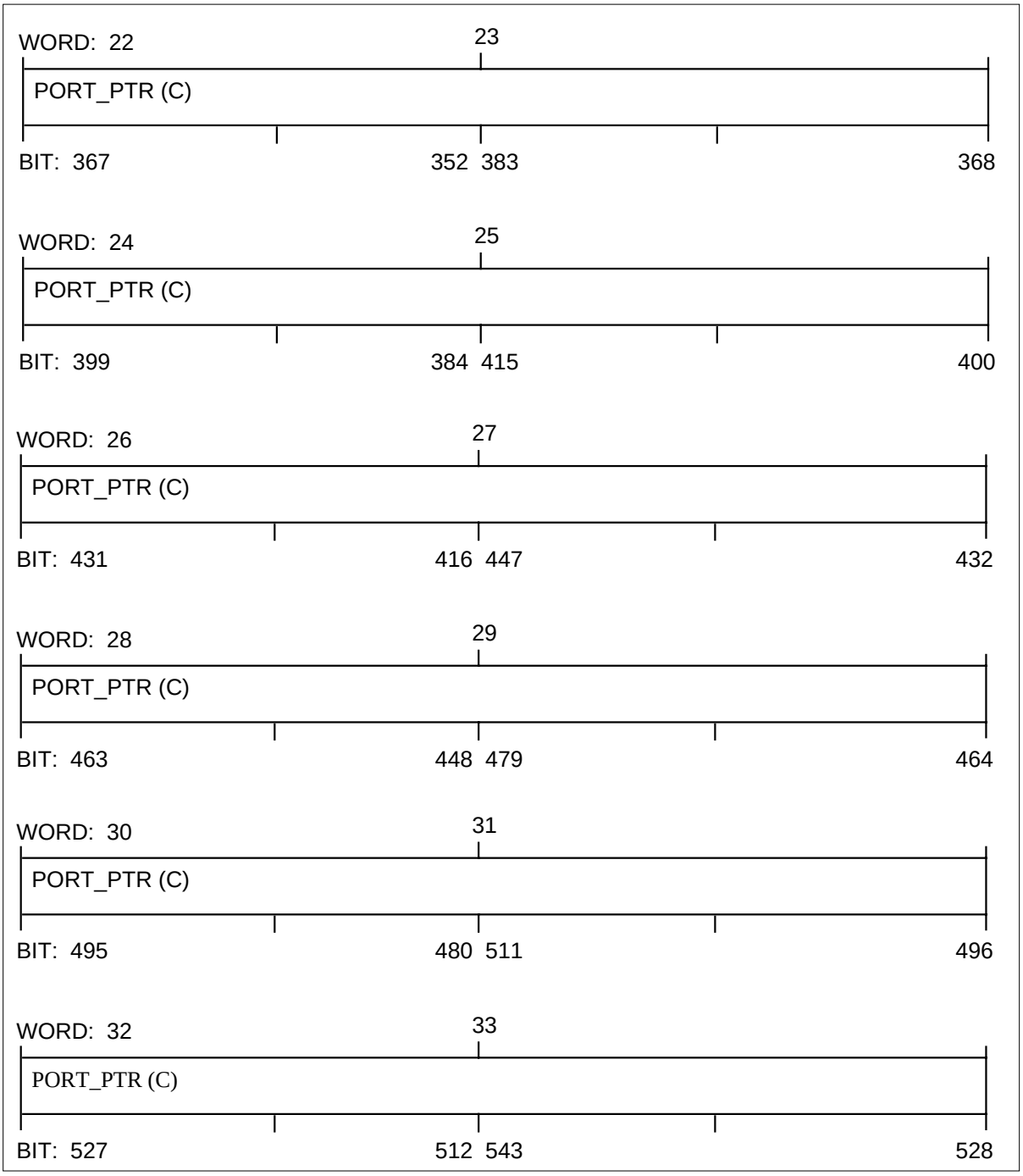
PORT_PTR: This field contains the pointer to the data from an agent of a port.

The field positions in words 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 appear in the following diagram:

AUD422 (continued)

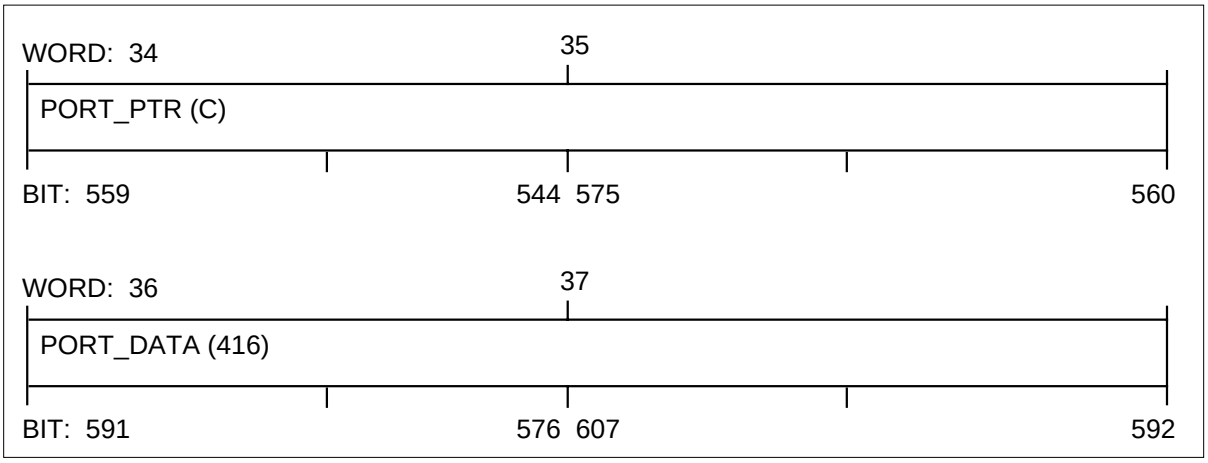


The field positions in words 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 appear in the following diagram:



The field positions in words 34, 35, 36 and 37 appear in the following diagram:

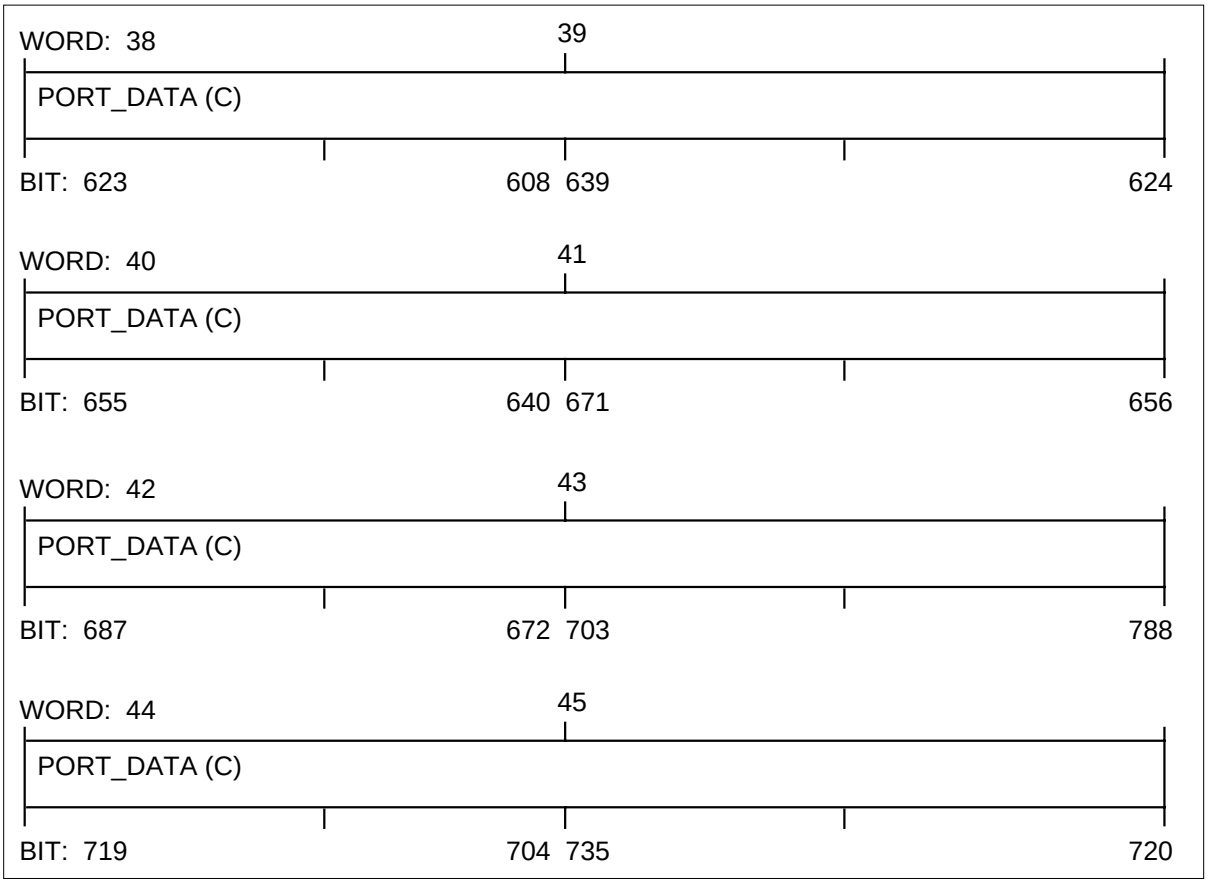
AUD422 (continued)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 36 - 61

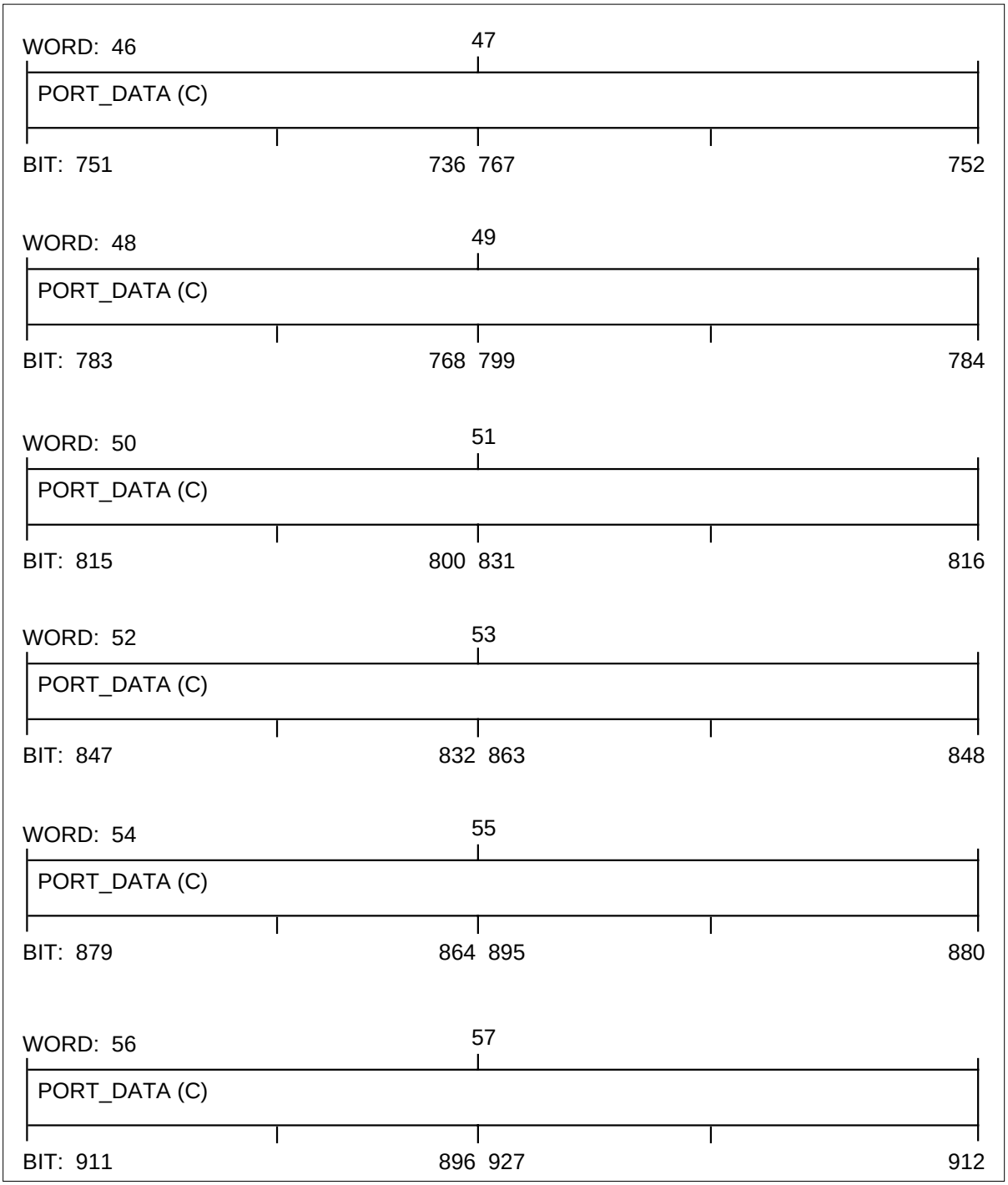
PORT_DATA: This field contains port information.

The field positions in words 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45 appear in the following diagram:

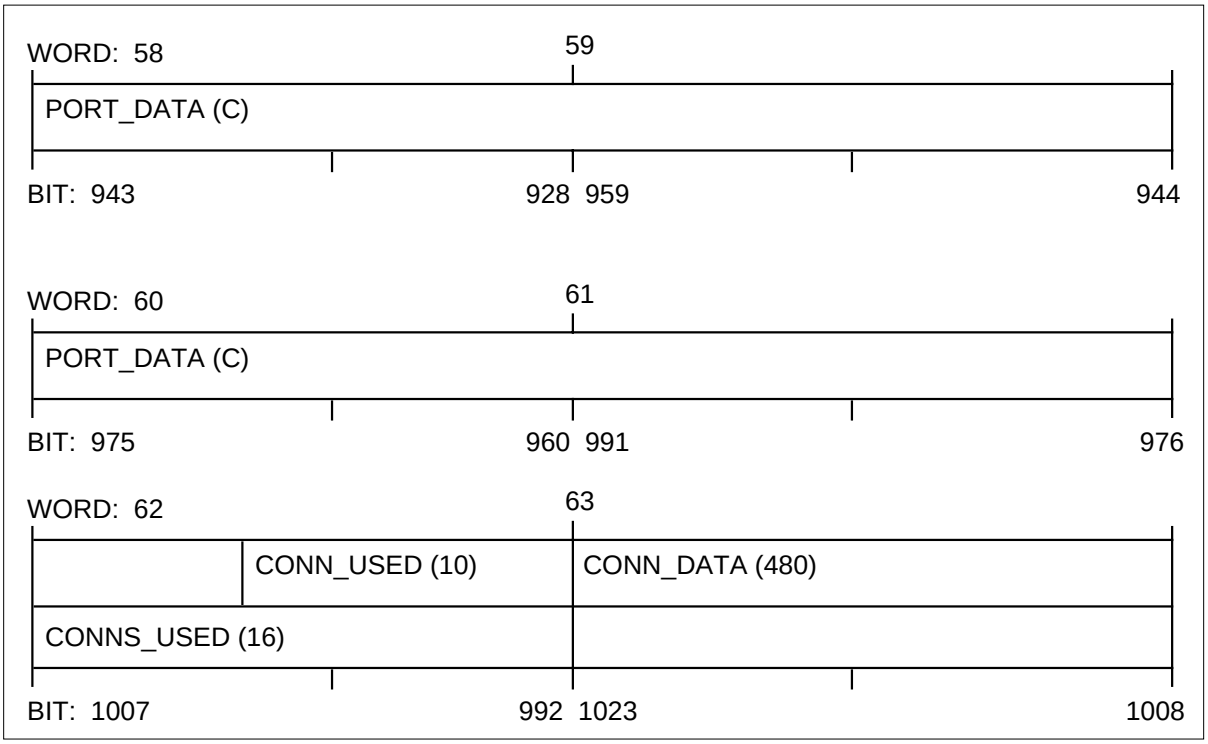


The field positions in words 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56 and 57 appear in the following diagram:

AUD422 (continued)



The field positions in words 58, 59, 60, 61, 62 and 63 appear in the following diagram:



OVERLAY STRUCTURE - WORD 62

CONN_USED or CONNS_USED

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 62

CONN_USED: This field states if a specified connection is used.

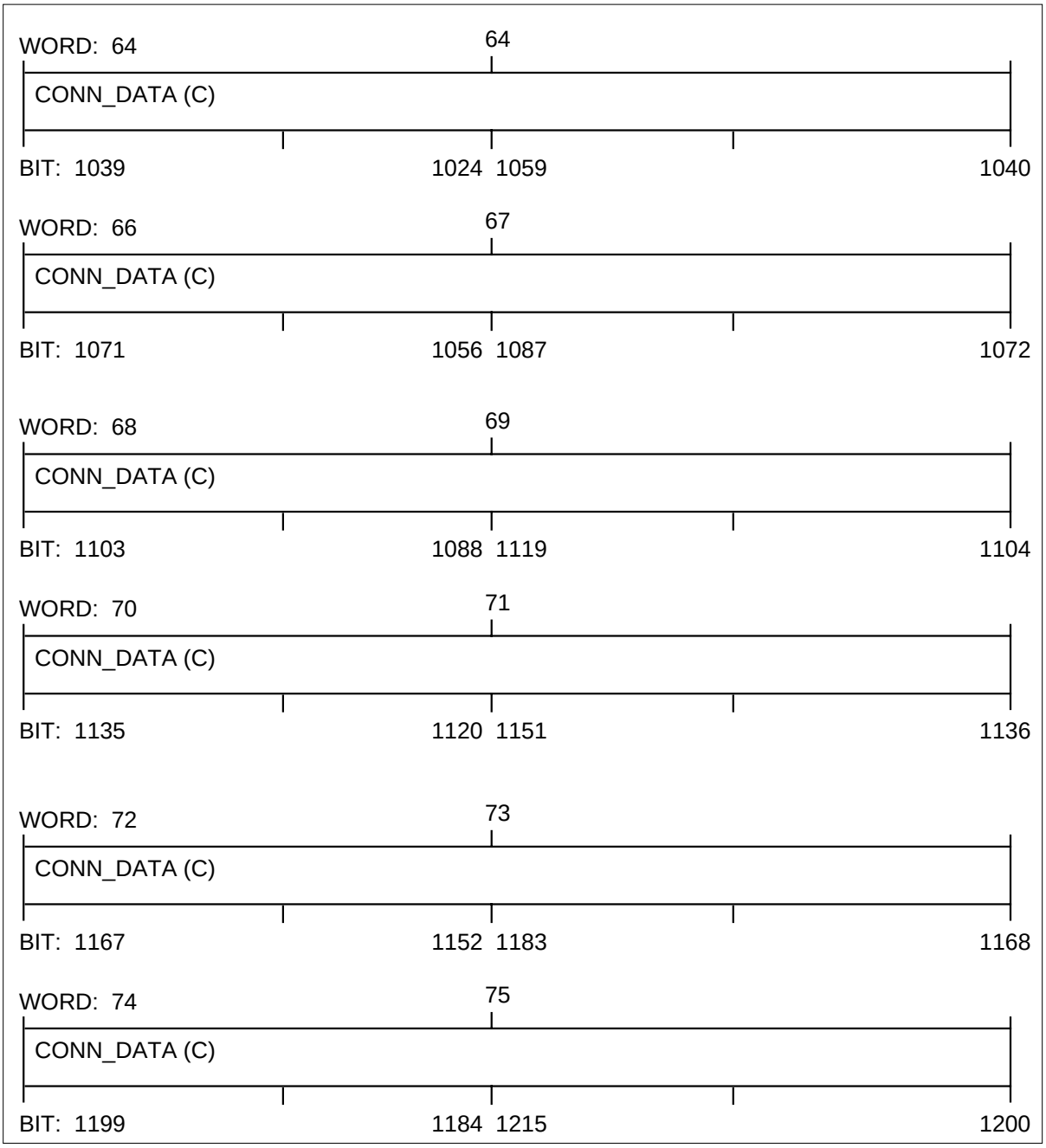
CONNS_USED: To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 63 - 92

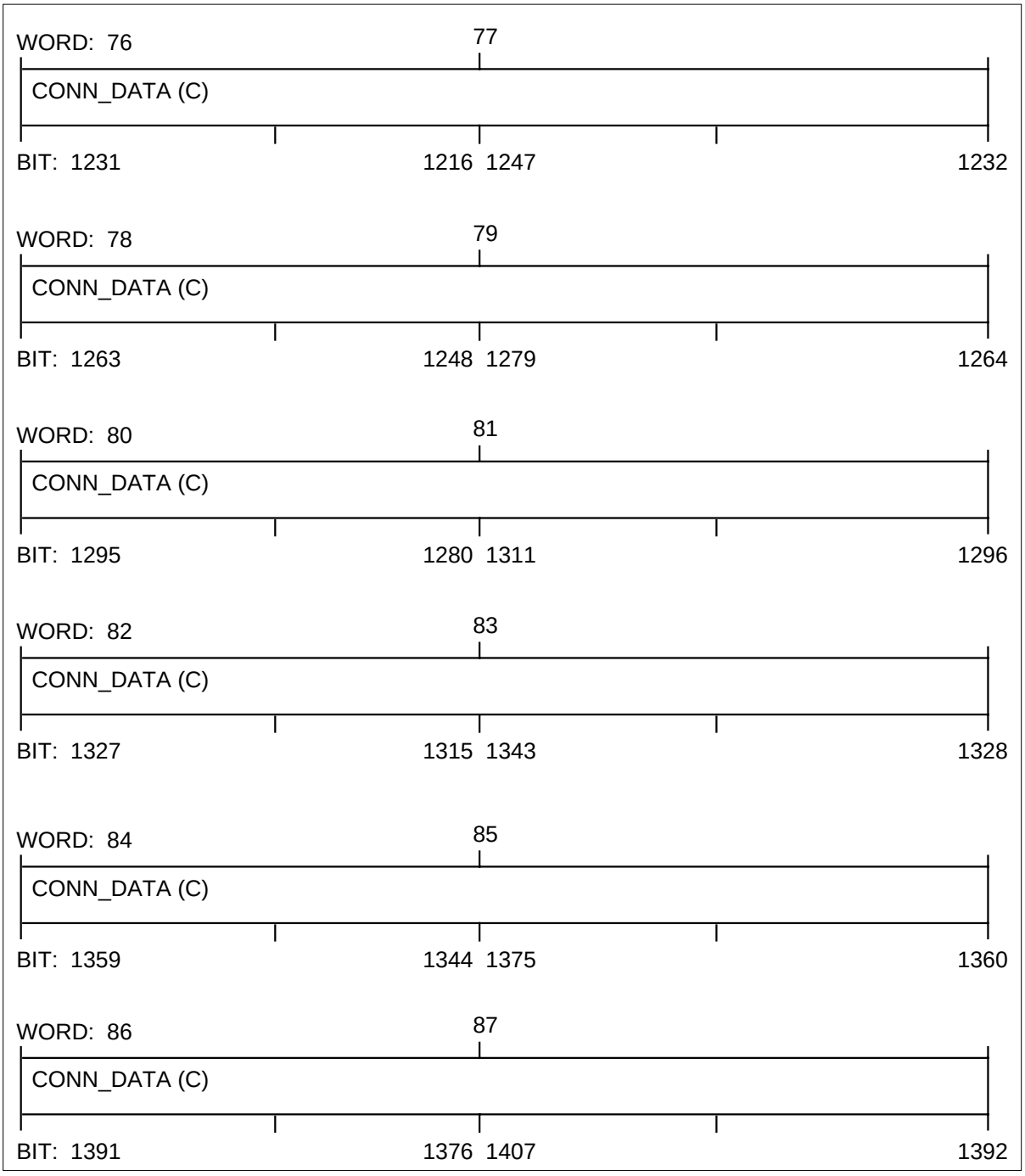
CONN_DATA: This field contains information for a specified connection.

The field positions in words 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74 and 75 appear in the following diagram:

AUD422 (continued)

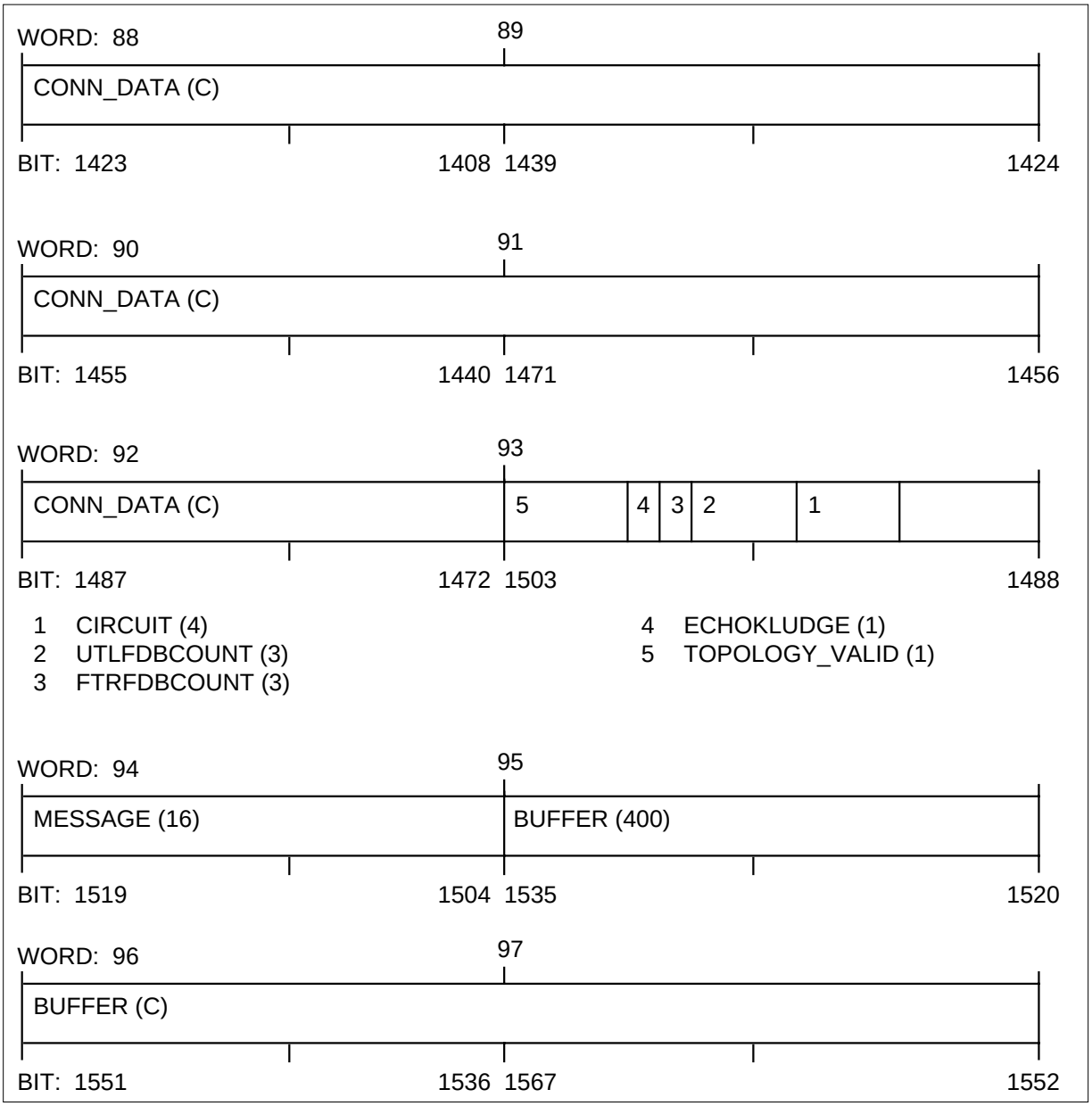


The field positions in words 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87 appear in the following diagram:



The field positions in words 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96 and 97 appear in the following diagram:

AUD422 (continued)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 93

CIRCUIT: This field contains the utility circuit present on the call.

UTLFDBCOUNT: This field contains the number of utility FDBs linked to the call.

FTRFDBCOUNT: This field contains the number of feature FDBs linked to the call.

ECHOKLUDGE: To be supplied.

TOPOLOGY_VALID: Boolean. When true, this field states that the fields PORT_PTR, PORT_DATA and CONN_DATA accurately reflect the call configuration.

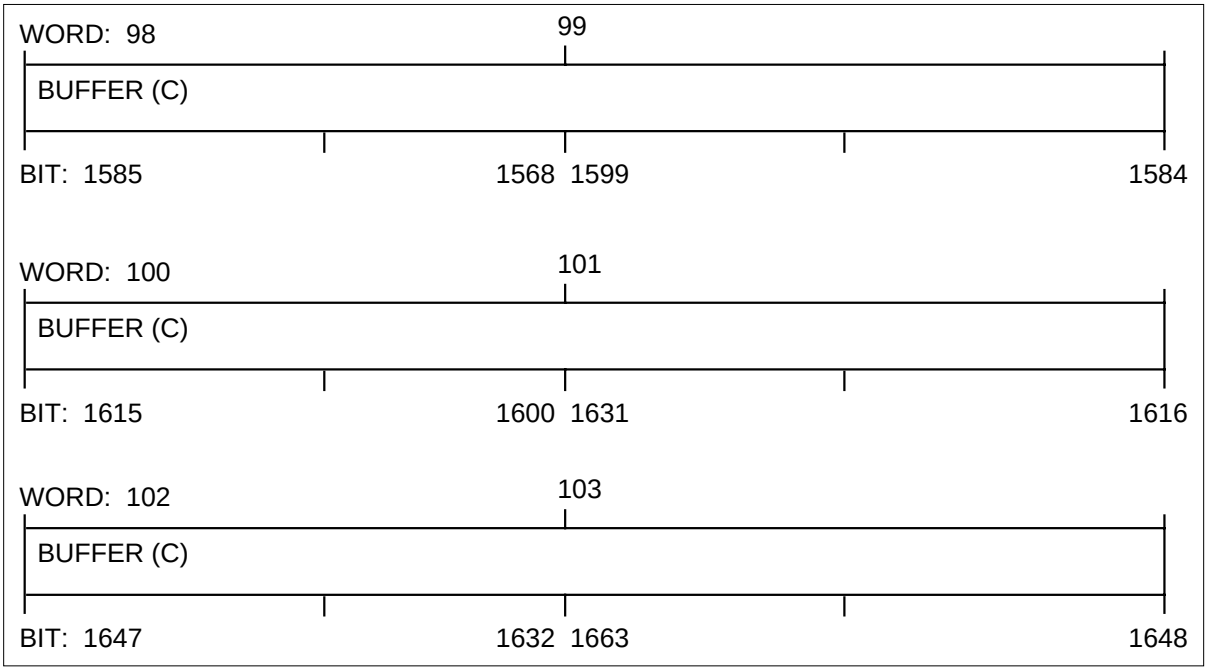
FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORD 94

MESSAGE: This field contains the message from MSG_PORT.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 95 - 119

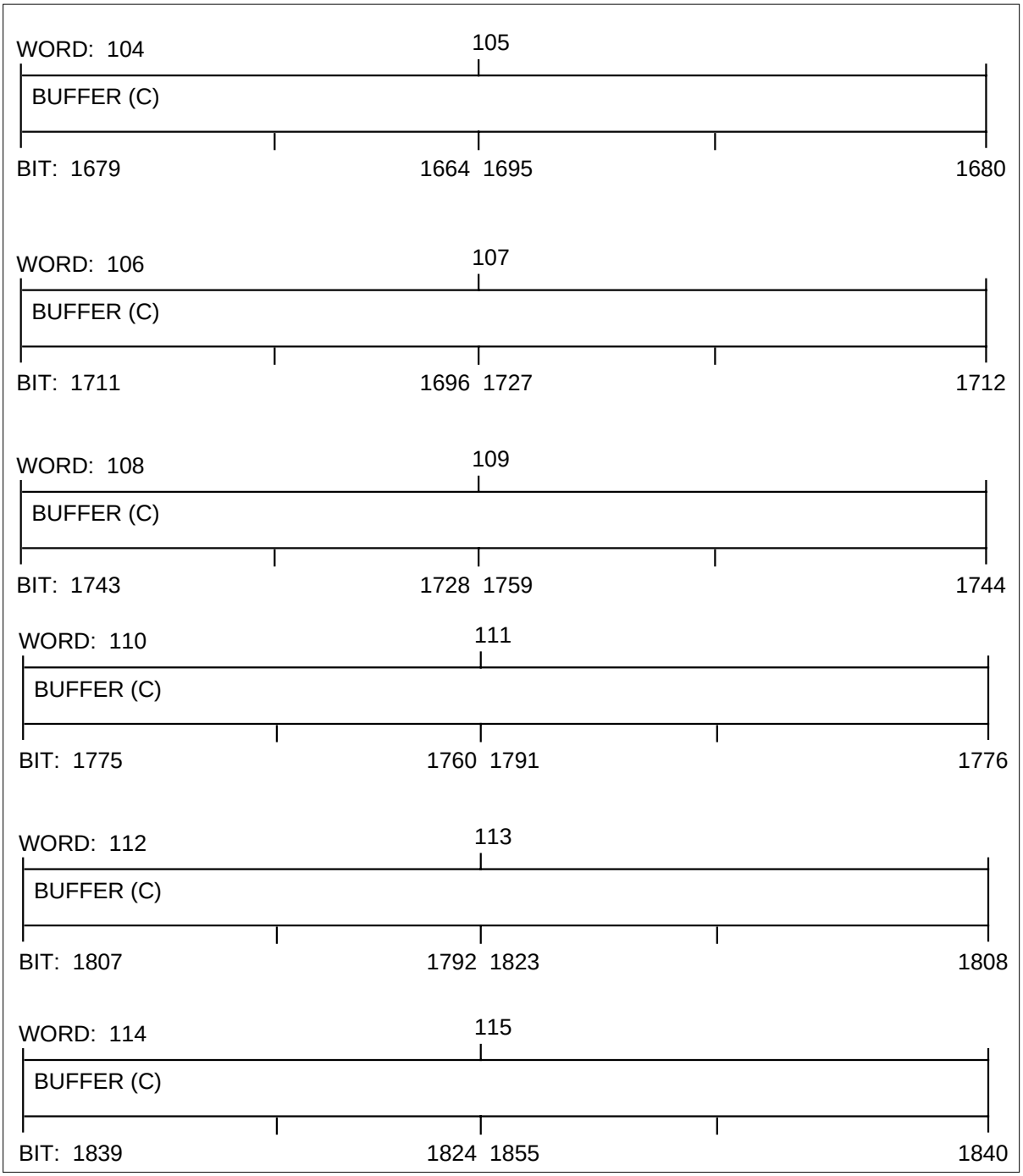
BUFFER: This field is an area that refines messages or transfer data between processors.

The field positions in words 98, 99, 100, 101, 102 and 103 appear in the following table:



The field positions in words 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114 and 115 appear in the following diagram:

AUD422 (continued)



The field positions in words 116, 117, 118 and 119 appear in the following diagram:


WORD: 116
117
BUFFER (C)
BIT: 1871
1856 1887
1872
WORD: 118
119
BUFFER (C)
BIT: 1903
1888

AUD424

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates AUD424 when a data dump is present for an extension block. This extension block is part of an automatic trunk testing recording unit (ATT_RECORD_UNIT). Extension blocks provide additional data space for a call condense block (CCB). A CCB stores enough data to describe a basic call. This report associates with an AUDT102 report if the audit detects a problem. This report associates with an AUD398 or AUDT399 report if the call process stops without a warning.

Format

The log report format for AUD424 is as follows:

AUD424 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid
hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh...

Example

An example of log report AUD424 follows:

```
AUD424 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EXT DUMP   486035
   0801000000000000000080808080808080
   4080808080808080808000800000000000000
   000000008080533B0F000801000000000000
   0000808080808080808040808080808080
   8080008000000000000000000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates data dump for extension block.
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected.
hhhh...	0000-FFFF	Provides 42 words of data from ATT_RECORD_UNIT extension block.

Action

The AUD log reports indicate the clean up of call processing resources with an abnormal method. This condition does not always affect service to the end

AUD424 (continued)

user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports can indicate a translation problem or a software problem.

The AUD4XX and AUD5XX reports normally associate with an AUD395 or AUD398 log report. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports detail information that is common to all call processes.

When the system activates the features against a call process, the system must store additional information that associates with an specified feature. These areas are extension (EXT) blocks. Each EXT block has an specified template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal images for EXT block data. These log reports make up the rest of the AUD log reports.

You must save all log reports that occur at the same approximate time. These reports can reconstruct the event that caused the system to generate the report.

You can reconstruct the type of call and determine the problem that occurred. Use the information that the AUD395 or AUD398 sections provide, and the templates and tools available. The following five steps are recommended when operating company personnel decide that repeated call deaths warrant problem solving.

1. Save all logs generated during the five minutes before the AUD log report. Save all logs generated for the five minutes after this report.
2. Use the CALLID field that associates with this AUD report to search for associated AUD reports. More than one CALLID can associate with an agent if a feature is in effect. An example of a feature in effect is three-way calling.
3. Look for TRAP and software error (SWER) logs that associate with this report. Look for other logs that can associate with this report.
4. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture additional failures. The DISPCALL tool provides a formatted dump of the information for AUD395, AUD398 and AUD4XX logs. The DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398 and AUD4XX blocks to data images. For more information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide*, TAM-1001-003.
5. If you cannot localize and correct the problem, save all available information about the call in question. Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD432

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates AUD432 after a data dump for an extended call condense block (ECCB).

Format

The log report format for AUD432 is as follows:

```
AUD432 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ECCB DUMP CALLID:
(WORDS
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh      0–8
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh                         9–13)
```

Example

An example of log report AUD432 follows:

```
AUD432 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO ECCB DUMP CALLID:2614 (WORDS
       0801 0000 0000 0000 0000 8080 8080 8080 8080     0–8
       4080 8080 8080 8080 8080                         9–13)
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO ECCB DUMP	Constant	Indicates data dump for ECCB
CALLID: (WORDS	Symbolic text	Identifies call process effected
hhhh...	0000-FFFF (x14)	Provides 14 words of data from ECCB

Action

The AUD log reports indicate call processing resources were cleaned up with an abnormal method. This condition does not always affect service to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports can indicate a translation problem or a software problem.

Reports AUD4XX and AUD5XX often have an associated AUD395 or AUD398 log report. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports describe information common to all call processes. When features are activated against a call process, the system must store additional information associated with a

AUD432 (continued)

feature. These storage areas are extension (EXT) blocks. Each EXT block has a specified template for stored data.

The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal models for EXT block data. The remainder of the AUD log reports include the AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports. Save all log reports that occur at the same approximate time. These reports help construct again the event that made the system generate the report.

Use the templates and tools and the information from the AUD395 or AUD398 sections, and construct the type of call again. Use this information to determine the problem. Use the following steps when operating company personnel decide repeated call deaths require troubleshooting.

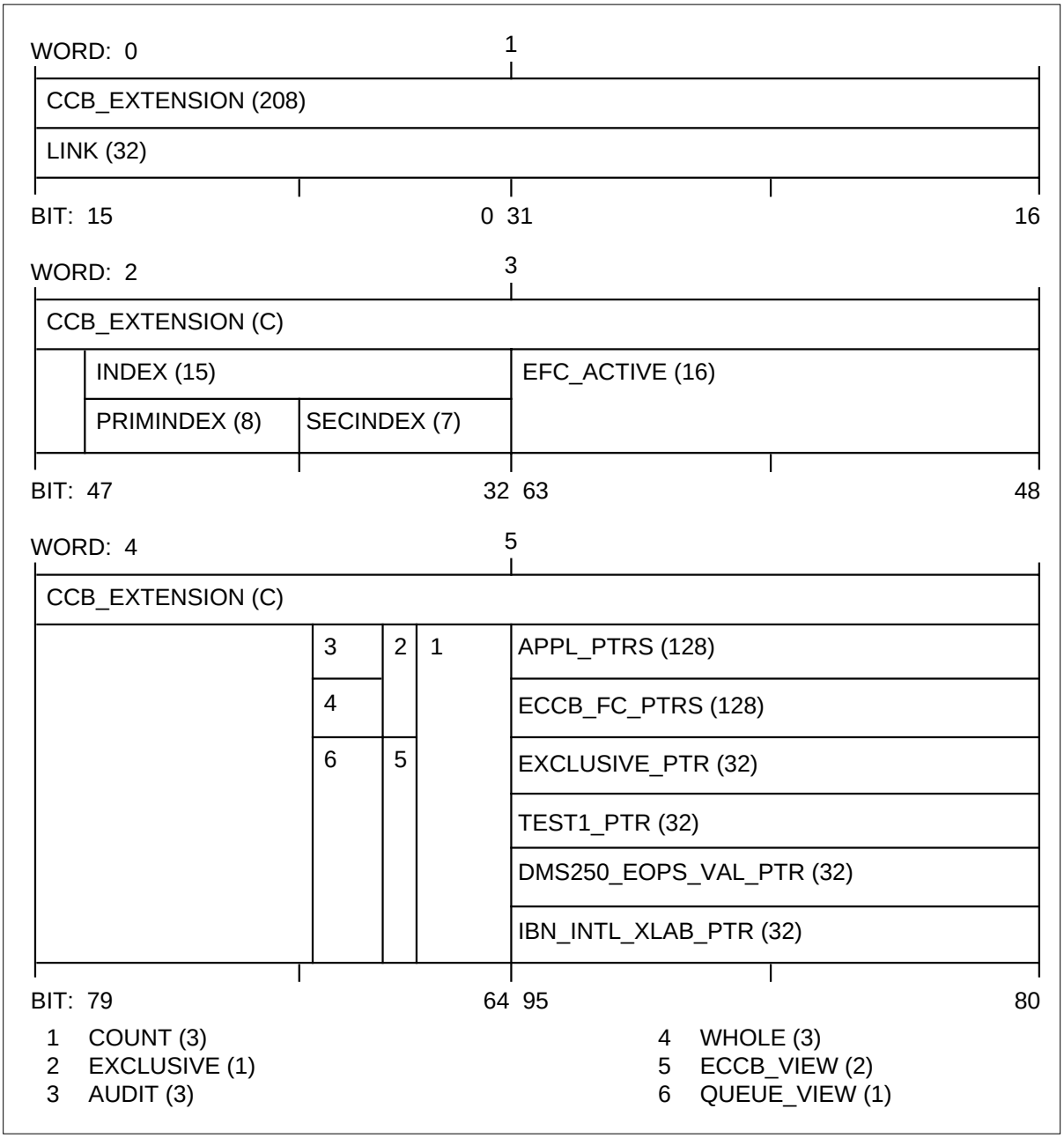
1. Save all logs generated five minutes before and after the appearance of this AUD report.
2. Use the callid field associated with this report to look for an associated AUD log. More than one callid can associate with an agent if a feature is in effect. Three-way calling is an example of the feature.
3. Look for associated TRAP and software error (SWER) logs or any other logs associated with this report.
4. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture failures that follow and provide a formatted dump of the information. Use this information for AUD395, AUD398 and some AUD4XX logs. The DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398 and some AUD4XX blocks into a data model. For more information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide*, TAM-1001-003
5. If you cannot localize and correct the problem, gather as much information as possible about the call in question. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The field positions in words 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 appear in the following diagram:



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 0-5

CCB_EXTENSION: To be supplied.

LINK: To be supplied.

AUD432 (continued)

INDEX: To be supplied.

SECINDEX: To be supplied.

PRIMINDEX: To be supplied.

EFC_ACTIVE: To be supplied.

COUNT: To be supplied.

AUDIT: To be supplied.

EXCLUSIVE: To be supplied.

WHOLE: To be supplied.

ECCB_VIEW: To be supplied.

QUEUE_VIEW: To be supplied.

APPL_PTRS: To be supplied.

ECCB_FC_PTRS: To be supplied.

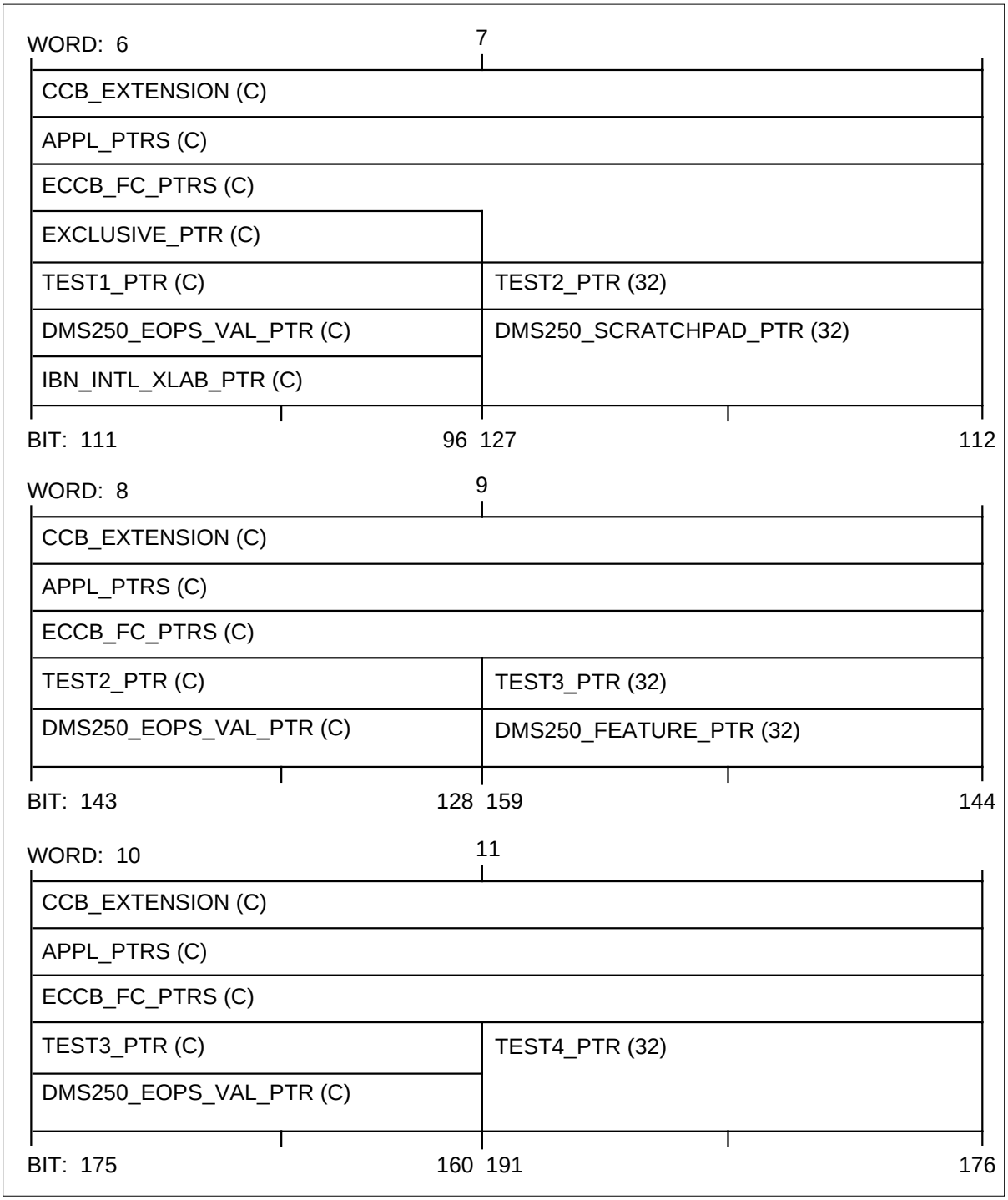
EXCLUSIVE_PTR: To be supplied.

TEST1_PTR: To be supplied.

DMS250_EOPS_VAL_PTR: To be supplied.

IBN_INTL_XLAB_PTR: To be supplied.

The field positions in words 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 appear in the following diagram:



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 6-11

AUD432 (end)

TEST2_PTR: To be supplied.

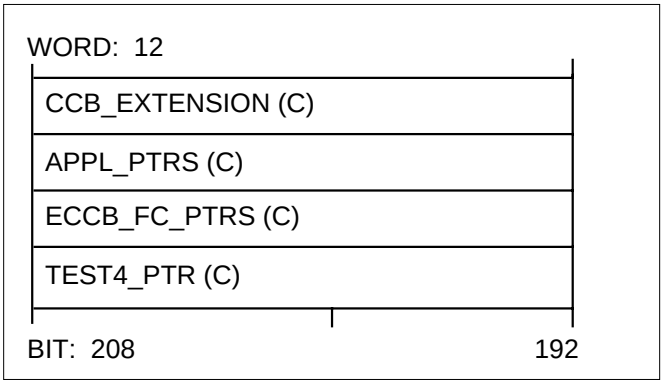
DMS250_SCRATCHPAD_PTR: To be supplied.

TEST3_PTR: To be supplied.

DMS250_FEATURE_PTR: To be supplied.

TEST4_PTR: To be supplied.

The field positions in word 12 appear in the following figure:



AUD433

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates AUD433 when a call process stops without warning. This report associates with logs AUD395 and AUD398 with the same callid. This report also associates with a SWER100 report with the same callid, or with a CC103 trap report.

Format

The log report format for AUD433 (real trunk) is as follows:

```
1.AUD433 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LINKED TID
   CKT circuit trkid
   CALLID: callid    NODE NO: nn TERMINAL NO: nnn
   CPID:nnnnnnnnnn
```

The format for log report AUD433 (virtual trunk) is as follows:

```
1.AUD433 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LINKED TID
   VIRT CKT circuit trkid
   CALLID: callid    NODE NO: nn TERMINAL NO: nnn
   CPID:nnnnnnnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report AUD433 (real trunk) follows:

```
1.AUD433 SEP08 15:58:09 2112 INFO LINKED TID
   CKT SVROLM2WDPNSS 0
   CALLID:     33124   NODE NO: 17 TERMINAL NO: 11
   CPID: 198
```

An example of log report AUD433 (virtual trunk) follows:

```
1.AUD433 SEP08 15:58:09 2112 INFO LINKED TID
   VIRT CKT SVROLM2WDPNSS 0
   CALLID:     33124   NODE NO: 17 TERMINAL NO: 11
   CPID: 198
```

AUD433 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO LINKED TID	Constant	Indicates AUD433 provides information about terminal linked to call
CKT or VIRT CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for DPNSS trunk
CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected
NODE NO	0-99	Provides equipment identification for line or trunk equipment associated with call
TERMINAL NO	greater than 999	Provides terminal identification (TID) number of terminal associated with call
CPID	0 -4 292 967 295	Provides call processing identifier

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional Information

There is no additional information.

Log history

(I)SN08

Changed value of TERMINAL NO field to be greater than 999. First documented in (I)SN08 for the International and North American markets (CR Q00873806).

AUD434

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates log report AUD434 when the call processing base software detects a trap. The subsystem generates AUD434 if the call processing base software detects an abnormal termination of a call process. The AUD subsystem generates report AUD434 with AUD398, AUD395, AUD414, AUD416 and other data dumps. Maintenance personnel use AUD434 to detect and correct software errors.

Format

The log report format for AUD434 is as follows:

```
AUD434 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO WAKEUP REQUEST
    CALLID: callid    CP_WAKE_TAG: hhhh                (WORD:
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh...      0–32
```

Example

An example of log report AUD434 follows:

```
AUD434 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO WAKEUP REQUEST
     CALLID:   3652646 CP_WAKE_TAG: 3524            (WORDS:
    3652 A43D 42FA 0000 2314 B32C 8080 8080 8080 8080   0–9
    5732 CFFD 3424 7453 2415 3526 2415 3425 1273 3521  10–19
    FFFF FFFF A34C DCFE 3526 1436 3718 4351 7361 4625  20–29
    FFFF FFFF FFFF                                    30–32)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO WAKEUP REQUEST	Constant	Indicates the system sent a wakeup request after trap or abnormal termination of a call process.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Provides call sequence identification through equipment

AUD434 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CP_WAKE_TAG	0000-FFFF	Provides process identification for a wakeup request
hhhh	0000-FFFF	Provides additional information for maintenance personnel to detect and correct errors.

Action

The AUD log reports indicate that call processing resources were cleaned up by an abnormal method. This condition does not always affect service to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports can indicate a translation error or a software problem.

Reports AUD4XX and AUD5XX normally associate with an AUD395 or AUD398 log report. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports detail information common to all call processes. When the system activates features against a call process, the system must store additional information that associates with a specified feature. These storage areas are know as extension (EXT) blocks. Each EXT block has a template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal models for EXT block data and make up the remainder of the AUD log reports. Save all log reports that occur at approximately the same time. These reports help reconstruct the event that caused the system to generate the report.

Use the information in the AUD395 or AUD398 sections, and the available templates and tools. Reconstruct the type of call and determine the problem that occurred. Take the following steps when on-site personnel decide that repeated call losses justify problemsolving.

1. Save all logs that the subsystem generated 5 min before and 5 min after the appearance of this AUD report.
2. Use the CALLID field that associates with this report to look for associated AUD logs. More than one CALLID can associate with an agent if a feature like three-way calling (3WC) is in effect.
3. Look for associated TRAP and software error (SWER) logs or any other logs that associate with this report.
4. Use the DISPCALL tool. Capture additional failures and provide a formatted dump of the information for AUD395, AUD398, and some AUD4XX logs. The DISPCALL tool formats the AUD395, AUD398, and some AUD4XX blocks to a data model. For more information about

DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide*, TAM-1001-003.

5. If you cannot localize and correct the problem, save all available information about the call in question. Contact the next level of support for assistance.

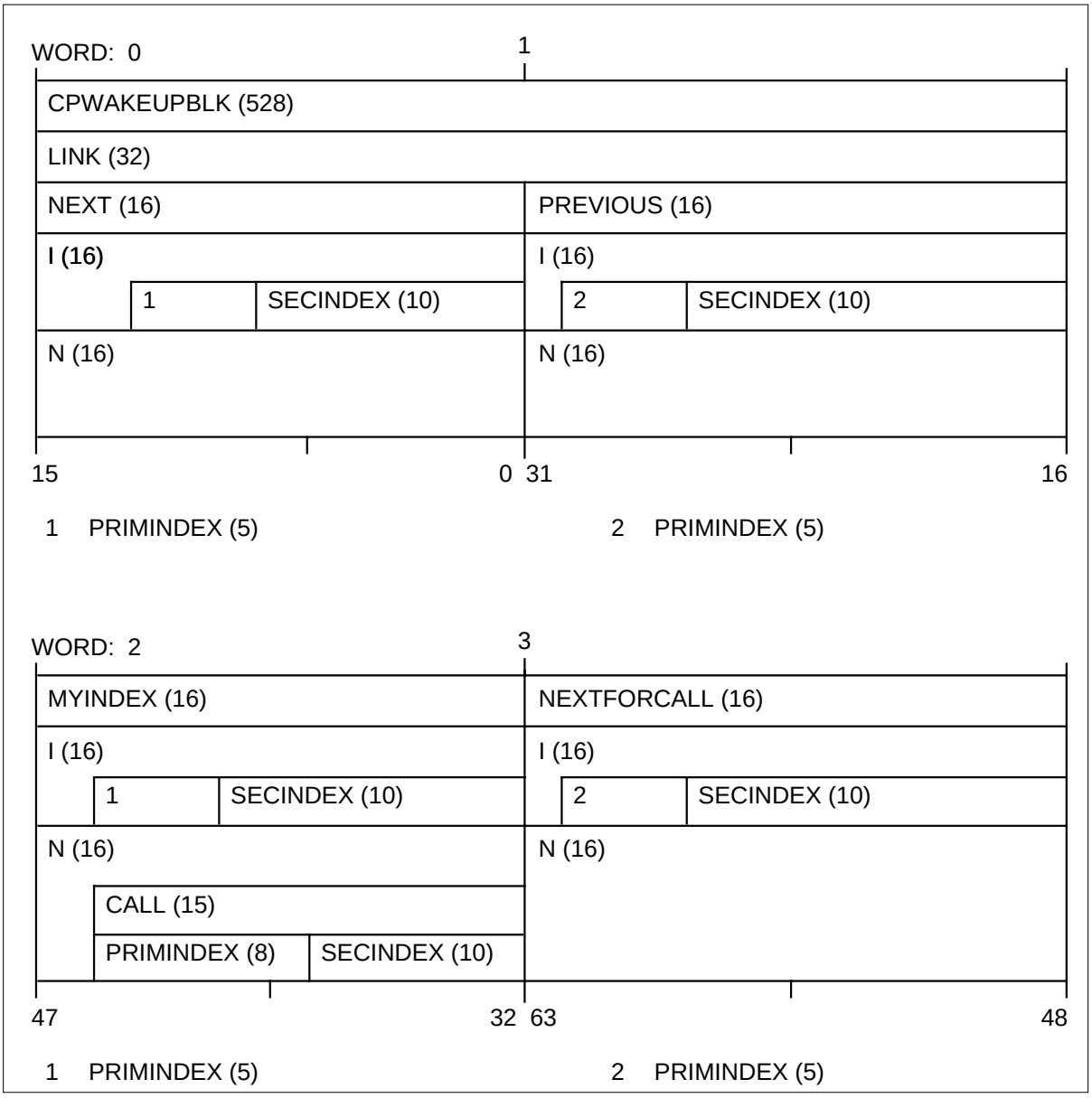
Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The field positions in words 0, 1, 2 and 3 appear in the following figure:

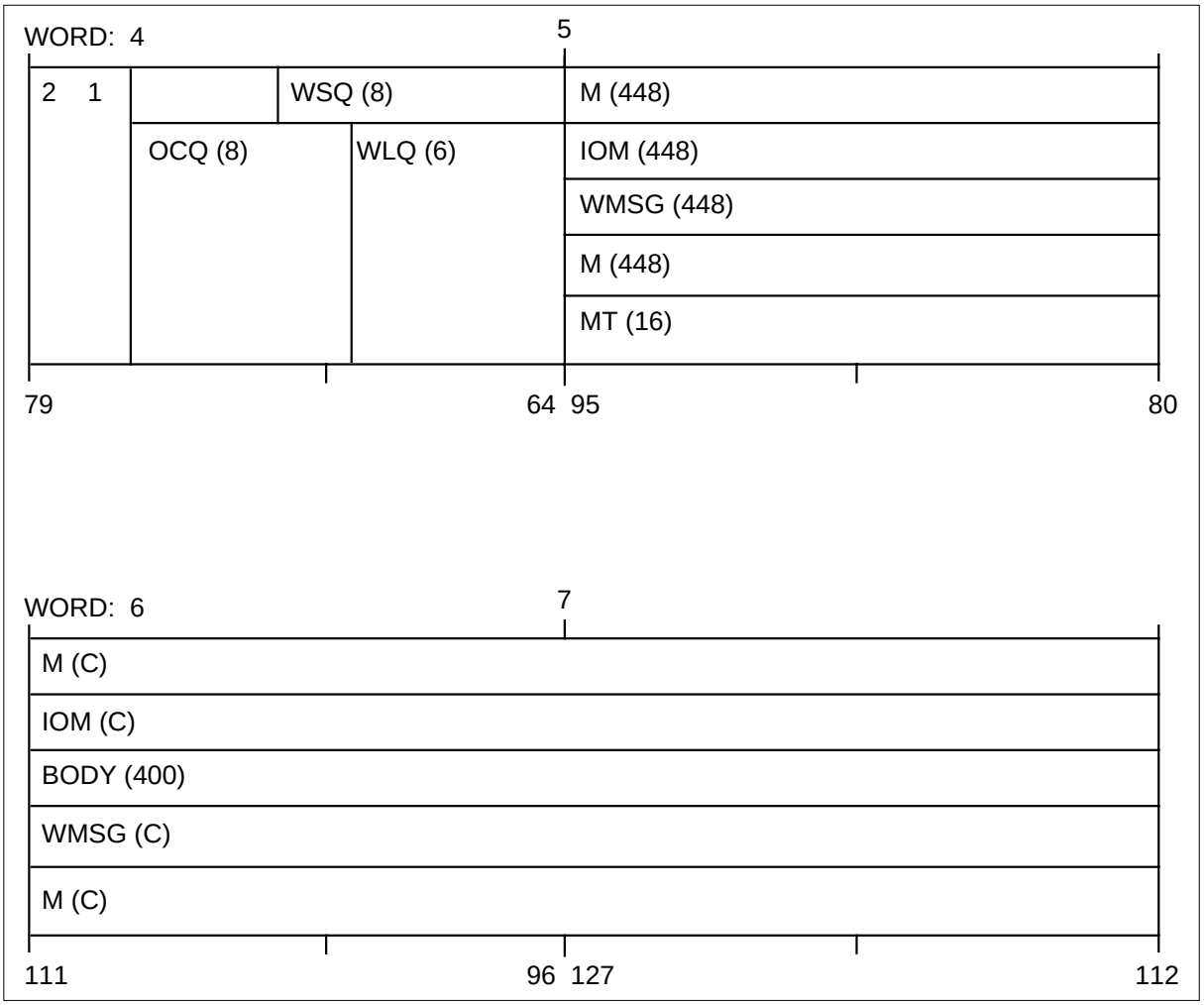
AUD434 (continued)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 0-3

To be supplied.

The field positions in words 4, 5, 6 and 7 appear in the following figure:

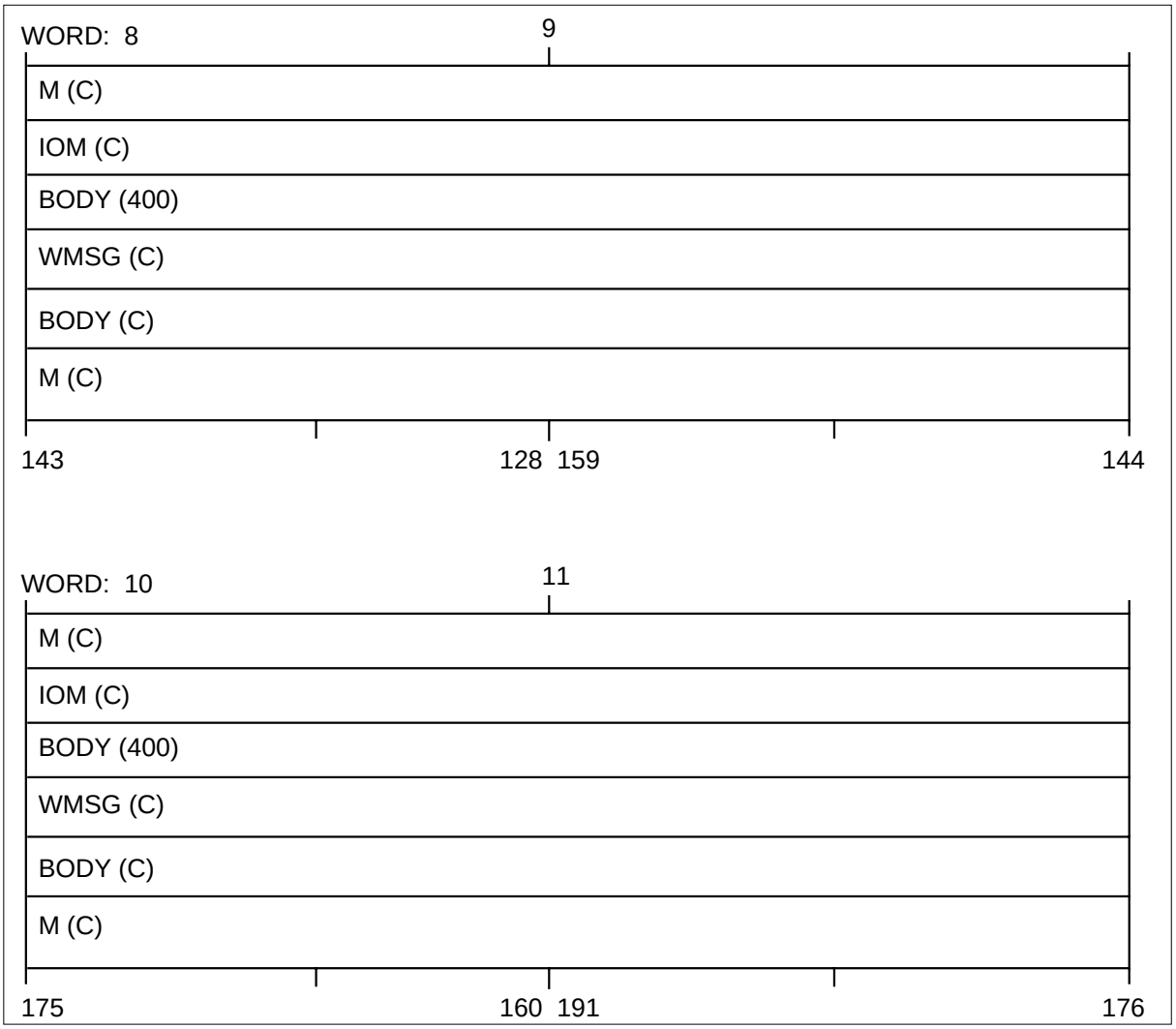


FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 4-7

To be supplied.

The field positions in words 8, 9, 10 and 11 appear in the following figure:

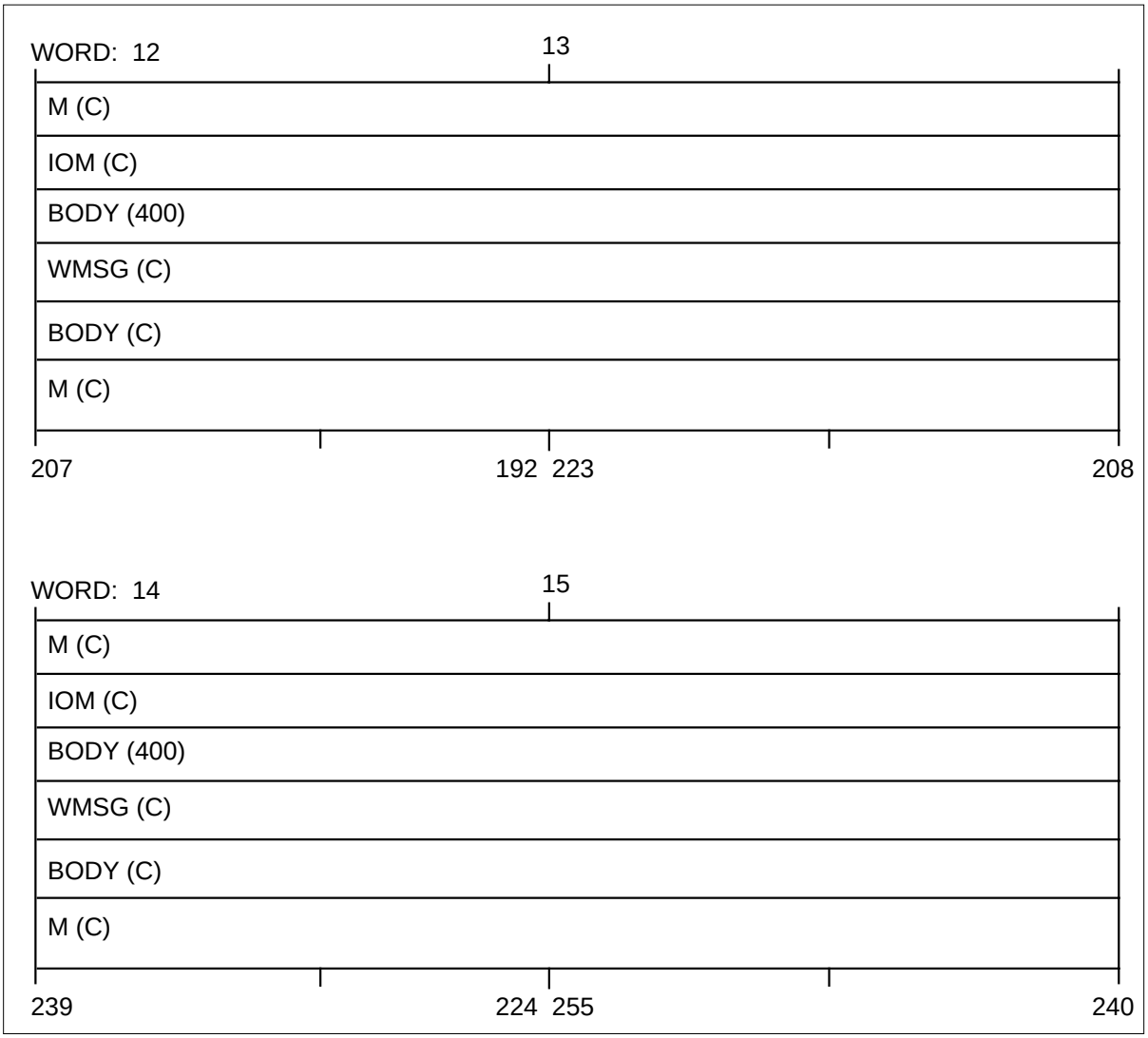
AUD434 (continued)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 8-11

To be supplied.

The field positions in words 12, 13, 14 and 15 appear in the following figure:

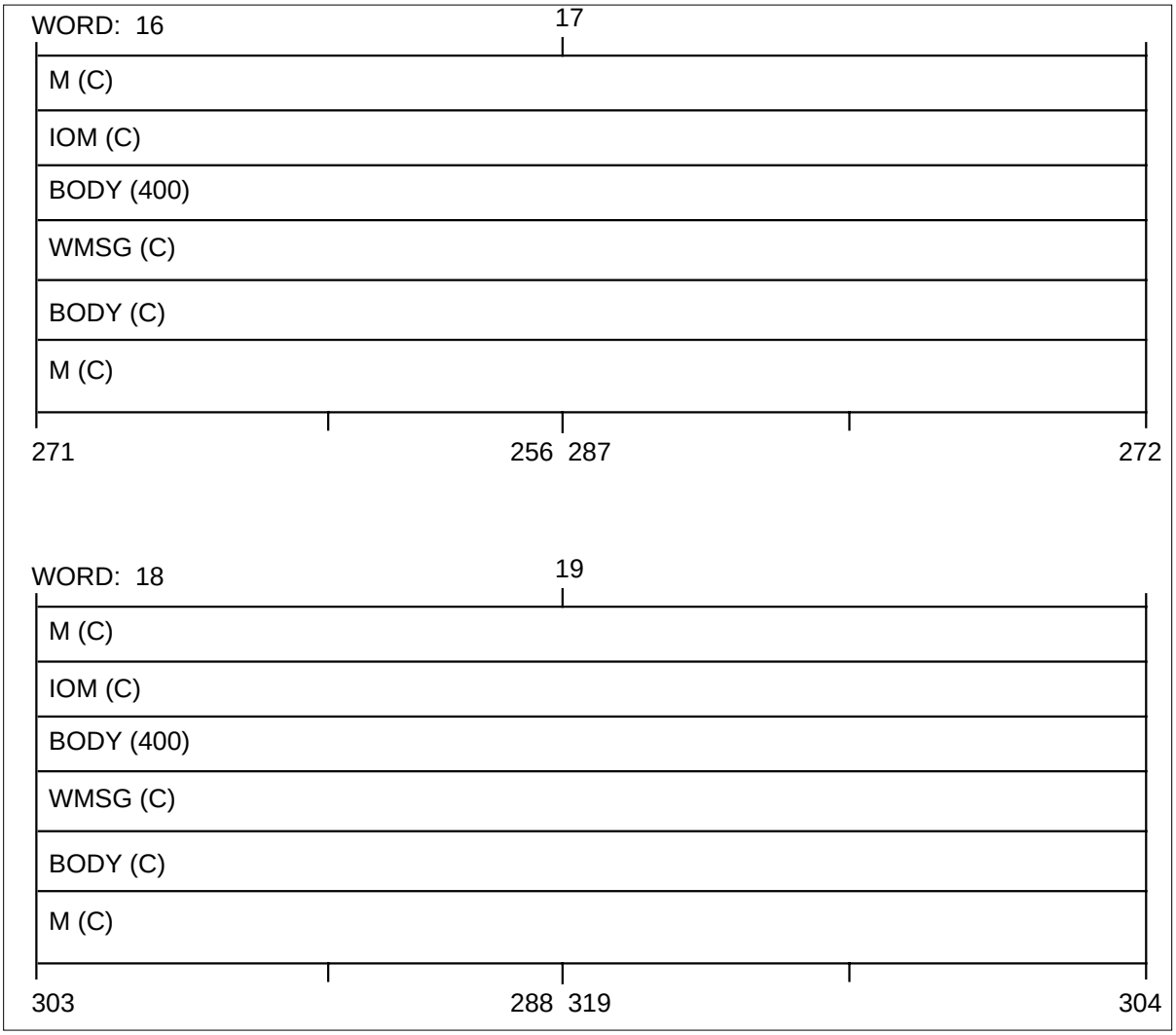


FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 12-15

To be supplied.

The field positions in words 16, 17, 18 and 19 appear in the following figure:

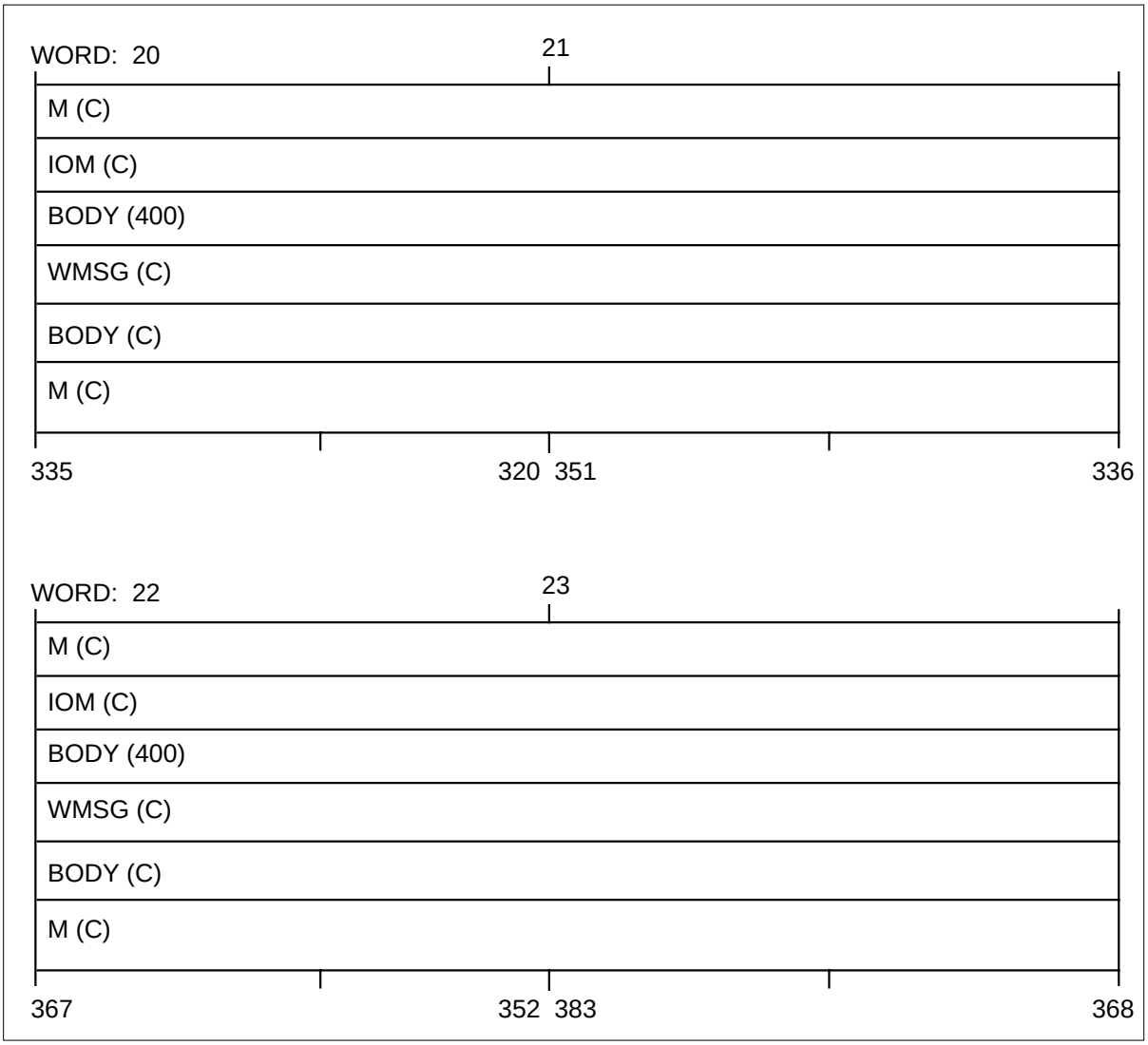
AUD434 (continued)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 16-19

To be supplied.

The field positions in words 20, 21, 22 and 23 appear in the following figure:

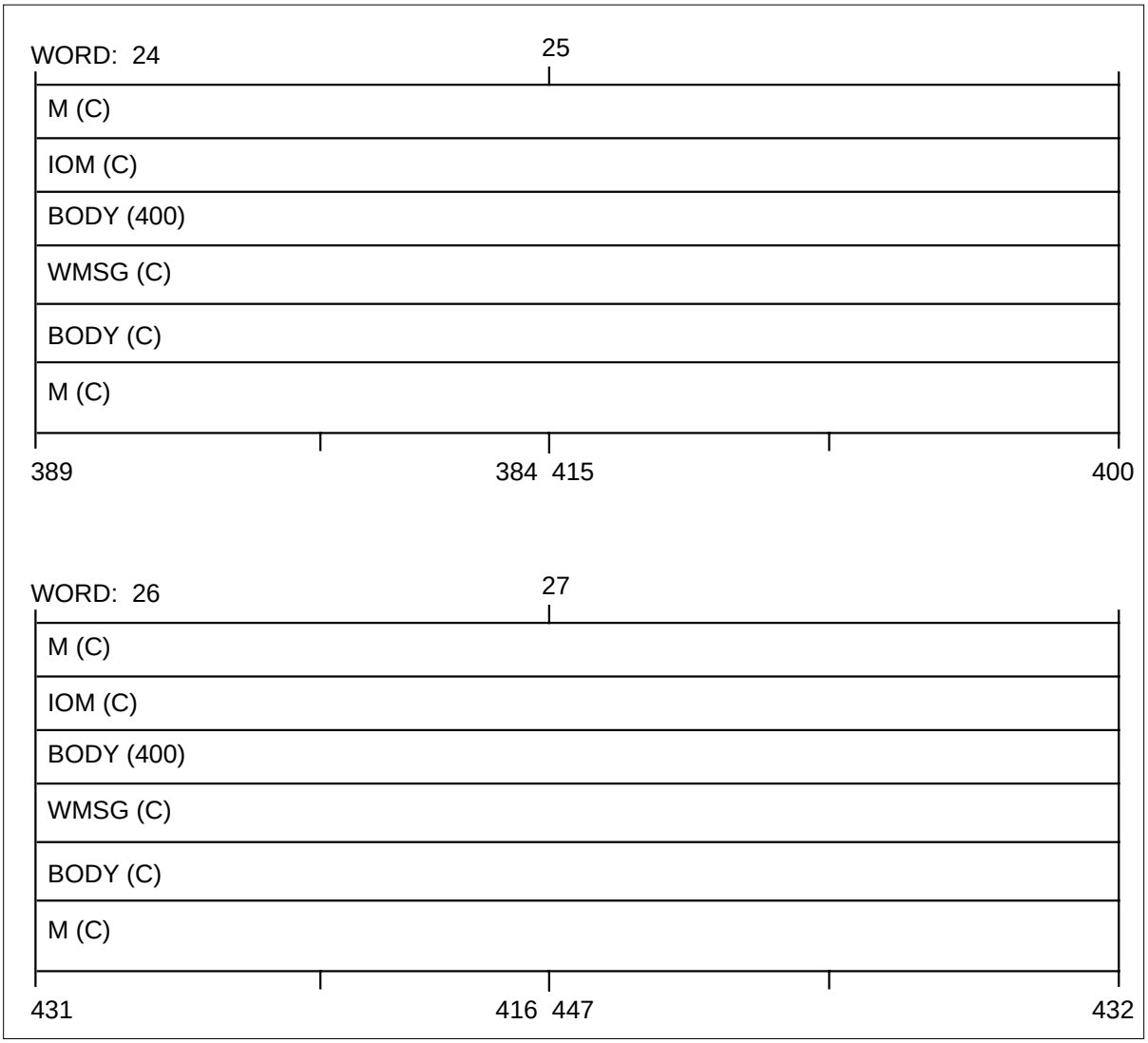


FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 20-23

To be supplied.

The field positions in words 24, 25, 26 and 27 appear in the following figure:

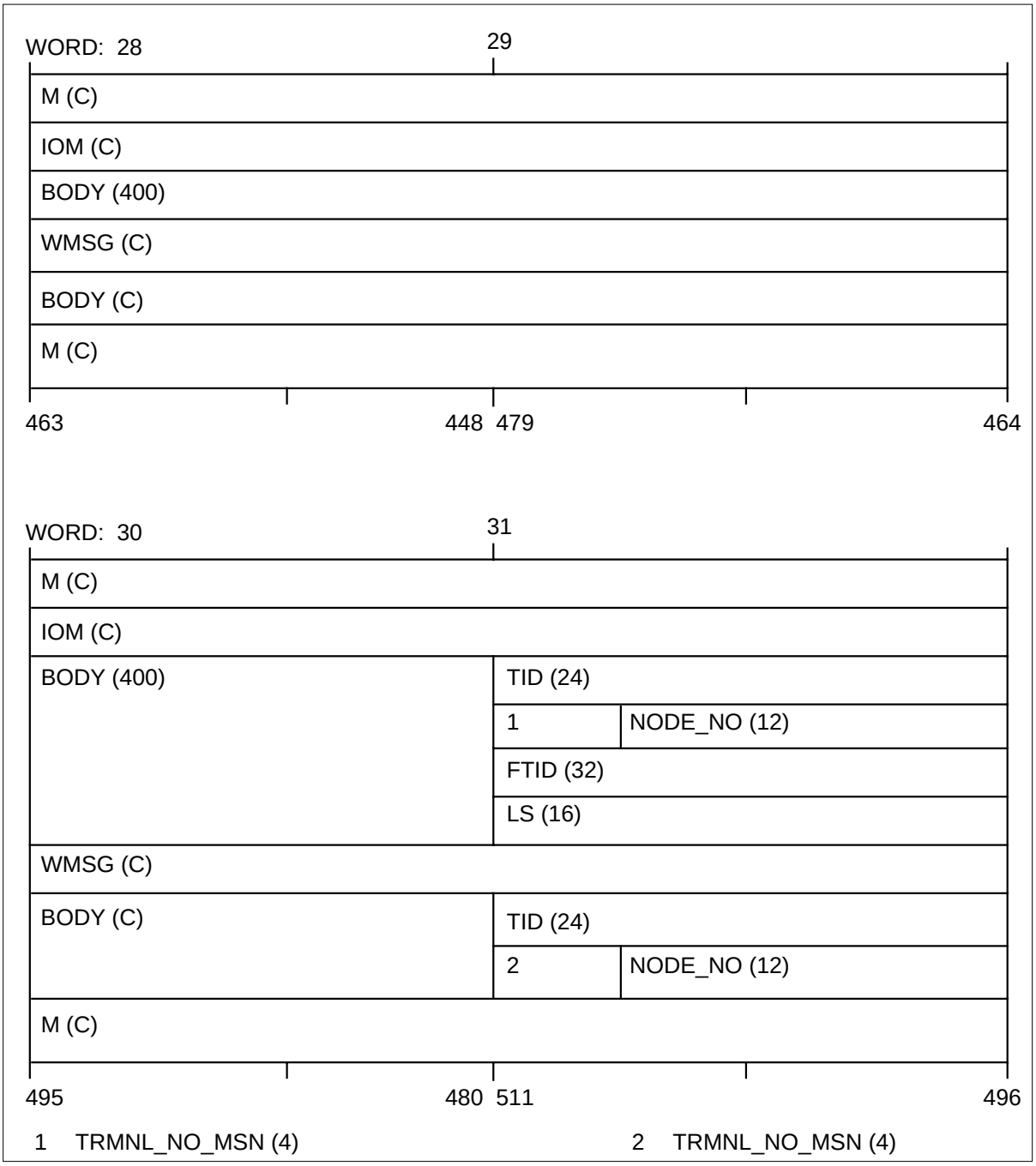
AUD434 (continued)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 24-27

To be supplied.

The field positions in words 28, 29, 30 and 31appear in the following figure:

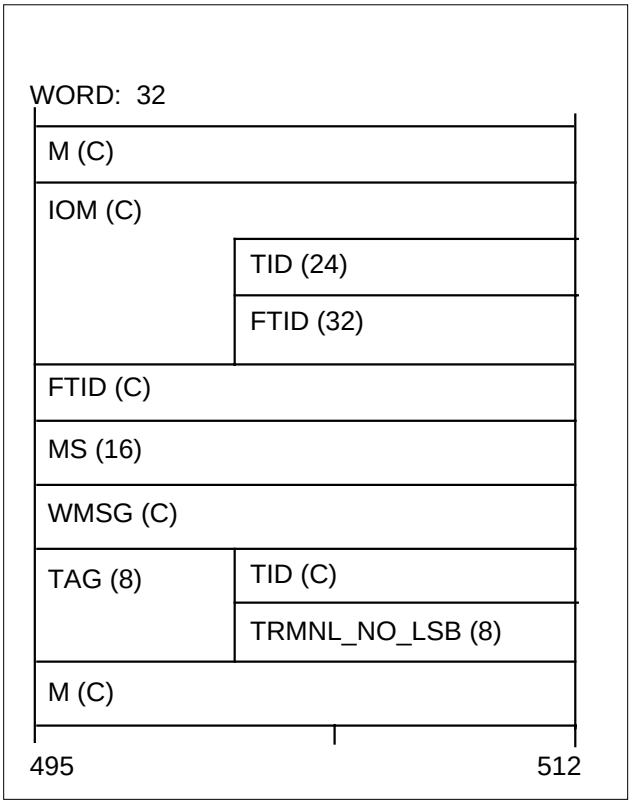


FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 28-31

To be supplied.

AUD434 (end)

The field positions in word 32 appear in the following figure:



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORD 32

To be supplied.

AUD508

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates log report AUD508 when a data dump occurs for a dynamically controlled routing (DCR) extension block. Extension blocks provide additional data space for a call condense block (CCB). A CCB stores only enough data to describe a basic call.

