Critical Release Notice

Publication number: 297-2621-840
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The content of this customer NTP supports the SN07 (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.

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.*

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
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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 5 of 6

UCS15 Standard 09.01 May 2001

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Digital Switching System

UCS DMS-250

Logs Reference Manual Volume 5 of 6

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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

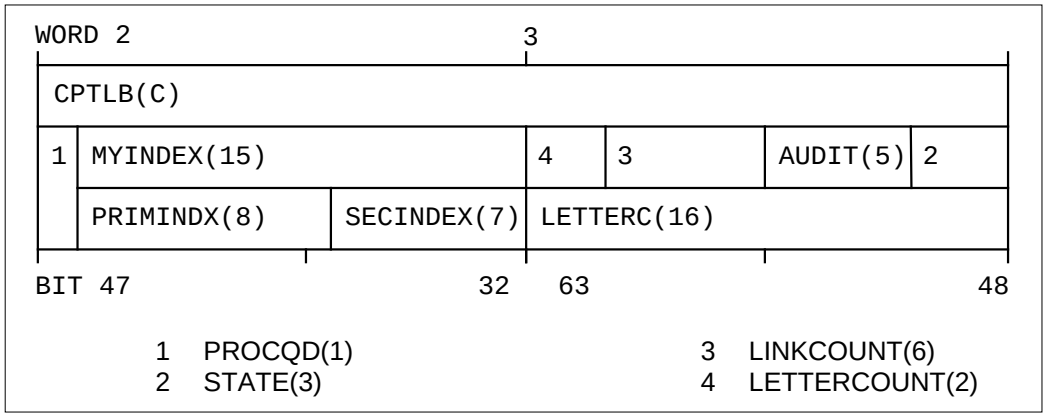
This section of the log report description lists OMs that are associated with a specific log.

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.

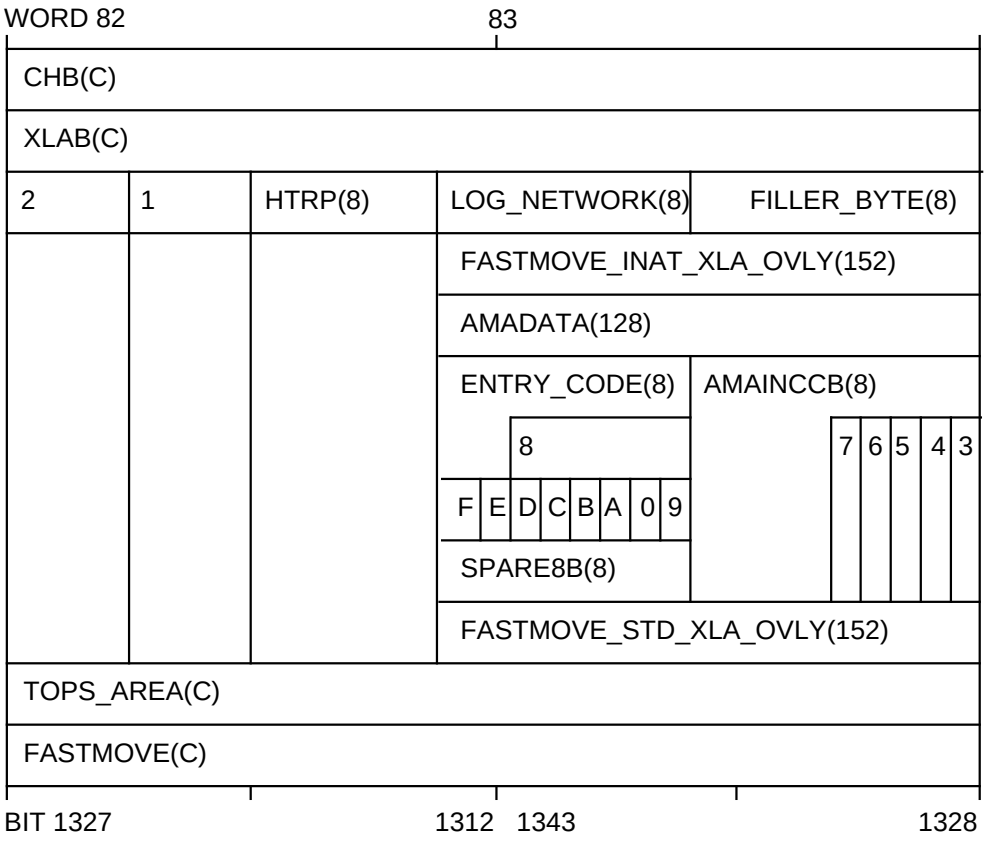
In the preceding example, three rows of field names are stacked on top of each other. There are two possible relationships between these rows. One possibility is that each row can represent a separate overlay, which means one or another will be displayed, depending on the conditions software module,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

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	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	

NPAC 109

Explanation

The Northern X.25 (NPAC) subsystem generates this log when an abnormal termination occurs. This log provides statistics and message counts on the session.

Format

The format for log report NPAC 109 follows:

```
NPAC109 date time seqnbr INFO GAS STATISTICS
    SESSION = ntwk_con   reason_txt     CODE = code
    L3 VCI = chan_num
    LINK = link_type link_num
                          IN            OUT
    DMSPOLLEE             n             n
    DMSRECEIVE            n             n
    START ACC             n             n
    DISCONNECT            n             n
    EOF                   n             n
    NEXT BLOCK            n             n
    READY TO SEND         n             n
    READY TO PRT          n             n
    INTERUPT              n             n
    DATA                  n             n
    ERRORS                n             n
```

NPAC 109 (continued)

Example

An example of log report NPAC 109 follows:

```
NPAC109 MAR06 15:04:20 2112 INFO GAS STATISTICS
    SESSION = NEWJERSEY STATISTICS      CODE = 0
    L3 VCI = 255
    LINK = RSLP 2
                        IN          OUT
    DMSPOLLEE           0           0
    DMSRECEIVE          1           0
    START ACC           0           0
    DISCONNECT          0           0
    EOF                 0           0
    NEXT BLOCK          0           0
    READY TO SEND       0           0
    READY TO PRT        0           0
    INTERUPT            0           0
    DATA                0           0
    ERRORS              0           0
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
ntwk_con	alphanumeric	The network connection on which the session occurs. This name is datafilled in table RASLAPPL.
reason_txt	alphanumeric	The NPAC event that generated this report. This field is limited to 42 characters.
code	numeric	The error condition detected. This field is usually 0.
chan_num	numeric	The NPAC X.25 level 3 virtual channel allocated for this session.
link_type	alphanumeric	The type of link used for this application.
link_num	alphanumeric	The link for this RASL session. This link is defined in table NX25.
IN n	numeric	The number of messages received.
OUT n	numeric	The number of messages sent.

NPAC 109 (end)

Action

This log indicates a possible problem with the far-end causing initialization failure. Investigate the cause of the failure.

Associated OM registers

None

NPAC110

Explanation

The switch generates this log when a level three virtual channel identifier (VCI) successfully starts a call request sequence. The NVCIUP group register cross references this log.

Format

The format for log report NPAC110 follows:

```
NPAC110 date time seqnbr INFO L3 SUCCESSFUL START
   REASON =   reason   CODE = code
   L3 VCI   =   l3vci
   LINK     =   link
```

Example

An example of log report NPAC110 follows:

```
NPAC110 JUL10 04:23:27 9901 INFO L3 SUCCESSFUL START
   REASON   =   FAR END ORIG L3 CALL     CODE = 0
   L3 VCI   =   1
   LINK     =   1
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
reason	alphabetic	Message identifying the event.
code	numeric	Code that provides information for the error cases. The content of this code is used for debugging and is to be referred to Northern Telecom maintenance support personnel.
l3vci	numeric	Number of VCI used in the MTP session.
link	numeric	Number of LINK used in the MTP session.

Action

This log does not require action. It only provides information.

NPAC110 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

NPAC111

Explanation

The switch generates this log when a level three virtual channel identifier (VCI) successfully ends with a clear request sequence.

Format

The format for log report NPAC111 follows:

```
NPAC111 date time seqnbr INFO L3 NORMAL TERMINATE
   REASON =   reason    CODE  = code
   L3 VCI   =   l3vci
   LINK     =   link
```

Example

An example of log report NPAC111 follows:

```
NPAC111 JUL10 04:23:27 9901 INFO L3 NORMAL TERMINATE
   REASON   =   DMS ORIG CLEAR        CODE = 0
   L3 VCI   =   12
   LINK     =   S 3
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
reason	alphabetic	Message identifying the event.
code	numeric	Code that provides information for the error cases. The content of this code is used for debugging and is to be referred to Northern Telecom maintenance support personnel.
l3vci	numeric	Number of VCI used in the MTP session.
link	numeric	Number of LINK used in the MTP session.

Action

This log does not require action. It only provides information.

NPAC111 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

NPAC115

Explanation

The switch generates this log when the initialization for a virtual channel identifier (VCI) starts, but the call request sequence is not complete. The NVCIFAIL group register cross references this log.

Because this log is likely to occur in the middle of an attempt to start an MTP session, the NPAC101 log is likely to follow.

Format

The format for log report NPAC115 follows:

```
NPAC115 date time seqnbr TBL L3 INIT FAILURE
   REASON =   reason   CODE = code
   L3 VCI   =   l3vci
   LINK     =   link
```

Example

An example of log report NPAC115 follows:

```
NPAC115 JUL10 04:24:22 0010 TBL L3 INIT FAILURE
   REASON   =   CALL REQ TIMEOUT      CODE = 1
   L3 VCI   =   13
   LINK     =   2
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
reason	alphabetic	Message identifying the event.
code	numeric	Code that provides information for the error cases. The content of this code is used for debugging and is to be referred to Northern Telecom maintenance support personnel.
l3vci	numeric	Number of VCI used in the MTP session.
link	numeric	Number of LINK used in the MTP session.

NPAC115 (continued)

Action

The switch may automatically clear this problem after you receive this error log. However, use the SHOW command to monitor the status of levels 3 VCI and HALTL3, manually clearing the VCI being addressed.

The Ericsson Network Management Center (AOM) machine probably cannot answer and handle a call request. Check to ensure that the AOM machine is working. If the far end machine is working and the link is up, the problem is likely a protocol error. If so, contact Northern Telecom.

An Error is usually one of the following:

- The user manually aborts the MTP session. This error message confirms the action of the abort.
- The link goes up and down in the middle of a session. Connect the link to the switch again by using the BSY and RTS commands, and retry the session. If the link is too unstable to complete a session, conduct further diagnostics of the link and the cards involved.
- An operator or machine attempts something that is not correct for the state. (For example, the user starts a DMSSFO file transfer when it is already active; in this case, the user must avoid the actions that cause the state error.) Checks in the switch software prevent the switch from causing most state errors, but do not prevent all possible errors.
- A machine determines that another machine is sending the wrong packet. If you cannot quickly diagnose the error, or if it is severe, contact Northern Telecom maintenance support personnel.

After an error condition, reset the MTP session, the level 3 VCI, and the link (if necessary). The switch is then ready to start another MTP session. For most error conditions, the switch performs the cleanup automatically.

If the cleanup does not occur after a few minutes, manually perform the cleanup as follows:

- Use SHOW to find the software status and any inconsistencies.
- If necessary, use HALTMTP and HALTL3 to reset the MTP session or level 3 VCI.
- If necessary, use BSY and RTS on the MAP IOD level to reset the NT1X89AB card.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

NPAC116

Explanation

The switch generates this log when the level three virtual channel identifier (VCI) abnormally terminates. This log may precede log NPAC106 and may explain why the switch aborts the Message Transfer Part (MTP). The NLINKUP group register cross references the NPAC125 log.