Format

The log report format for AUD508 is as follows:

```
AUD508 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid     (WORDS
   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh                          0–4)
```

Example

An example of log report AUD508 follows:

```
AUD508 OCT22 13:14:23 2112 INFO EXT DUMP callid      (WORDS
   0010 3C72 8080 0100 807C                           0–4)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates data dump for extension block
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected
hhhh...	0000-FFFF	Provides data from DCR extension block. Length of data dump varies.

Action

The AUD log reports indicate a clean up of call processing resources that was not normal. This clean up does not always affect service to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports can indicate a translation or a software problem.

The AUD4XX and AUD5XX reports normally have an associated AUD395 or AUD398 log report. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports detail information common to all call processes. When the system activates features against a call process, the system must store additional information associated with a specified feature. These storage areas are extension (EXT) blocks. Each EXT

AUD508 (continued)

block has a specified template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal models for EXT block data and consist of the remainder of the AUD log reports. Save all log reports that occur at approximately the same time. These log reports help reconstruct the event that caused the system to generate the report.

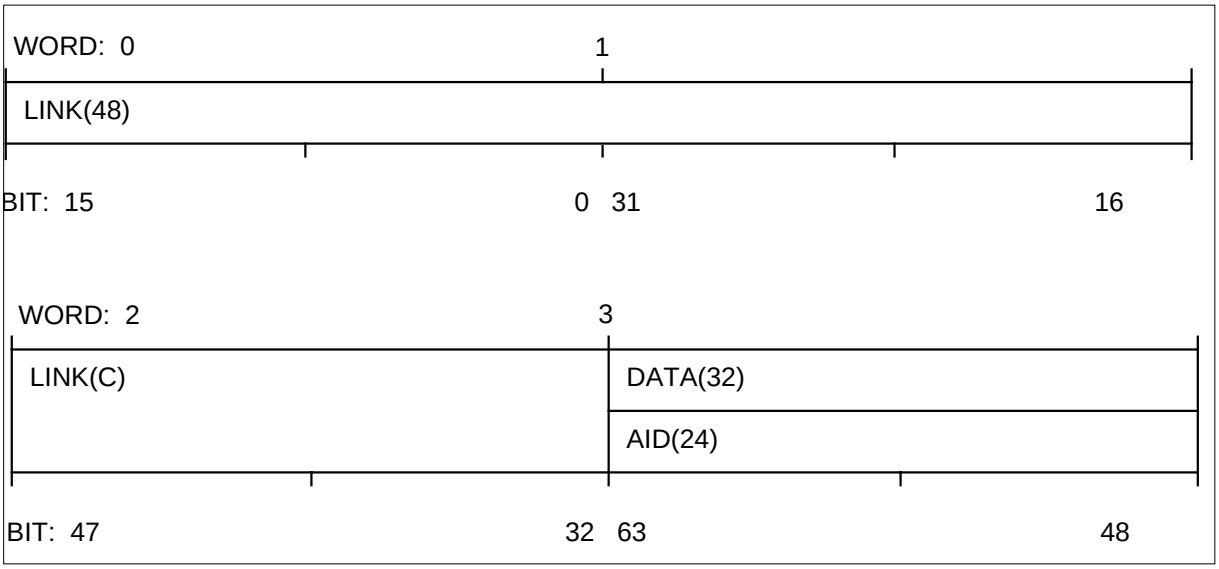
To reconstruct the type of call and determine the problem, use the information, tools, and templates which the AUD395 or AUD398 sections provide. Take the following steps when on-site personnel decide that repeated call losses require problem solving.

1. Save all logs generated 5 min before and 5 min after the appearance of this AUD report.
2. Use the caller identification (callid) field associated with this report to look for associated AUD logs. More than one callid associates with an agent if a feature like three-way calling (3WC) is in effect.
3. Look for associated TRAP and software error (SWER) logs or any other logs that can associate with this report.
4. Use Display Call (DISPCALL) to capture additional failures and provide a formatted dump of the information for AUD395, AUD398, and AUD4XX logs. The DISPCALL tool formats the AUD395, AUD398, and some AUD4XX blocks to a data representation. For more information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide, TAM-1001-003*.
5. If you cannot localize and correct the problem, gather information about the call and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information



OVERLAY STRUCTURE-WORDS 0-1

EXTPTR or LINK

OVERLAY STRUCTURE-WORD 2

AUDIT or EXTAREF

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 0-3

DCR_RTEB_DATA_BLOCK: Call processing uses extension (EXT) blocks to hold per process information outside the call data block (CDB) and CCB. The EXT_FORMAT_CODE distinguishes between block types. The system attaches and detaches blocks from the CCB as conditions demand. The system can group any number of blocks on the CCB at a time. The system can group several blocks with the same EXT_FORMAT_CODE. Blocks normally reside in free queues, one for each EXT_FORMAT_CODE when not attached to a CCB or other queue. Extension blocks associate with the operational measurement (OM) group EXT and with log reports AUD400 to AUD431 and AUD531.

HEAD: The HEAD field is a structure of type EXT_BLOCK. The subfields of EXT_HEAD are EXTPTR or LINK, AUDIT or EXTAREF, STATE, and EXTFC.

EXTPTR: The EXTPTR field overlays LINK and points to the next available extension block.

AUD508 (continued)

LINK: The LINK field overlays EXTPTR. The LINK field is a queue link when the extension block is on the available extension block queue, progress queue, or origination queue.

AUDIT: The AUDIT field overlays EXTAREF and contains a count of the audit cycles.

EXTAREF: The EXTAREF field overlays AUDIT. Only IBN extension blocks use EXTAREF. The EXTAREF field contains subfields AUDTRAP, LSTATE, and COUNT.

AUDTRAP: When set to 1, this bit indicates the extension block is an audit.

COUNT: The COUNT field contains the number of digits in the associated directory number.

STATE: The STATE field holds the extension block state for non-IBN calls. Refer to the following list of values for LSTATE.

LSTATE: The extension block state. The LSTATE field can have one of the following values:

- 0 (EXTFREEQ: on free queue)
- 1 (EXTOTHERQ: on another queue)
- 2 (EXTDETACHED: in use, not linked)
- 3 (EXTLINKED: linked to an extension chain head that points to an extension block)
- 4 (EXTLINKEDEND: this extension block is the last on the chain of extension blocks)
- 5 (EXTUNAVAIL: extension blocks are not available)
- 6 (EXTHELD: no audits occurred)

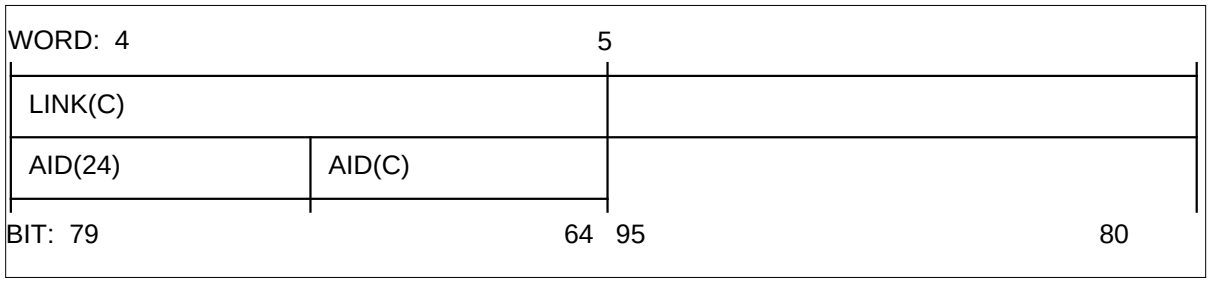
The LSTATE field keeps a record of the temporary HEAD state, and compares the temporary HEAD state with the actual HEAD state.

EXTFC: The EXTFC field holds the extension block format code. Examples of the format code include; call forwarding, local coin call, and international calls.

DATA: To be supplied.

AID: The Agent identification (AID) field is an are that is not restricted, which contains the address of the element in the route table.

CPS: The Call processing selector (CPS) field identifies a call processing agency. The CPS field is a string range from 0 to 255.



AUD560

Explanation

This log is used to dump the overflow call condense block (OCCB) in case of an unrecoverable call failure. It generates (for information) when there are call errors.

Format

The format for log report AUD560 follows:

AUD560 date time seqnbr INFO EXT DUMP
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh . . .

Example

An example of log report AUD560 follows:

```
AUD560 DEC06 16:44:43 0000 INFO EXT DUMP

   1E00 0000 1203 0000 1212 AB43 1002 9828 8282 3636
   1984 2918 1928 8748 4747 7647 8373 7388 7422 7373
   7477 7373 6262 6256 8488 5004 8948 2626 0000 0000
   0383 0202 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 8727 3838 0289
   7337 7276 7277 6272 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0999 9999 9878 7273 9399 8393 8990 9393 2828 0098
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the variable information in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
hhhh	hexadecimal	This field is a hexadecimal number. The combination of all the “hhhh" numbers makes up a hex dump that is used for troubleshooting purposes.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

ACG301

Explanation

The switch generates an ACG301 log when the maximum number of N00 numbers are under ACG control.

Format

The format for log report ACG301 follows:

```
ACG301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd event_type type_of_log
   APPLICATION:  N00
   REASON: <detailed_text>
```

Example

An example of log report ACG301 follows:

```
ACG301 SEP05 18:14:33 5213 ACG_TABLE_FULL
   APPLICATION:  N00
   REASON:  ACG TABLE IS FULL
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
APPLICATION	N00	Identifies the name of the application
REASON	alphabetic string	Explains why the log report was generated

Action

When this log report generates, ensure that the audit is invoked.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AUD510

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates this report when a data dump for an integrated services digital network (ISDN) User part (ISUP) extension block occurs. Extension blocks provide additional data space for a call condense block (CCB). A CCB only stores enough data to describe a basic call.

Format

The format for log report AUD510 is as follows:

```
AUD510 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid      (WORDS:
   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh... 0–63)
```

Example

An example of log report AUD510 follows:

```
AUD510 OCT22 13:16:52 2112 INFO EXT DUMP 486035     (WORDS:
   0801 0000 0000 0000 0000 8080 8080 8080 8080 0000  0–9
   4080 8080 8080 8080 8080 0080 0000 0000 0000 0000 10–19
   0000 0000 8080 533B 0F00 0801 0000 0000 0000 0000 20–29
   0000 8080 8080 8080 8080 8080 0000 0000 0000 0000 30–39
   0480 F912 0000 0000 0000 8080 8080 8080 4080 0801 40–49
   0000 0000 8080 533B 0F00 0801 0000 0000 0000 0000 50–59
   43AB 91CF 8080 8080                               60–63)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates data dump for extension block.
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected.
hhhh...	0000-FFFF	Provides data from ISUP extension block. Length of data dump varies.

Action

The AUD log reports indicate a clean up of call processing resources that was not normal. This clean up does not always affect service to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports can indicate a translation or a software problem.

AUD510 (continued)

Normally, the AUD4XX and AUD5XX reports have an associated AUD395 or AUD398 log report. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports detail information common to all call processes. When the user activates features against a call process, the additional information for a given feature requires a storage area. These areas are extension (EXT) blocks. Each EXT block has a template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal representations for EXT block data. These reports form the remainder of the AUD log reports. Save all log reports that occur at the same time. The log reports can help to reconstruct the event that caused the system to generate the report.

To reconstruct the type of call, use the tools and templates, and the information which the AUD385 and AUD398 sections provide. Use these tools, templates, and information to determine the problem encountered.

The following steps are recommended when on-site personnel decide repeated call losses require problem solving.

1. Save all logs generated five min before and after the AUD report.
2. Use the callid field for this report to look for associated AUD logs. If a feature is in effect, for example three-way calling (3WC), more than one callid can associate with an agent.
3. Look for associated TRAP and SWER logs or other logs associated with this report.
4. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture failures and provide a formatted dump of information for AUD395, AUD398, and some AUD4XX logs. The DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398, and some AUD4XX blocks into a data model. For more information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide, TAM-1001-003*.
5. When you cannot localize and correct the problem, gather all available information about the call in question. For additional help, contact the next level of technical support.

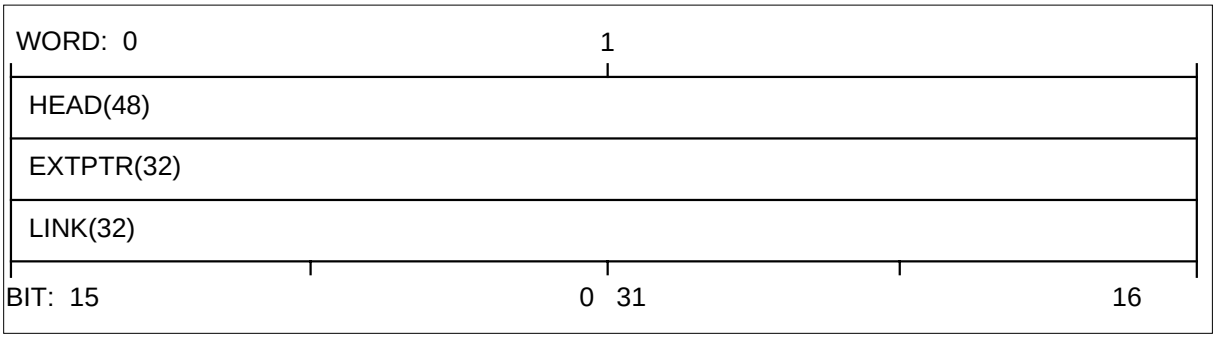
Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

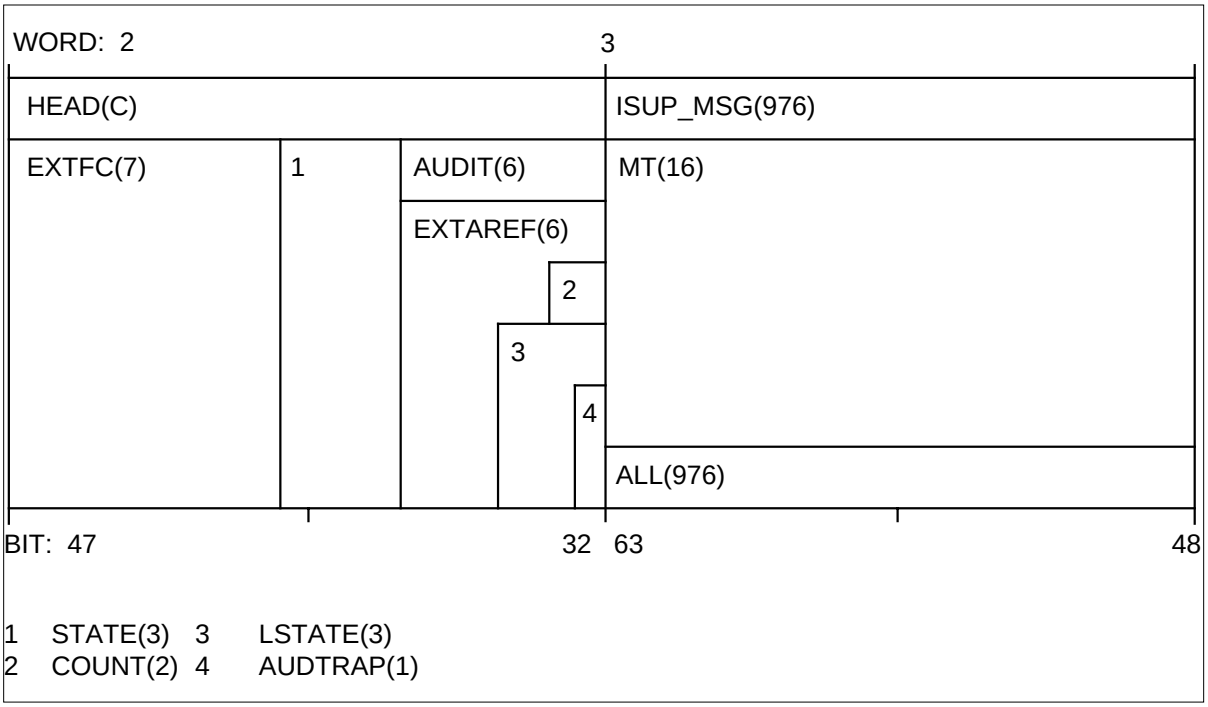
Additional information

There is no additional information

EXT block format: words 0-1

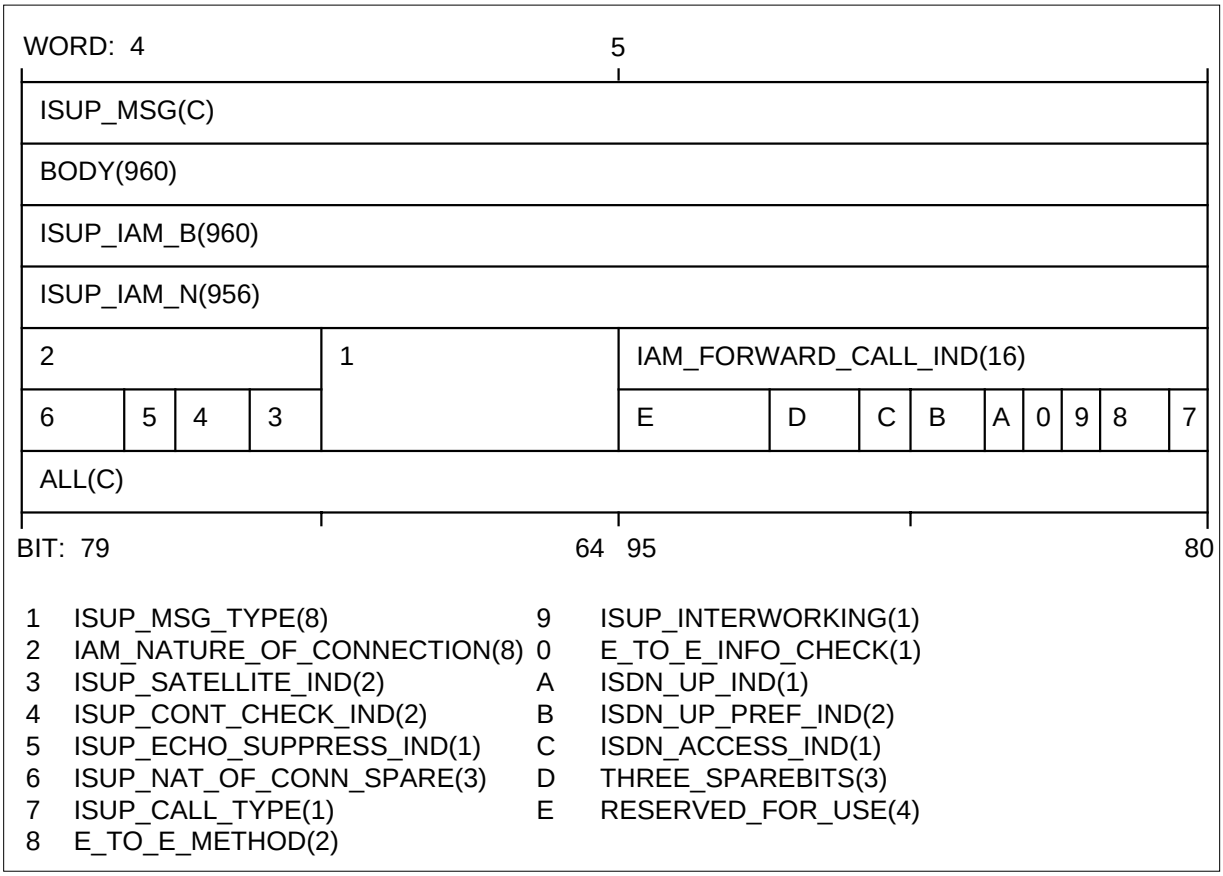


EXT block format: words 2-3



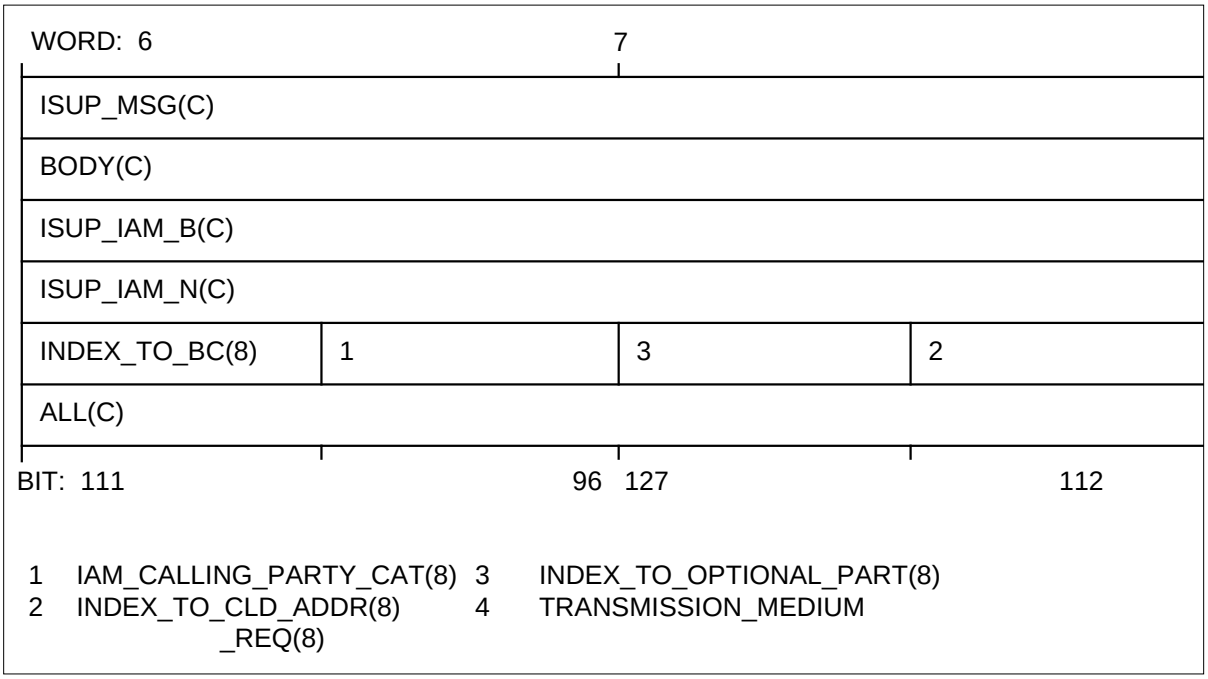
AUD510 (continued)

EXT block format: words 4-5

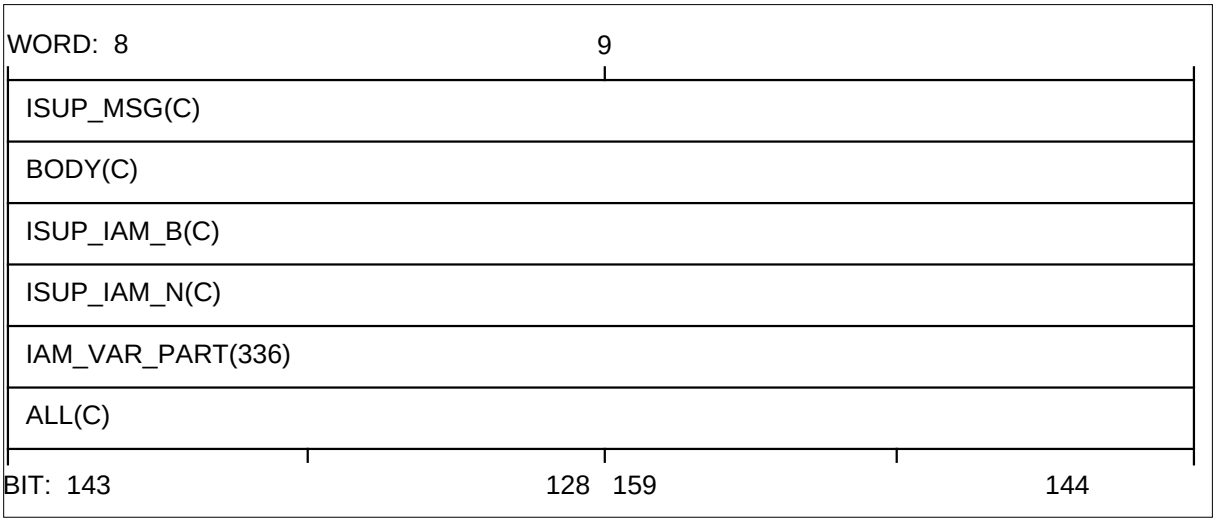


1	ISUP_MSG_TYPE(8)	9	ISUP_INTERWORKING(1)
2	IAM_NATURE_OF_CONNECTION(8)	0	E_TO_E_INFO_CHECK(1)
3	ISUP_SATELLITE_IND(2)	A	ISDN_UP_IND(1)
4	ISUP_CONT_CHECK_IND(2)	B	ISDN_UP_PREF_IND(2)
5	ISUP_ECHO_SUPPRESS_IND(1)	C	ISDN_ACCESS_IND(1)
6	ISUP_NAT_OF_CONN_SPARE(3)	D	THREE_SPAREBITS(3)
7	ISUP_CALL_TYPE(1)	E	RESERVED_FOR_USE(4)
8	E_TO_E_METHOD(2)		

EXT block format: words 6-7

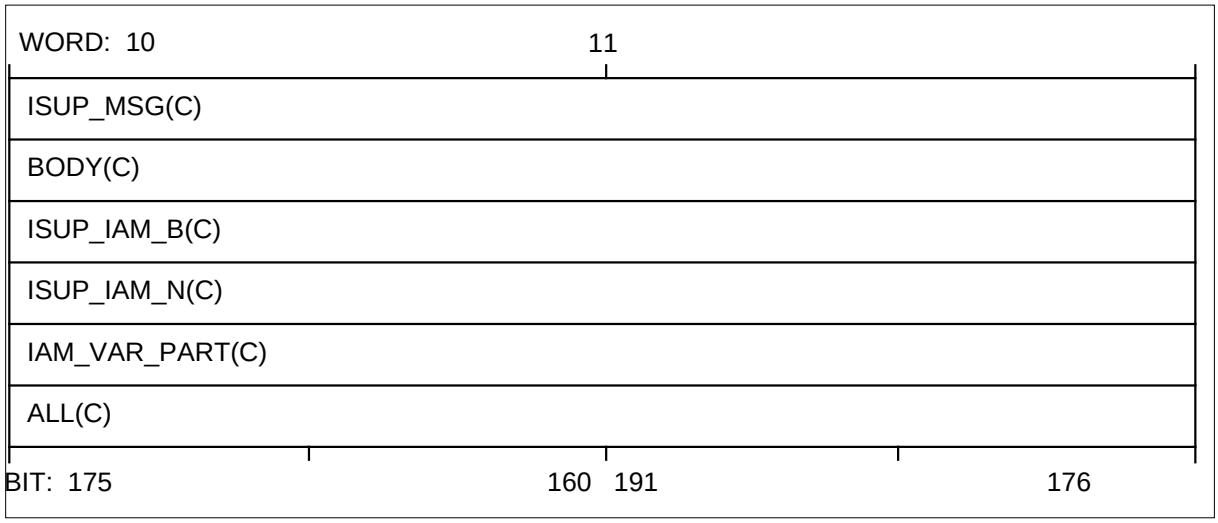


EXT block format: words 8-9

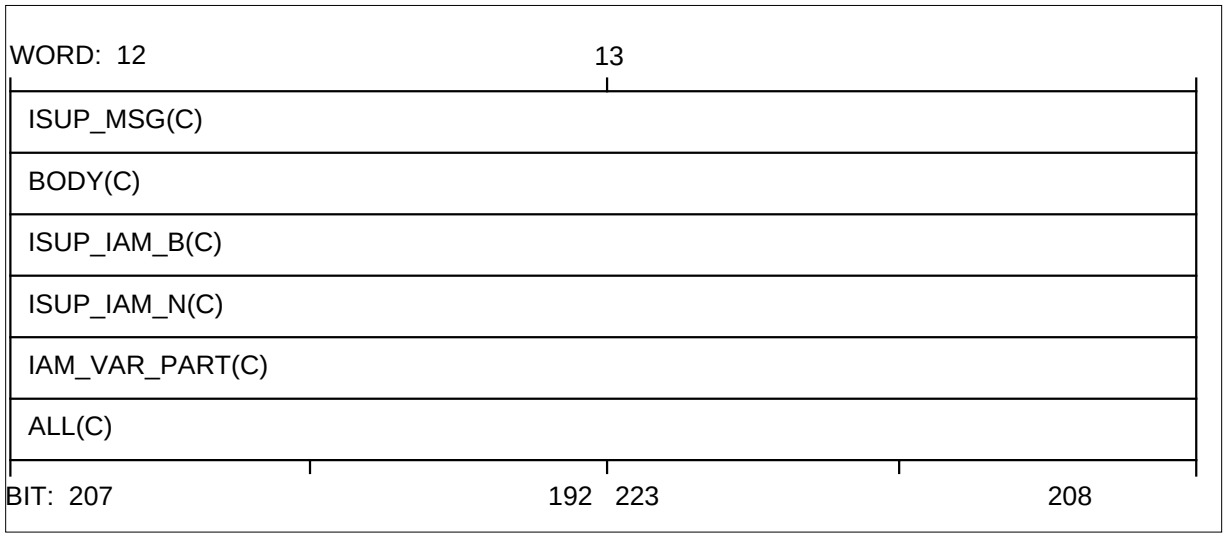


AUD510 (continued)

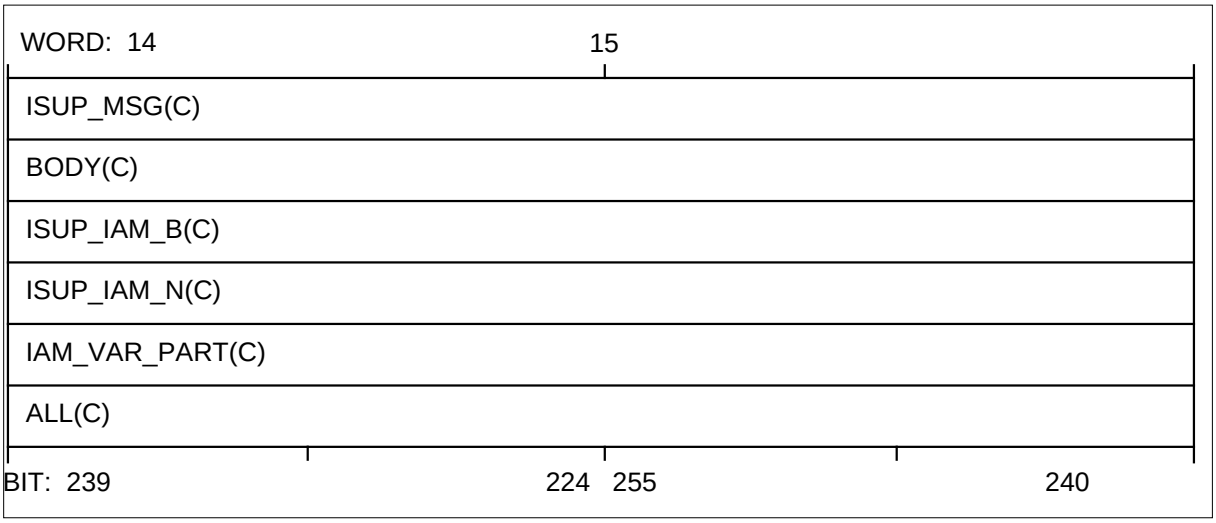
EXT block format: words 10-11



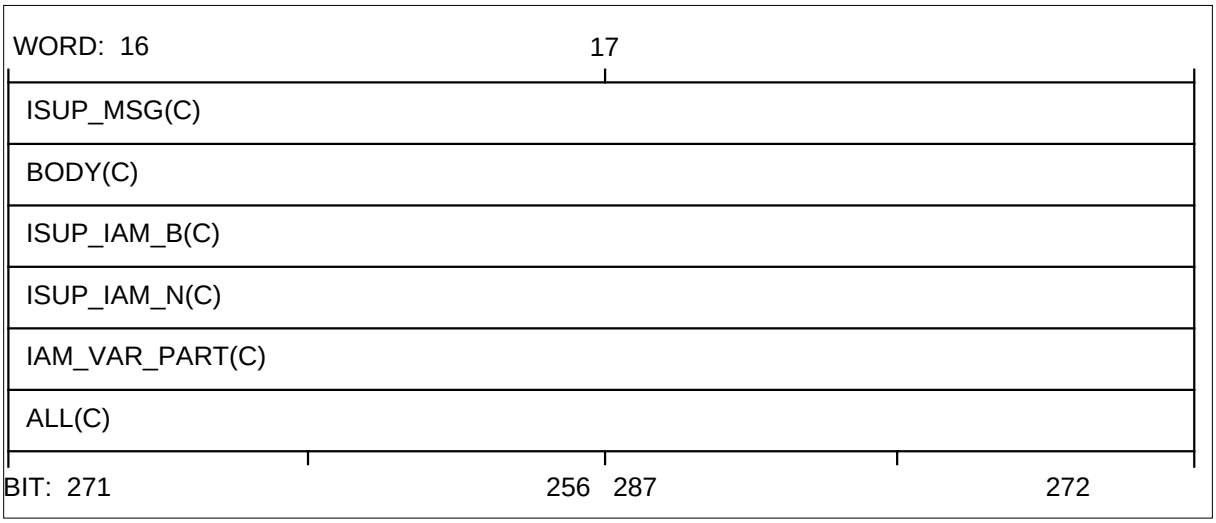
EXT block format: words 12-13



EXT block format: words 14-15

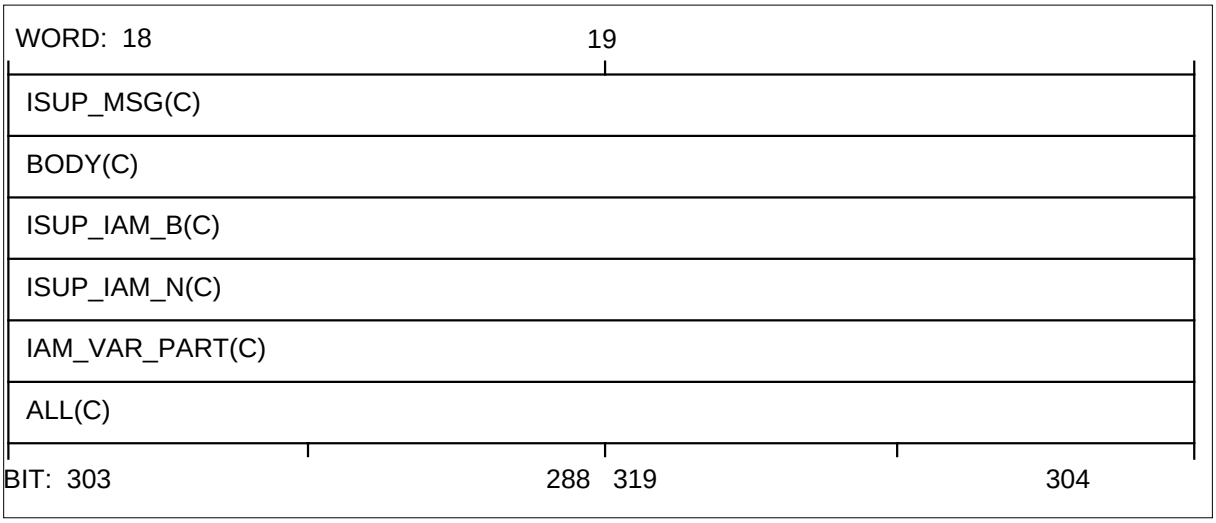


EXT block format: words 16-17

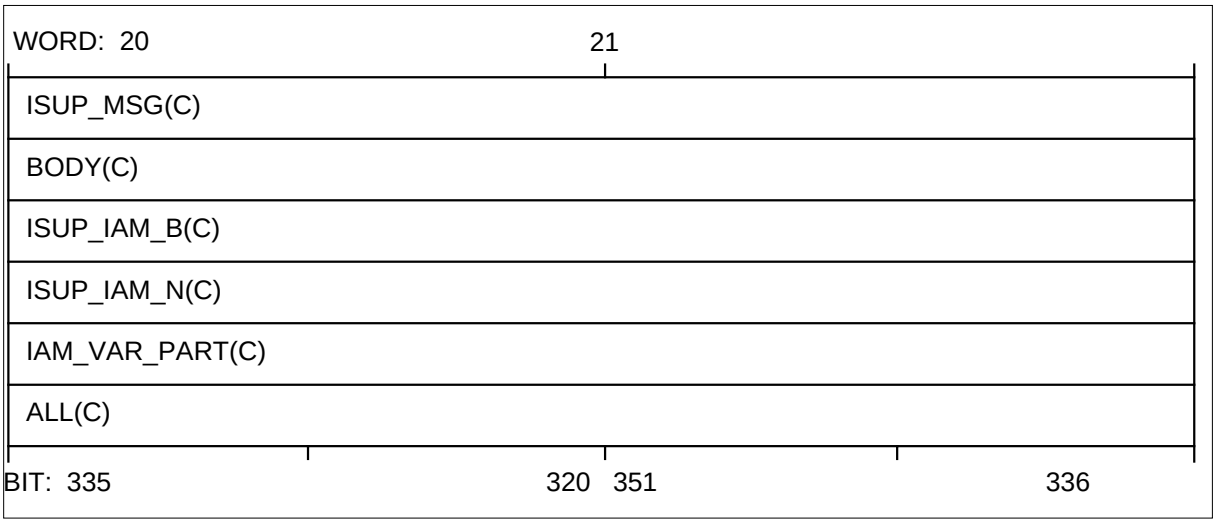


AUD510 (continued)

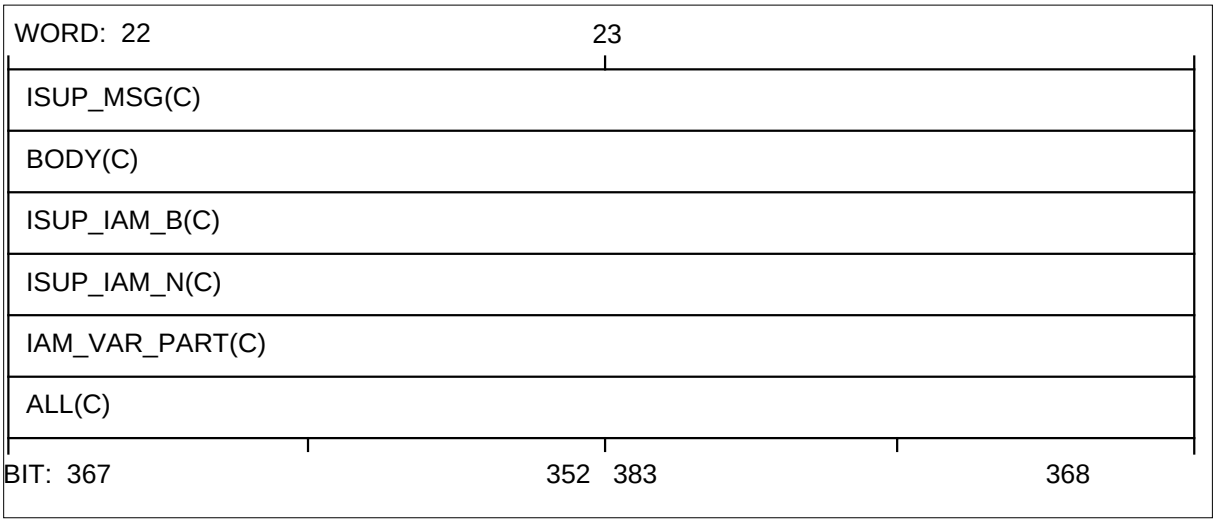
EXT block format: words 18-19



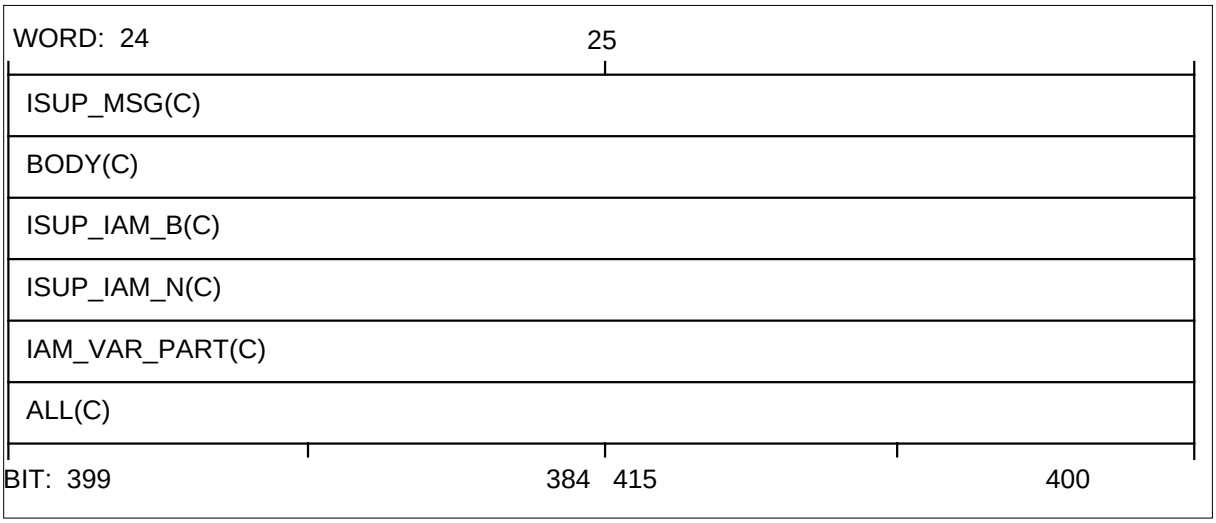
EXT block format: words 20-21



EXT block format: words 22-23

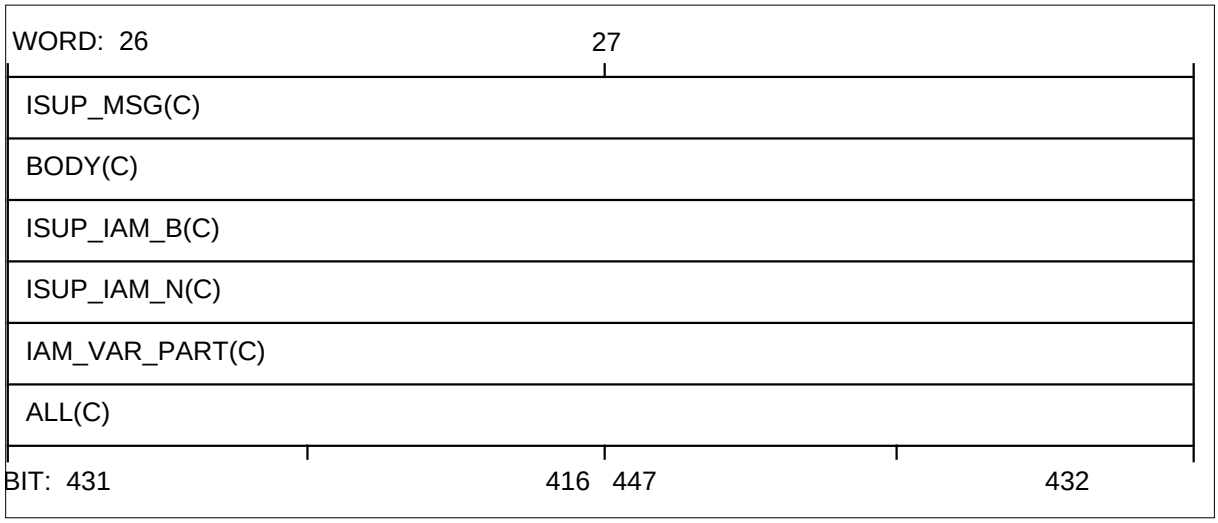


EXT block format: words 24-25

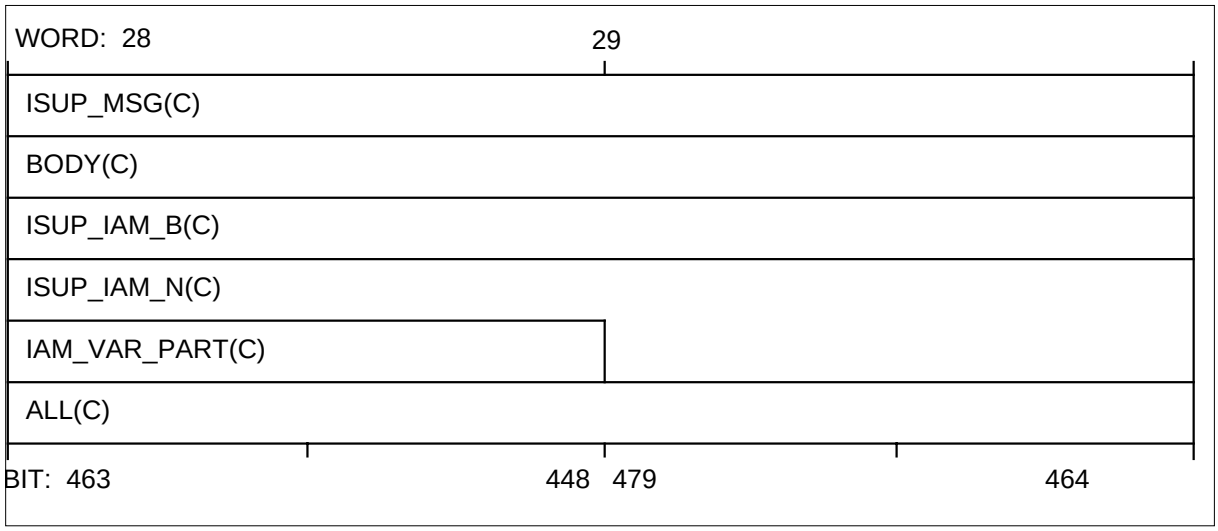


AUD510 (continued)

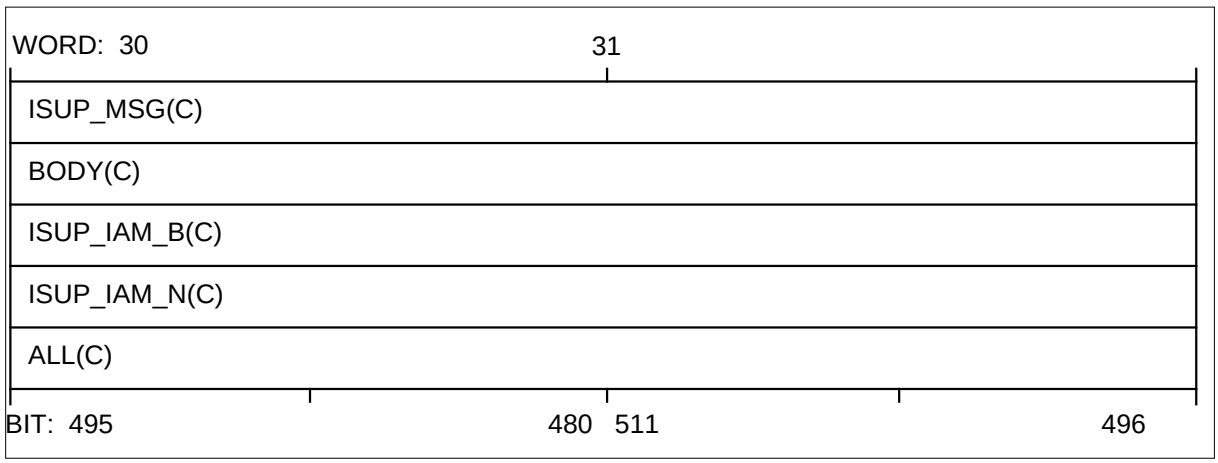
EXT block format: words 26-27



EXT block format: words 28-29



EXT block format: words 30-31



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 29-30

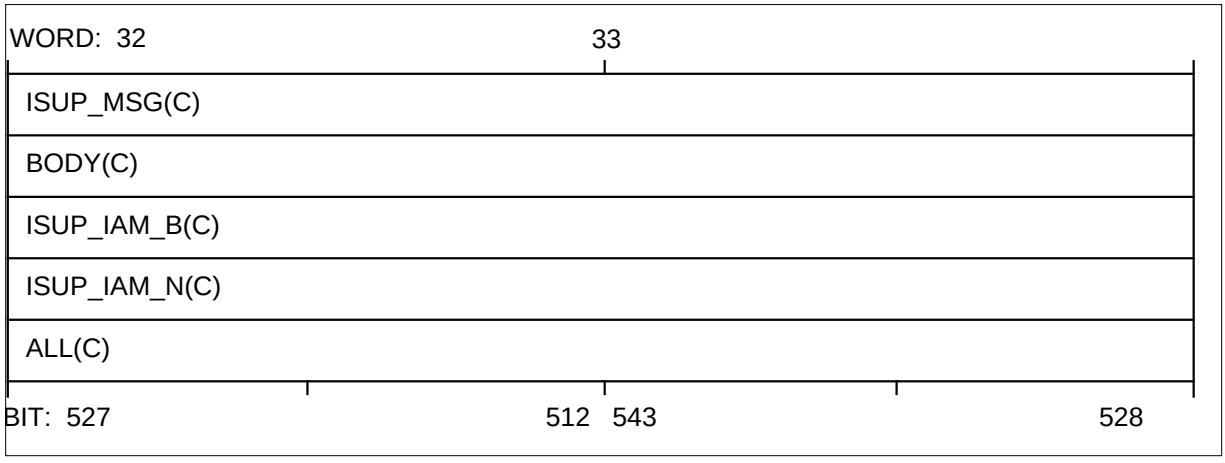
TID: The Terminal ID of the agent.

TRMNL_NO_MSN: The most significant nibble of the terminal number.

NODE_NO: The node number of the terminal.

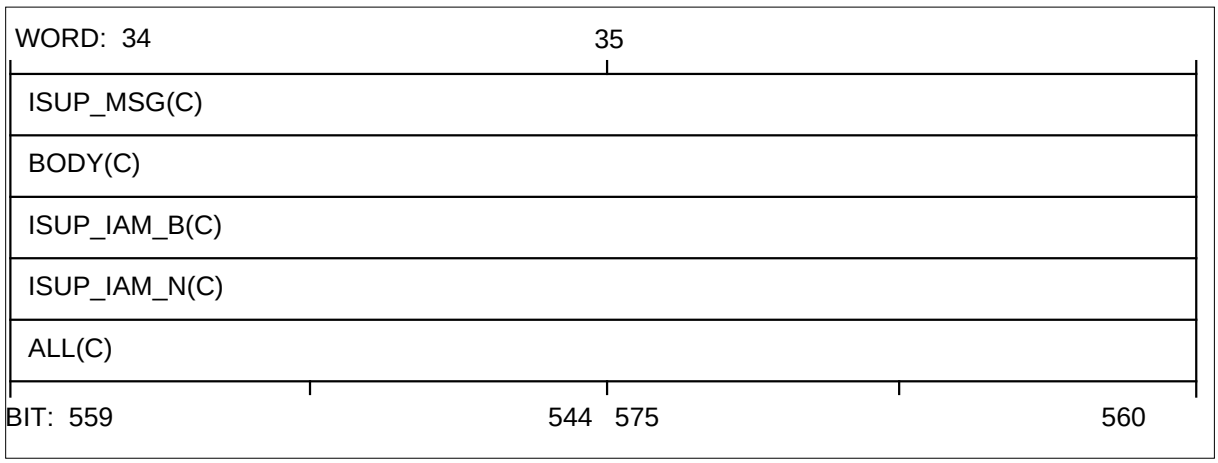
TRMNL_NO_LSB: The least significant bit of the terminal number.

EXT block format: words 32-33

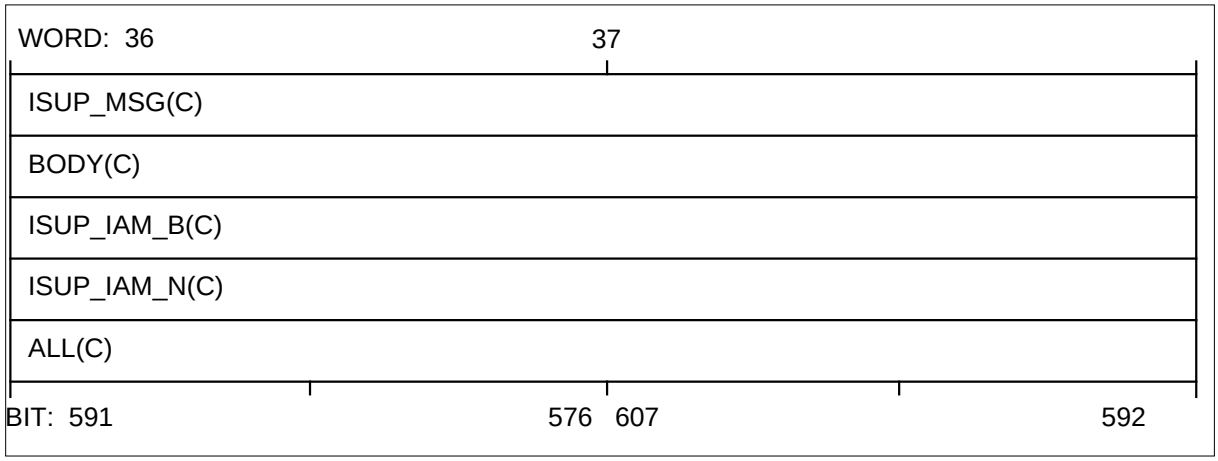


AUD510 (continued)

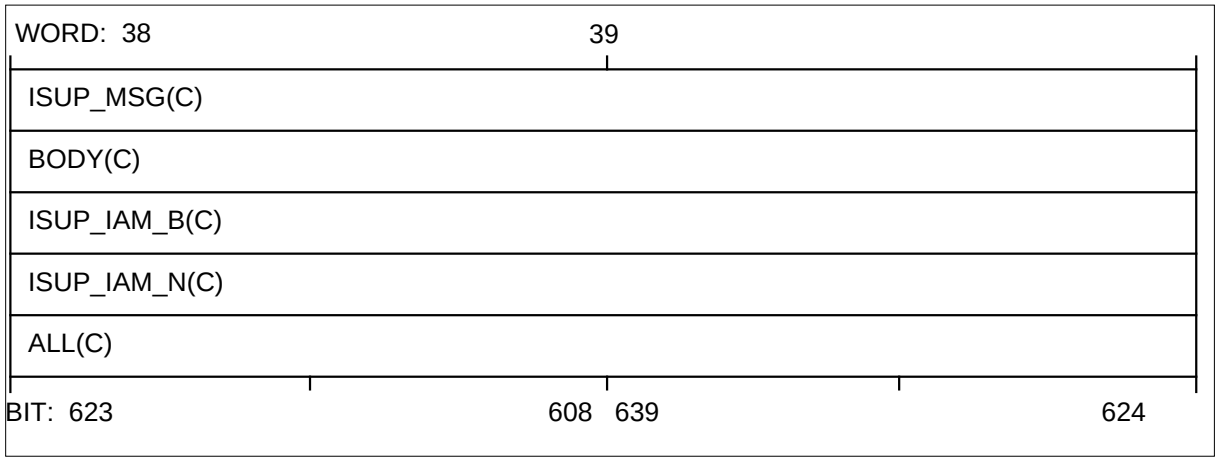
EXT block format: words 34-35



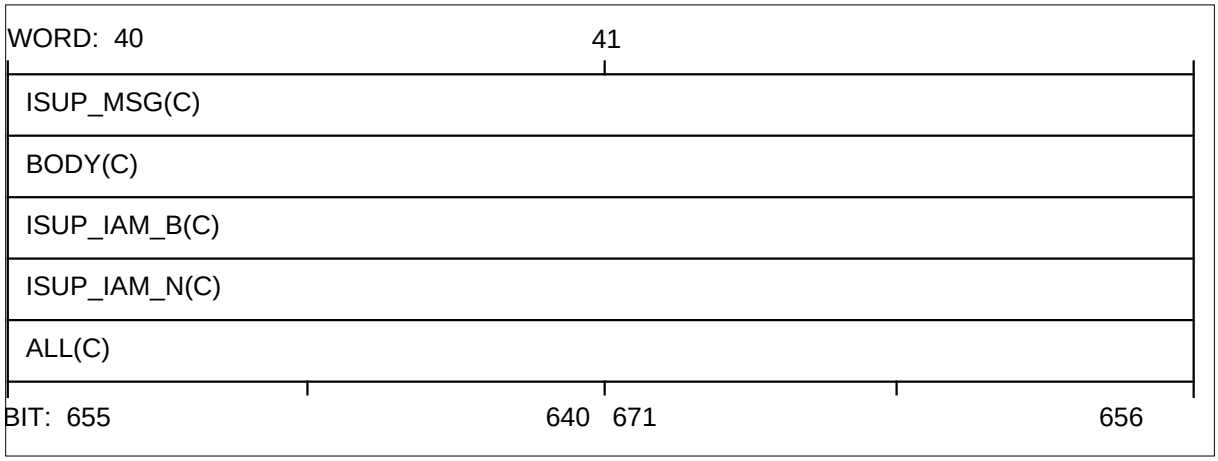
EXT block format: words 36-37



EXT block format: words 38-39

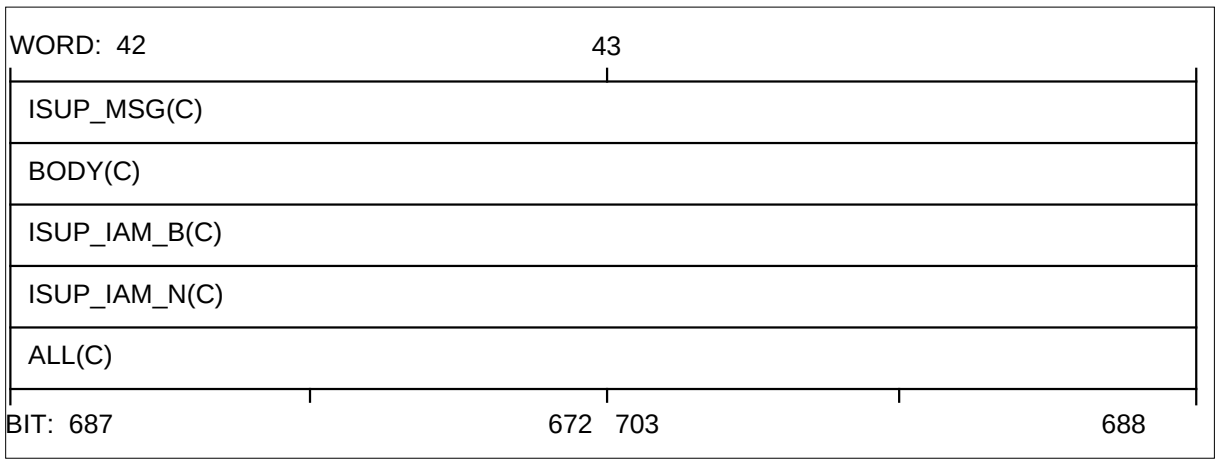


EXT block format: words 40-41

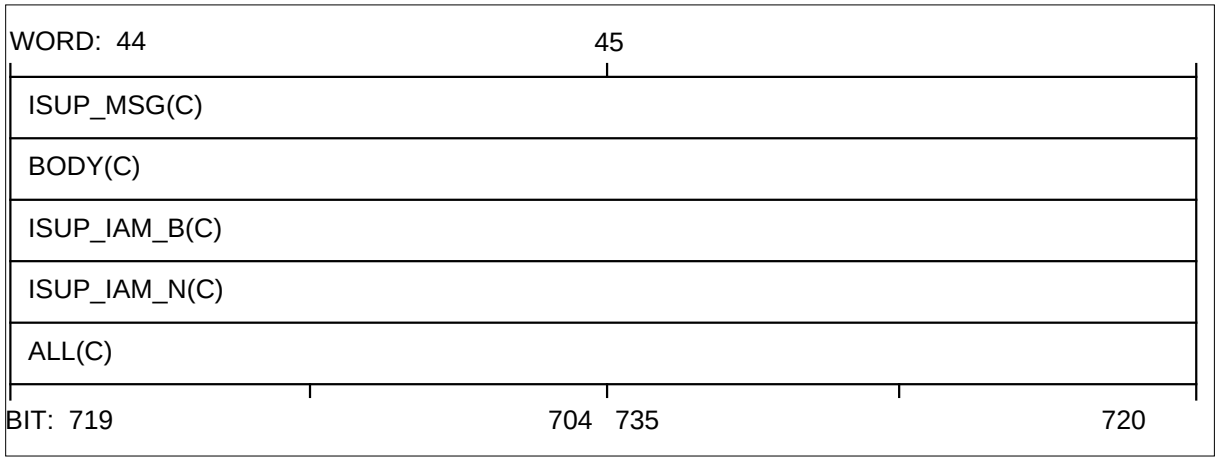


AUD510 (continued)

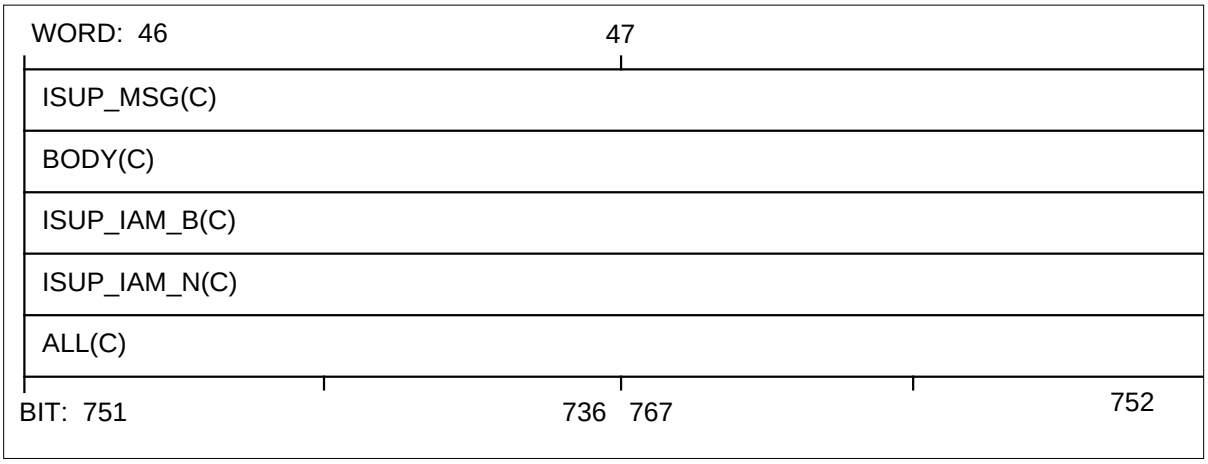
EXT block format: words 42-43



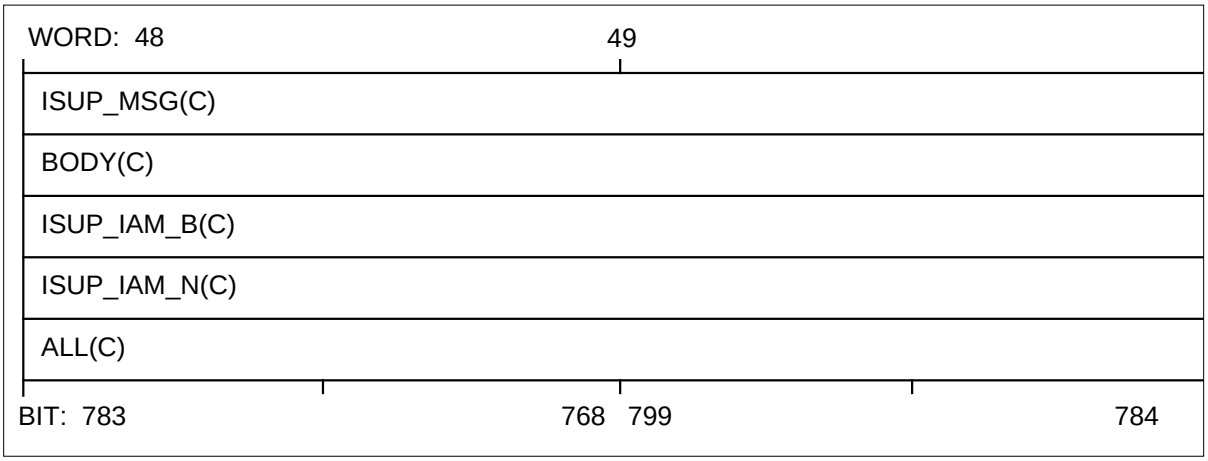
EXT block format: words 44-45



EXT block format: words 46-47

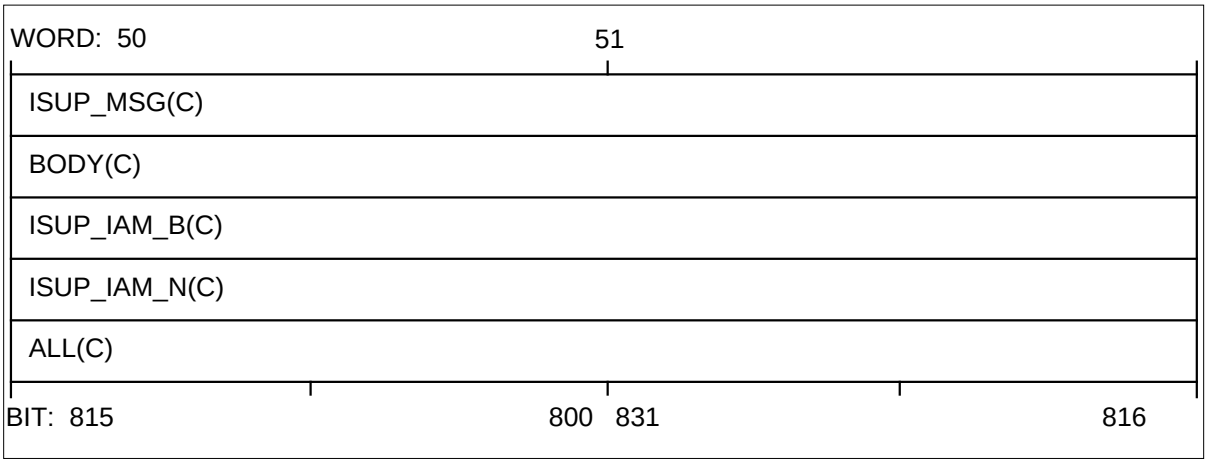


EXT block format: words 48-49

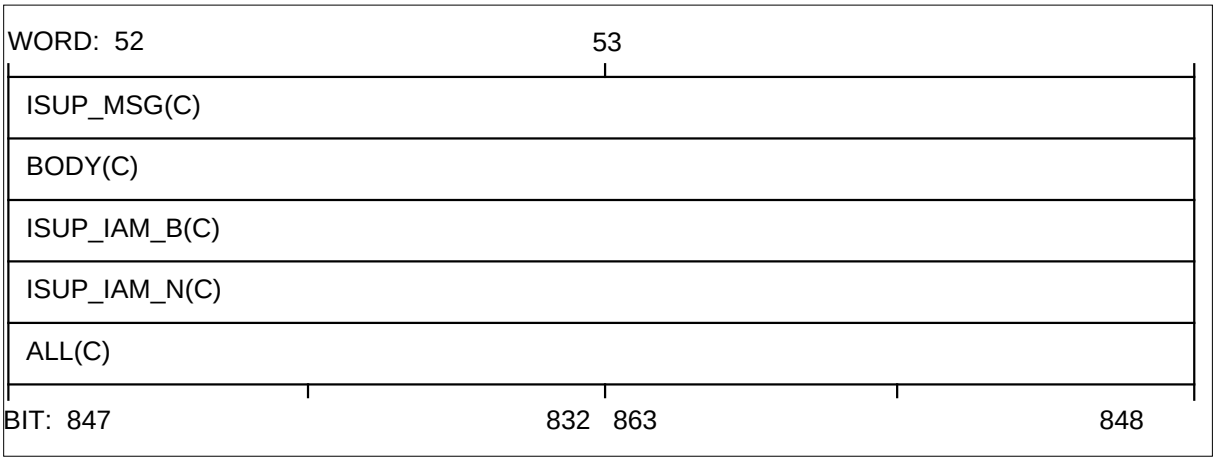


AUD510 (continued)

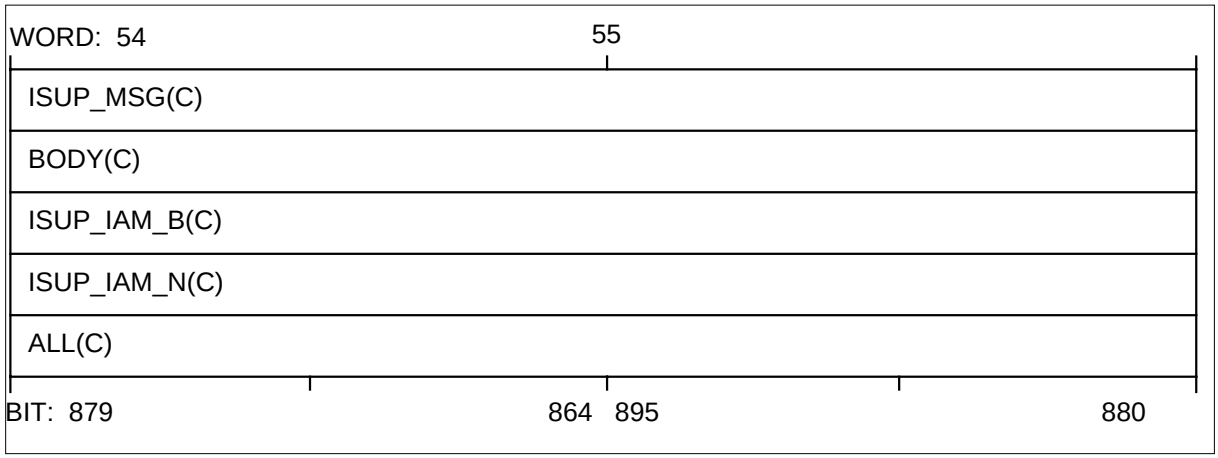
EXT block format: words 50-51



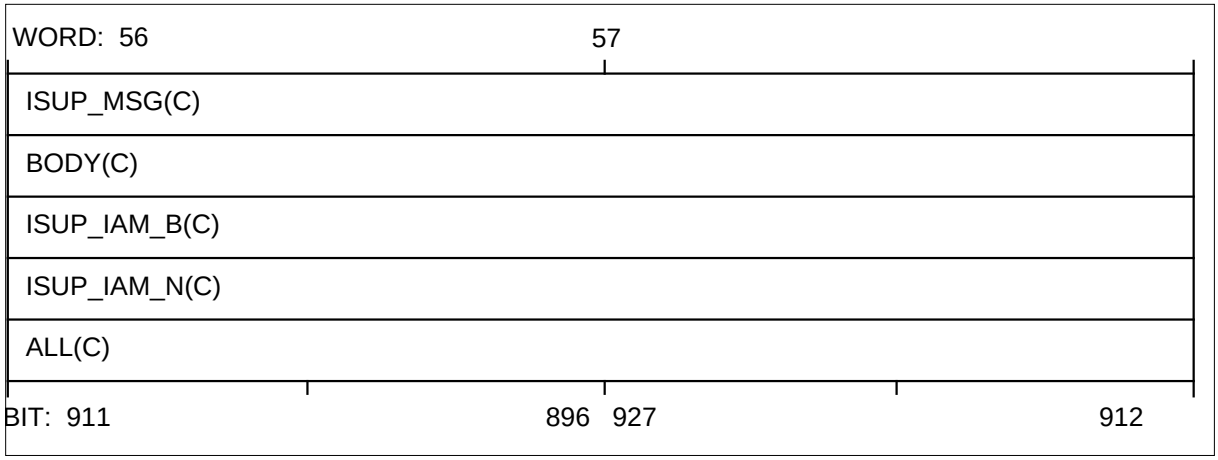
EXT block format: words 52-53



EXT block format: words 54-55

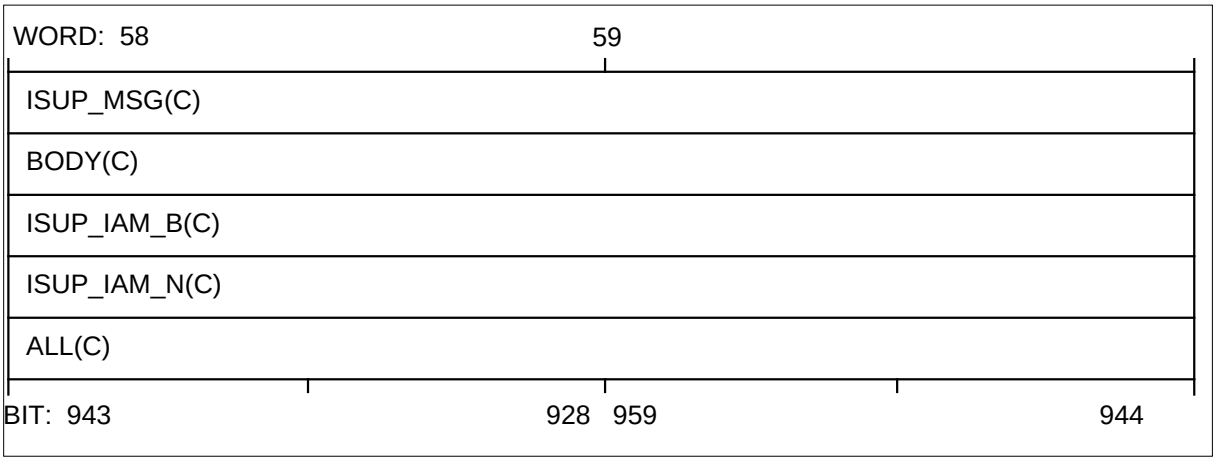


EXT block format: words 56-57

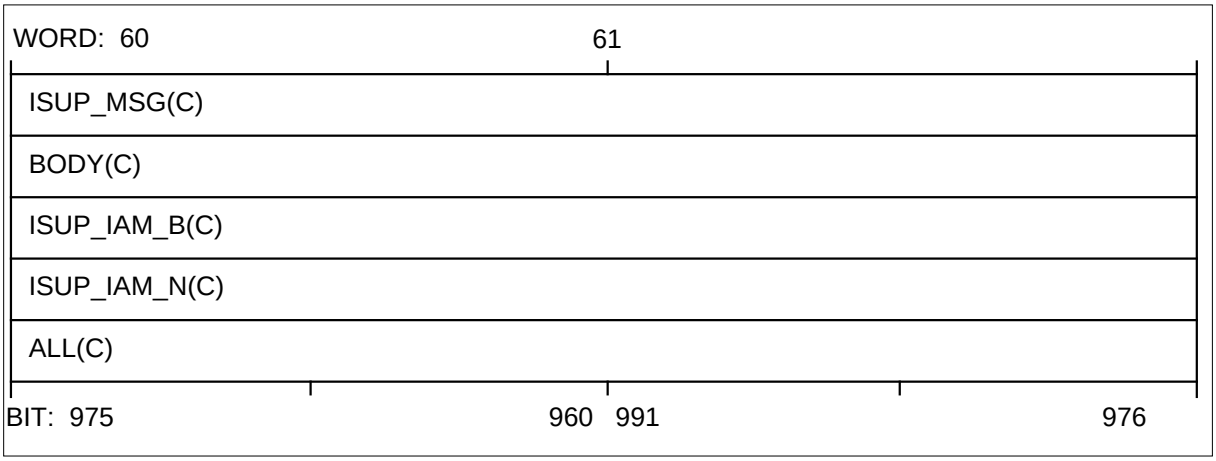


AUD510 (continued)

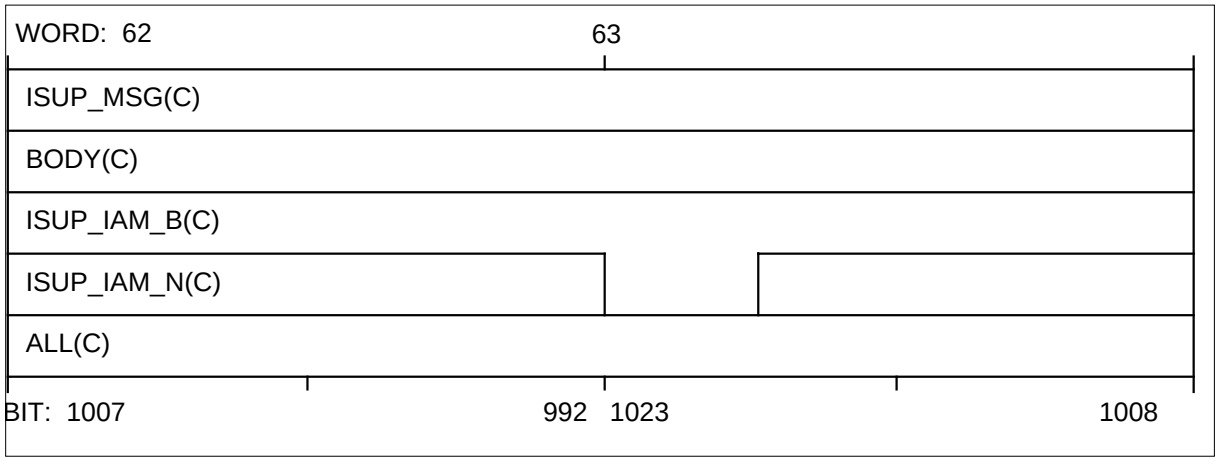
EXT block format: words 58-59



EXT block format: words 60-61



EXT block format: words 62-63



AUD515

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates this report when the system dumps data for a feature translation (FTR XLA) extension block. Extension blocks provide additional data space for a call condense block (CCB). A CCB stores only enough data to describe a basic call.