Format

The format for log report NPAC116 follows:

```
NPAC116 date time seqnbr TBL L3 ABORT
   REASON =   reason   CODE = code
   L3 VCI   =   l3vci
   LINK     =   link
```

Example

An example of log report NPAC116 follows:

```
NPAC116 JUL10 04:24:22 0010 TBL L3 ABORT
   REASON   =   INVALID PACKET SEQ     CODE = 3
   L3 VCI   =   13
   LINK     =   S 2
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
reason	alphabetic	Message identifying the event.
code	numeric	Code that provides information for the error cases. Code content is used for debugging and is to be referred to Northern Telecom maintenance support personnel.
l3vci	numeric	Number of VCI used in the MTP session.
link	numeric	Number of LINK used in the MTP session.

NPAC116 (end)

Action

There are several reasons for the level three VCI abort, as follows:

- When A LINKDOWN on NT1X89AB occurs, the switch ends the link to the level three VCI and generates an NPAC126 log. (This is the most normal failure case.) To recover easily, busy the link and return it to service. This action results in the cleanup of the level three VCI and MTP (however, use SHOW to check the status).
- The user manually aborts the MTP session. This error message confirms the action of the abort. This abort does not require debugging.
- The link goes up and down in the middle of a session. To fix this data link error, use the BSY and RTS commands to reconnect the link to the switch, then retry the session. If the link is too unstable to complete a session, conduct further diagnostics of the link and the cards involved.
- An operator or machine attempts something that is not correct for the state. (For example, the user starts a DMSSFO file transfer when it is already active; in this case, the user must avoid the actions that cause the state error.) Checks in switch software prevent the switch from causing most state errors, but does not prevent all possible errors.
- A machine determines that another machine is sending the wrong packet. If this or something more serious occurs, consult Northern Telecom's maintenance support personnel.

After any error, reset the MTP session, the level three VCI, and the link (if necessary). The switch is then ready to start another MTP session. For most error conditions, the switch performs the cleanup automatically.

If the cleanup does not occur after a few minutes, manually perform the cleanup as follows:

- Use SHOW to find the software status and any inconsistencies.
- If necessary, use HALTMTP and HALTL3 to reset the MTP session or level three VCI.
- If necessary, use BSY and RTS on the MAP IOD Level to reset the NT1X89AB card.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

NPAC119

Explanation

This log gives the packet count breakdown by packet type of a level three virtual channel identifier (VCI). The switch generates this log when a user executes the SHOWMTP STATS L3 command.

Format

The format for log report NPAC119 follows:

```
NPAC119 date time seqnbr INFO L3 STATISTICS
    SESSION = session
    LINK    = link
                              IN      OUT
    CALL  REQUEST             nbr     nbr
    CALL  CONFIRM             nbr     nbr
    CLEAR REQUEST             nbr     nbr
    CLEAR CONFIRM             nbr     nbr
    DATA                      nbr     nbr
    RECEIVE READY             nbr     nbr
    REC NOT READY             nbr     nbr
    RESTART REQST             nbr     nbr
    RESTART CONFM             nbr     nbr
    REJECT                    nbr     nbr
    INTERRUPT REQ             nbr     nbr
    RESET REQUEST             nbr     nbr
    RESET CONFIRM             nbr     nbr
    DIAGNOSTICS               nbr     nbr
    OTHERS                    nbr     nbr
    ERRORS                    nbr     nbr
```

NPAC119 (continued)

Example

An example of log report NPAC119 follows:

```
NPAC119 JUL10 04:20:21 9519 INFO L3 STATISTICS
   SESSION  =   1
   LINK     =   1
                    IN      OUT
   CALL  REQUEST    1       0
   CALL  CONFIRM    0       1
   CLEAR REQUEST    0       0
   CLEAR CONFIRM    0       0
   DATA             12345   567
   RECEIVE READY    570     12346
   REC NOT READY    0       0
   RESTART REQST    0       0
   RESTART CONFM    0       0
   REJECT           0       0
   INTERRUPT REQ    0       0
   RESET REQUEST    0       0
   RESET CONFIRM    0       0
   DIAGNOSTICS      0       0
   OTHERS           0       0
   ERRORS           0       0
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
session	numeric	Network connection identification.
link	numeric	Number of LINK used in the MTP session.
nbr	numeric	Amount of protocol packet types accumulated.

Action

This log does not require action. It only provides information.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

NPAC125

Explanation

A switch generates this log when it successfully returns an NT1X89AB card to service. A switch also generates this log when an NT1X89AB card informs the central controller that it has entered the X.25 level two data transfer state and is ready for a data transfer.

Format

The format for log report NPAC125 follows:

```
NPAC125 date time seqnbr INFO 6X91BA LINKUP
   LINK  =  link
```

Example

An example of log report NPAC125 follows:

```
NPAC125 JUL10 04:24:22 0010 INFO 6X91BA LINKUP
   LINK   = 2
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
link	numeric	Number of LINK used in the MTP session.

Action

If a switch generates this log spontaneously, the card may restart by itself and lose some data.

An error is usually one of the following:

- The user manually aborts the MTP session. This error message confirms the action of the abort.
- The link goes up and down in the middle of a session. To fix the data link error, use the BSY and RTS commands to reconnect the link to the DMS-250 switch, then retry the session. If the link is too unstable to complete a session, conduct further diagnostics of the link and the cards involved.

NPAC125 (end)

- An operator or machine attempts something that is not correct for the state. (For example, the user starts a DMSSFO file transfer when it is already active; in this case, the user must avoid the actions that cause the state error.) Checks in DMS-250 switch software prevent the switch from causing most state errors, but do not prevent all possible errors.
- A machine determines that another machine is sending the wrong packet. If you cannot quickly diagnose the error, or if it is severe, contact Northern Telecom's maintenance support personnel.

After any error, reset the MTP session, the level three VCI, and the link (if necessary). The DMS-250 switch is then ready to start another MTP session. For most error conditions, the DMS-250 switch performs the cleanup automatically.

If the cleanup does not occur after a few minutes, manually perform the cleanup as follows:

- Use SHOW to find the software status and any inconsistencies.
- If necessary, use HALTMTP and HALTL3 to reset the MTP session or level three VCI.
- If necessary, use BSY and RTS on the MAP IOD level to reset the NT1X89AB card.

Associated OM register

None

Additional information

None

NPAC126

Explanation

A switch generates this log when an NT1X89AB card detects that its X.25 level 2 link is down. Communication is not available with the far end machine until the switch produces the NPAC125 LINKUP log. The NLINKDN group register cross references this log.

Format

The format for log report NPAC126 follows:

```
NPAC 126 date time seqnbr TBL  6X91BA LINKDOWN
   LINK  =  link
```

Example

An example of log report NPAC126 follows:

```
NPAC126 JUL10 04:24:22 0010 TBL  6X91BA LINKDOWN
   LINK   = 2
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
link	numeric	Number of LINK used in the MTP session.