Format

The format for log report AUD515 is as follows:

```
AUD515 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid      (WORDS
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh   0–9
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh  10–19
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh  20–29
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh  30–39
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh  40–49
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh  50–59)
```

Example

An example of log report AUD515 follows:

```
AUD515 JAN13 12:00:00 2112 INFO EXT DUMP 655363       (WORDS
   6BD9 9C00 6BD8 9C00 8536 9800 FE00 FB05 F30D DC92   0-9
   0022 2607 3259 9400 9100 9400 C688 9300 3261 9400  10-19
   1226 F432 08CF 0000 47FF FD01 8002 0000 0000 0000  20-29
   08A5 9C00 6BD8 9C00 0052 0C00 0C07 0407 0404 1030  30-39
   0AAA 0002 2E0B 4005 1000 FFFF DCA3 00A9 0000 0000  40-49
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000  50-59)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates a data dump for an extension block.
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies the call process affected.
hhhh...	0000-FFFF	The figure that starts on page 3 identifies the information in this field.

AUD515 (continued)

Action

The AUD log reports indicate clean up of call processing resources that was not normal. This clean up does not always affect service to the end user. Repeated AUD4XX or AUD5XX log reports can indicate a translation or software problem.

The AUD4XX and AUD5XX reports normally have an associated AUD395 or AUD398 log report. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports detail information common to all call processes. When the user activates features against a call process, additional information for a given feature must be stored. These areas are extension (EXT) blocks. Each EXT block has a template for stored data. The AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports are hexadecimal representations for EXT block data. These reports form the remainder of the AUD log reports. Save all log reports that occur at the same time. Log reports can help reconstruct system events that caused the system to generate the reports.

To reconstruct the type of call, use the tools and templates, and the information which the AUD395 or AUD398 sections provide. Use the tools, templates and information to determine the problems encountered.

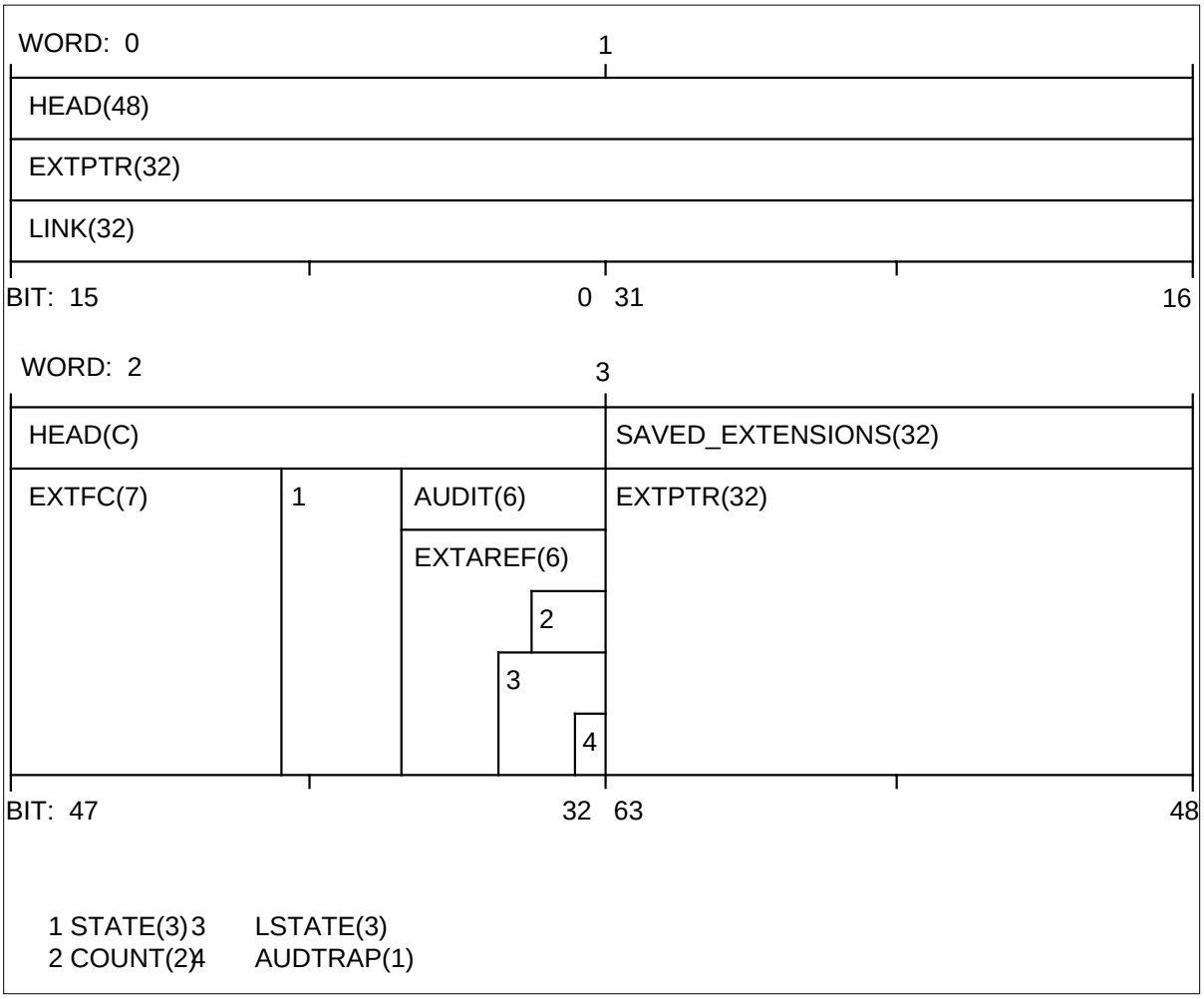
The following steps are recommended when on-site personnel decide repeated call losses justify problem solving.

1. Save all logs generated 5 min before and after the AUD report.
2. Use the callid field for this report to look for associated AUD logs. If a feature is in effect, for example, three-way calling (3WC), more than one callid can associate with an agent.
3. Look for associated TRAP and software error (SWER) logs or other logs associated with this report.
4. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture failures and to provide a formatted dump of information for AUD395, AUD398, and some AUD4XX logs. The DISPCALL is a resident tool that formats the AUD395, AUD398, and some AUD4XX blocks into a data representation. For more information about DISPCALL, refer to *Display Call (DISPCALL) User Guide, TAM-1001-003*.
5. If you cannot localize and correct the problem, gather all available information about the call in question. For additional help, contact the next level of technical support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information



OVERLAY STRUCTURE-WORDS 0-3

To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 0-2

HEAD: This is a structure of type EXT_BLOCK. The subfields of HEAD are EXTPTR or LINK, AUDIT or EXTAREF, STATE, and EXTFC.

EXTPTR: This field overlays LINK. EXTPTR points to the next available extension block.

AUD515 (continued)

LINK: This field overlays EXTPTR. The field LINK is a queue link. The extension block is on the available extension block queue, progress queue, or origination queue.

AUDIT: This field overlays EXTAREF. The AUDIT field indicates the number of the audit cycles.

EXTAREF: This field overlays AUDIT. Only IBN extension blocks use EXTAREF. EXTAREF contains the subfields AUDTRAP, LSTATE, and COUNT.

AUDTRAP: If true (set to 1), AUDTRAP indicates the system audits the extension block.

LSTATE: This field contains the extension block state, and can have one of the following values:

- 0 (EXTFREEQ: on free queue)
- 1 (EXTOTHERQ: on another queue)
- 2 (EXTDETACHED: in use, but not linked)
- 3 (EXTLINKED or linked to an extension chain head which points to an extension block)
- 4 (EXTLINKEDEND: this extension block is the last on the chain of extension blocks)
- 5 (EXTUNAVAIL: extension blocks are not available)
- 6 (EXTHELD: no audits took place)

The audit uses field LSTATE to keep a record of the temporary RECORDING_UNIT_HEAD state. The audit compares the temporary state with the normal RECORDING_UNIT_HEAD state.

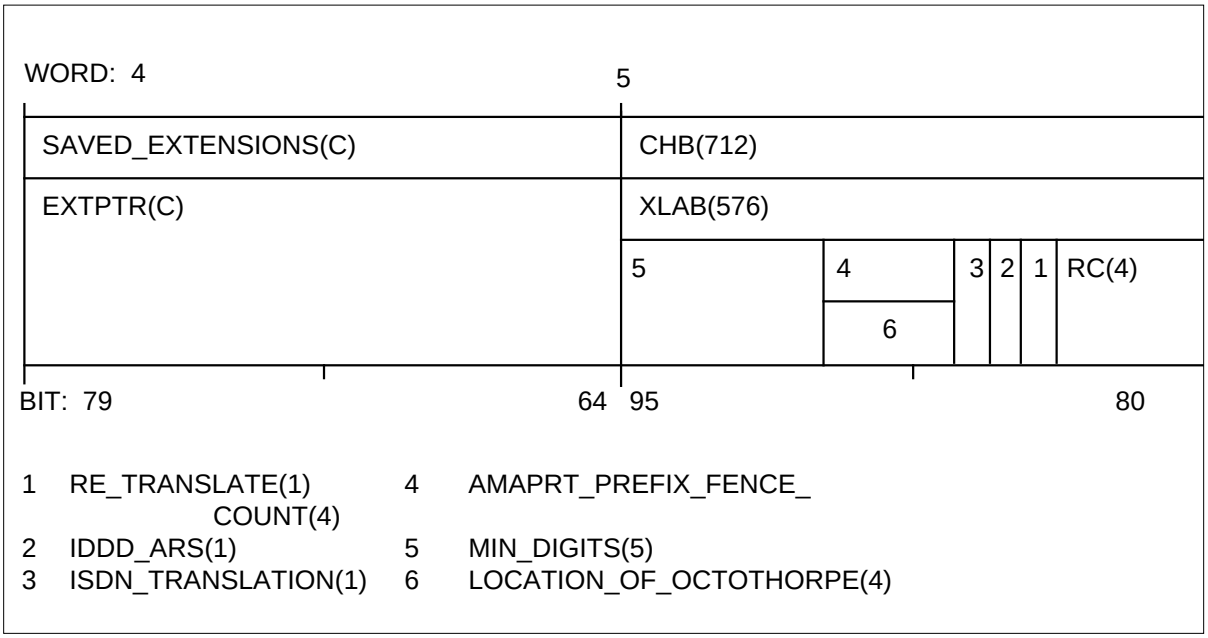
STATE: This field holds the extension block state for non-IBN calls. Refer to the values listed previously for LSTATE.

EXTFC: This field holds the extension block format code. Call forwarding, local coin call, and international calls are examples of the format codes.

IDDD_ARS: To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORD 3

To be supplied.



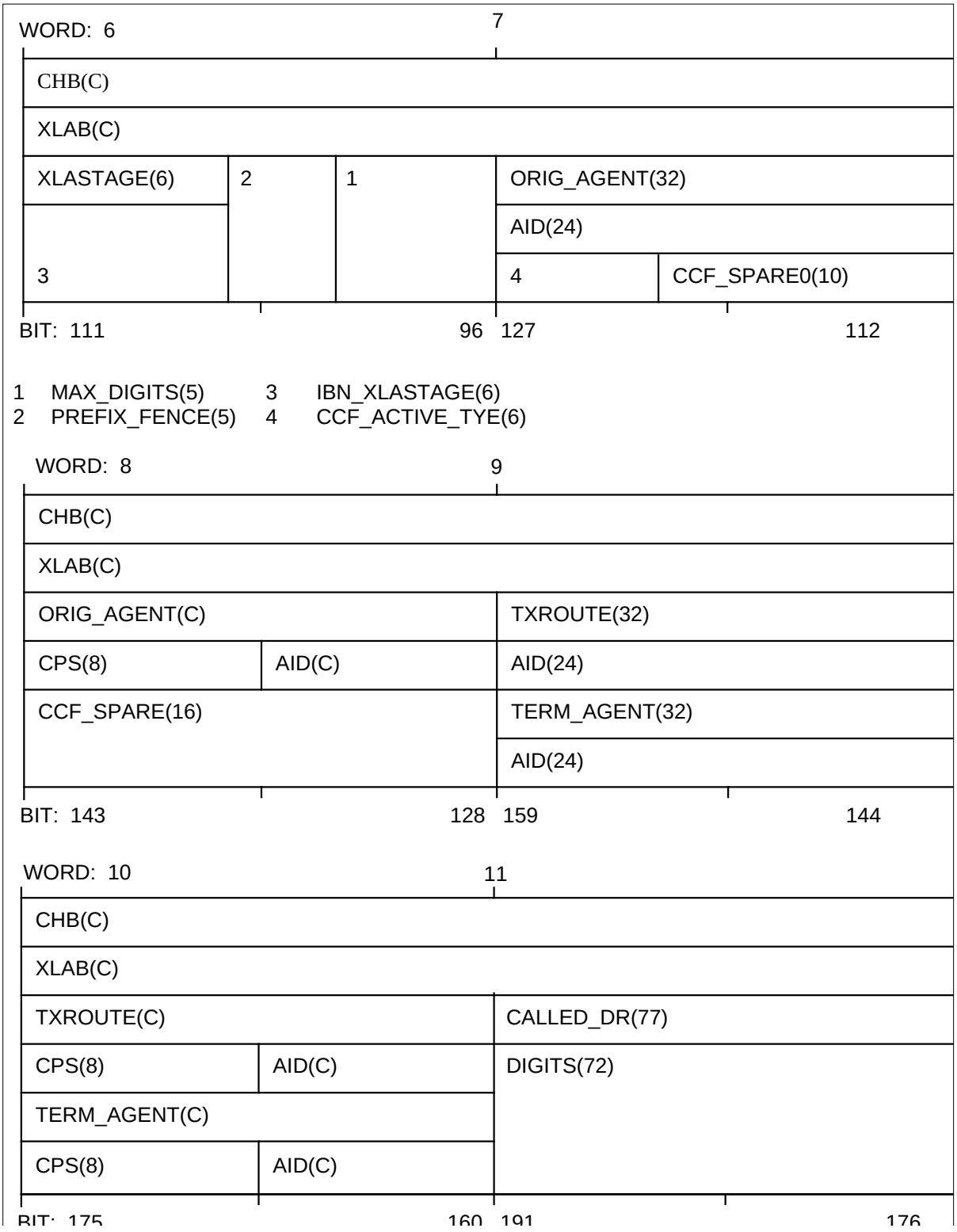
OVERLAY STRUCTURE-WORDS 4-5

To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 4-5

To be supplied.

AUD515 (continued)

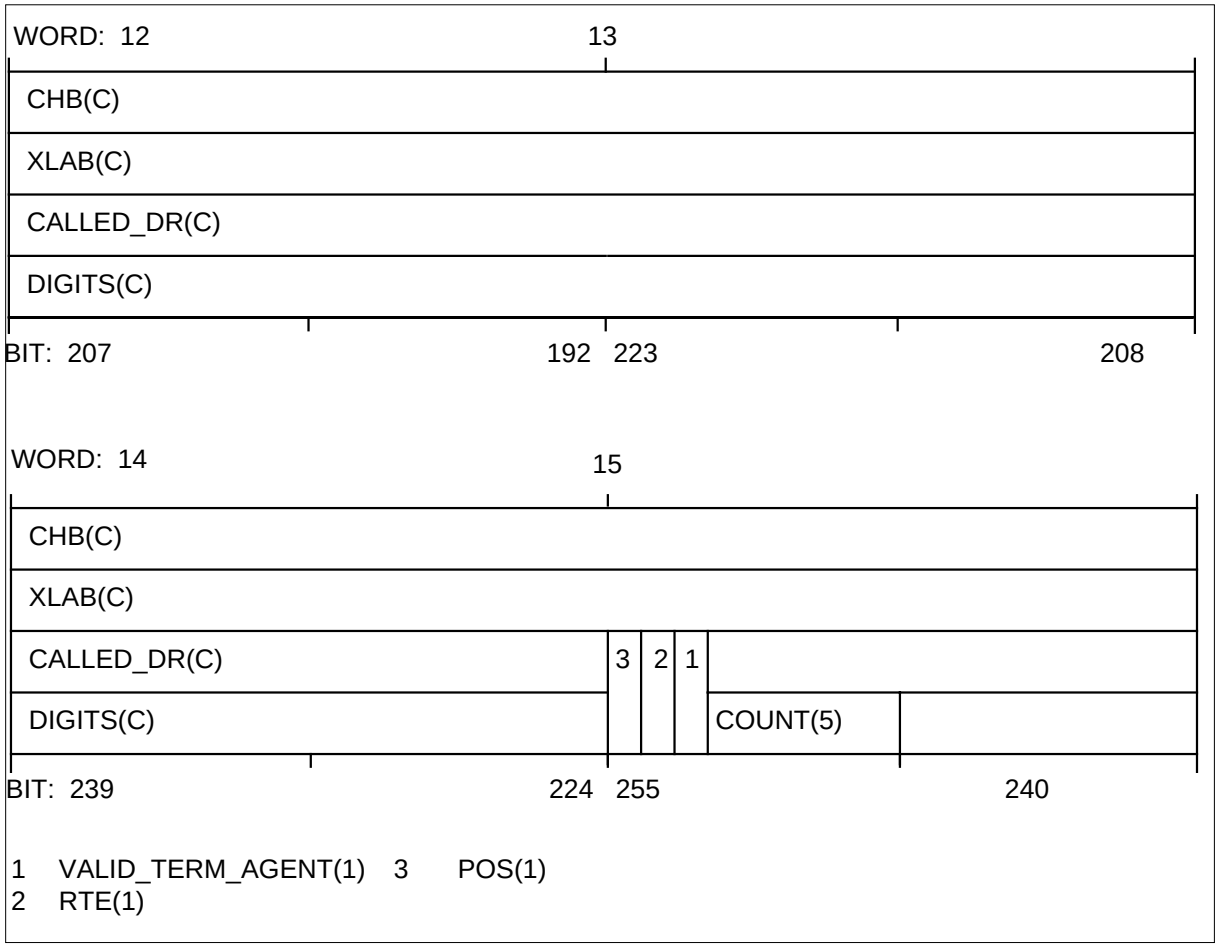


OVERLAY STRUCTURE-WORDS 6-11

To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 6-11

To be supplied.



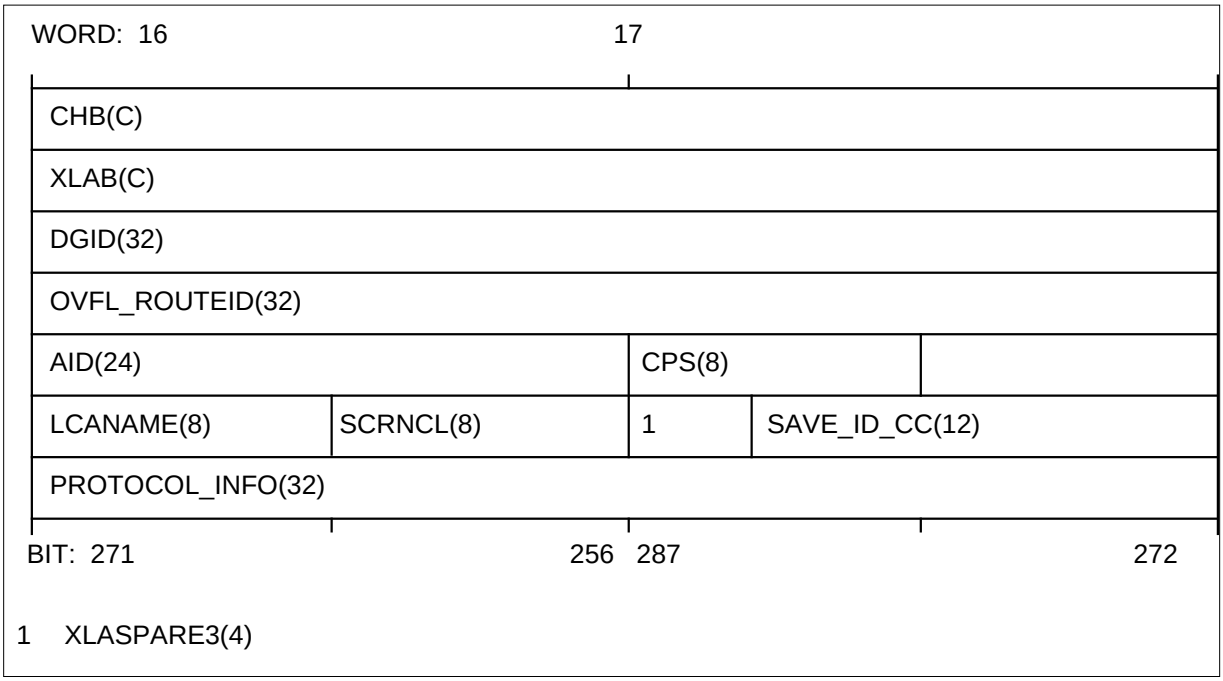
OVERLAY STRUCTURE-WORDS 12-15

To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 12-15

To be supplied.

AUD515 (continued)

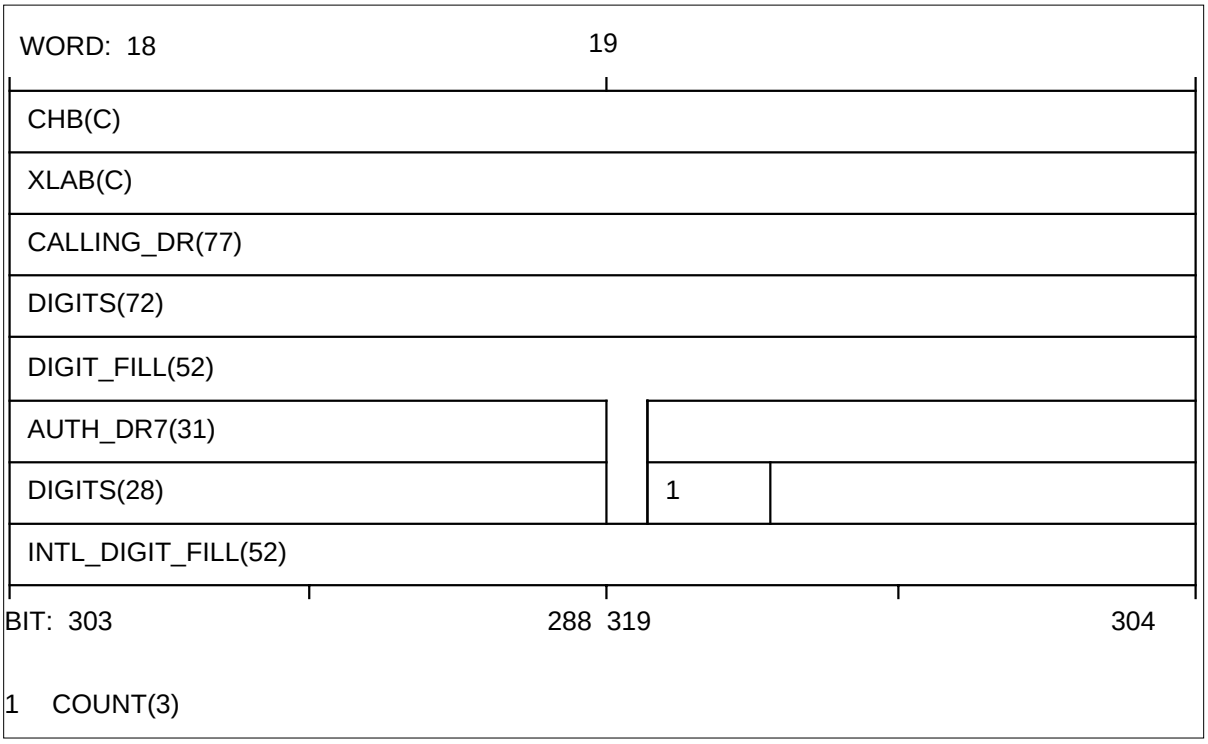


OVERLAY STRUCTURE-WORDS 16-17

To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 16-17

To be supplied.



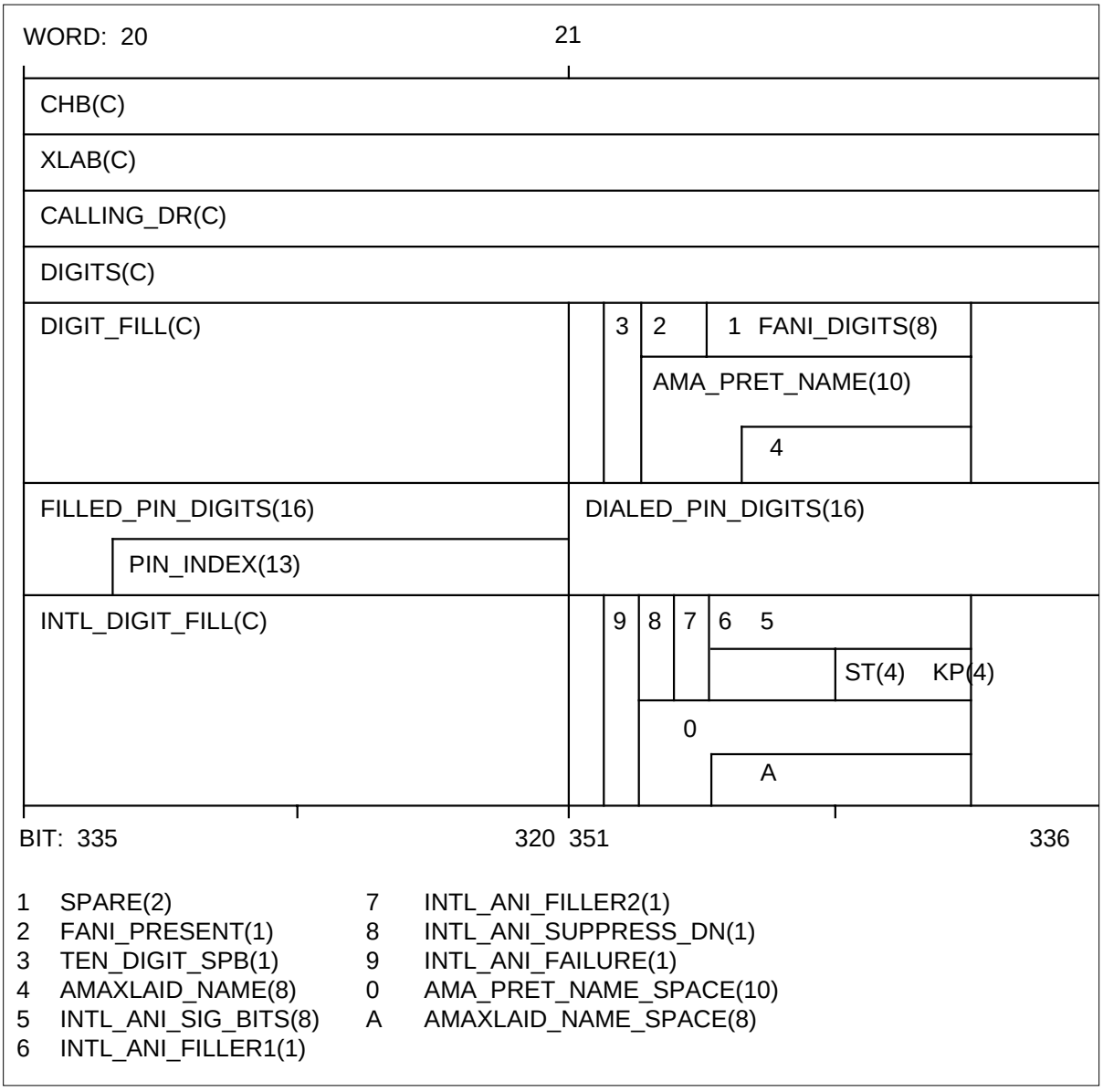
OVERLAY STRUCTURE-WORDS 18-19

To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 18-19

To be supplied.

AUD515 (continued)

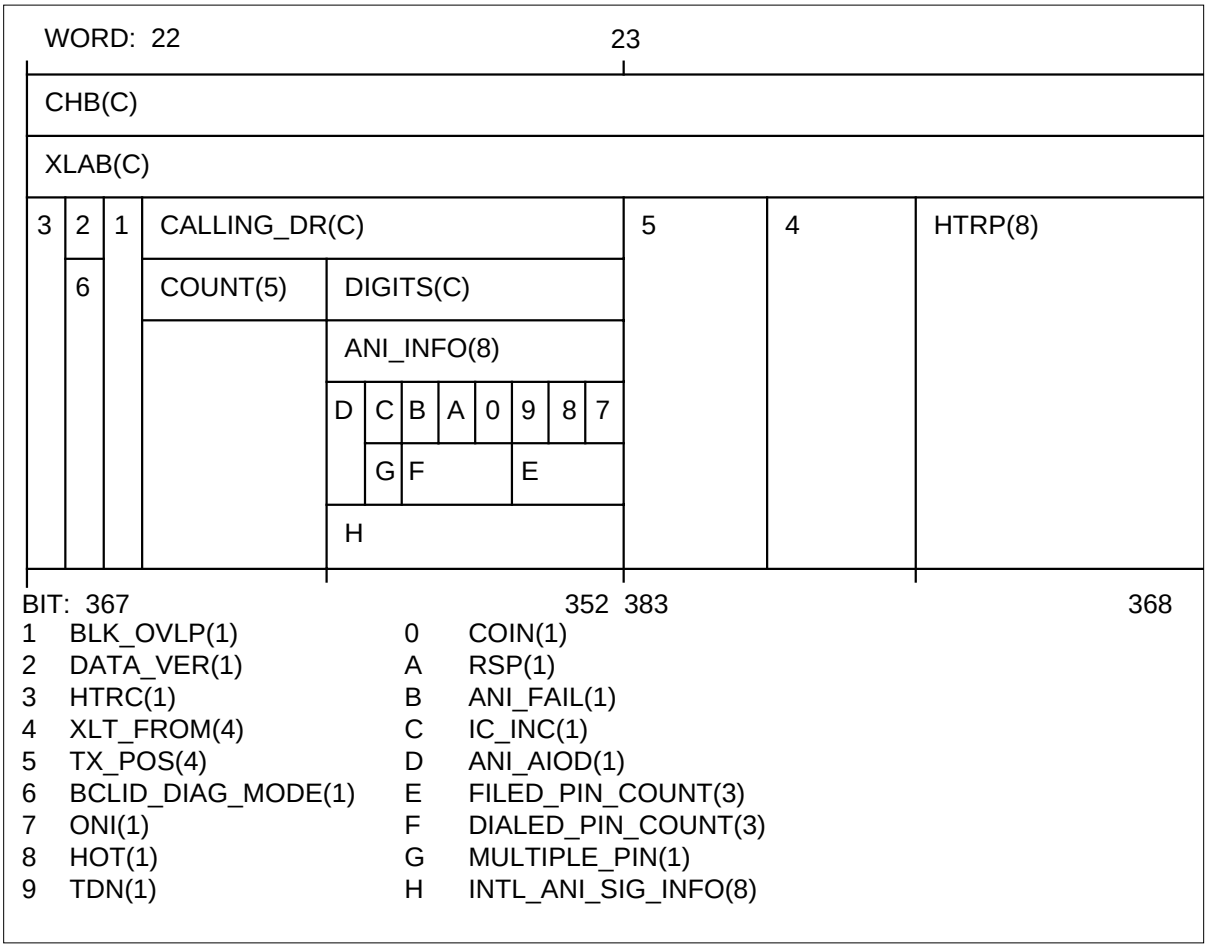


OVERLAY STRUCTURE-WORDS 20-21

To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 20-21

To be supplied.



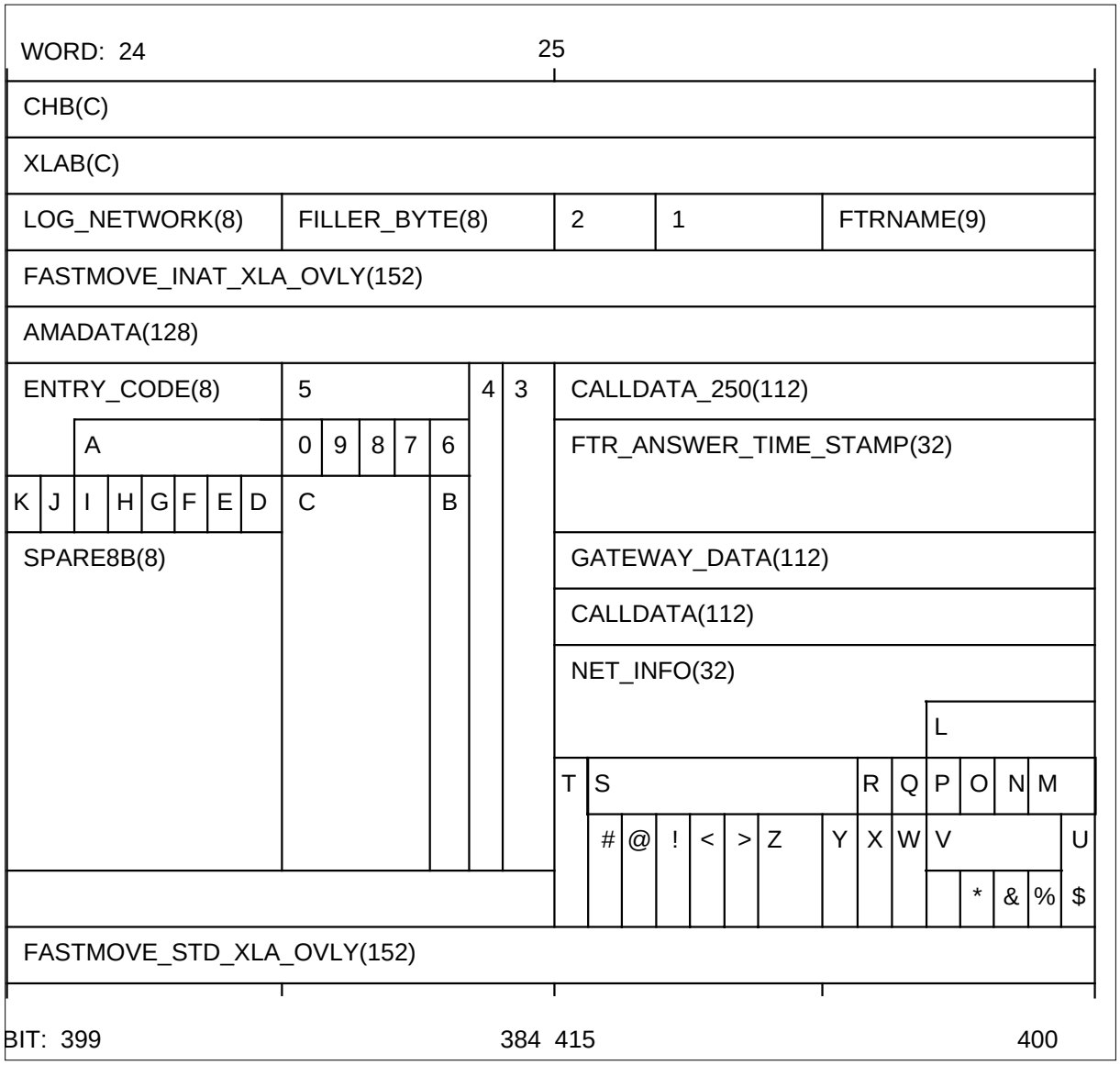
OVERLAY STRUCTURE-WORDS 22-23

To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 22-23

To be supplied.

AUD515 (continued)



1	XLASYS(4)	N	ARS(1)
2	FUNCTION(3)	O	ATTX(1)
3	AMADATA_STATUS(2)	P	AUTH(1)
4	AMAXLAID_INUSE(1)	Q	ACCT(1)
5	AMAINCCB(5)	R	NERVE(1)
6	CDR(1)	S	CONSOLE_NUMBER(8)
7	AMA(1)	T	NO_MCD_DONE(1)
8	LAMA(1)	U	SPARE_CCSA_BIT(1)
9	SMDR(1)	V	AFR_NIBBLE(4)
0	CDATA(1)	W	SPARE_TDMTT_BIT(1)
A	ORIG_CLASS(6)	X	AMA_TREATMENT(1)
B	AMA_CALL_DETAIL_RECORDING(1)	Y	MSG_REG_FAIL(1)
C	AMAGRPID_NAME(4)	Z	DA_CALL(2)
D	RCF_LEG(1)	>	SST_TIMING_INDICATOR(1)
E	CFW_LEG(1)	<	OUTWATS_VIA_VFG_WITH_NO_SPB(1)
F	TWC_LEG(1)	!	CXFER_IN_EFFECT(1)
G	HOTEL_RMP(1)	@	TERM_DATAPATH(1)
H	POSTPAY_COIN(1)	#	THIS_WAS_DA_CALL(1)
I	PREPAY_COIN(1)	$	WATS_AFR_WATS(1)
J	MUMR_DETAILED(1)	%	WATS_AFR_DDD(1)
K	MUMR_TIMED(1)	&	CCSA_AFR_WATS(1)
L	NET_TYPE(5)	*	FX_AFR(1)
M	SPARE(2)		

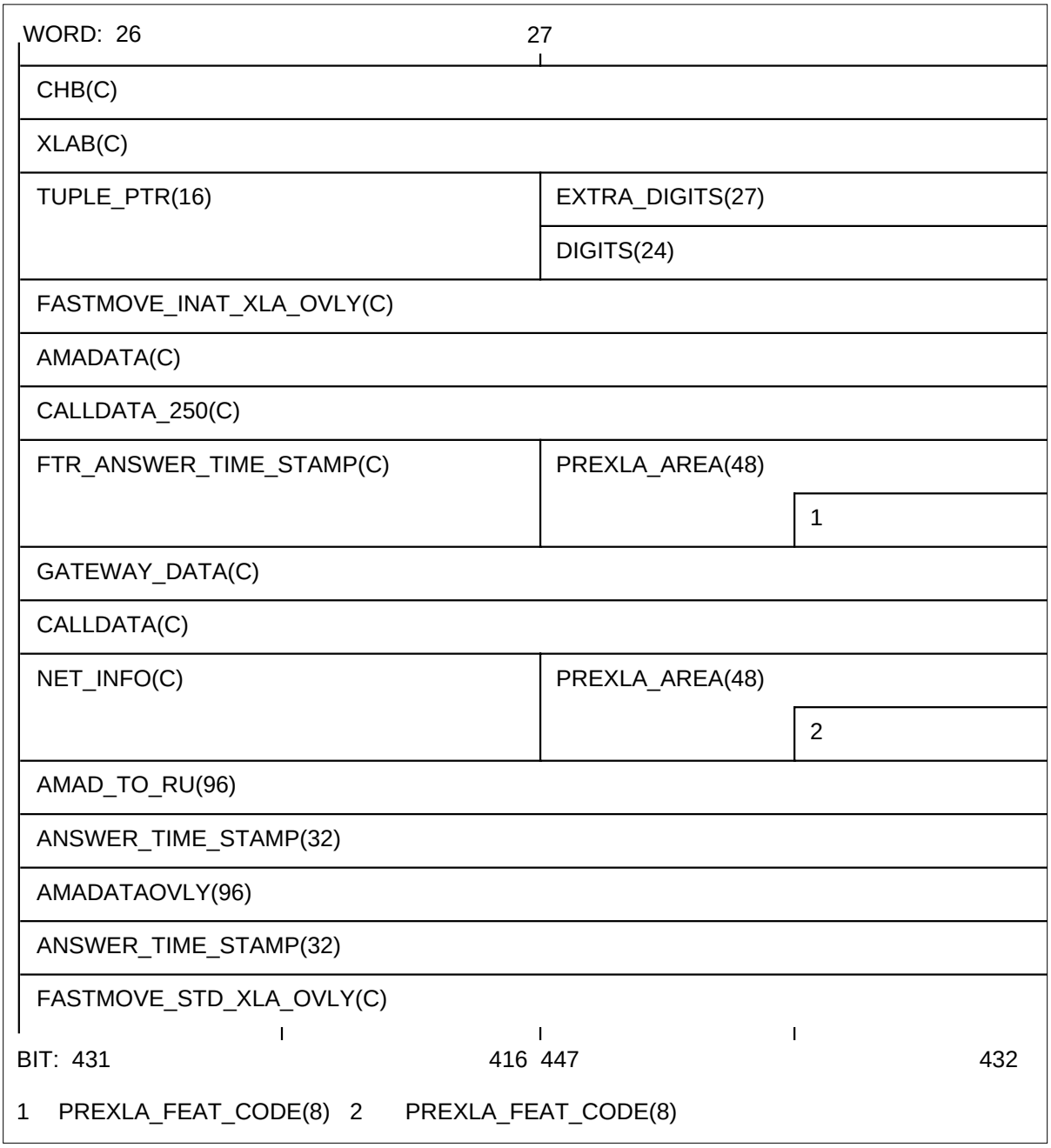
OVERLAY STRUCTURE-WORDS 24-25

To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 24-25

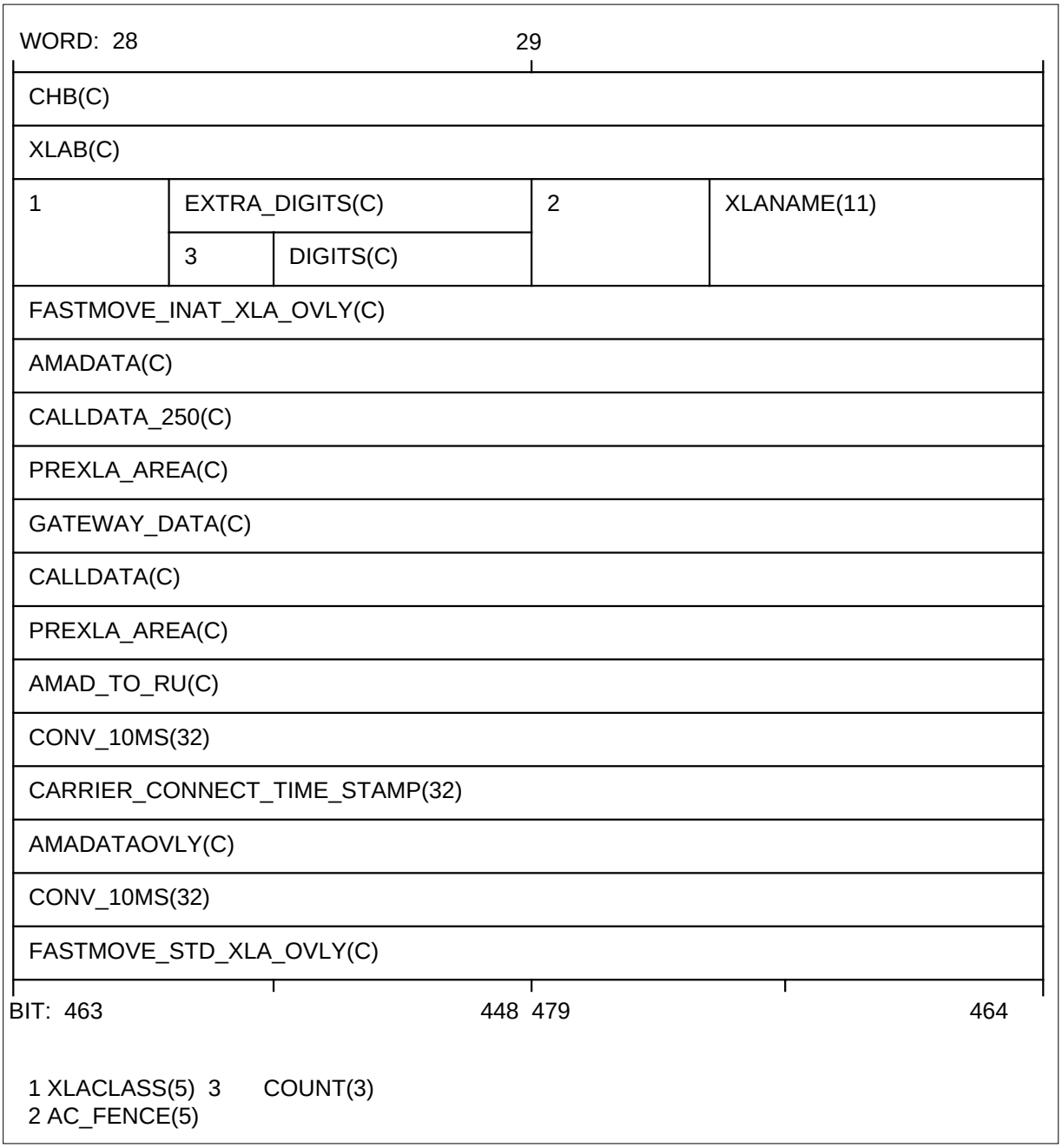
To be supplied.

AUD515 (continued)



OVERLAY STRUCTURE-WORDS 26-27

To be supplied.



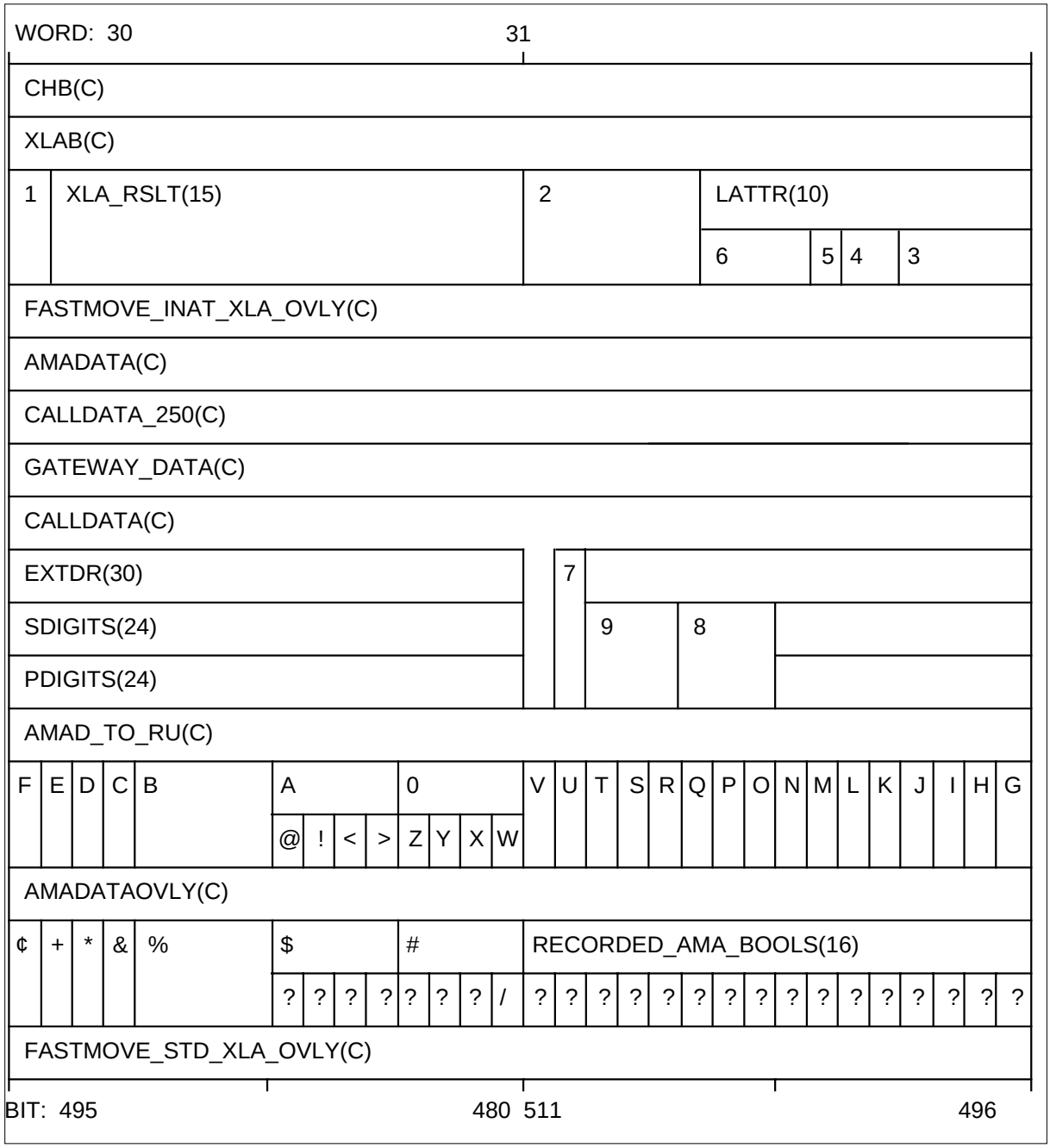
OVERLAY STRUCTURE-WORDS 28-29

To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 28-29

AUD515 (continued)

To be supplied.



1	PRIVL(1)	O	JOINT_HOLD(1)
2	FTRINSTANCE(6)	P	EXPENSIVE_ROUTE(1)
3	CALL_RECEPTION_CAT(4)	Q	SPARE_AMA_BIT(1)
4	CLDFMT(2)	R	DERIVED_SMDR(1)
5	TWO_FILL(1)	S	JOINT_HOLD(1)
6	CDN(3)	T	EXPENSIVE_ROUTE(1)
7	BLUE_BOX_PLACEHOLDER(1)	U	BLUE_BOX(1)
8	SCNT(3)	V	DIG_SENT(1)
9	PCNT(3)	W	OBS_STUDY(1)
0	ORIG_FEATURE_CODE(4)	X	LUS_STUDY(1)
A	TERM_FEATURE_CODE(4)	Y	FREE_CALL(1)
B	BLOCK_ID(4)	Z	MSG_CALL(1)
C	INW_CALL_RECORD(1)	>	OUTWATS_CALL(1)
D	INW_CALL_BLOCKED(1)	<	COIN_CALL(1)
E	ANIOFL(1)	!	LUSTERM_STUDY(1)
F	ZERO_TIME(1)	@	MUMR_INCLUDE_MBI(1)
G	SERV_ANAL(1)	#	ORIG_FEATURE_CODE(4)
H	APPLY_CHARGE(1)	$	TERM_FEATURE_CODE(4)
I	TRAFFIC_SAMPLED(1)	%	BLOCK_ID(4)
J	CLD_DISC(1)	&	INW_CALL_RECORD(1)
K	ANIFL(1)	*	INW_BLOCKED(1)
L	OPER_DIAL(1)	+	ANIOFL(1)
M	ONI(1)	¢	ZERO_TIME(1)
N	ANSWERED(1)	/	OBS_STUDY(1)

AUD515 (continued)

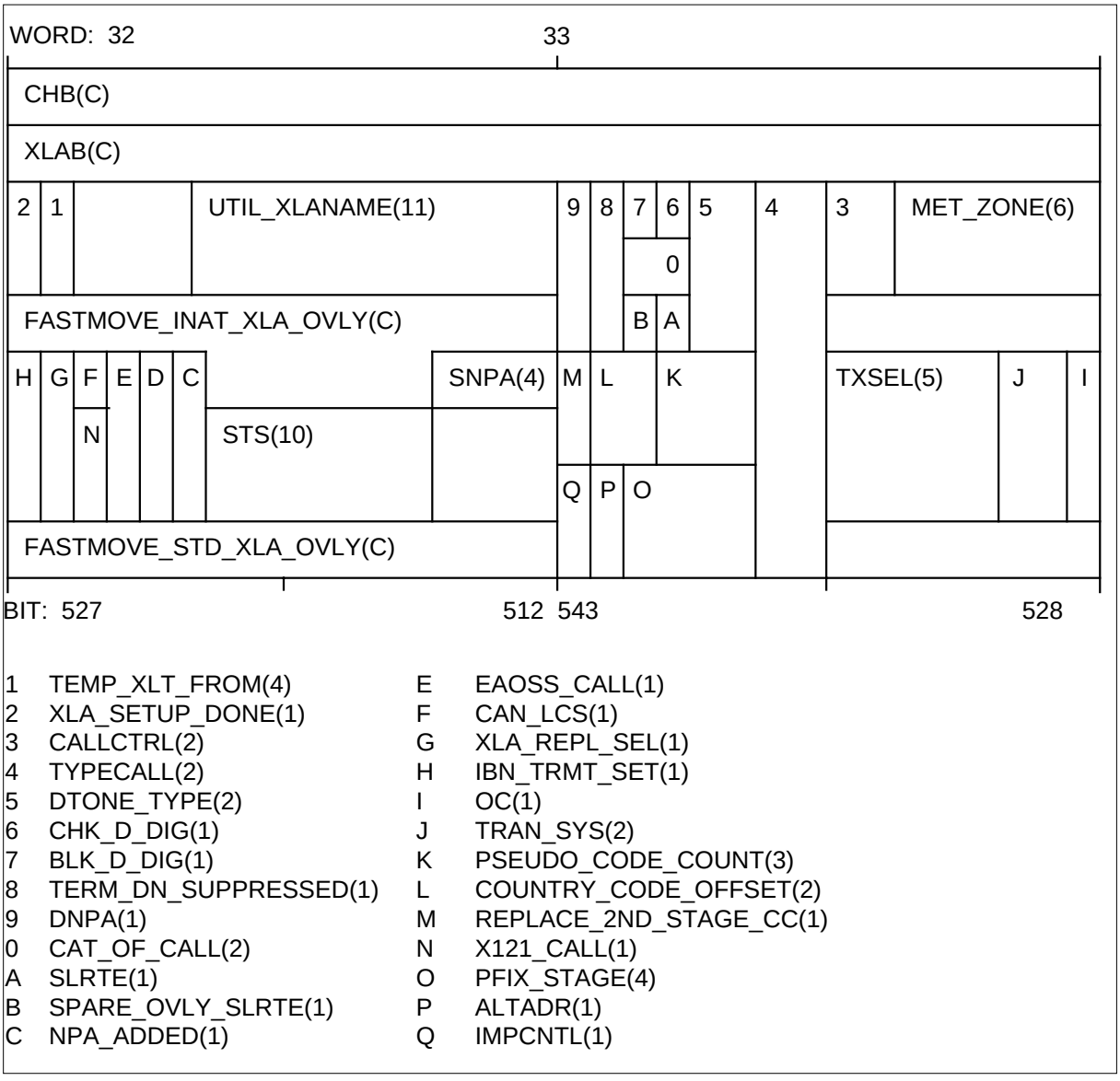
1	PRIVL(1)	O	JOINT_HOLD(1)
2	FTRINSTANCE(6)	P	EXPENSIVE_ROUTE(1)
3	CALL_RECEPTION_CAT(4)	Q	SPARE_AMA_BIT(1)
4	CLDFMT(2)	R	DERIVED_SMDR(1)
5	TWO_FILL(1)	S	JOINT_HOLD(1)
6	CDN(3)	T	EXPENSIVE_ROUTE(1)
7	BLUE_BOX_PLACEHOLDER(1)	U	BLUE_BOX(1)
8	SCNT(3)	V	DIG_SENT(1)
9	PCNT(3)	W	OBS_STUDY(1)
0	ORIG_FEATURE_CODE(4)	X	LUS_STUDY(1)
A	TERM_FEATURE_CODE(4)	Y	FREE_CALL(1)
B	BLOCK_ID(4)	Z	MSG_CALL(1)
C	INW_CALL_RECORD(1)	>	OUTWATS_CALL(1)
D	INW_CALL_BLOCKED(1)	<	COIN_CALL(1)
E	ANIOFL(1)	!	LUSTERM_STUDY(1)
F	ZERO_TIME(1)	@	MUMR_INCLUDE_MBI(1)
G	SERV_ANAL(1)	#	ORIG_FEATURE_CODE(4)
H	APPLY_CHARGE(1)	$	TERM_FEATURE_CODE(4)
I	TRAFFIC_SAMPLED(1)	%	BLOCK_ID(4)
J	CLD_DISC(1)	&	INW_CALL_RECORD(1)
K	ANIFL(1)	*	INW_BLOCKED(1)
L	OPER_DIAL(1)	+	ANIOFL(1)
M	ONI(1)	¢	ZERO_TIME(1)
N	ANSWERED(1)	/	OBS_STUDY(1)

OVERLAY STRUCTURE-WORDS 30-31

To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 30-31

To be supplied.



1	TEMP_XLT_FROM(4)	E	EAOSS_CALL(1)
2	XLA_SETUP_DONE(1)	F	CAN_LCS(1)
3	CALLCTRL(2)	G	XLA_REPL_SEL(1)
4	TYPECALL(2)	H	IBN_TRMT_SET(1)
5	DTONE_TYPE(2)	I	OC(1)
6	CHK_D_DIG(1)	J	TRAN_SYS(2)
7	BLK_D_DIG(1)	K	PSEUDO_CODE_COUNT(3)
8	TERM_DN_SUPPRESSED(1)	L	COUNTRY_CODE_OFFSET(2)
9	DNPA(1)	M	REPLACE_2ND_STAGE_CC(1)
0	CAT_OF_CALL(2)	N	X121_CALL(1)
A	SLRTE(1)	O	PFIX_STAGE(4)
B	SPARE_OVLY_SLRTE(1)	P	ALTADR(1)
C	NPA_ADDED(1)	Q	IMPCNTL(1)

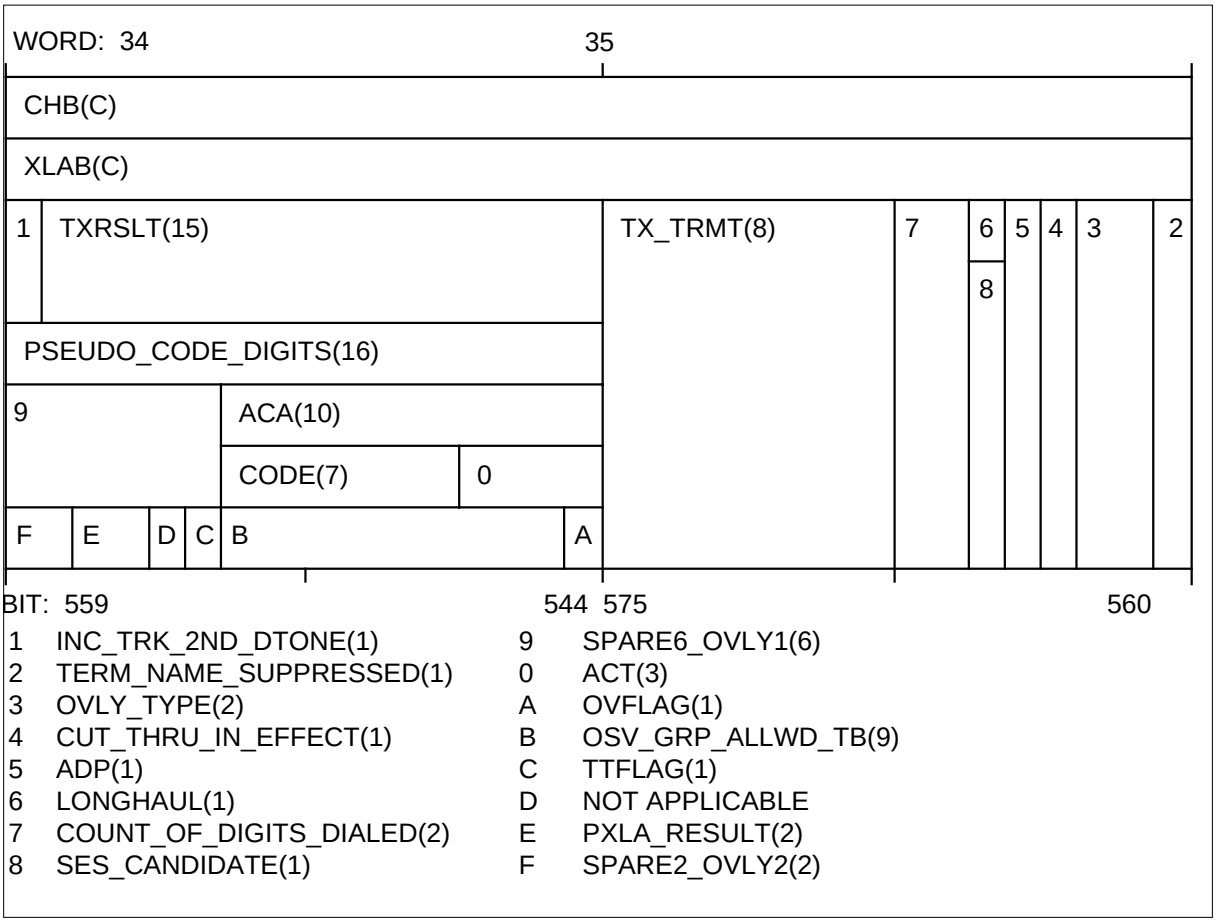
OVERLAY STRUCTURE-WORDS 32-33

To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS - WORDS 32-33

To be supplied.

AUD515 (continued)

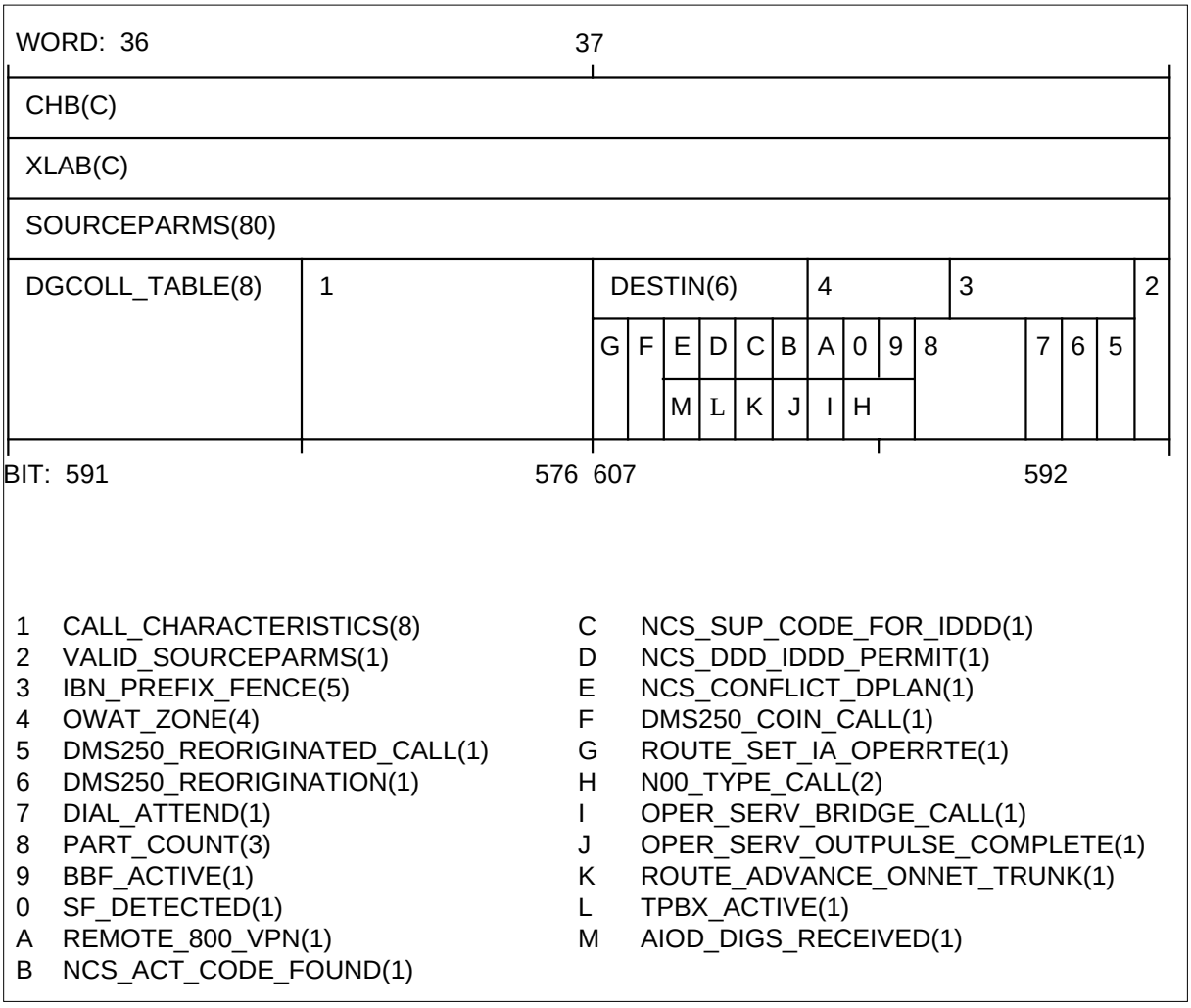


OVERLAY STRUCTURE-WORDS 34-35

To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 34-35

To be supplied.



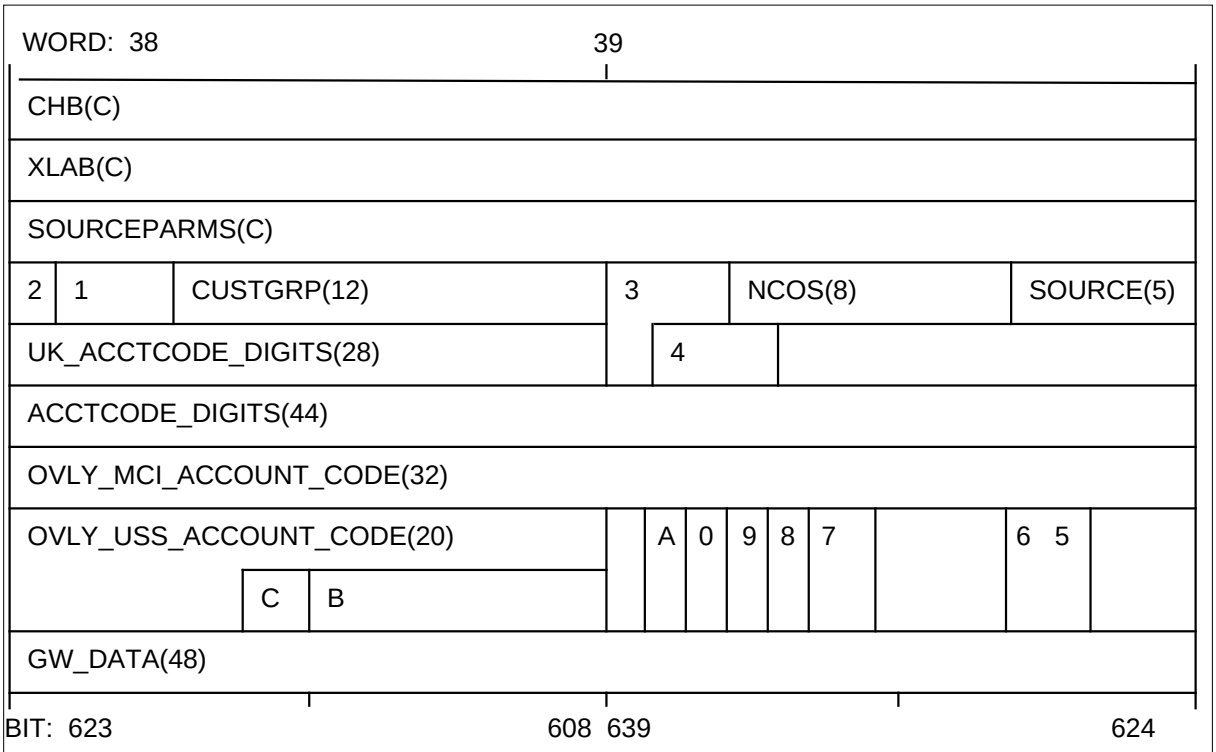
OVERLAY STRUCTURE-WORDS 36-37

To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 36-37

To be supplied.

AUD515 (continued)



1	SUBGRP(3)	8	USS_SPARE_1(1)
2	SAVE_PREFIX_FENCE(1)	9	RECALL_XTHREAD_PROCESSOR(1)
3	SOURCE_TRC(3)	0	MCCS_DED_CALL(1)
4	UK_ACCTCODE_COUNT(3)	A	ALT_PREXLATOR(1)
5	FEAT_CALL(3)	B	ISUP_NATURE_OF_ADDRESS(8)
6	LANGUAGE_DIGIT(4)	C	ISUP_COT_CHECK_IND(2)
7	VPNSNC_INFO_DIGITS(1)		

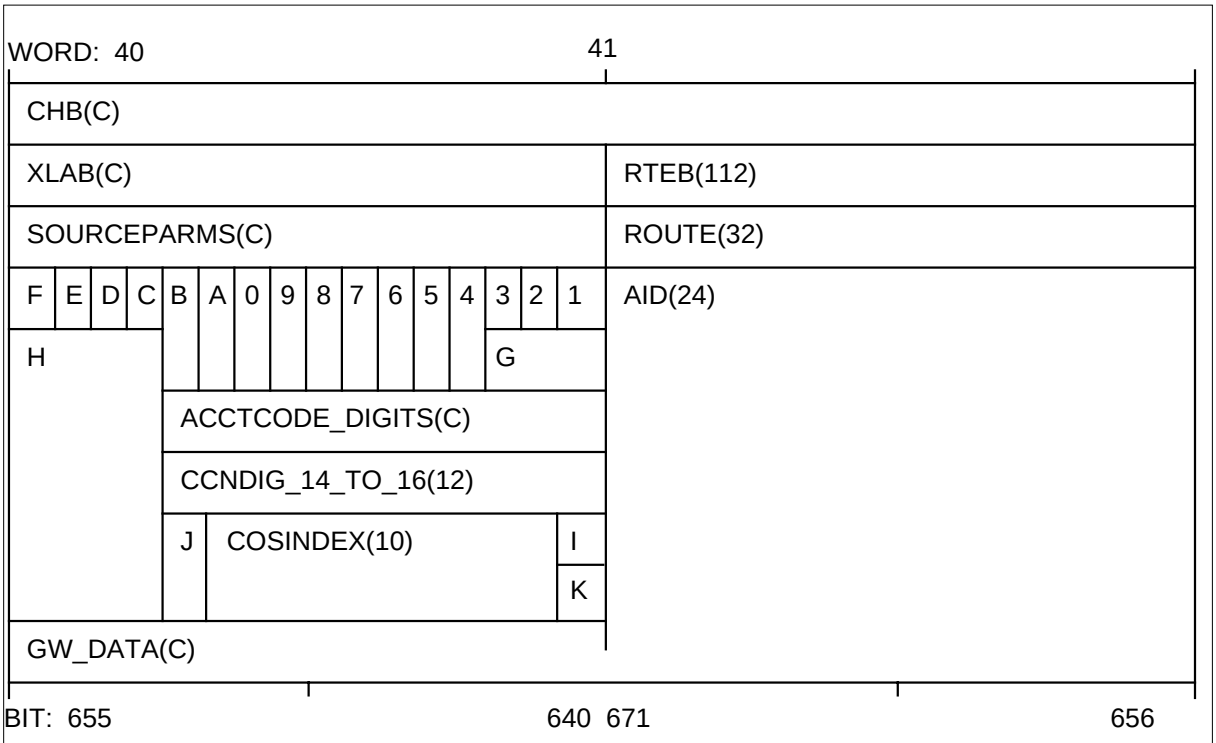
OVERLAY STRUCTURE-WORDS 38-39

To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 38-39

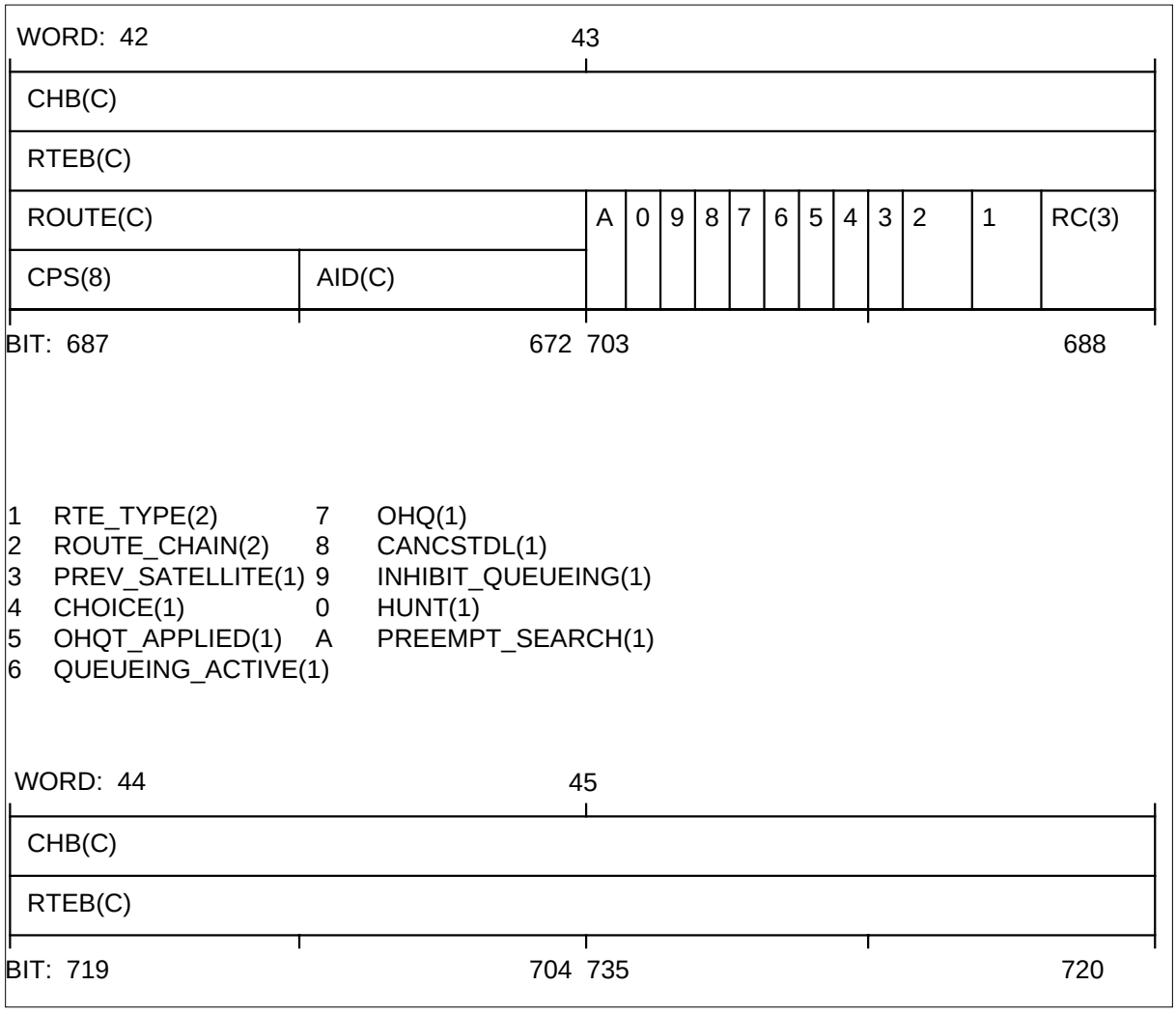
To be supplied.

AUD515 (continued)



1	ENABLE_CRL(1)	B	GROUP_INTERCOM(1)
2	SMDR(1)	C	ATTX(1)
3	SMDRB(1)	D	LINE_HAS_LNR(1)
4	ACR(1)	E	DISA_ENCOUNTERED(1)
5	INTRAGROUP(1)	F	ARS_AUTH_ENTERED(1)
6	CRL_REQUIRED(1)	G	UK_PARTITION_COUNT(3)
7	ATTDNDOV(1)	H	ACCTCODE_COUNT(4)
8	DNDPREEMPT(1)	I	INTERVPN_CALL(1)
9	CALLED_DR_SHIFTED(1) ACTIVE(1)	J	DMS250_USS_CONF_CALLING_
0	TDN(1)	K	USE_OFC_PARM_INFO_DIG(1)
A	DOD_DESTIN(1)		

AUD515 (continued)

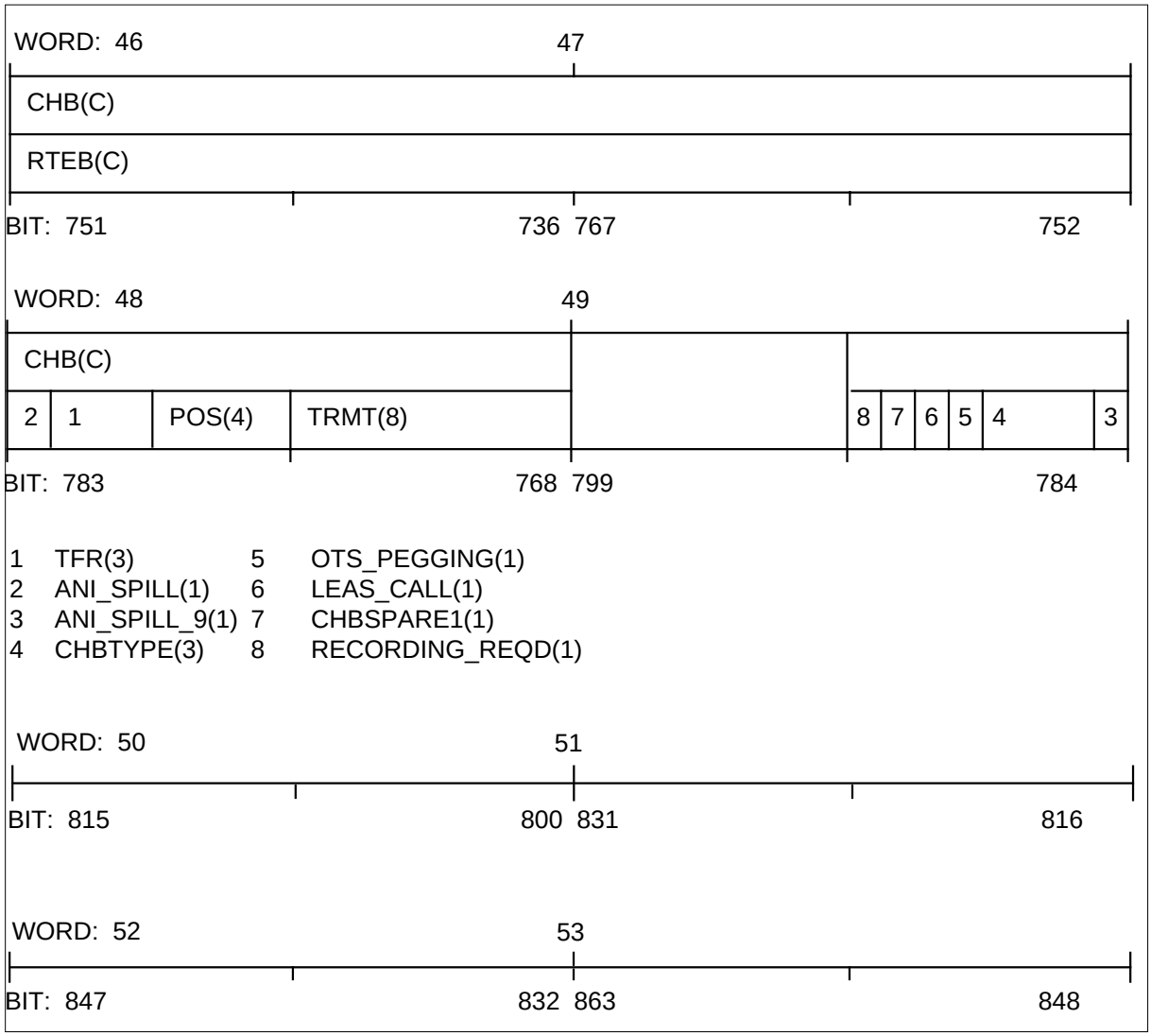


OVERLAY STRUCTURE-WORDS 40-45

To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 40-45

To be supplied.



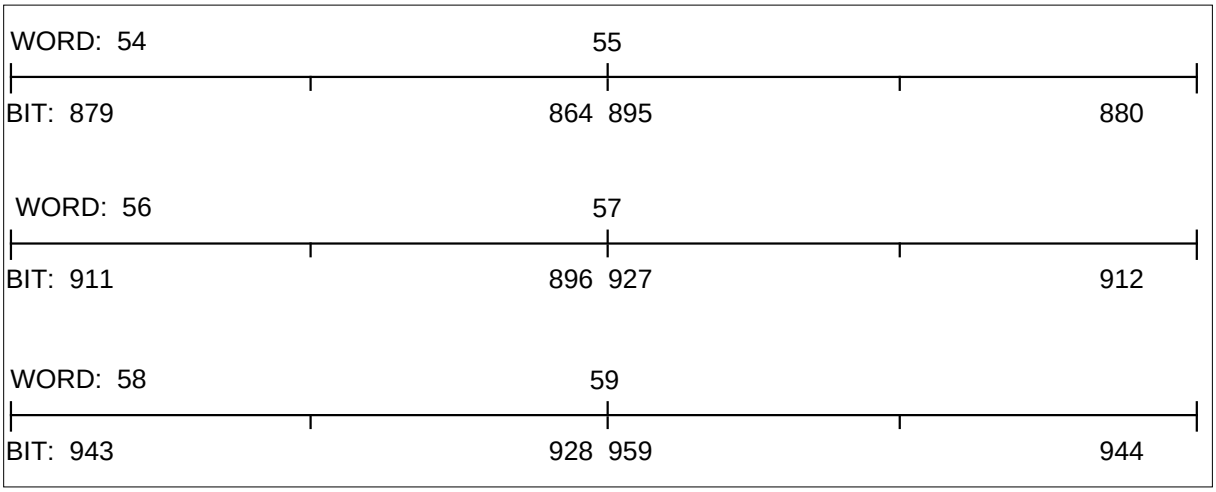
OVERLAY STRUCTURE-WORDS 46-53

To be supplied.

FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 46-53

To be supplied.

AUD515 (end)



FIELD DESCRIPTIONS-WORDS 54-59

To be supplied.

AUD519

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates log report AUD519 when a call traps for a forward call indicator (FCI) extension block. An extension block is a storage mechanism that is used to store feature data on a per-call basis.

Format

The format for log report AUD519 follows:

AUD519 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP Call ID Hex Dump

Example

An example of log report AUD519 follows:

```
AUD519 APR10 19:59:56 4600 INFO EXT DUMP  FFFF FFFF
FFFF 0000 3343 FFFF 0000 A01E A01C 801A 9902 8199
0014 2211 4433 6655 8877 0099 2211 4433 6655 8877
0099 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	constant	This field indicates hex dump for the FCI extension block.
Call ID	2 words	The value in this field uniquely identifies a particular call.
Hex Dump	150 words	The values in this field may be interpreted for billing purposes.

Action

To investigate the problem, inform NORTEL of the trap and provide the information included in the log report.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement associated with log report AUD519 is registered in group EXT.

AUD519 (end)

Additional information

None.

AUD537

Explanation

This log report is generated when a call dies, or if the extension block is not properly released.

Format

The format for log report AUD537 follows:

AUD537 <date> <time> <seqno> INFO EXT DUMP <callid>
<data>

The data field contains 29 words of information.

Example

An example of log report AUD537 follows:

```
AUD 537 MAY07 20:31:19 4100 INFO EXT DUMP 0007 0010

   FFFF 0000 8694 FDC1 FDC2 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	This field indicates there is a data dump for an extension block.
callid	Symbolic text	This field identifies the affected call process.
data	Hex words	This field contains the contents of the DMS250_BBF_EXT extension block at the time the call died.

Action

Issue a customer service report (CSR).

AUD537 (end)

Associated OM registers

The OM EXT group with key 69 DMS250_BBF_EXT_BLK_FC is associated with this log.

Additional information

None

AUD523

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates an AUD523 log report when:

- a call is trapped or dies
- hardware data block (HDB) is an extension linked to the call

Format

The format for log report AUD523 is as follows:

```
AUD523 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 hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report AUD523 follows:

```
AUD523 JAN 06 14:32:18 6800 INFO EXT DUMP  0012 000A
   FFFF 0000 A3000 044D FD32 0000 0000 0293 0000 0000
   FDFD FDFD FDFD  FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates the data dump for an extension block
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies the affected call process. Refer to Table I.
hhhh...	0000-FFFF	Provides data from normal HDB extension block. The length of the data dump is 24 words.

Action

Save this log report. Use this report as additional information to investigate the cause of the death or trap of the calls.

AUD523 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information

AUD549

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates this report when a data dump for a Feature Data Block (FTR_DATA_BLOCK) extension block occurs.

A call condense block (CCB) only stores enough data to describe a basic call. Extension blocks provide additional data space for a CCB.

This report is associated with an AUDT102 report if the audit detects a problem. This report is also associated with an AUD398, AUD395, or AUD422 report if the call process stops without warning.

Format

The log report format for AUD549 is as follows:

AUD549 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh

Example

An example of log report AUD549 follows:

```
AUD549 APR11 15:34:14 8700 INFO EXT DUMP 0018 0005
   026B A218 A2C0 267E F9C2 0090 0180 0002 0038 0027
   00AF 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates a data dump for an extension block
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies the affected call process. Refer to Table I.
hhhh hhhh	0000-FFFF	Provides 13 words from the FTR_DATA_BLOCK extension block pointer

AUD549 (end)

Action

Qualified technicians use the information in AUD549 to debug software problems. Retain the previous 5 min of the log reports for analysis by the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD550

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates this report when a data dump for a Feature Data Block (FTR_DATA_BLOCK) extension block occurs.

A call condense block (CCB) stores only enough data to describe a basic call. Extension blocks provide additional data space for a CCB.

This report is an associated report for an AUDT102 report when the audit detects a problem. The report is an associated report for an AUD398, AUD395, or AUD422 report when the call process stops without warning.

Format

The format for log report AUD550 is as follows:

```
AUD550 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 hhhh hhhh hhhh
   hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report AUD550 follows:

```
AUD550 APR11 16:17:53 8700 INFO EXT DUMP 0018 0005
   0004 0000 0000 0006 BCA1 012F C00F 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0004 0006 BAC1 012F C00F 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates a data dump for extension block.
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies the affected call process.
hhhh hhhh	0000-FFFF	Provides 21 words from the FTR_DATA_BLOCK extension block pointer

AUD550 (end)

Action

Maintenance personnel use the information in AUD550 to debug software problems. Retain the previous 5 min of the log reports for analysis by the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD551

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates this report when a data dump for a Feature Data Block (FTR_DATA_BLOCK) extension block occurs.

A call condense block (CCB) stores only enough data to describe a basic call. Extension blocks provide additional data space for a CCB.

This report is an associated report for an AUD102 report when the audit detects a problem. The report is an associated report for an AUD398, AUD395, or AUD422 report when the call process stops without warning.

Format

The format for log report AUD551 is as follows:

```
AUD551 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 hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report AUD551 follows:

```
AUD551 APR11 16:17:53 8700 INFO EXT DUMP 0018 0005
   0004 0000 0000 0006 BCA1 012F C00F 0000 0000 0000
   0000 FFFF 0000 0000 FFFF 0000 0001 0000 0000 0001
   FFFF 0000 0000 0000 0001 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
   0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates a data dump for an extension block

AUD551 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies the affected call process.
hhhh hhhh	0000-FFFF	Provides 42 words from the FTR_DATA_BLOCK extension block pointer

Action

Maintenance personnel use the information in AUD551 to debug software problems. Retain the previous 5 min of the log reports for analysis by the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD553

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates this report when a data dump for a UNIV_XLA_DATA_BLOCK_EXT_FC extension block occurs. A call condense block (CCB) stores only enough data to describe a basic call. Extension blocks provide additional data space for a CCB.

This report is an associated report for AUD395 when a call process stops without warning.

Format

The format for log report AUD553 is as follows:

AUD553 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid hhhh hhhh ff00 ff00 ff00 FDrr FDrr FDrr FDrr pppp

Example

An example of log report AUD553 follows:

```
AUD553 JUN29 15:34:14 4700 INFO EXT DUMP 0018 0005 038D
   22CE 5564 A996 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD 3D64
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates a data dump for an extension block.
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies the affected call process.
hhhh hhhh	0000-FFFF (x2)	Identifies the call extension block pointer
ff00	A group of 4 hex digits	Identifies the extension block design
FDrr	A group of 4 hex digits	Identifies the FCNAME numeric value
pppp	A group of 4 hex digits	Identifies the pretranslator name

Action

Maintenance personnel use the information in AUD553 to debug software problems. Retain the previous five minutes of the log reports for analysis by the next level of maintenance.

AUD553 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no registered OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information

AUD554

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates this report when a data dump occurs for a Feature Data Block (FTR_DATA_BLOCK). The E911 feature uses the FTR_DATA_BLOCK extension block.

A Call Condense Block (CCB) stores only enough data to describe a basic call. Extension blocks provide additional data space for a CCB.

This report is an associated report for an AUD 102 report if the audit detects a problem. This report is an associated report for an AUD398, AUD395, or AUD422 report when the call process stops without warning.

Format

The format for log report AUD554 is as follows:

```
AUD554 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 hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report AUD554 follows:

```
AUD554 JUN07 08:42:01 4420 INFO EXT DUMP  1F0A 0006
   FFFF 0000 5680 2728 FCC3 25F6 56BC 25ED FEA4 FFFF
   0000 FFFF 0000 1F0A 0006 0004 0029 0000 0007 0548
   0040 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Identifies a data dump for an extension block.

AUD554 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies the call process affected.
hhhh hhhh	0000 to FFFF	Provides 43 words from the FTR_DATA_BLOCK extension block pointer.

Action

maintenance personnel use the information in Log AUD554 to debug software problems. Retain log reports the previous 5 min of log reports for analysis by the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD553

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates this report when there is a data dump for a UNIV_XLA_DATA_BLOCK_EXT_FC extension block. Extension blocks additional data space for a call condense block (CCB), which stores only enough data to describe a basic call.

This report is associated with an AUD395 which is generated when a call process stops unexpectedly.

Format

The format for log report AUD553 follows:

AUD553 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid hhhh hhhh
ff00 ff00 ff00 FDrr FDrr FDrr FDrr pppp

Example

An example of log report AUD553 follows:

```
AUD553 JUN29 15:34:14 4700 INFO EXT DUMP 0018 0005 038D
   22CE 5564 A996 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD 3D64
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	This field indicates there is a data dump for an extension block.
callid	Symbolic text	This field identifies the affected call process.
hhhh hhhh	0000-FFFF (x2)	This field indicates the call extension block pointer.
ff00	A group of 4 hex digits	This field identifies the extension block format.

AUD553 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FDrr	A group of 4 hex digits	This field contains the FCNAME numeric value.
pppp	A group of 4 hex digits	This field contains the pretranslator name.

Action

AUD553 contains information to debug software problems. Retain the previous five minutes of the log reports for analysis by the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AUD575

Explanation

This log generates a report when a call dies or if the extension block is not properly released.

Format

The format for log report AUD575 follows:

AUD575 <date> <time> <seqno> INFO EXT DUMP <callid> <data>

Example

An example of log report AUD575 follows:

```
AUD575 MAY 7 20:32:19 4100 INFO EXT DUMP 0007 0010
   FFFF 0000 8694 FDC1 FDC2 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
data	Hexadecimal words	The data of AUD575 contains the contents of the MEDIUM_EE_EXT_BLK at the time the call dies.

Action

Issue a Customer Service Report (CSR).

Associated OM registers

The OM EXT group with key 107 MEDIUM_EE_EXT_BLK_FC is associated with this log.

Additional information

None

AUD559

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates this report during a call dump if the routing characteristic extension block is present.

Format

The format for log report AUD559 is as follows:

AUD559 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP callid hhhh hhhh ff00 FDrr pppp

Example

An example of log report AUD559 follows:

```
AUD559 JUN05 15:30:38 5800 INFO EXT DUMP 0004 000C FFFF
0000    B700 FD01 FDFD
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates a data dump for an extension block
callid	Symbolic text	Indicates the identification number of the call
hhhh hhhh	0000-FFFF (x2)	Indicates the call extension block pointer
ff00	0000-FFFF	Indicates the ff with removal of the first bit on the right. Indicates the extension block format
FDrr	0000-FFFF	Identifies the RCNAME numeric value
pppp	0000-FFFF	

Action

Retain the previous 5 min of the log reports and contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUD559 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD569

Explanation

The AUD569 log displays alarm information. The log severity is “Warning”.

Format

The format for log report AUD569 follows:

```
AUD569 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> INFO EXT DUMP <hex data>
<hex data>...
```

Example

An example of log report AUD569 follows:

```
AUD569 APR21 14:03:27 3170 INFO EXT DUMP 0016 032C
4E84 5ED0 6560 0098 606C ADE4 608A 0984 0085 0000
0000 0320 0104 0004 0029 0002 0000 0000 7FFF 0016
002D 1002 0100 4801 0013 4122 5121 4930 EF9C 609C
2E80 4F58 004F 0001 0000 0100 0001 0000 0000 A220
003F 2220 A223 003F 1D9E A48E 003F 209C A48E 003F
0F88 0000 A1E7 003F 1D9C 0000 0000 1FFF 2710 0A7F
A1C4 003F 0F58 FDFD
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the field in the log report header:

Field	Value	Description
<hex data>	Four hexadecimal characters, from 0000 to FFFF	The identification of the call that is displaying alarm information.

Action

No action is required, as this log is an information only log.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

Log history

SN07 (TDM)

Log AUD569 is documented by CR Q00894136.

AUD569 (end)

AUD577

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates an AUD577 log report when the following events occur:

- a call traps or dies
- a normal history data block (HDB) is an extension linked to the call

Format

The format for log report AUD577 is as follows:

```
AUD577 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 hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report AUD577 follows:

```
AUD577 JAN06 14:32:18 6800 INFO EXT DUMP 0012 000A
   FFFF 0000 A300 044D FD32 0000 0293 0000 0000
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates a data dump for an extension block
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected
hhhh	0000-FFFF	Provides data from normal HDB extension block. Length of data dump is 24 words

Action

Save this log report. Use this log report as additional information when cause of the trap or end of the calls requires analysis.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUD577 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD578

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates an AUD578 log report when the following events occur:

- a call traps or dies
- a large history data block (HDB) is an extension block linked to the call

Format

The format for log report AUD578 is as follows:

```
AUD578 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 hhhh hhhh hhhh
   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report AUD578 follows:

```
AUD578 JAN06 14:32:24 6800 INFO EXT DUMP 0012 000A
   FFFF 0000 A300 044D FD32 0000 0000 0293 0000 0000
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
```

AUD578 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates a data dump for an extension block
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies the call process affected
hhhh	0000-FFFF	Provides data from large HDB extension block. Length of data the dump is 24 words

Action

Save this log report. Use this log report as additional information when the cause of the trap or end of the calls requires analysis.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD579

Explanation

Log AUD579 is generated when a call traps, dies, or terminates and an extra-large history data block (HDB) is linked to the call.

Format

The format for log AUD579 is illustrated in the following figure.

Format for log AUD579

```
AUD579 <mm:dd:yy> <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 hhhh hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
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hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
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hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh>
```

Example

An example output for log AUD579 is illustrated in the following figure.

AUD579 (continued)

Example output for log AUD579

```
Provide an actual example of log report output.
AUD579 JAN06 14:32:18 6800 INFO EXT DUMP 0012 000A
FFFF 0000 A300 044D FD32 0000 0000 0293 0000 0000
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
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FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in log AUD579.

Field descriptions for log AUD579

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates that there is a data dump for an extension block
callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call process affected
hhhh	0000-FFFF(x2)	Provides data from an extra-large HDB extension block. Length of data dump is 24 words

Action

Log AUD579 should be saved and used as additional information when the cause of a call death, or call trap requires investigation.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AUD576

Explanation

This log generates a report when a call dies or if the extension block is not properly released.

Format

The format for log report AUD576 follows:

AUD528 <date> <time> <seqno> INFO EXT DUMP <callid> <data>

Example

An example of log report AUD576 follows:

```
AUD575 MAY 7 20:32:19 4100 INFO EXT DUMP 0007 0010
   FFFF 0000 8694 FDC1 FDC2 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
data	Hexadecimal words	The data of AUD575 contains the contents of the LARGE_EE_EXT_BLK at the time the call dies.

Action

Issue a Customer Service Report (CSR).

Associated OM registers

The OM EXT group with key 108 LARGE_EE_EXT_BLK_FC is associated with this log.

Additional information

None

AUD582

Explanation

The system generates log report AUD582 when a call traps or terminates. The system links the call to an extension block. This extension block is the operator centralization (OC).

Format

The log report format for AUD582 is as follows:

```
AUD582 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO EXT DUMP   cccc cccc
   xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx
   xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx
   xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx
```

Example

An example of log report AUD582 follows:

```
AUD582 MAR08 14:32:18 6800 INFO EXT DUMP   0012 000A
   FFFF 0000 A300 044D FD32 0000 0000 0293 0000 0000
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates that a data dump for an extension block is present
cccc cccc	Symbolic text	Identifies affected call process
xxxx...	0000-FFFF	Provides data from OC extension block. The length of the data dump varies according to the type of call

Action

Save these log reports. Use these log reports as additional information when you investigate the cause of the trap or termination of the calls.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUD582 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD587

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates report AUD587 when a data dump occurs for the transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) monitor (TCAPMON) component extension block. The system uses this extension block to provide additional data space for a TCAP transaction ID area. The TCAP transaction ID area stores operation related information. The system associates multiple operations with any additional information. The system stores this additional information in extension blocks when the system processes TCAP transactions for the mobile application part.

Repeat AUD587 log reports indicate a software problem.

Format

The log report format for AUD587 is as follows:

```
AUD587 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP FFFF FFFF
   hhhh  hhhh  hhhh  hhhh  hhhh  hhhh  hhhh  hhhh hhhh hhhh
   hhhh  hhhh  hhhh  hhhh  hhhh  hhhh  hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report AUD587 follows:

```
AUD587 MAY06 12:30:00 6700 INFO EXT DUMP FFFF FFFF
   1234  5678  FDFD  0201  00A3  0010  FFFF 0000 0000 0000
   0000  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	Constant	Indicates that a data dump for the extension block is present
hhhh	Hexadecimal	Provides data from the mobile switching center to the extension block

AUD587 (end)

Action

The system will not release an extension block if the message processing is not normal or system errors occur. After multiple AUD587 logs, follow these steps to justify problem solving:

- Save all logs 5 min before and after the AUD report.
- Look for the other associated AUD reports.
- Find the sixth word of each data dump (#0010 in the report example). The sixth word indicates which TCAPMON application uses the extension block.
- Look for the associated TRAP and SWER logs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

AUD583

Explanation

The switch generates this log report when there is a data dump for a primary recording unit (PRU), which is a pool of extension blocks called CRS_PRU_POOL3_FC extension block.

Format

The format for log report AUD583 follows:

```
AUD583 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 HHHH
    HHHH HHHH HHHH HHHH HHHH HHHH HHHH HHHH HHHH
    HHHH HHHH HHHH HHHH HHHH HHHH HHHH HHHH HHHH
    HHHH HHHH HHHH HHHH HHHH HHHH HHHH HHHH HHHH
```

Example

An example of log report AUD583 follows:

```
AUD583 SEP05 18:14:33 0400 INFO EXT DUMP 0057 0009
   FFFF 0000 7380 FFFF 0000 FFFF 0000 0053 016C 0200
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 9895 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 8084 934E 0054 016C 0200 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0010 00DF 000D 00FF 0300 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
CALLID	text	Identifies the affected call process
HHHH HHHH	0000-FFFF	Provides 45 words of data from PRU_POOL3_BLOCK extension block

Action

This log report indicates call processing resources were cleaned up in an abnormal manner. This is not always service-affecting to the end user. However, repeated AUD4XX and AUD5XX log reports may indicate a translation or software problem.

AUD583 (end)

In most circumstances, AUD4XX and AUD5XX reports have an associated AUD395 or AUD398 log report. The AUD395 and AUD398 reports detail information common to all call processes.

Save all log reports occurring at the same approximate time (five minutes before and five minutes after the call time on the AUD log report). Look for other associated AUD reports by using the CALLID field associated with this report. More than one CALLID may be associated with an agent if a feature is in effect (for example, three-way calling).

Look for associated TRAP and software error (SWER) logs or any other logs that may be associated with this report. Use the DISPCALL tool to capture subsequent failures and provide a formatted dump of the information for AUD395, AUD398, and some AUD4XX logs.

If unable to localize and correct the problem, gather as much information as possible about the call in question and contact the next level of technical support for assistance.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AUD620

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates this report when there is a data dump for a Carrier Advanced Intelligent Network (CAIN) framework extension block. An extension block is a storage mechanism which is used to store feature data on a per-call basis.

Format

The format for log report AUD620 follows:

```
AUD620 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO EXT DUMP CALLID
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh     (Words 1–10)
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh     (Words 11–20)
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh     (Words 21–30)
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh                    (Words 31–37)
```

Example

An example of log report AUD620 follows:

```
AUD620 MAR20 17:16:10 3800 INFO EXT DUMP 0002 0000
FFFF 0000 9984 FFFF 0000 2210 0003 FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FD00 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
CALLID	8 hex digits	Identifies the call process that owns the extension block
hhhh	4 hex digits	Identifies the contents of the CAIN framework extension block

Action

The AUD log reports indicate call processing resources were cleaned up in an abnormal manner. This is not always service-affecting to the end user. However, repeated AUD log reports may indicate a software problem.

AUD620 (end)

Extension blocks are used to store feature-specific data associated with a call process. Each extension block has an associated AUD log report. Multiple extension blocks may be associated with a single call process.

The following steps are recommended when onsite personnel decide repeated call losses justify troubleshooting.

1. Save all logs generated five minutes before and after the appearance of this AUD report.
2. Look for associated AUD logs by using the CALLID field associated with this report. An AUD log report is generated for each extension block associated with the CALLID.
3. Look for TRAP and software error (SWER) logs associated with the CALLID.

Associated OM registers

None

AUD621

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates this report when there is a data dump of a Carrier-Advanced Intelligent Network (CAIN) ECCB extension block. An extension block is a storage mechanism that is used to store feature data on a per-call basis.

Format

The format for log report AUD621 follows:

```
AUD621 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO EXT DUMP  xxxx  xxxxhhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh   (Words 1-10)hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh    (Words 11-20)hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh   (Words 21-30)hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh   (Words 31-40)hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh   (Words 41-50)hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh   (Words 51-60)hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh   (Words 61-70)hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh   (Words 71-80)hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh   (Words 81-90)hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh    (Words
91-100)hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
(Words 101-110)hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
(Words 111-120)hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
(Words 121-130)hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
(Words 131-140)hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
(Words 141-150)hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
(Words 151-160)hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
(Words 161-170)hhhh hhhh        (Words 171-172)
```

Example

An example of log report AUD621 follows:

```
AUD621 MAR20 17:16:10 3800 INFO EXT DUMP 0002 0000
FFFF 0000 9984 FFFF 0000 2210 0003 FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FD00 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD 61FD C5FC FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDF8 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDF8
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDF8 FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FD00 0000 FC00
0000 0000 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
```

AUD621 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
CALLID	8 hexadecimal digits to represent the call process identifier	Identifies the call process that owns the extension block.
EXTENSION BLOCK CONTENTS (hhhh)	4 hexadecimal digits to represent Carrier AIN data	Identifies the contents of the Carrier AIN ECCB extension block.

Action

The AUD log reports indicate call processing resources were cleaned up in an abnormal manner. This is not always service-affecting to the end user. However, repeated AUD log reports may indicate a software problem.

Extension blocks are used to store feature-specific data associated with a call process. Each extension block has an associated AUD log report. Multiple extension blocks may be associated with a single call process.

The following steps are recommended when onsite personnel decide repeated call losses justify troubleshooting.

1. Save all logs generated five minutes before and after the appearance of this AUD report.
2. Look for associated AUD logs by using the CALLID field associated with this report. An AUD log report is generated for each extension block associated with the CALLID.
3. Look for TRAP and software error (SWER) logs associated with the CALLID.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AUD622

Explanation

The AUD 622 log report is generated whenever a call traps or dies while holding an Release Link Trunk (RLT) extension block.

Format

The format for log report AUD622 follows:

```
AUD622 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT DUMP Call_ID
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report AUD622 follows:

```
  AUD622 JAN30 09:51:45 9200 INFO EXT DUMP  0001 FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
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FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
```

AUD622 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
call_id	hexadecimal	Uniquely identifies a particular call.
hhhh	Hex data	Hex data from the RLT extension block. For bridged calls, the RLT extension block will contain the operator-originated Initial Address Message (IAM) after it has been through message screening. For redirected calls, the extension block contains the redirect Facitlity Request (FAR) after it has been through message screening.

Action

This log is saved and used to provide additional information when investigating the cause of the trap or call death.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement assocaited with this log is reqistered in group EXT.

Additional information

None

AUD645

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates the AUD645 log when there is a data dump of a Carrier Advanced Intelligent Network (CAIN) ECCB extension block. An extension block is a storage mechanism that is used to store feature data on a per-call basis.

Format

The format for log report AUD645 follows:

```
AUD645 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO EXT DUMP    xxxx  xxxxx
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh (words 1-10)
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh (words 11-20)
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh (words 21 - >)
```

Example

An example of log report AUD645 follows:

```
AUD645 MAR20 17:16:10 3800 INFO EXT DUMP    0002  0000
    FFFF 0000 9984 FFFF 0000 2210 0003 FDFD FDFD FDFD
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDOO FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD 61FD C5FC FDFD
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
    FDF8 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDF8
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDF8 FDFD
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD 0000 FC00
    0000 0000 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
```

AUD645 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
CALLID	8 hexadecimal digits to represent the call process identifier	Identifies the call process that owns the extension block.
EXTENSION BLOCK CONTENTS (hhhh)	4 hexadecimal digits to represent carrier AIN data	Identifies the contents of the carrier AIN eccb extension block.

Action

The AUD645 log reports indicate that call processing resources were cleaned up in an abnormal manner. This is not always service-affecting to the end user. However, repeated AUD log reports may indicate a software problem.

Extension blocks are used to store feature-specific data associated with a call process. Each extension block has an associated AUD log report. Multiple extension blocks may be associated with a single call process.

The following steps are recommended when onsite personnel decide repeated call losses justify troubleshooting:

1. Save all logs generated five minutes before and after the appearance of this AUD645 log.
2. Look for associated AUD logs by using the CALLID field associated with this report. An AUD log report is generated for each extension block associated with the CALLID.
3. Look for TRAP and software error (SWERR) logs associated with the CALLID.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AUD650

Explanation

The switch generates log AUD650 when a call fails or terminates as a result of unexpected error(s) and a huge history data block (HDB) is linked to the call.

Format

The format for log report AUD650 follows:

```
AUD650 <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 hhhh hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
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hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
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hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
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hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
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hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
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hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh>
```

Example

An example of log report AUD650 follows:

AUD650 (continued)

```
AUD650 JAN06 14:32:18 6800 INFO EXT DUMP 0012 000A
FFFF 0000 A300 044D FD32 0000 0000 0293 0000 0000
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
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FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD>
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO EXT DUMP	3 words (static)	This field indicates that there is a data dump for an extension block.
CALLID	2 words (symbolic text)	This field identifies the affected call process.
hhhh	253 words (0000 to FFFF)	This field provides data from a huge HDB extension block.

Action

Save log AUD650 and use as additional information when the cause of the failed call requires investigation.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

AUD651

Explanation

The switch generates log AUD651 when a huge extension block requests a call operation, but a huge extension block is unavailable.

Format

The format for log report AUD651 follows:

```
AUD651 <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 hhhh hhhh hhhh
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hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh>
```

Example

An example of log report AUD651 follows:

```
AUD 651 AUG 19 10:15:19 4100 INFO EXT DUMP 0007 0010
      FFFF 0000 8694 FDC1 FDC2 FDFD FDFD
```

Action

Not applicable

AUD651 (end)

Associated OM registers

OM group EXT with key BASCPS_HUGE_EXT_BLK is associated with log AUD651.

Additional information

Not applicable

AUD 649

Explanation

The Audit subsystem generates this log report when there is a data dump of an RLT CONTEXT extension block. An extension block is a storage mechanism, which is used to store feature data on a per-call basis.

Format

The format for log report AUD 649 follows:

```
AUD649 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn  INFO EXT DUMP  xxxx xxxx
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh   (words 1–10)
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh   (words 11–20)
                                ....                (words 21 –>)
```

Example

An example of log report AUD 649 follows:

```
AUD649 MAR20 17:16:10 3800 INFO EXT DUMP 0002 0000
FFFF 0000 9984 FFFF 0000 2210 0003 FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FD00 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
CALLID (xxxx xxxx)	A call process identifier	This field identifies the call process that owns the extension block.
EXTENSION BLOCK CONTENTS (hhhh)	RLT CONTEXT extension block data	These fields identify the contents of the RLT CONTEXT extension block.

AUD 649 (end)

Action

The following steps are recommended when onsite personnel decide that repeated call losses justify troubleshooting:

- Save all logs generated five minutes before and after the appearance of this AUD report.
- Look for associated AUD logs by using the CALLID field associated with this report. An AUD log report is generated for each extension block associated with the CALLID.
- Look for TRAP and software error (SWERR) logs associated with the CALLID.

Associated OM registers

none

Additional information

none

AUD665

Explanation

The Audit (AUD) subsystem generates this log when there is a data dump of a Carrier-AIN Terminating Call Model (T_CAIN) extension block. An extension block is a storage mechanism that is used to store feature data on a per-call basis.

Format

The format for log report AUD665 follows:

```
AUD665 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd nnnn INFO EXT DUMP xxxx xxxx
   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report AUD665 follows:

```
AUD665 MAR20 17:16:10 3800 INFO EXT DUMP 0002 0000
   FFFF 0000 9984 FFFF 0000 2210 0003 FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FD00 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD 61FD C5FC FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDF8 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDF8
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDF8 FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FD00 0000 FC00
   0000 0000 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
CALLID (xxxx xxxx)	hexadecimal	This field identifies the call process that owns the extension block.
EXTENSION BLOCK CONTENTS (hhhh)	hexadecimal	This field identifies the contents of the T_CAIN extension block.

AUD665 (end)

Action

The AUD log reports indicate that call processing resources were cleaned up in an abnormal manner. This is not always service affecting to the end user. However, repeated AUD log reports may indicate a software problem.

Extension blocks are used to store feature-specific data associated with a call process. Each extension block has an associated AUD log report. Multiple extension blocks may be associated with a single call process.

The following steps are recommended when onsite personnel decide repeated call losses justify troubleshooting:

1. Save all logs generated five minutes before and after the appearance of this AUD report.
2. Look for associated AUD logs by using the CALLID field associated with this report. An AUD log report is generated for each extension block associated with the CALLID.
3. Look for TRAP and software error (SWERR) logs associated with the CALLID.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AUD711

Explanation

This log report generates when LONG_DUR_CALL_LOG_INTERVAL or INCR_CDR_INTERVAL is changed from 0 to an integer value from 1 to 31.

Format

The format for log report AUD711 follows:

report_id mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd event_type type_of_log
ACTIVATED FUNCTION NAME
LOGIN ID
ACTIVATION TIME
LONG DURATION CALL LOG INTERVAL
INCREMENTAL CDR INTERVAL

Example

An example of log report AUD711 follows:

```
AUD711 JAN27 5:30:38 8912 AUDIT_ACTIVATION_LOG
   ACTIVATED FUNCTION NAME:  LONG_DUR_CALL_LOG
   LOGIN ID:     OPERATOR
   LONG DURATION CALL LOG INTERVAL:0
   INCREMENTAL CDR INTERVAL: 31
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INCREMENTAL CDR INTERVAL	0 TO 31	This field contains the INCR_CDR_INTERVAL office parameter value.

Action

Deactivate the feature or change the office parameter values as appropriate.

Associated OM registers

None.

AUD711 (end)

Additional information

None.

AUD712

Explanation

This log report generates when LONG_DUR_CALL_LOG_INTERVAL or INCR_CDR_INTERVAL is changed from an integer value, 1 to 31, to a 0.

Format

The format for log report AUD712 follows:

report_id mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd event_type type_of_log
DEACTIVATED FUNCTION NAME
LOGIN ID
DEACTIVATED TIME
LONG DURATION CALL LOG INTERVAL
INCREMENTAL CDR INTERVAL

Example

An example of log report AUD712 follows:

```
AUD712 JAN27 5:30:38 8912 AUDIT_DEACTIVATION_LOG
   DEACTIVATED FUNCTION NAME:INCR_CDR_INTERVAL
   LOGIN ID:MAINTENANCE
   DEACTIVATION TIME:  1990/01/04 00:18:23.297THU
   LONG DURATION CALL LOG INTERVAL:30
  INCREMENTAL CDR INTERVAL:24
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INCREMENTAL CDR INTERVAL	0 for disable, 1 to 31 (hours)	This field contains the INCR_CDR_INTERVAL office parameter value.

Action

This record logs the deactivation of the feature.

Associated OM registers

None.

AUD712 (end)

Additional information

None.

AUD713

Explanation

This log generates a report at the completion of each Long Duration Call audit cycle.

Format

The format for log report AUD713 follows:

report_id mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd event_type type_of_log
AUDIT START TIME
AUDIT STOP TIME
LONG_DUR_CALL_LOG_INTERVAL
ACTIVE CALLS
LONG DURATION CALL LOGS
INCREMENTAL CDRS

Example

An example of log report AUD713 follows:

```
AUD713 JAN27 5:30:38 8912 LONG_DURATION_CALL_AUDIT_LOG
   AUDIT START TIME   1990/01/03 11:50:06.245 WED.
   AUDIT STOP TIME    1990/01/03 12:20:03.002 WED.
   LONG_DUR_CALL_LOG_INTERVAL 30
   INCREMENTAL CDR INTERVAL 24
   ACTIVE CALLS 2000
   LONG DURATION CALLS LOGS  4
   INCREMENTAL CDRS 2
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INCREMENTAL CDR INTERVAL	0 for disabled, 1-31 (hours)	This field contains the INCR_CDR_INTERVAL office parameter value.

AUD713 (end)

Action

Use the information from this log as statistical data to justify activating or deactivating either the Long Call Duration log or incremental CDRs functionality of the audit functions.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

None

AUDT100

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT100 when all starters are not bound in for a central process selector. The system must use the default starter to terminate the call for the subsystem to generate AUDT100. The system also generates AUDT100 when the call process encounters an error.

Format

The log report format for AUDT100 is as follows:

```
AUDT100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CALL FREED
   CALLID: callid                REASON: nnn
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT100 follows:

```
AUDT100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CALL FREED
   CALLID: 689252                REASON: 10
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CALL FREED	Constant	Indicates system freed call because all starters are not bound in for central process selector, or call process encountered an error
CALLID callid	Symbolic text	Identifies freed call
REASON nnn	0-999	Identifies the reason the system freed call
	10	Indicates call process assumed to be on free queue, but audit discovered that the call process was not on the free queue.

Action

Log AUDT100 contains information that maintenance personnel can use to problem solve for software problems. Retain this report for analysis by the next level of support.

AUDT100 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT101

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates this report when the system encounters a problem in the call condense block (CCB). The CCB stores data that describes a basic call.

Format

The log report format for AUDT101 is as follows:

```
AUDT101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CCB AUDIT
   CALLID: callid              PROBLEM: probtxt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT101 follows:

```
AUDT101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CCB AUDIT
   CALLID: 386                 PROBLEM: BAD_INDEX
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CCB AUDIT	Constant	Indicates CCB audit discovered problem.
CALLID callid	Symbolic text	Identifies affected call process.
PROBLEM probtxt	BAD_INDEX	Indicates index stored in CCB block is not correct.
	BLK_INLIMBO	Indicates number of CCBs in not available state is greater than maximum allowed.
	ERROR_FREQ	Indicates 3 passes of a queue did not find the CCB that should be on a queue.
	NOLINKS	Indicates a zero CCB link count.

Action

AUDT101 contains information which maintenance personnel can use to problem solve for problems. Retain for analysis by the next level of support.

AUDT101 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT102

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT102 when the system audit discovers an extension block in a state that is not correct. A call condense block (CCB) stores only enough data to describe a basic call. Extension blocks provide additional data space for a CCB.

Format

The log report format for AUDT102 is as follows:

```
AUDT102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXT AUDIT
   TYPE: typetxt                    PROBLEM: probtxt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT102 follows:

```
AUDT102 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EXT AUDIT
   TYPE: LAMA_RECORDING_UNIT    PROBLEM: BLK_INLIMBO
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
NFO EXT AUDIT	Constant	Indicates extension block in a state that is not correct.
TYPE typetxt	Character string	Identifies extension block in a state that is not correct.
PROBLEM probtxt	Character string	Identifies problem detected in extension block.

Action

Log AUDT102 contains information that maintenance personnel can use to problem solve for software problems. Retain for analysis by the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT103

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates this report when the system terminates the call process (CP).

The system generates AUDT103 on every call death. The system does not generate AUDT103 when a call_error occurs. Call error reasons and trap numbers appear in the REASON field. CP obituaries are no longer generated on call errors (suicides), the REASON field is clarified.

Format

The log report format for AUDT103 are as follows:

Format 1

```
AUDT103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CP OBITUARY
   DEATHTYPE: dthtxt          PROC: hhhh hhhh       REASON: nnn
   CALLID: callid
```

Format 2

```
AUDT103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CP OBITUARY
   DEATHTYPE: dthtxt          PROC: hhhh hhhh       TRAP
NUMBER: nnn
   CALLID: callid
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT103 follows:

Example 1

```
AUDT103 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CP OBITUARY
   DEATHTYPE: SUICIDE   PROC:105C 2032      REASON: 0
   CALLID: 7321 6F62
```

Example 2

```
AUDT103 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CP OBITUARY
   DEATHTYPE: TRAPPED   PROC: 105C 2032     TRAP NUMBER: 0
   CALLID: 7321 6F62
```

AUDT103 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
	Constant	Indicates system destroyed call process
DEATHTYPE dthtxt	KILLED	Indicates system terminated call process
	TRAPPED	Indicates system trapped call process
	SUICIDE	Indicates call process terminated call process
PROC hhhh hhhh	0000-FFFF	Identifies called procedure when system destroyed call
REASON nnn	0-999	Provides integer that corresponds to trap number when the TRACE TRAPS command requests a trap trace
CALLID callid	Symbolic text	Identifies callid. Refer to Table I in the Log report introduction.

Action

Log AUDT103 contains information which maintenance personnel can use to problem solve for software problems. Retain this report for analysis by the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT105

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT105 when a trunk audit discovers a trunk in a state that is not correct. The system recovers the trunk.

Format

The log report format for AUDT105 is as follows:

```
AUDT105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TRUNK RESET
   TRUNK trkid                          CALLID  callid
   FROM STATE txt        TO STATE txt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT105 follows:

```
AUDT105 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO TRUNK RESET
   TRUNK CKT HSTNTX0144TO 7280      CALLID 690122
   FROM STATE CPB       TO STATE IDL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TRUNK RESET trkid	Constant	Indicates trunk correctly recovered from state that is not correct
TRUNK	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for audited trunk equipment
CALLID callid	Symbolic text	Identifies affected call process
FROM STATE txt	Symbolic text	Identifies state in which the system discovered trunk . The state is not a correct state.

Action

If the subsystem generates AUDT105 more than three times in 5 min, examine related reports. Perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT106

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT106 when a call is forced down by the release of a trunk.

Format

The log report format for AUDT106 is as follows:

```
AUDT106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TRUNK FORCE RELEASE
   TRUNK trkid                          CALLID callid
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT106 follows:

```
AUDT106 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO TRUNK FORCE RELEASE
   TRUNK CKT HSTNTX0144TO 7280      CALLID 46372
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TRUNK FORCE RELEASE	Constant	Indicates the system force released a trunk
TRUNK trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk that the system force released
CALLID callid	Symbolic text	Identifies when the call is forced down

Action

If the same trunk is force released several times, perform diagnostics on the suspect trunk. See the *Trunks Maintenance Guide* for diagnostic tests to perform on trunks.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT107

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT107 when a trunk audit reports a discrepancy. This discrepancy is between a local group state table and trunk system data for a given group. The audit goes through all the parts in the group. The audit sums the states of the trunks into a local state table. The audit compares the local table with the system state table.

There are two reasons to explain why local tables and system source tables do not match. Either the system source tables were not updated when a trunk state changed, or a trunk changed its state while the audit timed out. The system runs the audit again. If the tables still do not match, the system generates the AUDT107 and corrects the system table.

Format

The log report format for AUDT107 is as follows:

```
AUDT107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TRUNK AUDIT 1
    GRP cllinm
    STATE TABLE CHANGED BY AUDIT. THIS MATRIX
REPRESENTS THE                          NUMBER OF TRUNKS IN
EACH STATE
                OLD          NEW                        OLD
NEW
    txt         nnn          nnn          txt           nnn          nnn
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT107 follows:

```
AUDT107 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO TRUNK AUDIT 1
   GRP BARION1801T2
   STATE TABLE CHANGED BY AUDIT. THIS MATRIX REPRESENTS THE
   NUMBER OF TRUNKS IN EACH STATE
            OLD     NEW                  OLD     NEW
   NEQ      20      20          INB      12      12
   MB        0       0          NMB       0       0
   PMB       0       0          RMB       0       0
   SB        0   ,   0          CFL       0       0
   LO        1       0          DEL       0       0
   INI       0       0          CPB       0       0
   CPD       0       0          RES       0       0
   IDL       5       0          SZD       0       0
```

AUDT107 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TRUNK AUDIT 1	Constant	Indicates an audit of states of all trunks in a group
GRP cllinm	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for audited trunk group. Refer to customer data Table CLLI
STATE TABLE CHANGED BY AUDIT. This matrix represents the number of trunks in each state.	Constant	Indicates system state table changed to match the local state table
OLD NEW	Constant	Provides headings for number of trunks in each state before and after audit updates the trunk system table
txt	Symbolic text	Identifies trunk state

Action

If the subsystem generates AUDT107 more than three times in 5 min, examine related reports. Perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT108

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT108 for two reasons. The subsystem generates AUDT108 when a trunk audit discovers that a trunk without data is other than TK_UNEQUIPPED. The subsystem also generates AUDT108 when the trunk state does not match the condition bits. Use trunk audits to correct the trunk state to match the condition bits.

Format

The log report format for AUDT108 is as follows:

```
AUDT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TRUNK AUDIT 2
    GRP cllinm
    AUDITED FROM STATE txt TO STATE txt
    BY TRUNK AUDIT TO SATISFY CONDITION BITS IN DATA
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT108 follows:

```
AUDT108 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO TRUNK AUDIT 2
   GRP HULLPQ1077x0
   AUDITED FROM STATE IDL TO STATE TK_UNEQUIPPED
   BY TRUNK AUDIT TO SATISFY CONDITION BITS IN DATA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TRUNK AUDIT 2	Constant	Indicates trunk audit discovered and corrected the discrepancy between condition bits and the trunk state.
GRP cllinm	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for audited trunk group. Refer to customer data Table CLLI

AUDT108 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
AUDITED FROM STATE txt	Provides equipment identification for audited trunk group. Refer to customer data Table CLLI	Provides trunk state before trunk audit corrected trunk state.
TO STATE txt by the trunk audit to satisfy condition bits in data	Constant	Indicates trunk without data present was in state other than TK_UNEQUIPPED. Audit set state to TK_UNEQUIPPED

Action

If the subsystem generates AUDT108 more than three times in 5 min, examine related reports. Perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT109

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT109 when the trunk audit corrects trouble conditions.

Format

The log report format for AUDT109 is as follows:

```
AUDT109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TRUNK AUDIT 3
    CKT trkid
    msgtxt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT109 follows:

```
AUDT109 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO TRUNK AUDIT 3
   CKT HMTNON1402T2 7001
   STATE CORRECTED FROM CFL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TRUNK AUDIT 3	Constant	Indicates an audit of peripheral module (PM) node of trunk.
CKT trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment.
msgtxt	DELOADED TOO LONG RECOVERED BY AUDIT	Indicates trunk had state of TK_DELOADED for a minimum of ten audit cycles. Audit recovered trunk.
	INDEX CORRECTED BY AUDIT	Indicates trunk index stored in data was not correct. Audit corrected index.
	ON IDLE Q, BUT HARDWARE UNPREPARED TO CALL PROCESS	Identifies idle digital trunks that are not ready to call process.

AUDT109 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	PM BUSY BIT SET BUT PM OK, TRUNK RECOVERED	Indicates PM_BUSY bit in trunk data is set, but PM node was correct. Audit set bit and recovered trunk.
	PM BUSY, STATE CORRECTED	Indicates PM node was busy but PM_BUSY bit in trunk data did not reflect PM mode busy state. Audit set bit, read future state of trunk, and assigned trunk to that state.
	RECOVERED AND REQUEUED BY TRUNK AUDIT	Indicates that not all outgoing or 2-way idle trunks were on idle queue. Audit recovered and queued trunk again.
	TID UNBOUND, STATE UNEQUIPPED ASSIGNED	Indicates terminal was not bound to CP_ID in input/output (I/O) system. Audit assigned trunk state of unequipped.

Action

There is no action required..

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT110

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT110 when a trunk audit detects a terminal trunk state that is invalid. The audit recovers the trunk.

Format

The log report format for AUDT110 is as follows:

```
AUDT110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TRUNK AUDIT 4
    CKT trkid
    WAS RECOVERED BECAUSE ITS TERMINAL STATE OF n
    WASNT VALID FOR ITS TRUNK STATE OF txt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT110 follows:

```
AUDT110 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO TRUNK AUDIT 4
   CKT TOLLI 4
   WAS RECOVERED BECAUSE ITS TERMINAL STATE OF 0
   WASNT VALID FOR ITS TRUNK STATE OF PMB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TRUNK AUDIT 4	Constant	Indicates a trunk audit of correct trunk states
CKT trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment.
WAS RECOVERED BECAUSE ITS TERMINAL STATE OF n	0	Indicates terminal state is selectcptlb
	1	Indicates terminal state is linkedtotlb
	2	Indicates terminal state is ignoremsgs
	3	Indicates terminal state is useinputhandler
	4	Indicates terminal state is recover

AUDT110 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	5	Indicates terminal state is linkedtocptlb
	6	Indicates terminal state is multicplinked
	7	Indicates terminal state is origqueued
WAS NOT VALID FOR ITS TRUNK STATE OF txt	Symbolic text	Provides state of trunk before recovery

Action

If the subsystem generates AUDT110 more than three times in 5 min, examine the related reports. Perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT111

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT111 when a scheduled trunk audit finds a minimum of one trunk in the lockout state.

Format

The log report format for AUDT111 is as follows:

```
AUDT111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TRUNK AUDIT 5
   TOTAL TRUNKS IN LOCKOUT STATE IS nnn
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT111 follows:

```
AUDT111 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO TRUNK AUDIT 5
   TOTAL TRUNKS IN LOCKOUT STATE IS 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TRUNK AUDIT 5	Constant	Indicates a minimum of one trunk is in lockout state
TOTAL TRUNKS IN LOCKOUT STATE IS nnn	0 to 999	Provides number of trunks in lockout state

Action

If there are a large number of trunks in the lockout state, check the trunks in lockout.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT112

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT112 when the receiver audit finds that condition bits do not match the receiver state. The audit changes the receiver state to match the condition bits.

Format

The log report format for AUDT112 is as follows:

```
AUDT112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RCVR AUDIT 1
    GRP cllinm
    RECEIVER KIND IS rcvrnm
    AUDITED FROM STATE txt       TO STATE txt
    BY RCVR AUDIT TO SATISFY CONDITION BITS IN DATA
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT112 follows:

```
AUDT112 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO RCVR AUDIT 1
   GRP RCVRMF
   RECEIVER KIND IS RCVRMF
   AUDITED FROM STATE PMB       TO STATE IDL
   BY RCVR AUDIT TO SATISFY CONDITION BITS IN DATA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO RCVR AUDIT 1	Constant	Indicates receiver audit detected a discrepancy between condition bits and receiver state, and corrected receiver state
GRP cllinm	Symbolic text	Identifies receiver group. Refer to customer data Table CLLI
RECEIVER KIND IS rcvrnm	RCVRDGT	Indicates a digital receiver
	RCVRMF	Indicates a multifrequency receiver
AUDITED FROM STATE txt	Symbolic text	Provides receiver state before audit correction

AUDT112 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TO STATE txt	Symbolic text	Provides receiver state after audit correction
BY RCVR AUDIT TO SATISFY CONDITION BITS IN DATA	Constant	Indicates that receiver state now matches condition bits

Action

If the system generates AUDT112 more than three times in 5 min, examine the related reports. Perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT113

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT113 when the receiver audit detects a terminal receiver state that is invalid. The system resets the terminal state to match the receiver state, and recovers the receiver.

Format

The log report format for AUDT113 is as follows:

```
AUDT113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RCVR AUDIT 2
    CKT trkid
    RECEIVER KIND IS rcvrnm
    WAS RECOVERED BECAUSE ITS TERMINAL STATE n
    WASNT VALID FOR ITS RCVR STATE txt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT113 follows:

```
AUDT113 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO RCVR AUDIT 2
   CKT RCVRMF 7
   RECEIVER KIND IS RCVRMF
   AS RECOVERED BECAUSE ITS TERMINAL STATE 1
   WASNT VALID FOR ITS RCVR STATE IDL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO RCVR AUDIT 2	Constant	Indicates receiver audit of correct receiver states
CKT trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment
RECEIVER TYPE IS rcvrnm	RCVRDGT	Indicates a digital receiver
	RCVRMF	Indicates a multifrequency receiver
WAS RECOVERED BECAUSE ITS TERMINAL STATE n	0	Indicates terminal state is selectcptlb

AUDT113 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	1	Indicates terminal state is linkedtotlb
	2	Indicates terminal state is ignoremsgs
	3	Indicates terminal state is useinputhandler
	4	Indicates terminal state is recover
	5	Indicates terminal state is linkedtocptlb
	6	Indicates terminal state is multicplinked
	7	Indicates terminal state is origqueued
WAS NOT CORRECT FOR ITS RCVR STATE txt	Symbolic text	Provides state of receiver before recovery

Action

If the system generates AUDT113 more than three times in 5 min, examine related reports. Perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT114

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT114 when the receiver audit corrects a problem condition.

Format

The log report format for AUDT114 is as follows:

```
AUDT114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RCVR AUDIT 3
    GRP cllinm
    RECEIVER KIND IS rcvrnm
    reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT114 follows:

```
AUDT114 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO RCVR AUDIT 3
   GRP RCVRDGT
   RECEIVER KIND IS RCVRDGT
   EXTENSION BLOCK FOR RCVR NOT FOUND, RCVR RECOVERED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO RCVR AUDIT 3	Constant	Indicates receiver audit corrected problem condition
GRP cllinm	Symbolic text	Identifies audited receiver group. Refer to customer data Table CLLI
RECEIVER TYPE IS rcvrnm	RCVRDGT	Indicates a digital receiver
	RCVRMF	Indicates a multifrequency receiver
reastxt	EXTENSION BLOCK FOR RCVR NOT FOUND, RCVR RECOVERED	Indicates an extension block is not found for the receiver that should have an extension block. System recovered receiver.
	IDLE RCVR NOT ON RCVR_IDLE_Q	Indicates idle receiver was not in receiver idle queue

AUDT114 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	MB_BUSY_LIST FOUND FAULTY REBUILT BY AUDIT	Indicates problem in queue structure. System rebuilt queue.
	MB_IDLE_LIST FOUND FAULTY REBUILT BY AUDIT	Indicates problem in queue structure. System rebuilt queue.
	PM BUSY BIT SET BUT PM OK, RCVR RECOVERED	Indicates peripheral module (PM) node of receiver was correct, but pm_busy bit in receiver did not reflect this state. System recovers receiver and sets bit.
	PM BUSY/OFFLINE, RCVR STATE CORRECTED	Indicates PM is busy or offline, but pm_busy bit in receiver did not reflect this state. System corrects receiver state and sets bit.
	RCVR DELOADED TOO LONG RECOVERED BY AUDIT	Indicates receiver had state of TK_DELOADED for a minimum of ten audit cycles. System recovered receiver.
	RCVR HELD TOO LONG BY A CALL USER, RECOVERED BY AUDIT	Indicates that the call holds a receiver too long. System recovers receiver.
	RCVR_IDLE_Q QUEUE FOUND FAULTY REBUILT BY AUDIT	Indicates problem in queue structure. System rebuilds queue.
	RCVR IN CCB DOESNT MATCH RCVR IN DATA, RCVR RECOVERED	Indicates receiver that call held was not the same as call entered in call condense block (CCB). System recovers receiver.
	RCVR IS SEIZED BUT THE MAILBOX IS INVALID	Indicates mailbox of user of receiver was not correct. System recovers receiver.
	RCVR NON IDLE BUT LINK IS NON NIL	Indicates receiver was in TK_INITIALIZE state and was not on receiver idle queue

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	RCVRS ON IDLE Q, AND BSY_LIST NON NIL	Indicates receivers on idle queue and mailbox busy list
	RCVR SYS BUSY TOO LONG, RECOVERED BY AUDIT	Indicates receiver was system busy for 3 audit cycles and system recovered receiver

Action

If the system generates AUDT114 more than three times in 5 min, examine the related reports. Perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT115

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates report AUDT115 when a receiver audit discovers a discrepancy. This discrepancy is between a local group state table and receiver system data. The audit lists the states of all the multifrequency (mf) or digit (dgt) receivers into a local state table. The audit compares the local table with the system state table. If the tables do not match, there are two possible explanations. The first explanation is that the system did not update the system source table when a receiver state changed. The second explanation is that a receiver changed state while the audit timed sliced out. If the tables still do not match, the audit runs again and the system corrects the system table. The subsystem generates a AUDT115.

Format

The log report format for AUDT115 is as follows:

```
AUDT115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RCVR AUDIT 4
   RCVR STATE TABLE CHANGED BY AUDIT. THIS MATRIX REPF
   THE NUMBER OF RECEIVERS IN EACH STATE
            OLD        NEW                OLD        NEW
   txt      nnn        nnn      txt       nnn        nnn
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT115 follows:

```
AUDT115 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO RCVR AUDIT 4
   RCVR STATE TABLE CHANGED BY AUDIT. THIS MATRIX REPRESENTS
   THE NUMBER OF RECEIVERS IN EACH STATE
            OLD     NEW             OLD     NEW
   NEQ       2       2      INB      5      10
   MB        1       2      NMB      0       0
   PMB       8       2      RMB      0       0
   SB        0       0      CFL      0       0
   LO        0       0      DEL      0       0
   INI      72      68      CPB      0       0
   CPD       0       0      RES      0       0
   IDL      24      28      SZD      0       0
```

AUDT115 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO RECEIVER AUDIT 4	Constant	Indicates an audit of states of all receivers in a group.
STATE TABLE CHANGED BY AUDIT. This matrix represents the number of receivers in each state	Constant	Indicates system state table changed to match local state table.
OLD NEW	Constant	Provides headings for number of receivers in each state before, and after, audit updates system table.
txt	Symbolic text	Identifies receiver state.
nnn nnn	0 to 999	Provides number of receivers in state txt before, and after, audit updates system table.

Action

If the system generates AUDT115 more than three times in 5 min, examine related reports. Perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem. Refer to the *Advanced Maintenance Guide* for diagnostic tests to run on trunk equipment. If the diagnostic tests fail, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT116

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates log report AUDT116. The subsystem generates this report when the trunk audit finds that the terminal state indicator (TSI) of an idle trunk is invalid. The audit does not perform additional actions. The TSI indicates the supervision state of a terminal. The peripheral sends the TSI to the central control in a message. The audit checks idle trunks to make sure the trunks can continue to receive incoming traffic.

Format

The log report format for AUDT116 is as follows:

AUDT116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TRUNK AUDIT 6
CKT trkid
TERMINAL STATE INDICATOR MISMATCH
THE CALL STATE IS IDLE
THE TRUNK TSI IS hhhh

Example

An example of log report AUDT116 follows:

```
AUDT116 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO TRUNK AUDIT 6
   CKT JACK 0
   TERMINAL STATE INDICATOR MISMATCH
   THE CALL STATE IS IDLE
   THE TRUNK TSI IS 00FE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TRUNK AUDIT 6	Constant	Indicates an audit of TSI for idle trunks.
CKT trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment.
TERMINAL STATE INDICATOR MISMATCH	Constant	Indicates TSI of trunk is invalid.

AUDT116 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
THE CALL STATE IS IDLE	Constant	Indicates trunk is idle.
THE TRUNK TSI IS hhhh	0000 to FFFF	Provides TSI that is invalid.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT117

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates log report AUDT117 after the trunk audit. The trunk audit compares the terminal state indicator (TSI) of a given call state and the call condense block (CCB) TSI. The audit determines that the TSIs do not match for a minimum of one audit cycle. If the TSI of the trunk circuit is an IDLE_TSI, the system takes down the call and generates AUDT117. The system does not generate AUDT117 logs for other TSI mismatch conditions. The audit makes sure that trunks that are TK_CP_BUSY_ or TK_CP_BUSY_DELOAD for an extended period correctly perform call processing.

Format

The log report format for AUDT117 is as follows:

```
AUDT117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd          INFO TRUNK AUDIT 7
   CKT trkid
   TERMINAL STATE INDICATOR MISMATCH
   THE CALL STATE IS stattxt
   THE TRUNK TSI IS hhhh          THE CCB TSI IS hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT117 follows:

```
AUDT117 APR01 12:00:00 2112     INFO TRUNK AUDIT 7
   CKT HSET 0
   TERMINAL STATE INDICATOR MISMATCH
   THE CALL STATE IS TALKING
   THE TRUNK TSI IS 0016    THE CCB TSI IS 0018
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TRUNK AUDIT 7	Constant	Indicates an audit of trunks in call processing states.
CKT trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment.

AUDT117 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TERMINAL STATE Indicator mismatch	Constant	Indicates TSI of trunk does not agree with the TSI in CCB.
THE CALL STATE IS stattxt	TALKING, DIALING	Indicates trunk call state.
THE TRUNK TSI IS hhhh	0000 to FFFF	Provides trunk TSI.
THE CCB TSI IS hhhh	0000 to FFFF	Provides CCB TSI.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT128

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates log report AUDT 128 when an audit discovers a problem in a group of digital modems (DMODEM).

Format

The log report format for AUDT128 is as follows:

```
AUDT128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd      INFO DIGITAL_MODEM_AUDIT
   DMODEM nnnn                   USER =
   OLDSTATE = txt                NEWSTATE = txt
   DM QLINK = nn
   REASON = reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT128 follows:

```
AUDT128 APR01 12:00:00 2112     INFO DIGITAL_MODEM_AUDIT
   DMODEM 3                  USER =
   OLDSTATE = INB            NEWSTATE = IDL
   DM QLINK = 7
   REASON = BAD_STATE_INQ
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DIGITAL_MODEM_ AUDIT	Constant	Indicates an audit detected a problem in a group of digital modems.
DMODEM nnnn	0 to 9999	Provides DMODEM circuit number.
USER	Constant	Indicates a field that is not in use.
OLDSTATE txt	Symbolic text	Provides trunk state before audit.
NEWSTATE txt	Symbolic text	Provides trunk state after audit.
DM QLINK nn	-1	Indicates current modem is last in queue.
	0 to 99	Identifies modem following current modem.

AUDT128 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REASON reastxt	BAD_STATE_INQ	Indicates modem not idle, but found in idle queue.
	BAD_STATE_NOT_Q	Indicates modem idle, but not found in idle queue.
	BAD_USER_LINK	Indicates defective link between modem and user.
	CORRUPT_LINK	Indicates corrupt link.
	NEXT_IN_Q	Indicates modem followed a modem flagged for one of the other reastxt reasons.
	RECOVERED_BY_AUDIT	Indicates audit set modem to correct hardware state.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT133

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates log report AUDT133 when the call processing audit finds a particular problem with a call encapsulator (ENCAP).

Format

The log report format for AUDT133 is as follows:

AUDT133 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENCAP AUDIT
INDEX: <primary index> <secondary index>
STATE: <encapsulator state>
PROBLEM: <text>

Example

An example of log report AUDT133 follows:

```
AUDT133 JUN06 18:22:55 5081 INFO ENCAP AUDIT
   INDEX: 001A 0005
   STATE: UNAVAILABLE_ENC
   PROBLEM: BAD_CCB_PTR
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENCAP AUDIT	Constant	Indicates that the Audit subsystem detects an error with a call encapsulator.
INDEX	Symbolic text	Indicates the primary and secondary index of the encapsulator.
STATE	Character string	Indicates the state that the encapsulator was in at the time of the log generation.
PROBLEM	Character string	Indicates the problem that occurred.

Action

There is no action required.

AUDT133 (end)

Related OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information available.

AUDT150

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates log report AUDT150. The subsystem generates this report when the announcement audit encounters an invalid condition.

Format

The log report format for AUDT150 follows:

```
AUDT150 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd          INFO ANN AUDIT 1
    trkid
    reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT150 follows:

```
AUDT150 APR01 12:00:00 2112     INFO ANN AUDIT 1
   NODIAL1    0
   PM IS BUSY, STATE CORRECTED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ANN AUDIT 1	Constant	Indicates announcement met condition that is invalid.
trkid	Constant	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment.
reastxt	Character string	Provides condition that is invalid. Can provide action taken by audit.

Action

If the subsystem generates AUDT150 more than three times in 5 min, examine related reports. Perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem. Refer to *Trunk Maintenance Guide* for diagnostic tests that can be run on trunk equipment. If diagnostic tests fail, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT151

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates log report AUDT151. The subsystem generates this report when an announcement audit discovers a trunk state that is invalid for the terminal state. The system resets the terminal state to match the trunk state.

Format

The log report format for AUDT151 is as follows:

```
AUDT151 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd          INFO ANN AUDIT 2
    trkid
    RECOVERED BECAUSE TRUNK STATE txt
    IS INVALID FOR TERMINAL STATE n
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT151 follows:

```
AUDT151 APR01 12:00:00 2112     INFO ANN AUDIT 2
   NODIAL1    0
   RECOVERED BECAUSE TRUNK STATE PMB
   IS INVALID FOR TERMINAL STATE 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ANN AUDIT 2	Constant	Indicates announcement audit detected a discrepancy between trunk state and terminal state and reset terminal state.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment.
RECOVERED BECAUSE TRUNK STATE txt	Symbolic text	Provides trunk state.
IS INVALID FOR TERMINAL STATE n	0	Indicates terminal state is selectcptlb.
	1	Indicates terminal state linkedtotlb.

AUDT151 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	2	Indicates terminal state ignoremsgs.
	3	Indicates terminal state useinputhandler.
	4	Indicates terminal state recover.
	5	Indicates terminal state linkedtocptlb.
	6	Indicates terminal state multicplinked.
	7	Indicates terminal state origqueued.

Action

If the subsystem generates AUDT151 more than three times in 5 min, examine related reports. Perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem. Refer to *Trunk Maintenance Guide* for diagnostic tests that you can run on trunk equipment. If diagnostic tests fail, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT152

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates log report AUDT152 when an announcement audit discovers a discrepancy. The audit updates the number of members assigned to an announcement.

Format

The log report format for AUDT152 is as follows:

```
AUDT152 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd          INFO ANN AUDIT 3
    trkid
    AUDIT CHANGED MEMBER COUNT FROM nnn    TO nnn
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT152 follows:

```
AUDT152 APR01 12:00:00 2112     INFO ANN AUDIT 3
   DRAMANN8 0
   AUDIT CHANGED MEMBER COUNT FROM 0    TO 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ANN AUDIT 3	Constant	Indicates an announcement audit discovered an discrepancy.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment.
AUDIT CHANGED MEMBER COUNT FROM nnn	0 to 999	Provides number of members assigned to announcement before audit.
TO nnn	0 to 999	Provides number of members assigned to announcement after audit.

Action

If the subsystem generates AUDT152 more than three times in 5 min, examine related reports. Perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem. Refer to the *Advanced Maintenance Guide* for diagnostic tests that you can run on trunk equipment. If diagnostic tests fail, contact the next level of maintenance.

AUDT152 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT153

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates log report AUDT153 when an announcement audit discovers a discrepancy. The audit updates the number of groups assigned to an announcement.

Format

The log report format for AUDT153 is as follows:

```
AUDT153 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd          INFO ANN AUDIT 4
    trkid
    AUDIT CHANGED GROUP COUNT FROM nnn          TO nnn
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT153 follows:

```
AUDT153 APR01 12:00:00 2112     INFO ANN AUDIT 4
   DRAMANN8 3
   AUDIT CHANGED GROUP COUNT FROM 5     TO 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ANN AUDIT 4	Constant	Indicates that an announcement audit discovered a discrepancy.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment.
AUDIT CHANGED GROUP COUNT FROM nnn	0 to 999	Provides the number of groups assigned to announcement before announcement audit.
TO nnn	0 to 999	Provides the number of groups assigned to announcement after announcement audit.

Action

If the subsystem generates AUDT153 more than three times in 5 min, examine related reports. Perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem. If diagnostic tests fail, contact the next level of maintenance.

AUDT153 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT159

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates log report AUDT159 when both of the following conditions occur. The trunk subgroup indicates signaling type is dual tone multifrequency (DTMF). The software subsystem (SVCTSUB) that performs DTMF transmission is not loaded in the system.

Format

The log report format for AUDT159 is as follows:

```
AUDT159 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd          INFO SVCTSUB system not lo
    TRUNK GROUP IS cllinm
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT159 follows:

```
AUDT159 APR01 12:00:00 2112   INFO SVCTSUB system not loaded
   TRUNK GROUP IS OTMF1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SVCTSUB system not loaded	Constant	Indicates that SVCTSUB that performs DTMF transmission is not loaded in the system.
TRUNK GROUP IS cllinm	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for the trunk group. Refer to customer data Table CLLI.

Action

To correct the trunk subgroup data, change the data. Make sure the data is not DTMF. If you require DTMF transmission, obtain new load or increase of DTMFSUB.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT160

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT160 when a call attempts to free a supervision circuit (SVCIRCUIT or SVCT) that another call owns.

Format

The log report format for AUDT160 is as follows:

```
AUDT160 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd          INFO INVALID FREE SVCIR
   RECEIVER trkid              CALLID callid
   OWNED CALLID callid
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT160 follows:

```
AUDT160 APR01 12:00:00 2112     INFO INVALID FREE SVCIRCUIT
   RECEIVER SVDTMF 2        CALLID 26382
   OWNED CALLID 17342
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO INVALID FREE SVCIRCUIT	Constant	Indicates call attempted to free SVCIRCUIT that another call owns.
RECEIVER trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for SVCIRCUIT.
CALLID callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call that attempts to free SVCIRCUIT.
OWNED CALLID callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call that owns SVCIRCUIT.

Action

If AUDT generates AUDT160 more than three times in 5 m, check related reports. Perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem. If this fails, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT161

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT161. The AUDT generates AUDT161 when the supervision circuit (SVCIRCUIT or SVCT) audit discovers that condition bits do not agree with the SVCIRCUIT state. The audit corrects the circuit state to agree with the condition bits.

Format

The log report format for AUDT161 is as follows:

```
AUDT161 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd          INFO SVCT AUDIT 1
   trkid
   SVCIRCUIT KIND IS cllinm
   AUDITED FROM STATE txt TO STATE txt
   BY SVCT AUDIT TO SATISFY CONDITION BITS IN DATA
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT161 follows:

```
AUDT161 APR01 12:00:00 2112     INFO SVCT AUDIT 1
   SVOBSV 0
   SVCIRCUIT KIND IS SVOBSV
   AUDITED FROM STATE IDL   TO STATE INI
   BY SVCT AUDIT TO SATISFY CONDITION BITS IN DATA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SVCT AUDIT 1	Constant	Indicates SVCIRCUIT audit discovered a difference between condition bits and SVCIRCUIT state and corrected circuit state.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment.
SVCIRCUIT KIND IS cllinm	Symbolic text	Identifies type of SVCIRCUIT. See customer data Table CLLI.
AUDITED FROM STATE txt	Symbolic text	Provides circuit state before audit corrects.

AUDT161 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TO STATE txt	Symbolic text	Provides circuit state after audit corrects.
BY SVCT AUDIT TO SATISFY CONDITION BITS IN DATA	Constant	Indicates circuit state corrected to agree with condition bits.

Action

If AUDT generates AUDT161 more than three times in 5 m, check related reports. Perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem. If this fails, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers.

AUDT162

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT162 when a supervision circuit (SVCIRCUIT or SVCT) discovers a SVCIRCUIT state that is not correct. The AUDT subsytem generates AUDT162 when a SVCIRCUIT discovers a SVCIRCUIT state that is not correct for its terminal state.

The terminal state is reset to agree with the SVCIRCUIT state and the SVCIRCUIT recovered.

Format

The log report format for AUDT162 is as follows:

```
**AUDT162 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd          INFO SVCT AUDIT 2
   trkid
   SVCIRCUIT KIND IS cllinm
   WAS RECOVERED BECAUSE ITS TERMINAL STATE n
   WASN'T VALID FOR ITS SVCT STATE txt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT162 follows:

```
**AUDT162 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO SVCT AUDIT 2
   SVDTMF    3
   SVCIRCUIT KIND IS SVDTMF
   WAS RECOVERED BECAUSE ITS TERMINAL STATE 1
   WASN'T VALID FOR ITS SVCT STATE IDL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SVCT AUDIT 2	Constant	Indicates SVCIRCUIT audit discovered a discrepancy between SVCIRCUIT state and terminal state
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment
SVCIRCUIT KIND IS	Symbolic text	Identifies type of SVCIRCUIT. Refer to customer data Table CLLI.

AUDT162 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
WAS RECOVERED BECAUSE ITS TERMINAL STATE	0	Indicates terminal state is selectcptlb
	1	Indicates terminal state is linkedtotlb
	2	Indicates terminal state is ignoremsgs
	3	Indicates terminal state is useinputhandler
	4	Indicates terminal state is recover
	5	Indicates terminal state is linkedtocptlb
	6	Indicates terminal state is multicplinked
	7	Indicates terminal state is origqueued
WASN'T VALID FOR ITS SVCT STATE	Symbolic text	Provides SVCIRCUIT state before correction by audit. Refer to Table E.

Action

If AUDT generates AUDT162 more than three times in 5 m, check related reports. Perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem. If this does not help, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT163

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT163 when the supervision circuit (SVCIRCUIT or SVCT) audit corrects a trouble condition.

Format

The log report format for AUDT163 is as follows:

```
**AUDT163 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SVCT AUDIT 3
    SVCIRCUIT KIND IS cllinm
    reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT163 follows:

```
**AUDT163 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO SVCT AUDIT 3
    SVCIRCUIT KIND IS SVDTMF
    PM IS BUSY, STATE CORRECTED.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SVCT AUDIT 3	Constant	Indicates trouble condition that SVCIRCUIT corrects.
SVCIRCUIT KIND IS	Symbolic text	Identifies type of SVCIRCUIT.
reastxt	Descriptive text	Identifies trouble condition. Can identify action audit takes.

Action

If AUDT generates AUDT163 more than three times in 5 m, examine related reports. Perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem. If this does not help, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT134

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates log report AUDT134 when the call processing audit finds a particular problem with an encapsulator message buffer.

Format

The log report format for AUDT134 is as follows:

```
AUDT134 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENCAP_MSG_BUFFER AUDIT
    INDEX: <primary index> <secondary index>
    PROBLEM: <text>
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT134 follows:

```
AUDT134 JUN02 18:54:46 5935 INFO ENCAP_MSG_BUFFER AUDIT
   INDEX: 001F 000F
   PROBLEM: ERROR_LINKS
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENCAP_MSG_BUFFER AUDIT	Constant	Indicates that the Audit subsystem detects an error with a call encapsulator message buffer.
INDEX	Symbolic text	Indicates the primary and secondary index of the encapsulator message buffer.
PROBLEM	Character string	Indicates the problem that occurred.

Action

There is no action required.

Related OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT134 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information available.

AUDT164

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT164 when a supervision circuit (SVCIRCUIT or SVCT) audit discovers a discrepancy. This discrepancy occurs between a local group state table and SVCIRCUIT system data for the group of circuits.

The audit goes through all members in the group. The audit totals the states of the circuits into a local state table. The audit compares the local table with the system state table.

The local table does not match the system state table because of two reasons:

- When the circuit state changed, the system source table was not updated.
- While the audit was timed out, a circuit changed state.

The audit runs again. If the tables still do not match, the system generates AUDT164 and corrects the table system.

Format

The log report format for AUDT164 is as follows:

```
**AUDT164 mmm:dd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SVCT AUDIT 4
    SVCT STATE TABLE CHANGED BY AUDIT. THIS MATRIX
     REPRESENTS
    THE NUMBER OF SVCIRUITS IN EACH STATE.
     OLD      NEW          OLD      NEW
    txt    nnn  nnn  txt   nnn  nnn
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT164 follows:

```
**AUDT164 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO SVCT AUDIT 4
SVCT STATE TABLE CHANGED BY AUDIT.THIS MATRIX REPRESENTS
THE NUMBER OF SVCIRCUITS IN EACH STATE.
      OLD   NEW       OLD   NEW
NEQ   62    62  INB    0    2
 MB    0     0  NMB    0    0
PMB    0     0  RMB    0    0
 SB    0     0  CFL    0    0
 LO    0     0  DEL    0    0
INI    0     0  CPB    0    0
CPD    0     0  RES    0    0
IDL    0     0  SZD    0    0
```

AUDT164 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SCVT AUDIT 4	Constant	Indicates an audit of states of all SVCIRCUITS in a group
STATE TABLE CHANGED BY AUDIT. this matrix represents the number of svcircuits in each state.	Constant	Indicates system state table changed to agree with the local state table
OLD NEW	Constant	Provides headings for number of circuits in each state before and after the audit updates the system table
txt	Symbolic text	Identifies SVCIRCUIT state
nnn nnn	0-999	Provides number of circuits in state txt before and after the audit updates the system table

Action

If AUDT164 generates more than three times in 5 m, examine related reports. Perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem. If this fails, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT166

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates log report AUDT166 when the time-of-day (TOD) scheduler disables an entry in customer data table TIMEODAY. The TOD scheduler disables an entry when the entry is invalid or the entry causes trap.

Format

The log report format for AUDT166 is as follows:

```
**AUDT166 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BAD_TIMEODAY_ENTRY
    BAD TIMEODAY ENTRY DISABLED: timetxt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT166 follows:

```
**AUDT166 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO BAD_TIMEODAY_ENTRY
            BAD TIMEODAY ENTRY DISABLED: CUST01 WEEKDAY 18  0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_TIMEODAY ENTRY	Constant	Indicates bad time of day entry
BAD TIMEODAY ENTRY DISABLED	Symbolic text	Provides bad entry from customer data Table TIMEODAY

Action

Perform a table control CHANGE on the noted entry so that you can write the entry again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT167

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates log report AUDT167 when the time-of-day (TOD) scheduler disables an entry. The TOD scheduler disables the entry with key TODNAME in customer data Table TODHEAD for one of the following reasons:

- the TOD scheduler is invalid
- the default data causes traps
- the trap threshold for TODNAME has been exceeded

Format

The log report format for AUDT167 is as follows:

```
**AUDT167 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BAD_TODHEAD_ENTRY
    BAD TODHEAD ENTRY DISABLED: todnm
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT167 follows:

```
**AUDT167 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO BAD_TODHEAD_ENTRY
        BAD TODHEAD ENTRY DISABLED: CUST02
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_TODHEAD_ENTRY	Constant	Indicates bad time of day head entry
BAD TODHEAD ENTRY DISABLED	Symbolic text	Provides bad entry from customer data Table TODHEAD

Action

Perform a table control CHANGE on the noted entry so that you can write the entry again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT168

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT 168 when a time-of-day (TOD) feature exceeds the current trap threshold. When the TOD feature exceeds the current trap threshold, the system disables the TOD. The system disables the TOD because data related to the AUDT166 is not correct and AUDT167 logs. The system also can disable the TOD because of a software problem within the feature.

Format

The log report format for AUDT168 is as follows:

```
**AUDT168 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOD_SYSTEM_SHUTDOWN
    TOD FEATURE SYSTEM FEATURE DISABLED featnm
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT168 follows:

```
**AUDT168 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO TOD_SYSTEM_SHUTDOWN
        TOD FEATURE SYSTEM FEATURE DISABLED RTE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOD_SYSTEM _SHUTDOWN	Constant	Indicates the system disabled a TOD feature
TOD FEATURE SYSTEM FEATURE DISABLED	Character string	Identifies TOD feature that the system disabled

Action

Perform a cold restart to enable the feature again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT169

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT169 when the TIMEODAY feature exceeds the current trap threshold for features. When the TIMEODAY feature exceeds the current trap threshold for features, the system disables the TIMEODAY. The system disables TIMEODAY because of problems with data that is not correct. The data is related to the AUDT166, AUDT167, and AUDT168 logs. The system also can disable the TIMEODAY because of a software problem within the feature.

Format

The log report format for AUDT169 is as follows:

```
**AUDT169 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOD_SYSTEM_SHUTDOWN
   TOD FEATURE SYSTEM DISABLED
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT169 follows:

```
**AUDT169 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO TOD_SYSTEM_SHUTDOWN
   TOD FEATURE SYSTEM DISABLED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOD_SYSTEM _SHUTDOWN	Constant	Indicates system shut down TIMEODAY feature
TOD FEATURE SYSTEM DISABLED	Constant	Indicates system disabled TIMEODAY feature

Action

Perform a cold restart to enable the feature again. If the cold restart is not effective, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT179

Explanation

The data manager sends an audit request to SS7-equipped digital trunk controllers (DTC) every 6 min. The DTC returns its design of the status of central control (CC) machine congestion.

The system generates AUDT179 if DTC CC machine congestion status does not match CC machine congestion status.

Format

The log report format for AUDT179 is as follows:

```
**AUDT179 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CCS7 MACHINE STATUS
CONGESTION AUDIT
    pmid
    AUDIT CORRECTED MISMATCH FOR CCS7 MACHINE
CONGESTION                          STATUS
```

Example

An example of log report for AUDT179 follows:

```
**AUDT179 JAN03 04:22:18 7827 INFO CCS7 MACHINE STATUS
   CONGESTION AUDIT
   DTC 11
   AUDIT CORRECTED MISMATCH FOR CCS7 MACHINE CONGESTION
   STATUS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CCS7 MACHINE STATUS CONGESTION AUDIT	Constant	Indicates the request of a machine congestion status audit
pmid	Symbolic text	Specifies the peripheral module (PM) ID
AUDIT CORRECTED MISMATCH FOR CCS7 MACHINE CONGESTION STATUS	Constant	Indicates the requested audit fixed the machine congestion status

AUDT179 (end)

Action

This log indicates that the data manager is not correctly updating the CC machine congestion status indicator in the DTC. Contact the Emergency Technical Assistance Service (ETAS).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT180

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT180 when a call tries to free a 3-Port conference circuit (CF3P) that another call owns.

Format

The log report format for AUDT180 is as follows:

```
**AUDT180 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INVALID FREE FOR CF3P
    trkid    CALLID callid
    OWNED CALLID callid
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT180 follows:

```
**AUDT180 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO INVALID FREE FOR CF3P
   CF3P   10 CALLID 16352
   OWNED CALLID 11489
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO INVALID FREE FOR CF3P	Constant	Indicates call tried to free CF3P that another call owns.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for CF3P
CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies call that tries to free CF3P
OWNED CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies call that owns CF3P

Action

If AUDT generates AUDT180 more than three times in 5 m, examine related reports and perform manual diagnostic tests. This will isolate the problem. Refer to the *Trunks Maintenance Guide* for diagnostic tests that can run on trunk equipment. If diagnostic tests fail, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT181

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT181. The AUDT generates AUDT181 when the 3-Port conference circuit (CF3P) audit finds that codition bits do not agree in the conference circuit state. The AUDT corrects the conference circuit state to agree with the condition bits.

Format

The log report format for AUDT181is as follows:

```
**AUDT181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CF3P_AUDIT_1
    trkid
    AUDITED FROM STATE txt TO STATE txt BY CF3P
    AUDIT TO SATISFY CONDITION BITS IN DATA
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT181 follows:

```
**AUDT181 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CF3P_AUDIT_1
   CF3P 10
   AUDITED FROM STATE CPB TO STATE IDL BY CF3P
   AUDIT TO SATISFY CONDITION BITS IN DATA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CF3P_AUDIT_1	Constant	Indicates CF3P audit found a discrepancy between condition bits and conference circuit state
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for conference circuit
AUDITED FROM STATE	Symbolic text	Indicates state of conference circuit before audit
TO STATE	Symbolic text	Indicates state of conference circuit after audit
BY CF3P AUDIT TO SATISFY CONDITION BITS IN DATA	Constant	Indicates audit corrected state of conference circuit to agree with condition bits

AUDT181 (end)

Action

If AUDT generates AUDT181 more than three times in 5 m, examine related reports and perform manual diagnostic tests. This will isolate the problem. Refer to the *Trunks Maintenance Guide* for diagnostic tests that can run on trunk equipment. If the diagnostic tests fail, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT182

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT182. The 3-Port conference circuit (CF3P) audit finds a discrepancy between the CF3P state and the terminal state. The system sets terminal state again to agree with the CF3P state and recovers the circuit.

Format

The log report format for AUDT182 is as follows:

```
**AUDT182 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CF3P_AUDIT_2
    trkid
    CF3P WAS RECOVERED BECAUSE ITS TERMINAL STATE n
    WAS NOT VALID FOR ITS CF3P STATE txt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT182 follows:

```
**AUDT182 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CF3P_AUDIT_2
   CF3P 10
   CF3P WAS RECOVERED BECAUSE ITS TERMINAL STATE  1
   WAS NOT VALID FOR ITS CF3P STATE IDL.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CF3P_AUDIT_2	Constant	Indicates CF3P audit found a discrepancy between the CF3P state and terminal state
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for conference circuit
CF3P WAS RECOVERED BECAUSE ITS TERMINAL STATE	0	Indicates terminal state selectcptlb
	1	To indicate terminal state linkedtotlb
	2	Indicates terminal state ignoremsgs

AUDT182 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	3	Indicates terminal state useinputhandler
	4	Indicates terminal state recover
	5	Indicates terminal state linkedtocptlb
	6	Indicates terminal state multicplinked
	7	Indicates terminal state origqueued
WAS NOT VALID FOR ITS CF3P STATE	Symbolic text	Provides CF3P state

Action

If AUDT generates AUDT182 more than three times in 5 m, examine related reports and perform manual diagnostic tests. This will isolate the problem. Refer to the *Trunks Maintenance Guide* for diagnostic tests that can run on trunk equipment. If diagnostic tests fail, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT183

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT183 when the 3-Port conference circuit (CF3P) audit corrects a problem condition.

Format

The format for log report AUDT183 is as follows:

```
**AUDT183 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CF3P_AUDIT_3
   trkid
   trbltxt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT183 follows:

```
**AUDT183 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CF3P_AUDIT_3
   CKT         CF3P   10
   PM BSY BIT SET BUT PM OK, CF3P RECOVERED.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CF3P_AUDIT_3	Constant	Indicates problem condition conference circuit autit cleared
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for conference circuit
trbltxt	PM BSY/OFFL, CF3P STATE CORRECTED	

Action

If AUDT generates AUDT183 more than three times in 5 m, examine related reports and perform manual diagnostic tests. This will isolate the problem. Refer to the *Trunks Maintenance Guide* for diagnostic tests that can run on trunk equipment. If diagnostic tests fail, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT184

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT184. The 3-Port conference circuit (CF3P) audit finds a discrepancy between a local group state table and CF3P system group data. The audit goes through all group members and totals the circuit states into a local state table. The audit compares the local table with the system state table. The following are reasons for the discrepancy between the audit table and the system table:

- The system did not update the system source table when the system changed a circuit state.
- The audit was timed out of a circuit state change.

The audit runs again and cannot be preempted. If the tables do not match, the system corrects the table and generates AUDT184.

Format

The log report format for AUDT184 is as follows:

```
AUDT184 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CF3P AUDIT 4
   CF3P STATE TABLE CHANGED BY AUDIT.  THIS MATRIX
   REPRESENTS THE
   NUMBER OF CF3P CIRCUITS IN EACH STATE.
            OLD   NEW            OLD   NEW
   txt      nnn   nnn   txt      nnn   nnn
```

Example

An log report example for AUDT184 follows:

```
AUDT184 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CF3P AUDIT 4
   CF3P STATE TABLE CHANGED BY AUDIT.  THIS MATRIX
   REPRESENTS THE
   NUMBER OF CF3P CIRCUITS IN EACH STATE.
               OLD  NEW                OLD  NEW
   NEQ           2    2     INB          5   10
   MB            0    0     NMB          0    0
   PMB           8    2     RMB          0    0
   SB            0    0     CFL          0    0
   LO            0    0     DEL          0    0
   INI          72   69     CPB          0    0
   CPD           0    0     RES          0    0
   IDL          24   28     SZD          0    0
```

AUDT184 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CF3P AUDIT 4	Constant	Indicates an audit of states of CF3P circuits in a group.
CF3P STATE TABLE CHANGED BY AUDIT. THIS MATRIX REPRESENTS THE NUMBER OF CF3P CIRCUITS IN EACH STATE.	Constant	Indicates system state table changed to agree with local state table.
OLD NEW	Constant	Provides headings for number of circuits in each state before and after the audit updated the CF3P system table.
txt	Symbolic text	Identifies state of circuits.
nnn nnn	0-999	Provides number of circuits in state txt before and after audit updated the CF3P system table.

Action

If AUDT generates AUDT184 more than three times in 5 min, check related reports. Perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem. Refer to *Trunks Maintenance Guide* for diagnostic tests that can run on circuit equipment. If diagnostic tests fail, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT189

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates log report AUDT189 to facilitate software debugging at the request of software experts.

Format

The log report format for AUDT189 is as follows:

```
AUDT189 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DEBUGGING
    txt1                    : n1
    txt2                    : n2 n3
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT189 follows:

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DEBUGGING	Constant	Indicates audit debugging report.
txt1	Character string	Provides variable text information to aid in debugging.
n1	-32768 to 32767	Provides variable numeric information to aid in debugging.
txt2	Character string	Provides variable text information to aid in debugging.
n2	-32768 to 32767	Provides variable numeric information to aid in debugging.
n3	-32768 to 32767	Provides variable numeric information to aid in debugging.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT191

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT191 when a call attempts to free a 6-Port conference circuit (CF6P) that another call already owns.

Format

The log report format for AUDT191 is as follows:

```
AUDT191 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INVALID FREE FOR CF6P
    trkid    CALLID callid
    OWNED CALLID callid
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT191 follows:

```
AUDT191 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO INVALID FREE FOR CF6P
   CF6P   10 CALLID 16352
   OWNED CALLID 11489
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO INVALID FREE FOR CF6P	Constant	Indicates a call attempt to free CF6P that another call owns
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for CF6P
CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies a call attempt to free CF6P
OWNED CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies call that owns CF6P

Action

If AUDT generates AUDT191 more than three times in 5 min, examine related reports and perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem. Refer to *Trunks Maintenance Guide* for diagnostic tests that can be run on trunk equipment. If diagnostic tests fail, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT192

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT192 when the 6-Port Conference Circuit (CF6P) audit discovers that the condition bits do not agree with the conference circuit state. The audit corrects the status for the circuit to agree with the condition bits.

Format

The log report format for AUDT192 is as follows:

```
AUDT192 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CF6P_AUDIT_1
    trkid
    AUDITED FROM STATE txt TO STATE txt BY CF6P
    AUDIT TO SATISFY CONDITION BITS IN DATA.
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT192 follows:

```
AUDT192 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CF6P_AUDIT_1
   CF6P 10
   AUDITED FROM STATE CPB TO STATE IDL BY CF6P
   AUDIT TO SATISFY CONDITION BITS IN DATA.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CF6P_AUDIT_1	Constant	Indicates a CF6P audit discovered a discrepancy between condition bits and conference circuit state
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for conference circuit
AUDITED FROM STATE	Symbolic text	Indicates state of conference circuit before audit
TO STATE	Symbolic text	Indicates state of conference circuit after audit.
BY CF6P AUDIT TO SATISFY CONDITION BITS IN DATA.	Constant	Indicates audit corrected state of conference circuit to agree with the condition bits.

AUDT192 (end)

Action

If AUDT generates AUDT192 more than three times in 5 min, examine related reports and perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem. Refer to *Trunks Maintenance Guide* for diagnostic tests that can be run on trunk equipment. If diagnostic tests fail, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT193

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT193 when the 6-Port conference circuit (CF6P) audit discovers a discrepancy. The discrepancy is between the CF6P state and the terminal state. The system sets the terminal state again to agree with the CF6P state and recovers the circuit.

Format

The log report format for AUDT193 is as follows:

```
AUDT193 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CF6P_AUDIT_2
    trkid
    CF6P WAS RECOVERED BECAUSE ITS TERMINAL STATE n
    WAS NOT VALID FOR ITS CF6P STATE txt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT193 follows:

```
AUDT193 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CF6P_AUDIT_2
   CF6P 10
   CF6P WAS RECOVERED BECAUSE ITS TERMINAL STATE 1
   WAS NOT VALID FOR ITS CF6P STATE IDL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CF6P_AUDIT_2	Constant	Indicates that CF6P audit found a discrepancy between the CF6P state and the terminal state
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for conference circuit. See Table I.
CF6P WAS RECOVERED BECAUSE ITS TERMINAL STATE	0	Indicates terminal state selectcptlb
	1	Indicates terminal state linkedtotlb
	2	Indicates terminal state ignoremsgs

AUDT193 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	6	Indicates terminal state useinputhandler
	4	Indicates terminal state recover
	5	Indicates terminal state linkedtocptlb
	6	Indicates terminal state multicplinked
	7	Indicates terminal state origqueued
WAS NOT VALID FOR ITS CF6P STATE	Symbolic text	Provides CF6P state

Action

If AUDT generates AUDT193 more than three times in 5 min, examine related reports. Perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem. Refer to *Trunks Maintenance Guide* for diagnostic tests that can be run on trunk equipment. If diagnostic tests fail, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT194

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates log report AUDT194 when the 6-Port Conference Circuit (CF6P) audit corrects a trouble condition.

Format

The format for log report AUDT194 follows:

```
AUDT194 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CF6P_AUDIT_3
    trkid
    reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT194 follows:

```
AUDT194 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CF6P_AUDIT_3
   CF3P 10
   PM BSY BIT SET BUT PM OK, CF6P RECOVERED.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO CF6P_AUDIT_3	Constant	Indicates correction of trouble condition by CF6P audit
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect line equipment
reastxt	Character string	Indicates trouble condition and may indicate action taken by audit

Action

The system can generate AUDT194 more than three times in five minutes. If this event occurs, examine reports that relate to AUDT194. Perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem. Refer to *Trunks Maintenance Guide* for diagnostic tests that can be run on trunk equipment. Contact the next level of maintenance if diagnostic tests fail.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT195

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates log report AUDT195. This event occurs when the 6-Port conference circuit (CF6P) audit discovers a discrepancy. The discrepancy is between a local group state table and CF6P system data for the group. The audit goes through all the units in the group. The audit adds the states of the circuits into a local state table. The audit compares the local table with the system state table. The tables may not match for the following reasons:

- The system source table does not update after a change in circuit state.
- A circuit changes state while an audit is timed sliced out.

After the comparison of tables, the audit runs again. This time audit is not preemptable. If the tables still do not match, the system table is corrected and the AUDT subsystem generates log report AUDT195.

Format

The log report format for AUDT195 is as follows:

```
AUDT195 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CF6P AUDIT 4
    CF6P STATE TABLE CHANGED BY AUDIT.  THIS MATRIX
    REPRESENTS
    THE NUMBER OF CF6P CIRCUITS IN EACH STATE.
          OLD    NEW          OLD    NEW
    txt   nnnnn  nnnnn   txt  nnnnn  nnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT195 follows:

```
AUDT195 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CF6P AUDIT 4
   CF6P STATE TABLE CHANGED BY AUDIT.  THIS MATRIX
   REPRESENTS
   THE NUMBER OF CF6P CIRCUITS IN EACH STATE.
              OLD    NEW              OLD    NEW
   NEQ            5      5          INB  65535    0
   MB             0      0          NMB    0      0
   PMB            0      0          RMB    0      0
   SB             0      0          CFL    0      0
   LO             0      0          DEL    0      0
   INI            0      0          CPB    1      1
   CPD            0      0          RES    0      0
   IDL            0      0          SZD    0      0
```

AUDT195 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO CF6P AUDIT 4	Constant	Indicates an audit of states of CF6P circuits in a group
CF6P STATE TABLE CHANGED BY AUDIT. THIS MATRIX REPRESENTS THE NUMBER OF CF6P CIRCUITS IN EACH STATE.	Constant	Indicates a change of state in system table to agree with local state table
OLD NEW	Constant	Provides headings for number of circuits in each state before and after an audit updates CF6P system table
txt	Symbolic text	Identifies state of circuits
nnnnn nnnnn	0-99999	Provides number of circuits in state txt before and after audit updates CF6P system table

Action

The system can generate AUDT184 more than three times in 5 m. If this condition occurs, examine reports that relate to AUDT184 and perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem. Refer to *Trunks Maintenance Guide* for diagnostic tests that can be run on circuit equipment. Contact the next level of maintenance if diagnostic tests fail.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT197

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT197 when the route list is not present for a call destination. This action occurs when the system accesses the translation or routing tables for the correct route list.

Format

The log report format for AUDT197 is as follows:

```
AUDT197 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL MISSING_ROUTE
    len          DN dn
    ROUTE MISSING FOR CALLED NBR=dn
    CALLID=callid
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT197 follows:

```
AUDT197 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL MISSING_ROUTE
   HOST 00 1 15 00 DN 9097224111
   ROUTE MISSING FOR CALLED NBR=6211234
   CALLID=2291
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
TBL MISSING_ROUTE	Constant	Indicates route list is missing
len	Integers	Provides equipment identification for suspect line equipment
DN	Integers	Provides directory number of calling party
ROUTE MISSING FOR CALLED NBR	Integers	Provides directory number of called party
CALLID	Integers	Provides sequence number of call process

Action

Locate the translation or routing table that refers to the missing or deleted route list. Use the translation verification command (CI command TRAVER) to correct the condition.

AUDT197 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT198

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT198. AUDT generates this report when it detects CPLETTER message buffers which did not return to the correct queue.

Format

The log report format for AUDT198 is as follows:

```
AUDT198 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CPLETTER AUDIT
text, Message Type in HEX: XXXX
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT198 follows:

```
AUDT198 Jan31 23:59:59 0102 INFO CPLETTER AUDIT
CPLETTER FOUND INLIMBO, Message Type in HEX: FDFD
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CPLETTER AUDIT	Constant	Indicates that CPLETTER audit information follows
text	Alpha	Indicates the specifications of CPLETTER audit information
Message Type in HEX	Constant	Indicates that hex code for message type follows
XXXX	0..FFFF	Indicates message type

Action

If this report occurs often, contact the next level of support for additional help.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT199

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT199 when the call process audit finds a miscellaneous problem and corrects it.

Format

The for log report format for AUDT199 is as follows:

AUDT199 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MISC AUDIT
probtxt

Example

An example of log report AUDT199 follows:

```
AUDT199 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO MISC AUDIT
   EXTENSION BLOCK QUEUE FOUND CORRUPT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO MISC AUDIT	Constant	Indicates the audit finds a miscellaneous problem
probtxt	LONG BUFFER QUEUE FOUND CORRUPT	Indicates that the available long buffer queue was not compatible and was built again
	LONG BUFFER AVAILCOUNT WRONG	Indicates that the number of long buffers on the available long buffer queue is wrong
	MTS PORTION OF LONG BUFFER CORRUPTED	Indicates that the part of the long buffer in use by the message transport system is corrupt
	LONG BUFFER AUDIT WAS FORCED	Indicates that the number of available long buffers is below a threshold. Long buffer management forced an audit to recover some buffers.

AUDT199 (end)

Action

If generation of this report occurs often, retain the reports for analysis by the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT203

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT203 when a channel audit finds a busy channel with an idle line. The audit causes the channel to become idle.

Format

The format for log report AUDT203 is as follows:

```
AUDT203 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CHANNEL AUDIT pmid
    IDLE TERMINAL HAS CHANNEL
     CHNL nnn    TERM len         DN  dn
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT203 follows:

```
AUDT203 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CHANNEL AUDIT HOST 00 1
   IDLE TERMINAL HAS CHANNEL
   CHNL 14     TERM HOST 00 1 5 18 DN 9096232345
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CHANNEL AUDIT	Constant	Indicates channel audit report.
pmid	Symbolic text	Refer to definitions for pmid_1 and pmid_2 in Table I.
IDLE TERMINAL HAS CHANNEL	Constant	Indicates channel audit finds a busy channel with idle line.
CHNL nnn	0-999	Identifies the busy channel the audit finds.
TERM len	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for idle line. See Table I.
dn	Symbolic text	Provides directory number for effected call process. See Table I.

Action

There is no action required.

AUDT203 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT204

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT204 when the line module/remote line module (LM/RLM) channel audit finds a busy channel. This busy channel associates with a terminal that associates with a minimum of one other channel.

Format

The log report format for AUDT204 is as follows:

```
AUDT204 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CHANNEL AUDIT pmid
    TERM HAS 2 CHANNELS
     CHNL nnn TERM len        DN   dn
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT204 follows:

```
AUDT204 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CHANNEL AUDIT HOST 12 0
   TERM HAS 2 CHANNELS
   CHNL 109 TERM HOST 12 0 9 16 DN 9095968642
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CHANNEL AUDIT	Constant	Indicates channel audit report
pmid	Symbolic text	See descriptions for pmid_1 and pomid_2 in Table I.
TERM HAS 2 CHANNELS	Constant	Indicates channel audit discovered bust channel associated with terminal that also associates with other channels
CHNL nnn	0-999	Identifies busy channel discovered by audit/

AUDT204 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TERM len	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect line equipment. See Table I.
dn	Symbolic text	Provides directory number for effected call process. See Table I.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT205

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT205 under two conditions. The digital recorded announcement machine (DRAM) fails to return the message received from the central control (CC). Or the terminal ID to circuit number translation fails during the audit cycle. This last event implies corrupted data in DRAM.

Format

The log report format for AUDT205 is as follows:

```
AUDT205 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DRAMAUDIT
    trbltxt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT205 follows:

```
AUDT205 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO DRAMAUDIT
   DRAM-CC MESSAGE TROUBLE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DRAMAUDIT	Constant	Indicates DRAMAUDIT finds trouble
trbltxt	Character string	Provides text message that describes trouble

Action

If the DRAM controller card has faults, replace the card. If the card does not have faults, contact the next level of maintenance for additional help.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT206

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT206 when an audit of the idle terminal linkage blocks (TLB) queue finds a not planned condition. AUDT206 is a dump of a six-word TLB.

Format

The log report format for AUDT206 is as follows:

```
**AUDT206 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TLB_DUMP NIL_CP_ID
    h1   h2   h3   h4   h5   h6
    REMARK: rmrktxt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT206 follows:

```
**AUDT206 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO TLB_DUMP NIL_CP_ID
   6218 5007 0003 0001 0001 0001
   REMARK: BAD MB IN TLB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TLB_DUMP NIL_CP_ID	Constant	Indicates an not planned condition in queue of idle TLB and dump of terminal linkage block
h1 h2	0000-FFFF	Identifies mailbox
h3	0000-FFFF	Provides TLB index
h4	0000-FFFF	Provides TLB state
h5	0000-FFFF	Provides link count
h6	0000-FFFF	Identifies audit
REMARK	Character string	Identifies not planned condition

Action

For additional help, contact the next level of maintenance.

AUDT206 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT207

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT207 when the central control (CC) can not communicate with a digital recorded announcement machine (DRAM). The report also generates for a power loss on DRAM.

Format

The log report format for AUDT207 is as follows:

```
**AUDT207 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DRAMAUDIT3
    trkid
    expltxt
    CARD TYPE : typenm
    CARD CODE : codenm
    SHELF POS : nn
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT207 follows:

```
**AUDT207 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO DRAMAUDIT3
   DRAM0     0
   POWER LOSS DETECTED IN RAM.NEEDS IMMEDIATE ACTION.
   CARD TYPE : RAM
   CARD CODE : 1X77AA
   TMCKT POS : 8
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DRAMAUDIT3	Constant	Indicates digital recorded announcement audit 3 (DRAMAUDIT3) finds a problem. Announcement circuits are in use by the system.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for conference circuit. See Table I.

AUDT207 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
expltxt	DRAM- CC NO RESPONSE. RELOAD MTM. DIAGNOSE DRAM	Indicates CC cannot communicate with DRAM due to a maintenance trunk module (MTM) that has errors. The field also indicates a MTM that needs a reload, or a DRAM controller card that has errors.
	POWER LOSS DETECTED IN RAM. NEEDS IMMEDIATE ACTION	Indicates memory is defective in one of the RAM cards caused by a power loss.
	CHKSUM ERROR DETECTED IN RAM. VERIFY ANNOUNCEMENT. RAM 1X90AA	Indicates a virtual RAM card has failed a checksum test for the first or the next time. For EDRAM, the circuits are not set to SB as the phrase recordings have not been lost. Software alarm DRAMALARM is not output. An AUDT207 log is output.
CARD TYPE	Symbolic text	Provides card type that has faults or corrupted card. See customer data Table DRAMS.
CARD CODE	Symbolic text	Provides card code of card that has faults or corrupted card. See customer data Table DRAMS.
SHELF POS	0-99	Provides shelf position of card that has faults or corrupted card in MTM.

Action

If expltxt is DRAM-CC NO RESPONSE..., reload the MTM on which DRAM resides. Diagnose the DRAM controller card. If the card functions correctly, then return the announcement circuits to IDLE. If not, contact the next level of maintenance.

If expltxt is POWER LOSS DETECTED..., listen to the announcements that reside on the effected cards. Refer to the *DRAM and EDRAM Guide*. There should be a high-pitched tone. Diagnose the card. If the card passes, record the announcements again and return the announcement circuits to IDLE. If not, contact the next level of maintenance for help.

If expltxt is CHKSUM ERROR DETECTED..., listen to the announcements to check that the phrase recordings are OK for the reported virtual RAM card. If not, contact the next level of maintenance for help.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT208

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT208. This event occurs when the terminal linkage block (TLB) audit finds data in a TLB that the audit did not expect. The AUDT208 report is a data dump of the six-word TLB.

Format

The format for log report AUDT208 is as follows:

```
**AUDT208 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TLB DUMP
    h1  h2  h3  h4  h5  h6
    REMARK: rmrktxt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT208 is as follows:

```
**AUDT208 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO TLB DUMP
   6414 40F4 0003 0001 0001 0001
   REMARK: BAD MB IN TLB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TLB DUMP	Constant	Indicates a dump of the six-word TLB
h1 h2	0000-FFFF	Provides mailbox identity
h3	0000-FFFF	Provides TLB index
h4	0000-FFFF	Provides TLB state
h5	0000-FFFF	Provides link count
h6	0000-FFFF	Identifies audit

Action

For additional help, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT263

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem log report AUDT263. The subsystem generates AUDT263 when the extended call condense block (ECCB) audit discovers one of its blocks is in error.

Format

The log report format for AUDT263 is as follows:

```
**AUDT263 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ECCB AUDIT
    ECCBID: callid PROBLEM: probtxt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT263 follows:

```
**AUDT263 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO ECCB AUDIT
   ECCBID: 0      PROBLEM: BLK_OFF_QUEUE
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO ECCB AUDIT	Constant	Indicates ECCB audit discovered blocks in error
ECCBID	Symbolic text	Identifies ECCB
PROBLEM	BAD_INDEX	Indicates ECCB identity in ECCB is corrupt
	BLK_INLIMBO	Indicates ECCB is not attached to call and is not in free queue
	BLK_OFF_QUEUE	Indicates corrupt ECCB queue. System constructed ECCB queue again. ECCBID is 0 and is not important.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT265

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT 265. The system generates this report when the long buffer audit detects a problem with a long buffer that contains an acceptable callid. The system corrects the problem.

Format

The log report format for AUDT265 is as follows:

```
**AUDT265 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LONG BUFFER AUDIT
   CALLID: callid   PROBLEM: probtxt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT265 follows:

```
**AUDT265 APR01 01:01:00 1234 INFO LONG BUFFER AUDIT
   CALLID: 12345    PROBLEM: ORPHANED LONG BUFFER
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO LONG BUFFER AUDIT	Constant	Indicates that the long buffer audit found a problem in a long buffer
CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies the callid of the long buffer
PROBLEM	ORPHANED LONG BUFFER	Indicates that a long buffer that is not in the available queue is not attached to a call. The callid that appears is the callid of the last user of the long buffer.
	IGNORANT GUARDIAN	Indicates that a long buffer has a guardian that is ignorant of the long buffer
	LONG BUFFER FOUND CORRUPT	Indicates that a long buffer was found with corrupted control information but contained a callid that was probably acceptable

Action

If the system generates this log often, contact the next level of maintenance.

AUDT265 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT394

Explanation

The system log report AUDT394. The system generates AUDT394 when the logical terminal identifier (TID) audit finds an error in the mobile set calls procedure.

Format

The log report format for AUDT394 is as follows:

```
AUDT394 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LOGICAL TID AUDIT
NODE NUMBER: <logical node number>
TERMINAL NUMBER: <logical terminal number>
ERROR CONDITION: <error encountered by audit>
PREVIOUS STATE: <terminal state of the TID>
AUDIT ACTION: <action taken by audit>
```

Example

An example of log report format for AUDT394 follows:

```
AUDT394 JAN01 00:00:07 2600 INFO LOGICAL TID AUDIT
NODE NUMBER: 9
TERMINAL NUMBER: 48
ERROR CONDITION: INVALID STATE FOR ALLOCATED TID
ERROR STATE: SELECTCPTLB
AUDIT ACTION: TID DEALLOCATED
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO LOGICAL TID AUDIT	Constant	Indicates an audit of the TID
node number	Integer	Indicates the problem node number
terminal number	0-4095	Indicates the problem terminal number
error condition	INVALID STATE FOR ALLOCATED TID	Indicates the system allocated a TID and did not link it to any calls

AUDT394 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	IDLE TID LINKED	Indicates the system linked an idle TID to a call
	INVALID IDLE TID STATE	Indicates that an idle TID has a terminal state other than IGNOREMSGS
	QUEUE LINK ERROR	Indicates that a link of one or more queue elements is corrupt
previous state	SELECTCPTLB	Indicates a problem in the terminal state of the TID
	LINKED TOTLB	Indicates a problem in the terminal state of the TID
	IGNOREMSGS	Indicates a problem in the terminal state of the TID
	USEINPUT HANDLER	Indicates a problem in the terminal state of the TID
	RECOVER	Indicates a problem in the terminal state of the TID
	LINKEDTOCPTLB	Indicates a problem in the terminal state of the TID
	MULTICPLINKED	Indicates a problem in the terminal state of the TID
	ORIGQUEUED	Indicates a problem in the terminal state of the TID
audit action	TID DEALLOCATED	Indicates the system returned the problem TID to the idle queue
	CALL terminated	Indicates the system ended the call for the problem TID
	TID state corrected	Indicates the system returned the terminal state of the idle TID to IGNOREMSGS
	REBUILT IDLE QUEUE	Indicates the system constructed the idle queue again. TIDs with a terminal state that is not IGNOREMSGS are off the queue

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT396

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem log report AUDT396. The subsystem generates AUDT396 when a scan of the terminal state map (TSM) detects corruption. The system returns the TMS to the normal state automatically.