Action

Either of the following conditions can prevent communications between a switch and the Ericsson Network Management Center (AOM):

- serious failures on the communications link (preventing the retransmit X.25 protocol from producing a recovery)
- hardware or protocol problems at the level two machinery of both sides

If the problem is a link, diagnose the link and upgrade it. If the problem is protocol or hardware, contact Northern Telecom and other vendors.

This log can explain other current failures for higher level protocols (NPAC106 and NPAC116).

NPAC126 (end)

An error is usually one of the following:

- The user manually aborts the MTP session. This error message confirms the action of the abort.
- The link goes up and down in the middle of a session. To fix this data link error, use the BSY and RTS commands to reconnect the link to the switch, then retry the session. If the link is too unstable to complete a session, conduct further diagnostics of the link and the cards involved.
- An operator or machine attempts something that is not correct for the state. (For example, the user starts a DMSSFO file transfer when it is already active; in this case, the user must avoid the actions that cause the state error.) Checks in switch software prevent the switch from causing most state errors, but do not prevent all possible errors.
- A machine determines another machine is sending the wrong packet. If you cannot quickly diagnose the error, or if it is severe, contact Northern Telecom's maintenance support personnel.

After any error, reset the MTP session, the level three VCI, and the link (if necessary). The switch is then ready to start another MTP session. For most error conditions, the switch performs the cleanup automatically.

If the cleanup does not occur after a few minutes, manually perform the cleanup as follows:

- Use SHOW to find the software status and any inconsistencies.
- If necessary, use HALTMTP and HALTL3 to reset the MTP session or level three VCI.
- If necessary, use BSY and RTS on the MAP IOD level to reset the NT1X89AB card.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

NPAC129

Explanation

This log gives the packet statistics for an NT1X89AB card.

Format

The format for log report NPAC129 follows:

NPAC129 date time seqnbr INFO L2 STATISTICS
LINK= link

IOC MSGS RECEIVED	ioc_msgs_received
IOC MSGS SENT	ioc_msgs_sent
I-FRAMES RECEIVED	i_frames_received
I-FRAMES SENT	i_frames_sent
S-FRAMES RECEIVED	s_frames_sent
S-FRAMES SENT	s_frames_sent
U-FRAMES RECEIVED	u_frames_received
U-FRAMES SENT	u_frames_sent
TOTAL ERRORS	total_errors
TOTAL FRAME ERRORS	total_frames_errors
FCS ERRORS	fcs_errors
A-FIELD ERRORS	a_field_errors
C-FIELD ERRORS	c_field_errors
I-FIELD ERRORS	i_field_errors
BAD N(R)	bad_n(r)
TIME-OUT ERRORS	time_out_errors
RESETS BY REMOTE	resets_by_remote
RESETS BY LOCAL	resets_by_local
MODEM LOST CARRIER	modem_lost_carrier
MODEM LOST SYNC	modem_lost_sync
RNR SENT	rnr_sent
FRAMES TOO LARGE	frames_too_large
FRAMES TOO SMALL	frames_too_small

NPAC129 (continued)

Example

An example of log report NPAC129 follows:

```
NPAC129 JUL10 04:24:22 0010 INFO L2 STATISTICS
   LINK =   2

   IOC MSGS RECEIVED    15
   IOC MSGS SENT        12
   I-FRAMES RECEIVED    0
   I-FRAMES SENT        0
   S-FRAMES RECEIVED    0
   S-FRAMES SENT        0
   U-FRAMES RECEIVED    0
   U-FRAMES SENT        0
   TOTAL ERRORS         1
   TOTAL FRAME ERRORS   1
   FCS ERRORS           0
   A-FIELD ERRORS       0
   C-FIELD ERRORS       0
   I-FIELD ERRORS       0
   BAD N(R)             0
   TIME-OUT ERRORS      0
   RESETS BY REMOTE     0
   RESETS BY LOCAL      0
   MODEM LOST CARRIER   23
   MODEM LOST SYNC      0
   RNR SENT             0
   FRAMES TOO LARGE     0
   FRAMES TOO SMALL     0
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
link	numeric	LINK number used in the MTP session.
ioc_msgs_received	numeric	Number of ioc messages received.
ioc_msgs_sent	numeric	Number of ioc messages sent.
i_frames_received	numeric	Number of i frames received.
i_frames_sent	numeric	Number of i frames sent.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
s_frames_received	numeric	Number of s frames received.
s_frames_sent	numeric	Number of s frames sent.
u_frames_received	numeric	Number of u frames received.
u_frames_sent	numeric	Number of u frames sent.
total_errors	numeric	Total number of errors.
total_frames_errors	numeric	Total number of frames errors.
fcs_errors	numeric	Number of fcs errors.
a_field_errors	numeric	Number of a field errors.
c_field_errors	numeric	Number of c field errors.
i_field_errors	numeric	Number of i field errors.
bad_n(r)	numeric	Number of bad n(r).
time_out_errors	numeric	Number of time out errors.
resets_by_remote	numeric	Number of resets by remote.
resets_by_local	numeric	Number of resets by local.
modem_lost_carrier	numeric	Number of modems lost carrier.
modem_lost_sync	numeric	Number of modems lost sync.
rnr_sent	numeric	Number of rnr sent.
frames_too_large	numeric	Number of frames too large.
frames_too_small	numeric	Number of frames too small.

Action

This log does not require action. It only provides information.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

NPAC128

Explanation

The Robust Application and Session Layer (RASL) interface generates log report NPAC128 to indicate that a system error involves a 6X91BA circuit card.

An Bad RTS Msg Parms error causes the system to display the NPAC128 log. This error occurs when the system performs Return To Service (RTS) on a 6X91BA circuit card. This error occurs when a message passed to the circuit card is bad. An error reason of L2 Config. Error causes the system to display this log. The system displays this log when the near-end 6X91BA circuit card determines that a protocol is not compatible. Compatability is between near-end and far-end 6X91BA circuit cards. The protocol can be Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) or Data Communication Equipment (DCE). This error implies that one end contains entries that are not correct.

Format

The format for log report NPAC128 follows:

```
NPAC128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL 6X91BA SYSTEM ERROR
Error Reason = txt
    LINK = nn
    Application     =    NX25SLP
    Admin. Info.    =    CARD7_SLP
      PC Reg.  =    nn
      DE Reg.  =    nn
      BC Reg.  =    nn
      HL Reg.  =    nn
      PSW Reg.      =    nn
      A Reg.   =    nn
```

Example

An example of log report NPAC128 follows:

NPAC128 (end)

```
1.NPAC128 MAR31 12:11:00 2356 TBL 6X91BA SYSTEM ERROR
Error Reason = Software Trap
   LINK = 7
   Application  =   NX25SLP
   Admin. Info. =   CARD7_SLP
    PC Reg. =   021212
    DE Reg. =   021212
    BC Reg. =   021212
    HL Reg. =   021212
    PSW Reg.    =   021212
    A Reg.  =   021212
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO 6X91BA SYSTEM ERROR	Constant	Indicates that a system error involves a 6X91BA circuit card
Error Reason	Alphanumeric	This field displays the error reason text.
Link	0-255	This field specifies the link number.
nbr	Numeric	This field provides the individual statistics.

Action

If the error text specifies Bad RTS Msg Parms, check that Table NX25 datafill matches the configuration of the NT6X91BA card. Correct the entries if they are wrong. Perform RTS again. If the second RTS fails, contact the field support group.

The error reason text can specify L2 Config Error. If this event occurs enter either the near-end or far-end NT6X91BA card as DCE in Table NX25. Enter the other card as DTE. Take the card in error off-line. Correct the entries.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

NPAC200

Explanation

This log indicates when the switch initiates any or all links in a multilink group (MLG). The log also identifies when the frame timer expires and when the switch detects a frame loss.

Format

The format for log report NPAC200 follows:

```
NPAC200 date time seqnbr INFO MLG INFO LOG
    TEXT     = text
    MLG      = mlg
    LINK     = link
```

Example

An example of log report NPAC200 follows:

```
NPAC200 FEB03 06:25:21 0001 INFO MLG INFO LOG
   TEXT   = MLG IN SERVICE
   MLG    = 2
   LINK   = 1
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
text	alphabetic	Message.
mlg	numeric	Multilink group.
link	numeric	The link number associated with the permanent virtual circuit being reported. ***Note:*** When the number 99 appears in the link field name, this log is irrelevant.

Action

If the frame timer expired or if a lot of frame loss logs generate, contact Northern Telecom maintenance support personnel.

NPAC200 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

NPAC201

Explanation

A switch generates this log when an NT1X89AB card has detects an X.25 link failure. Communication with the far end is not possible on the particular link of the displayed multilink group (MLG) until the switch produces an NPAC200 MLG log for that link.

Format

The format for log report NPAC201 follows:

```
NPAC201 date time seqnbr TBL MLG LINKDN
   MLG      =   mlg
   LINK     =   link
```

Example

An example of log report NPAC201 follows:

```
NPAC201 MAR07 11:36:55 0011 TBL MLG LINKDN
   MLG      =   3
   LINK     =   2
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
mlg	numeric	Multilink group.
link	numeric	Link number associated with the permanent virtual circuit being reported.

Action

Monitor the logs for problems with other links within the MLG. If more failures occur, perform manual diagnostics to isolate the problem.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

NPAC202

Explanation

A switch generates this log when a multilink group (MLG) is 50% or more out of service. The calculation for out of service percentage is as follows:

$$\frac{\text{MANBSY + SYSBSY + Idle + Not Ready}}{\text{MANBSY + SYSBSY + Idle + Not Ready + Ready}} *100 = \%OS$$

- MANBSY = the number of man-busied links in the MLG.
- SYSBSY = the number of system-busied links in the MLG.
- Idle = the number of idle links in the MLG.
- Ready = the number of ready links in the MLG.
- Not Ready = the number of links that are not ready in the MLG.

Note: The elements of this calculation do not include links that are offline.

Format

The format for log report NPAC202 follows:

```
NPAC202 date time seqnbr TBL MLG MAJOR ALARM
   TEXT     = text
   MLG      = mlg
```

Example

An example of log report NPAC202 follows:

```
NPAC202 JUN12 09:21:23 1986 TBL MLG MAJOR ALARM
   TEXT   = MLG nn% Out of Service
   MLG    = 2
```

Note: nn can range from 50 to 100.

NPAC202 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
text	alphabetic	Message.
mlg	numeric	Multilink group.

Action

Take the following steps to return the MLG to service:

1. Enter NX25CI;MLP, then use the RTSMLG CI command.
2. If step 1 does not clear the problem, use the BSY and RTS commands for each of the NT1X89 cards (NX25 links) that have a link problem.
3. If the cards still do not respond after step 2, check the NT1X89AB cards, modems, and data links for possible hardware failures.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

NPAC203

Explanation

The SHOWMLG STATS CI command generates this log. Use this command to view the summation of the card statistics for a multilink group (MLG). The switch sets the card statistics to zero only once, when it first establishes an interperipheral link (IPL). After that, the registers return to zero only when they reach their upper limit.