Format

The log report format for AUDT396 is as follows:

```
AUDT396 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TSM AUDIT
   NODE: hhhh  TNO: hhhh  OLDSTATE: sttxt
   REMARK: rmrktxt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT396 follows:

```
AUDT396 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO TSM AUDIT
   NODE: 0018  TNO: 0013  OLDSTATE: LINKEDTOCPTLB
   REMARK: BAD CPTBL INDEX
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TSM AUDIT	Constant	Indicates TSM audit report
NODE	0000-FFFF	Identifies node
TNO	0000-FFFF	Provides terminal number (TNO)
OLDSTATE	LINKEDTOCPTLB	Indicates state of terminal was LINKEDTOCPTLB before audit
	LINKEDTOTLB	Indicates state of terminal was LINKEDTOTLB before audit
	MULTICPIDLINKED	Indicates the system linked the terminal to two calls. The system used a data structure called multicptlb. The system stores the index of the multicptlb in the TSW

AUDT396 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	ORIGQUEUED	Indicates the control component did not acknowledge an origination message from this terminal because of overload conditions
	SELECTCPTLB	Indicates that the terminal is idle and can initiate call processing activity. The terminal sends an origination message to the control component and creates a call
REMARK	Character string	Provides additional information on the audit

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT397

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem log report AUDT397. The subsystem generates AUDT397 when the Call Data Block (CDB) audit finds a problem. The system stores temporary data attached to a call process in a CDB.

Format

The log report format for AUDT397 is as follows:

```
AUDT397 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CDB AUDIT
    CALLID: callid        PROBLEM: hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT397 follows:

```
AUDT397 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CDB AUDIT
   CALLID: 74263           PROBLEM: 000B
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CDB AUDIT	Constant	Indicates CDB audit report
CALLID	Symbolic text	Provides the sequence number of call process affected

AUDT397 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PROBLEM	0000-FFFF	Identifies type of problem. Provides a set of AUDITERRORS as follows:
	0000	BAD_FORMAT_CODE
	0001	BAD_INDEX
	0002	ERROR_FREEQ
	0003	ERROR_OTHERQ
	0004	BLK_IN_LIMBO
	0005	ERROR_LINKS
	0006	INVALID_STATE
	0007	TEMPBLK_PERMCHAIN
	0008	PERMBLK_TEMPCHAIN
	0009	LONGWAIT
	000A	BLK_OFF_QUEUE
	000B	NOLINKS

Action

Retain the previous five minutes of log reports. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT400

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem log report AUDT400. The subsystem generates this report when a call tries to free a receiver owned by another call.

Format

The log report format for AUDT400 is as follows:

```
AUDT400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INVALID FREE RECEIVER
    RECEIVER trkid    CALLID callid
    OWNED CALLID callid
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT400 follows:

```
AUDT400 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO INVALID FREE RECEIVER
   RECEIVER RCVRMF 7 CALLID 263823
   OWNED CALLID 143542
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO INVALID FREE RECEIVER	Constant	Indicates call tried to free receiver that another call owns
RECEIVER	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for receiver. Refer to table I.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies call that tried to free receiver. Refer to table I.
OWNED CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies call that owns receiver. Refer to table I.

Action

If the system generates AUDT400 more than three times in five minutes, examine related reports. Perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem. See the *Trunks Maintenance Guide* for diagnostic tests that can run on trunk equipment. If this action fails, contact the next level of maintenance.

AUDT400 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT401

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates this report when an audit detects a mismatch between the CC or CM and the peripheral (LIU7 or MSB7). The audit corrects the mismatch.

Format

The log report format for AUDT401 is as follows:

AUDT401 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO State Mismatch
Audit has correct mismatch in CCS7 H0H1 RCP

Example

An example of log report AUDT401 follows:

```
AUDT401 JUL26 04:23:20 8765 INFO H0H1 Code Mismatch
   Audit has correct mismatch in CCS7 H0H1 RCP
```

Field Descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Heading	Heading	Heading
INFO stateMismatch	Constant	Indicates a mismatch occurred.
Audit has correct mismatch in CCS7 H0H1 RCP	Constant	Indicates the audit corrected a mismatch in office parm CCS7_H0H1_RCP.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers.

AUDT165

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT165 when the Special Tone Table (STN) audit discovers a member of the table. If a member of the table has an equipment state that does not agree with the condition bits, AUDT generates AUDT165.

Format

The log report format for AUDT165 is as follows:

AUDT165 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO STN AUDIT trkid
RECOVERED FROM STATE txt TO txt TO SATISFY COND BITS IN DATA

Example

An example of log report AUDT165 follows:

```
AUDT165 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO STN AUDIT BVTONE
   RECOVERED FROM STATE INI TO PMB TO SATISFY COND SITS IN
   DATA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
STN AUDIT	Constant	Indicates STN audit discovered a discrepancy between equipment state and condition bits. The audit corrected equipment state.
trkid	Table I	Provides equipment identification for STN part. Refer to Table I in this document.
RECOVERED FROM STATE txt	Table E	Provides equipment state before audit corrects. Refer to Table E in this document.
TO txt	Table E	Provides equipment state after audit corrects. Refer to Table E in this document.
TO SATISFY CONDITION BITS IN DATA	Constant	Indicates audit changed equipment state to agree with the condition bits.

AUDT165 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

AUDT601

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem log report AUDT601. The subsystem generates AUDT601 when the Digital Echo Sxuppressor (DES) finds an error. This error occurs when the trunk state of an echo suppressor does not agree with the state that the condition bits indicate. The DES audit sets the trunk state to the state that the condition bits indicate.

Format

The log report format for AUDT601 is as follows:

```
AUDT601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DES AUDIT 1
    CKT trkid
    AUDITED FROM STATE txt TO STATE txt
    BY DES AUDIT TO SATISFY CONDITION BITS IN DATA.
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT601 follows:

```
AUDT601 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO DES AUDIT 1
   CKT      ESUP1  4
   AUDITED FROM STATE PMB TO STATE IDL
   BY DES AUDIT TO SATISFY CONDITION BITS IN DATA.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
DES AUDIT 1	Constant	Indicates DES audit report.
CKT trkid	Table I	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. Refer to Table I in this document.
AUDITED FROM STATE txt	Table E	Provides trunk state before audit. Refer to Table E in this document.
TO STATE txt	Table E	Provides trunk state after audit. Refer to Table E in this document.
BY DES AUDIT TO SATISFY CONDITION BITS IN DATA.	Constant	Indicates audit reset trunk state to agree with condition bits.

AUDT601 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

AUDT600

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem log report AUDT600. The subsystem generates AUDT600 when a call attempts to free a digital echo suppressor (DES) that another call owns.

Format

The log report format for AUDT600 is as follows:

```
AUDT600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd WARN DES AUDIT 1
    INVALID FREE FOR DES
    DES trkid        callid callid
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT600 follows:

```
AUDT600 APR01 12:00:00 2112 WARN DES AUDIT 1
   INVALID FREE FOR DES
   DES CKT ESUP1    2 52963  197325
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
WARN DES AUDIT 1 INVALID FREE FOR DES	Constant	Indicates call attempted to free DES that another call owns
DES	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for DES
CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies call that attempts to free DES
CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies call that owns DES

Action

If AUDT600 appears more than three times in five minutes, examine associated reports. Perform manual diagnostic tests to isolate the problem. Refer to the *Trunks Maintenance Guide* for diagnostic tests of trunk equipment. If tests fail, contact the next level of maintenance.

AUDT600 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT603

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem log report AUDT603. The subsystem generates AUDT603 when the digital echo suppressor (DES) audit discovers a problem.

Format

The log report format for AUDT603 is as follows:

```
AUDT603 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DES AUDIT 3
    CKT trkid
    trbltxt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT603 follows:

```
AUDT603 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO DES AUDIT 3
   CKT          ESUP2     2
   DES RECOVERED FROM AN UNDETERMINED STATE
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DES AUDIT 3	Constant	Indicates DES audit report
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment
trbltxt	DES IDLE BUT NOT ON IDLE LIST	Indicates circuit was not correctly discovered off DES queue.
	DES_IDLE_LIST FOUND FAULTY	Indicates queue has errors. This trbltxt does not have a trkid.
	DES NOT IDLE BUT QLINK NOT NIL	Indicates circuit was not correctly discovered on DES queue
	DES RECOVERED FROM AN UNDETERMINED STATE	Indicates condition bits were not set

AUDT603 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	DES SYS BSY TOO LONG, RECOVERED BY AUDIT	Indicates circuit was system busy too long
	PM BSY BIT SET BUT PM OK, DES RECOVERED	Indicates peripheral module (PM) busy condition does not agree with the current state of the PM. PM BSY, DES STATE CORRECTED follows this trbltxt.

Action

Busy and return the circuit to service to correct queuing information if trbltxt is:

- DES IDLE BUT NOT ON IDLE LIST, or
- DES NOT IDLE BUT QLINK NOT NIL

There is no other action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT608

Explanation

The system generates AUDT608 when the linkset SLS audit finds a mismatch. This mismatch is between the computing module (CM) and a CCS7 link interface unit (LIU7) version of the 8-bit signaling link selection (SLS) feature activation state.

Format

The log report format for AUDT608 is as follows.

AUDT608 mmmdd hh:mm:dd ssdd INFO
LIU7 nnn
8 BIT SLS Feature State Mismatch
Master State: <CM state>
Slave State: <LIU7 state>

Action: Feature State and Routing Tables corrected by audit.
No craft action necessary

Example

An example of log report AUDT608 follows.

```
AUDT608 JAN20 10:15:48 7865 INFO
LIU7 100
8 BIT SLS Feature State Mismatch
Master State: 8 Bit SLS Activated
Slave State: 8 Bit SLS Deactivated-to-Activated Transition

Action: Feature State and Routing Tables corrected by audit.
        No craft action necessary.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Log report fields (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LIU7 nnn	Numeric	Indicates the number of the node where the mismatch occurs.
CM state	8-Bit SLS Activated	Indicates that 8-bit SLS is active on the CM..

AUDT608 (continued)

Log report fields (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	8-Bit SLS Deactivated	Indicates that 8-bit SLS is not active on the CM.
	8-Bit SLS Deactivated-to-Activated Change	Indicates that 8-bit SLS is in a state of change from deactivation to activation
	8-Bit SLS Activated-to-Deactivated Change	Indicates that 8-bit SLS on the CM is in a state of change from deactivation to activation.
	\UNKNOWN	Indicates that the status of 8-bit SLS on the CM is not known
LIU7 state	8-Bit SLS Activated	Indicates that 8-bit SLS is active on the LIU7.
	8-Bit SLS Deactivated	Indicates that 8-bit SLS not active on the LIU7.
	8-Bit SLS Deactivated-to-Activated Change	Indicates that 8-bit SLS on the LIU7 is in a state of change from deactivation to activation.
	8-Bit SLS Activated-to-Deactivated Change	Indicates that 8-bit SLS on the LIU7 is in a state of change from activation to deactivation
	UNKNOWM	Indicates that status of 8-bit SLS on the LIU7 is not known

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The system generates AUDT608 when the following two conditions occur. The 8-bit SLS feature changes state. The CM and the LIU7 each have a different activation state owing to an update failure.

AUDT608 (end)

The audit corrects the mismatch between the CM and the LIU7.

AUDT605

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT605 when the digital echo suppressor (DES) audit discovers a discrepancy. This discrepancy is in a local group state table and DES system data for the given group. The audit goes through all the circuits in the group and sums the states into a local state table. The audit compares the local table with the system state table. There are two possible explanations if the tables do not match. One explanation is that the system source table was not updated when a DES circuit changed state. The second explanation is that while the audit was timed out, the circuit changes state. The audit runs again, this time not preemptable. If the tables still do not match, the system corrects the system table and the subsystem generates AUDT605.

Format

The log report format for AUDT605 is as follows:

```
AUDT605 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DES AUDIT 4
   DES STATE TABLE CHANGED BY AUDIT.
   THIS MATRIX REPRESENTS THE
   NUMBER OF DES CIRCUITS IN EACH STATE.
    OLD      NEW          OLD      NEW
   txt    nnn  nnn  txt   nnn  nnn
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT605 follows:

```
AUDT605 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO DES AUDIT 4
   DES STATE TABLE CHANGED BY AUDIT.
   THIS MATRIX REPRESENTS THE
   NUMBER OF DES CIRCUITS IN EACH STATE.
   OLD  NEW     OLD NEW
   NEQ  20  20  INB 12  12
   MB   0   0   NMB 0   0
   PMB  0   0   RMB 0   0
   SB   0   0   CFL 0   0
   LO   1   0   DEL 0   0
   INI  0   0   CPB 0   0
   CPD  0   0   RES 0   0
   IDL  5   0   SZD 0   0
```

AUDT605 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DES AUDIT 4	Constant	Indicates an audit of states of all DES in a group
DES STATE TABLE CHANGED BY AUDIT. THIS MATRIX REPRESENTS THE NUMBER OF DES CIRCUITS IN EACH STATE.	Constant	Indicates system state table changed to agree with local state table
OLD NEW	Constant	Provides headings for number of DES circuits in each state before and after an audit updates the system table
txt	Symbolic text	Identifies DES circuit state
nnn nnn	0-999	Provides number of circuits in state txt before and after an audit updates the system table

Action

If the system generates AUDT605 more than three times in 5 m, examine associated reports and perform manual diagnostic tests. This isolates the problem. See *Trunks Maintenance Guide* for diagnostic tests that can be run on trunk equipment. If this fails, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT612

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT612 when the CCS audit discovers a mismatch in the link availability states. This mismatch occurs in the line availability states of the master controlling processor and one of the slave nodes. The master controlling processor is central control/computing module. Slave nodes are normally peripheral modules. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7.

Format

The log report formats for AUDT612 are as follows:

Format 1

```
AUDT612 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    CCS Link State Mismatch for Link = linkid
    Master State = statxt, Slave State = statxt
    Mismatch corrected by audit.
    Resource = liuno
```

Format 2

```
AUDT612 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    CCS Link State Mismatch for Link = linkid
    Master State = statxt, Slave State = statxt
    Mismatch corrected by audit.
    Resource = msbno  ST = st  TL = tl  tn
```

Format 3

```
AUDT612 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    CCS Link State Mismatch for Link = linkid
    Master State = statxt, Slave State = statxt
    Mismatch corrected by audit.
    Resource = msbno ST = st TL = tl tn STPOOL = pool
```

Example

Examples of log report AUDT612 follow:

Example 1

AUDT612 (continued)

```
AUDT612 MAY11 10:20:04 2512 INFO
   CCS Link State Mismatch for Link = LS_TORO856 15
   Master State = Avail, Slave State = Unavail
   Mismatch corrected by audit.
   Resource = LIU7 201
```

Example 2

```
AUDT612 MAY11 10:20:04 2512 INFO
   CCS Link State Mismatch for Link = LS_TORO856 15
   Master State = Avail, Slave State = Unavail
   Mismatch corrected by audit.
   Resource = MSB7 2 ST = 2 TL = CSS7TL01 1
```

Example 3

```
AUDT612 MAY11 10:20:04 2512 INFO
   CCS Link State Mismatch for Link = LS_TORO856 15
   Master State = Avail, Slave State = Unavail
   Mismatch corrected by audit.
   Resource = MSB7 2 ST = 2  TL = CSS7TL01 1 STPOOL = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Link State Mismatch for Link	Symbolic text	See customer data Table C7LINK for values. Provides equipment identification for suspect link. See Table I.
Master State Slave State	Text string	Provides the state of the master link or the slave link. Refer to State table.
Mismatch corrected by audit.	Textstring	The audit detected and corrected the mismatch between the master and the slave.
	Avail	Indicates the link is available
	Unavail	Indicates the link is not available
	Changeover	Indicates the link is in a changeover state
	Changeback	Indicates the link is in a changeback state

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Resource	Alphanumeric	Identifies the allocated resource for the link. This field indicates the link interface unit 7 (LIU7) or the message switch buffer 7 (MSB7) and the signaling transfer (ST) numbers.
ST	Text string	Indicates the ST number of the resource. See Table C7LINK for values.
TL	Text string	Indicates the trunk name of the resource. See Table C7LINK for values.
tn	Text string	Indicates the trunk number of the resource
STPOOL	Text string	Indicates the STPOOL number of the resource. See Table C7LINK for values.

Action

The audit process automatically corrects the data mismatch. Contact the next level of maintenance for an analysis of the audit fault detection.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT613

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT613 when an audit discovers a mismatch. This mismatch is between the linkset availability states of the master processor and one of the slave nodes. The master processor is the central control (CC)/computing module (CM).

Format

The log report format for AUDT613 follows:

```
AUDT613 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO nodenm n
    CCS Linkset State Mismatch for Linkset = linkset clli
    Master State=statxt, Slave State=statxt
    Mismatch corrected by audit.
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT613 is as follows:

```
AUDT613 MAY11 10:20:04 2512 INFO DTC 26
   CCS Linkset State Mismatch for Linkset = LS_TOR0856
   Master State = Avail, Slave State = Unavail
   Mismatch corrected by audit.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	DTC n, MSB7 n	Identifies the slave node that this audit affects. If this field is blank, the CC/CM node is the slave node. This condition occurs when software in the CM is slave to other controlling software in the CM.
CCS Linkset State Mismatch for Linkset	Symbolic text	See table C7LINK. Provides equipment identification for suspect linkset.
Master State	Avail	Indicates master processor linkset is available
	Unavail	Indicates master processor linkset is not available
Slave State	Avail	Indicates the slave linkset is available

AUDT613 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Unavail	Indicates the slave linkset is not available
Mismatch corrected by audit.	Textstring	The audit detected and corrected the mismatch between the master and the slave.

Action

The audit system automatically corrects the data mismatch. Contact the next level of maintenance for an analysis of the audit fault detection.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT614

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT614 when the common channel signaling (CCS) audit discovers a mismatch. This mismatch occurs in the routeset availability states of the master processor and one of the slave nodes. The master processor is the computing module (CM)/central control (CC). The slave node is normally a peripheral module (PM).

Format

The log report format for AUDT614 is as follows:

```
AUDT614 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO nodenm n
    CCS Routeset State Mismatch for Routeset = Routeset clli
    Master State = statxt, Slave State = statxt
    Mismatch corrected by audit.
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT614 follows:

```
AUDT614 MAY11 10:20:04 2512 INFO MSB7 3
   CCS Routeset State Mismatch for Routeset = RS_OTTAWA
   Master State = Avail, Slave State = Unavail
   Mismatch corrected by audit.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	MSB7 n DTC n	Identifies the slave node this audit affects. If this field is blank, the CC/CM is the slave node. This condition occurs when software in the CM is slave to other controlling software in the CM.
CCS Routeset State Mismatch for Routeset	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect routeset.
Master State	Avail	Indicates master routeset is available
	Unavail	Indicates master routeset is not available
Slave State	Avail	Indicates slave routeset is available

AUDT614 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Unavail	Indicates slave routeset is not available
Mismatch corrected by audit.	Textstring	The audit detected and corrected the mismatch between the master and the slave.

Action

The audit process automatically corrects the data mismatch. Contact the next level of maintenance for an analysis of the audit fault detection.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT615

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT615 when the common channel signaling (CCS) audit discovers a mismatch. This mismatch occurs in the route availability states between the master processor and one of the slave nodes. The master processor is the central control (CC)/computing module (CM). The slave node is normally a peripheral module (PM).

Format

The log report format for AUDT615 is as follows:

```
AUDT615 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO nodenm n
    CCS Route State Mismatch for Route = routeid
    Master State = statxt, Slave State = statxt
    Mismatch corrected by audit.
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT615 follows:

```
AUDT615 MAY11 10:20:04 2512 INFO MSB7 3
   CCS Route State Mismatch for Route = RS_OTTAWA 1
   Master State = Avail, Slave state = Unavail
   Mismatch corrected by audit.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	MSB7 n, DTC n	Identifies the slave node that this audit affects. If this field is blank, the CC/CM node is the slave node. This condition occurs when software in the CM is slave to some other software in the CM.
CCS Route State Mismatch for Route	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect route.
Master State		Indicates the state of the master node route
	Avail	Indicates that the route is available
	Unavail	Indicates that the route is not available.

AUDT615 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Restricted	Indicates that the route is in a restricted state.
	Cntrd rerte	Indicates that the route is in a controlled reroute state.
	Forcd rerte	Indicates that the route is in a forced reroute state.
Slave State	Text string	Indicates the state of the slave node route. Options same as options for master state in this table.
Mismatch corrected by audit.	Textstring	The audit detected and corrected the mismatch between the master and the slave.

Action

The audit process automatically corrects the data mismatch. Contact the next level of maintenance for an analysis of the audit fault detection.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT609

Explanation

The system generates AUDT609 a wrong 8-bit signaling link selection (SLS) feature activation state change occurs. The system generates the linkset SLS sanity audit when the feature state is in a state of change for too long. The system also generates AUDT609 when the feature state is reset to IDLE.

Format

The log report format for AUDT609 is as follows:

AUDT609 mmmdd hh:mm:dd ssdd INFO
<DDM node name>
8 BIT SLS Feature State Reset

State: <CM state>
Problem: Feature State Transition Failed
Action: Feature State on CM Reset to 8 Bit SLS Deactivated.
No craft action necessary

Example

An example of log report AUDT609 follows:

```
AUDT609 JAN20 10:15:48 7865 INFO
DDM Host Node
8 BIT SLS Feature State Reset

State: 8 Bit SLS Activated-to-Deactivated Transition
Problem: Feature State Transition Failed
Action: Feature State on CM Reset to 8 Bit SLS Deactivated
        No craft action necessary
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Log report fields (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DDM node name	Text	Indicates the name of the distributed data manager (DDM) node (always CM).

AUDT609 (end)

Log report fields (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CM state	8-Bit SLS Deactivated-to-Activated Change	Indicates that 8-bit SLS is in transition from deactivation to activation when the system detects the invalid transition.
	8-Bit SLS Activated-to-Deactivated Change	Indicates that 8-bit SLS is in transition from activation to deactivation when the system detects the invalid transition.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The linkset SLS sanity audit resets the CM state to idle. This action corrects the wrong 8-bit SLS feature activation state change. The system does not generate AUDT609 unless the feature changes state. The system generates only one log in response to a continuing feature state change.

AUDT617

Explanation

The system generates AUDT617 to report the detection and correction of one of the following events:

- the linkset SLS sanity audit found corrupted data in the computing module (CM) linkset signaling link selection (SLS)
- the linkset SLS CM-to-LIU7 consistency audit found a mismatch. This mismatch occurs between the data for the CM and the CCS7 link interface unit (LIU7) linkset SLS.

Format

The log report format for AUDT617 is as follows:

```
AUDT617 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
Linkset SLS Data Correction
<DDM node name>
<linkset name>

Problem: <problem description>
Action: <action description>
        No craft action necessary
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT617 follows:

```
AUDT617 JAN20 10:15:48 7865 INFO
LIU7 101
Linkset SLS Data Correction
Linkset: LN201005001

Problem: SLS to Link Table Mismatch
Action: Mismatch Corrected by Audit
        No craft action necessary
```

AUDT617 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Log report fields

Field	Value	Description
<DDM node name>	Alphanumeric	Indicates the name of the distributed data manager (DDM) node.
<Linkset>	Alphanumeric	Indicates the linkset on which the system corrects the SLS.
<problem description>	Virtual Links Table Corrupted	Describes the problem in the linkset SLS data.
	Working Links Count Corrupted	
	SLS to Link Table Corrupted	
	Linkset Slots Table Corrupted	
	SLS to Link Distribution Imbalanced	
	Virtual Links Table Mismatch	
	Working Links Count Mismatch	
	SLS to Link Table Mismatch	
<action description>	CM Corruption Corrected	Describes the action taken by either the audit or the sanity check to correct the problem with the SLS data.
	CM SLS Imbalance Corrected	
	Mismatch Corrected by Audit	

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Multiple link events that occur at close intervals can cause differences between CM and LIU7 table entries.

The SLS CM-to-LIU7 agreement audit corrects the defect or mismatch.

AUDT616

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT616 when an audit discovers a mismatch. This mismatch occurs in the link synchronization (Sync) states between the central control (CC) and the signaling terminal (ST). To correct the problem, the audit deactivates and restores the link. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7.

Format

The log report formats for AUDT616 are as follows:

Format 1

```
AUDT616 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO State Mismatch
    Link = linkid
    CC/CM State = statxt  ST State = statxt
    Resource = liuno
```

Format 2

```
AUDT616 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO State Mismatch
    Link = linkid
    CC/CM State = statxt  ST state = statxt
    Resource = msbno  ST = st  TL = tl  tn
```

Format 3

```
AUDT616 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO State Mismatch
    Link = linkid
    CC/CM State = statxt   ST state = statxt
    Resource = msbno ST = st TL = tl tn STPOOL = pool
```

Example

Examples of log report AUDT616 follow:

Format 1

```
AUDT616 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO State Mismatch
   Link = C7LKSET1 5
   CC/CM State = Sync   ST state = PRO
   Resource = LIU7 201
```

AUDT616 (continued)

Format 2

```
AUDT616 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO State Mismatch
   Link = C7LKSET1 5
   CC/CM State = Sync   ST state = PRO
   Resource = MSB7 2  ST = 2  TL = CSS7TL01 1
```

Format 3

```
AUDT616 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO State Mismatch
   Link = C7LKSET1 5
   CC/CM State = Sync   ST state = PRO
   Resource = MSB7 2  ST = 2  TL = CSS7TL01 1  STPOOL = 1
```

Format 4

```
AUDT616 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 INFO State Mismatch
   Link = C7LKSET2 7
   CC/CM State = Deactive  ST state = Aligned
   Resource = LIU7 101  TL = CCS7TL01 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO State Mismatch	Constant	Indicates an audit discovers a mismatch in link sync availability state
Link = linkid	Symbolic text	See customer data Table C7LINK. Provides equipment identification for suspect link sync. See Table I.
CC/CM State = statxt	Sync	Indicates the CC or CM link sync is synchronized.
	PRO	Indicates processor outage (PRO).
ST State = statxt	Sync	Indicates ST link sync is synchronized.
	PRO	Indicates processor outage.
Resource =	Constant	Identifies the allocated resource for the link. Indicates the link interface unit 7 (LIU7) or the message switch and buffer 7 (MSB7) and the signaling transfer (ST) numbers.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
liuno	Symbolic text	See customer data Table C7LINK. Indicates the LIU number for the resource.
msbno	Symbolic text	See customer data Table C7LINK. Indicates the MSB number of the resource.
st	Symbolic text	See customer data Table C7LINK. Indicates the ST number of the resource.
tl	Symbolic text	See customer data Table C7LINK. Indicates the trunk name of the resource.
tn	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk number of the resource.
pool	Symbolic text	See customer data Table C7LINK. Indicates the STPOOL number of the resource.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT619

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT619 if the system finds that the congestion progress for a routeset stalls during a CCS7 routeset audit. The system can perform as many as two audit cycles at two min per cycle to detect the stop.

Note: After the system issues this log, the system automatically initiates a new congestion abatement attempt for the routeset.

Format

The log report format for AUDT619 is as follows:

AUDT619 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Routeset Congestion Progress Audit
Routeset = aaa
Congestion Progress: x, Congestion Level: y, Network Congestion: z
Problem = Routeset congestion progress found stalled
Action = Attempt congestion abatement for routeset

Example

An example of log report AUDT619 follows:

```
AUDT619 SEP24 09:26:14 9300 INFO Routeset Congestion
   Progress Audit
   CCS Congestion Mismatch for Link = LS_NEW_YORK 5
   Master Congestion: 3, Slave Congestion: 0
   Resource = LIU7 201
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CCS Congestion Mismatch for Link	Symbolic text	Indicates the affected CCS7 link.
Master Congestion	0-3	Indicates the level of congestion of the master processor, from lowest level (0), to highest level (3)

AUDT619 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Slave Congestion	0-3	Indicates the level of congestion of the slave node, from lowest level (0), to highest level (3)
Resource	Alphanumeric	Identifies the allocated resource for the link. Indicates the link interface unit 7 (LIU7) or the message switch and buffer 7 (MSB7) and the signaling transfer (ST) numbers.
ST	Symbolic text	Indicates the ST number of the resource.
TL	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk name of the resource.
tn	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk number of the resource.
STPOOL	Symbolic text	Indicates the STPOOL number of the resource.

Action

The audit process automatically corrects the mismatch. Contact the next level of maintenance for analysis of the audit fault detection.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT621

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT621 when the audit discovers a mismatch. This mismatch occurs between the master controlling processor and one of the slave nodes. The master controlling processor is the central control (CC)/computing module (CM). The slave node is normally a peripheral module (PM). The AUDT621 indicates a difference in congestion level data for a common channel signaling (CCS) link. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7.

Format

The log report format for AUDT621 is as follows:

Format 1

```
AUDT621 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO
    CCS Congestion Mismatch for Link = linkid
    Master Congestion: cglevel, Slave Congestion: cglevel
    Resource = liuno
```

Format 2

```
AUDT621 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO
    CCS Congestion Mismatch for Link = linkid
    Master Congestion: cglevel, Slave Congestion: cglevel
    Resource = msbno  ST = st  TL = tl  tn
```

Format 3

```
AUDT621 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO
    CCS Congestion Mismatch for Link = linkid
    Master Congestion: cglevel, Slave Congestion: cglevel
    Resource = msbno  ST = st  TL = tl tn  STPOOL = pool
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT621 follows:

Format 1

AUDT621 (continued)

```
AUDT621 MAY11 12:22:54 2112 INFO
   CCS Congestion Mismatch for Link = LS_NEW_YORK 5
   Master Congestion: 3, Slave Congestion: 0
   Resource = LIU7 201
```

Format 2

```
AUDT621 MAY11 12:22:54 2112 INFO
   CCS Congestion Mismatch for Link = LS_NEW_YORK 5
   Master Congestion: 3, Slave Congestion: 0
   Resource = MSB7 2  ST = 2 TL = CCS7TL0 1
```

Format 3

```
AUDT621 MAY11 12:22:54 2112 INFO
   CCS Congestion Mismatch for Link = LS_NEW_YORK 5
   Master Congestion: 3, Slave Congestion: 0
   Resource = MSB7 2  ST = 2 TL = CCS7TL0 1 STPOOL = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CCS Congestion Mismatch for Link	Symbolic text	Indicates the affected CCS7 link.
Master Congestion	0-3	Indicates the level of congestion of the master processor, from lowest level (0), to highest level (3).
Slave Congestion	0-3	Indicates the level of congestion of the slave node, from lowest level (0), to highest level (3).
Resource	Alphanumeric	Identifies the allocated resource for the link. Indicates the link interface unit 7 (LIU7) or the message switch and buffer 7 (MSB7) and the signaling transfer (ST) numbers.
ST	Symbolic text	Indicates the ST number of the resource.
TL	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk name of the resource.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
tn	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk number of the resource.
STPOOL	Symbolic text	Indicates the STPOOL number of the resource.

Action

The audit process automatically corrects the mismatch. Contact the next level of maintenance for analysis of the audit fault detection.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT622

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT622 when the common channel signaling (CCS) audit discovers a mismatch. This mismatch occurs between the link discard levels of the master controlling processor and one of the slave nodes. The master controlling processor is the central/computing module. The slave node is normally a peripheral module. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7.

Format

The log report formats for AUDT622 are as follows:

Format 1

```
AUDT622 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO
    CCS Link Discard Mismatch for Link = linkid
    Master Discard Level: cglevel  Slave Discard Level: cglevel
    Resource = liuno
```

Format 2

```
AUDT622 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO
    CCS Link Discard Mismatch for Link = linkid
    Master Discard Level: cglevel  Slave Discard Level: cglevel
    Resource = msbno  ST = st  TL = tl  tn
```

Format 3

```
AUDT622 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO
    CCS Link Discard Mismatch for Link = linkid
    Master Discard Level: cglevel  Slave Discard Level: cglevel
    Resource = msbno ST = st TL = tl tn STPOOL = pool
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT622 follows:

Format 1

AUDT622 (continued)

```
AUDT622 MAY11 12:13:19 2112 INFO
   CCS Link Discard Mismatch for Link = LS_ATLANTA_GA 1
   Master Discard Level: 2,  Slave Discard Level: 1
   Resource = LIU7 201
```

Format 2

```
AUDT622 MAY11 12:13:19 2112 INFO
   CCS Link Discard Mismatch for Link = LS_ATLANTA_GA 1
   Master Discard Level: 2,  Slave Discard Level: 1
   Resource = MSB7 2  ST = 2  TL = CCS7TL01  1
```

Format 3

```
AUDT622 MAY11 12:13:19 2112 INFO
   CCS Link Discard Mismatch for Link = LS_ATLANTA_GA 1
   Master Discard Level: 2,  Slave Discard Level: 1
   Resource = MSB7 2  ST = 2  TL = CCS7TL01 1 STPOOL = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CCS Link Discard Mismatch for Link	Symbolic text	Identifies the CCS link with data defects.
Master Discard Level	0-3	Indicates the congestion level of the master controlling processor. The lowest level is 0 and the highest level is 3.
Slave Discard Level	0-3	Indicates the level of congestion of the slave node. The lowest level is 0 and the highest level is 3.
Resource	Alphanumeric	Identifies the allocated resource for the link. Indicates the Link Interface Unit 7 (LIU7) or the Message Switch Buffer 7 (MSB7) and the Signaling Transfer (ST) numbers.
ST	Symbolic text	Indicates the ST number of the resource.
TL	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk name of the resource.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TN	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk number of the resource.
STPOOL	Symbolic text	Indicates the STPOOL number of the resource.

Action

The audit process automatically corrects the data discrepancy. Contact the next level of maintenance for an analysis of the audit fault detection.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT602

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem log report AUDT602. The subsystem generates AUDT602 when a Digital Echo Suppressor (DES) audit recovers an echo suppressor. The error occurs when an echo suppressor has a terminal state that is not correct for its trunk state.

Format

The log report format for AUDT602 is as follows:

```
AUDT602 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DES AUDIT2
    CKT trkid
    DES WAS RECOVERED BECAUSE ITS TERMINAL STATE n
    WAS NOT VALID FOR ITS TRUNK STATE txt
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT602 follows:

```
AUDT602 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO DES AUDIT 2
   CKT      ESUP2   0
   DES WAS RECOVERED BECAUSE ITS TERMINAL STATE 2
   WAS NOT VALID FOR ITS TRUNK STATE IDL
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DES AUDIT 2	Constant	Indicates DES audit report.
CKT trkid	Table I	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. Refer to Table I in this document.
DES WAS RECOVERED BECAUSE ITS TERMINAL STATE n	0	Indicates terminal state is selectcptlb.
	1	Indicates terminal state is linkedtotlb.
	2	Indicates terminal state is ignoremsgs.
	3	Indicates terminal state is useinputhandler.
	4	indicates terminal state is recover.
	5	Indicates terminal state is linkedtocptlb.

AUDT602 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DES WAS RECOVERED BECAUSE ITS TERMINAL STATE n	6, 7	Indicates terminal state is multicplinked.
WAS NOT VALID FOR ITS TRUNK STATE txt	Table E	Indicates terminal state of DES. Refer to Table E in this document.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT623

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT623 when the common channel signaling (CCS) audit finds a mismatch. This mismatch occurs in routeset congestion levels between the master controlling processor and one of the slave nodes. The master controlling processor is the central control (CC)/computing module (CM). The slave node is normally a peripheral module (PM).

The AUDT623 indicates that messages bound for the CCS network are discarded for reasons that are not correct.

Format

The log report format for AUDT623 is as follows:

```
AUDT623 MAY11 08:23:54 2112 INFO DTC 26
    CCS Routeset Congestion Mismatch for Routeset =
RS_HOLLYWOOD4
    Master Congestion : 0, Slave Congestion : 2
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT623 follows:

```
AUDT623 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO nodenm n
   CCS Routeset Congestion Mismatch for Routeset = routeset
   clli
   Master Congestion : cglevel,  Slave Congestion : cglevel
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes fields in the log report:

AUDT623 (end)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	MSB7 n, DTC n	Identifies the slave node that this audit affects. If this field is a blank field, the CC/CM node is the slave node. This condition occurs when software in the CM is slave to other software in the CM.
CCS Routeset Congestion Mismatch for Routeset	Symbolic text	Provides the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the affected routeset.
Master Congestion	0-3	Indicates the level of congestion of the master processor. The lowest level is 0 and the highest level is 3.
Slave Congestion	0-3	Indicates the level of congestion of the slave node. The lowest level is 0 and the highest level is 3.

Action

The audit process automatically corrects the data mismatch. Contact the next level of maintenance for an analysis of the audit fault detection.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT618

Explanation

The system generates AUDT618 to report the detection and correction of one of the following events:

- the combined linkset SLS sanity audit found defective data in the computing module (CM) combined linkset signaling link selection (SLS)
- an accuracy check found a mismatch between data in the CM and the CCS7 link interface unit (LIU7) combined linkset SLS

Format

The log report format for AUDT618 is as follows:

AUDT618 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
<DDM node name>
Combined Linkset SLS Data Correction

<linkset0 name>:
<linkset1 name>:

Problem: <problem description>
Action: <action description>
No craft action necessary

Example

An example of log report AUDT618 follows:

```
AUDT618 JAN20 10:15:48 7865 INFO
LIU7 101
Combined Linkset SLS Data Correction

Linkset 0: LN20100500
Linkset 1: LN201006001

Problem: SLS to Link Table Mismatch
Action: Mismatch Corrected by Audit
        No craft action necessary
```

AUDT618 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Log report fields

Field	Value	Description
<DDM node name>	Alphanumeric	Indicates the name of the distributed data manager (DDM) node.
<linkset0 name>	Alphanumeric	Identifies linkset zero of the combined linkset on which the system corrects the SLS data.
<linkset1 name>	Alphanumeric	Identifies linkset one of the combined linkset on which the system corrects the SLS data.
<problem description>	SLS to Link Table Corrupted Linkset Slots Table Corrupted SLS to Link Distribution Imbalanced SLS to Link Table Mismatch	Describes the problem in the combined linkset SLS data.
<action description>	CM Damage Corrupted CM SLS Imbalance Corrected Mismatch Corrected By Audit	Describes the action of the audit or the sanity check to correct the problem with the SLS data.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional Information

Multiple link events that occur at close intervals can cause differences between CM and LIU7 table entries.

AUDT618 (end)

The SLS CM-to-LIU7 accuracy audit corrects the defect or mismatch.

AUDT626

Explanation

This log generates when a mismatch between the static data of the computing module (CM) and message switch buffer 7 (MSB7) or link interface unit (LIU7) for the following tables is detected:

- C7RPLSSN
- C7LOCSSN
- C7NETSSN
- C7GTTYPE
- C7GTT

The system corrects the mismatch.

This log includes a data mismatch reason for the remote SCCP status field.

Format

The format for log report AUDT626 is as follows:

1.AUDT626 mmdd hh:mm:ss INFO SCCP PM Data Audit
<node type> <node number> – CCS7
Table: <SCCP_PM_AUDIT_TABLE_NAMES>
Problem: <SCCP_PM_AUDIT_PROBLEMS>
Action: <SCCP_PM_AUDIT_ACTIONS>

Example

The following are examples for log report AUDT626:

```
1.AUDT626 MAY10 07:38:00 3800 INFO SCCP PM Data Audit
   LIU7 101 – CCS7
   Table:   C7RPLSSN
   Problem: Congestion rerouting control indicator
            mismatched between CM and PM
   Action:  Congestion rerouting control indicator
            Static Updated in PM
```

AUDT626 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
<node type>	Alphanumeric	Indicates the type of peripheral module.
<node number>	0 to 255	Indicates the node number.
Table	C7LOCSSN, C7NETSSN, C7GTTYPE, or C7GTT	Identifies the table that contains mismatched data.
Table	C7LOCSSN, C7NETSSN, C7GTTYPE, C7GTT, orC7RPLSSN	Identifies the table that contains mismatched data.
Problem	Text	Provides the reason for this log report and a description of the problem. See Table "Reason text".
Action	Text	Describes the system action taken as a result of the audit. See Table "System action".

Action to be taken

Action by operating company personnel is not required.

The following table lists actions that can be taken by the system.

System action (Sheet 1 of 2)

Action text
Local subsystem static data updated
Local subsystem instance data updated
Local subsystem instance dynamic data updated
Global title type data updated
RPC static data added
RSS static data added
RSS static data deleted

System action (Sheet 2 of 2)

Action text
RPC dynamic data updated
RSS dynamic data updated
GTT digit data updated
GTT result data updated
Congestion rerouting control indicator data updated in PM.
XUDTIND updated in LIU7
Remote SCCP user part status updated in PM.

The following table shows the reason text.

Reason text (Sheet 1 of 2)

Reason text
Subsystem number for <ss name> <ss number> was <ss number> in PM
TCAP flag for <ss name> was <true/false> in PM
Instance <ssi # (0-31)> for subsystem <ss name> not found in PM
Subsystem <ss name> was found to be extra in PM
MSG MTA for subsystem <ss name> instance <ssi #> was mismatched in PM
Routing status for subsystem <ss name> instance <ssi #> was <ssi status> in PM, <ssi status> in CC
Info for the GTTYPE GTTID = <external gt name> was found in PM
Info for the GTTYPE GTTID = <external gt name> was not found in PM
The status for PC <point code clli> was <pc status> in the PM, <pc status> in then CC
The congestion level for PC <point code clli> was <pc congestion> in the PM, <pc congestion> in the CC
The status for SS <ss name> at PC <point code clli> was <rpc status> in the PM, <rpc status> in then CC
The data for PC <point code clli> was missing in the PM

AUDT626 (end)

Reason text (Sheet 2 of 2)

Reason text
The data for SS <ss name> at PC <point code clli> was missing in the PM
The status for SS <ss name> at PC <point code clli> was <rpc status> in the PM, <rpc status> in then CC
The data for PC <point code clli> was missing in the PM
The data for SS <ss name> at PC <point code clli> was missing in the PM
The data for SS <ss name> at PC <point code clli> was found in the PM, not in the CC
The digits data for GTT was missing in the PM
The digits data for GTT was mismatched in the PM
The result data at index <int> <int> was mismatched in the PM
The result data at index <int> <int> was missing in the PM
The C7RPLSSN congestion rerouting indicator data was mismatched in the PM.
A data mismatch was found in field XUDTIND in table C7NETSSN.
Remote SCCP user part status mismatch detected.

Possible local subsystem status values (ssi status, rpc status) are:

- Prohibited
- Available

Possible network point code status values (pc status) are:

- Prohibited
- Available
- Restricted

Associated OM registers

None

AUDT627

Explanation

The Audit (AUDT) subsystem generates AUDT627 when the call processing wakeup block (CPWB) audit process detects an error.

Format

The log report format for AUDT627 follows:

AUDT627 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CPWB Audit
Error Detected on Index: nn, Reason: errtxt

Example

An example of log report AUDT627 follows:

```
AUDT627 Jan31 23:59:59 0102 INFO CPWB Audit
   Error Detected on Index: 20, Reason: Invalid NEXT index
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CPWB Audit	Constant	Indicates an audit of call processing wakeup block (CPWB) process.
Error detected on Index: nn	Symbolic text	Identifies CPWB index.
Reason: errtxt	Invalid state in Freeq	Indicates the system detects a state that is not correct in the CPWB free queue.
	Invalid index	Indicates the system detects a queue index that is not correct in the free CPWB.
	Invalid CALL & NEXTFORCALL indexes	Indicates the system detects CALL and NEXTFORCALL indexes that are not correct.
	Invalid CALL index	Indicates the system detects a CALL index in the CPWB that is not correct.
	Invalid NEXTFORCALL index	Indicates the system detects a NEXTFORCALL index in the CPWB that is not correct.

AUDT627 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Invalid NEXT index	Indicates the system detects a NEXT index in the CPWB that is not correct.
	Invalid PREV index - fixed	Indicates the system detects a PREV (previous) in the CPWB that is not correct.
	Wake queue corruption	Indicates the system detects a queue corruption in the WAKE Queue. The system detected this corruption when the system dequeued the CPWB from the wake queue.
	CCB CPWB queue corruption	Indicates the system detects a queue corruption in the CCB queue. The system detected this corruption when the system dequeued the CPWB from the CCB queue.
	Rebuilt CPWB Freeq	The system rebuilt the CPWB queue because of error(s) that the audit detected.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT624

Explanation

The system generates AUDT624 when the audit software detects that a link stays in the following states:

- the Local Processor Outage (LPO) state
- the Faulty Link (FtLk) state
- the Initializing (Init) state

The link is in one of these states for a minimum of one audit cycle. The log indicates the link that caused the system to take action to correct the condition. The log indicates the state of this link when the audit software found this link. The audit initiates the normal action on the link to recover the link. To recover the link, the audit initiates action on the link. This action normally moves the link out of the present state automatically. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7.

Format

The log report format for AUDT624 is as follows:

AUDT624 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LK RECOVERED BY AUDIT
Link = <link_name><link_number> Link State = <link_state>
Resource = <alloc resource>

Example

An example of log report AUDT624 follows:

```
AUDT624 Oct 18 14:52:12 2658 INFO LK RECOVERED BY AUDIT
   Link = C7LKSET2 7 Link State = Sysb
   Resource = LIU7 101 TL = CCS7TL01 0
```

AUDT624 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
LK RECOVERED BY AUDIT	Constant	Indicates that the DMS audit system recovered a link.
Link	Table I	Identifies the link that the DMS audit system recovered. Refer to Table I in this document for text string.
Resource	Symbolic text	Identifies the resource used for links defined in table C7LINK with allocation scheme LIUCHANNEL transmission link (TL).

Action

There is no action required. Audit software recovered the condition.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT628

Explanation

This log is generated in the computing module (CM) during the audit of table C7GTT in the Common Channel Signaling 7 link interface unit (LIU7) when a table data mismatch has been detected and corrected.

Format

The format for log report AUDT628 follows:

AUDT628 mmdd hh:mm:ss INFO SCCP PM Physical Data Audit
<node type> <node number> – CCS7
Table: <table name>
Data Type:<data type text>
Data Segment(s) Corrected:
<segment number list>
GT Type Affected: <gtt name text>
Action: <action text>

Example

An example of log report AUDT628 follows:

```
AUDT628 NOV05 18:14:33 9000 INFO SCCP PM Physical Data Audit
   LIU7 48 – CCS7
   Table: C7GTT
   Data Type: Global Title Translation digits
   Data Segment(s) Corrected:
   0
   GT type affected: E800SSP
   Action: Global Title Translation digits data updated in
   PM
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
node type	LIU7	Specifies LIU7 as the node type.
node number	0 to 255	Specifies the node number.
table name	C7GTT	Specifies table C7GTT as a table that contains the data mismatch.

AUDT628 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
data type text	string	Specifies what C7GTT data type had a mismatch
segment number list	0 to 256	Specifies the segment number that was corrected.
GTT name text	string	Specifies the CCS7 service, defined as the GTT name in table C7GTT, that can be affected by the data mismatch.
action text	string	Indicates that the global title data has been updated in the peripheral module

Action

No immediate action required. Monitor and save any other logs that indicate loss of maintenance messages to the LIU7 or any node that is used to route messages to the LIU7. Monitor and save any logs that indicate any message routing problems within the DMS-STP switch that could affect messaging to the LIU7. Log the latest changes to table C7GTT.

Associated OM registers

None.

AUDT640

Explanation

When the user requests another calculation of the ACTNUM field of table UNITCTRL, the system generates report AUDT640.

Log report AUDT640 provides the following information:

- UPDCOUNT job STARTED (<update option>) by <user id>.The user issues the UPCOUNT START command. <user id> is SYSTEM if the AUDIT process started the job. <update option> indicates if the NOUPDATE option was specified.
- UPDCOUNT job COMPLETED.Table UNITCTRL updated. UPDCOUNT job completed and ACTNUM of table UNITCTRL updated.
- UPDCOUNT job COMPLETED.UPDCOUNT job completed and ACTNUM of table UNITCTRL is not updated.
- UPDCOUNT job STOPPED by <user id>.The user issues the UPDCOUNT STOP command.
- Use of package NTXJ27AA reached - 95%. The usage count for the package reached 95%. If the billing method is 'Pay-Before-You-Play', this indicates that ACTNUM reached 95% of MAXNUM. For 'Pay-Before-You-Play' billing method, this indicates that ACTNUM reached 95% of maximum value for ACTNUM.

Format

The log report format for AUDT640 is as follows:

```
AUDT640 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO UNITCTRL
    UPDCOUNT job
    NTXJnnxx      ACTNUM: n
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT640 follows:

```
AUDT640 DEC20 23:19:55 1234 INFO UNITCTRL
   UPDCOUNT job STARTED (AUTO UPDATED) by RV220
   NTXJ27AA     ACTNUM:0
   NTXJ28AA     ACTNUM:0
```

AUDT640 (end)

Example of UPDCOUNT START Log

```
AUDT640 DEC20 23:19:55 1234 INFO UNITCTRL
   UPDCOUNT job COMPLETED. Table UNITCTRL updated
   NTXJ27AA     ACTNUM:1540
   NTXJ28AA     ACTNUM:460
   NTXJ29AA     ACTNUM: 60
```

Example of UPDCOUNT COMPLETE Log

```
AUDT640 DEC20 23:19:55 1234 INFO UNITCTRL
   UPDCOUNT job STOPPED by RV220
   NTXJ27AA     ACTNUM:1540
   NTXJ28AA     ACTNUM:460
```

Example of UPDCOUNT STOPPED Log

```
AUDT640 DEC20 23:19:55 1234 INFO UNITCTRL
   95 percent usage for package NTXJ27AA reached.
```

Example of UPDCOUNT STOPPED Log

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO UNITCRL	Constant	Indicates the user requests another calculation of table UNITCTRL.
UPDCOUNT job	STARTED, COMPLETED, STOPPED	Identifies the state of the UPDCOUNT job.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

AUDT888

Explanation

The system generates this log whenever a LIU7 experiences two or more PM 181 "ST Serious Swer" logs in the last twelve hours.

Format

The format for log report AUDT888 follows.

```
*** AUDT888 mmmdd hh:mm:ss <seq> FLT ST AUDIT THRESHOLD EXCEEDED
    NODE = <liu_no>
    ST AUDIT: TRANSIENT FAILURE DETECTED
              RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:
          1.) RELOAD THE LIU7 AND MONITOR FOR REOCCURENCE
          2.) REPLACE NTEX22 AND OR NT9X76 AND MONITOR
              FOR REOCCURENCE
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT888 follows.

```
*** AUDT888 SEP20 02:41:19 1300 FLT ST AUDIT THRESHOLD EXCEEDED
    NODE = LIU7 20
    ST AUDIT: TRANSIENT FAILURE DETECTED
              RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:
          1.) RELOAD THE LIU7 AND MONITOR FOR REOCCURENCE
          2.) REPLACE NTEX22 AND OR NT9X76 AND MONITOR
              FOR REOCCURENCE
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
liu_no	integer	Affected LIU7 node

Action

Reload the LIU7 as defined in the <liu_no> field of the log and monitor for reoccurrence. If this log is output again for the same node, replace the NT9X76 and/or the NTEX22 for the specified LIU7. If this log again occurs for the same LIU7, after performing the above actions, contact you next level of support or Nortel Networks Technical Support.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

This log can be an indication of a possible service-affecting problem. Be sure to perform the aforementioned steps and monitor for reoccurrence. Any reoccurrence should be addressed immediately to prevent the possibility of a CCS7 messaging degradation or isolation.

AUDT889

Explanation

The system generates this log whenever an FBUS tap has experienced at least five ASU no reply threshold faults over the past twelve hours.

Format

The format for log report AUDT889 follows.

```
** AUDT889  mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TAP FAULT AUDIT THRESHOLD
EXCEEDED
    LIM <lim no> FBus <fbus no> Tap <tap no>
This tap has experienced at least five ASU no reply threshold
faults over the past twelve hours. Processor card on LIU7 <liu7
no>  is suspected of being faulty
ACTION: replace the following processor card as per the Card
Replacement Procedures NTP.
Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description Slot EqPEC
HOST 00 A02 LIM <lim no> <shelf no> PFI <slot no> EX22BB FRNT
```

Example

An example of log report AUDT889 follows.

```
** AUDT889 OCT21 16:26:55 7128 INFO TAP FAULT AUDIT THRESHOLD
EXCEEDED
LIM 0 FBus 0 Tap 11
This tap has experienced at least five ASU no reply threshold
faults over the past twelve hours. Processor card on LIU7 3 is
suspected of being faulty
ACTION: replace the following processor card as per the Card
Replacement Procedures NTP.
Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description Slot EqPEC
HOST 00 A02 LIM 0 01 PFI 30 EX22BB FRNT
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
lim_no	integer	Indicates the affected LIM number
fbus_no	0 or 1	Indicates the affect FBUS number
tap_no	0 to 35	Indicates the affected TAP number
liu_no	integer	Indicates the affected LIU7 node number
lim_no	integer	Indicates the affected LIM number

Field	Value	Description
shelf_no	integer	Indicates the affected shelf number
slot_no	integer	Indicates which slot the affected EX22 is located in

Action

Replace the card specified in the AUDT889 log and monitor for reoccurance.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

AUTO300

Explanation

The switch generates log AUTO300 and raises a critical alarm when the memory pool allocation equals the maximum pool allocation. That is, the value of ALLOC in table OFCAUT is equal to the value of MAXSIZE, in table OFCAUT. Because the memory pool allocation is at its maximum, any additional memory requirement causes call degradation.

The system generates a reminder log AUTO300 each day at 8 a.m. for every office parameter that is at its maximum memory allocation. Alarms are not generated for reminder logs.

Format

The format for log report AUTO300 follows:

AUTO300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd title text
POOL NAME: <pool name text>
LIMIT: <maximum value of the pool>

Example

An example of log report AUTO300 follows:

```
AUTO300 DEC11 11:20:52 0000 TBL Pool is at maximum limit
   POOL NAME: CRS_SUBRU_POOL5_SIZE
   LIMIT:   32767
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
POOL NAME	Name of office parameter	The name of any active office parameter found in table OFCAUT
LIMIT	0 through 2 147 483 647	The maximum possible number of storage elements allowed for the parameter defined in POOL_NAME

Action

Log AUTO300 indicates a serious condition that requires immediate attention. The office parameter memory requirements exceed the maximum allocation

AUTO300 (end)

allowed, call degradation may occur. Contact your next level of support immediately.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

Retain all AUTO logs for analysis. To help solve the problem note the following.

- traffic level. Is traffic the level higher than normal?
- call types. Are there higher than normal calls of one specific type?
- record the pool entries in table OFCAUT

AUTO310

Explanation

The system generates AUTO310 if the autoprovisioning system tries to allocate additional resources to a parameter, but fails. This condition generally occurs when the switch runs out of available memory. If this condition persists, and autoprovisioning cannot allocate the required resources, call degradation occurs.

Format

The format for log report AUTO310 follows:

AUTO310 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd title text
POOL NAME: <pool name text>
REASON: <reason text>
INUSE: <numeric> ALLOC: <numeric> XNDBY <numeric>

Example

Examples of log report AUTO310 follows:

```
AUTO310 DEC11 11:20:52 0000 TBL Parm pool could not be
extended
   POOL NAME: CRS_SUBRU_POOL5_SIZE
   REASON: Switch is low on memory
   INUSE:     1501,  ALLOC:    2000,  XNDBY     1000


AUTO310 DEC11 11:20:52 0000 TBL Parm pool could not be
extended
   POOL NAME: CRS_SUBRU_POOL5_SIZE
   REASON: Pool extension aspect failed
   INUSE:     1501,  ALLOC:    2000,  XNDBY     1000
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
POOL NAME	Name of office parameter	The name of any active office parameter in table OFCAUT.
REASON	Switch is low on memory	The switch is running low on memory . Autoprovisioning cannot allocate any additional resources to the parameter pools.

AUTO310 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Pool extension aspect has failed	The pool memory extension aspect procedure has failed. No additional memory was allocated.
INUSE	1 to 10 digits	The number of pool elements currently in use. The maximum number of INUSE elements is 2 147 483 647.
ALLOC	1 to 10 digits	The total number of elements now allocated to this parameter pool. The maximum number of elements available is 2 147 483 647.
XNDBY	1 to 10 digits	The amount this parameter pool is extended by when the system detects a shortage of resources. The maximum number of extension elements is 2 147 483 647.

Action

Log AUTO310 indicates a serious condition that requires immediate attention. Autoprovisioning cannot allocate additional memory to the parameter indicated in the log. If this condition continues, call degradation occurs. Contact your next level of support immediately.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

Retain all CM logs, AUTO logs, SWERRs, and TRAPs generated, for analysis. To help solve the problem, note the following:

- traffic level. Is the traffic level higher than normal
- call types. Are there higher than normal calls of one specific type
- record the entries in table OFCAUT.

AUTO600

Explanation

Log AUTO600 is an information only log. When an increase is made to the parameter pool size the system generates log AUTO600. The log indicates the old, new, and maximum pool sizes, and indicates how the increase was made.

Format

The format for log report AUTO600 follows:

AUTO600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd title text
POOL NAME: <pool name text>
METHOD: <method text>
OLD SIZE: <numeric>, NEW SIZE: <numeric>, LIMIT: <numeric>

Example

Examples of log report AUTO600 follow:

```
AUTO600 DEC11 11:04:08 2000 INFO POOL has increased in size
   POOL NAME: CRS_SUBRU_POOL5_SIZE
METHOD: AUTOMATIC
OLD SIZE:   501,    NEW SIZE:   1501,    LIMIT:  32767


AUTO600 DEC11 11:04:08 2000 INFO POOL has increased in size
   POOL NAME: CRS_SUBRU_POOL5_SIZE
METHOD: MANUAL
OLD SIZE:   501,    NEW SIZE:   1501,    LIMIT:  32767
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
POOL NAME	Name of the office parameter	The name of any active office parameter found in table OFCAUT.
METHOD	AUTOMATIC	The parameter pool size increase was made by the autoprovisioning software
	MANUAL	The parameter pool size increase was made by the operating company personnel using the OFCAUTCI tool

AUTO600 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OLD SIZE	0 to 2 147 483 647	The size of the parameter pool allocation before the increase. Maximum pool size is 2 147 483 647.
NEW SIZE	0 to 2 147 483 647	The size of the parameter pool allocation after the increase. Maximum pool size is 2 147 483 647.
LIMIT	0 to 2 147 483 647	The maximum allocation allowed for this parameter pool. Maximum pool size is 2 147 483 647.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

To compile a history of pool size changes retain all Log AUTO600 outputs.

AUTO610

Explanation

Log AUTO610 is an information only log. The system generates log AUTO610 is when the size of the permanent pool is decreased manually using the OFCAUTCI tool. The log indicates the parameter name' and the old, new, and maximum pool sizes.

Format

The format for log report AUTO610 follows:

AUTO610 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd title text
POOL NAME: <pool name text>
OLD SIZE; <numeric>, NEW SIZE: <numeric>, LIMIT: <numeric>

Example

An example of log report AUTO610 follows:

```
AUTO610 DEC11 11:19:22 9400 INFO POOL has decreased in size
   Deallocation will not occur until next restart.
   POOL NAME: CRS_SUBRU_POOL5_SIZE
   OLD SIZE:   400,  NEW SIZE:   300,  LIMIT;   32767
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
POOL NAME	Name of the office parameter	The name of any permenent pool found in table OFCAUT.
OLD SIZE	0 to 2 147 483 647	The size of the parameter pool allocation before the decrease. Maximum pool size is 2 147 483 647.
NEW SIZE	0 to 2 147 483 647	The size of the parameter pool allocation after the decrease. Maximum pool size is 2 147 483 647.
LIMIT	0 to 2 147 483 647	The maximum pool allocation allowed for this pool. Maximum pool size is 2 147 483 647.

AUTO610 (end)

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

To compile a history of pool size changes retain all Log AUTO610 outputs.

AUTO650

Explanation

Log AUTO650 is an information only log. The system generates log AUTO650 when autoprovisioning for a parameter is activated or deactivated. Log AUTO650 indicates the following:

- parameter name
- autoprovisioning status, activated or deactivated
- the size of the pool at the time of change in status

Format

The format for log report AUTO650 follows:

```
AUTO650 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd title text
    POOL NAME: <pool name text>
    <STATUS>     <VALUE>
```

Example

Examples of log report AUTO650 follow:

```
AUTO650 DEC11 11:06:31 2600 INFO Pram changed automation
status
   POOL NAME: CRS_SUBRU_POOL5_SIZE
Prameter has been ACTIVATED with an allocation
value of: 701


AUTO650 DEC11 11:06:31 2600 INFO Pram changed automation
status
   POOL NAME: CRS_SUBRU_POOL5_SIZE
Prameter has been DEACTIVATED with an allocation
value of: 701
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
POOL NAME	Name of the office parameter	The name of any active office parameter found in table OFCAUT.
STATUS	ACTIVATED	Autoprovisioning has been activated on the parameter.

AUTO650 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	DEACTIVATED	Autoprovisioning has been deactivated on the parameter. The parameter is returned to manual control and can be adjusted in table OFCENG.
VALUE	0 to 2 147 483 647	The size of the parameter pool at the time of the parameter change. Maximum pool size is 2 147 483 647.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

To compile a history of autoprovisioning activation and deactivation retain all outputs of log AUTO650.

BERT100

Explanation

The bit error rate test (BERT) subsystem generates report BERT100. The subsystem generates this report when the application that uses the integrated bit error rate tester (IBERT) detects a defective IBERT. An IBERT is either an NT6X99AA IBERT line card (ILC) or a digital test unit (DTU).

Format

The log report format for BERT100 follows:

```
BERT100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL  Bert trouble report
    CKT     cktid
    BERT  =  IBERT  n
    TRBL  =  tblrsn
```

Example

An example of log report BERT100 follows:

```
FP503 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO Device State Change
   Location: FP 2 DEVICE 1 (DK) SCSI BUS 0
   REASON: Change of state of associated entity
   FROM: InSv ( Isolated )      DRIVE STATE: Unknown
   TO: InSv                     DRIVE STATE: On Line
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL Bert trouble report	Constant	Indicates a report of BERT problem
CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies the IBERT as a line equipment number (LEN) for an ILC, or as a common language location identifier (CLLI) for a DTU
BERT	0 to 127	Identifies the IBERT which may be damaged. See Table FMRESINV

BERT100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TRBL	FAILED_START	Indicates an application used the IBERT for a bit error rate test, but the IBERT was not able to start the test. This means a hardware or firmware problem with the IBERT
	FAILED_QUERY	Indicates 5 repeated IBERT query failures occurred during a line test position (LTP) BERT. The test aborted. This fault occurs if the IBERT card is removed from the slot while a test ran. May also indicate a hardware or firmware problem

Action

Enter QBERT IBERT n (where n is the IBERT number) on a (MAP) maintenance and administration position terminal. This command determines if the IBERT is defective or has failed a diagnostic. If the IBERT is defective, it is on a shower queue or is not able to be on a shower queue.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

BMS100

Explanation

The buffer management system (BMS) subsystem generates report BMS100 when a BMS audit finds a dangling (off-queue) buffer. Modules that use BMS cannot keep the buffers allocated to them off-queue for a long time. The BMS audit frees the dangling buffers and generates report BMS100.

Format

The log report format for BMS100 is as follows:

```
BMS100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT BMS AUDIT
    Dangling BMS buffer reclaimed.
    modnm    hhhh hhhh  QUEUE : hhhh SIZE : hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report BMS100 follows:

```
BMS100 FEB23 19:34:58 0600 FLT  BMS AUDIT
Dangling BMS buffer reclaimed.
TPSMON   8108 A040  QUEUE : 0000 SIZE : 0014
0001 0002 0003 0004 0005 0006 0007 0008
0009 0000 0001 0002 0003 0004 0005 0006
12A4 786F 0009 1234 1234 1234 ABCD 8080
```

Field description

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
BMS AUDIT	Constant	Indicates a buffer management system audit ran.
Dangling BMS buffer claimed again.	Constant	Indicates an audit claimed an off-queue buffer.
modnm	Symbolic text	Identifies the software module involved in the audit.
hhhh hhhh	Hexadecimal numbers	Provides the owner id of the module.

BMS100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
QUEUE : hhhh	0000-FFFF	Identifies the queue that the buffer must be on.
SIZE : hhhh	0000-FFFF	Provides the size of the buffer.
hhhh hhhh . . .	0000-FFFF	Provides the content of the buffer.

Action

There is no action required. The audit performs any necessary action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

BOOT101

Explanation

The system generates report BOOT101 when the following occur together:

- the loader starts with the `log fail' or `log both' option set.
- at least one of the peripherals in the load group does not load.

The SuperNode Peripheral Loader is a software module that is in the computing module (CM). When a peripheral must be loaded, the CM resident code of the peripheral sends a request to the loader to boot. The loader process starts and transfers load records from the file system to the peripheral. The loader can boot more than one peripheral of the same type if the peripherals have the same software the system can download.

The node name has a name and a number. Peripherals can have two numbers. An example of a peripheral with two numbers is Enhanced Network (ENET) pair and plane. The number of records transferred is equal to the size of the load file if one or more nodes load. If all nodes do not load, this field indicates the loading progress of the most successful node. For every eight devices in the parallel boot group, the system generates one log report. For example, if 31 devices are present in the boot group, the system generates four log reports. These reports are numbered 1 of 4, 2 of 4, 3 of 4 and 4 of 4.

The pass/fail flag in the summary indicates the nodes which booted correctly and the nodes which did not boot correctly. The nodes which did not boot are marked “Failed" and the nodes which did boot correctly are marked “Passed".

Format

The log report format for BOOT101 is as follows:

BOOT101 (continued)

BOOT101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn FAIL
SuperNode Peripheral Loader failure.
Node type: node_name
Report: n of m
Elapsed time: hh:mm:ss
Load file: load_file_name
Number of bytes transferred: nnnn kbytes
<Overall Failure Reason:>
<failure reason>

Node	Status	Failure Reason
specific_node_name	pass_or_fail	<failure_reason>
specific_node_name	pass_or_fail	<failure_reason>
specific_node_name	pass_or_fail	<failure_reason>
specific_node_name	pass_or_fail	<failure_reason>

Example

An example of log report BOOT101 follows:

```
BOOT101 APR24 15:51:56 1200 FAIL
SuperNode Peripheral Loader failure.
Node type:          ENET
Report:         1 of 1
Elapsed time:       00:01:04
Load file:          ENX35AL
Number of bytes transferred:    996 kbytes
Node                Status  Failure Reason
====                ======  ==============
ENET Shelf 0 Plane 0    Passed
ENET Shelf 1 Plane 0    Passed
ENET Shelf 2 Plane 0    Failed  Load record format invalid
ENET Shelf 3 Plane 0    Passed
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL	Constant	Indicates that the peripheral loader cannot boot the peripheral
node_name	ENET, MS, LIU, etc.	Indicates the peripheral that will boot
load_file_name	Symbolic name	Indicates the load name is downloaded to the peripheral
failure_reason	Text	Failure reasons can be one of the following strings: Boot failed Send failed (for boot yourself msg) Send failed (for boot data msg) Timeout (waiting for boot yourself ack) Timeout (waiting for boot data ack) Problem getting boot yourself buffer Problem adding data to boot yourself buffer Problem getting boot yourself buffer header Problem reading data from buffer Problem getting boot data buffer Problem adding data to boot data buffer Problem reserving boot data buffer Error creating load rec envelope Send failed (for all boot yourself msgs) Send failed (for all boot data msgs) Received boot done msg while waiting for boot yourself ack

BOOT101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
		Received boot done msg while waiting for boot data ack
		Load record format invalid
		Cannot allocate buffer
		Not a boot file
		Couldn't open file
		Premature end-of-file met
		B$ record corrupted
		Unmatched processor type
		File system bad rc
		File device unavailable
		Unexpected signal received
		Boot process trapped
		Aborted by user
		Bad boot record cache index
		Bad number of records
		All devices have been dropped

Action

Make sure all links to the peripheral from the CC side are open.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

C7TU105

Explanation

The CCS7 Test Utility (C7TU) subsystem generates this report when a message could not be inserted on a common channel signaling 7 (CCS7) link, using the SEND command from the CCS7 test utility link (C7TULINK).

Note: This report is for test purposes only and is not generated in a field office.

Format

The format for log report C7TU105 for ANSI7 networks follows.

```
    C7TU105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SEND FAILED
C7HEADER:  LEN= nn MSG= nn LINK= nn SLC= nn CLLI= nn
C7 SIO:    NETWORK= n  PRIORITY= n  SERV IND= n
C7 LABEL:   DPC= ANSI7 nnn nnn nnn OPC= ANSI7 nnn nnn nnn
 SLS= n
    datatxt: hh hh hh
```

Example

An example of log report C7TU105 for ANSI7 networks follows.

```
   C7TU105 MAY04 21:08:09 0809 SEND FAILED
C7HEADER:  LEN= 34 MSG= 2 LINK= 1 SLC= 0 CLLI= C7LKSET
C7 SIO:    NETWORK= 2  PRIORITY= 2  SERV IND= 5 C7 LABEL:
DPC = ANSI7 001 001 001  OPC = ANSI7 002 002 002  SLS= 2
   C7 DATA FOLLOWING HEADER: 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
```

Format

The format for log report C7TU105 for CCITT7 German networks follows.

```
    C7TU105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SEND FAILED
C7HEADER:  LEN= nn MSG= nn LINK= nn SLC= nn CLLI= nn
C7 SIO:    NETWORK= n  PRIORITY= n  SERV IND= n
C7 LABEL:   DPC= CCITT7 GERMAN nn n nn n OPC = CCITT7
GERMAN nn n nn n
SLS= n
    N7 DATA FOLLOWING HEADER
```

Example

An example of log report C7TU105 for CCITT7 German networks follows.

C7TU105 (continued)

```
   C7TU105 MAY04 21:08:09 0809 SEND FAILED
C7HEADER:  LEN= 34 MSG= 2 LINK= 1 SLC= 0 CLLI= C7LKSET
C7 SIO:    NETWORK= 2  PRIORITY= 2  SERV IND= 5
C7 LABEL:   DPC = CCITT7 GERMAN 08 0 05 4  OPC = CCITT7
GERMAN 10 0 05 5
SLS= 2
   N7 DATA FOLLOWING HEADER: 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
```

Format

The format for log report C7TU105 for CCITT7 Turkish networks follows.

```
   C7TU105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SEND FAILED
C7HEADER:  LEN= nn MSG= nn LINK= nn SLC= nn CLLI= nn
C7 SIO:    NETWORK= n  PRIORITY= n  SERV IND= n
C7 LABEL:   DPC= CCITT7 TURK nn n nnn OPC = CCITT7
TURK nn n nnn  SLS = n
   N7 DATA FOLLOWING HEADER
```

Example

An example of log report C7TU105 for CCITT7 Turkish networks follows.

```
   C7TU105 MAY04 21:08:09 0809 SEND FAILED
C7HEADER:  LEN= 34 MSG= 2 LINK= 1 SLC= 0 CLLI= C7LKSET
C7 SIO:    NETWORK= 2  PRIORITY= 2  SERV IND= 5
C7 LABEL:   DPC = CCITT7 TURK 08 3 026  OPC = CCITT7
TURK 10 3 107  SLS = 2
   N7 DATA FOLLOWING HEADER: 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
SEND FAILED	Constant	Indicates that a message could not be inserted on a CCS7 link.
C7HEADER:	Constant	Indicates that CCS7 data follows.
LEN	0-273	Indicates length of the message (in bytes) following the header.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
MSG	0-255	Indicates the type of the message.
LINK	Integers	Identifies the number of the linkset involved.
SLC	0-15	Identifies the number of the link in the specified linkset.
CLLI	Alphanumeric	Identifies the name of the specified linkset.
C7 SIO:	Constant	Indicates that the service information octet (SIO) of C7 EXT messages follows.
NETWORK	0-3	Identifies the network indicator.
PRIORITY	0-3	Identifies the priority of the message.
SERV IND	0-15	Identifies the service indicator.
C7 LABEL:	Constant	Indicates the CCS7 routing label.
DPC = ANSI7 nnn nnn nnn	Numeric	Indicates the destination point code (DPC) in the INTL PC format of three fields each of three digits.
DPC = CCITT7 GERMAN nn n nn n	Numeric	Indicates the destination point code (DPC) in the German format of two digits, one digit, two digits, one digit.
DPC = CCITT7 TURK nn n nnn	Numeric	Indicates the destination point code (DPC) in the Turkish format of two digits, one digit, three digits.
OPC = ANSI7 nnn nnn nnn	Numeric	Indicates the origination point code (OPC) in the INTL PC format of three fields each of three digits.
OPC = CCITT7 GERMAN nn n nn n	Numeric	Indicates the origination point code (OPC) in the German format of two digits, one digit, two digits, one digit.
OPC = CCITT7 TURK nn n nnn	Numeric	Indicates the origination point code (OPC) in the Turkish format of two digits, one digit, three digits.
SLS	0-15	Indicates the signaling link selector (SLS).

C7TU105 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
datatxt:	Character string	Indicating the type of routing labels. Determine the format of the message body:
	BODY:	Indicates a SNM message type.
	S7 DATA FOLLOWING LABEL:	Indicates that the message is in American National Standards Institute (ANSI) format.
	N7 DATA FOLLOWING LABEL:	Indicates that the message is in the International Telegraph and Telephony Consultative Committee (CCITT) format.
	J7 DATA FOLLOWING LABEL	Indicates that the message is in TTC (Japan) format.
msg bdy	0000-FFFF	Indicates the type of message body. Various formats, depending on the type of label:
	0000-FFFF	BODY, S7 DATA, hexadecimal
	0000-FFFF	N7 DATA, J7 DATA, hex1 hex2 (headers) hexadecimal

Action

The log indicates that a message failed to send during C7TU tests. Retry the SEND command to send the message again.

Related OM registers

None

C7TU106

Explanation

The CCS7 Test Utility (C7TU) subsystem generates log report C7TU106. This report appears when C7TU receives an message that is not known.

Format

The log report format for C7TU106 is as follows:

```
C7TU106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INVALID_MSG
    SENT BY NODE= nn  TERMINAL= nnn
    DATA:  hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh
```

Example

An example of log report C7TU106 follows:

```
C7TU106 MAY12 08:22:34 2112 INFO INVALID_MSG
   SENT BY NODE= 29  TERMINAL= 03
   DATA:  09 02 44 FE 64 37 0A 29 CD 00 FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Desciption
INFO INVALID_MSG	Constant	Indicates that C7TU received a message that is not known.
SENT BY NODE	0-99	Provides the number of the node which sent the message.
TERMINAL=	0-999	Provides the number of the terminal which received the message.
DATA	00-FF (x16)	Provides the contents of message that is not known.

Action

Determine message type and origin.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

C7TU107

Explanation

The CCS7 Test Utility (C7TU) subsystem generates log report C7TU107. This report appears when a C7TU message from the central control (CC) to a message switch and buffer no. 7 (MSB7) is not acknowledged.

Format

The log report format for C7TU107 is as follows:

```
0C7TU107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NO_ACK_MSG
    MSB7= n NODE= nn MSGS SENT= nnn MSGS ACK= nnn MSGS NACK= n
```

Example

An example of log report C7TU107 follows:

```
C7TU107 MAY11 10:22:04 2212 INFO NO_ACK_MSG
   MSB7= 1 NODE= 21 MSGS SENT= -003MSGS ACK= 002 MSGS NACK=
001
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NO_ACK_MSG	Constant	Indicates that a C7TU message from the CC to an MSB7 was not acknowledged.
MSB7	Integer	Provides the number of the MSB7 to which the system sent the message.
NODE	Integer	Provides the node number.
MSGS SENT	Integer	Indicates the number of messages sent to the MSB7.
MSGS ACK	Integer	Indicates the number of messages acknowledged.
MSGS NACK	Integer	Indicates the number of messages not acknowledged.

Action

Determine if MSB7 is in service. Determine if C7TU modules are present.

C7TU107 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

C7TU201

Explanation

The CCS7 Test Utility (C7TU) subsystem generates log report C7TU201. The C7TU subsystem generates the report when the message monitor is enabled at the digital trunk controller (DTC) level of C7TU.

Note: The C7TU generates logs for test purposes only. The field office does not generate C7TU logs.

Format

The log report format for C7TU201is as follows:

```
C7TU201 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO ISUP TRACE MSG
   TN=# hhhh , CSSN=n, FIAT= nn, MT= nn
```

Example

An example of log report C7TU201 follows:

```
C7TU201 JUN18 11:24:06: 3300 INFO ISUP TRACE MSG
   TN=# 0043 , CSSN=0, FIAT= 89, MT= 00
```

Field description

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ISUP TRACE MSG	Constant	Indicates the monitor traced a message.
TN=# hhhh	0000-FFFF	Indicates the terminal number.
CSSN=n	0-255	Indicates the trunk state.
FIAT= nn	0-255	Indicates the functional interactive asynchronous transaction (for example. a message group).
MT= nn	0-255	Indicates the message type.

Action

There is no action required. You can disable message monitoring in the DTC level of C7TU.

C7TU201 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information

C7TU202

Explanation

The CCS7 Test Utility (C7TU) subsystem generates log report C7TU202. The C7TU subsystem generates this report when message intercept is enabled at the digital trunk controller (DTC) level of C7TU.

Note: The C7TU generates logs for test purposes only. The field office does not generate C7TU logs.

Format

The log report format for C7TU202 is as follows:

```
C7TU202 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ISUP INTERCEPTED MSG
   MSG TYPE= #12 DATA= hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh . . .
```

Example

An example of log report C7TU202 follows:

```
C7TU202 JUN18 11:25:53 9000 INFO ISUP INTERCEPTED MSG
   MSG TYPE= #12 DATA= 00 89 8E 77 61 72 64 0D FC 72 FC 55 .
   . .
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ISUP INTERCEPTED MSG	Constant	Indicates the system intercepted a C7TU message.
MSG TYPE= #12	00-FF	Indicates the integrated services digital network user part (ISUP) message type.
DATA= hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh	00-FF	Indicates the data bytes that follow the message type.

Action

There is no action required. You can disable message monitoring in the DTC level of C7TU.

C7TU202 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information

C7TU301

Explanation

The CCS7 Test Utility (C7TU) subsystem generates log report C7TU301. The C7TU subsystem generates this report to display the results of a C7TU link traffic test. The subsystem displays the test results in response to a command interpreter (CI) command.

Note: The C7TU generates logs for test purposes only. The field office does not generate C7TU logs.

Format

The log report format for C7TU301 is as follows:

```
C7TU301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO C7TU TRAFFIC RECEIVER
    TEST #n MSGS RCVD= nnnn SKIPPED= n REPEATED= n NEXT
    SEQ= n
    TIME n  hh:mm:ssms
```

Example

An example of log report C7TU301 follows:

```
C7TU301 JUN18 11:37:58 9300 INFO C7TU TRAFFIC RECEIVER
   TEST #0 MSGS RCVD= 10 SKIPPED= 0 REPEATED= 0 NEXT SEQ= -1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO C7TU TRAFFIC RECEIVER	Constant	Indicates that the C7TU traffic receiver provides the following data.
TEST #n	0-3	Indicates traffic test number.
MSGS RCVD= nnnn	0-2 *3 1*	Indicates total messages received.
SKIPPED= n	0-2 *1 5*	Indicates the number of sequence numbers that the test skipped.
REPEATED= n	0-2 *1 5*	Indicates the number of sequence numbers repeated.

C7TU301 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NEXT SEQ= n	-1	The test did not use the sequence.
TIME n hh:mm:ssms	Symbolic text	Indicates the time.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information

C7TU302

Explanation

The CCS7 Test Utility (C7TU) subsystem generates log report C7TU302. The C7TU subsystem generates this report in response to a command interpreter (CI) command. The CI command tells the subsystem to display the results of C7TU link traffic tests.

Note: The C7TU generates logs for test purposes only. The field office does not generate C7TU logs.

Format

The log report format for C7TU302 is as follows:

```
C7TU302 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO C7TU TRAFFIC SENDER
   TEST #n DIST=n MSGS SENT=hhhh  AVG RATE=nn/sec
    SEQ#=hhhh
   TIME n  hh:mm:ssms
```

Example

An example of log report C7TU302 follows:

```
C7TU302 JUN18 11:37:58 9300 INFO C7TU TRAFFIC SENDER
   TEST #0 DIST=1 MSGS SENT=5158  AVG RATE=15/sec SEQ#=5133
   TIME 0  0:5:27.73
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Field	Description
INFO C7TU TRAFFIC SENDER	Constant	Indicates that the following information is from the C7TU traffic sender.
TEST #n	0-3	Traffic test number.

C7TU302 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Field	Description
DIST=n	0-3	Message distribution method: • 0-once • 1-even • 2-clustered • 3-random
MSGS SENT=hhhh	0-2 *3 1*	Indicates the number of messages sent.
AVG RATE=nn/sec	0-32,767	Indicates the rate of message transfer.
SEQ #=hhhh	0000-FFFF	Indicates the next expected sequence number.
TIME n hh:mm:ssms	Symbolic text	Indicates the TEST run time in days, hours, minutes, seconds and milliseconds.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

C7TU303

Explanation

The CCS7 Test Utility (C7TU) subsystem generates log report C7TU303. The C7TU subsystem generates this report when sequencing errors occur during a C7TU link traffic test.

Format

The log report format for C7TU303 is as follows:

```
C7TU303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO C7TU TRAFFIC ERROR
    TEST #n SLS=n SEQUENCE #= hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh . . .
```

Example

An example of log report C7TU303 follows:

```
C7TU303 JUN18 11:37:58 9300 INFO C7TU TRAFFIC ERROR
   TEST #0 SLS=2 SEQUENCE #= 4560 4562 4563 4564 4565 . . .
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO C7TU TRAFFIC ERROR	Constant	Indicates that sequencing errors occurred during a link traffic test
TEST	0-3	Indicates the traffic test number
SLS	0-31	Indicates the signaling link selector (SLS)
SEQUENCE #	0000-FFFF	Indicates the sequence numbers of received messages

Action

When logs occur often, you can execute the QUIET command in the C7TU TRAFFIC environment to turn the logs off. You can also interrupt or cancel the test to turn the logs off.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

C7TU303 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information

C7UP100

Explanation

The ISDN User Part (ISUP) subsystem generates log report C7UP100. The ISUP subsys tem generates when the far-end office fails to acknowledge the following messages:

- circ uit reset, group circuit reset, blocking or unblocking, group blocking or group unblocking, or release messages
- This office sent a message to the far-end office. When this office does not receive a response in 4-15 s, the office repeats the message. When the office does not receive a response after 1 min, the office generates this log.

Format

The log report format for C7UP100 is as follows:

```
C7UP100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NO ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
    ALERT
    CKT  trkid
    REPORTED BY  trkid
    REASON = rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report C7UP100:

```
C7UP100 JAN26 07:12:40 2211 INFO NO ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ALERT
   CKT  ISUPIT2WA 16
   REPORTED BY  ISUPIT2WA 16
   REASON = NO ACK GRP CKT BLK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NO ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ALERT	Constant	Alerts that acknowledgement was not received from the far-end office.
CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies the trunk affected. Refer to Table I.

C7UP100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REPORTED BY	Symbolic text	Identifies the trunk that reported the problem. Refer to Table I.
REASON	NO ACK CIRCUIT RESET	Indicates that an acknowledgement to a circuit reset message (RSC) was not recieved from the far-end office. An RSC message resets the circuit to the idle condition. When the subsystem generates the log report for this reason, operational measurement (OM) register ISERRRSC pegs.
	NO ACK GRP CKT RESET	Indicates that an acknowledgement to group circuit reset (GRS) was not received from the far-end office. When the subsystem generates the log report for this reason, the OM register ISERRGRS pegs.
	NO ACK FOR BLO/UBL	Indicates that an acknowledgement to a Blocking or Unblocking message was not received from the far-end office. When the subsystem generates the log report for this reson OM register ISERRBLO pegs.
	NO ACK FOR RELEASE	Indicates that an acknowledgement to a Release message was not received from the far-end office. When the subsystem generates the log report for this reason. the OM register ISERRRLC pegs.
	NO ACK GRP CKT BLK	Indicates that an acknowledgement to a circuit group blocking (CGB) message was not received from the far-end office. When the subsystem generates the log report for this reason, the OM register ISERRBLO pegs.
	NO ACK GRP CKT UNBLK	Indicates that an acknowledgement to a circuit group unblocking (CGU) message was not received from the far-end office. When the subsystem generates the log report for this reason, OM register ISERRBLO pegs.

Action

The following table describes the action required for each text reason.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Action to be taken (Sheet 1 of 2)

Rsntxt	Action required
NO ACK CIRCUIT RESET	Check the Common Channel Signaling #7 (CCS7) messaging system (the digital terminal controller (DTC), message switch and buffer # 7/link peripheral processor (MSB7/LPP). Check the inter-peripheral message link (IPML)) for problems that interrupt the transfer of RSC and incoming messages. Repeated RSC messages are sent at 1 min intervals until maintenance personnel intervene.
NO ACK GRP CKT RESET	Check the CCS7 messaging system for problems that interrupt the transfer of GRS messages and incoming messages. The CCS7 messaging system includes the DTC, MSB7/LPP, and IPML. Repeated GRS messages are sent at 1 min intervals until maintenance personnel intervene. The subsystem continues to generate this log report a 1 min intervals.
NO ACK FOR BLO/UBL	Check the CCS7 messaging system for problems that interrupt the transfer of blocking (BLO) and unblocking (UBL) messages and incoming messages. The CCS7 messaging system includes the DTC, MSB7/LPP, and IPML. Repeated blocking/unblocking messages are sent at 1 min intervals until maintenance personnel intervene.

C7UP100 (end)

Action to be taken (Sheet 2 of 2)

Rsntxt	Action required
NO ACK FOR RELEASE	Check the CCS7 messaging system for problems that the transfer of release (REL) messages and incoming messages. The CCS7 messaging includes the DTC, MSB7/LPP, and IPML. Test the circuit and remote test system (RTS). After the office repeats the REL message for 1 min, the office sends a reset circuit message. The office removes the circuit from service. The office sends the reset circuit message in 1 min intervals until maintenance personnel intervene.
NO ACK GRP CKT UNBLK	Check the CCS7 messaging system for problems that can interrupt the transfer of ISUP maintenance type messages. The CCS7 messaging includes the DTC, MSB7/LLP, and IPML. Post the ISUP trunk at the C7TTP level of the MAP display. Check the trunk state of the first ISUP trunk specified in the circuit group unblocking (CGU) message. If the trunk state is lockout (LO), check the status of the linkset and routeset. ***Note:*** The office sends GCU message. If the office does not receive a circuit group unblocking acknowledgment (CGUA) message under 12 s, the office send the CGU message again. The office sends a CGU message every 12 s for 60 s until the office receives a valid CGUA message, or maintenance personnel intervene. The office does not generate C7UP100 log during this period.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

C7UP101

Explanation

The ISDN User Part (ISUP) subsystem generates log report C7UP101. The ISUP subsystem generates this report when the indicated trunk receives an unreasonable message. It also reports the occurence of an invalid French Telephony User Part (FTUP) charge message that fails to take the call down.

Format

The log report format for C7UP101 is as follows:

```
C7UP101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  UNREASONABLE MSG
    RECEIVED
    ORIG  trkid          TERM  trkid
    REPORTED BY CKT        trkid
    REASON = rsntxt
    RECEIVED MSG nnnn SUBTYPE nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report C7UP101 follows:

```
C7UP101 JAN26 07:12:40 2112 FLT  UNREASONABLE MSG
   RECEIVED
   ORIG HOST 00 0 01 27 DN 9096215111  TERM CKT ISUPTOG0
   REPORTED BY CKT         OTT902TL1 0
   REASON = MSG RECEIVED ON IDLE CKT
   RECEIVED ISUP MSG 04  SUBTYPE 0002
```

Field descriptions

The following table descibes each field in the log report:

Note: with this reason is not generated

C7UP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
FLT UNREASONABLE MSG RECEIVED	Constant	Indicates that the ISUP received an unreasonable message.
ORIG	Symbolic text	Identifies the originating device (line or trunk). Refer to Table I.
TERM	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminating trunk. Refer to Table I.
REPORTED BY CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies the trunk that reported the fault. Refer to Table I.
REASON	Symbolic text	Identifies the unreasonable message received. Refer to Reasons table.
RECEIVED MSG	0000-9999	Identifies the message type received.
SUBTYPE	0000-9999	Identifies the message number for the message type.

Action

The system software sends back an appropriate message or discards the unreasonable message. If this report appears often, notify the common channel signaling 7 (CCS7) network administration.

Note: When both subscribers hang up at the same time, release message can appear on the idle circuit.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Reasons

Reason	Explanation
MSG RECEIVED ON IDLE CKT	Indicates that the system received a release message or a release complete message for an idle circuit.
MSG RECEIVED ON BLOCKED CKT	Indicates that the system received a blocking message for a blocked circuit.
MSG RECEIVED ON UNBLOCKED CKT	Indicates that the system received a blocking message for a unblocked circuit.
MSG RECEIVED UNEXPECTEDLY	Indicates that the system received a blocking or unblocking acknowledgment message without warning.
UNREASONABLE MSG ON IDLE CKT	Indicates that the system received unreasonable messages for an idle circuit.
UNREASONABLE MSG ON CALL SETUP	Indicates that the system received unreasonable messages after the initial address message (IAM) was sent. The IAM was sent before and after receipt of the address complete message (ACM).
INVALID MSG RECEIVED	Indicates that the system received an invalid message.
INVALID CHARGE MSG RECEIVED	The received charge message has an invalid message format, indicating a possible internal conversion failure.
UNSUPPORTED CHG/CHT MSG RCVD	The received charge message is a CHT or CHG charge message that is not supported at present.
ITX MSG RCVD;CHK TRK DATAFILL	An ITX message is received from a trunk that is not marked with the TELETAXE option in table TRKOPTS.

C7UP102

Explanation

The ISDN user part (ISUP) subsystem generates log report C7UP102 when a CCS7 connection is released due to an abnormal condition. It is also generated when an invalid French Telephony User Part (FTUP) charge message results in a call take down.

This log report is also generated when the charge indicator fields in the Backward Charge Indicator (BCI) of the Address Complete Message (ACM) and the Answer Message (ANM) are not matched. This applies to the ACM and ANM received for any call terminating to New Common Carrier Interface (NCCI) V2, except for NCCI V2 to NCCI V2 calls.

This log report indicates that a Circuit Reservation Acknowledgment (CRA) message has not been received from the carrier within 3 to 4 seconds as specified by TR-TSY-000394. This log may indicate a glare condition and trunk selection methods should be verified.

Note: C7UP102 is not supported by equal access (EA) Generic Services Framework (GSF) software. If it is generated by this software, it could contain incorrect information.

Format

The format of the log report C7UP102 is as follows:

```
C7UP102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  REL DUE TO ABNORMAL
    COND
    ORIG  trkid          TERM  trkid
    REPORTED BY CKT trkid
    REASON = rsntxt
    CLDNO = dn
```

Example

An example of log report C7UP102 is as follows:

```
C7UP102 JAN02 11:22:40 9400 FLT  REL DUE TO ABNORMAL COND
   ORIG  CKT  ISUPITIC  0 TERM HOST 00 0 18 03 DN 901237782
   REPORTED BY CKT ISUPITIC   0
   REASON = ACM EXPECTED FROM 777, NOTHING RCVD
   CLDNO = 7090701
```

C7UP102 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
FLT REL DUE TO ABNORMAL COND	Constant	Indicates that a connection has been released because of an abnormal condition.
ORIG	Symbolic text	Identifies the originating trunk. Refer to Table I.
TERM	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminating device (line or trunk). Refer to Table I.
REPORTED BY CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies the trunk that reported the fault. Refer to Table I.
REASON	Symbolic text	Provides the expected and received message that caused the abnormal condition. Refer to Reasons table.
CLDNO	Integers	Identifies the called number. Refer to Reasons table.

Action

Contact CCS7 network administration if this report appears frequently since the connection is released for every instance of this condition.

Associated OM registers

Register ISERRREL is pegged when this log report is generated.

Additional information

Reasons (Sheet 1 of 4)

Reasons	Explanation
EXPECTED: ACM/ANM RECEIVED: Nothing	Indicates that an address complete message has not been received within 20 to 30 seconds from the receipt of the initial address message (IAM). The connection is released by the sending office.
EXPECTED: COT RECEIVED: Nothing	Indicates that a continuity message has not been received within 10 to 15 seconds from receipt of the initial address message (IAM) with the request for continuity checking. The connection is released and a release message is sent back.
ACM EXPECTED FROM XXX, NOTHING RCVD	Indicates that an address complete message (ACM) has not been received within 20 to 30 seconds from the receipt of the initial address message (IAM). The connection is released by the sending office. The string XXX indicates a three-digit code that identifies the carrier. The mapping is available in table OCCINFO.
COT EXPECTED FROM XXX, NOTHING RCVD	Indicates that a continuity check message (COT) has not been received within 10 to 15 seconds from the receipt of the initial address message (IAM). The connection is released and a release message is sent back. The string XXX indicates a three-digit code that identifies the carrier. The mapping is available in table OCCINFO.
CRA EXPECTED FROM XXX, NOTHING RCVD	Indicates that a CRA message has not been received from the carrier within 3 to 4 seconds as specified by TR-TSY-000394. The string XXX indicates a three-digit code that identifies the carrier. The mapping is available in table OCCINFO.
EXM EXPECTED FROM XXX, NOTHING RCVD	Indicates that an exit message (EXM) has not been received at the end office from the access tandem within 3 to 5 seconds specified by TR-TSY-000394. The string XXX indicates a three-digit code that identifies the carrier. The mapping is available in table OCCINFO.

C7UP102 (continued)

Reasons (Sheet 2 of 4)

Reasons	Explanation
EXPECTED:SE=#2RECEIVED:#X	The charge (CHG) message received for a basic Flexible Charging System (FCS) call has an invalid field value. The invalid value exists in the signaling element type field of the charging information parameter. The DMS-100 switch releases the call and does not verify the remaining field values.
EXPECTED:IT=#0RECEIVED:#X	The CHG message received for a basic FCS call has an invalid field value. The invalid value exists in the initiated type field of the charging information parameter. The DMS-100 switch releases the call and does not verify the remaining field values.
EXPECTED:OC=#0 OR #3RECEIVED:#X	The CHG message received for a basic FCS call has an invalid field value. The invalid value exists in the operation class field of the charging information parameter. The DMS-100 switch releases the call and does not verify the remaining field values.
EXPECTED:OT=#04RECEIVED:#XX	The CHG message received for a basic FCS call has an invalid field value. The invalid value exists in the operation type field of the charging information parameter. If the value received is #06, #07, #08, or #1f, the DMS-100 switch ignores the value and does not release the call. If any other value is received, the switch releases the call and does not verify the remaining field values.
EXPECTED:CP=#0RECEIVED:#X	The CHG message received for a basic FCS call has an invalid field value. The invalid value exists in the charged party type field of the charging information parameter. The DMS-100 switch releases the call and does not verify the remaining field values.
EXPECTED:CC=#0RECEIVED:#X	The CHG message received for a basic FCS call has an invalid field value. The invalid value exists in the charge collection method field of the charging information parameter. The DMS-100 switch releases the call and does not verify the remaining field values.

Reasons (Sheet 3 of 4)

Reasons	Explanation
EXPECTED:CRI=#01RECEIVED:#XX	The CHG message received for a basic FCS call has an invalid field value. The invalid value exists in the charge/rate indicator field of the charging information parameter. The DMS-100 switch releases the call and does not verify the remaining field values.
EXPECTED: Valid CI RECEIVED: Invalid CI	The CHG message received for a basic FCS call has an invalid field value. The invalid value exists in the charge/rate information field of the charging information parameter. The DMS-100 switch releases the call and does not verify the remaining field values.
EXPECTED: Valid IP RECEIVED: Invalid IP	The CHG message received for a basic FCS call has an invalid field length. The invalid length exists for the address signal field of the information provider (IP) number parameter. The IP number parameter is a subparameter of the end information transport parameter. The DMS-100 switch releases the call and does not verify the remaining field values.
EXPECTED:NAI=#03 OR #7ERECEIVED:#XX	The CHG message received for a basic FCS call has an invalid field value. The invalid value exists in the nature of address indicator field of the IP number parameter. The IP number parameter is a subparameter of the end information transport parameter. The DMS-100 switch releases the call and does not verify the remaining field values.
EXPECTED:NPI=#1RECEIVED:#X	The CHG message received for a basic FCS call has an invalid field value. The invalid value exists in the numbering plan indicator field of the IP number parameter. The IP number parameter is a subparameter of the end information transport parameter. The DMS-100 switch releases the call and does not verify the remaining field values.

C7UP102 (end)

Reasons (Sheet 4 of 4)

Reasons	Explanation
EXPECTED:AS=0 to 9RECEIVED:Invalid	The CHG message received for a basic FCS call has an invalid field value. The invalid value exists in the address signal field of the IP number parameter. The IP number parameter is a subparameter of the end information transport parameter. The DMS-100 switch releases the call and does not verify the remaining field values.
EXPECTED:DI=0 to 9RECEIVED:Invalid	The CHG message received for a basic FCS call has an invalid field value. The invalid value exists in the units of digit or units of tens digit field of the message billing index (MBI) for charging calculation parameter. The MBI for charging calculation parameter is a subparameter of the end information transport parameter. The DMS-100 switch releases the call and does not verify the remaining field values.
EXPECTED:TVMBI <= 15RECEIVED:Invalid	The CHG message received for a basic FCS call has an invalid field value. The combined value based on the values in the units of digit and units of tens digit fields of the MBI for charging calculation parameter is invalid. (The combined value must be less than or equal to 15.) The MBI for charging calculation parameter is a subparameter of the end information transport parameter. The DMS-100 switch releases the call and does not verify the remaining field values.
EXPECTED:ITX MSG; RECEIVED: Invalid	The received ITX charge message has an invalid format and is handled as an illogical FTUP charge message (calltake down).
ITX MSG received in inv call state	An ITX charge message is received in call phase different than the talking phase and the ITX message is handled as an illogical FTUP charge message (call takedown).
CHG IND MISMATCH ACM: XX, ANM: YY	The charge indicator fields in the Backward Call Indicator (BCI) of the Address Complete Message (ACM) and the Answer Message (ANM) are not matched.
NO BCI in ANM	The Answer Message (ANM) has no Backward Call Indicator (BCI).

C7UP103

Explanation

The ISDN User Part (ISUP) subsystem generates log report C7UP103. This report appears to report blocked or unblocked circuit conditions.

Format

The log report format for C7UP103 is as follows:

```
C7UP103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CIRCUIT BLO/UBL
    CKT  trkid
    REPORTED BY CKT trkid
    REASON = rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report C7UP103 follows:

```
C7UP103 JAN26 07:12:40 2112 INFO CIRCUIT BLO/UBL
   CKT  ISUP303OGA 5
   REPORTED BY CKT OTT902TL1 0
   REASON = LOCAL CKT BLO ALERT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CIRCUIT BLO/UBL	Constant	Indicates a report of circuit blocking or unblocking conditions.
CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies the trunk circuit in the blocked or unblocked trunk. Refer to Table I.
REPORTED BY CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies the trunk that reported the fault. Refer to Table I.
REASON	Symbolic text	Provides the reason that the subsystem generated this report. Refer to Reasons table.

Action

Refer to Reasons table for the action that each text reason requires.

C7UP103 (end)

Associated OM registers

Refer to Reasons table for associated OM registers.

Reasons

Reason	Explanation
CKT LOCALLY BLOCKED	Indicates that the office blocks the circuit to permit switching equipment and maintenance personnel at this office to remove traffic. Switching equipment and maintenance personnel remove traffic from a circuit in the local office. This action allows the system to test or service faults. An engaged condition of the circuit prevents calls from originating on the blocked circuit at the far-end office. The Operational measurement (OM) register ISCKTBLO increases when the system generates ISUP103 with this reason. For information only, there is no action required.
CKT UNBLKED	Indicates that the blocked circuit is unblocked. The OM register ISCKTUBL increases when the system generates ISUP103 with this reason. For information only, there is no action required.
REMOTE CKT BLO ALERT	Indicates that the far-end office blocked the circuit at this office for five minutes. The OM register ISCKTRBT increases when the system generates ISUP103 with this reason. When work on the trunk exceeds 5 min, remove the circuit from service at the far-end office.
LOCAL CKT BLO ALERT	Indicates that a local block blocked the circuit at this office for 5 min. The OM register ISCKTLBT increases when the system generates ISUP103 with this reason. When work on the trunk exceeds 5 min, remove the circuit from service at the far-end office.

C7UP104

Explanation

The ISDN User Part (ISUP) subsystem generates log report C7UP104. This report appears to report group blocking or unblocking conditions.

Format 1

The log report format for C7UP104, with the CIC in 14-bit format, is as follows:

```
C7UP104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO GROUP CIRCUIT BLO/UBL
    CKT = trkid
    REASON = rsntxt
    STARTING TRK CIC = nnnnn
    TRK GRP =  xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
    ROUTESET = clli
```

Example 1

An example of log report C7UP104, with the CIC in 14-bit format, follows:

```
C7UP104 JAN26 07:12:40 2211 INFO GROUP CIRCUIT BLO/UBL
   CKT = ISUPITOG 1
   REASON = GRP LOCALLY BLKED
   STARTING TRK CIC = 800
   TRK GRP = 11111111 11110101 11111111
   ROUTESET = C7RTESET1
```

Format 2

The log report format for C7UP104, with the CIC in 7-5 format, is as follows:

```
C7UP104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO GROUP CIRCUIT BLO/UBL
    CKT = trkid
    REASON = rsntxt
    STARTING TRK CIC = nnn-nn
    TRK GRP =  xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
    ROUTESET = clli
```

Example 2

An example of log report C7UP104, with the CIC in 7-5 format, follows:

C7UP104 (continued)

```
C7UP104 JUL17 07:12:40 2211 INFO GROUP CIRCUIT BLO/UBL
   CKT = OGISP1AB 0
   REASON = GRP LOCALLY BLKED
   STARTING TRK CIC = 25-0
   TRK GRP = 11111111 11110101 11111111
   ROUTESET = C7RTESET1
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO GROUP CIRCUIT BLO/UBL	Constant	Indicates a report of group circuit blocking or unblocking conditions.
CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the first trunk circuit involved in the blocked group.
REASON	Symbolic text	Provides the reason that the system generated this log report. Refer to Reasons table.
STARTING TRK CIC	0 to 16383	Provides the circuit identification code (CIC) of the first trunk of the affected trunk group, in 14-bit format.
	0 to 511 0 to 31	Provides the circuit identification code (CIC) value (CCS7) in 7-5 format. The first number is the Carrier Number, and the second number is the Channel Number.
TRK GRP		
	x = 1: the system blocked/unblocked this trunk	
	x = 2: the system blocked this trunk and the call was taken down	
ROUTESET	Symbolic text	Identifies the CCS7 routeset of the trunk involved in the log.

Action

For information only, there is no action required.

Note: The subsystem generates this log report every 12 s for 1 min after the system first sends the circuit group blocking (CGB) messages. The system generates this report if the system does not receive a circuit group blocking acknowledgment (CGBA) message. The system then generates the report every 60 s if the system still did not receive the CGBA message.

Contact the CCS7 network administrator if either of the following occurs:

- the trunk group remains blocked for a long period of time
- the system receives a large number of these log reports

Associated OM registers

The system increases the following operational measurement (OM) registers:

- ISMSGIN total ISUP messages the office receives.
- ISMSGOUT total ISUP messages sent from the office
- ISCKTGBT circuit groups blocked (calls not dropped)
- ISCKTCGU circuit groups unblocked.

C7UP104 (continued)

Reasons (Sheet 1 of 2)

Reason	Explanation
GRP LOCALLY BLKED	Indicates that the system blocked a group of circuit identification code (CIC) trunks that the system assigned in a row. The system blocked these trunks for maintenance or software-generated reasons. The system leaves all calls up on these trunks. The system sends circuit group blocking (CGB) messages to the far end office. The system then generates this report with <rsntxt>= GRP LOCALLY BLKED. The system generates this report when the system The line TRK GRP displays the local status of the individual trunks that CGB messages specify: 0= not locally blocked; 1= locally blocked.
GRP REMOTELY BLKED	Indicates that the system remotely blocked a group of CIC trunks that the system assigned in a row. The system remotely blocked these trunks for maintenance, software-generated or hardware failure reasons. The system takes down calls when hardware failure causes the blockage. When the far-end office receives the pair of CGB messages within 5 seconds, the system generates this report with <rsntxt>= GRP REMOTELY BLKED. The line TRK GRP displays the remote status of file individual trunks: 0= not remotely blocked; 1= remotely blocked; 2= remotely blocked and call taken down. The CGBA message specifies these trunks. The Line TRK GRP also displays released calls. Released calls are the result of the receipt of hardware failure CGB messages.

Reasons (Sheet 2 of 2)

Reason	Explanation
GRP LOCALLY UNBLKED	Indicates that the system locally unblocked a group of CIC trunks that the system assigned in a row. The system unblocked these trunks for maintenance or software-generated reasons. The system sends the circuit group unblocking (CGU) message to the far end office. The system then generates this report with <rsntxt>= GRP LOCALLY UNBLKED. The line TRK GRP displays the local status of the individual trunks that the CGU messages specify: 0= not locally unblocked; 1= locally unblocked.
GRP REMOTELY UNBLKED	Indicates that the system remotely unblocked a group of trunks that the system assigned in a row. The system unblocked these trunks because the system received a circuit group unblocking (CGU) message from the far-end office. The system sends a circuit group unblocking acknowledgment (CGUA) message back to the far-end office. The system then generates this log report with <rsntxt>= GRP REMOTELY UNBLKED. The line TRK GRP displays the remote status of the individual trunks that the CGUA message specifies: 0= not remotely unblocked; 1= remotely unblocked.

C7UP105

Explanation

The ISDN User Part (ISUP) subsystem genrates log report C7UP105. This report appears when an integrated services digital network (ISDN) call attempt that is not complete occurs because of the reason given.

Format

The log report format for C7UP105 is as follows:

```
ATTEMPT
CKT  trkid
REPORTED BY CKT trkid
REASON     =    rsntxt
ROUTESET   =    clli
CLDNO      =    dn
```

Example

An example of log report C7UP105 follows:

```
C7UP105 JAN26 07:12:40 2112 INFO UNSUCCESSFUL CALL ATTEMPT
   CKT  ISUP902TL1 0
   REPORTED BY CKT OTT902305A 6
   REASON   =   ADDRESS INCOMPLETE
   ROUTESET =   C7RTESET1
   CLDNO    =   5553542
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO UNSUCCESSFUL CALL ATTEMPT	Constant	Indicates that a call attempt that was not complete occurred.
CKT trkid	Symbolic text	Identifies the trunk involved. Refer to Table I.

C7UP105 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REPORTED BY CKT trkid	Symbolic text	Identifies the circuit that reported the call attempt that was not complete. Refer to Table I.
REASON = rsntxt	ADDRESS INCOMPLETE	Indicates that the subscriber cannot reach the called party. Another office determined that the number is not a correct format or is not complete. The system pegs the operational measurement (OM) register ISCONUCA.
ROUTESET = clli	Symbolic text	Identifies the common language location identifier (CLLI) routeset. The CLLI routeset is a logical ISUP route. The CLLI routeset consists of a set of trunks for voice, and a linkset to signal. Refer to Table I.
CLDNO = dn	Symbolic text	Identifies the called party. Refer to Table I.

Action

There is no action required.

C7UP106

Explanation

The ISDN User Part (ISUP) subsystem generates log report C7UP106. This report appears when problems occur because not enough resources are available.

Format

The log report format for C7UP106 is as follows:

```
C7UP106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  RESOURCE UNAVAILABLE
    CKT  trkid
    REPORTED BY CKT trkid
    REASON = rsntxt
    ROUTESET = clli
    CLDNO = dn
```

Example

An example of log report C7UP106 follows:

```
C7UP106 JAN26 07:12:40 2112 FLT  RESOURCE UNAVAILABLE
   CKT  ISUP303OGA 5
   REPORTED BY CKT OTT902TL1 0
   REASON = EQUIPMENT CONGESTION
   ROUTESET = clli
   CLDNO = 5553811
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT RESOURCE UNAVAILABLE	Constant	Indicates that problems occur because resources are not available.
CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies the affected trunk. Refer to Table I.
REPORTED BY CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies the trunk that reported the problem. Refer to Table I.

C7UP106 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REASON	EQUIPMENT CONGESTION	Indicates that the switching equipment in another office is in a period of high traffic. Overload conditions can cause this congestion. The system increases the OM register ISCONUCE.
	NO CIRCUIT AVAILABLE	Indicates that another office does not have an appropriate idle circuit available to handle the call. The system increases the OM register ISCONUCC. ***Note:*** A route advance occurs if another route is available.
	TEMP NETWORK FAILURE	Indicates that the network at the far-end office does not function correctly. This condition only lasts a short time. The system increases the OM register ISCONUCF.
ROUTESET	Symbolic text	Identifies the common language location identifier (CLLI) routeset. The CLLI routeset is a logical ISUP route. The CLLI routeset consists of a set of trunks for voice and a linkset to signal. Refer to Table I.
CLDNO	Symbolic text	Identifies the affected directory number. Refer to Table I.

Action

Notify the common channel signaling 7 (CCS7) network administration if the condition continues.

Associated OM registers

Refer to the description section for the field Reason in the above table for associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

C7UP107

Explanation

The ISDN User Part (ISUP) subsystem generates log report C7UP107 after a continuity check test on the indicated outgoing trunk at this office. The following items can request a continuity check

- initial address message (IAM) (for each call)
- continuity check request (CCR) message
- demand continuity test (DCT) from the MAP terminal

Format

The log report format for C7UP107 follows:

```
C7UP107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CONTINUITY ALERT
    CKT  trkid
    CONDITION = condtxt
    ADDITIONAL INFO = rsntxt
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report C7UP107 follows:

```
C7UP107 JAN26 07:12:40 2112 INFO CONTINUITY ALERT
   CKT  ISUP303OGA 5
   CONDITION = DEMAND CONTINUITY TEST FAILED
   ADDITIONAL INFO = NO TONE DETECTED
   CALLID = 54673
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONTINUITY ALERT	Constant	Indicates a continuity check failure.
CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies the trunk that failed the continuity check. Refer to table I.
CONDITION	Symbolic text	Identifies the type of continuity test that failed or passed. Refer to the Test result field in table Continuity Test.

C7UP107 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ADDITIONAL INFO	Symbolic text	Provides additional information about the test failure. Refer to the Reason field in table Continuity Test.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies the call process. Refer to table I.

Action

Test the circuit. Contact the common channel signaling system No. 7 (CCS7) network administration if the system generates this log report often.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) register ISCONCOT increases when the system generates this log report.

Continuity test result (Sheet 1 of 3)

Test result	Explanation	Reason	Explanation
DEMAND CONTINUITY TEST FAILED	Indicates failure of a demand continuity test from the MAP terminal.	NO TONE DETECTED	Indicates that the system did not detect a valid continuity tone at the originating end.
		TONE INTERRUPTED	Indicates an interruption in a continuity test tone.
		LOOPBACK ACK TIMEOUT	Indicates that the receiving end did not return a loopback acknowledgment message during a continuity test.
		NO PERIPHERAL RESOURCES	Indicates that all continuity circuits of a digital trunk controller are busy.

Continuity test result (Sheet 2 of 3)

Test result	Explanation	Reason	Explanation
		INVALID RESPONSE TO CCR	Indicates that the receiving end response to a continuity check request message was other than a loopback acknowledgment message.
		NOT AN ISUP TRUNK	Indicates that the continuity test attempted was on a posted circuit that is not an ISDN user part (ISUP) trunk.
		NO SIGNALING AVAILABLE	Indicates that the system will not perform continuity tests on trunks that do not have signaling capability.
PER-CALL CONTINUITY TEST FAILED	Indicates failure of a per-call continuity test.	NO TONE DETECTED	Indicates that the system did not detect a valid continuity tone at the originating end.
		TONE INTERRUPTED	Indicates that an interruption occurred in a continuity test tone.

C7UP107 (end)

Continuity test result (Sheet 3 of 3)

Test result	Explanation	Reason	Explanation
CONTINUITY RECHECK PASSED	Indicates completion of a continuity test recheck.		Indicates that an incoming trunk performed a continuity recheck test and the test passed. Note that the system does not generate a COT failure log for continuity test failures on incoming trunks. A corresponding log of C7UP COT FAILURE is not present and cannot correspond with the C7UP107 COT RECHECK PASSED log.
CONTINUITY RECHECK FAILED	Indicates failure of a continuity test recheck.	NO TONE DETECTED	Indicates that the system did not detect a valid continuity tone at the originating end.
		TONE INTERRUPTED	Indicates that an interruption occurred in a continuity test tone.
		NO RECHECK RESOURCES	Indicates that the digital trunk controller (DTC) has no resources allocated for recheck purposes.
CONTINUITY CHECK HALTED	Indicates the halt of a continuity test.	TOO MANY RETRIES	Indicates that the maximum number of retries was attempted.

C7UP109

Explanation

The ISDN User Part (ISUP) subsystem generates report C7UP109 when the system corrects the state of an ISUP trunk to match the far end. The subsystem generates this report when the subsystem receives the UNEQUIPPED circuit identification code (CIC) message is received from the far end. The subsystem also generates this report when the daily audit runs, or the user inputs the trunk query (TRKQRY) command. If the far-end trunk state does not correspond to the local trunk state, system action(s) can correct the state. Each of these actions will produce a log.

Format 1

The log report format for C7UP109, with the CIC in 14-bit format, is as follows:

```
C7UP109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CQ STATE CHANGE
    CKT  trkid
    REPORTING CKT  trkid
    REASON = rsntxt
    CIC =   nnnnn
```

Example 1

An example of log report C7UP109, with the CIC in 14-bit format, follows:

```
C7UP109 JAN26 07:12:40 ssdd INFO CQ STATE CHANGE
    CKT  ISUPTRAF2WB    2
    REPORTING CKT   ISUPTRAF2WB   2
    REASON = MARKED REMOTE BLOCK
    CIC =  402
```

Format 2

The log report format for C7UP109, with the CIC in 7-5 format, is as follows:

```
C7UP109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CQ STATE CHANGE
    CKT  trkid
    REPORTING CKT  trkid
    REASON = rsntxt
    CIC =   nnn-nn
```

Example 2

An example of log report C7UP109, with the CIC in 7-5 format, follows:

C7UP109 (continued)

```
C7UP109 JUL17 08:30:19 ssdd INFO CQ STATE CHANGE
    CKT  OGISP1AB 0
    REPORTING CKT   OGISP1AB 0
    REASON = MARKED REMOTE BLOCK
    CIC = 12-18
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
CQ STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates that the system corrects the state of an ISUP trunk to match the state at the far end.
CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies the ISUP trunk. Refer to Table I.
REPORTING CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies the far-end trunk. Refer to Table I.
REASON	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason the system produced the log. Refer to table Reasons.
CIC	0 to 16833	Identifies the circuit identification code (CIC) value (CCS7) in 14-bit format.
	0 to 511 0 to 31	Identifies the circuit identification code (CIC) value (CCS7) in 7-5 format. The first number is the Carrier Number, and the second number is the Channel Number.

Action

For all reasons except TK MARK FAR END UNEQ reason, there is no action required. Repeated state mismatch with the far end causes the system to generate the log often. This condition can require action to determine the cause. Contact the next level of maintenance.

If the reason is TK MARK FAR END UNEQ, the far-end trunk is not in service and cannot be used. Contact the other switch to determine why the trunk is not in service.

Associated OM registers

Refer to table Reasons for associated OM registers.

Reasons

Reason	Explanation
REMOTE BLOCK CLEARED	The far end clears the remote manually-busy state because the far end is not locally blocked.
MARKED REMOTE BLOCK	The far end indicates that the far end is locally blocked. The trunk at this end is remotely blocked.
RLS SENT	The far end indicates that a call up occurred on this trunk. The local end does not have record of a call (the trunk is IDL). The local end sends a release message to take the call down.
CIRCUIT IDLED	The local end indicates a call up but the far end does not indicate a call up. The system takes down the call and idles the trunk.
BLO SENT	The far end is not marked remotely blocked. This state does not match the local state. The system sends the blocking (BLO) message again.
UBL SENT	The far end is remotely blocked. This state does not match the local state. The system sends the unblocking (UBL) message again.
TK MARK FAR END UNEQ	The far end indicates that the trunk is not available. The trunk is far end unequipped. The trunk changes to a local (LO) state if in the idle (IDL) state.

C7UP110

Explanation

The ISDN user part (ISUP) subsystem generates log report C7UP110. This log appears when a serious communication problem with the far-end office occurs. The other switch does not use the same protocol standard message format as the DMS switch. The use of a different message format occurs when the far-end office is not a DMS switch. The switch also uses a different message format when two DMS switches have incompatible software loads. This log is output only at an end office.

Format

The log report format for C7UP110 is as follows:

```
C7UP110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO REMOTE END SENT
    BAD MSG
    CKT  trkid
    ISUP RCVD INCORRECT FORMAT MSG FROM FAR END
    REASON  rsntxt
    INFORMATION BYTE hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report C7UP110 follows:

```
C7UP110 JAN26 07:12:40 4433 INFO REMOTE END SENT BAD MSG
   CKT  ISUPITOG     0
   ISUP RCVD INCORRECT FORMAT MSG FROM FAR END
   REASON:  received unknown message
   INFORMATION BYTE  0120
   FFFF 0101 3323 4532 FFFF FFFF 0101
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ISUP REMOTE END SENT BAD MSG	Constant	Indicates that a serious communication problem is present with the far-end office.
CKT trkid	Symbolic text	Identifies the ISUP trunk. Refer to Table I.

C7UP110 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SUP RCVD INCORRECT FORMAT MSG FROM FAR END	Constant	Indicates that the other switch does not use the same standard message format as the DMS switch.
REASON rsntxt	Symbolic text	Indicates why the far end sends a bad message. Refer to Bad Message Reasons table.
INFORMATION BYTE hhhh	0000-FFFF	Indicates in hexadecimal the value of the ISUP message. Refer to Bad Message Reasons table.
hhhh(x7)	0000-FFFF	Indicates text of bad message.

Action

Save this log and contact the next level of maintenance immediately. This log indicates a difference in the message format between the DMS switch and a non-DMS switch. This difference can affect other areas if the next level of maintenance does not attended to this difference immediately.

Associated OM registers

The Operational measurement (OM) register ISERRBAD of the OM group ISDN user part errors (ISUPERRS) increases when the system generates this log. This register increases when the reason that the system generates this log is RECEIVED UNKNOWN MSG only.

Bad message reasons (Sheet 1 of 2)

Reason	Action	Information byte
CQ MG WITH BAD RANGE	Circuit query message with bad range field.	Value in range field
NTW NOT SUPPORTED CQ	The system does not support circuit query for that network type.	Network indicator
CQ MSG WITH BAD PTR	Circuit query message with a bad pointer.	Value in pointer field
CQ MSG WITH BAD LEN	Circuit query message with a bad range field.	Value in length field

Bad message reasons (Sheet 2 of 2)

Reason	Action	Information byte
CQR MG WITH BAD RANG	Circuit query response message with a bad range field.	Value in range field
NW NOT SUPPORTED CQR	Circuit query response message does not support that network type.	Network indicator
CQR INV STATE SENT	Circuit query response message contains a common channel signaling 7 (CCS7) state value that is not known.	State value
CQR MSG WITH BAD PTR	Circuit query response message contains a bad pointer value.	Value of pointer
CQR MSG WITH BAD LEN	Circuit query response contains a bad length value.	Value of length field
RECEIVED UNKNOWN MSG	The DMS switch does not recognize the message the end office sends.	Value of unrecognized message field
Corrupt or bad optional part pointer: Bad ANM Opt Pointer	The DMS switch receives an answer message (ANM) with a corrupt optional part pointer.	Value in the optional part pointer.

C7UP111

Explanation

The ISDN User Part (ISUP) subsystem generates log report C7UP111 when an outgoing call attempt fails.

Format

The log report format C7UP111 is as follows:

```
C7UP111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT ISUP TRUNK TRBL
    OUTGOING TRBL REASON = reastxt
    INC= trkid/len    OUT= trkid
    CLDNO= dn       CALLID= callid
```

Example

An example of log report C7UP111 follows:

```
C7UP111 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FLT ISUP TRUNK TRBL
   OUTGOING TRBL REASON = TRK SEIZED
   INC= OTT902TL1 0 OUT= ISUP303OG 0
   CLDNO= 7095117  CALLID= 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT ISUP TRUNK TRBL	Constant	Indicates ISUP trunk trouble.
OUTGOING TRBL REASON	INV SIG INFO	Indicates that a call received unreasonable signaling information before a backwards message. The system attempts the call again.
	RECEIVED BLO	Indicates that the system received a blocking signal during a call. The system attempts the call again if message received before an address complete message (ACM).
	RECEIVED RLC	Indicates that the system received a release complete (RLC) signal during a call before an ACM. The system attempts the call again.

C7UP111 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	RECEIVED RLS	Indicates that the system received a release complete (RLS) signal during a call before an ACM. The system attempts the call again.
	RECEIVED RSC	Indicates that the system received a reset circuit (RSC) signal during a call. The system attempts the call again if the system received the message before an ACM.
	RLS SEQ INC	Indicates that the system seized an outgoing ISUP trunk while in the release-release complete (RLS-RLC) sequence. If this seizure is the first attempt, the system attempts the call again.
	TRK SEIZED	Indicates that the system attempted an outgoing call on a trunk seized for an incoming call. Indicates a race condition. If this attempt is the first failure, the system attempts the call again.
	COT FAILED	Indicates failure of a per-call continuity test on an outgoing trunk. The system attempts the call again.
	GOT UCIC MSG	Indicates that the system received an unequipped CIC (UCIC) message during call. The system attempts the call again. Refer to Table I.
INC	Symbolic text	Provides an equipment identification for the incoming device. Can be either a trunk or a line.
OUT	Symbolic text	Provides an equipment identification for the outgoing trunk. Refer to Table I.
CLDNO	Symbolic text	Identifies the called number. Refer to Table I.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies the call process affected. Refer to Table I.

Action

If this log appears often, contact the Northern Telecom Emergency Technical Assistance Services (ETAS).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

C7UP112

Explanation

The ISDN User Part (ISUP) subsystem generates log report C7UP112. This log appears when the DMS call in progress receives an unreasonable message in the current call state of the DMS call.

Format

The log report format C7UP112 is as follows:

```
C7UP112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT UNEXPECTED ISUP MSG
    ORIG CKT trkid          TERM CKT trkid
    EXPECTED ISUP MSG hh  RECEIVED ISUP MSG hh
    REPORTED BY trkid  CALLID callid
```

Example

An example of log report C7UP112 follows:

```
C7UP112 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FLT UNEXPECTED ISUP MSG
   ORIG CKT OCONNO3781TI 2  TERM CKT ISUP303OG 0
   EXPECTED ISUP MSG 50  RECEIVED ISUP MSG 4F
   REPORTED BY ISUP303OG 0  CALLID 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT UNEXPECTED ISUP MSG	Constant	Indicates that the system received an ISUP message that was not planned.
ORIG CKT	Symbolic text	Provides an equipment identification for the originating trunk equipment. Refer to Table I.
TERM CKT	Symbolic text	Provides an equipment identification for the terminating trunk equipment. Refer to Table I.
EXPECTED ISUP MSG	00-FF	Identifies the expected ISUP message type. Refers to the C7 ISUP messages.

C7UP112 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RECEIVED ISUP MSG	00-FF	Identifies the ISUP message type that the system received. Refers to the C7 ISUP messages.
REPORTED BY	Symbolic text	Provides an equipment identification for the trunk equipment that reports trouble. Refer to table I.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies the call process affected. Refer to Table I.

Action

If this log appears often, contact the Nortel Emergency Technical Assistance Services (ETAS).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

C7UP113

Explanation

The ISDN User Part (ISUP) subsystem generates log report C7UP113. This report appears when an integrated services digital network user part (ISUP) trunk encounters a maintenance problem.

Format 1

The log report format C7UP113, with the CIC in 14-bit format, is as follows:

C7UP113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ISUP MTC TRBL
CKT trkid
REPORTING CKT trkid
REASON = rsntxt
CIC = nnnnn

Example 1

An example of log report C7UP113, with the CIC in 14-bit format, follows:

```
C7UP113 JAN26 07:12:40 2398 INFO ISUP MTC TRBL
   CKT ISUPIT2WA 57
   REPORTING CKT ISUPIT2WA 57
   REASON = C7TRKMEM NOT FILLED
   CIC = 257
```

Format 2

The log report format C7UP113, with the CIC in 7-5 format, is as follows:

C7UP113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ISUP MTC TRBL
CKT trkid
REPORTING CKT trkid
REASON = rsntxt
CIC = nnn-nn

Example 2

An example of log report C7UP113, with the CIC in 7-5 format, follows:

```
C7UP113 JUL17 08:30:19 2398 INFO ISUP MTC TRBL
   CKT OGISP1AB 0
   REPORTING CKT OGISP1AB 0
   REASON = C7TRKMEM NOT FILLED
   CIC = 8-1
```

C7UP113 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ISUP MTC TRBL	Constant	Indicates ISUP trunk maintenance trouble.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides an equipment identification for the suspect trunk equipment. Refer to Table I.
REPORTING CKT	Symbolic text	Provides an equipment identification for the trunk that reported trouble. Refer to Table I.
REASON	Symbolic text	Reason for trunk maintenance trouble. Refer to Table 1, Problem reasons.
CIC	0 to 16383	Provides the circuit identification code (CIC) of the suspect trunk, entered in Table C7TRKMEM, in 14-bit format. If rsntxt= C7TRKMEM NOT FILLED, then CIC= 0.
	0 to 511 0 to 31	Provides the circuit identification code (CIC) value (CCS7) in 7-5 format. The first number is the Carrier Number, and the second number is the Channel Number. If rsntxt= C7TRKMEM NOT FILLED, then CIC= 0-0.

Action

If the REASON = C7TRKMEM NOT FILLED, remove the trunks from the Table TRKMEM or add the correct entries to Table C7TRKMEM.

Check the messaging system for overload or failure conditions that can hamper received or sent messages. Attempt to realign the trunk state with the far-end state.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Problem reasons

Problem	Description
C7TRKMEM NOT FILLED	Indicates that the system attempted a manual busy on an ISUP trunk. This trunk is entered in Table TRKMEM and not entered in Table C7TRKMEM.
GRP BLO ACK RECEIVED	The DMS switch receives group blocking acknowlegment. The system does not support group blocking messages. As a result, the system does not process acknowledgments.
GRP UBL ACK RECEIVED	The DMS switch receives group unblocking acknowledgments. The system does not support sent group unblocking messages. As a result, the system does not process acknowledgments.

C7UP114

Explanation

The ISDN User Part (ISUP) subsystem generates log report C7UP114.

This report appears when the ISUP subsystem does not receive a response from the far end to the following before a timeout occurs:

- release circuit (REL)
- reset circuit (RSC) message

The office repeats the message if the subsystem does not receive the message within 15 seconds. The subsystem generates this report if the subsystem does not receive a response. The reponse must occur one minute after the subsystem sends the first message.

Format 1

The log report format C7UP114, with the CIC in 14-bit format, is as follows:

```
C7UP114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ISUP ALERT
    CKT trkid
    REPORTED BY CKT trkid
    REASON = rsntxt
    CIC = nnnnn
```

Example 1

An example of log report C7UP114, with the CIC in 14-bit format, follows:

```
C7UP114 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO ISUP ALERT
   CKT ISUP303OGA 5
   REPORTED BY CKT ISUP303OGA 5
   REASON = ISUP RLS CIRCUIT
   CIC = 500
```

Format 2

The log report format C7UP114, with the CIC in 7-5 format, is as follows:

```
C7UP114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ISUP ALERT
    CKT trkid
    REPORTED BY CKT trkid
    REASON = rsntxt
    CIC = nnn-nn
```

C7UP114 (continued)

Example 2

An example of log report C7UP114, with the CIC in 7-5 format, follows:

```
C7UP114 JUL17 08:30:19 ssdd INFO ISUP ALERT
   CKT OGISP1AB 0
   REPORTED BY CKT OGISP1AB 0
   REASON = ISUP RLS CIRCUIT
   CIC = 15-20
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ISUP ALERT	Constant	Indicates ISUP did not receive a reply to the message.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides an equipment identification for the suspect trunk equipment. Refer to Table I.
REPORTED BY CKT	Symbolic text	Provides an equipment identification for the trunk that reported trouble. Refer to Table I.
REASON	ISUP RLS CIRCUIT	Indicates that the system received a group reset circuit message on a trunk now in a call. This field also indicates that the system received a group reset circuit acknowledge message on a trunk now in a call. The call clears.
CIC	0 to 16383	Provides the Circuit Identification Code (CIC) of the suspect trunk, entered in Table C7TRKMEM, in 14-bit format.
	0 to 511 0 to 31	Provides the Circuit Identification Code (CIC) value (CCS7) in 7-5 format. The first number is the Carrier Number, and the second number is the Channel Number.

Action

Check the messaging system for overload or failure conditions that can interfere with received or sent messages. Attempt to realign the trunk state with the far-end state. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

C7UP115

Explanation

The ISDN User Part (ISUP) subsystem generates log report C7UP115. This report appears when space is not available in the table to store group blocking or group reset circuit messages.

Format

The log report format C7UP115 is as follows:

```
C7UP115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL  ISUP RESOURCES
    REASON = rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report C7UP115 follows:

```
C7UP115 JAN26 07:12:40 1017 FAIL  ISUP RESOURCES
   REASON = GROUP MSG TABLE FULL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ISUP RESOURCES	Constant	Indicates that available space in the table is not present.
REASON	GROUP MSG TABLE FULL	Indicates that the message table is full.

C7UP115 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	MSG(S) REMOVED FROM GRP MSG TABLE	The ISUP maintenance has an internal group message table. • The message table holds the first message of a pair of the following identical messages received from the far-end office: • identical circuit group blocking (CGB) • circuit group unblocking (CGU) (non American National Standards Institute (ANSI) networks) • circuit group reset (GRS) The table allows ISUP Maintenance to verify that the system received two identical group type messages in 5 seconds. An ISUP audit procedure removes all group messages that do not have a 5-second timer that runs. The audit gives this reason when ISUP maintenance attempts to store a group type message in a full table. The audit also gives this reason for any that the internal ISUP audit messages removed.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	GROUP BLOCK TABLE FULL	• An internal group blocking/unblocking retry table holds the following for each CGB and CGU message sent to the far-end office: • circuit identification code (CIC) • point code • supervision message type Indicator • message type • range These values must match the values in the CGB acknowledgment (CGBA) and CGU acknowledgment (CGUA) messages received from the far-end office. The values can differ from the messages in the internal group blocking/unblocking table. The received CGBA or CGUA message is not correct if any of the values differ. Use this table to rebuild and send a CGB or CGU message. You must rebuild and send a CGB or CGU message when the far-end office does not receive the appropriate acknowledgment message. This table can be full when the system is about to save the contents of the CGB or CGU message. When the table is full the system issues the log with this report reason.
	MSG (S) REMOVED FROM GRP BLK TABLE	Refer to the GROUP BLOCK TABLE FULL description above. This message appears if the system deleted any entries that were not correct from the table found to be full.

Action

Informs the technician that the system received the CGB message or the circuit group reset (GRS) message. This action also informs the technician that the system ignored the message because space is not available to store the message. The action depends on the REASON in the log as follows:

- MSG(S) REMOVED FROM GRP MSG TABLE. A large number of logs indicate that not enough data store is available. The system requires data

C7UP115 (end)

store to save the received circuit group type messages from the far-end office. If the system always generates this report when trunks are remotely blocked or reset, contact the common channel signaling 7 (CCS7) network administrator.

- GROUP BLOCK TABLE FULL. This reason can indicate that not enough data store is available in the group blocking/unblocking retry table. The system requires this data store when a major outage that involves multiple digital trunk controller No. 7 (DTC7) occurs. The message appears if the system sends a minimum of two CGB messages for one carrier. Circuit group blocking/unblocking depends on the assignment of circuit identification codes (CICs) for the trunks on each carrier. A carrier that generates two or three CGB messages requires more data store than a carrier that generates one message. Only contact the CCS7 administrator if this log report always generates for single-carrier outages or recoveries.
- GROUP MSG TABLE FULL. For information only.
- MSG(S) REMOVED FROM GRP BLK TABLE. For information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

C7UP116

Explanation

The ISDN User Part (ISUP) subsystem generates log report C7UP116 when an outage on any of the following components blocks ISUP trunks:

- digital trunk controller No. 7 (DTC7)
- DTC7 carrier
- inter-peripheral message link (IPML)

Format

The log report format for C7UP116 is as follows:

```
C7UP116 date time ssdd INFO ISUP TRUNKS BLOCKED
    REASON = OUTAGE ON rsntxt
    ISUP TRUNKS ON DTC7 n
```

Example

An example of log report C7UP116 follows:

```
C7UP116 OCT25 04:30:00 5575 INFO ISUP TRUNKS BLOCKED
   REASON = OUTAGE ON IPML 1
   ISUP TRUNKS ON DTC7 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ISUP TRUNKS BLOCKED	Constant	Indicates that an outage blocks the ISUP trunks.
REASON = OUTAGE ON rsntxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason for the blockage. Refer to Table 1.

C7UP116 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ISUP TRUNKS ON DTC7	Constant	Indicates that DTC7 contains the blocked ISUP trunks
n	0-63	Identifies the DCthat contains the blocked ISUP trunks.

Action

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

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) ISCKTBLO in OM group ISUPCKTA increases for each blocked ISUP trunk.

Additional information

The following table describes the reason for the blockage.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Reason (rsntxt)	Explanation
OUTAGE ON DTC7 n (n= 0-63)	The ISUP subsystem generated this log report to indicate that you manually removed a DTC7 from service. The report also indicates that the DMS Maintenance system takes the DTC7 out of service. The system sets all idle ISUP trunks on the DTC7 to the peripheral busy (PBSY) trunk state. The system also sends a blocking message to the far end office for each ISUP trunk set to PBSY state.

C7UP116 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Reason (rsntxt)	Explanation
OUTAGE ON CARR n (n= 0-19)	The ISUP subsystem generates this log report to indicate that you manually removed a DTC7 from service. The report also indicates that the DMS Maintenance system takes the DTC7 out of service. The system sets all idle ISUP trunks on the carrier to the carrier fail (CFL) trunk state. The system also sends a blocking message to the far-end office for each trunk set to the CFL state.
OUTAGE ON IPML n (n= 0-239)	The ISUP subsystem generates this log report to indicate that you manually removed a DTC7 from service. The report also indicates that the DMS Maintenance system takes the DTC7 out of service. The DTC7 is taken out of service while the message switch and buffer No. 7 (MSB7) and DTC7 remain in service. The system sets all ISUP trunks on the DTC7 connected to the IPML to the lockout (LO) state. The system also sends a blocking message to the far end office for each ISUP trunk set to the LO state.

C7UP117

Explanation

The ISDN User Part (ISUP) subsystem generates this log report when the blocked ISUP trunks are unblocked.

The ISUP trunks are unblocked as a result of the recovery of the following components:

- digital trunk controller No. 7 (DTC7)
- DTC7 carrier
- interperipheral message link (IPML)

Format

The log report format C7UP117 is as follows:

C7UP117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ISUP TRUNKS UNBLOCKED
ISUP TRUNKS ON DTC7 n

Example

An example of log report C7UP117 follows:

```
C7UP117 OCT25 04:35:30 6282 INFO ISUP TRUNKS UNBLOCKED
   ISUP TRUNKS ON DTC7 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ISUP TRUNKS UNBLOCKED	Constant	Indicates that the blocked ISUP trunks are unblocked.
ISUP TRUNKS ON DTC7	Constant	Indicates that the DTC7 contains the ISUP trunks that are unblocked.
n	0-63	Identifies the DTC7 that contains the ISUP trunks that are unblocked.

Action

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

C7UP117 (end)

Additional information

The operational measurement (OM) ISCKTUBL in OM group ISUPCKTA increases for each unblocked circuit.

C7UP118

Explanation

The system generates C7UP118 to help the operating company track failure messages. If the LOG field of table FAILMSG is Y, the system generates the log when an outgoing #7 call does not complete.

The system also generates C7UP118 if the LOG field of a LINES tuple in table FAIL2TMT is Y. The title of the log report will reflect which of the two tables caused the system to generate the log. This title change is the only difference between format 1 and format 2.

The default entry for the LOG field in table FAILMSG is N. The system generates C7UP118 when the operating company allows the system to generate the log.

Format

The log report formats for C7UP118 are as follows:

Format 1

```
C7UP118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INTERWORKING MSG
(TABLE FAILMSG)
    CKT  clli nn
    Has reported msg:  protocol and message
    To be handled as:  result from talbe FAILMSG
    Incoming Trunk:  CKT clli nn
    Outgoing Trunk:  CKT clli nn
    Called Number:   nnnnnn
```

Format 2

```
C7UP118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INTERWORKING MSG
(TABLE FAIL2TMT)
    CKT  clli nn
    Has reported msg:  protocol and message
    To be handled as:  result from talbe FAILMSG
    Incoming Trunk:  CKT clli nn
    Outgoing Trunk:  CKT clli nn
    Called Number:   nnnnnn
```

Example

Examples of log report C7UP118 follow:

C7UP118 (continued)

Example 1

```
C7UP118 OCT25 04:35:30 6282 INFO INTERWORKING MSG
(TABLE                  FAILMSG)
   CKT  ISSU22WTP 0
   Has reported msg:   TUPPLUS NRU
   To be handled as:  SEND BTUP SEND REL 44
   Incoming Trunk:  CKT ISSU12WBT 0
   Outgoing Trunk:  CKT ISSU22WTP 0
   Called Number:   123456
```

Example 2

```
C7UP118 OCT25 04:35:30 6282 INFO INTERWORKING MSG (TABLE
   FAIL2TMT)
   CKT  ISSU22WTP 0
   Has reported msg:   TUPPLUS NRU
   To be handled as:  SEND BTUP SEND REL 44
   Incoming Trunk:  CKT ISSU12WBT 0
   Outgoing Trunk:  CKT ISSU22WTP 0
   Called Number:   234567
```

Field description

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO INTERWORKING MSG (TABLE FAILMSG)	Constant	Indicates a #7 outing call failure, produced by table FAILLMSG
INFO INTERWORKING MST (TABLE FAIL2TMT)	Constant	Indicates a #7 outing call failure, produced by table FAIL2TMT
CKT	Alphanumeric	Identifies the circuit involved
Has reported msg	Symbolic text	Indicates the protocol and message
To be handled as	Character string	Indicates the result from Table FAILMSG
Incoming Trunk CKT	Alphanumeric	Identifies the incoming trunk
Outgoing Trunk CKT	Alphanumeric	Identifies the outgoing trunk
Called Number	Integers	Identifies the called number

Action

Operating company procedure determines the action to take. If there is no action required, change the LOG field in table FAILMSG or table FAIL2TMT to N. If an N is present in the log field, the system does not generate additional C7UP118 logs.

Associated OM registers

If Table FAILMSG contains “Treat" and a treatment code in the Result field, the system directs the call to treatment and the correct OM register increases.

C7UP119

Explanation

The ISDN User Part (ISUP) subsystem generates this report when the far-end offices does not send the second of a pair of the following messages:

- circuit group reset (GRS)
- circuit group blocking (CGB)
- circuit group unblocking (CGU)

The first message was received 5 s ago.

Note: Protocol for the American National Standards Insitute ISDN user part (ANSI ISUP) does not require the system to send two CGU messages. This text REASON is defined here for future use by other external protocols.

Format

The log report format for C7UP119 is as follows:

```
C7UP119 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO 2ND GRP MSG NOT RCVD
    REPORTED BY CKT  trkid
    REASON = string
```

Example

An example of log report C7UP119: follows:

```
C7UP119 MAY23 14:24:30 2211 INFO 2ND GRP MSG NOT RCVD
   REPORTED BY CKT  ISUPIT2WA 16
   REASON = CKT GRP BLKING
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO 2ND GRP MSG NOT RCVD	Constant	Indicates that the far-end office has not sent the second of a pair of GRS, CGB, or CGU messages.
REPORTED BY CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies the trunk circuit affected.

C7UP119 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REASON		Identifies the message generated because of non-receipt of the second message.
	CKT GRP RESET	The second of a pair of GRS messages has not been received.
	CKT GRP BLKING	The second of a pair of CGB messages has not been received.
	CKT GRP UNBLKING	The second of a pair of CGU messages has not been received.

Action

Check the common channel signaling system No. 7 (CCS7) message switch. Check buffer No. 7/link peripheral processor (MSB7/LPP) linkset and routeset. If the first of the expected pairs of GRS messages is received, it is possible that the messaging system is not the cause. If the system generates this report in large numbers, ISUP maintenance can be the cause. The ISUP times out the 5 s timer while the ISUP a large number of maintenance messages from the far-end office. The system normally recovers when the large quantity of messages is processed.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

C7UP120

Explanation

The ISDN User Part (ISUP) subsystem generates C7UP120 when the RANGE field of a circuit-group message receives an invalid number. For the American National Standards Institute ISDN user part (ANSI ISUP) protocol, a number greater than 23 or a number that is 0 causes the system to generate this report. For other types of networks, a number that is 0 or greater than 255 causes the system to generate this report. The subsystem generates C7UP120 if this condition occurs in International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee No. 7 telephone user part (CCITT #7 TUP).

Note: The document defines the text strings, maintenance group blocking (MGB) and hardware group blocking (HGB). Other external protocols can use the text strings, MGB and HGB.

Format 1

The log report format for C7UP120, with the CIC in 14-bit format, is as follows:

```
C7UP120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT INVALID RANGE FIELD
   CKT trkid
   INVALID RANGE RCVD = nn  EXPECTING RANGE = nn
      MSG = string
   CIC = nnnn     ROUTESET  =  clli
```

Example 1

An example of log report C7UP120, with the CIC in 14-bit format, follows:

```
C7UP120 JAN26  7:12:40 2211 FLT INVALID RANGE FIELD
   CKT GWYNINTSAT 19
   INVALID RANGE RCVD = 32  EXPECTING RANGE = 23
        MSG = MGB
   CIC = 800      ROUTESET = C7RTESET1
```

Format 2

The log report format for C7UP120, with the CIC in 7-5 format, is as follows:

C7UP120 (continued)

C7UP120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT INVALID RANGE FIELD
CKT trkid
INVALID RANGE RCVD = nn EXPECTING RANGE = nn
MSG = string
CIC = nnn-nn ROUTESET = clli

Example 2

An example of log report C7UP120, with the CIC in 7-5 format, follows:

```
C7UP120 JUL17 08:30:19 ssdd FLT INVALID RANGE FIELD
   CKT OGISP1AB 0
   INVALID RANGE RCVD = 32  EXPECTING RANGE = 23
        MSG = MGB
   CIC = 25-0   ROUTESET = C7RTESET1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT INVALID RANGE FIELD	Constant	Indicates that the RANGE field of a circuit group message (CGM) received a number that is not valid.
CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies the first trunk circuit (trkid) involved in the report.
INVALID RANGE RCVD	0 or >23 (for ANSI ISUP), >255 (for CCITT #7 TUP or other).	Indicates the value of the invalid number that caused the system to generate this report.
EXPECTING RANGE	1-255	Identifies GROUP message range expected.
MSG	Symbolic text	Identifies the type of circuit group message that associates with event which caused the system to generate this report. Refer to Message Type Strings table.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CIC	0 to 16383	The Circuit Identification Code (CIC), in 14-bit format, identifies the group of circuits. The circuit group message headers specify the group of circuits. These headers helped generate this report. Each routeset contains a maximum of 16384 trunks. Each trunk has a different CIC.
	0 to 511 0 to 31	Provides the Circuit Identification Code (CIC) value (CCS7) in 7-5 format. The first number is the Carrier Number, and the second number is the Channel Number.
ROUTESET	Symbolic text	Specifies the routeset number of the ISDN user part (ISUP) trunks. The field CKT specifies these trunks.

Action

Notify the CCS7 network administrator if the system generates these logs often for a RANGE value of 0. The strings CGB, CGU, and GRS do not support a RANGE of 0. Circuit group messages that have RANGE 0 are optional. These messages require a agreement on both sides between offices next to each other for specified groups of trunks.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Message type strings (Sheet 1 of 2)

String	Message name
CGB	Circuit group blocking
CGBA	Circuit group blocking acknowledgment
CGU	Circuit group unblocking
CGUA	Circuit group unblocking acknowledgment
GRS	Circuit group reset
GRA	Circuit group reset acknowledgement
MGB	Maintenance group blocking

C7UP120 (end)

Message type strings (Sheet 2 of 2)

String	Message name
MGU	Maintenance group unblocking
MBA	Maintenance group blocking acknowledgment
MUA	Maintenance group unblocking acknowledgment
HGB	Hardware group blocking
HGU	Hardware group unblocking

C7UP121

Explanation

The ISDN user part (ISUP) subsystem generates C7UP121 when the system cannot locate an HDB. The system cannot locate an HDB because there not enough HDBs are present.

Format

The log report format for C7UP121 is as follows:

```
C7UP121 JAN 06 14:32:18 6100 INFO CP–MTC RESOURCES
    REPORTED BY agent
    REASON = NO HDB ALLOCATED TO AGENT
```

Example

An example of log report C7UP121 follows:

```
C7UP121 JAN06 14:32:18 6100 INFO CP–MTC RESOURCES
   REPORTED BY HOST 00 1 10 25    DN 9097225029
   REASON = NO HDB ALLOCATED TO AGENT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CP-MTC RESOURCES	Constant	Indicates the number of trunks in the trunk group that are LO because of a remote line controller (RLC) timeout.
REPORTED BY	Symbolic text	The line equipment number (LEN) host number and dial number (DN) are given.
DN	Integers	Indicates the directory number (DN).
REASON = NO HDB ALLOCATED TO AGENT	Constant	Indicates that HDBs have not been allocated to the agent

Action

Save this log report and use as additional information for an analysis of a trap or call death.

C7UP121 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

C7UP123

Explanation

The ISDN user part (ISUP) subsystem report C7UP123. The subsystem generates C7UP123 when a percentage of trunks are locked out (LO). A remote line controller (RLC) timeout causes the LO.

At the specified interval, an audit determines how many ISUP trunks in a exact trunk group are LO caused by a RLC timeout. The report presents the summary in log report C7UP123.

Format

The log report format C7UP123 is as follows:

```
C7UP123 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RLC NOT RCVD
    n OF THE t TRUNKS (p%) IN trkgrp
    REMAIN LO DUE TO RLC TIMEOUT
    AUDIT INTERVAL IS n MINUTES
```

Example

An example of log report C7UP123 follows:

```
C7UP123 OCT23 12:00:00 2112 INFO RLC NOT RCVD
   10 OF THE 100 TRUNKS (10%) IN ISUPITOG O
   REMAIN LO DUE TO RLC TIMEOUT
   AUDIT INTERVAL IS 15 MINUTES
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO RLC NOT RCVD	Constant	Indicates that the RLC did not receive a percentage of the trunks caused by LO.
n OF THE	Symbolic text	Indicates the number of trunks in the trunk group that are LO caused by an RLC timeout.
t TRUNKS	Symbolic text	Indicates the total number of trunks in the trunk group.

C7UP123 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
(p%)	Symbolic text	The percentage of trunks in the group that are LO caused by an RLC timeout, where p = (N/t) * 100%.
IN	Symbolic text	Indicates the name of the trunk group.
REMAIN LO DUE TO RLC TIMEOUT	Constant	Indicates that the trunks remain locked out caused by a RLC timeout.
AUDIT INTERVAL IS n MINUTES	Symbolic text	The time interval set for the audit to activate.

Action

The operating company personnel can use the MAP (maintenance and administration position) terminal to post the trunks that are LO in the reported ISUP trunk group.

Enter the C7 trunk test position (C7TTP) level of the MAP terminal. Execute the following POST command:

POST A LO TrkGrp

This command posts all the ISUP trunks in TrkGrp that are LO.

Post the ISUP trunks that are LO. Use the Qn, Sng command to obtain signaling-related information that explains the trunk LO state.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

C7UP128

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report C7UP128. This report appears to check that the ISDN User Part (ISUP) routing status information is equal to the Message Transfer Part (MTP). When the audit finds that the routing status information does not match, the audit corrects the error and issues a C7UP128 log report. The audit checks and corrects the Routing congestion level. Corrections to the congestion level appear in the log report.

The availability has a value of Available or Not available. The congestion level can be between 0 and 3.

Format

The log report format for C7UP128 is as follows:

C7UP128mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ISUP/MTP Interaction Problem
PROBLEM: <problem text>

ISUP Routing <entity> Corrected FROM: <old state>
TO: <new state>

Example

An example of log report C7UP128 follows:

```
ECCOML36AW C7UP128 DEC15 07:54:32 1900 INFO ISUP/MTP
Interaction Problem
        PROBLEM: ISUP Routing Congestion State Mismatch was
                 Corrected by the Audit.
        ISUP Routing Congestion Corrected  FROM:  0
                                           TO:    2
```

C7UP128 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
<date>		Indicates the date that the system generated the log.
<time>		Indicates the time that the system generated the log.
<log number>		Indicates the log number that the LOG system assigns.
<problem text>		Indicates the problem text for the log. This field indicates if the problem relates to availability or congestion (not available).
<entity>		Indicates if the system corrected the availability or congestion.
<old state>		If availability changed, this state is the previous availability status.If congestion changed, this state is the previous congestion status.
<new state>		If availability changed, this state is the current availability status.If congestion changed, this state is the current congestion status.

Action

There are no required actions. Log C7UP indicates that the ISUP Routing state audit finds and corrects a Routing state error. The log can indicate other problems that relate to Routing.

Check for CCS logs and the C7ROUTER MAP Level Alarms and Router states. The maximum frequency of this log is 15 m.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

C7UP130

Explanation

The system generates fault log C7UP130. This fault log appears when the switch detects that the hop counter (HC) value exceeds the limit. As a result, the system releases the call. The HC value is in an initial address message (IAM).

Format 1

The log report format for C7UP130, with the CIC in 14-bit format, is as follows:

```
C7UP130 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT Hop Counter Expired
    CKT trkid
    OPC = point code  CIC = nnnnn
    CLDNO = nnnnnnnnn
    CLINO = nnnnnnnnn
```

Example 1

An example of log report C7UP130, with the CIC in 14-bit format, follows.

```
C7UP130 SEP 05 18:14:33 4827 FLT Hop Counter Expired
   CKT      ISAINITIC
   OPC = ANS17 253 000 003      CIC = 8459
   CLDNO = 088555
   CLINO = 6226
```

Format 2

The log report format for C7UP130, with the CIC in 7-5 format, is as follows:

```
C7UP130 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT Hop Counter Expired
    CKT trkid
    OPC = point code  CIC = nnn-nn
    CLDNO = nnnnnnnnn
    CLINO = nnnnnnnnn
```

Example 2

An example of log report C7UP130, with the CIC in 7-5 format, follows.

C7UP130 (end)

```
C7UP130 OCT 24 10:20:01 5907 FLT Hop Counter Expired
   CKT      OGISUPAB 0
   OPC = CCITT INTL 2 004 3     CIC = 264-11
   CLDNO = 088555
   CLINO = 6226
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
CKT	string	circuit identification
OPC	string	originating point code
CIC	0 to 16383	Provides the Circuit Identification Code (CIC) of the suspect trunk, entered in Table C7TRKMEM, in 14-bit format.
	0 to 511 0 to 31	Provides the Circuit Identification Code (CIC) value (CCS7) in 7-5 format. The first number is the Carrier Number, and the second number is the Channel Number.
CLDNO	variable	called party number
CLINO	variable	calling party number

Action

There are no required actions.

Associated OM registers

Register ISERRHOP in OM group ISUPERRS.

Additional information

Some conditions can cause an absence of information in log report C7UP130. These conditions can affect fields CLINO, OPC, and CIC.

C7UP300

Explanation

The subsystem generates log report C7UP300. This report appears for each ISDN user part (ISUP) trunk that times out. The trunk times out when the trunk waits for an acknowledgement of the first remote line controller (RLC) sent. The system does not generate this report for additional timeouts for acknowledgements of RSCs that are sent again.

Note: The system only suppresses C7UP300 log reports that have a "NO ACK CIRCUIT RESET" reason.

Format

The log report format for C7UP300 is as follows:

C7UP300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NO ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ALERT
CKT trkid
REPORTED BY trkid
REASON = string

Example

An example of log report C7UP300 follows.

```
C7UP300 JAN26 07:12:40 2200 INFO ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ALERT
CKT    ISUPITOG  25
REPORTED BY CKT   ISUPITOG  25
REASON = NO ACK GRP CKT RESET
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ALERT	Constant	Indicates that a ISUP trunk times out for acknowledgements of the first RSC sent.
CKT	alphanumeric	Identifies the circuit.

C7UP300 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REPORTED BY CKT	alphanumeric	Identifies the reporting circuit.
REASON	NO ACK GRP CKT RESET, NO RS NO ACK REPID, NO ACK FOR, NO ACK FOR RELEASE	Identifies the reason that the system does not give an acknowledgement alert.

Action

Check the CCS7 messaging system (DTC, MSB7, and IPML) for problems. These problems prevent the transmission of RSC messages and reception of incoming messages. Test the circuit and RTS.

Associated OM registers

ISERRRSC No acknowledgement for circuit reset

ISERRGRS No acknowledgement for group circuit reset

ISERRBLO No acknowledgement for blocking/unblocking

ISERRRLC No acknowledgement for release

C7UP301

Explanation

The switch that originates the ISUP hop counter (HC) parameter in the initial address message (IAM) generates log report C7UP301. The system generates log report C7UP301 in response when the system receives a release message with the value of "`Exchange Routing Error".

Format 1

The log report format for C7UP301, with the CIC in 14-bit format, is as follows:

```
C7UP301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Insufficient HC Value
    CKT trkid
    OPC = point code   CIC = nnnnn
    CLDNO = nnnnnnnnn
    CLINO = nnnnnnnnn
```

Example 1

An example of log report C7UP301, with the CIC in 14-bit format, follows.

```
C7UP301 SEP 05 18:14:33 4827 TBL Insufficient HC Value
   CKT          ISAINITIC
   OPC = ANS17 253 000 003      CIC = 845
   CLDNO = 088555
   CLINO = 622688
```

Format 2

The log report format for C7UP301, with the CIC in 7-5 format, is as follows:

```
C7UP301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Insufficient HC Value
    CKT trkid
    OPC = point code   CIC = nnn-nn
    CLDNO = nnnnnnnnn
    CLINO = nnnnnnnnn
```

Example 2

An example of log report C7UP301, with the CIC in 7-5 format, follows.

C7UP301 (end)

```
C7UP301 OCT 24 10:20:32 4827 TBL Insufficient HC Value
   CKT          OGISUPAB 0
   OPC = CCITT INTL 2 004 5     CIC = 26-13
   CLDNO = 088555
   CLINO = 6226
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

Field	Value	Description
CKT	string	circuit identification
OPC	string	originating point code
CIC	0 to 16383	Provides the Circuit Identification Code (CIC) of the suspect trunk, entered in Table C7TRKMEM, in 14-bit format.
	0 to 511 0 to 31	Provides the Circuit Identification Code (CIC) value (CCS7) in 7-5 format. The first number is the Carrier Number, and the second number is the Channel Number.
CLDNO	variable	called party number
CLINO	variable	calling party number

Action

Review the translations tables to determine if the MAX_IAM_HOPS parameter is set at the engineered value. If necessary, change the value to allow calls to end.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Some conditions can cause an absence of information in log report C7UP301. These conditions can affect fields CLINO, OPC, and CIC.

CAIN100

Explanation

The switch generates this log report when a nonfatal application error is encountered while transacting with the service control point (SCP). Specific error details are given in the log text. Call processing attempts to recover and proceeds with normal in-switch routing when nonfatal application errors occur.

Format

The format for log report CAIN100 follows:

```
CAIN100 mmmdd
hh:mm:ss nnnn
INFO NON-FATAL
APPLICATION
ERROR

REASON           = <string><string><string><string><string><strin
                   g><clli><integer><digit_register><digit_regist
PIC                er><clli><integer><digit_register>

TDP

TRIGGER

QUERY

RESPONSE

OTG

OTN

ANI

AUTH

TTG

TTN

ADDR

<additional_in
formation_stri
ng>
```

Examples

One example of log report CAIN100 follows:

CAIN100 (continued)

```
CAIN100 AUG16 07:14:09 3400 INFO NON-FATAL APPLICATION ERROR
     REASON = ERRONEOUS DATA VALUE
        PIC = ANLZINFO
        TDP = OMIDCALL
    TRIGGER = OIECREO
      QUERY = INFO_ANALYZED
   RESPONSE = ANALYZE_INFO
        OTG = TIE364TWMFWK
        OTN = 364
        ANI = 002146119999
       AUTH = 6119999
        TTG = NIL
        TTN = 8192
       ADDR = 2142281234
(UIF) CAINRSRC Resource not implemented
```

Another example of log report CAIN100 follows:

```
CAIN100 MAY10 11:22:37 0800 INFO NON-FATAL APPLICATION ERROR
     REASON = UNEXPECTED PARAMETER
        PIC = NIL
        TDP = NIL
    TRIGGER = TOLLFREE
      QUERY = START
   RESPONSE = CONNECT
        OTG = DAL220TWDTGS
        OTN = 9999
        ANI =
       AUTH = 6113111
        TTG = NIL
        TTN = NIL
       ADDR = 2145219213
(UIF) CAINRSRC Resource not implemented
```

Another example of log report CAIN100 follows:

CAIN100 (continued)

```
CAIN100 JAN20 13:20:50 4333 INFO NON-FATAL APPLICATION ERROR
     REASON = ERRONEOUS DATA VALUE
        PIC = COLLINFO
        TDP = INFOCOLL
    TRIGGER = SIOTRK
      QUERY = INFO_COLLECTED
   RESPONSE = ANALYZE_ROUTE
        OTG = EAN660TWMFWK
        OTN = 660
        ANI = 002143372211
       AUTH =
        TTG = NIL
        TTN = NIL
       ADDR = 214228000012345678
Too many digits in the Called Party parameter.
```

Field descriptions

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

CAIN100 field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 8)

Field	Value	Description
REASON		This field identifies why the log report was generated.
	ERRONEOUS DATA VALUE	A field within one of the parameters contained in the SCP message was an incorrect value. CAIN call processing determines, based on the QUERY type, that the field in error is not required to perform the operation.
	MISSING CONDITIONAL PARAMETER	The switch received an SCP message that was missing a conditional parameter. CAIN call processing determines that the parameter is not required to perform the operation or the switch can provide a default value.
REASON (cont)	UNEXPECTED PARAMETER	The switch received an SCP message containing a valid parameter. CAIN call processing determines, based on the QUERY type, that the parameter is not required to perform the operation.
	UNEXPECTED MESSAGE	The switch received an SCP message that is not allowed, but the call can still be processed.

CAIN100 field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 8)

Field	Value	Description
	MISC SSP CALLP ERROR	The switch encountered a miscellaneous call processing error.
PIC		This field contains the Point in Call (PIC) where the error occurred.
	O_NULL	This is the *O_Null* PIC.
	COLLINFO	This is the *Collect_Information* PIC.
	ANLZINFO	This is the *Analyze_Information* PIC.
	SELROUTE	This is the *Select_Route* PIC.
	SENDCALL	This is the *Send_Call* PIC.
	O_ALERTG	This is the *O_Alerting* PIC.
	O_ACTIVE	This is the *O_Active* PIC.
	O_SUSPEND	This is the *O_Suspended* PIC.
	T_NULL	This is the *T_Null* PIC.
	NIL	This is returned when the PIC is not defined.
TDP		This field contains the detection point (TDP or EDP) where the error occurred.
	ORIGATT	This is the *Origination_Attempt* TDP, available at the *O_Null* PIC.
	O_FTRREQ	This is the *O_Feature_Requested* TDP, available at the *Collect_Information* PIC.
	INFOCOLL	This is the *Info_Collected* TDP, available at the *Collect_Information* PIC.
	INFOANLZ	This is the *Info_Analyzed* TDP, available at the *Analyze_Information* PIC.
	NETWBUSY	This is the *Network_Busy* TDP or EDP, available at the *Select_Route* PIC.
	OTERMSZ	This is the *O_Term_Seized* EDP, available at the *Send_Call* PIC.

CAIN100 (continued)

CAIN100 field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 8)

Field	Value	Description
	O_CLDBSY	This is the *O_Called_Party_Busy* TDP or EDP, available at the *Send_Call* PIC.
	OANSWR	This is the *O_Answer* EDP, available at the *O_Alerting* PIC.
	O_NOANSW	This is the *O_No_Answer* TDP or EDP, available at the *O_Alerting* PIC.
	ODISC	This is the *O_Disconnect* EDP, available at the *O_Active* and *O_Suspended* PICs.
	OMIDCALL	This is the *O_Mid_Call* TDP, available at the *Send_Call, O_Alerting, O_Active,* or *O_Suspended* PICs, or the *O_Mid_Call* EDP, available at the *O_Active* or *O_Suspended* PICs.
	TERMATT	This is the *Termination_Attempt* TDP, available at the *T_Null* PIC.
	NIL	The TDP has not yet been determined.
TRIGGER		This field contains the trigger or event where the error occurred.
	OFFHKIMM	This is the *Off_Hook_Immediate* trigger, available at the *Origination_Attempt* TDP.
	O_FTRREQ	This is the *O_Feature_Requested* trigger, available at the *O_Feature_Requested* TDP.
	OFFHKDEL	This is the *Off-Hook_Delay* trigger, available at the *Info_Collected* TDP.
	SIOTRK	This is the *Shared_Interoffice_Trunk* trigger, available at the *Info_Collected* TDP.
	PRIBCHNL	This is the *PRI_B-Channel* trigger, available at the *Info_Collected* TDP.
	SPECFEAT	This is the *Specific_Feature_Code* trigger, available at the *Info_Analyzed* TDP.
	CUSTDP	This is the *Customized_Dialing_Plan* trigger, available at the *Info_Analyzed* TDP.

CAIN100 field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 8)

Field	Value	Description
	SPECDIG	This is the *Specific_Digit_String* trigger, available at the *Info_Analyzed* TDP.
	OFFCCODE	This is the *Office_Code* trigger, available at the *Info_Analyzed* TDP.
	NETWBUSY	This is the *Network_Busy* trigger, available at the *Network_Busy* TDP.
	NETBUSYE	This is the *Network_Busy* event, available at the *Network_Busy* EDP.
	OTERMSZE	This is the *O_Term_Seized* event, available at the *O_Term_Seized* EDP.
	OCLDBSYE	This is the *O_Called_Party_Busy* event, available at the *O_Called_Party_Busy* TDP.
	O_CLDBSY	This is the *O_Called_Party_Busy* trigger, available at the *O_Called_Party_Busy* TDP.
	OANSWRE	This is the *O_Answer* event, available at the *O_Answer* EDP.
	ONOANSRE	This is the *O_No_Answer* event, available at the *O_No_Answer* EDP.
	O_NOANSW	This is the *O_No_Answer* trigger, available at the *O_No_Answer* TDP.
	ODISC	This is the *O_Disconnect* event, available at the *O_Disconnect* EDP.
	TIMEOUT	This is the *Timeout* event, available at the *O_Mid_Call* EDP.
	OIECREO	This is the *O_IEC_Reorigination* trigger, available at the *O_Mid_Call* TDP.
	TERMINATION_ATTEMPT	This is the *Termination_Attempt* trigger, available at the *Termination_Attempt* TDP.
	TOLLFREE	This is the *Tollfree* trigger.
	NIL	The trigger has not yet been determined.

CAIN100 (continued)

CAIN100 field descriptions (Sheet 5 of 8)

Field	Value	Description
QUERY		This field identifies the type of TCAP message sent from the switch to the SCP when the error occurred.
	ORIGINATION_ATTEMPT	*Origination_Attempt* message
	O_FEATURE_REQUESTED	*O_Feature_Requested* message
	INFO_COLLECTED	*Info_Collected* message
	INFO_ANALYZED	*Info_Analyzed* message
	NETWORK_BUSY	*Network_Busy* message
	O_CALLED_PARTY_BUSY	*O_Called_Party_Busy* message
	O_ANSWER_MSG	*O_Answer* message
	O_NO_ANSWER	*O_No_Answer* message
	O_DISCONNECT	*O_Disconnect* message
	TIMEOUT	*Timeout* message
	O_MID_CALL	*O_Mid_Call* message
	CALL_INFO_FROM_RESOURCE	*Call_Info_From_Resource* message
	RESOURCE_CLEAR	*Resource_Clear* message

CAIN100 field descriptions (Sheet 6 of 8)

Field	Value	Description
	CTR_CLEAR	*CTR_Clear* message
	CLOSE	*Close* message
	APPL_ERROR	*Application_Error* message
	FAILURE_REPORT	*Failure_Report* message
	REPORT_ERR	*Report_Error* message
	O_TERM_SEIZED_MSG	*O_Term_Seized* message
	TERMINATION_ATTEMPT	*Termination_Attempt* message
	START	*Start* message
	NIL	The message type has not yet been determined.
RESPONSE		This field identifies the type of TCAP message sent from the SCP to the switch when the error occurred.
	ANALYZE_ROUTE	*Analyze_Route* message
	CONTINUE	*Continue* message
	DISCONNECT	*Disconnect* message
	COLLECT_INFORMATION	*Collect_Information* message

CAIN100 (continued)

CAIN100 field descriptions (Sheet 7 of 8)

Field	Value	Description
	SEND_TO_RESOURCE	*Send_To_Resource* message
	CONNECT_TO_RESOURCE	*Connect_To_Resource* message
	AUTHORIZE_TERMINATION	*Authorize_Termination* message
	CALL_INFO_TO_RESOURCE	*Call_Info_To_Resource* message
	CANCEL_RESOURCE_EVENT	*Cancel_Resource_Event* message
	REQ_REP_BCM_EVT	*Request_Report_BCM_Event* message
	APPL_ERROR	*Application_Error* message
	FAILURE_REPORT	*Failure_Report* message
	REPORT_ERR	*Report_Error* message
	CLOSE	*Close* message
	CONNECT	*Connect* message
	NIL	The message type has not yet been determined.
OTG	0 to16 character CLLI or NIL	This field identifies the originating agent's CLLI.
OTN	0 to 8191 or NIL	This field identifies the originating trunk number from table CLLICDR.

CAIN100 field descriptions (Sheet 8 of 8)

Field	Value	Description
ANI	24 digits	This field contains the calling party's automatic number identification (ANI) if available.
AUTH	1 to 7 digits	This field identifies the calling party's authorization code, when applicable.
TTG	0 to 16 character CLLI or NIL	This field identifies the terminating agent's CLLI.
TTN	0 to 8191 or NIL	This field identifies the terminating trunk number from table CLLICDR.
ADDR	0 to 18 digits	This field contains the dialed address or the called party's address. The entry is dependent on the trigger.
Additional information string	A text string up to 60 alphanumeric characters	This field contains additional debugging information based on the REASON field. This is an optional field. Refer to the “Additional information" section for details.

Action

Update the datafill on the switch and the SCP, as required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

When a CAIN100 log is generated due to ERRONEOUS DATA VALUE, one of the following additional information string values can be included in the log:

- Table CAINRSRC resource invalid type
- Branding Resource ID out of range
- Invalid nature of address for the Called Party parameter
- CIC not in CICROUTE or CICROUTE SOC not on
- Invalid nature of address for the Overflow Route parameter
- Too many digits in the Called Party parameter
- Invalid digits in the Called Party parameter
- Too many digits in the Overflow Route parameter

CAIN100 (continued)

- Invalid digits in the Overflow Route parameter
- Invalid nature of address for an outpulse parameter
- Too many digits in an outpulse parameter
- Too many digits in the Calling Party parameter
- Invalid nature of address for the Calling Party parameter
- Too many digits in the Charge Number parameter
- Invalid nature of address for the Charge Number parameter
- Invalid value for the STS extension parameter
- Invalid nature of address for the Destination Address parameter
- Too many digits in the Destination Address parameter
- Invalid digits in the Destination Address parameter
- Invalid value for the CAINGRP extension parameter
- Unsupported value for the univIdx extension parm received
- UnivIdx extension parm received on an unsupported agency
- (UIF) Silent Buffering resource problem.
- (UIF) SSP Maximum Digits Parm out of range
- (UIF) SSP Minimum Digits Part out of range
- (UIF) STR Parameter Block contains too many Anns element(s)
- (UIF) STR annc_blk contains inter Rsrc element(s)
- (UIF) STR cain02_treatment EXT parm not valid.
- (UIF) STR ParmBlock contains Anns block in Conversation
- (UIF) STR MaximumDigits Parm out of range
- (UIF) STR cain02_treatment EXT parm present in Conversation
- (UIF) STR cain02_treatment EXT parm not valid.
- (UIF) CAINRSRC Resource not implemented
- An LRN must be 10 digits long.
- An unsupported NOA was received from an LNP query.
- STR Parameter block size overflow
- CITR data exceeds maximum size of PRI IP trunk
- CITR STR parameter exceeds maximum
- CITR Parameter block size overflow

When a CAIN100 log is generated due to MISSING CONDITIONAL PARAMETER, one of the following additional information string values can be included in the log:

- (UIF) STR annc_blk missing uninter Rsrc element(s)
- (UIF) STR DISCONNECTFLAG Parm not present
- CallingPartyID and LNP GAP but no FCI returned.
- An LNP GAP and FCI but no CalledPartyID returned.

When a CAIN100 log is generated due to an UNEXPECTED MESSAGE, one of the following additional information string values can be included in the log:

- EDPs may not be armed on calls originating from this agency.
- EDPs may not be armed when COS screening fails.

When a CAIN100 log is generated due to an UNEXPECTED PARAMETER, one of the following additional information string values can be included in the log:

- ONoAnswerTimer parameter received without ONoAnswer request.
- An AIN0.2 parm was sent in an LNP message.
- An LNP GAP was returned with no FCI or CalledPartyID.
- Timeout Timer parameter received without Timeout request.

When a CAIN100 log is generated due to an MISC SSP CALLP ERROR, the following additional information string value can be included in the log:

- IAM sent to IP with no RO parameter.

CAIN101

Explanation

The switch generates this log report when a nonfatal Transaction Capabilities Application Protocol (TCAP)/Signaling Connection Control Part (SCCP) error is encountered while transacting with the service control point (SCP). Specific error details are given in the log text. Call processing attempts to recover and proceeds.

Format

The format for log report CAIN101 follows:

```
CAIN101 mmmdd
hh:mm:ss nnnn
INFO NON-FATAL
TCAP/SCCP ERROR

REASON          = <string><string><string><integer><integer><str
QUERY           = ing><string><integer>
RESPONSE        =
TRANSID         =
COMPID IDX      =
COMPID TYPE     =
MSGSET          =
CORRID          =

<additional_in
formation_stri
ng>
```

Example

An example of log report CAIN101 follows:

CAIN101 (continued)

```
CAIN101 SEP05 18:14:33 0800 INFO NON-FATAL TCAP/SCCP ERROR
        REASON = Application Error Received
         QUERY = START
      RESPONSE = CONNECT
       TRANSID = FFFF 1111
    COMPID IDX = 1234 5678
   COMPID TYPE = ERROR_COMPONENT
        MSGSET = IN1
        CORRID = FEDC BA98
   Application Error Received
```

Field descriptions

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

CAIN101 field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
REASON		This field identifies why the log report was generated.
	Non-fatal application error	A nonfatal application error is encountered when communicating with the SCP.
	Unexpected communication	An unexpected communication occurred when interacting with the SCP.
QUERY		This field identifies the type of TCAP message sent from the switch to the SCP when the error occurred.
	ORIGINATION_ATTEMPT	*Origination_Attempt* message
	O_FEATURE_REQUESTED	*O_Feature_Requested* message
	INFO_COLLECTED	*Info_Collected* message
	INFO_ANALYZED	*Info_Analyzed* message

CAIN101 field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	NETWORK_BUSY	*Network_Busy* message
	O_TERM_SEIZED_MSG	*O_Term_Seized* message
	O_CALLED_PARTY_BUSY	*O_Called_Party_Busy* message
	O_ANSWER_MSG	*O_Answer* message
	O_NO_ANSWER	*O_No_Answer* message
	O_DISCONNECT	*O_Disconnect* message
	TIMEOUT	*Timeout* message
	O_MID_CALL	*O_Mid_Call* message
	TERMINATION_ATTEMPT	*Termination_Attempt* message
	RESOURCE_CLEAR	*Resource_Clear* message
	CTR_CLEAR	*CTR_Clear* message
	CALL_INFO_FROM_RESOURCE	*Call_Info_From_Resource* message
	CLOSE	*Close* message

CAIN101 (continued)

CAIN101 field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	APPL_ERROR	*Application_Error* message
	FAILURE_REPORT	*Failure_Report* message
	REPORT_ERR	*Report_Error* message
	START	*Start* message
	NIL	The message type has not yet been determined.
RESPONSE		This field identifies the type of TCAP message sent from the SCP to the switch when the error occurred.
	ANALYZE_ROUTE	*Analyze_Route* message
	CONTINUE	*Continue* message
	DISCONNECT	*Disconnect* message
	COLLECT_INFORMATION	*Collect_Information* message
	SEND_TO_RESOURCE	*Send_To_Resource* message
	CONNECT_TO_RESOURCE	*Connect_To_Resource* message
	AUTHORIZE_TERMINATION	*Authorize_Attempt* message
	CALL_INFO_TO_RESOURCE	*Call_Info_To_Resource* message

CAIN101 field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	CANCEL_RESOURCE_EVENT	*Cancel_Resource_Event* message
	REQ_REP_BCM_EVT	*Request_Report_BCM_Event* message
	APPL_ERROR	*Application_Error* message
	FAILURE_REPORT	*Failure_Report* message
	REPORT_ERR	*Report_Error* message
	CLOSE	*Close* message
	CONNECT	*Connect* message
	PLAY_ANNOUNCEMENT	*Play_Announcement* message
	TERMINATION	*Termination* message
	ACG	*ACG* message
	NIL	The message type has not yet been determined.
TRANSID	8 hex digits	This field contains the TCAP transaction identifier of the call for which this log report was generated.
COMPID IDX	8 hex digits	This field contains the TCAP component identifier index.
COMPID TYPE		This field contains the TCAP component identifier type.
	INVOKE_COMPONENT	Invoke (Last)

CAIN101 (continued)

CAIN101 field descriptions (Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	INVOKE_NOT_LAST	Invoke (Not Last)
	RESULT_COMPONENT	Return Result (Last)
	RESULT_NOT_LAST	Return Result (Not Last)
	ERROR_COMPONENT	Return Error
	REJECT_COMPONENT	Reject
MSGSET	CAIN02 or IN1	This field identifies the message set used. CAIN02 or IN1 are the only supported message sets.
CORRID	8 hex digits	This field contains the TCAP correlation identifier.
Additional information string	Up to 60 alphanumeric characters	This field contains additional debugging information based on the REASON field. This is an optional field. Refer to the “Additional information" section for details.