Format

The format for log report NPAC203 follows:

```
NPAC203 date time seqnbr INFO MULTILINK GROUP STATS
    MLP GROUP   = mlp
    TIME OF LAST SCAN = time

    IOC MSGS RECEIVED       ioc_msgs_received
    IOC MSGS SENT           ioc_msgs_sent
    I–FRAMES RECEIVED       i_frames_received
    I–FRAMES SENT           i_frames_sent
    S–FRAMES RECEIVED       s_frames_received
    S–FRAMES SENT           s_frames_sent
    U–FRAMES RECEIVED       u_frames_received
    U–FRAMES SENT           u_frames_sent
    TOTAL ERRORS            total_errors
    TOTAL FRAME ERRORS      total_frame_errors
    FCS ERRORS              fcs_errors
    A–FIELD ERRORS          a_field_errors
    C–FIELD ERRORS          c_field_errors
    I–FIELD ERRORS          i_field_errors
    BAD N(R)                bad_n(r)
    TIME–OUT ERRORS         time_out_errors
    RESETS BY REMOTE        resets_by_remote
    RESETS BY LOCAL         resets_by_local
    MODEM LOST SYNC         modem_lost_sync
    RNR SENT                rnr_sent
    FRAMES TOO LARGE        frames_too_large
    FRAMES TOO SMALL        frames_too_small
```

NPAC203 (continued)

Example

An example of log report NPAC203 follows:

```
NPAC203 AUG06 02:14:45 0011 INFO MULTILINK GROUP STATS
   MLP GROUP  = 3
   TIME OF LAST SCAN = 02:34:12

        IOC MSGS RECEIVED     87
        IOC MSGS SENT         65
        I-FRAMES RECEIVED     12
        I-FRAMES SENT         33
        S-FRAMES RECEIVED     34
        S-FRAMES SENT         23
        U-FRAMES RECEIVED     16
        U-FRAMES SENT         45
        TOTAL ERRORS           3
        TOTAL FRAME ERRORS     1
        FCS ERRORS             0
        A-FIELD ERRORS         0
        C-FIELD ERRORS         1
        I-FIELD ERRORS         0
        BAD N(R)               0
        TIME-OUT ERRORS        2
        RESETS BY REMOTE       0
        RESETS BY LOCAL        0
        MODEM LOST SYNC        0
        RNR SENT               6
        FRAMES TOO LARGE       0
        FRAMES TOO SMALL       1
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
time	numeric	Time stamp.
mip_group	numeric	Number of links in the MTP session.
ioc_msgs_received	numeric	Packet count.
ioc_msgs_sent	numeric	Packet count.
i_frames_received	numeric	Packet count.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
i_frames_sent	numeric	Packet count.
s_frames_received	numeric	Packet count.
s_frames_sent	numeric	Packet count.
u_frames_received	numeric	Packet count.
u_frames_sent	numeric	Packet count.
total_errors	numeric	Packet count.
total_frame_errors	numeric	Error count.
fcs_errors	numeric	Error breakdown.
a_field_errors	numeric	Error breakdown.
c_field_errors	numeric	Error breakdown.
i_field_errors	numeric	Error breakdown.
bad_n(r)	numeric	Error breakdown.
time_out_errors	numeric	Error breakdown.
resets_by_remote	numeric	Count.
resets_by_local	numeric	Count.
modem_lost_sync	numeric	Count.
rnr_sent	numeric	Count.
frames_too_large	numeric	Count.
frames_too_small	numeric	Count.

Action

This log does not require action. It only provides information.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

NPAC204

Explanation

Each of the following conditions causes a switch to generate this log:

- A network brings a multilink group (MLG) into service.
- The switch receives OFCVAR parameter messages IGNORE, REGION, and THRESH (in a row) in a region defined to be outside the range of MV(R) to MV(R) + MW + MX -1.
- The far end MLG link initiates a reset. The expiration of the MT3 timer initiates a reset.

Format

The format for log report NPAC204 follows:

```
NPAC204 date time seqnbr TBL MULTILINK RESET
   TEXT = text
   MLG  = mlg
```

Example

Examples of the NPAC204 log report follow:

```
Example 1

   NPAC204 JUN12 09:21:23 1986 TBL MULTILINK RESET
   TEXT =  MLG Initiating Reset
   MLG  =  2



Example 2

   NPAC204 JUN12 09:21:23 1986 TBL MULTILINK RESET
   TEXT =  Far end MLG reset initiated
   MLG  =  2
```

NPAC204 (end)

Example 3

```
NPAC204 JUN12 09:21:23 1986 TBL MULTILINK RESET
TEXT =  Reset Confirmation Timer Expired
MLG  =  2
```

Example 4

```
NPAC204 JUN12 09:21:23 1986 TBL MULTILINK RESET
TEXT =  Too many frames in ignore region
MLG  =  2
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
text	numeric	Message.
mlg	numeric	Multilink group.

Action

This log does not require action. It only provides information.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

NPAC210

Explanation

The Northern X.25 (NPAC) subsystem generates NPAC210 when the system detects a minor incoming message overload (ICMO) condition on a link.

Format

The log report format for NPAC210 is as follows:

```
*NPAC210 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  Link: n  Incoming Message
    Overload
```

Example

An example of log report NPAC210 follows:

```
*NPAC210 MAR16 15:04:20 2112 FLT Link: 0 Incoming Message
    Overload
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT	Constant	Indicates a defective link
Link	Integer	Identifies the link affected
Incoming Message Overload	Constant	Indicates an ICMO condition is present

Action

If the ICMO condition continues, remove the specified X.25 unit from service.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NPAC211

Explanation

The Northern X.25 (NPAC) subsystem generates this report when a minor incoming message overload (ICMO) condition no longer affects a link.

Format

The log report format for NPAC211 is as follows:

*NPAC211 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd Fault Cleared link: n ICMO Cleared

Example

An example of log report NPAC211 follows:

```
*NPAC211 MAR06 15:04:20 2112 Fault Cleared link: 0 ICMO
   Cleared
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Fault Cleared	Constant	Indicates clearance of a fault.
link	Integer	Identifies the link affected.
ICMO Cleared	Constant	Indicates clearance of an ICMO condition.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NPAC212

Explanation

The Northern X.25 (NPAC) subsystem generates NPAC212 when a major incoming message overload (ICMO) condition is present on a link. The ICMO condition makes the link system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for NPAC212 is as follows:

```
**NPAC212 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB Link:  n;
    Incoming Message Overload
```

Example

An example of log report NPAC212 follows:

```
**NPAC212 JUN15 11:08:12 9036 SYSB Link:  0;
   Incoming Message Overload
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYSB	Constant	Indicates the link is system busy
Link	Integer	Identifies the link affected
Incoming Message Overload	Constant	Indicates the reason the link is SysB

Action

Monitor activities on this link from the MAP terminal. Automatic return to service of the link does not follow this log. Manual maintenance action must occur.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NPAC300

Explanation

This log indicates the current status of the LINK TEST or a link using the NX25 high-speed data link control (HDLC) protocol. A switch generates this log once every three minutes throughout a link test.

Format

The format for log report NPAC300 follows:

```
NPAC300 date time seqnbr INFO LNKTST INFO LOG
    TEXT            = text
    LINK NUMBER     = link_number
    PKTS SENT       = pkts_sent
    BAD RESPONSES   = bad_responses
    NO RESPONSES    = no_responses
```

Example

An example of log report NPAC300 follows:

```
NPAC300 FEB03 06:25:21 0001 INFO LNKTST INFO LOG
   TEXT             = CURRENT LINK TEST RESULTS
   LINK NUMBER      =  3
   PKTS SENT        = 40
   BAD RESPONSES    =  5
   NO RESPONSES     = 10
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
text	text	Message.
link_number	numeric	Link number.
pkts_sent	numeric	Packet count.
bad_responses	numeric	Count of bad responses.
no_responses	numeric	Count of no responses.

NPAC300 (end)

Action

This log does not require action. It only provides information.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

NPAC509

Explanation

The Northern X.25 (NPAC) subsystem generates this report to count the session message types sent to and from the Data Voice System (DVS). The statistics are cleared each time a session completes transferring the data.

Format

The format for log report NPAC509 follows:

NPAC109 date time seqnbr INFO GAS STATISTICS
SESSION = ntwk_con reason_txt CODE = code
L3 VCI = chan_num
LINK = link_type link_num

	IN	OUT
DMSPOLLEE	n	n
DMSRECEIVE	n	n
START ACC	n	n
DISCONNECT	n	n
EOF	n	n
NEXT BLOCK	n	n
READY TO SEND	n	n
READY TO PRT	n	n
INTERUPT	n	n
DATA	n	n
ERRORS	n	n

NPAC509 (continued)

Example

An example of log report NPAC509 follows:

```
NPAC109 MAR06 15:04:20 2112 INFO GAS STATISTICS
    SESSION = NEWJERSEY STATISTICS      CODE = 0
    L3 VCI = 255
    LINK = RSLP 2
                        IN          OUT
    DMSPOLLEE           0           0
    DMSRECEIVE          1           0
    START ACC           0           0
    DISCONNECT          0           0
    EOF                 0           0
    NEXT BLOCK          0           0
    READY TO SEND       0           0
    READY TO PRT        0           0
    INTERUPT            0           0
    DATA                0           0
    ERRORS              0           0
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ntwk_con	alphanumeric	This field specifies the network connection on which the session occurs. This name is datafilled in table RASLAPPL.
reason_txt	alphanumeric	This field describes the NPAC event that generated this report. This field is limited to 20 characters.
code	numeric; this field is usually 0.	This field is the error condition detected.
chan_num	numeric	This field is the NPAC X.25 Level 3 virtual channel allocated for this session.
link_type	alphanumeric	This field specifies the type of link used for this application.
link_num	alphanumeric	This field is the link for this RASL session. This link is defined in table NX25.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
IN n	numeric	This field specifies the number of messages received.
OUT n	numeric	This field specifies the number of messages sent.

Action

This report is used for information only. It can be helpful to refine problems with the current session.

NPAC550

Explanation

This log generates each time a network connection is successfully opened or closed. The first example shows a log when the network connection is opened. The second example shows a log when the network connection is closed.

Format

The format for log report NPAC550 follows:

```
NPAC550 date time seqnbr INFO NC Status Change
   Event:    event
   Reason:   reason
   Netconn=  name      LCN   = lcn
   Link   =  link      Access = type
```

Example

Example #1 of log report NPAC550 follows:

```
NPAC550 MAR03 13:58:03 1722 INFO NC Status Change
   Event:   Network Conn. Open
   Reason:
   Netconn= SALT1     LCN    = 2
   Link   = 1         Access = SLP
```

Example #2 of log report NPAC550 follows:

```
NPAC550 MAR03 13:58:03 1722 INFO NC Status Change
Event:   Network Conn. Closed
Reason:  No free buffer
Netconn= SALT2     LCN    = 2
Link   = 1         Access = SLP
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
event	Network Conn. OpenNetwork Conn. Closed	This field indicates whether a network connection is opened or closed.
reason	Closed by applicationPut to L3 failedGet from L3 failedAssociation failedReceived data too longNo free buffer	This field indicates the reason for the change.
name	alphanumeric	This field indicates the network connection name as defined in the RASLAPPL table.
lcn	numeric	This field indicates the logical channel number of the link.
link	numeric	This field is used for mapping into the NX25 table for access type RSLP and for mapping into the MULTILINK table for access type RMLP.
type	SLP MLP	This field indicates the access type of the link.

Action

If the reason for closing on a closed log is “No free buffer," consider disabling the Netconn and reconfiguring the number of buffers allocated for that Netconn. (Refer to the RASLAPPL table.)