Action

Update the datafill on the switch and the SCP, as required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

When the switch generates a CAIN101 log due to Non-fatal application error, one of the following additional information string values can be included in the log:

- No local transaction for received message
- Unrecognized parameter
- Unable to decode extensions
- Unable to decode optional parameter
- Unable to encode optional parameter
- Unexpected parameter

CAIN101 (end)

When the switch generates a CAIN101 log due to Unexpected communication, one of the following information string values can be included in the log:

- Close message received

CAIN102

Explanation

The switch generates this log when it cannot access a CAIN Software Optionality Control (SOC) option functionality.

Format

The format for log report CAIN102 follows:

```
CAIN102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO CAIN SOC ACCESS
   FEATURE:   <SOC feature identifier>
   OPTION:    <SOC option identifier>
   REASON:    <reason description>
```

Example

An example of log report CAIN102 follows:

```
250G    CAIN102 MAR05 20:17:05 3107 INFO CAIN SOC ACCESS
   FEATURE: AX137201
   OPTION:  CAIN0802
   REASON:  Feature SOC option not ON
```

CAIN102 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
FEATURE	AD883301 AD883302 AD883303 AD883304 AD883305 AD883306 AD883307 AD883308 AD883309 AD947401 AD949001 AD947601 AD947602 AD947001 AD947002 AX018601 AX019701 AX018701 AX020101 AX018801 AX019901 AX020001AX097201 AX097401AX137201	This field contains the feature being accessed.
OPTION	CAIN0502 CAIN0503 CAIN0504 CAIN0505 CAIN0506 CAIN0507 CAIN0508 CAIN0600 CAIN0601 CAIN0602 CAIN0603 CAIN0604 CAIN0605 CAIN0607 CAIN0700 CAIN0509 CAIN0510 CAIN0511 CAIN0512 CAIN0607 CAIN0610 CAIN0800 CAIN0801CAIN0802	This field contains the option that needs to be enabled.
REASON	alphanumeric	This field indicates the reason that the log report was generated.

Action

Purchase or activate the needed option.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

CAIN200

Explanation

The switch generates this log report when a fatal application error is encountered while transacting with the service control point (SCP). Specific error details are given in the log text.

Call processing responds to fatal application errors according to the error action (ERRACT) associated with the corresponding trigger. The two error actions are handled as follows:

- ROUTE - A CAIN200 log is generated and call is routed according to in-switch translations.
- TREAT - A CAIN200 log is generated and AINF treatment is applied to the call. The TRK138 log is also generated and contains the AINF treatment value.

Format

The format for log report CAIN200 follows:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

```
CAIN200 mmmdd
hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO
FATAL APPLICATION
ERROR
```

CAIN200 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

```
REASON                  = <string>
PIC                     = <string>
TDP                     = <string>
TRIGGER                 = <string>
QUERY                   = <string>
RESPONSE                = <string>
OTG                     = <clli>
OTN                     = <integer>
ANI                     = <digit_register>
AUTH                    = <digit_register>
TTG                     = <clli>
TTN                     = <integer>
ADDR                    = <digit_register>

<additional_informa
tion_string>
```

Examples

An example of log report CAIN200 follows:

```
CAIN200 SEP05 18:14:33 0800 INFO FATAL APPLICATION ERROR
     REASON = ERRONEOUS DATA VALUE
        PIC = ANLZINFO
        TDP = INFOANLZ
    TRIGGER = SPECDIG
      QUERY = INFO_ANALYZED
   RESPONSE = APPL_ERROR
        OTG = DAL249TWDTLS
        OTN = 249
        ANI =
       AUTH = 6112274
        TTG = NIL
        TTN = NIL
       ADDR = 2148621234
   Unexpected Parameter Received
```

Another example of log report CAIN200 follows:

```
CAIN200 MAY10 11:22:37 0800 INFO FATAL APPLICATION ERROR
     REASON = UNEXPECTED PARAMETER
        PIC = UNKNOWN
        TDP = INFOANLZ
    TRIGGER = SPECDIG
      QUERY = UNKNOWN
   RESPONSE = SEND_TO_RESOURCE
        OTG = DAL220TWDTGS
        OTN = 9999
        ANI = 2152221000
       AUTH = 6113111
        TTG = UNKNOWN
        TTN = UNKNOWN
       ADDR = 2145219213
   Unexpected Parameter Received
```

CAIN200 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 8)

	Value	Description
REASON		This field identifies why the log report was generated. This field may be blank.
	ERRONEOUS DATA VALUE	The SCP response contained an incorrect value for a field within a parameter; the requested operation cannot be performed without the field.
	MISSING CONDITIONAL PARAMETER	The SCP response cannot be processed because a conditional parameter was missing.
	RESPONSE MESSAGE TIMER EXPIRED	A T1 time-out occurred while waiting for a response from the SCP.
	UNEXPECTED COMMUNICATION	The switch received one of the following: • an SCP message in an unsupported TCAP package • a *Request_Report_BCM_Event* message in a response package • an SCP message in a TCAP component that is not supported for that message • an SCP message in a QWOP (query without permission) package • an SCP message in a CWOP (Conversation Without Permission) package
	UNEXPECTED MESSAGE	The switch received an unexpected and unsupported response from the SCP, but the call can still be processed.
	UNEXPECTED MESSAGE SEQUENCE	The switch received a TCAP package containing a call-related message; however, the message was not the first message in the TCAP package.
	UNEXPECTED PARAMETER SEQUENCE	After receiving an SCP message and removing unrecognized parameters, the switch determines that the remaining parameters do not appear in the correct sequence.

(Sheet 2 of 8)

	Value	Description
	VAMP ERROR	The variable AIN messaging platform (VAMP) indicated to the switch that an error was encountered while communicating with the SCP.
PIC		This field contains the point in call (PIC) at which the error occurred.
	O_NULL	This PIC is *O_Null* (PIC 1).
	COLLINFO	This PIC is *Collect Information* (PIC 3).
	ANLZINFO	This PIC is *Analyze_Information* (PIC 4).
	SELROUTE	This PIC is *Select_Route* (PIC 5).
	SEND_CALL	This PIC is *Send_Call* (PIC 7).
	O_ALERTG	This PIC is *O_Alerting* (PIC 8).
	O_ACTIVE	This PIC is *O_Active* (PIC 9).
	O_SUSPEND	This PIC is *O_Suspended* (PIC 10).
	T_NULL	This PIC is *T_Null* (PIC 11).
	NIL	The PIC has not yet been determined.
TDP		This field contains the detection point (TDP or EDP) where the error occurred.
	ORIGATT	This is the *Origination_Attempt* TDP, available at the *O_Null* PIC.
	O_FTRREQ	This is the *O_Feature_Requested* TDP, available at the *Collect_Information* PIC.
	INFOCOLL	This is the *Info_Collected* TDP, available at the *Collect_Information* PIC.
	INFOANLZ	This is the *Info_Analyzed* TDP, available at the *Analyze_Information* PIC.
	NETWBUSY	This is the *Network_Busy* TDP or EDP, available at the *Select_Route* PIC.
	OTERMSZE	This is the *O_Term_Seized* EDP, available at the *Send_Call* PIC.

CAIN200 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 8)

	Value	Description
	O_CLDBSY	This is the *O_Called_Party_Busy* TDP or EDP, available at the *Send_Call* PIC.
	OANSWR	This is the *O_Answer* EDP, available at the *O_Alerting* PIC.
	O_NOANSW	This is the *O_No_Answer* TDP or EDP, available at the *O_Alerting* PIC.
	ODISC	This is the *O_Disconnect* EDP, available at the *O_Active* and *O_Suspended* PICs.
	OMIDCALL	This is the *O_Mid_Call* TDP, available at the *Send_Call*, *O_Alerting*, *O_Active*, or *O_Suspended* PICs, or the *O_Mid_Call* EDP, available at the *O_Active* or *O_Suspended* PICs.
	TERMATT	This is the *Termination_Attempt* TDP, available at the *T_Null* PIC.
	NIL	The TDP has not yet been determined.
TRIGGER		This field contains the trigger or event at which the error occurred.
	OFFHKIMM	This is the *Off_Hook_Immediate* trigger, available at the *Origination_Attempt* TDP.
	O_FTRREQ	This is the *O_Feature_Requested* trigger, available at the *O_Feature_Requested* TDP.
	OFFHKDEL	This is the *Off-Hook_Delay* trigger, available at the *Info_Analyzed* TDP.
	SIOTRK	This is the *Shared_Interoffice_Trunk* trigger, available at the *Info_Collected* TDP.
	PRIBCHNL	This is the *PRI_B-Channel* trigger, available at the *Info_Collected* TDP.
	SPECFEAT	This is the *Specific_Feature_Code* trigger, available at the *Info_Analyzed* TDP.
	CUSTDP	This is the *Customized_Dialing_Plan* trigger, available at the *Info_Analyzed* TDP.

(Sheet 4 of 8)

Value	Description
SPECDIG	This is the *Specific_Digit_String* trigger, available at the *Info_Analyzed* TDP.
OFFCCODE	This is the *Office_Code* trigger, available at the *Info_Analyzed* TDP.
NETBUSYE	This is the *Network_Busy* event, available at the *Network_Busy* EDP.
NETWBUSY	This is the *Network_Busy* trigger, available at the *Network_Busy* TDP.
OTERMSZE	This is the *O_Term_Seized* event, available at the *O_Term_Seized* EDP.
OCLDBSYE	This is the *O_Called_Party_Busy* event, available at the *O_Called_Party_Busy* EDP.
O_CLDBSY	This is the *O_Called_Party_Busy* trigger, available at the *O_Called_Party_Busy* TDP.
OANSWRE	This is the *O_Answer* event, available at the *O_Answer* EDP.
ONOANSRE	This is the *O_No_Answer* event, available at the *O_No_Answer* EDP.
O_NOANSW	This is the *O_No_Answer* trigger, available at the *O_No_Answer* TDP.
ODISC	This is the *O_Disconnect* event, available at the *O_Disconnect* EDP.
TIMEOUT	This is the *Timeout* event, available at the *O_Mid_Call* EDP.
OIECREO	This is the *O_IEC_Reorigination* trigger, available at the *O_Mid_Call* TDP.
TERMINATION_ATTEMPT	This is the *Termination_Attempt* trigger, available at the *Termination_Attempt* TDP.
TOLLFREE	This is the *Tollfree* trigger.
NIL	The trigger has not yet been determined.

CAIN200 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 8)

	Value	Description
QUERY		This field identifies the type of TCAP message sent from the switch to the SCP when the error occurred.
	ORIGINATION_ATTEMPT	*Origination_Attempt* message
	O_FEATURE_REQUESTED	*O_Feature_Requested* message
	INFO_COLLECTED	*Info_Collected* message
	INFO_ANALYZED	*Info_Analyzed* message
	NETWORK_BUSY	*Network_Busy* message
	O_TERM_SEIZED_MSG	*O_Term_Seized* message
	O_CALLED_PARTY_BUSY	*O_Called_Party_Busy* message
	O_ANSWER_MSG	*O_Answer* message
	O_NO_ANSWER	*O_No_Answer* message
	O_DISCONNECT	*O_Disconnect* message
	TIMEOUT	*Timeout* message
	O_MID_CALL	*O_Mid_Call* message

(Sheet 6 of 8)

	Value	Description
	TERMINATION_ATTEMPT	*Termination_Attempt* message
	RESOURCE_CLEAR	*Resource_Clear* message
	CTR_CLEAR	*CTR_Clear* message
	CALL_INFO_FROM_RESOURCE	*Call_Info_From_Resource* message
	CLOSE	*Close* message
	APPL_ERROR	*Application_Error* message
	FAILURE_REPORT	*Failure_Report* message
	REPORT_ERR	*Report_Error* message
	START	*Start* message
	NIL	The message type has not yet been determined.
RESPONSE		This field identifies the type of TCAP message sent from the SCP to the switch when the error occurred.
	ANALYZE_ROUTE	*Analyze_Route* message
	CONTINUE	*Continue* message
	DISCONNECT	*Disconnect* message

CAIN200 (continued)

(Sheet 7 of 8)

Value	Description
COLLECT_INFORMATION	*Collect_Information* message
SEND_TO_RESOURCE	*Send_To_Resource* message
CONNECT_TO_RESOURCE	*Connect_To_Resource* message
AUTHORIZE_TERMINATION	*Authorize_Termination* message
CALL_INFO_TO_RESOURCE	*Call_Info_To_Resource* message
CANCEL_RESOURCE_EVENT	*Cancel_Resource_Event* message
REQ_REP_BCM_EVT	*Request_Report_BCM_Event* message
APPL_ERROR	*Application_Error* message
FAILURE_REPORT	*Failure_Report* message
REPORT_ERR	*Report_Error* message
CONNECT	*Connect* message
PLAY_ANNOUNCEMENT	*Play_Announcement* message
TERMINATION	*Termination* message

(Sheet 8 of 8)

	Value	Description
	ACG	*ACG* message
	NIL	The message type has not yet been determined.
OTG	0 to 16 character CLLI or NIL	This field identifies the originating agency's CLLI.
OTN	0 to 8191 or NIL	This field identifies the originating trunk number from table CLLICDR.
ANI	24 digits	This field contains the calling party's automatic number identification (ANI) if available.
AUTH	1 to 7 digits	This field identifies the calling party's authorization code, when applicable.
TTG	0 to16 character CLLI or NIL	This field identifies the terminating agency's CLLI.
TTN	0 to 8191 or NIL	This field identifies the terminating trunk number from table CLLICDR.
ADDR	18 digits	This field contains the dialed address or the called party's address. The entry is dependent on the trigger.
Additional Information String	Up to 60 alphanumeric characters	This field contains additional debugging information based on the REASON field. This is an optional field. Refer to the “Additional information" section for details.

Action

Update the datafill on the switch and the SCP, as required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

When a CAIN200 log is generated with an empty REASON field, one of the following additional information string values can be included in the log:

- No framework extension blocks are available
- No CAIN extension blocks are available
- No T_CAIN extension blocks are available

CAIN200 (continued)

- An unexpected event was received during a RemoteSSP connection
- Terminating Agent type not supported for remote STR-connection
- No UIF extension blocks are available
- NIL UIF extension block
- Failure Report Received
- A reject has terminated the transaction
- An abort has terminated the transaction
- No CAIN ECCB blocks available
- SCP message received in an unsupported CC
- Max number of failure_outcome msgs exceeded
- Transaction closed in an inappropriate CC.

When a CAIN200 log is generated due to ERRONEOUS DATA VALUE, one of the following additional information string values can be included in the log:

- Unable to determine a route from the message contents
- The message contains an invalid operation
- Unexpected open transaction...closing
- Disconnect Flag received with Destination Address parameter
- Unable to translate the Destination Address parameter
- An unexpected event was received during a local connection
- An unexpected event was received during a remote connection
- Unable to convert XPM STR message
- Received an SS7 msg. while waiting for an SCP response
- Received an IO msg. while waiting for an SCP response
- An unexpected event was received during an STR-Connection
- Invalid bearer capability for an LNP query
- (UIF) Resource access timeout
- (UIF) Invalid digit(s) received
- (UIF) Resource not available
- (UIF) Resource not implemented
- (UIF) Unexpected event while Idle

- (UIF) Unexpected event while Buffering
- (UIF) Unexpected message while start resource
- (UIF) Unexpected event while start resource
- (UIF) Unexpected message while Anns started
- (UIF) Unexpected event while Anns started
- (UIF) Unexpected message while digit collect
- (UIF) Unexpected event while digit collect
- (UIF) Unexpected message while Tone started
- (UIF) Unexpected event while Tone started
- (UIF) SSP Resource ID out of range
- (UIF) STR Resource ID out of range
- (UIF) Table CAINRSRC resource invalid type
- (UIF) Resp contains dest_addr_parameter
- (UIF) Resource Type Parm invalid
- (UIF) Parameter Block contains Anns digit block
- (UIF) CAINPARM Conversation limit exceeded
- (UIF) Conv contains dest_addr parameter
- (UIF) DISCONNECTFLAG Parameter present in Conversation
- (UIF) STR specifies NORMAL digit collection
- (UIF) CMF Buffering request while UIF active
- (UIF) Unexpected message not handled by AXS agent Start Annm
- (UIF) Unexpected message not handled by AXS agent Annm Started
- (UIF) Unexpected message not handled by AXS agent Digit Collect
- (UIF) Unexpected message not handled by AXS agent Tone Started
- EDPRequest parameter is invalid
- EDPNotification parameter is invalid
- No EDPs armed
- CAINPARM Conversation limit exceeded
- Unexpected fac_indicator received on RemoteSSP IP connection
- Terminating Agent type not supported for local STR-Connection
- Terminating Agent type not supported for remote STR-Connection

CAIN200 (continued)

- Invalid terminating trunk type for an STR-Connection
- Invalid Global IMT NETWKSPC datafilled on an IPTRUNK
- ISDN trunk requires IPTRUNK option for an STR-Connection

When a CAIN200 log is generated due to MISSING CONDITIONAL PARAMETER, one of the following additional information string values can be included in the log:

- A Charge Number parameter is not present in the message
- A Called Party or Outpulse Number parameter was expected
- (UIF) STR Parameter Block missing Rsrc element(s)
- (UIF) STR Resource Type Parm not present
- (UIF) STR Parameter Block not present

When a CAIN200 log is generated due to VAMP ERROR, one of the following additional information string values can be included in the log:

- No data was passed into VAMP
- Data was passed to VAMP when it was not expected
- The event is invalid for the type of processing
- An invalid operation was provided
- Erroneous parameter data was passed to VAMP
- Unable to encode outgoing message
- No driver is bound against the selected protocol
- No transaction IDs are available
- The application subsystem is out-of-service
- No mapping exists between key and application
- The invoke ID is invalid
- No component ID was available for the invoke
- The transport layer failed to send the APDU
- The decoding software failed to decode an APDU
- Unable to set/reset T1 timing on transaction
- A work queue was unable to accept an item
- An invalid transaction id was encountered

- No VAMP message extension blocks are available
- A protocol error was detected in the incoming message
- A network error has occurred
- An abort has terminated the transaction
- Invalid response indicator received
- Invalid VAMP event received in VAMP_AIN_MSG

When a CAIN200 log is generated due to an UNEXPECTED MESSAGE SEQUENCE, one of the following additional information string values can be included in the log:

- Request_Report_BCM_Event is missing from conversation pkg
- First component is Non-Call Related.

When a CAIN200 log is generated due to an UNEXPECTED MESSAGE, the following additional information string value can be included in the log:

- Message not received with allowed component.
- A Continue message was received following conversation
- Unexpected message received in EDP transaction

When a CAIN200 log is generated due to an UNEXPECTED COMMUNICATION, the following additional information string values can be included in the log:

- (UIF) STR Resp contains dest_addr parameter
- Continue message not allowed for current trigger
- Continue message not allowed after a VIP conversation
- Analyze_Route message not allowed for current trigger/event
- Collect_Information message received at Timeout event

CAIN201

Explanation

The switch generates this log report when a fatal Transaction Capabilities Application Protocol (TCAP)/Signaling Connection Control Part (SCCP) error is encountered while transacting with the Service Control Point (SCP). Specific error details are given in the log text.

Call processing responds to fatal TCAP errors according to the error action (ERRACT) associated with the corresponding trigger. The two error actions are handled as follows:

- ROUTE - A CAIN200 log is generated and call is routed according to in-switch translations.
- TREAT - A CAIN200 log is generated and AINF treatment is applied to the call. The TRK138 log is also generated and contains the AINF treatment value.

Format

The format for log report CAIN201 follows:

```
CAIN201 mmmdd
hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO
FATAL TCAP/ SCCP
ERROR

REASON                = <string><string><string><integer><integer
QUERY                 = ><string><string><integer>
RESPONSE              =
TRANSID               =
COMPID IDX            =
COMPID TYPE           =
MSGSET                =
CORRID                =


<additional_informa
tion_string>
```

Example

An example of log report CAIN201 follows:

CAIN201 (continued)

```
CAIN201 MAY10 11:22:37 0800 INFO FATAL TCAP/SCCP ERROR
       REASON = Application Error Received
        QUERY = START
     RESPONSE = CONNECT
      TRANSID = FFFF 1111
   COMPID IDX = 1234 5678
  COMPID TYPE = ERROR_COMPONENT
       MSGSET = IN1
       CORRID = FEDC BA98
```

Field descriptions

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

CAIN201 field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
REASON		This field identifies why the log report was generated.
	Application unavailable	The requested application is unavailable.
	Component Protocol error	A component protocol error occurred.
	Error Code problem	An error coding problem occurred.
	Fatal Application error	A fatal application error was encountered.
	General decode failure	A general decoding failure occurred.
	Network error	A network error was encountered.
	Reject error	A reject error occurred.
	Resource failure	A resource failure occurred.
	T1 time expired	A T1 timeout occurred.
	Transaction Protocol error	A transaction protocol error was encountered.
	Unable to encode message	The switch or the SCP is unable to encode the message.
QUERY		This field identifies the type of TCAP message sent from the switch to the SCP when the error occurred.

CAIN201 field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	ORIGINATION_ATTEMPT	*Origination_Attempt* message
	O_FEATURE_REQUESTED	*O_Feature_Requested* message
	INFO_COLLECTED	*Info_Collected* message
	INFO_ANALYZED	*Info_Analyzed* message
	NETWORK_BUSY	*Network_Busy* message
	O_TERM_SEIZED_MSG	*O_Term_Seized* message
	O_CALLED_PARTY_BUSY	*O_Called_Party_Busy* message
	O_ANSWER_MSG	*O_Answer* message
	O_NO_ANSWER	*O_No_Answer* message
	O_DISCONNECT	*O_Disconnect* message
	TIMEOUT	*Timeout* message
	O_MID_CALL	*O_Mid_Call* message
	CALL_INFO_FROM_RESOURCE	*Call_Info_From_Resource* message

CAIN201 (continued)

CAIN201 field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	TERMINATION_ATTEMPT	*Termination_Attempt* message
	RESOURCE_CLEAR	*Resource_Clear* message
	CTR_CLEAR	*CTR_Clear* message
	CLOSE	*Close* message
	APPL_ERROR	*Application_Error* message
	FAILURE_REPORT	*Failure_Report* message
	REPORT_ERR	*Report_Error* message
	START	*Start* message
	NIL	This is returned if the error occurred when the TCAP message was sent from the SCP to the switch or when an invalid response message is received by the switch for the query message.
RESPONSE		This field identifies the type of TCAP message sent from the SCP to the switch when the error occurred.
	ANALYZE_ROUTE	*Analyze_Route* message
	CONTINUE	*Continue* message

CAIN201 field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	DISCONNECT	*Disconnect* message
	COLLECT_INFORMATION	*Collect_Information* message
	SEND_TO_RESOURCE	*Send_To_Resource* message
	CONNECT_TO_RESOURCE	*Connect_To_Resource* message
	AUTHORIZE_TERMINATION	*Authorize_Termination* message
	CALL_INFO_TO_RESOURCE	*Call_Info_To_Resource* message
	CANCEL_RESOURCE_EVENT	*Cancel_Resource_Event* message
	REQ_REP_BCM_EVT	*Request_Report_BCM_Event* message
	APPL_ERROR	*Application_Error* message
	FAILURE_REPORT	*Failure_Report* message
	REPORT_ERR	*Report_Error* message
	CONNECT	*Connect* message
	PLAY_ANNOUNCEMENT	*Play_Announcement* message

CAIN201 (continued)

CAIN201 field descriptions (Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	TERMINATION	*Termination* message
	ACG	*ACG* message
	NIL	This is returned if the error occurred when the TCAP message was sent from the switch to the SCP or when an invalid response message is received by the switch for the query message.
TRANSID	8 hex digits	This field contains the TCAP transaction ID of the call for which this log report was generated.
COMPID IDX	8 hex digits	This field contains the TCAP component ID index.
COMPID TYPE		This field contains the TCAP component identifier type.
	INVOKE_COMPONENT	Invoke (Last)
	INVOKE_NOT_LAST	Invoke (Not Last)
	RESULT_COMPONENT	Return Result (Last)
	RESULT_NOT_LAST	Return Result (Not Last)
	ERROR_COMPONENT	Return Error
	REJECT_COMPONENT	Reject
MSGSET	CAIN02 or IN1	This field identifies the message set used. CAIN02 or IN1 are the only supported message sets.
CORRID	8 hex digits	This field contains the TCAP correlation ID.
Additional Information String	Up to 60 alphanumeric characters	This field contains additional debugging information based on the REASON field. This is an optional field. Refer to the “Additional information" section for details.

Action

Update the datafill on the switch and the SCP, as required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

When a CAIN201 log is generated due to Application unavailable, one of the following additional information string values can be included in the log:

- Failure to receive message

When a CAIN201 log is generated due to Component protocol error, one of the following additional information string values can be included in the log:

- General component protocol error
- Unexpected component sequence
- Badly structured component portion
- Incorrect component portion
- Unrecognized component
- Duplicate Invoke ID
- Unrecognized correlation ID
- Unrecognized Operation Code
- Missing mandatory parameter
- Reject message received

When a CAIN201 log is generated due to Error code problem, the following additional information string value can be included in the log:

- Unrecognized error code

When a CAIN201 log is generated due to Fatal application error, one of the following additional information string values can be included in the log:

- Unexpected parameter sequence
- Erroneous data received
- Unexpected communication
- Close received for call-related msg
- Report Error received

CAIN201 (continued)

- Failure Report received
- Application Error received

When a CAIN201 log is generated due to General decode failure, the following additional information string value can be included in the log:

- Unable to decode message

When a CAIN201 log is generated due to Network error, the following additional information string value can be included in the log:

- Network failure from transport layer

When a CAIN201 log is generated due to Reject error, one of the following additional information string values can be included in the log:

- Rejection of defective message
- No invoke ids
- Bad invoke ids

When a CAIN201 log is generated due to Resource failure, one of the following additional information string values can be included in the log:

- Unable to decode message
- No resource to process inbound message
- No component block available

When a CAIN201 log is generated due to T1 Time expired, the following additional information string value can be included in the log:

- No response from SCP

When a CAIN201 log is generated due to Transaction protocol error, one of the following additional information string values can be included in the log:

- General transaction abort
- Transaction abort due to lack of trid
- No transaction block available
- Transaction abort due to unknown trid
- Badly structured transaction portion
- Incorrect transaction portion

- Unrecognized package type
- Permission to release problem

When a CAIN201 log is generated due to Unable to encode message, one of the following additional information string values can be included in the log:

- Incorrect Error Operation Code
- Invalid transaction state
- Invalid Event received from application
- General Encoding Failure
- Invalid Operation received from application
- No Error Message Sent

CAIN300

Explanation

The switch generates this log when it determines the data returned by the service control point (SCP) is in the correct format but does not correspond with data in the switch's database.

Format

```
CAIN300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SSP ROUTING TROUBLE REPORT
```

```
 REASON            =   <string>
 PIC               =   <string>
 TDP               =   <string>
 TRIGGER           =   <integer>
 QUERY             =   <string>
 RESPONSE          =   <string>
 OTG               =   <clli>
 OTN               =   <integer>
 ANI               =   <digit_register>
 AUTH              =   <digit_register>
 ADDR              =   <digit_register>
 TRKGRP            =   <integer>
 ORIGSWID          =   <integer>
<additional_inf    =   <string>
ormation_string>
```

```
CAIN300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SSP ROUTING TROUBLE REPORT
```

Example

An example of log report CAIN300 follows:

CAIN300 (continued)

```
CAIN300 SEP05 18:14:33 0800 INFO SSP ROUTING TROUBLE REPORT
     REASON = INCOMPATIBLE SWITCH ID RANGE
        PIC = NIL
        TDP = INFOANLZ
    TRIGGER = SPECDIG
      QUERY = NIL
   RESPONSE = ANALYZE_ROUTE
        OTG = DAL220TWDTGS
        OTN = 220
        ANI = 2152221000
       AUTH = 6113111
       ADDR = 2145219213
     TRKGRP = 271
   ORIGSWID = 222
   additional_information_string = IMT871C7LP00
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
REASON		This field identifies why the log report was generated.
	UNKNOWN TERMRTE INDEX	UNKNOWN TERMRTE INDEX means the report generated because the SCP returned a trunk number that was not found in table TERMRTE.
	UNKNOWN TANDMRTE INDEX	UNKNOWN TANDMRTE INDEX means the report generated because the SCP returned a trunk number that was not found in table TANDMRTE.
	INCOMPATIBLE SWITCH ID RANGE	INCOMPATIBLE SWITCH ID RANGE means the UCS DMS-250 switch attempts to terminate to a switch that does not support a switch ID greater than 127.
PIC		This field contains the point in call (PIC) at which the error occurred.
	O_NULL	This PIC is *O_Null* (PIC 1).
	COLLINFO	This PIC is *Collect Information* (PIC 3).

CAIN300 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
	ANLZINFO	This PIC is *Analyze_Information* (PIC 4).
	SELROUTE	This PIC is *Select_Route* (PIC 5).
	SEND_CALL	This PIC is *Send_Call* (PIC 7).
	O_ALERTG	This PIC is *O_Alerting* (PIC 8).
	O_ACTIVE	This PIC is *O_Active* (PIC 9).
	O_SUSPEND	This PIC is *O_Suspended* (PIC 10).
	T_NULL	This PIC is *T_Null* (PIC 11).
	NIL	The PIC has not yet been determined.
TDP		This field contains the detection point (TDP or EDP) where the error occurred.
	ORIGATT	This is the *Origination_Attempt* TDP, available at the *O_Null* PIC.
TDP (Continued)	O_FTRREQ	This is the *O_Feature_Requested* TDP, available at the *Collect_Information* PIC.
	INFOCOLL	This is the *Info_Collected* TDP, available at the *Collect_Information* PIC.
	INFOANLZ	This is the *Info_Analyzed* TDP, available at the *Analyze_Information* PIC.
	NETWBUSY	This is the *Network_Busy* TDP or EDP, available at the *Select_Route* PIC.
	O_CLDBSY	This is the *O_Called_Party_Busy* TDP or EDP, available at the *Send_Call* PIC.
	O_NOANSW	This is the *O_No_Answer* TDP or EDP, available at the *O_Alerting* PIC.
	NIL	The TDP has not yet been determined.
TRIGGER		This field contains the trigger or event where the error occurred.
	OFFHKIMM	This is the *Off_Hook_Immediate* trigger, available at the *Origination_Attempt* TDP.

CAIN300 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
	O_FTRREQ	This is the *O_Feature_Requested* trigger, available at the *O_Feature_Requested* TDP.
	SIOTRK	This is the *Shared_Interoffice_Trunk* trigger, available at the *Info_Collected* TDP.
	PRIBCHNL	This is the *PRI_B-Channel* trigger, available at the *Info_Collected* TDP.
	CUSTDP	This is the *Customized_Dialing_Plan* trigger, available at the *Info_Analyzed* TDP.
	SPECDIG	This is the *Specific_Digit_String* trigger, available at the *Info_Analyzed* TDP.
	NETWBUSY	This is the *Network_Busy* trigger, available at the *Network_Busy* TDP.
	O_CLDBSY	This is the *O_Called_Party_Busy* trigger, available at the *O_Called_Party_Busy* TDP.
	O_NOANSW	This is the *O_No_Answer* trigger, available at the *O_No_Answer* TDP.
TRIGGER (continued)	NETBUSYE	This is the *Network_Busy* event, available at the *Network_Busy* EDP.
	OCLDBSYE	This is the *O_Called_Party_Busy* event, available at the *O_Called_Party_Busy* EDP.
	ONOANSRE	This is the *O_No_Answer* event, available at the *O_No_Answer* EDP.
	OFFCCODE	This is the *Office_Code* trigger, available at the *Info_Analyzed* TDP.
	OFFHKDEL	This is the *Off-Hook_Delay* trigger, available at the *Info_Analyzed* TDP.
	NIL	The trigger has not yet been determined.
QUERY		This field identifies the type of TCAP message sent from the UCS DMS-250 to the SCP when the error occurred.

(Sheet 4 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
	ORIGINATION_ATTEMPT	*Origination_Attempt* message
	INFO_COLLECTED	*Info_Collected* message
	INFO_ANALYZED	*Info_Analyzed* message
	NETWORK_BUSY	*Network_Busy* message
	O_CALLED_PARTY_BUSY	*O_Called_Party_Busy* message
	O_NO_ANSWER	*O_No_Answer* message
	RESOURCE_CLEAR	*Resource_Clear* message
	O_FEATURE_REQUESTED	*O_Feature_Requested* message
RESPONSE		This field identifies the type of TCAP message sent from the SCP to the UCS DMS-250 switch when the error occurred.
	ANALYZE_ROUTE	*Analyze_Route* message
	CONTINUE	*Continue* message
	DISCONNECT	*Disconnect* message
	SEND_TO_RESOURCE	*Send_To_Resource* message

CAIN300 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
	CANCEL_RESOURCE_EVENT	*Cancel_Resource_Event* message
	APPL_ERROR	*Application_Error* message
RESPONSE (continued)	FAILURE_REPORT	*Failure_Report* message
	REPORT_ERR	*Report_Error* message
	REQ_REP_BCM_EVT	*Request_Report_BCM_Event* message
	CLOSE	*Close* message
OTG	0 to16 character CLLI or NIL	This field identifies the originating agent's CLLI.
OTN	0 to 8191 or NIL	This field identifies the originating trunk number from table CLLICDR.
ANI	24 digits	This field contains the calling party's automatic number identification (ANI) if available.
AUTH	1 to 7 digits	This field identifies the calling party's authorization code, when applicable.
ADDR	0 to 18 digits	This field contains the dialed address or the called party's address. The entry is dependent on the trigger.
TRKGRP	0 to 9999	This field contains the trunk group number.

(Sheet 6 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
ORIGSWID	0 to 999	This field contains the originating switch ID.
Additional information string	A text string up to 60 alphanumeric characters	This field contains additional debugging information based on the REASON field. This field also displays the trunk group from table CLLI for the intended terminating circuit that connects to the switch which does not support the increased range of values for the switch ID from 127 to 999.

Action

Update the datafill on the switch and the SCP, as required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

CAIN301

Explanation

The switch generates this log when it receives a RELease message with cause value of 26 indicating that a call has been misrouted to a ported number. This log is also generated when a RELease message is received with a cause value of 28 indicating that a GAP was incorrectly encoded. (LNP must be active on the switch, meaning an incoming LRN must have been received or an LRN was sent by the SCP in order for the LRN to be sent in the outgoing IAM.) The switch will also generate this log when it receives a RELease Message indicating that the Generic Address Parameter (GAP) was incorrectly encoded.

Note: This log is only generated when the 301 option is set for parameter LNP_LOGS_ENABLED (table CAINPARM).

Format

The format for log report CAIN301 follows:

```
CAIN301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn ISUP CAUSE INDICATOR RECEIVED

     JIP       = <digit_register>
     CLG       = <digit_register>
     LRN       = <digit_register>
     PTDNO     = <digit_register>
     GAP       = <digit_register>
  <information_string>
```

Example

An example of log report CAIN301 follows:

```
CAIN301 MAY10 11:22:37 0800 ISUP CAUSE INDICATOR RECEIVED
     JIP = 1214555000
     CLG = 2145558888
     LRN = 9726840000
   PTDNO = 9728881234
Misrouted call to a ported number
```

CAIN301 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
JIP	up to 10 digits	Jurisdiction Information Parameter. This indicates the location routing number of the originating switch for the call. This field appears only when data is available.
CLG	up to 24 digits	This is the originating party's number. This field appears only when data is available.
LRN	10 digits	Location Routing Number. This is the LRN used to route the call through the network. This field appears only when data is available.
PTDNO	up to 24 digits	Ported Number. This is the number the originator was calling. This field appears only when data is available.
GAP	10 digits	Generic Address Parameter. This is the LRN used to route the call through the network. This field only appears if it has a value, otherwise it is not displayed.
Information string	A text string up to 60 alphanumeric characters	This field indicates why this was generated.

Action

The translation and routing data, along with the OA&M information should be reviewed to determine why the call was not routed correctly.

Associated OM registers

CAINLNP group - DESTFAIL register and BADGAP register.

Additional information

When a CAIN301 log is generated one of the following additional information string values can be included in the log:

- Misrouted call to a ported number
- GAP incorrectly encoded

CAIN302

Explanation

The switch generates this log when a call exceeds the maximum number of times it can request information from the service control point (SCP).

Format

The format for log report CAIN302 follows:

```
CAIN302 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SSP TROUBLE REPORT
                REASON     =    <string>
                   PIC     =    <string>
                   TDP     =    <string>
               TRIGGER     =    <string>
                   OTG     =    <clli>
           MAX_NUM_TRIG    =    <integer>
             TRIG_COUNT    =    <digit_register>
  <additional_information_string>
```

Example

An example of log report CAIN302 follows:

```
CAIN302 MAR04 09:26:29 2103 INFO SSP TROUBLE REPORT
         REASON     =   MAX_NUM_SERIAL_TRIGS_EXCEEDED
            PIC     =   COLLINFO
            TDP     =   INFOCOLL
        TRIGGER     =   SIOTRK
            OTG     =   EAN633TWMFWK
    MAX_NUM_TRIG    =   0
      TRIG_COUNT    =   0
 We have exceeded the number of SCP Requests
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
REASON	MAX_NUM_SERIAL_TRIGS _EXCEEDED	This field contains the reason the log is generated.
PIC		This field contains the point in call (PIC) at which the error occurred.

CAIN302 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
PIC (continued)	O_NULL	This PIC is *O_Null* (PIC 1).
	COLLINFO	This PIC is *Collect Information* (PIC 3).
	ANLZINFO	This PIC is *Analyze_Information* (PIC 4).
	SELROUTE	This PIC is *Select_Route* (PIC 5).
	SEND_CALL	This PIC is *Send_Call* (PIC 7).
	O_ALERTG	This PIC is *O_Alerting* (PIC 8).
	O_ACTIVE	This PIC is *O_Active* (PIC 9).
	O_SUSPEND	This PIC is *O_Suspended* (PIC 10).
	T_NULL	This PIC is *T_Null* (PIC 11) .
	NIL	The PIC has not yet been determined.
TDP		This field contains the detection point (TDP or EDP) where the error occurred.
	ORIGATT	This is the *Origination_Attempt* TDP, available at the *O_Null* PIC.
	O_FTRREQ	This is the *O_Feature_Requested* TDP, available at the *Collect_Information* PIC.
	INFOCOLL	This is the *Info_Collected* TDP, available at the *Collect_Information* PIC.
	INFOANLZ	This is the *Info_Analyzed* TDP, available at the *Analyze_Information* PIC.
	NETWBUSY	This is the *Network_Busy* TDP or EDP, available at the *Select_Route* PIC.
	OTERMSZE	This is the *O_Term_Seized* EDP, available at the *Send_Call* PIC.
	O_CLDBSY	This is the *O_Called_Party_Busy* TDP or EDP, available at the *Send_Call* PIC.
	OANSWR	This is the *O_Answer* EDP, available at the *O_Alerting* PIC.

(Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	O_NOANSW	This is the *O_No_Answer* TDP or EDP, available at the *O_Alerting* PIC.
	ODISC	This is the *O_Disconnect* EDP, available at the *O_Active* and *O_Suspended* PICs.
TDP (continued)	OMIDCALL	This is the *O_Mid_Call* TDP, available at the *Send_Call*, *O_Alerting*, *O_Active*, or *O_Suspended* PICs, or the *O_Mid_Call* EDP, available at the *O_Active* or *O_Suspended* PICs.
	TERMATT	This is the *Termination_Attempt* TDP, available at the *T_Null* PIC.
	NIL	The TDP has not yet been determined.
TRIGGER		This field contains the trigger or event at which the error occurred.
	OFFHKIMM	This is the *Off_Hook_Immediate* trigger, available at the *Origination_Attempt* TDP.
	O_FTRREQ	This is the *O_Feature_Requested* trigger, available at the *O_Feature_Requested* TDP.
	OFFHKDEL	This is the *Off-Hook_Delay* trigger, available at the *Info_Analyzed* TDP.
	SIOTRK	This is the *Shared_Interoffice_Trunk* trigger, available at the *Info_Collected* TDP.
	PRIBCHNL	This is the *PRI_B-Channel* trigger available at the *Info_Collected* TDP.
	SPECFEAT	This is the *Specific_Feature_Code* trigger, available at the *Info_Analyzed* TDP.
	CUSTDP	This is the *Customized_Dialing_Plan* trigger, available at the *Info_Analyzed* TDP.
	SPECDIG	This is the *Specific_Digit_String* trigger, available at the *Info_Analyzed* TDP.
	OFFCCODE	This is the *Office_Code* trigger, available at the *Info_Analyzed* TDP.

CAIN302 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	NETBUSYE	This is the *Network_Busy* event, available at the *Network_Busy* EDP.
	NETWBUSY	This is the *Network_Busy* trigger, available at the *Network_Busy* TDP.
TRIGGER (continued)	OTERMSZE	This is the *O_Term_Seized* event, available at the *O_Called_Busy* EDP.
	OCLDBSYE	This is the *O_Called_Party_Busy* event, available at the *O_Called_Party_Busy* EDP.
	O_CLDBSY	This is the *O_Called_Party_Busy* trigger, available at the *O_Called_Party_Busy* TDP.
	OANSWRE	This is the *O_Answer* event, available at the *O_Answer* EDP.
	ONOANSRE	This is the *O_No_Answer* event, available at the *O_No_Answer* EDP.
	O_NOANSW	This is the *O_No_Answer* trigger, available at the *O_No_Answer* TDP.
	ODISC	This is the *O_Disconnect* event, available at the *O_Disconnect* EDP.
	TIMEOUT	This is the *Timeout* event, available at the *O_Mid_Call* EDP.
	OIECREO	This is the *O_IEC_Reorigination* trigger, available at the *O_Mid_Call* TDP.
	TERMINATION_ATTEMPT	This is the *Termination_Attempt* trigger, available at the *Termination_Attempt* TDP.
	NIL	The trigger has not yet been determined.
OTG	0 to16 character CLLI or NIL	This field identifies the originating agency's CLLI.
MAX_NUM_TRIG	numeric	This field contains the maximum number of times a call can request information from the SCP.

(Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
TRIG_COUNT	numeric	This field contains the number of times the call has encountered the SCP.
Additional information string	A text string up to 60 alphanumeric characters	Refer to “Additional information" section.

Action

No immediate action.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

The “Additional information string" field for this log contains the following text: “We have exceeded the number of SCP Requests"

CAIN900

Explanation

The switch generates this log report when the SCP simulator sends a response to the CAIN framework.

Note: This log is only generated when the 900 option is set for parameter CAIN900_LOGS_ENABLED (table CAINPARM).

Format

The format for log report CAIN900 follows:

```
CAIN900 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SCP SIMULATOR INDICES
```

```
TRANSID        =   <integer><string><st
CAINKEY        =   ring><string><string
               =   ><string><integer>
               =
CAINMTCH       =
```

Example

An example of log report CAIN900 follows:

```
CAIN900 MAY12 18:24:45 7400 INFO SCP SIMULATOR INDICES
   TRANSID  = 0000 0035
   CAINKEY  = START
              IN1 003
              TOLLFREE
   CAINMTCH = 99
```

CAIN900 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
TRANSID	hexadecimal numeric	This field contains the TCAP transaction ID of the call for which this log is generated.
CAINKEY	INFO_ANALYZEDORIGINATION_ATTEMPTINFO_COLLECTEDNETWORK_BUSYO_CALLED_PARTY_BUSYO_FEATURE_REQUESTEDO_NO_ANSWERO_TERM_SEIZEDO_ANSWERO_MID_CALLTERMINATION_ATTEMPTTIMEOUTSTART	These are valid CAIN operations that could appear in the CAINKEY field.
	CAIN, DN, TRK, IN1	These are valid ID selectors that may appear in the CAINKEY field.
	OFFHKIMM, O_FEAT, OFFHKDEL, SIO_ADDR, SIO_ADIN, SIO_N00, SIO_INFO, SIO_INTL, SIO_CIC, SIO_STD, CSP_CLID, CSP_ADDR, CSP_ADIN, CSP_N00, CSP_INTL, PRI_STD, SPEC_FEAT, CUST_INT, SDS_ADDR, SDS_ADIN, SDS_INTL, SDS_ANI, SDS_N00, SDS_INFO, SDS_CIC, NPA, NPA_N, NPA_NX, NPA_NXX, NPA_NXXXX, NPA_NXXXXX, LNP_OFCD, NETWBSY, O_CLDBSY, O_NOANSW, EDPREQ, OIECREO, TERM_ATT, TOLLFREE	These are valid trigger criteria that could appear in the CAINKEY field.
CAINMTCH	numeric	This field is an index into table CAINMTCH. This field indicates the tuple the simulator acted upon.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

This log generates as evidence of the way the SCP determined which message to send to the switch. The information displayed for CAINKEY field reflects the actual message received from the SSP; it does not reflect the way the table CAINKEY is datafilled. EDP-Request messages do not contain a TriggerCriteria Type parameter. As a result, “EDPREQ" always fills in the TriggerCriteria subfield.

CAIN901

Explanation

The switch generates this log report when the SCP simulator receives an *Error*, *Abort*, *Close*, *Resource_Clear*, *CTR_Clear*, *ACG*, or *EDP-Notification* message from the CAIN framework. No response message from the SCP simulator is required.

Note: This log is only generated when the 901 option is set for parameter CAIN900_LOGS_ENABLED (table CAINPARM).

Format

The format for log report CAIN901 follows:

```
CAIN901 mmmdd hh:mm:ss 0800 INFO SCP SIMULATOR ACTION
    ORIG TCAP TRANS ID = <integer>
    RESP TCAP TRANS ID = <integer>

    SCP RECEIVED = <string>
    ERROR CAUSE = <string>
```

Example

An example of log report CAIN901 follows:

```
CAIN901 MAY10 11:22:37 0800 INFO SCP SIMULATOR ACTION
   ORIG TCAP TRANS ID = 0000 0001
   RESP TCAP TRANS ID = 0000 000A

   SCP RECEIVED = TCAP_OK
   ERROR CAUSE = ACG_OVERFLOW_MESSAGE_RECEIVED
```

CAIN901 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
ORIG TCAP TRANS IDRESP TCAP TRANS ID	hexadecimal numeric	This field contains the TCAP transaction ID of the call for which this log is generated.
SCP RECEIVED	alphanumeric	This field contains the operation that the SCP received from the switch.
ERROR CAUSE	alphanumeric	Describes the action the SCP Simulator took in response to the SCP RECEIVED field.
	UNKNOWN_CAUSE	This value indicates the error cause is unknown.
	UNRECOGNIZED_OPERATION	The value indicates the operation ID is unknown.
	INVALID_TRID	The SCP simulator received a message that contained a badly formatted trid.
	UNSUPPORTED_PKG_TYPE	This value indicates the SCP simulator received an unsupported package type.
	UNRECOGNIZED_PKG_TYPE	This value indicates the SCP simulator received an unknown package type.
	ERROR_MSG_RECEIVED	This value indicates the SCP simulator received an error message.
	UNSUPPORTED_MESSAGE	The value indicates the SCP simulator received an unsupported message.

CAIN901 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	TCAP_SEND_MSG_FAILURE	The SCP simulator attempted and failed to send a message to the SSP.
	RESP_PKG_W_RSC_CLR	A*Resource_Clear* or *CTR_Clear* message was received in a response package, closing the transaction.
	UNRECOGNIZED_CORR_ID	This value indicates an incoming correlation ID is invalid.
	UNABLE_TO_SET_TIMER	This value indicates an attempt to set a timer failed.
	MISSING_COND_PARAMETER	The SCP simulator indicates that a required parameter was not received.
	UNEXPECTED_COMMUNICATION	This value indicates the SCP simulator received a message when the message is not expected.
	MISSING_MANDATORY_PARAMETER	The SCP simulator indicates that a required parameter was not received.
	PARAMETER_OUT_OF_SEQUENCE	The SCP simulator indicates that the parameters in the incoming message are out of order.
	ERRONEOUS_PARAMETER_DATA	This value indicates a parameter contains an unsupported value.

CAIN901 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	UNEXPECTED_PARAMETERS	This value indicates parameters are received when they are not expected.
	EDP_NOTIFICATION_RECEIVED	EDP-Notification message received.
	RESP_PKG_W_CLOSE	A *Close* message with *CloseCause* parameter value `callTerminated`, `eDPsCompleted`, or `calledPartyAnswered` was received.
	ACG_OVERFLOW_MESSAGE_RECEIVED	A *ACG* message is received.

Action

No action needs to be taken.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

CAIN902

Explanation

The switch generates this log report to identify the current CAIN subscription method when evaluating trigger criteria.

Note: This log is only generated when the 902 option is set for parameter CAIN900_LOGS_ENABLED.

Format

The format for log report CAIN902 follows:

```
CAIN902 mmmdd
hh:mm:ss nnnn
INFO CAIN
SUBSCRIPTION
METHOD

 PIC               = <string>
 TDP               = <string>
 CAINGRP           = <string>
 OTG or TTG        = <string>
 CLDNO             = <digit_string>
 CLGNO             = <digit_string>
 AUTH_DIGS         = <digit_string>
 ADDR_DIGS         = <digit_string>PRTNM = <string>
 FLEX_ACCESS       = <digit_string>
 SUBR QUALIFIER    = <digit_string><string>
 METHOD            =
```

Example

An example of log report CAIN902 follows:

CAIN902 (continued)

```
CAIN902 JUN15 15:39:26 8021 INFO CAIN SUBSCRIPTION METHOD
              PIC   = COLLINFO
              TDP   = NIL
          CAINGRP   = SIOGRP
              OTG   = AXX671TWFMWK
            CLDNO   = 2147778888
            CLGNO   = 02214000
       FLEX_ACCESS  = AUTH  1       9992211 9992211
    SUBR QUALIFIER  = CAINFLG AUTH;         9992211
           METHOD   = FLEX_SUBR (PRECEDENCE LEVEL 3)
```

Field descriptions

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

CAIN902 field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 5)

	Value	Description
PIC		This field contains the point in call (PIC) associated with the trigger or event.
	O_NULL	This PIC is *O_Null* (PIC 1).
	COLLINFO	This PIC is *Collect Information* (PIC 3).
	ANLZINFO	This PIC is *Analyze_Information* (PIC 4).
	SELROUTE	This PIC is *Select_Route* (PIC 5).
	SENDCALL	This PIC is *Send_Call* (PIC 7).
	O_ALERTG	This PIC is *O_Alerting* (PIC 8).
	O_ACTIVE	This PIC is **O_Active** (PIC 9.
	O_SUSPEND	This is the *O_Suspended* (PIC 10).
	T_NULL	This PIC is *T_Null* (PIC 11).
	NIL	The PIC has not yet been determined.
TDP		This field contains the current detection point (TDP or EDP).
	ORIGATT	This is the *Origination_Attempt* TDP, available at the *O_Null* PIC.

CAIN902 field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 5)

	Value	Description
	O_FTRREQ	This is the *O_Feature_Requested* TDP, available at the *Collect_Information* PIC.
	INFOCOLL	This is the *Info_Collected* TDP, available at the *Collect_Information* PIC.
	INFOANLZ	This is the *Info_Analyzed* TDP, available at the *Analyze_Information* PIC.
	NETWBUSY	This is the *Network_Busy* TDP or EDP, available at the *Select_Route* PIC.
	OTERMSZ	This is the *O_Term_Seized* EDP, available at the *Send_Call* PIC.
	O_CLDBSY	This is the *O_Called_Party_Busy* TDP or EDP, available at the *Send_Call* PIC.
	OANSWR	This is the *O_Answer* EDP, available at the *O_Alerting* PIC.
	O_NOANSW	This is the *O_No_Answer* TDP or EDP, available at the *O_Alerting* PIC.
	OMIDCALL	This is the *O_Mid_Call* TDP, available at the *Send_Call*, *O_Alerting*, *O_Active*, or *O_Suspended* PICs, or the *O_Mid_Call* EDP, available at the *O_Active* or *O_Suspended* PICs.
	TERMATT	This is the *Termination_Attempt* TDP, available at the *T_Null* PIC.
	NIL	The TDP has not yet been determined.
CAINGRP	Up to 8 alphanumeric characters	This field identifies the CAIN group used to subscribe to CAIN services.
OTG or TTG	0 to 16 character CLLI	Identifies the originating or terminating agency's CLLI. (Only appears as TTG when PIC=T_NULL and TDP=TERM_ATT)
CLDNO	Up to 24 digits	This field contains the dialed address or the called party's address. The entry is dependent on the trigger. This field appears only when data is available.

CAIN902 (continued)

CAIN902 field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 5)

	Value	Description
CLGNO	Up to 24 digits	This field contains the calling party's number. This field appears only when data is available.
AUTH_DIGS	1 to 7 digits	Identifies the calling party's authorization code, when applicable. Not visible for AXXESS calls. This field appears only when data is available.
ADDR_DIGS	1 to 7 digits	Identifies the address digits used to subscribe. Used with the PRTNM field. This field appears only when data is available.
PRTNM	Alphanumeric	Identifies the pretranslator name for the address digits used to subscribe. Used with the ADDR_DIGS field. This field appears only when ADDR_DIGS are available.
FLEX_ACCESS	Alphanumeric for AXXESS calls.	This field appears only when data is available. It is made up of subfields FLEXTYPE_IDX, FLEXVAL_IDX, FLEXVAL_DIGS, and FLEXFEAT_IDX. Not used for non-AXXESS calls.
	FLEXTYPE_IDX	In the case of a SUBR/SUBPARM collectable, this field represents part 1 of the 3 part key used to index tables FLEXTYPE and FLEXVAL. For CALLTYPE, it is used to index table FLEXTYPE only.
	FLEXVAL_IDX	This field represents part 2 of the 3 part key used to index table FLEXVAL. Applies only in the case of a SUBR/SUBPARM collectable (see METHOD).
	FLEXVAL_DIGS	This field represents part 3 of the 3 part key used to index table FLEXVAL. Applies only in the case of a SUBR/SUBPARM collectable (see METHOD).
	FLEXFEAT_IDX	For SUBR/SUBRPARM collectables, represents the index into table FLEXFEAT, as determined by the indexing table, FLEXVAL; and which resulted in a CAIN subscription. For CALLTYPE collectables, represents the index into table, FLEXFEAT referenced by the SUBR collectable and which resulted in a CAIN subscription.

CAIN902 field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 5)

	Value	Description
	CALLING(ANI)	CALLING(ANI) indicates that subscription is based on validation of a subscriber number with the CALLING option.
SUBR QUALIFIER	Alphanumeric for AXXESS calls.	This field qualifies the SUBR/SUBPARM method of description.
	CAINFLG ACCTCAINFLG AUTHCAINFLG MCCSCAINFLG PINCAINFLG ORIGLRNCAINFLG CLGPTYADD	CAINFLG_* indicates that subscription is based on validation of a subscriber number with the CAINFLG option.
	LAST_CAIN_FLG_DIGS	The last digits stored by FLEXDIAL for the CAINFLG reported in the field SUBR_QUAL.
METHOD		This field contains the subscription method. Used with the PRECEDENCE LEVEL field.
	ADDR_METHOD	CAIN subscription by address is provisioned in table STDPRTCT.
	AUTHCODE	CAIN subscription by authorization code is provisioned in table AUTHCODU, AUTHCDU2, AUTHCDU3, AUTHCDU4, or AUTHCDU5.
	ANI	CAIN subscription by ANI is provisioned in table ANISCUSP, or ANIVAL and UNIPROF.
	FLEX_SUBRFLEX_SUBP ARMFLEX_CALLTYPE	
	AGENT	CAIN subscription by agent is provisioned in table TRKGRP, CALLATTR, or TRKFEAT.
	OFFICE	CAIN subscription by office is provisioned in table CAINPARM.

CAIN902 (end)

CAIN902 field descriptions (Sheet 5 of 5)

	Value	Description
	SCP	CAIN subscription group is identified by an SCP response.
PRECEDENCE LEVEL	0 to 61 = SCP2 = ADDRESS3 = AUTHCODE/ CALLTYPE4 = ANI5 = AGENT6 = OFFICE	This field contains the precedence level. Used with the METHOD field.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

CAIN903

Explanation

The switch generates this log report to identify the CAIN group when trigger criteria is met.

Note: This log is only generated when the 903 option is set for parameter CAIN900_LOGS_ENABLED (table CAINPARM).

Format

The format for log report CAIN903 follows:

```
CAIN903 mmmdd
hh:mm:ss nnnn
INFO CAINGRP TO
TRIGGER

PIC              = <string>
TDP              = <string>
TRIGGER          = <string>
TRIGVIA          = <string>
CAINGRP          = <string>
ACTION           = <string>
OTG or TTG       = <string>
```

Example

An example of log report CAIN903 follows:

```
CAIN903 JUL12 11:44:43 0700 INFO CAINGRP TO TRIGGER
        PIC = NIL
        TDP = NIL
    TRIGGER = TOLLFREE
    TRIGVIA = ADDR 8881112222
    CAINGRP = TERMGRP
     ACTION = QUERY
        TTG = EAN671TWMFWK
```

CAIN903 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

CAIN903 field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

	Value	Description
PIC		This field contains the point in call (PIC) associated with the current trigger.
	O_NULL	This PIC is *O_Null* (PIC 1).
	COLLINFO	This PIC is *Collect Information* (PIC 3).
	ANLZINFO	This PIC is *Analyze_Information* (PIC 4).
	SELROUTE	This PIC is *Select_Route* (PIC 5).
	SENDCALL	This PIC is *Send_Call* (PIC 7).
	O_ALERTG	This PIC is *O_Alerting* (PIC 8).
	O_ACTIVE	This PIC is *O_Active* (PIC 9).
	O_SUSPEND	This PIC is *O_Suspended* (PIC 10).
	T_NULL	This PIC is *T_Null* (PIC 11).
	NIL	This is returned when the PIC is not defined.
TDP		This field contains the trigger detection point (TDP).
	ORIGATT	This is the *Origination_Attempt* TDP, available at the *O_Null* PIC.
	O_FTRREQ	This is the *O_Feature_Requested* TDP, available at the *Collect_Information* PIC.
	INFOCOLL	This is the *Info_Collected* TDP, available at the *Collect_Information* PIC.
	INFOANLZ	This is the *Info_Analyzed* TDP, available at the *Analyze_Information* PIC.
	NETWBUSY	This is the *Network_Busy* TDP, available at the *Select_Route* PIC.
	O_CLDBSY	This is the *O_Called_Party_Busy* TDP, available at the *Send_Call* PIC.

CAIN903 field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

	Value	Description
	O_NOANSW	This is the *O_No_Answer* TDP, available at the *O_Alerting* PIC.
	OMIDCALL	This is the *O_Mid_Call* TDP, available at the *Send_Call*, *O_Alerting*, *O_Active*, or *O_Suspended* PICs.
	TERMATT	This is the *Termination_Attempt* TDP, available at the *T_Null* PIC.
	NIL	The TDP has not yet been determined.
TRIGGER		This field contains the current trigger or event.
	OFFHKIMM	This is the *Off_Hook_Immediate* trigger, available at the *Origination_Attempt* TDP.
	O_FTRREQ	This is the *O_Feature_Requested* trigger, available at the *O_Feature_Requested* TDP.
	OFFHKDEL	This is the *Off-Hook_Delay* trigger, available at the *Info_Collected* TDP.
	SIOTRK	This is the *Shared_Interoffice_Trunk* trigger, available at the *Info_Collected* TDP.
	PRIBCHNL	This is the *PRI_B-Channel* trigger, available at the *Info_Collected* TDP.
	SPECFEAT	This is the *Specific_Feature_Code* trigger, available at the *Info_Analyzed* TDP.
	CUSTDP	This is the *Customized_Dialing_Plan* trigger, available at the *Info_Analyzed* TDP.
	SPECDIG	This is the *Specific_Digit_String* trigger, available at the *Info_Analyzed* TDP.
	OFFCCODE	This is the *Office_Code* trigger, available at the *Info_Analyzed* TDP.
	NETWBUSY	This is the *Network_Busy* trigger, available at the *Network_Busy* TDP.
	O_CLDBSY	This is the *O_Called_Party_Busy* trigger, available at the *O_Called_Party_Busy* TDP.

CAIN903 (end)

CAIN903 field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

	Value	Description
	O_NOANSW	This is the *O_No_Answer* trigger, available at the *O_No_Answer* TDP.
	OIECREO	This is the *O_IEC_Reorigination* trigger, available at the *O_Mid_Call* TDP.
	TERMINATION_ATTEMPT	This is the *Termination_Attempt* trigger, available at the *Termination_Attempt* TDP.
	TOLLFREE	This is the *Tollfree* trigger.
	NIL	The trigger has not yet been determined.
TRIGVIA	INFO, ADIN, ANI, ADDR, XLADDR, CIC, GROUP	This field identifies digit type and digits matched for the trigger in the trigger table.
CAINGRP	Up to 8 alphanumeric characters	This field identifies the CAINGRP used to subscribe to CAIN services.
ACTION	IGNORE, QUERY, BLOCK, QUERYSCU, NEXTRTE, FEAT, NEXTCNRTE, QOR, LEAVE_TDP, CONT_NOTRIG, COLLINFO	This field identifies the action for the trigger through the trigger table.
OTG or TTG	CLLI	This field identifies the originating or terminating agency's CLLI. (This field only appears as TTG when the PIC=T_NULL and TDP=TERMATT.)

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

CAIN904

Explanation

The switch generates this log when a collectible on the SSP is overridden.

Note: This log is only generated when the 904 option is set for parameter CAIN900_LOGS_ENABLED (table CAINPARM).

Format

The format for log report CAIN904 follows:

```
CAIN904 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO CAIN COLLECTIBLE OVERRIDDEN
          OTG        =    <clli>
          OTN        =    <integer>
     OLD DIGITS      =    <digit register>
     NEW DIGITS      =    <digit register>
     COLLECTIBLE     =    <string>
```

Example

An example of log report CAIN904 follows:

```
CAIN904 JAN03 10:19:39 0238 INFO CAIN COLLECTIBLE OVERRIDDEN
           OTG  = IMT761C7LP01
           OTN  = 1
    OLD DIGITS  = 2146112211
    NEW DIGITS  = 2147612211
   COLLECTIBLE  = ADDR
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OTG	a valid CLLI	This field indicates the originating trunk group.
OTN	integer	This field indicates the originating trunk number.
OLD DIGITS	digits	This field indicates the digits that are deleted.

CAIN904 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NEW DIGITS	digits	This field indicates the digits that are now used.
COLLECTIBLE	ADDR, CARD, AUTH, PIN, or ACCT	This field indicates the collectible type being overwritten.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

CAIN905

Explanation

The switch generates this log each time a requested event occurs. The report specifies the requested event, the action to be taken, and the originating trunk group for the call.

Note: This log is only generated when the 905 option is set for parameter CAIN900_LOGS_ENABLED (table CAINPARM).

Format

The format for log report CAIN905 follows:

```
CAIN905 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO CAIN REQUESTED EVENT
      PIC  = <string>
      EDP  = <string>
    EVENT  = <string>
   ACTION  = <string>
      OTG  = <string>
```

Example

An example of log report CAIN905 follows:

```
CAIN905 MAY20 13:56:50 7700 INFO CAIN REQUESTED EVENT
      PIC = O_ACTIVE
      EDP = OMIDCALL
    EVENT = TIMEOUT
   ACTION = REQUEST
      OTG = DAL222TWDTLS
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
PIC		This field indicates the point in call (PIC) where the event occurred.
	SELROUTE	This PIC is *Select_Route* (PIC 5).
	SENDCALL	This PIC is *Send_Call* (PIC 7).

CAIN905 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	O_ALERTG	This PIC is *O_Alerting* (PIC 8).
PIC(continued)	O_ACTIVE	This PIC is *O_Active* (PIC 9).
	O_SUSPEND	This PIC is *O_Suspended* (PIC 10).
EDP		This field indicates the event detection point (EDP) at which the event occurred.
	NETWBUSY	This is the *Network_Busy* EDP, available at the *Select_Route* PIC.
	OTERMSZ	This is the *O_Term_Seized* EDP, available at the *Send_Call* PIC.
	O_CLDBSY	This is the *O_Called_Party_Busy* EDP, available at the *Send_Call* PIC.
	OANSWR	This is the *O_Answer* EDP, available at the *O_Alerting* PIC.
	O_NOANSW	This is the *O_No_Answer* EDP, available at the *O_Alerting* PIC.
	ODISC	This is the *O_Disconnect* EDP, available at the *O_Active* and *O_Suspended* PICs.
	OMIDCALL	This is the *O_Mid_Call* EDP, available at the *O_Active* or *O_Suspended* PICs.
EVENT		This field indicates which event triggered this log.
	NETBUSYE	This is the *Network_Busy* event, available at the *Network_Busy* EDP.
	OTERMSZE	This is the *O_Term_Seized* event, available at the *O_Term_Seized* EDP.
	OCLDBSYE	This is the *O_Called_Party_Busy* event, available at the *O_Called_Party_Busy* EDP.
	OANSWRE	This is the *O_Answer* event, available at the *O_Answer* EDP.
	ONOANSRE	This is the *O_No_Answer* event, available at the *O_No_Answer* EDP.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	ODISC	This is the *O_Disconnect* event, available at the *O_Disconnect* EDP.
EVENT(continued)	TIMEOUT	This is the *Timeout* event, available at the *O_Mid_Call* EDP.
ACTION	REQUEST, NOTIFY, IGNORE, NEXTRTE, NEXTCNRTE	This field indicates the action to be taken for the event in the EVENT field.
OTG	text string or UNKNOWN	This field indicates the originating trunk group for the call that triggered this log.

Action

No immediate action is required.

Associated OM registers

OM registers IGNORE, EDPREQ, EDPNOTIF, NEXTRTE, and NXTCNRTE of group CAINTRIG, and registers AGEDPREQ and AGEDPNOT of group CAINAGOM are associated with this log.

CAIN906

Explanation

The switch generates this log when an OFFCCODE trigger is blocked because of the NO_LNP option in table CAINSTS.

Note: This log is only generated when the 906 option is set for parameter CAIN900_LOGS_ENABLED (table CAINPARM).

Format

The format for log report CAIN906 follows:

```
CAIN906 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO OFFCODE TRIGGER BLOCKED BY STS
    CLD   = <digit_register>
    CLG   = <digit_register>
    STS   = <digit_register>
    <information_string>
```

Example

An example of log report CAIN906 follows:

```
CAIN906 MAY10 11:22:37 0800 INFO OFFCCODE TRIGGER BLOCKED BY S
   CLD = 9726845420
   CLG = 7134823014
   STS = 444
OFFCCODE evaluation blocked by NO_LNP option
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CLD	up to 24 digits	This field indicates the called party's number.
CLG	up to 24 digits	This field indicates the calling party's number.

CAIN906 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
STS	3 digits	This field indicates the serving translation scheme (STS) that was used to route the call.
INFORMATION STRING	OFFCCODE evaluation blocked by NO_LNP option	This field indicates why the log was generated

Action

No immediate action is required.

Associated OM registers

This log is associated with the BLKBYSTS register of the CAINLNP group.

Additional information

None

CAIN907

Explanation

The purpose of this log is to indicate that an event is detected while the service switching point (SSP) and service control point (SCP) are involved in call party handling. This event is typically indicated to the SCP but the appropriate event was not armed.

Format

The format for log report CAIN907 follows:

```
XXXX   CAIN907 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO UNARMED EDP ACTION
        ORIG CC= CCxx
        UNARMED EVENT= xxxxxxxxx ON LEG x
        RESULTANT CC= CCxx
```

Example

An example of log report CAIN907 follows:

```
250X   CAIN907 JUL23 16:01:28 6300 INFO UNARMED EDP ACTION
        ORIG CC= CC6
        UNARMED EVENT= ODISCONNECT ON LEG 1
        RESULTANT CC= CC1
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ORIG CC	4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11	This field indicates which call coniguration a call is in.
UNARMED EVENT	O_ABANDON	This field indicates what event has been detected and the coresponding EDP was not armed.
	O_DISCONNECT	
	T_DISCONNECT	

CAIN907 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ON LEG	0, 1, 2	This field indicates which leg the event was detected on.
RESULTANT CC	0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11	This field indicates the call configuration the call is left in.

Action

None.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

This log indicates that an event was detected for a call that the SCP is in control of.

CAIN902

Explanation

The switch generates this log report to identify the current CAIN subscription method when evaluating trigger criteria.

Note: This log is only generated when the 902 option is set for parameter CAIN900_LOGS_ENABLED.

Format

The format for log report CAIN902 follows:

```
CAIN902 mmmdd
hh:mm:ss nnnn
INFO CAIN
SUBSCRIPTION
METHOD

 PIC               = <string>
 TDP               = <string>
 CAINGRP           = <string>
 OTG or TTG        = <string>
 CLDNO             = <digit_string>
 CLGNO             = <digit_string>
 AUTH_DIGS         = <digit_string>
 ADDR_DIGS         = <digit_string>PRTNM = <string>
 FLEX_ACCESS       = <digit_string>
 SUBR QUALIFIER    = <digit_string><string>
 METHOD            =
```

Example

An example of log report CAIN902 follows:

CAIN902 (continued)

```
CAIN902 JUN15 15:39:26 8021 INFO CAIN SUBSCRIPTION METHOD
              PIC   = COLLINFO
              TDP   = NIL
          CAINGRP   = SIOGRP
              OTG   = AXX671TWFMWK
            CLDNO   = 2147778888
            CLGNO   = 02214000
       FLEX_ACCESS  = AUTH  1       9992211 9992211
    SUBR QUALIFIER  = CAINFLG AUTH;         9992211
           METHOD   = FLEX_SUBR (PRECEDENCE LEVEL 3)
```

Field descriptions

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

CAIN902 field descriptions

	Value	Description
PIC		This field contains the point in call (PIC) associated with the trigger or event.
	O_NULL	This PIC is *O_Null* (PIC 1).
	COLLINFO	This PIC is *Collect Information* (PIC 3).
	ANLZINFO	This PIC is *Analyze_Information* (PIC 4).
	SELROUTE	This PIC is *Select_Route* (PIC 5).
	SENDCALL	This PIC is *Send_Call* (PIC 7).
	O_ALERTG	This PIC is *O_Alerting* (PIC 8).
	O_ACTIVE	This PIC is **O_Active** (PIC 9.
	O_SUSPEND	This is the *O_Suspended* (PIC 10).
	T_NULL	This PIC is *T_Null* (PIC 11).
	NIL	The PIC has not yet been determined.
TDP		This field contains the current detection point (TDP or EDP).
	ORIGATT	This is the *Origination_Attempt* TDP, available at the *O_Null* PIC.

CAIN902 (continued)

CAIN902 field descriptions

	Value	Description
	O_FTRREQ	This is the *O_Feature_Requested* TDP, available at the *Collect_Information* PIC.
	INFOCOLL	This is the *Info_Collected* TDP, available at the *Collect_Information* PIC.
	INFOANLZ	This is the *Info_Analyzed* TDP, available at the *Analyze_Information* PIC.
	NETWBUSY	This is the *Network_Busy* TDP or EDP, available at the *Select_Route* PIC.
	OTERMSZ	This is the *O_Term_Seized* EDP, available at the *Send_Call* PIC.
	O_CLDBSY	This is the *O_Called_Party_Busy* TDP or EDP, available at the *Send_Call* PIC.
	OANSWR	This is the *O_Answer* EDP, available at the *O_Alerting* PIC.
	O_NOANSW	This is the *O_No_Answer* TDP or EDP, available at the *O_Alerting* PIC.
	OMIDCALL	This is the *O_Mid_Call* TDP, available at the *Send_Call*, *O_Alerting*, *O_Active*, or *O_Suspended* PICs, or the *O_Mid_Call* EDP, available at the *O_Active* or *O_Suspended* PICs.
	TERMATT	This is the *Termination_Attempt* TDP, available at the *T_Null* PIC.
	NIL	The TDP has not yet been determined.
CAINGRP	Up to 8 alphanumeric characters	This field identifies the CAIN group used to subscribe to CAIN services.
OTG or TTG	0 to 16 character CLLI	Identifies the originating or terminating agency's CLLI. (Only appears as TTG when PIC=T_NULL and TDP=TERM_ATT)
CLDNO	Up to 24 digits	This field contains the dialed address or the called party's address. The entry is dependent on the trigger. This field appears only when data is available.

CAIN902 (continued)

CAIN902 field descriptions

	Value	Description
CLGNO	Up to 24 digits	This field contains the calling party's number. This field appears only when data is available.
AUTH_DIGS	1 to 7 digits	Identifies the calling party's authorization code, when applicable. Not visible for AXXESS calls. This field appears only when data is available.
ADDR_DIGS	1 to 7 digits	Identifies the address digits used to subscribe. Used with the PRTNM field. This field appears only when data is available.
PRTNM	Alphanumeric	Identifies the pretranslator name for the address digits used to subscribe. Used with the ADDR_DIGS field. This field appears only when ADDR_DIGS are available.
FLEX_ACCESS	Alphanumeric for AXXESS calls.	This field appears only when data is available. It is made up of subfields FLEXTYPE_IDX, FLEXVAL_IDX, FLEXVAL_DIGS, and FLEXFEAT_IDX. Not used for non-AXXESS calls.
	FLEXTYPE_IDX	In the case of a SUBR/SUBPARM collectable, this field represents part 1 of the 3 part key used to index tables FLEXTYPE and FLEXVAL. For CALLTYPE, it is used to index table FLEXTYPE only.
	FLEXVAL_IDX	This field represents part 2 of the 3 part key used to index table FLEXVAL. Applies only in the case of a SUBR/SUBPARM collectable (see METHOD).
	FLEXVAL_DIGS	This field represents part 3 of the 3 part key used to index table FLEXVAL. Applies only in the case of a SUBR/SUBPARM collectable (see METHOD).
	FLEXFEAT_IDX	For SUBR/SUBRPARM collectables, represents the index into table FLEXFEAT, as determined by the indexing table, FLEXVAL; and which resulted in a CAIN subscription. For CALLTYPE collectables, represents the index into table, FLEXFEAT referenced by the SUBR collectable and which resulted in a CAIN subscription.

CAIN902 field descriptions

	Value	Description
	CALLING(ANI)	CALLING(ANI) indicates that subscription is based on validation of a subscriber number with the CALLING option.
SUBR QUALIFIER	Alphanumeric for AXXESS calls.	This field qualifies the SUBR/SUBPARM method of description.
	CAINFLG ACCTCAINFLG AUTHCAINFLG MCCSCAINFLG PINCAINFLG ORIGLRNCAINFLG CLGPTYADD	CAINFLG_* indicates that subscription is based on validation of a subscriber number with the CAINFLG option.
	LAST_CAIN_FLG_DIGS	The last digits stored by FLEXDIAL for the CAINFLG reported in the field SUBR_QUAL.
METHOD		This field contains the subscription method. Used with the PRECEDENCE LEVEL field.
	ADDR_METHOD	CAIN subscription by address is provisioned in table STDPRTCT.
	AUTHCODE	CAIN subscription by authorization code is provisioned in table AUTHCODU, AUTHCDU2, AUTHCDU3, AUTHCDU4, or AUTHCDU5.
	ANI	CAIN subscription by ANI is provisioned in table ANISCUSP, or ANIVAL and UNIPROF.
	CICROUTE	CAIN subscription by CICROUTE is provisioned in table CICROUTE enabling subscription on a per CIC (Carrier Identification Code) basis. The precedence level will be 7.
	FLEX_SUBRFLEX_SUBP ARMFLEX_CALLTYPE	
	AGENT	CAIN subscription by agent is provisioned in table TRKGRP, CALLATTR, or TRKFEAT.
	OFFICE	CAIN subscription by office is provisioned in table CAINPARM.

CAIN902 (end)

CAIN902 field descriptions

	Value	Description
	SCP	CAIN subscription group is identified by an SCP response.
PRECEDENCE LEVEL	0 to 61 = SCP2 = ADDRESS3 = AUTHCODE/ CALLTYPE4 = ANI5 = AGENT6 =CICROUTE7= OFFICE	This field contains the precedence level. Used with the METHOD field.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

History

SN07 (DMS)

Value CICROUTE added to field METHOD by feature A00001990 (CAIN via CICROUTE PEP Sourcing).

CARR300

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:

```
RTPN04BF  CARR300 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> <event> <pmid>
CKT: <ckt> CarrName: <carrier name>
Carrier: <payload>
Failure: <carr_failure> Clear
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report CARR300 follows:

```
RTPN04BF  CARR300 FEB12 03:46:18 0700 RTS  CARRIER SPM 3
CKT: 13 CarrName: SPM_3_STS1P_1_VT15P_13_DS1P_13
Carrier: STS1P 1 VT15P 4 DS1P   1
Failure: LOF Clear
Location: SPM 3 Type: DPT Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
pmid	name: maximum 7 characters e.g SPM node number: 0 to 85	Peripheral module identity (name and node number)
ckt	0 to185	Circuit number
carrier name	maximum 38 characters	Carrier name associated in datafill for table MNHSCARR
payload	maximum 26 characters	Payload description of the carrier

CARR300 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
carr_failure	variable character string as shown in “Description"	Abbreviated name of carrier failure, as follows: ***Note:*** The failure log reports do not contain the “-S", “-L", “-P," and “-V" suffixes. OC-3 section • LOS-S = loss of signal • LOF-S = loss of frame • BERSF = BER signal failure indication • BERSD = BER signal degradation indication STS3 line • 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

Field	Value	Description
		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 • RAI-P = remote alarm indication STM1R section • LOF = loss of frame • LOS = loss of signal STM1M line • AIS = alarm indication signal • APSAM = automatic protection switching - architecture mismatch • APSMM = automatic protection switching - mode mismatch • APSCHM = automatic protection switching - selector channel mismatch • APSIC = automatic protection switching - invalid code • APSFEPLF = automatic protection switching - far end protection failure • APSLCK = automatic protection switching - lockout • APSFC = automatic protection switching - forced • APSMAN = automatic protection switching - manual • EXC = bit error ratio excessive errors • RFI = far end receive failure • SD = bit error ratio signal degrade

CARR300 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
		VC4 path • AIS = alarm indication signal • LOM = loss of mulitframe • LOP = loss of pointer • RFI = far end receive failure • SLM = signal label mismatch • TIM = trace identifier mismatch • UNEQ = unequipped indication VC12 path • AIS = alarm indication signal • LOP = loss of pointer • RFI = far end receive failure • SLM = signal label mismatch • TIM = trace identifier mismatch • UNEQ = unequipped indication E1 path • AIS = alarm indication signal • CRE = remote CRC4 error • LLCMA = local loss of CRC multiframe alignment • LOF = loss of frame • RAI = remote frame alarm indication
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.

Field	Value	Description
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.
fabric	ATM	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = ATM
	IP	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = GEM

Action

No immediate action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

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.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log CARR300 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

CARR300 (end)

CARR310

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:

```
RTPN04BF  CARR310 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> <event> <pmid>
CKT: <ckt> CarrName: <carrier name>
Carrier: <payload>
Failure: <carr_failure> Clear
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
  Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report CARR310 follows:

```
RTPN04BF  CARR310 FEB12 03:46:18 0700 RTS  CARRIER SPM 3
CKT: 13 CarrName: SPM_3_STS1P_1_VT15P_13_DS1P_13
Carrier: STS1P 1 VT15P 4 DS1P   1
Failure: LOF Clear
Location: SPM 3 Type: DPT Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
pmid	name: maximum 7 characters e.g SPM node number: 0 to 85	Peripheral module identity (name and node number)
ckt	0 to 185	Circuit number
carrier name	maximum 38 characters	Carrier name associated in datafill for table MNHSCARR
payload	maximum 26 characters	Payload description of the carrier

CARR310 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
carr_failure	variable character string as shown in “Description"	Abbreviated name of carrier failure, as follows: ***Note:*** The failure log reports do not contain the “-S", “-L", “-P," and “-V" suffixes. OC-3 section • LOS-S = loss of signal • LOF-S = loss of frame • BERSF = BER signal failure indication • BERSD = BER signal degradation indication STS3 line • 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

CARR310 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
		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 • RAI-P = remote alarm indication STM1R section • LOF = loss of frame • LOS = loss of signal STM1M line • AIS = alarm indication signal • APSAM = automatic protection switching - architecture mismatch • APSMM = automatic protection switching - mode mismatch • APSCHM = automatic protection switching - selector channel mismatch • APSIC = automatic protection switching - invalid code • APSFEPLF = automatic protection switching - far end protection failure • APSLCK = automatic protection switching - lockout • APSFC = automatic protection switching - forced • APSMAN = automatic protection switching - manual • EXC = bit error ratio excessive errors • RFI = far end receive failure • SD = bit error ratio signal degrade

CARR310 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
		VC4 path • AIS = alarm indication signal • LOM = loss of mulitframe • LOP = loss of pointer • RFI = far end receive failure • SLM = signal label mismatch • TIM = trace identifier mismatch • UNEQ = unequipped indication VC12 path • AIS = alarm indication signal • LOP = loss of pointer • RFI = far end receive failure • SLM = signal label mismatch • TIM = trace identifier mismatch • UNEQ = unequipped indication E1 path • AIS = alarm indication signal • CRE = remote CRC4 error • LLCMA = local loss of CRC multiframe alignment • LOF = loss of frame • RAI = remote frame alarm indication
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.

Field	Value	Description
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.
fabric	ATM	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = ATM
	IP	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = GEM

Action

Take action to resolve the specified failure condition.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

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.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log CARR310 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

CARR310 (end)

CARR330

Explanation

The carrier protection system generates a CARR330 log when a protection switch occurs. During a protection switch, a previously inactive carrier in the protection group takes over as the active carrier. The previously active carrier becomes inactive.

The CARR330 log report includes the following:

- the protection group identity
- the carriers involved in the protection switch
- the trigger that caused the protection switch

Format

The format for log report CARR330 follows.

```
CARR330 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Facility Protection Switch
PROT GROUP: <pmid> <protgrp> <grp#>
FROM CKT: <nnn> CARRNAME: <carrname>
  CARRIER: <carr>
TO CKT: <nnn> CARRNAME: <carrname>
   CARRIER: <carr>
TRIGGER: <trgtext>
FAILURE REASON: <failure>
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report CARR330 follows.

```
CARR330 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO Facility Protection Switch
PROT GROUP: SPM 1 CARR_GRP 1
FROM CKT: 7 CARRNAME: SPM_01_STS3L_02
   CARRIER: RM 1 OC3S 1 STS3L_1
TO CKT: 2 CARRNAME: SPM_01_STS3L_01
   CARRIER: RM 0 OC3S 1 STS3L 1
TRIGGER: Manual
FAILURE REASON: Faulty Inactive Unit
Location: SPM 3 Type: DPT Fabric: N/A
```

CARR330 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
pmid	name: maximum 7 characters e.g SPM node number: 0 to 85	Peripheral module identity (name and node number)
protgrp	maximum 10 characters	Protection group type
grp#	1 to 28	Protection group number
nnn	0 to 185	Circuit number
carrname	maximum 38 characters	Carrier name
carr	maximum 26 characters	carrier type
trgtext	maximum 10 characters e.g. Manual, AIS, BEREXC, BERSD, LOF, LOS	Trigger text. The reason why the protection switch occurred. If the user initiated the protection switch, this field contains the value Manual. If the system initiated the protection switch, this field contains the problem type.
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Field	Value	Description
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.
fabric	ATM	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = ATM
	IP	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = GEM

Action

No action is required; this log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log CARR330 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

CARR330 (end)

CARR331

Explanation

The carrier protection system generates a CARR331 log when a protection switch is attempted but fails.

The CARR331 log report includes the following:

- the protection group identity
- the carriers involved in the attempted protection switch
- the trigger that caused the attempted protection switch
- the reason for the failure

Format

The format for log report CARR331 follows.

```
CARR331 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Facility Protection Switch
PROT GROUP: <pmid> <protgrp> <grp#>
FROM CKT: <nnn> CARRNAME: <carrname>
  CARRIER: <carr>
TO CKT: <nnn> CARRNAME: <carrname>
  CARRIER: <carr>
TRIGGER: <trgtext>
FAILURE REASON: <failure>
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report CARR330 follows.

```
CARR331 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO Facility Protection Switch
PROT GROUP: SPM 1 CARR_GRP 1
FROM CKT: 7 CARRNAME: SPM_01_STS3L_02
   CARRIER: RM 1 OC3S 1 STS3L_1
TO CKT: 2 CARRNAME: SPM_01_STS3L_01
   CARRIER: RM 0 OC3S 1 STS3L 1
TRIGGER: Manual
FAILURE REASON: Faulty Inactive Unit
Location: SPM 3 Type: DPT Fabric: N/A
```

CARR331 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
pmid	name: maximum 7 characters e.g. SPM node number: 0 to 85	Peripheral module identity (name and node number)
protgrp	maximum 10 characters	Protection group type
grp#	1 to 28	Protection group number
nnn	0 to 185	Circuit number
carrname	maximum 38 characters	Carrier name
carr	maximum 26 characters	Carrier type
trgtext	maximum 10 characters e.g. Manual, AIS, BEREXC, BERSD, LOF, LOS	Trigger text - the reason why the protection switch was attempted. If the user initiated the protection switch, this field contains the value Manual. If the system initiated the protection switch, this field contains the problem type.
rsntext	maximum 20 characters	Reason text - the reason for the protection switch failure.
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Field	Value	Description
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.
fabric	ATM	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = ATM
	IP	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = GEM

Action

No action is required; this log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log CARR331 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

CARR331 (end)

CARR340

Explanation

The carrier protection system generates a CARR340 log report when the inactive carriers in a protection group change state in such a way that they cannot carry traffic.

CARR340 log generates to report that only one carrier in a protection group is currently capable of providing service, so that a protection group is not possible.

CARR340 has an alarm severity of No Alarm.

The CARR340 log report includes the following:

- the protection group identity
- the ID of the active carrier
- the ID of the inactive carrier

Format

The format for log report CARR340 follows.

```
RTPN04BF  CARR340 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> <event> <pmid>
CARRIER PROT GROUP: <pmid> <ptotgrp> <grp#>
ACTIVE CKT: <nnn>
CarrName: <carrier name>
Carrier payload: <payload>
Failure: <carr_failure> Clear
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report CARR340 follows.

```
CARR340 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO Simplex Set No Spare -
CARRIER PROT GROUP: SPM 1 CARR_GRP 1
ACTIVE CKT: 7 CARRNAME: SPM_01_STM1M_02
   CARRIER: STMRM 1 STM1R 1 STM1M 1
INACTIVE CKT: 2 CARRNAME: SPM_01_STM1M_01
   CARRIER: STMRM 0 STM1R 1 STM1M 1
Location: SPM 3 Type: DPT Fabric: N/A
```

CARR340 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
pmid	name: maximum 7 characters e.g. SPM node number: 0 to 85	Peripheral module identity (name and node number)
protgrp	maximum 10 characters	Protection group type
grp#	1 to 28	Protection group number
nnn	0 to 185	Circuit number
carrname	maximum 38 characters	Carrier name
carr	maximum 26 characters	Carrier type
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.
fabric	ATM	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = ATM
	IP	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = GEM

Action

No action is required; this log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log CARR340 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

CARR340 (end)

CARR341

Explanation

The carrier protection system generates a CARR341 log to report that the protection group has changed from having only one carrier available for service, to a situation where both carriers are available and normal protection switching can occur.

CARR341 has an alarm severity of No Alarm.

The CARR341 log report includes the following:

- the protection group identity
- the ID of the active carrier
- the ID of the inactive carrier

Format

The format for log report CARR341 follows.

```
RTPN04BF  CARR341 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> <event> <pmid>
CARRIER PROT GROUP: <pmid> <protgrp> <grp#>
ACTIVE CKT: <nnn> CARRNAME: <carrname>
Carrier: <carr>
 Failure: <carr_failure> Clear
 Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
 Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report CARR341 follows.

```
CARR341 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO Simplex Clear Spare Available -
CARRIER PROT GROUP: SPM 1 CARR_GRP 1
ACTIVE CKT: 7 CARRNAME: SPM_01_STM1M_02
   CARRIER: STMRM 1 STM1R 1 STM1M 1
INACTIVE CKT: 2 CARRNAME: SPM_01_STM1M_01
   CARRIER: STMRM 0 STM1R 1 STM1M 1
Location: SPM 3  Type: DPT  Fabric: N/A
```

CARR341 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
pmid	name: maximum 7 characters e.g. SPM node number: 0 to 85	Peripheral module identity (name and node number)
protgrp	maximum 10 characters	Protection group type
grp#	1 to 28	Protection group number
nnn	0 to 185	Circuit number
carrname	maximum 38 characters	Carrier name
carr	maximum 26 characters	Carrier type
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.
fabric	ATM	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = ATM
	IP	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = GEM

Action

No action is required; this log is for information only.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log CARR341 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

CARR341 (end)

CARR500

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:

```
RTPN04BF  CARR500 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> <event> <pmid>
CKT: <ckt> CarrName: <carrier name>
Carrier: <payload>
Failure: <carr_failure> Clear
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report CARR500 follows:

```
RTPN04BF  CARR500 FEB12 03:46:18 0700 RTS  CARRIER SPM 3
CKT: 13 CarrName: SPM_3_STS1P_1_VT15P_13_DS1P_13
Carrier: STS1P 1 VT15P 4 DS1P   1
Failure: LOF Clear
Location: SPM 3 Type: DPT Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
pmid	name: maximum 7 characters e.g. SPM node number: 0 to 85	Peripheral module identity (name and node number)
ckt	0 to185	Circuit number

CARR500 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
carrier name	maximum 38 characters	Carrier name associated in datafill for table MNHSCARR
payload	maximum 26 characters	Payload description of the carrier,
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
type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.
fabric	ATM	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = ATM
	IP	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = GEM

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

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.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log CARR500 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

CARR500 (end)

CARR501

Explanation

The CARR501 log report generates when a carrier state changes to central-side busy (CBsy) from system busy (SysB) or manual busy (ManB). The new state is identified in the log report header line, while the previous state is identified in the body of the log report.

CARR501 has an alarm severity of No Alarm.

For a state change to CBsy for an OC-3 or STM1R carrier, refer to log report CARR512.

Format

The format for log report CARR501 follows:

```
RTPN04BF  CARR501 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> <event> <pmid>
CKT: <ckt> CarrName: <carrier name>
Carrier: <payload>
Failure: <carr_failure> Clear
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
 Fabric: <IP,ATM/N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report CARR501 follows:

```
RTPN04BF  CARR501 FEB12 03:46:18 0700 RTS  CARRIER SPM 3
CKT: 13 CarrName: SPM_3_STS1P_1_VT15P_13_DS1P_13
Carrier: STS1P 1 VT15P 4 DS1P   1
Failure: LOF Clear
Location: SPM 3 Type: DPT Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
pmid	type loctxt	Peripheral module identity (name and node number)
ckt	0 to185	Circuit number
carrier name	maximum 38 characters	Name for the carrier associated in datafill for table MNHSCARR

CARR501 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
payload	maximum 26 characters	Payload description of the carrier
state	SYSB MANB	Abbreviated name of carrier state, as follows: • SYSB = system busy • MANB = manual busy
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.
fabric	ATM	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = ATM
	IP	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = GEM

Action

Take action to return the parent carrier to service.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

CARR501 generates when a non-OC-3 carrier has been returned to service from the ManB or SysB states, but the parent carrier is still not in-service. An analysis of the log report provides information regarding how long and how frequently this carrier has been out-of-service.

Related log reports are as follows:

- CARR500 for carrier state changes to in-service (InSv) from SysB or ManB.
- CARR510 for carrier state changes to ManB from InSv, SysB, or C-side busy (CBsy).
- CARR511 for carrier state changes to SysB from InSv or CBsy.
- CARR512 for OC-3 section state changes to CBsy from InSv, ManB, or SysB.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log CARR501 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

CARR501 (end)

CARR510

Explanation

The CARR510 log report generates when a carrier state changes to a manual busy (ManB) from in-service (InSv), system busy (SysB), or central-side busy (CBsy). The log report header line identifies the state change. The body of the report identifies the previous state.

CARR510 has an alarm severity of No Alarm.

Format

The format for log report CARR510 follows:

```
RTPN04BF  CARR510 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> <event> <pmid>
CKT: <ckt> CarrName: <carrier name>
Carrier: <payload>
Failure: <carr_failure> Clear
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report CARR510 follows:

```
RTPN04BF  CARR510 FEB12 03:46:18 0700 RTS  CARRIER SPM 3
CKT: 13 CarrName: SPM_3_STS1P_1_VT15P_13_DS1P_13
Carrier: STS1P 1 VT15P 4 DS1P   1
Failure: LOF Clear
Location: SPM 3 Type: DPT Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
pmid	type loctxt	Peripheral module identity (name and node number)
ckt	0 to 185	Circuit number
carrier name	maximum 38 characters	Carrier name associated in datafill for table MNHSCARR
payload	maximum 26 characters	Payload description of the carrier

CARR510 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
state	INSV CBSY SYSB	Abbreviated name of the carrier state, as follows: • INSV = in service • CBSY = central-side busy • SYSB = system busy
call_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.
fabric	ATM	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = ATM
	IP	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = GEM

Action

No immediate action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

The CARR510 log reports that someone has taken control of this carrier, taking it from the previous state of InSv, CBsy, or SysB. An analysis of the CARR510 log report provides information about how often manual intervention is required in carrier maintenance.

Related log reports are as follows:

- 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.
- 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.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log CARR510 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

CARR510 (end)

CARR511

Explanation

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

This report has an alarm severity of Minor.

Format

The format for log report CARR511 follows:

```
RTPN04BF  CARR511 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> <event> <pmid>
CKT: <ckt> CarrName: <carrier name>
Carrier: <payload>
Failure: <carr_failure> Clear
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report CARR511 follows:

```
RTPN04BF  CARR511 FEB12 03:46:18 0700 RTS  CARRIER SPM 3
CKT: 13 CarrName: SPM_3_STS1P_1_VT15P_13_DS1P_13
Carrier: STS1P 1 VT15P 4 DS1P   1
Failure: LOF Clear
Location: SPM 3 Type: DPT Fabric: N/A
```

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 to 181	Indicates the circuit number
carrier name	maximum 38 characters	Name for the carrier associated in datafill for table MNHSCARR
payload	maximum 26 characters	Payload description of the carrier

CARR511 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
state	INSV CBSY	Abbreviated name of the carrier state, as follows: • INSV = in service • CBSY = central-side busy
call_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM with DPT information set to BRIDGE_ONLY Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Digital Packet Trunk SPM with DPT information set to DPT_ONLY Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.
fabric	ATM	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = ATM
	IP	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = GEM

Action

CARR511 indicates that the system has taken control of a carrier for maintenance, from its previous state of InSv or CBsy. Operating company personnel must monitor this carrier to ensure the system returns it to service.

Associated 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 are as follows:

- 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.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log CARR511 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

CARR511 (end)

CARR512

Explanation

The CARR512 log report generates when an OC-3 or STM1R carrier changes to a central-side busy (CBsy) state from in-service (InSv), manual busy (ManB), or system busy (SysB). The system does not report these state changes for other carriers. The log report header line identifies the state change. The body of the log report identifies the previous state.

The report has an alarm severity of Minor.

CARR512 applies only to OC-3 and STM1R carriers. This log report highlights the fact that the OC-3 or STM1R host is out-of-service. The out-of-service date is due to the corresponding OC-3 resource module (RM) being out-of-service, rather than a carrier problem.

For a state change to CBsy for carriers other then OC3S and STM1R, refer to log report CARR501.

Format

The format for log report CARR512 follows:

```
RTPN04BF  CARR512 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> <event> <pmid>
CKT: <ckt> CarrName: <carrier name>
Carrier: <payload>
Failure: <carr_failure> Clear
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report CARR512 follows:

```
RTPN04BF  CARR512 FEB12 03:46:18 0700 RTS  CARRIER SPM 3
CKT: 13 CarrName: SPM_3_STS1P_1_VT15P_13_DS1P_13
Carrier: STS1P 1 VT15P 4 DS1P   1
Failure: LOF Clear
Location: SPM 3 Type: DPT Fabric: N/A
```

CARR512 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
pmid	name: maximum 7 characters e.g. SPM node number: 0 to 85	Peripheral module identity (name and node number)
ckt	0 to 185	Circuit number
carrier name	maximum 38 characters	Carrier name associated in datafill for table MNHSCARR
payload	maximum 26 characters	Payload description of the carrier
state	INSV, SYSB, MANB	Abbreviated name of the carrier state, as follows: • INSV = in service • SYSB = system busy • MANB = manual busy
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Field	Value	Description
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.
fabric	ATM	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = ATM
	IP	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = GEM

Action

CARR512 generates when a carrier changes state to CBsy from InSv, ManB, SysB. A state change of InSv to CBsy indicates the beginning of an out-of-service period. Operating company personnel must take action to return to service the corresponding STM1 RM.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Related log reports are as follows:

- 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.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log CARR512 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

CARR512 (end)

CARR800

Explanation

The CARR800 log report generates when a threshold crossing alert (TCA) for a metered performance parameter is cleared. Metered performance parameters include laser bias current (LBC), optical power transmitted (OPT), or optical power received (OPR). Metered performance parameters represent a snapshot of a meter value rather than an accumulated value. They are interpreted as percentages. These values express the ratio of the current value of the parameter to the calibrated value of the OC-3 resource module when it was placed in service.

TCA clear events are reported with a severity of No Alarm. TCA clear reports are not generated for non-metered performance parameters.

Format

The format for log report CARR800 follows:

```
RTPN04BF  CARR800 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> <event> <pmid>
CKT: <ckt> CarrName: <carrier name>
Carrier: <payload>
<pp> Clear Threshold Crossing Aleret: 122

Failure: <carr_failure> Clear
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSACP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report CARR800 follows:

```
RTPN04BF  CARR800 FEB12 03:46:18 0700 RTS  CARRIER SPM 3
CKT: 13 CarrName: SPM_3_STS1P_1_VT15P_13_DS1P_13
Carrier: STS1P 1 VT15P 4 DS1P   1
Failure: Lof Clear
Location: SPM 3 Type: DPT Fabric: N/A
```

CARR800 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
pmid	name: maximum 7 characters e.g. SPM node number: 0 to 85	Peripheral module identity (name and node number)
ckt	0 to 185	Circuit number
carrier name	maximum 38 characters	Name for the carrier associated in datafill for table MNHSCARR
payload	maximum 26 characters	Payload description of the carrier
pp	LBC-N OPT-N OPR-N	Abbreviated name of metered performance parameters, as follows: • LBC-N = laser bias current • OPT-N = optical power transmitted • OPR-N = optical power received
value	0 to 200	
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.

Field	Value	Description
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.
fabric	ATM	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = ATM
	IP	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = GEM

Action

No immediate action is necessary.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

The CARR800 log reports the return of a metered performance parameter back into an acceptable range. An analysis of CARR800 and CARR810 log reports provides information regarding the frequency that an OC-3 drifts outside its acceptable range. This information may indicate a need for maintenance action.

A related log report is CARR810, which generates when a TCA has been set for a metered performance parameter.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log CARR800 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

CARR800 (end)

CARR810

Explanation

The CARR810 log report generates when a threshold crossing alert (TCA) event for a metered performance parameter occurs. Metered performance parameters include laser bias current (LBC), optical power transmitted (OPT), or optical power received (OPR). Metered performance parameters represent a snapshot of a meter value rather than an accumulated value. They are interpreted as percentages. These values express the ratio of the current value of the parameter to the calibrated value of the OC-3 resource module when it was placed in service.

In the cases of OPT and OPR, an alert is reported when the meter value falls below the established threshold. For LBC, an alert is reported when the meter value rises above the established threshold. The thresholds are provisioned for the TCA and carrier in MNHSCARR.

The alarm severity of CARR810 depends on the alarm severity provisioned for the TCA and carrier in MNHSCARR.

Format

The format for log report CARR810 follows:

```
RTPN04BF  CARR810 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> <event> <pmid>
CKT: <ckt> CarrName: <carrier name>
Carrier: <payload>
Failure: <carr_failure> Clear
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report CARR810 follows:

```
RTPN04BF  CARR810 FEB12 03:46:18 0700 RTS  CARRIER SPM 3
CKT: 13 CarrName: SPM_3_STS1P_1_VT15P_13_DS1P_13
Carrier: STS1P 1 VT15P 4 DS1P   1
Failure: LOF Clear
Location: SPM 3 Type: DPT Fabric: N/A
```

CARR810 (continued)

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 to 185	Circuit number
carrier name	maximum 38 characters	Carrier name associated in datafill for table MNHSCARR
payload	maximum 26 characters	Payload description of the carrier
pp	LBC-N OPT-N OPR-N	Abbreviated name of metered performance parameter, as follows: • LBC-N = laser bias current • OPT-N = optical power transmitted • OPR-N = optical power received
value	0 to 200	
call_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Field	Value	Description
fabric	ATM	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = ATM
	IP	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = GEM

Action

CARR810 reports that an OC-3 metered performance parameter has gone beyond the acceptable range of its provisioned level of severity, which is minor, major, or critical. If provisioned as a minor alarm, note and track each minor alarm to be certain that the indicated device is performing as expected. If provisioned as a major or critical alarm and an alarm occurs at the expected duration of service for the device, consider changing the card in anticipation of a complete device failure.

Refer to the appropriate NTP that describes alarms for Spectrum for more information.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

The performance level of an optical monitor changes approximately 5 to 10% during the life of the device. When the device approaches end of life, these parameters start to deviate rapidly. When a major alarm is reported, a device failure in the near term is likely.

An analysis of CARR800 and CARR810 log reports provides information regarding the frequency that an OC-3 drifts outside its acceptable range. This information may indicate a need for maintenance action.

A related log report is CARR800, which generates to report a TCA has been cleared for a metered performance parameter.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log CARR810 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

CARR810 (end)

CARR811

Explanation

The CARR811 log report generates when a threshold crossing alert (TCA) event for a non-metered performance parameter (PP) occurs. Non-metered performance parameters accumulate as pegged counts over predefined intervals. CARR811 generates when a performance parameter crosses its threshold for the accumulation interval. The thresholds are provisioned for the TCA and carrier in MNHSCARR.

Examples of non-metered performance parameters include:

- background block error (BBE)
- coding violation (CV)
- errored seconds (ES)
- protection switch count (PSC)
- several errored seconds (SES)
- unavailable seconds (UAS)

CARR811 formatting specifies whether the performance parameter represents the near end (NE) or far end (FE) of the carrier. All performance parameters that this release supports are NE.

The alarm severity for CARR811 depends on the alarm severity provisioned for the TCA and carrier in MNHSCARR. “*” characters preceding the log report indicate the severity of the report, as follows:

- no asterisks = no alarm
- * = Minor
- ** = Major
- *** = Critical

An “*” character following the Accumulation Interval denotes an invalid data flag (IDF). An IDF indicates that interval is not accurate. The conditions causing this flag to be set may include the following:

- The beginning of the period over which the count was accumulated was later than it should have been due to a restart of the resource module (RM), the common equipment module (CEM), or the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM).
- SPM's time of day changed by more than 10 seconds during the accumulation period.

CARR811 (continued)

- The register was manually reset after accumulation began.
- Data is missing for the period because of defects or missing far-end reports.

Format

The format for log report CARR811 follows:

```
CARR811 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> <event> CARRIER <pmid>
CKT: <ckt> CarrName: <carrier name>
Carrier: <payload>
<PP> Threshold Crossing Alert: <value>
Accumulation Interval: <hh>:<mm>:<ss><idf>
 Period: <period>
Location: SPM <spm number>3 Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
 Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report CARR811 follows:

```
* CARR811 OCT25 14:55:54 8700 TBL  CARRIER SPM  0
  CKT: 17  CarrName: SPM_0_STS1P_1_DS3P_DS1P_1
  Carrier: STS1P  1 DS3P   1 DS1P   1
  AISS-N Threshold Crossing Alert:         53
  Accumulation Interval: 23:59:59*   Period: 24 hours
Location: SPM 3 Type: DPT Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
pmid	name: maximum 7 characters e.g. SPM node number: 0 to 85	Peripheral module identity (name and node numbe)r
ckt	0 to 185	Circuit number
carrier name	maximum 38 characters	Carrier name associated in datafill for table MNHSCARR

CARR811 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
payload	maximum 26 characters	Payload description of the carrier
pp	maximum 6 characters	Abbreviated name of the non-metered performance parameter as follows: • -N is the suffix for Near End parameters. • -F is the suffix for Far End parameters. • AIS-N = alarm indication signal seconds • BBE-N = alarm indication signal seconds • CSS-N = controlled slip seconds • CV-F, CV-N = coding violations • ES-F, ES-N = errored seconds • PSC-N = protection switch count • SEFS-N = severely errored framing seconds • SES-F, SES-N = severely errored seconds • UAS-F, UAS-N = unavailable seconds
value	0 to 1073741823	Threshold parameter of limit
idf	*	Invalid data flag
period	24 hours 15 minutes	Collection period ***Note:*** The accumulation interval is the length of time it takes to collect the performance parameter count specified by the value field.

CARR811 (end)

Field	Value	Description
call_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.
fabric	ATM	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = ATM
	IP	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = GEM

Action

No immediate action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

The CARR811 log generates when PP counts exceed a provisioned threshold in a given time period. Analyzing TCA can help to identify carriers that may be susceptible to failures in the future. Take appropriate maintenance action to avoid the possibility of future failures.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log CARR811 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

CCS101

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log CCS101 when a CCS link fails. The system displays the link state as the state appeared before the link failure. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7.

Format

The log report formats for CCS101 are as follows:

Format 1

```
 *CCS101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT Link Failure
     Link = linkid,
     Link State = linkstat, Failed Reason = rsntxt
     Resource = liuno  TL = tl tn
```

Format 2

```
 *CCS101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT Link Failure
     Link = linkid
     Link State = linkstat, Failed Reason = rsntxt
     Resource = msbno  ST = st  TL = tl  tn
```

Format 3

```
 *CCS101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT Link Failure
     Link = linkid
     Link State = linkstat, Failed Reason = rsntxt
     Resource = msbno  ST = st  TL = tl  tn  STPOOL = pool
```

Example

An example of log report CCS101 follows:

Format 1

CCS101 (continued)

```
*CCS101 Oct 18 14:52:12 2658 FLT Link Failure
   Link = C7LKSET2 7
   Link State = Sync, Failed Reason = Excessive signal unit
   error rate
   Resource = LIU7 101  TL = CCS7TL01 0
```

Format 2

```
*CCS101 Oct 18 14:52:12 2658 FLT Link Failure
   Link = C7LKSET1 7,
   Link State = Sync, Failed Reason = ST failure
   Resource = MSB7 1 ST = 1 TL = CCS7TL00 0
```

Format 3

```
*CCS101 Oct 18 14:52:12 2658 FLT Link Failure
   Link = C7LKSET1 7,
   Link State = Sync, Failed Reason = ST failure
   Resource = MSB7 1 ST = 1 TL = CCS7TL00 0 STPOOL = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT Link Failure	Constant	Indicates that a CCS link failed.
Link	Symbolic text	Identifies link that failed. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
Link State	Symbolic text	Indicates the link state before failure. Refer to CCS7 Link State table.
Failed Reason	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason for the link failure. Refer to Link Failures table.
Resource	Constant	Identifies the allocated resource for the link. This field indicates the link interface unit 7 (LIU7) or the message switch and buffer 7 (MSB7) and signaling transfer (ST) numbers. Refer to table C7LINK with allocation scheme LIUCHANNEL.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TL	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk name and trunk number of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
ST	Symbolic text	Indicates the ST number of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
STPOOL	Symbolic text	Indicates the STPOOL number of the resource. Refer to CCS7 Link State table.

Action

If an asterisk (*) marks the failure reason in Table 2, Link failures, a hardware or facility problem occured. Deactivate the link and replace the defective equipment.

Use the query fault (QueryFlt) command at the CCS7 linkset C7LKSET MAP to check for additional information about the fault. Check other log reports for additional information.

Associated OM registers

The OM register associated with this log report is C7LKFAIL.

Additional information

The following table describes each CCS7 Link state in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

State	Description
DAct	Link manually deactivated.
Idle	Indicates that the link was available for synchronization
Sysb	Link is system busy.
Init	Link initialized after central control (CC) or computing module (CM) restart, entered from any state except DAct.
Sync	Link was in sync.
Ftlk	Faulty link state

CCS101 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

State	Description
LPO	Link affected by local processor outage, appears if LIM is busied.
Alnd	Link was aligned.

The following table describes each Link failure in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Reason	Description
*ST failure	Indicates the reason for the link failure: signaling terminal failure
*ST failure during restart	Signaling terminal failure during a CC or CM restart
Periodic link test failed	Link Test that the system applies to the CCS link failed.
*Transmission link out of service	Transmission link (digital trunk) out of service.
Link initialization timeout	Indicates the link timed out before initialization complete
Changeover order received from far end	Indicates a change-over order received from the far end
Stop received	The signaling terminal received a stop order.
Stop received while stopped	The signaling terminal received a stop order twice.
Excessive signal unit error rate	Indicates too many SU errors seen on link
Excessive delay of acknowledgement	The far end takes too long to acknowledge the messages sent by the signaling terminal.
Remote congestion timeout	Indicates a timeout at the remote
Failure detected by ST	The signaling terminal detected an alignment failure on the CCS link.
Abnormal BSN received	The signaling terminal received a bad backward sequence number (BSN).
Abnormal FIB received	The signaling terminal received a bad forward indicator bit (FIB).

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Reason	Description
LIU7 receive proc uninitialized	Indicates CCS7 link taken out of service because the signaling terminal on the LIU7 detected software errors. The system attempts link recovery action. If this problem persists, check LIU7 hardware.
LIU7 transmission proc uninitialized	Indicates CCS7 Link taken out of service because the signaling terminal on the LIU7 detected software errors. The system attempts link recovery action. If this problem persists, check LIU7 hardware.
LIU7 Receive enqueue fail	Indicates link taken out of service because an interface problem between the signaling terminal (ST) and the link general processor (LGP) was detected. Message loss occurred. The system attempts link synchronization. If this problem persists, check LIU7 hardware.
LIU7 Receive enquire fail	Indicates link taken out of service because an interface problem between the signaling terminal (ST) and the link general processor (LGP) was detected. Message loss occurred. The system attempts link synchronization. If this problem persists, check LIU7 hardware.
LIU7 DLP FIFO length error	Indicates link taken out of service because an interface problem between the signaling terminal (ST) and the link general processor (LGP) was detected. Message loss occured. The system attempts link synchronization. If this problem continues, check LIU7 hardware.
LIU7 DLP receive FIFO full	Indicates link taken out of service because an interface problem between the signaling terminal (ST) and the link general processor (LGP) was detected. Message loss occurred. The system attempts link synchronization. If this problem persists, check LIU7 hardware.
LIU7 no real time	Indicates the application code in the signaling terminal occupies 100% of the real time for too long. Link taken out of service to prevent message loss. The system attempts recovery action.
LIU7 ST audit fail	Indicates the CCS7 link interface unit signaling terminal audit failed. The system attempts recovery action. If this problem persists, check LIU7 hardware. Deactivate the link and replace any hardware that has faults if you find a defect.
LIU7 failure	Indicates failure of the signaling terminal processor, the link general processor, or loss of LIU7 integrity. The system takes the LIU7 out of service for recovery and maintenance action. If this problem persists, deactivate the link and replace hardware that has faults.
LIU7 failure during restart	Indicates the CCS7 Link Interface Unit failed during restart and did not return to service. The system takes the LIU7 out of service for recovery and maintenance action. If this problem continues, replace hardware that has faults.

CCS101 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Reason	Description
SIOS received from far end	The signaling terminal received status indication out of service (SIOS) from the far end.
SIO received from far end	The signaling terminal received status indication out of alignment (SIO) from the far end.
SIN received from far end	The signaling terminal received status indication normal proving (SIN) from the far end.
SIE received from far end	The signaling terminal received status indication emergency (SIE) from the far end.
T1 timeout	The signaling terminal did not receive a fill-in signal unit (FISU) or a message signal unit (MSU) after proving.
T2 timeout	The signaling terminal did not receive an SIO while in `not aligned' state.
T3 timeout	The signaling terminal did not receive SIE while in `aligned' state.
Proving failed	The common channel signaling link failed to prove in.
DLP out of service	The data link processor (DLP) on the signaling terminal is out of service.
DLP Rx overrun	The master processor (MP) on the signaling terminal cannot keep up with the data link processor (DLP).
Corrupt Rx buffer	The receive buffer pointers on the MP-DLP interface are lost.
Corrupt Tx buffer	The transmit buffer pointers on the MP-DLP interface are lost.
TB/RTB buffer problem	Internal transmit buffer or retransmit buffer problem in the MP of the signaling terminal.
Retrieval TB problem	Transmit buffer problem during buffer retrieval
Retrieval corrupt audit byte	Transmit buffer or retransmit buffer problem during buffer retrieval
Lost FSN	Loss of FSN during buffer retrieval
Retrieval buffer enqueue failed	Problem during buffer retrieval
Corrupt TB read pointer	Problem with the transmit buffer during buffer retrieval

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Reason	Description
Corrupt RTB read pointer	Problem with the retransmit buffer during buffer retrieval
Sequence number error	A sequence number error occurred while buffer retrieval performed.
ST transmission audit fail	Indicates link taken out of service caused by the failure the minimum message signaling unit (MSU) transmission rate audit in the signaling terminal (ST)

CCS102

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates this report. The subsystem generates this report when a CCS link reaches the sync or aligned (Alnd) state and can carry traffic. A link in the aligned state must return to service (RTS) from manbusy to carry traffic. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7.

Format

The log report formats for CCS102 are as follows:

CCS102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Link Sync
Link = linkid
Resource = liuno

Format 2

CCS102 Oct 18 14:52:12 2658 INFO Link Sync
Link = linkid
Resource = msbno ST = st TL = tl tn

Format 3

CCS102 Oct 18 14:52:12 2658 INFO Link Sync
Link = linkid
Resource = msbno ST = st TL = tl tn STPOOL = pool

Example

An example of log report CCS102 follows:

```
CCS102 Oct 18 14:52:12  2658 INFO  Link Sync
Link = C7LKSET1 7
Resource = LIU7 201
```

Format 2

```
CCS102 Oct 18 14:52:12  2658 INFO  Link Sync
   Link = C7LKSET1 7
   Resource = MSB7 1 ST = 1 TL = CSS7TL00 0
```

Format 3

CCS102 (end)

```
CCS102 Oct 18 14:52:12  2658 INFO  Link Sync
   Link = C7LKSET1 7
   Resource = MSB7 1 ST = 1 TL = CSS7TL00 0 STPOOL = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Link Sync	Constant	Indicates that a CCS link is in sync and can carry traffic.
Link = linkid	Symbolic text	Refer to table C7LINK for values. Identifies the link that is now in sync and ready for traffic.
Resource =	Constant	Identifies the allocated resource for the link. This field indicates the link interface unit 7 (LIU7) or the message switch and buffer 7 (MSB7) and the signaling transfer (ST) numbers.
liuno	Symbolic text	Refer to table C7LINK for values. Indicates the LIU number of the resource.
msbno	Symbolic text	Refer to table C7LINK for values. Indicates the MSB number of the resource.
st	Symbolic text	Refer to table C7LINK for values. Indicates the ST number of the resource.
tl	Symbolic text	Refer to table C7LINK for values. Indicates the trunk name of the resource.
tn	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk number of the resource.
pool	Symbolic text	Refer to table C7LINK for values. Indicates the STPOOL number of the resource.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS103

Explanation

The common channel signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS103 when a CCS link fails to synchronize within a certain time. After this timeout, the CCS link no longer tries to align. CCS103 logs are not output where the link interface unit is of type multiple link interface unit (MLIU).

Formats

The formats for log report CCS103 follow.

Format 1

```
*CCS103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd FLT Persistent Act Timeout
    Link = <linkid>
    Resource = <liuno> DS0TRK = <ds0trk> TL = <tl tn>
```

Format 2

```
*CCS103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd FLT Persistent Act Timeout
    Link = <linkid>
    Resource = <msbno>  ST = <st> TL = <tl tn>
```

Format 3

```
*CCS103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd FLT Persistent Act Timeout
    Link = <linkid>
    Resource = <msbno> ST = <st>  TL = <tl tn> STPOOL = <pool>
```

Format 4

CCS103 (continued)

*CCS103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT Persistent Act Timeout
Link = <linkid>
Resource: <liu number>
Speed: <link bit rate> Class: <protocol class> Type: <link type>
Far-end PC: <far-end PC> Far-end CLLI: <far-end CLLI>
Notification Number: <notification number>
Failure: <failure type indicator>
Craft Referral timer <T19>
Reset Indicator: <Y/N>
Abandon Indicator: <Y/N>

Examples

Examples of log report CCS103 follow.

Example 1

```
*CCS103 Oct 18 14:52:12  2658 FLT Persistent Act Timeout
   Link = C7LKSET1 7
   Resource = LIU7 101 DS0TRK = CCS7TL01 1 TL = CCS7TL01 0
```

Example 2

```
*CCS103 Oct 18 14:52:12  2658 FLT Persistent Act Timeout
   Link = C7LKSET1 7
   Resource = LIU7 101 DS0TRK = CCS7TL01 1 TL = CCS7TL01 0
```

Example 3

```
*CCS103 Oct 18 14:52:12  2658 FLT  Persistent Act Timeout
   Link = C7LKSET1 7
   Resource = MSB7 2  ST = 2  TL = CCS7TL01 1  STPOOL = 1
```

Example 4

```
*CCS103 Apr 25 14:52:12  1300 FLT  Persistent Act Timeout
   Link = LS000100 0
   Resource = DLIU 100
   Speed: 1.536 Mb/s   Class: SAAL   Type: B-link
   Far-End PC: ANSI 100 100 100    Far-End CLLI: ANYWHER01
   Notification Number: <notify_no>
   Failure: Link Restoration
   Craft Referral timer: 180
   Reset Indicator: Y
   Abandon Indicator: N
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Log header		Specifies the log ID, time and date of occurrence, log type, and log name.
Link	Alphanumeric	Specifies the linkset name and signaling link code.
Resource	Alphanumeric string	Specifies the number of the link interface unit (LIU) or dual link interface unit (DLIU).
DS0TRK	Symbolic text	Specifies the DS0TRK card trunk name assigned to the LIU7. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
TL	Symbolic text	Specifies the trunk name of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
ST	Symbolic text	Specifies the ST number of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
STPOOL	Integers	Specifies the STPOOL number of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
Speed	1.536 Mbit/s, 56 kbit/s, 64 kbit/s	Specifies link speed.
Class	SAAL, MTP2	Specifies the link protocol class.

CCS103 (end)

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Field	Value	Description
Type	A, B, C, D, E, or F	Specifies the link type.
Far-End PC	Alphanumeric string	Specifies the far-end point code.
Far-End CLLI	Alphanumeric string	Specifies the far-end CLLI.
Notification Number	Numeric	Specifies the number of times log CCS103 has been issued for this link outage.
Failure	Link Restoration, Link Activation	Specifies the cause of the link failure.
Craft Referral Timer	T19	Specifies the craft referral timer.
Reset Indicator	Y/N	Specifies whether T19 is restarted after log CCS103 is issued.
Abandon Indicator	Y/N	Specifies whether attempts to automatically restore the link have been abandoned.

Action

Refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* to determine why the link failed to align, and to synchronize it.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

CCS104

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates this report when the far end of a CCS link has a processor power failure. The remote processor outage (RPO) can occur when a CCS link is manually busied (ManB) or inhibited at the far end. The link maintains sync and can carry traffic when the far end recovers. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7.

Format

The log report formats for CCS104 are as follows:

```
CCS104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  INFO RPO ON
    Link = linkid
    Resource = liuno DS0TRK = ds0trk TL = tl tn
```

Format 2

```
CCS104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  INFO RPO ON
    Link = linkid
    Resource = msbno ST = st  TL = tl  tn
```

Format 3

```
CCS104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  INFO RPO ON
    Link = linkid
    Resource = msbno ST = st  TL = tl  tn  STPOOL = pool
```

Example

Examples of log report CCS104 follow:

```
CCS104 Oct 18 14:52:12  2658 INFO  RPO ON
   Link = C7LKSET2 7
   Resource = LIU7 101 DS0TRK = CCS7TL01 1 TL = CCS7TL01 0
```

CCS104 (continued)

Format 2

```
CCS104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  INFO RPO ON
   Link = C7LKSET1 7
   Resource = MSB7 1 ST = 1  TL = CSS7TL00 0
```

Format 3

```
CCS104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  INFO RPO ON
   Link = C7LKSRT1 7
   Resource = MSB7 1 ST = 1 TL = CSS7TL00 0 STPOOL = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO RPO ON	Constant	Indicates a remote processor power failure.
Link	Symbolic text	Identifies the link associated with the Remote Processor Outage (RPO). Refer to table I. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
Resource	Symbolic text	Identifies the allocated resource for the link. This field indicates the link interface unit 7 (LIU7) or the message switch and buffer 7 (MSB7) and signaling transfer (ST) numbers. Refer to table C7LINK with allocation scheme LIUCHANNEL.
ds0trk	Symbolic text	Identifies the DS0TRK card trunk name assigned to the LIU7. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
ST	Symbolic text	Indicates the ST number of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
TL	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk name of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
tn	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk number of the resource.
STPOOL	Symbolic text	Indicates the STPOOL number of the resource. The OM register associated with this log is C7RPO. Refer to table C7LINK for values.

Action

Contact the far-end office to check the remote processor power failure or manual busy (ManB) condition.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS105

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS105 when a CCS link recovers from a remote processor outage (RPO) condition. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7.

Format

The log report format for CCS105 is as follows:

```
CCS105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO RPO OFF
Link = linkid
Resource = liuno
```

Format 2

```
CCS105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO RPO OFF
    Link = linkid
    Resource = msbno  ST = st  TL = tl  tn
```

Format 3

```
CCS105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO RPO OFF
    Link = linkid
    Resource = msbno  ST = st  TL = tl  tn  STPOOL = pool
```

Example

An example of log report CCS105 follows:

```
CCS105 Oct 18 14:52:12  2658 INFO  RPO OFF
Link = C7LKSET1 7
Resource = LIU7 201
```

Format 2

```
CCS105 Oct18 14:52:12  2658 INFO RPO OFF
   Link = C7LKSET1 7
   Resource = MSB7 1  ST = 1  TL = CSS7TL00 0
```

Format 3

CCS105 (end)

```
CCS105 Oct18 14:52:12  2658 INFO RPO OFF
   Link = C7LKSET1 7
   Resource = MSB7 1 ST = 1 TL = CSS7TL00 0 STPOOL = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RPO OFF	Constant	Indicates the link recovers from a remote processor outage.
Link = linkid	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Identifies the link that associates with the RPO. Refer to Table I.
Resource =	Constant	Identifies the allocated resource for the link. This field indicates the link interface unit 7 (LIU7) or the message switch and buffer 7 (MSB7) and the signaling transfer (ST) numbers.
liuno	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the LIU number of the resource.
msbno	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the MSB number of the resource.
st	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the ST number of the resource.
tl	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the trunk name of the resource.
tn	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk number of the resource.
pool	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the STPOOL number of the resource.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS106

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS106 when a CCS link is manually deactivated. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7.

Format

The log report format for CCS106 is as follows;

.CCS106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Link Deactivated
Link = linkid
Resource = liuno

Format 2

CCS106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Link Deactivated
Link = linkid
Resource = msbno ST = st TL = tl tn

Format 3

CCS106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Link Deactivated
Link = linkid
Resource = msbno ST = st TL = tl tn STPOOL = pool

Example

An example of log report CCS106 follows:

```
CCS106 Oct18 14:52:12  2658 INFO  Link Deactivated
   Link = C7LKSET1 7
   Resource = LIU7 201
```

Format 2

```
CCS106 Oct18 14:52:12  2658 INFO Link Deactivated
   Link = C7LKSET1 7
   Resource = MSB7 1 ST = 1 TL = CSS7TL00  0
```

Format 3

CCS106 (end)

```
CCS106 Oct18 14:52:12  2658 INFO Link Deactivated
   Link = C7LKSET1 7
   Resource = MSB7 1 ST = 1  TL = CSS7TL00 00  STPOOL = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Link Deactivated	Constant	Indicates that a CCS link is deactivated
Link = linkid	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Identifies the link that was deactivated. Refer to Table I.
Resource =	Constant	Identifies the allocated physical resource for the link. This field indicates the link interface unit 7 (LIU7) or the message switch and buffer 7 (MSB7) and signaling transfer (ST) numbers.
liuno	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the physical LIU number of the resource.
msbno	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the physical MSB number of the resource.
st	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the ST number of the resource.
tl	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the trunk name of the resource.
tn	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk number of the resource.
pool	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the STPOOL number of the resource.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS107

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS107 when a CCS7 link test fails on the exact link. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7.

Format

The log report format for CCS107 follow; is as follows:

Format 1

```
CCS107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd FLT Link Test Failed
    Link = linkid
    Resource = liuno DS0TRK = ds0trk TL = tl tn
```

Format 2

```
CCS107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd FLT Link Test Failed
    Link = linkid
    Resource = msbno  ST = st  TL = tl  tn
```

Format 3

```
CCS107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd FLT Link Test Failed
    Link = linkid
    Resource = msbno  ST = st TL = tl tn STPOOL = pool
```

Example

Examples of log report CCS107 follow;

Format 1

```
CCS107 Oct18 14:52:12  2658 FLT  Link Test Failed
Link = C7LKSET2 7
Resource = LIU7 101 DS0TRK = CCS7TL01 1 TL = CCS7TL01 0
```

Format 2

```
CCS107 Oct18 14:52:12  2658 FLT Link Test Failed
Link = C7LKSET1 7
Resource = MSB7 1 ST = 1 TL = CSS7TL00  0
```

CCS107 (continued)

Format 3

```
CCS107 Oct18 14:52:12  2658 FLT Link Test Failed
Link = C7LKSET1 7
Resource = MSB7 1 ST = 1  TL = CSS7TL00 0 STPOOL = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Link Test Failed	Constant	Indicates a link test failure
Link	Symbolic text	Identifies the link where the CCS7 test failure occurs. Refer to Table I. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
Resource	Symbolic text	Identifies the allocated physical resource for the link. This field indicates the link interface unit 7 (LIU7) or the message switch and buffer 7 (MSB7) and signaling transfer (ST) numbers. Refer to table C7LINK with allocation design LIUCHANNEL.
DS0TRK	Symbolic text	Identifies the DS0TRK card trunk name assigned to the LIU7. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
TL	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk name of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
ST	Symbolic text	Indicates the ST number of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
tn	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk number of the resource
STPOOL	Symbolic text	Indicates the STPOOL number of the resource. The OM group that associates with this log is C7SLTFL. Refer to table C7LINK for values.

Action

Refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* to determine the reason the link did not align and to bring the link to sync.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS108

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS108 when a CCS7 link is in sync state but cannot nail up the link. On the next central control (CC) restart, the system takes down the link and starts the alignment process again.

Format

The log report format for CCS108 is as follows:

CCS108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Could not nail up link
Link = linkid
Resource = msbno ST = st TL = tl tn
Format 2

CCS108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Could not nail up link
Link = linkid
Resource = msbno ST = st TL = tl tn STPOOL = pool

Example

An example of log report CCS108 follows:

```
CCS108 Oct18 14:52:12  2658 INFO Could not nail up link
Link = C7LKSET1 7
Resource = MSB7 1 ST = 1 TL = CSS7TL00  0
```
Format 2

```
CCS108 Oct18 14:52:12  2658 INFO Could not nail up link
Link = C7LKSET1 7
Resource = MSB7 1 ST = 1 TL = CSS7TL00  0  STPOOL = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Could not nail up link	Constant	Indicates that a CCS link in sync state cannot nail up the link.
Link = linkid	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Identifies the name and number of the affected link. Refer to Table I.

CCS108 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Resource =	Constant	Identifies the allocated physical resource for the link. This field indicates the link interface unit 7 (LIU7) or the message switch and buffer 7 (MAB7) and the signaling transfer (ST) numbers.
msbno	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the MSB number of the resource.
st	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the ST number of the resource.
tl	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the trunk name of the resource.
tn	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk number of the resource.
pool	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the STPOOL number of the resource.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) group for this log is C7NUCFL.

CCS109

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS108 when the first link in a linkset becomes available.

Format

The log report format for CCS109 is as follows:

```
CCS109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LINKSET AVAILABLE
    Linkset = linksetid
```

Example

An example of log report CCS109 follows:

```
CCS110 OCT27 12:53:39 0900 FLT  LINKSET AVAILABLE
   LINKSET = LN201005001
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Linkset	Symbolic text	Identifies the affected linkset.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS110

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates CCS110 when the last link in a linkset is not available.

Format

The log report format for CCS110 is as follows:

```
CCS 110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LINKSET UNAVAILABLE
    Linkset = linksetid
```

Example

An example of log report CCS110 follows:

```
CCS110 OCT27 12:55:58 2200 FLT  LINKSET UNAVAILABLE
   LINKSET = LN201005001
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Linkset	Symbolic text	Identifies the affected linkset .

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS120

Explanation

The common channel signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS120 hourly to provide detailed performance information on any CCS7 link that has exceeded threshold values, as determined by the operational measurements associated with this log.

Format

The format for log report CCS120 follows.

```
CCS120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO High Speed Link Signaling Link
Marginal Performance Report
    Link = <LS000100 0>    Resource = <DLIU 100>
    Speed: <1.536 Mb/s>   Class: <SAAL>  Type: <B>
    Far-End PC: <100-100-100>   Far-End CLLI: <ANYWHER01>
    MTP3 Msgs Tx (1000 msgs) = <C7MSUTX>
    MTP3 Msgs Rx = (1000 msgs) <C7MSURX>
    Link Avail Time = <C7LKSYNU>
    Number of Auto Changeovers = <C7AUTOCO>*
    SSCOP Con. Sum-of-Errors = <C7SCSEC>*
    SSCOP COn. Disconnect = <C7SCDIS>
    SSCOP Con. Initiation Failure = <C7SCIFL>
    SSCOP Con. Re-establishment/Resyn = <C7SCRRSY>
    SSCOP Errored PDUs Sum-of-Errors Counter = <C7SEPSEC>
    Unexpected SSCOP PDUs Received = <C7USPDUR
    Invalid SSCOP PDUs Received = <C7ISPDUR>
    SSCOP PDUs Received with List Element Errors = <C7SPRLEE>
    SSCOP SD PDUs Transmitted Requiring Retx = <C7SPDURR>*
    Number of Cells Discarded Due to HEC Violations = <C7DISHEC>
    Out of Cell Delineation (OCD) Anomalies = <C7OCDAN>
    Number of Cells Discarded Due to Protocol (ATM Header) Err =
    <C7DISPE>
```

Example

An example of log report CCS120 follows.

CCS120 (continued)

```
CCS120 APR25 18:14:33 1300 INFO High Speed Signaling Link
Marginal Performance Report
   Link = LS000100 0    Resource = DLIU 100
   Speed: 1.536 Mb/s   Class: SAAL   Type: B-link
   Far-End PC: ANSI 100 100 100   Far-End CLLI: ANYWHER01
   MTP3 Msgs Tx (1000 msgs) = 120
   MTP3 Msgs Rx (1000 msgs) = 10
   Link Avail Time = 3:33:33
   Number of Auto Changeovers = 1
   SSCOP Con Sum-of-Errors = 0
   SSCOP Con. Disconnect = 0
   SSCOP Con. Initiation Failure = 0
   SSCOP Con. Re-establishment/Resynchronization = 0
   SSCOP Errored PDUs Sum-of-Errors Counter = 0
   Unexpected SSCOP PDUs Received = 0
   INvalid SSCOP PDUs Received = 0
   SSCOP PDUs Received with List Element Errors = 0
   SSCOP SD PDUs Transmitted Requiring Retx = 1000
   Number of Cells Discarded Due to HEC Violations = 0
   Out of Cell Delineation (OCD) Anomalies = 0
   Number of Cells Discarded Due to Protocol (ATM Header)
   Err = 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Log header		Specifies the log ID, time and date of occurrence, log type, and log name.
Link	Alphanumeric	Specifies the linkset name and signaling link code.
Resource	Alphanumeric	Specifies the number of the link interface unit (LIU) or dual link interface unit (DLIU).
Speed	1.536 Mbit/s, 56 kbit/s, 64 kbit/s	Specifies link speed.
Class	SAAL, MTP2	Specifies the link protocol class.
Type	A, B, C, D, E, or F	Specifies the link type.
Far-End PC	Alphanumeric	Specifies the far-end point code.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Far-End CLLI	Alphanumeric	Specifies the far-end CLLI.
MTP3 Msgs Tx	Numeric	Specifies the number of transfered message transfer part 3 (MTP3) messages.
MTP3 Msgs Rx	Numeric	Specifies the number of received MTP3 messages.
Link Avail Time	Numeric	Specifies the total time that the link was available.
Number of Auto Changeovers	Numeric	Specifies the number of times the link was out of service.
SSCOP Con Sum-of-Errors	Numeric	Specifies the sum of three Service-specific Connection-oriented Protocol (SSOCP) event counts. The three events are: disconnection, initiation failure, and re-connection. These events are described below.
SSCOP Con. Disconect	Numeric	Specifies the number of SSCOP disconnections.
SSCOP Con. Initiation Failure	Numeric	Specifies how many times an attempt to establish an SSCOP connnection failed.
SSCOP Con. Re-establishment/Resynchronization	Numeric	Specifies the number of successful SSCOP re-connections.
SSCOP Errored PDUs Sum-of-Errors Counter	Numeric	Specifies the sum of Protocol Data Units (PDU) errors.
Unexpected SSCOP PDUs Received	Numeric	Specifies the number of not requested or wrong PDUs.
INvalid SSCOP PDUs Received	Numeric	Specifies the number of PDUs received with an invalid length, type, or with wrong alignment.
SSCOP PDUs Received with List Element Errors	Numeric	Specifies the number of other PDU List Element Errors from error class Q to T.
SSCOP SD PDUs Transmitted Requiring Retx	Numeric	Specifies the signaling data (SD) PDUs that require re-transmission.

CCS120 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Number of Cell Discarded Due to HEC Violations	Numeric	Specifies the number of discarded cells caused by the violations of the header error control (HEC).
Out of Cell Delineation (OCD) Anomalies	Numeric	Specifies the number of OCD anomalies.
Number of Cells Discarded Due to Protocol (ATM Header) Err	Numeric	Specifies the number of discarded cells caused by the protocol errors in the ATM header.

Action

Monitor the log and alert support groups.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) group registers associated with this log are C7LINK2, C7LINK1, C7HSLAL1, C7HSLAL2, C7LINK3, C7LINK4, C7HSLCAR, and C7HSLATM.

Additional information

None

CCS121

Explanation

The common channel signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS121 to indicate that a link, already perceived by MTP level 3 as unavailable to SS7 user-part message traffic, has undergone a minor state change. The state change may be due to inhibiting or uninhibiting at MTP level 3, or failure, restoration, or activation of the link at MTP level 2. The link remains unavailable if one or more link outage conditions persists.

Format

The format for log report CCS121 follows.

```
CCS121 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Minor State Change
Link = <link ID>
Resource = <liu number>
Speed: <link bit rate>          Class: <protocol class>   Type: <link type>
Far-End PC: <far–end PC>        Far-End CLLI: <far-end CLLI>
Inhibit Status: <inhibit state> Level 2 Status: <level 2 service state>
<Status Change Indicator>
```

Example

An example of log report CCS121 follows.

```
CCS121 NOV05 13:59:03 5700 INFO Minor State Change
Link = HSLCOSTA2 0
Resource = DLIU 1
Speed: 1.536 Mb/s               Class: SAAL     Type: F_LINK
Far-End PC: ANSI7 173 001 000   Far-End CLLI: HSLCOSTA2
Inhibit Status: Not inhibited   Level 2 Status: InSv
State Change: Remote Rel – OOS
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Log header		Specifies the log ID, time and date of occurrence, log type, and log name.
Link	Alphanumeric	Specifies the linkset name and signaling link code.

CCS121 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Resource	Numeric	Specifies the high-speed link interface unit (HLIU) number or the dual link interface unit (DLIU) number.
Speed	1.536 Mbits/s	Specifies link speed.
Class	SAAL, MTP2	Specifies the link protocol class.
Type	A, B, C, D, E, or F	Specifies the link type.
Far-End PC	Alphanumeric	Specifies the far-end point code.
Far-End CLLI	Alphanumeric	Specifies the far-end CLLI.
Inhibit status	Not Inhibited, Inhibited (local, remote, or both)	Specifies the link inhibit status.
Level 2 Status	Out of Service, Alignment, Proving,Aligned Ready	Specifies the level 2 status.
Status Change Indicator	Text string	Specifies the reason the log was generated.

Action

If this log occurs, check other CCS logs that indicate underlying link and linkset failures. Look for a CCS101 or CCS158 link event log, which indicates the root cause.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

CCS124

Explanation

The common channel signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS124 when a key high-speed-link performance parameter crosses a predefined threshold value.

Format

The format for log report CCS 124 follows:

```
WSTP03BV CM CCS124 APR25 11:20:21 1300 INFO Link Threshold
Link = <link ID>
Resource = <dliu number>
Speed:<link bit rate>Class:<protocol class> Type:<link type
Far-End PC: <far-end PC> Far-End CLLI: <far-end CLLI>
<Threshold Exceeded>
```

Example

An example of log report CCS 124 follows:

```
<Switch Name>  CCS124 <Date> <Time> 1300 INFO Link Threshol
Link = LS000100 0
Resource = DLIU 100
Speed: 1.536 Mb/s              Class: SAAL  Type: B_Link
Far-End PC: ANSI7 100 100 100   Far-End CLLI: ANYWHER01
Number of Auto Changeovers = 10
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Log header		Specifies the log ID, time and date of occurrence, log type, and log name.
Link	Alphanumeric	Specifies the linkset name and signaling link code.
Resource	Alphanumeric string	Specifies the number of the dual link interface unit (DLIU).
Speed	1.536 Mbyte/s	Specifies link speed.

CCS124 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Class	SAAL	Specifies the link protocol class.
Type	A, B, C, D, E, or F	Specifies the link type.
Far-End PC	Alphanumeric string	Specifies the far-end point code.
Far-End CLLI	Alphanumeric string	Specifies the far-end CLLI.
Performance threshold	Alphanumeric string	Specifies the performance parameter that exceeded the threshold.

Action

No immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

C7LINK1; C7HSLAL2

Additional information

None

CCS125

Explanation

The common channel signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS125 when a key high-speed-link performance parameter crosses a predefined threshold value.

Format

The format for log report CCS125 follows:

```
<Switch Name>  CCS125 <Date><Time> INFO Carrier Threshold
Link = <link ID>
Resource = <liu number>
Speed:<link bit rate>Class:<protocol class> Type:<link type
Far-End PC: <far-end PC> Far-End CLLI: <far-end CLLI>
<Carrier Performance Threshold Exceeded>
```

Example

An example of log report CCS125 follows:

```
WPST03BV CM CCS125 APR25 11:29:21 1300INFO Carrier Threshol
Link = LS000102 0
Resource = DLIU 102
Speed: 1.536 Mb/s              Class: SAAL  Type: B_Link
Far-End PC: ANSI7 100 100 102   Far-End CLLI: ANYWHER02
Errored Seconds – Path: 8
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Log header		Specifies the log ID, time and date of occurrence, log type, and log name.
Link	Alphanumeric	Specifies the linkset name and signaling link code.
Resource	Alphanumeric string	Specifies the number of the dual link interface unit (DLIU).
Speed	1.536 Mbyte/s	Specifies link speed.
Class	SAAL	Specifies the link protocol class.

CCS125 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Type	A, B, C, D, E, or F	Specifies the link type.
Far-End PC	Alphanumeric string	Specifies the far-end point code.
Far-End CLLI	Alphanumeric string	Specifies the far-end CLLI.
Carrier performance threshold	Alphanumeric string	Specifies the performance parameter that exceeded the threshold.

Action

No immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

C7HSLCAR

Additional information

None

CCS140

Explanation

CCS140 log is generated in response to a user part unavailable (UPU) message.

Format

The format for log report CCS140 follows:

CCS140 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO User Part Flow Control
Description: <event description>
Remote User Part: <SI name> (service indicator: SI number)
Remote User Part State: <state>
Remote Point Code: <routeset name>

Example

An example of log report CCS140 follows:

```
CCS140 Jan25 9:23:12 0369 INFO User Part Flow Control
   Description: UPU Message Received
   Remote User Part: TUP (Service Indicator :4)
   Remote User Part State: UNAVAILABLE (INACCESSIBLE)
   Remote Point Code: RS000000100
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<Event description>	UPU Message Received	Describes the event that caused the log
<SI name>	TUP, SCCP, ISUP, DUP-call and circuit, DUP_MAINTENANCE, TUP_PLUS	Identifies the unavailable remote UP
SI number	two-digit integer	Identifies the service indicator (SI) of the unavailable remote UP

CCS140 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
State	UNAVAILABLE (UNKNOWN), UNAVAILABLE (INACCESSIBLE), UNAVAILABLE (UNEQUIPPED)	Explains why the UP is unavailable
Routeset name	Alphanumeric, up to 16 characters.	Specifies the name of the routeset associated with the unavailable UP.

Action

Investigate the status of the remote UP.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

When a UP becomes unavailable, many identical UPU messages are generated within a short period of time. A throttling mechanism is in place to prevent flooding the switch with UPU messages. The throttling mechanism suppresses one out of every ten identical UPU messages received in a 10-s period. One UPU message out of every ten received in a 10-s period generates a CCS140 log.

CCS141

Explanation

CCS141 log is generated to report a change in the status of the local user part (UP).

Format

The format for log report CCS141 follows:

CCS141 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO User Part Flow Control
Description: <event description>
Local user part: <SI name> (Service indicator: SI number)
Local user part state: <state>

Example

An example of log report CCS141 follows:

```
CCS141 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO Device State Change
   Description: User Part Status Change
   Local user part: TUP (Service indicator : 4)
   Local user part state: AVAILABLE
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Event description	User Part Status Change	Describes the event that generated the log
SI name	TUP, SCCP, ISUP, DUP-call and circuit, DUP_MAINTENANCE, TUP_PLUS	Identifies which local UP changed state
SI number	two-digit integer	Identifies the service indicator of the unavailable remote UP
State	UNAVAILABLE (INACCESSIBLE), AVAILABLE	Identifies state of the local UP

CCS141 (end)

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

When the state of a local UP is UNAVAILABLE, all incoming messages are discarded. User part unavailable (UPU) messages are sent to all remote UPs that attempt to access the unavailable UP.

CCS142

Explanation

CCS142 log is generated to indicate that both a local and remote user part (UP) are unavailable. Under normal operating conditions, a local UP sends messages to a remote UP. If the remote UP is unavailable, a user part unavailable (UPU) message is generated and sent to the local UP. If the local UP is unavailable to receive the UPU message, CCS142 log is generated.

Format

The format for log report CCS142 is as follows:

CCS142 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO User Part Flow Control
Description: <Event description>
User part: <SI name> (Service Indicator: SI number)
Local user part state: <state>
Remote user part state: <state>
Remote point code: <routeset name>

Example

An example of log report CCS142 follows:

```
CCS142 JAN25 12:39:12 0369 INFO User Part Flow Control
   Description: Discarded UPU Message
   User part: TUP (Service Indicator : 4)
   Local user part state: UNAVAILABLE (INACCESSIBLE)
   Remote user part state: UNAVAILABLE (INACCESSIBLE)
   Remote point code: RS000000100
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Event description	Discarded UPU Message	Describes the event that caused the log
SI name	TUP, SCCP, ISUP, DUP-call and circuit, DUP_MAINTENANCE, TUP_PLUS	Identifies the remote UP to which the log refers
SI number	2-digit integer.	Service indicator of the affected UP

CCS142 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
State	UNAVAILABLE (INACCESSIBLE)	Describes the state of the local UP
State	UNAVAILABLE (UNKNOWN), UNAVAILABLE (INACCESSIBLE), UNAVAILABLE (UNEQUIPPED)	Describes the state of the remote UP
Routeset number	Alphanumeric, up to 16 characters	Identifies the routeset associated with the remote UP

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

CCS145

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log CCS145 when a Message Transfer Part (MTP) Restart procedure is initiated.

MTP Restart CCS145 logs are generated for the following procedures:

- partial restart procedure
- full restart procedure
- adjacent node restart procedure
- unexpected traffic restart message (TRM) procedure

Format

The format for log report CCS145 follows:

```
CCS145 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MTP Restart Initiated
    change_reason
    Linkset = linkset_name    Point Code = point_code
    recovered_links Links Recovered of total_links Links
```

Example

An example of log report CCS145 follows:

```
CCS145 AUG29 23:38:25 0444 INFO MTP Restart Initiated
   Restarting Node – Partial Restart
   001 Links Recovered of 008 Links
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MTP Restart Initiated	Constant	Indicates that a MTP Restart has been initiated.
change_reason	Characterstring	Indicates the MTP Restart procedure being performed. One of the four MTP Restart procedures (partial, full, adjacent node, or unexpected TRM) is indicated.

CCS145 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
linkset_name	Alphanumeric	Identifies the linkset to the restarting node. Used when the restart procedure is the adjacent node type or the unexpected TRM type.
point_code	Alphanumeric	Identifies the point code of the restarting node. Used when the restart procedure is the adjacent node type or the unexpected TRM type.
recovered_links	Numeric	Indicates the number of links recovered.
total_links	Numeric	Indicates the number of recoverable links. If the restart procedure is partial or full, the total number of recoverable links in an office are indicated. If the adjacent node restart procedure is initiated, the number of recoverable links in the linkset are indicated. A recoverable link is a link that is not offline or manually busy.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

The following operational measurement (OM) registers are pegged:

- RESADJCT of OM group C7MTPRES counts the number of adjacent restarts initiated in the previous hour
- RESFULCT of OM group C7MTPRES counts the number of full restarts initiated in the previous hour
- RESPARCT of OM group C7MTPRES counts the number of partial restarts initiated in the previous hour
- RESUNXCT of OM group C7MTPRES counts the number of unexpected TRM restarts initiated in the previous hour

Additional information

None

CCS146

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log CCS146 when a Message Transfer Part (MTP) Restart procedure is in progress.

MTP Restart CCS146 logs are generated for the following procedures:

- full MTP restart
- partial MTP restart
- adjacent node MTP restart
- unexpected traffic restart message (TRM)
- MTP restart failed because a triggering condition was not met

Note: A CCS146 log report is also generated if the MTP Restart procedure is to be triggered, but MTP Restart procedure does not support the node type.

Format

The format for log report CCS146 for ANSI7 networks follows.

CCS146 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MTP Restart Status
change_reason
Status Log Number = log_number
Linkset = linkset_name Point Code = ANSI7 nnn nnn nnn
recovered_links Links Recovered of total_links Links

Example

An example of log report CCS146 for ANSI7 networks follows.

```
CCS146 AUG29 23:40:31 0482 INFO MTP Restart Status
   Restarting Node - Partial Restart
   Status Log Number = 0001
   Linkset = LS000024    Point Code = ANSI 000 004 003
   006 Links Recovered of 008 Links
```

Format

The format for log report CCS146 for CCITT German networks follows.

CCS146 (continued)

CCS146 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MTP Restart Status
change_reason
Status Log Number = log_number
Linkset = linkset_name Point Code = CCITT GERMAN nn n nn n
recovered_links Links Recovered of total_links Links

Example

An example of log report CCS146 for CCITT German networks follows.

```
   CCS146 AUG29 23:40:31 0482 INFO MTP Restart Status
Restarting Node – Partial Restart
Status Log Number = 0001
Linkset = LS000024 Point Code = CCITT7 GERMAN 08 0 05 4
006 Links Recovered of 008 Links
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MTP Restart Status	Constant	Indicates that a MTP restart is in progress.
change_reason	Character string	Indicates the MTP Restart procedure being performed. One of four restart procedures (partial, full, adjacent node, or unexpected TRM) is indicated.
log_number	Numeric	Indicates the sequential number of the CCS146 log report for one of four restart procedures (partial, full, adjacent node, or unexpected TRM).
linkset_name	Alphanumeric	Identifies the linkset to the restarting node. Used when the restart procedure is the adjacent node type or the unexpected TRM type.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
point_code	Numeric	Identifies the point code of the restarting node. The log is generated by the adjacent restart procedure or the unexpected TRM procedure. It is also used when the log is generated due to disabling MTP restart on a linkset basis. The point code in INTL networks has the format nnn nnn nnn. The point code in the German network has the format nn n nn n. The point code in the Turkish network has the format nnn nnn nnn.
recovered_links	Numeric	Indicates the number of links recovered.
total_links	Numeric	Indicates the number of recoverable links. If the restart procedure is partial or full, the total number of recoverable links in an office is indicated. If the adjacent node restart procedure is initiated, the number of recoverable links in the linkset is indicated. A recoverable link is a link that is not offline or manually busy.

Action

None

Related OM registers

None

CCS147

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log CCS147 when a Message Transfer Part (MTP) Restart procedure is terminated.

MTP Restart CCS147 logs are generated for the following procedures:

- partial restart procedure
- full restart procedure
- adjacent node restart procedure
- unexpected traffic restart message (TRM) procedure

Format

The format for log report CCS147 follows:

```
CCS147 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MTP Restart Terminated
    change_reason
    Elapsed time: restart_time
    Linkset = linkset_name    Point Code = point_code
    recovered_links Links Recovered of total_links Links
```

Example

An example of log report CCS147 follows:

```
CCS147 AUG29 23:41:38 0482 INFO MTP Restart Terminated
   Restarting Node – Partial Restart
   Elapsed time: 00:03:13
   008 Links Recovered of 008 Links
```

CCS147 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO MTP Restart Terminated	Constant	Indicates that a MTP Restart has been terminated.
change_reason	Characterstring	Indicates the MTP Restart procedure being performed. One of the four restart procedures (partial, full, adjacent node, or unexpected TRM) is indicated.
restart_time	hh:mm:ss	Indicates the elapsed time since the start of the restart procedure.
linkset_name	Alphanumeric	Identifies the linkset to the restarting node. Used when the restart procedure is the adjacent node type or the unexpected TRM type.
point_code	Alphanumeric	Identifies the point code of the restarting node. Used when the restart procedure is the adjacent node type or the unexpected TRM type.
recovered_links	Numeric	Indicates the number of links recovered.
total_links	Numeric	Indicates the number of recoverable links. If the restart procedure is partial or full, the total number of recoverable links in an office are indicated. If the adjacent node restart procedure is initiated, the number of recoverable links in the linkset are indicated. A recoverable link is a link that is not offline or manually busy.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

CCS151

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log CCS151 when a CCS routeset is put in the offline state.

Format

The format for log report CCS151 follows.

```
CCS151 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd status Routeset Offline
    Routeset  clli
    DPC = CCITT7 TURK pc
```

Example

An example of log report CCS151 follows.

```
CCS151 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 OFFL Routeset Offline
   Routeset  C7RTESET3
   DPC = CCITT7 TURK 04 2 032
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Routeset Status	OFFL, MANB, SYSB, FLT, INFO	Indicates the routeset status.
Routeset Clli	Symbolic text	Indicates the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the affected routeset. Refer to table C7RTESET for values.
Point Code	Numeric	For the Turkish network, the destination point code of the network over which the message is defined.

Action

No action is required.

Related OM registers

Operational measurement (OM) register C7RSUNAU is associated with this log.

CCS152

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates a CCS152 log report when a CCS routeset has been manually busied (ManB).

Format

The format for log report CCS152 follows.

```
CCS152 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd status Routeset ManBusy
    Routeset  clli
    DPC=<nettype><point code>
```

Example

An example of log report CCS152 follows:

```
CCS152 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 MANB Routeset ManBusy
   Routeset = C7RTESET3
   DPC = ANSI7 001 002 003
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Routeset Status	OFFL, MANB, SYSB, FLT, INFO	Indicates the CCS routeset status.
Routeset Clli	Symbolic text	Indicates the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the affected routeset. Refer to table C7RTESET for values.
DPC	Network type Point code address	Indicates the destination point code (DPC) of the affected routeset. The DPC field consists of the network type and the destination point code, as described in the section “Additional information”.

Action

Return the routeset to service when the intended task is complete.

Related OM registers

Operational measurements (OM) registers C7RSUNAU and C7RSMANB are associated with this log report.

CCS152 (continued)

Additional information

The DPC value shown in the log report consists of the network type (nettype) and the point code of the affected routeset. The value for the point code depends on the network type of the routeset. The possible values for each network type are explained in the following table.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Network type	Point code value	Description
ANSI7	PC (point code)	*where* PC is a vector of up to three values that make up a point code for the destination. Each of the three values can be between 0 and 255 and must be unique within the specified network. ***Note:*** This field is different from the PC field that applies to CCITT7 networks with a CCITT format of BASIC. For ANSI7 networks, the vector consists of the following values: • The first value is the network identifier number that is assigned to the office and the specified network. • The second value is the number of the cluster in the network identifier that is assigned to the office and the specified network. • The third value is the number of the member in the cluster that is assigned to the office and the specified network.
CCITT7	BASIC <Basic PC>	*where* Basic PC is an integer value between 0 and 16 383. ***Note:*** Basic PC is a mandatory field.
	INTL <zone> <areanetw> <sigpoint>	*where* Zone is an integer value between 0 and 7. Areanetw is an integer value between 0 and 255. Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 7. ***Note:*** Zone, areanetw, and sigpoint are all mandatory fields.
	AUSTRIA <zone> <region> <sigpoint>	*where* Zone is an integer value between 0 and 31. Region is an integer value between 0 and 15. Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 31. ***Note:*** Zone, region, and sigpoint are all mandatory fields.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Network type	Point code value	Description
	CHINA <zone> <exchange> <sigpoint>	*where* Zone is an integer value between 0 and 15. Exchange is an integer value between 0 and 127. Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 7. ***Note:*** Zone, exchange, and sigpoint are all mandatory fields.
	TURK <pc>	*where* pc is the point code in 4-3-7 bit format as used in the Turkish network. The point code appears as two digits, one digit, three digits.
TTC7	<main area> <sub area> <area unit>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31. Sub area is an integer value between 0 and 15. Area unit is an integer value between 0 and 127. ***Note:*** Main area, sub area, and area unit are all mandatory fields.
NTC7	<main area> <sub area> <sigpoint>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 255. Sub area is an integer value between 0 and 255. Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 255. ***Note:*** Main area, sub area, and sigpoint area are all mandatory fields.
JPN7	MAIN <main area>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31.
	SUB <main area> <sub area>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31. Sub area is an integer value between 0 and 0 and 15. ***Note:*** Main area and sub area are both mandatory fields.
	UNIT <main area> <sub area> <area unit>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31. Subarea is an integer value between 0 and 15. Area unit is an integer value between 0 and 127. ***Note:*** Main area, sub area, and area unit are all mandatory fields.

CCS153

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS153 when a return to service (RTS) command passes, and not all component parts function at a level that allows the system to provide service.

Format

The format for log report CCS153 follows.

```
CCS153 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB Routeset System Busy
   Routeset clli
DPC=<nettype><point code>
```

Example

An example of log report CCS153 follows.

```
CCS153 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 SYSB Routeset System Busy
   Routeset = C7RTESET3
DPC = ANSI7 001 002 003
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
SYSB Routeset SystemBusy	Constant	Indicates that a CCS routeset is made System Busy before an RTS request.
Routeset	Symbolic text	Indicates the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the routeset affected. Refer to the Additional information section in this document. Refer to table C7RTESET for values.
DPC	Destination point code	Indicates the destination point code (DPC) of the affected routeset. The DPC field consists of the network type and the destination point code, as the Additional information section in this document describes.

CCS153 (continued)

Action

If the RTS request fails, refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* to return the routeset to service.

Related OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The DPC value that appears in the log report consists of the network type (nettype) and the point code of the affected routeset. The value for the point code depends on the network type of the routeset. The following table describes the possible values for each of the network types.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Network type	Point code value	Description
ANSI7	PC (point code)	*where* PC is a vector of up to three values that make up a point code for the destination. Each of the three values must be different and between 0 and 255 in the specified network. ***Note:*** This field is different from the PC field that applies to CCITT7 networks with a CCITT format of BASIC. For ANSI7 networks, the vector consists of the following values: • The first value is the network identifier number that is assigned to the office and the specified network. • The second value is the number of the cluster in the network identifier that is assigned to the office and the specified network. • The third value is the number of the member in the cluster that is assigned to the office and the specified network.
CCITT7	BASIC <Basic PC>	*where* Basic PC is an integer value between 0 and 16 383. ***Note:*** Basic PC is a required field.
	INTL <zone> <areanetw> <sigpoint>	*where* Zone is an integer value between 0 and 7. Areanetw is an integer value between 0 and 255. Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 7. ***Note:*** Zone, areanetw, and sigpoint are required fields.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Network type	Point code value	Description
	AUSTRIA <zone> <region> <sigpoint>	*where* Zone is an integer value between 0 and 31. Region is an integer value between 0 and 15. Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 31. ***Note:*** Zone, region, and sigpoint are required fields.
	CHINA <zone> <exchange> <sigpoint>	*where* Zone is an integer value between 0 and 15. Exchange is an integer value between 0 and 127. Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 7. ***Note:*** Zone, exchange, and sigpoint are required fields.
	TURK <pc>	*where* pc is the point code in 4-3-7 bit format as used in the Turkish network. The point code appears as two digits, one digit, three digits.
TTC7	<main area> <sub area> <area unit>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31. Sub area is an integer value between 0 and 15. Area unit is an integer value between 0 and 127. ***Note:*** Main area, sub area, and area unit are required fields.
NTC7	<main area> <sub area> <sigpoint>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 255. Sub area is an integer value between 0 and 255. Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 255. ***Note:*** Main area, sub area, and sigpoint area are required fields.
JPN7	MAIN <main area>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31.
	SUB <main area> <sub area>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31. Sub area is an integer value between 0 and 0 and 15. ***Note:*** Main area and sub area are required fields.
	UNIT <main area> <sub area> <area unit>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31. Sub area is an integer value between 0 and 15. Area unit is an integer value between 0 and 127. ***Note:*** Main area, sub area, and area unit are required fields.

CCS154

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates the CCS154 log report when a CCS routeset is unavailable to deliver traffic to its destination and all traffic to that destination has been stopped.

Format

The format for log report CCS154 follows.

CCS154 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT Routeset Unavailable
Routeset clli
DPC=<nettype><point code>

Example

An example of log report CCS154 follows.

```
CCS154 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 FLT Routeset Unavailable
   Routeset = C7RSMONTOTOR
   DPC = ANSI7 001 002 003
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
FLT Routeset Unavailable	Constant	Indicates that a CCS routeset is not available to deliver traffic.
Routeset	Symbolic text	Indicates the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the affected routeset. Refer to the section “Additional information”. Refer to table C7RTESET for values.
DPC	destination point code	Indicates the destination point code (DPC) of the affected routeset. The DPC field consists of the network type and the destination point code, as described in the section “Additional information”.

Action

Refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* to return the routeset to service.

CCS154 (continued)

Related OM registers

Operational measurements (OM) registers C7RSFAIL and C7RSUNAU are associated with this log report.

Additional information

The DPC value shown in the log report consists of the network type (nettype) and the point code of the affected routeset. The value for the point code depends on the network type of the routeset. The possible values for each of the network types are explained in the following table.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Network type	Point code value	Description
ANSI7	PC (point code)	*where* PC is a vector of up to three values that make up a point code for the destination. Each of the three values can be between 0 and 255 and must be unique within the specified network. ***Note:*** This field is different from the PC field that applies to CCITT7 networks with a CCITT format of BASIC. For ANSI7 networks, the vector consists of the following values: • The first value is the network identifier number that is assigned to the office and the specified network. • The second value is the number of the cluster in the network identifier that is assigned to the office and the specified network. • The third value is the number of the member in the cluster that is assigned to the office and the specified network.
CCITT7	BASIC <Basic PC>	*where* Basic PC is an integer value between 0 and 16383. ***Note:*** Basic PC is a mandatory field.
	INTL <zone> <areanetw> <sigpoint>	*where* Zone is an integer value between 0 and 7. Areanetw is an integer value between 0 and 255. Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 7. ***Note:*** Zone, areanetw, and sigpoint are all mandatory fields.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Network type	Point code value	Description
	AUSTRIA <zone> <region> <sigpoint>	*where* Zone is an integer value between 0 and 31. Region is an integer value between 0 and 15. Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 31. ***Note:*** Zone, region, and sigpoint are all mandatory fields.
	CHINA <zone> <exchange> <sigpoint>	*where* Zone is an integer value between 0 and 15. Exchange is an integer value between 0 and 127. Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 7. ***Note:*** Zone, exchange, and sigpoint are all mandatory fields.
	TURK <pc>	*where* pc is the point code in 4-3-7 bit format as used in the Turkish network. The point code appears as two digits, one digit, three digits.
TTC7	<main area> <sub area> <area unit>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31. Sub area is an integer value between 0 and 15. Area unit is an integer value between 0 and 127. ***Note:*** Main area, sub area, and area unit are all mandatory fields.
NTC7	<main area> <sub area> <sigpoint>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 255. Sub area is an integer value between 0 and 255. Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 255. ***Note:*** Main area, sub area, and sigpoint area are all mandatory fields.
JPN7	MAIN <main area>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31.
	SUB <main area> <sub area>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31. Sub area is an integer value between 0 and 0 and 15. ***Note:*** Main area and sub area are both mandatory fields.
	UNIT <main area> <sub area> <area unit>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31. Sub area is an integer value between 0 and 15. Area unit is an integer value between 0 and 127. ***Note:*** Main area, sub area, and area unit are all mandatory fields.

CCS155

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS155 when a CCS routeset delivers traffic to its destination again and all traffic to that destination is restored.

Format

The format for log report CCS155 follows.

```
CCS155 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Routeset Available
Routeset  clli
```

Example

An example of log report CCS155 follows.

```
CCS155 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 INFO Routeset Available
Routeset  C7RSMONTOTOR
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Routeset Available	Constant	Indicates that a CCS routeset is now available to deliver traffic.
Routeset clli	Symbolic text	The common language location identifier (CLLI) of the affected routeset. Refer to table C7RTESET for values.

Action

No action is required.

Related OM registers

There are no related OM registers.

CCS156

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates CCS156 when a CCS link enters offline state. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7. MLIU CCS logs do not have an ST number field.

Format

The log report format for CCS156 is as follows:

CCS156 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL Link Offline
Link = linkid
Resource = liuno

Format 2

CCS156 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL Link Offline
Link = linkid
Resource = msbno ST = st TL = tl tn

.Format 3

CCS156 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL Link Offline
Link = linkid
Resource = msbno ST = st TL = tl tn STPOOL = pool

Example

An example of log report CCS156 follows:

```
CCS156 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 OFFL Link Offline
   Link = C7LKSET2 7
   Resource = LIU7 201
```

Format 2

```
CCS156 OCT18 14:52:12  2658 OFFL Link Offline
   Link = C7LKSET2 7
   Resource = MSB7 1 ST = 1  TL = CSS7TL01 0
```

Format 3

```
CCS156 OCT18 14:52:12  2658 OFFL Link Offline
   Link = C7LKSET2 7
   Resource = MSB7 1 ST = 1  TL = CSS7TL00 0 STPOOL = 1
```

CCS156 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Link Offline	Constant	Indicates that a CCS link entered offline state.
Link linkid	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the affected CCS link. Refer to Table I.
Resource =	Constant	Identifies the allocated physical resource for the link. This field indicates the link interface unit 7 (LIU7) or the message switch and buffer 7 (MSB7) and the signaling transfer (ST) numbers.
liuno	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the physical LIU number of the resource.
msbno	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the physical MSB number of the resource.
st	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the ST number of the resource.
tl	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the trunk name of the resource.
tn	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk number of the resource.
pool	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the STPOOL number of the resource.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional Information

There is no additional information.

CCS157

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates CCS157 when a user manually busies a CCS link. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7. MLIU CCS logs do not have an ST number field.

Format

The log report format for CCS157 is as follows:

```
*CCS157 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd MANB Link ManBusy
     Link = linkid
    Resource = liuno
```

Format 2

```
*CCS157 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd MANB Link ManBusy
     Link = linkid
   Resource = msbno  ST = st  TL = tl tn
```

Format 3

```
*CCS157 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd MANB Link ManBusy
     Link = linkid
   Resource = msbno  ST = st  TL = tl tn  STPOOL = pool
```

Example

An example of log report CCS157 follows:

```
*CCS157 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 MANB Link ManBusy
   Link = C7LKSET2 7
   Resource = LIU7 201
```

Format 2

```
*CCS157 OCT18 14:52:12  2658 MANB Link ManBusy
   Link = C7LKSET2 7
   Resource = MSB7 2 ST = nil  TL = CSS7TL01  0
```

Format 3

```
*CCS157 OCT18 14:52:12  2658 MANB Link ManBusy
   Link = C7LKSET2 7
   Resource = MSB7 2 ST = nil  TL = CSS7TL01 0 STPOOL = 1
```

CCS157 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Link ManBusy	Constant	Indicates that a CCS link is manual busy.
Link linkid	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the affected CCS link. Refer to Table I.
Resource =	Constant	Identifies the allocated physical resource for the link. This field indicates the link interface unit 7 (LIU7) or the message switch and buffer 7 (MSB7) and the signaling transfer (ST) numbers.
liuno	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the physical LIU number.
mabno	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the physical MSB number of the resource.
st	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the ST number of the resource.
tl	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the trunk name of the resource.
tn	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk number of the resource.
pool	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the STPOOL number of the resource.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) registers associated with this log are C7LKUNAU and C7LKMANB.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS158

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates CCS158. The report appears when a CCS link becomes system busy (SysB) after a request for return to service (RTS) fails. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7. MLIU CCS logs do not have an ST number field.

Format

The log report format for CCS158 is as follows:

Format 1

```
 *CCS158 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd SYSB Link SystemBusy
     Link = linkid
     Resource = liuno DS0TRK = ds0trk TL = tl tn
```

Format 2

```
 *CCS158 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd SYSB Link SystemBusy
     Link = linkid
     Resource = msbno  ST = st  TL = tl tn
```

Format 3

```
 *CCS158 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd SYSB Link SystemBusy
     Link = linkid
     Resource = msbno  ST = st  TL = tl tn  STPOOL = pool
```

Example

An example of log report CCS158 follows:

Example 1

```
*CCS158 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 SYSB Link SystemBusy
   Link = C7LKSET2 7
   Resource = LIU7 101 DS0TRK = CCS7TL01 1 TL = CCSYTL01 0
```

Example 2

CCS158 (continued)

```
*CCS158 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 SYSB Link SystemBusy
   Link = C7LKSET2 0
   Resource = MSB7 2 ST = 2 TL = CCSYTL01 0
```

Example 3

```
*CCS158 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 SYSB Link SystemBusy
   Link = C7LKSET2 0
   Resource = MSB7 2 ST = 2 TL = CSS7TL01 0 STPOOL = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYSB Link SystemBusy	Constant	Indicates that a CCS link becomes system busy after an RTS failure.
Link	Symbolic text	Identifies the affected CCS link. Refer to Table I. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
Resource	Symbolic text	Identifies the allocated physical resource for the link. This field indicates the interface unit 7 (LIU7) or the message switch and buffer 7 (MSB7) and the signalling transfer (ST) numbers. Refer to table C7LINK with allocation scheme LIUCHANNEL.
dsotrk	Symbolic text	Identifies the DS0TRK card trunk name assigned to the LIU7. Refer to table LIUINV for values.
ST	Symbolic text	Indicates the ST number of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
TL	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk name of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
tn	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk number of the resource.
STPOOL	Symbolic text	Indicates the STPOOL number of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.

Action

If the RTS request fails, refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* to return the routeset to service.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS159

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates CCS159. This report appears when a technician command locally inhibits a CCS link. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7. MLIU CCS logs do not have an ST number field.

Format

The log report format for CCS159 is as follows:

```
*CCS159 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO Link Local Inhibit On
      Link = linkid
     Resource = liuno

Format 2

*CCS159 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO Link Local Inhibit On
      Link = linkid
    Resource = msbno  ST = st  TL = tl  tn

Format 3

*CCS159 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO Link Local Inhibit On
      Link = linkid
    Resource = msbno  ST = st  TL = tl tn STPOOL = pool
```

Example

An example of log report CCS159 follows:

CCS159 (continued)

```
*CCS159 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 INFO Link Local Inhibit On
   Link = C7LKSET2 0
   Resorce = LIU7 201
```

Format 2

```
*CCS159 OCT18 14:52:12  2658 INFO Link Local Inhibit On
   Link = C7LKSET2 0
   Resource = MSB7 2 ST = 2  TL = CCS7TL01 0
```

Format 3

```
*CCS159 OCT18 14:52:12  2658 INFO Link Local Inhibit On
   Link = C7LKSET2 0
   Resource = MSB7 2 ST = 2  TL = CSS7TL01 0 STPOOL = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Link Local Inhibit On	Constant	Indicates local inhibition of a CCS link.
Link linkid	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the affected CCS link. Refer to Table I.
Resource =	Constant	Identifies the allocated physical resource for the link. This field indicates the link interface unit 7 (LIU7) or the message switch and buffer 7 (MSB7) and the signaling transfer (ST) numbers.
liuno	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the physical LIU number of the resource.
msbno	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the physical MSB number of the resource.
st	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the ST number of the resource.
tl	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the trunk name of the resource.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
tn	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk number of the resource.
pool	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the STPOOL number of the resource.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The OM registers associated with this log are C7LKUNAU and C7LINH.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS160

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates CCS160 when the far-end office inhibits a CCS link. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7. MLIU CCS logs do not have an ST number field.

Format

The log report format for CCS160 is as follows:

*CCS160 mmmdd hh:mm:ss INFO Link Remote Inhibit On
Link = linkid
Resource = liuno

Format 2

*CCS160 mmmdd hh:mm:ss INFO Link Remote Inhibit On
Link = linkid
Resource = msbno ST = st TL = tl tn

Format 3

*CCS160 mmmdd hh:mm:ss INFO Link Remote Inhibit On
Link = linkid
Resource = msbno ST = st TL = tl tn STPOOL = pool

Example

An example of log report CCS160 follows:

```
*CCS160 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 INFO Link Remote Inhibit On
   Link = C7LKSET2 0
   Resource = LIU7 201
```

Format 2

```
*CCS160 OCT18 14:52:12  2658 Link Remote Inhibit On
   Link = C7LKSET2 0
   Resource = MSB7 2 ST = 2 TL = CSS7TL01 0
```

Format 3

```
*CCS160 OCT18 14:52:12  2658 Link Remote Inhibit On
   Link = C7LKSET2 0
   Resource = MSB7 2  ST = 2  TL = CSS7TL01 0 STPOOL = 1
```

CCS160 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Link Remote Inhibit On	Constant	Indicates that a far-end request inhibits a CCS link.
Link linkid	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the affected CCS link. Refer to Table I.
Resource =	Constant	Identifies the allocated physical resource for the link. This field indicates the link interface unit 7 (LIU7) or the message switch and buffer 7 (MSB7) and the signaling transfer (ST) numbers.
liuno	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the physical LIU number of the resource.
msbno	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the physical MSB number of the resource.
st	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the ST number of the resource.
tl	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the trunk name of the resource.
tn	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk number of the resource.
pool	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the STPOOL number of the resource.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) registers associated with this log are C7LKUNAU and C7RINH.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS161

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates CCS161 when a technician removes the local inhibit on a CCS link. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7. MLIU CCS logs do not have an ST number field.

Format

The log report format for CCS161 is as follows:

CCS161 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Link Local Inhibit Off
Link = linkid
Resource = liuno

Format 2

CCS161 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Link Local Inhibit Off
Link = linkid
Resource = msbno ST = st TL = tl tn

Format 3

CCS161 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Link Local Inhibit Off
Link = linkid
Resource = msbno ST = st TL = tl tn STPOOL = pool

Example

An example of log report CCS161 follows:

```
CCS161 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 INFO Link Local Inhibit Off
   LINK = C7LKSET2 0
   Resource = LIU7 201
```

Format 2

```
CCS161 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 INFO Link Local Inhibit Off
   Link = C7LKSET2 0
   Resource = MSB7 2 ST = 2  TL = CCS7TL01 0
```

Format 3

```
CCS161 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 INFO Link Local Inhibit Off
   Link = C7LKSET2 0
   Resource = MSB7 2 ST = 2  TL = CSS7TL01 0 STPOOL = 1
```

CCS161 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Link Local Inhibit Off	Constant	Indicates that a technician removed the local inhibit from a CCS link.
Link linkid	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the affected CCS link. Refer to Table I.
Resource =	Constant	Identifies the allocated physical resource for the link. This field indicates the link interface unit 7 (LIU7) or the message switch and buffer 7 (MSB7) and the signaling transfer (ST) numbers.
liuno	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the physical LUI number of the resource.
msbno	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the physical MSB number of the resource.
st	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the ST number of the resource.
tl	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the trunk name of the resource.
tn	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk number of the resource.
pool	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the STPOOL number of the resource.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) group register associated with this log is C7TLUNINH.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS162

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates CCS162 when the far-end office removes the remote inhibit from a CCS link. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7. MLIU CCS logs do not have an ST number field.

Format

The log report format for CCS162 is as follows:

```
CCS162 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO Link Remote Inhibit Off
      Link = linkid
     Resource = liuno
```

Format 2

```
CCS162 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO Link Remote Inhibit Off
      Link = linkid
    Resource = msbno  ST = st  TL = tl  tn
```

Format 3

```
CCS162 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO Link Remote Inhibit Off
      Link = linkid
    Resource = msbno  ST = st  TL = tl  tn  STPOOL = pool
```

Example

An example of log report CCS162 follows:

CCS162 (continued)

```
CCS162 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 INFO Link Remote Inhibit Off
   Link = C7LKSET2 0
   Resource = LIU7 201
```

Format 2

```
CCS162 OCT18 14:52:12  2658 INFO Link Remote Inhibit Off
   Link = C7LKSET2 0
   Resource = MSB7 2 ST = 2  TL = CSS7TL01 0
```

Format 3

```
CCS162 OCT18 14:52:12  2658 INFO Link Remote Inhibit Off
   Link = C7LKSET2 0
   Resource = MSB7 2 ST = 2  TL = CSS7TL01 0 STPOOL = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Link Remote Inhibit Off	Constant	Indicates removal of the remote inhibit from a CCS link.
LINK linkid	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the affected CCS link. Refer to Table I.
Resource =	Constant	Identifies the allocated physical resource for the link. This field indicates the link interface unit 7 (LIU7) or the message switch and buffer 7 (MSB7) and the signaling transfer (ST) numbers.
liuno	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the physical LIU number of the resource.
msbno	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the physical MSB number of the resource.
st	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the ST number of the resource.
tl	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the trunk name of the resource.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
tn	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk number of the resource.
spool	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Indicates the STPOOL number of the resource.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) group register associated with this log is C7RUNINH.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

Digital Switching System

UCS DMS-250

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