If you receive any reason other than “Closed by application," check for proper datafill in the NX25, MULTILINK and RASLAPPL tables. Also check the general stability of the datalinks being used.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

NPAC551

Explanation

The enhanced input/output (EIO) subsystem generates this log when a robust application and session layer (RASL) application attempts to open or close its connection, or send a message over EIOC Links, and the operation fails due to an inability to send the messages required.

This happens only if all the EIOC Links datafilled for the connection have failed. In general, the EIOC Links in question are set to SYSBSY due to the fault that denied the message.

Format

The format for log report NPAC551 follows:

```
NPAC551 date time seqnbr TBL RASL Error Report
   Error = text
   Netconn= name
```

Example

An example of log report NPAC551 follows:

```
NPAC551 JAN08 10:52:34 5487 TBL RASL Error Report
   Error = FAILED TO SEND PARMS MSG
   Netconn= BILLING
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
text		The following text describes the values for this field.
	Outgoing open failed	This value indicates the RASL application is unable to perform the open on the outgoing application NetConn.

NPAC551 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	No incoming free buffer	This value indicates the RASL Interface has placed incoming data in a full buffer. This results in data loss from the far end. The RASL interface closes the NetConn if this occurs.
	Rcvd data too long - Netconn Closed	This value indicates a data record is too large to place into a buffer is received from the far end. The RASL interface closes the NetConn.
	Incoming application cannot open Netconn	This value indicates an incoming application attempted to open a NetConn.
	Cannot allocate CB	This value indicates the circular buffer for the NetConn cannot be allocated.
	RASLSUPP get failed	This value indicates the RASLSUPP process is unable to receive the association request message.
	Association request put failed	This value indicates the PUT of the association request record fails.
	Association failed	This value indicates a negative acknowledgment (NAK) is received from the far end in response to an association request.
	No ACK message received	This value indicates no message is received from the far end in response to the association request.
	Unknown association message	This value indicates an unrecognizable message is received from the far end in response to the association request.
	No Netconn to associate with	This value indicates there is no NetConn to associate with the NetConn requesting association.
	Send ACK failed or Send NAK failed	This value indicates the ACK or NAK response to the association request failed.

NPAC551 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	FAILED TO SEND OPEN MSG	This value indicates the RASL application attempted to open its connection; the operation failed due to an inability to send the messages required.
	FAILED TO SEND CLOSE MSG	This value indicates the RASL application attempted to close its connection; the operation failed due to an inability to send the messages required.
	FAILED TO SEND PARMS MSG	This value indicates the RASL application attempted to send a parameters message; the operation failed.
	FAILED TO SEND DATA MSG	This value indicates the RASL application attempted to send a data message; the operation failed.
name	alphanumeric	This field provides the network connection name defined in the RASLAPPL table.

Action

If a single log generates, no action is necessary. The application recovers automatically in most cases.

If, however, many logs generate for a single NetConn, manually close the NetConn using the RASLCLOSE command. (Most of the EIO-related faults indicated by this log are transient and not fatal). If this log persists, take action on EIOC Links. Consult EIO reports for more information.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

NPAC552

Explanation

This log indicates that a connection between two NetCons was successfully established. The log data displays the names of the two NetCons. This log also generates if an attempt is made to perform an open, close, send, receive, or query operation on an unknown NetCon.

Format

The format for log report NPAC552 follows:

```
NPAC552 date time seqnbr INFO RASL Info Report
    Info = text_message
    Netconn = name
```

Example

An example of log report NPAC552 follows:

```
NPAC552 MAR04 11:54:17 1945 INFO RASL Info Report
   Info = Talking to
   SALT1    Netconn = SALT1
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
text_message	alphabetic	This field indicates the reason for the log.
name	alphanumeric	This field provides the network connection name as defined in the RASLAPPL table.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

NPAC552 (end)

Additional information

None

NPAC999

Explanation

This log reports miscellaneous NPAC errors.

Format

The format for log report NPAC999 follows:

```
NPAC999 date time seqnbr TBL NPAC ERROR
    REASON = reason TEXT = text
    Alphanumeric Text
```

Example

An example of log report NPAC999 follows:

```
NPAC999 JAN02 06:45:09 7534 TBL NPAC ERROR
   REASON = 0004, TEXT = Invalid subsystem ID
   74E835=OCCAUDIT:OCCAUDIT_+0041
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
reason	alphanumeric	(Used for Northern Telecom troubleshooting purposes only.)

NPAC999 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
text	alphabetic, as follows: Invalid subsystem ID Nil subsystem ID Invalid recording device No active volume No save No space Invalid reply-AMA Reply timeout-AMA Send failed-AMA Wait failed-AMA	Reasons for error.
Alphanumeric Text	alphanumeric	Additional alphanumeric text following the text message depends upon the software generating the log.

Action

This log does not require action. It only provides information.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

NWM100

Explanation

The Network Management (NWM) subsystem generates log report NWM100. The subsystem generates NWM100 when the directional reservation equipment (DRE) is set to an on or off state for a specified trunk group. The common language location identifier (CLLI) specifies the trunk group. The DRE control applies to a two-way trunk group to give priority to traffic that completes. The DRE reserves a number of idle trunks in the group for trunks that complete. The DRE affects direct and alternate routed traffic.

Format

The log report format for NWM100 is as follows:

```
NWM100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO dretxt clli
   LEVEL=n  cntltxt OFRD=nnn  OVFL=nnn  DEFLD=nnn
```

Example

An example of log report NWM100 follows:

```
NWM100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO DRE_ON  PRS02F
   LEVEL=2  MANUAL  OFRD=100  OVFL=7    DEFLD=2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates activity through the NWM subsystem
dretxt	DRE_OFF	Indicates DRE set to off
	DRE_ON	Indicates DRE set to on
clli	Symbolic text	Identifies trunk group affected. Refer to Table I. List CLLI from CI MAP level for office CLLI.
LEVEL	0-7	Provides number of idle trunks reserved for each subgroup of two-way trunks
cntltxt	AUTO	Indicates dynamic overload control (DOC) signal automatically applies control
	MANUAL	Indicates control applied manually at the MAP

NWM100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OFRD	0-999	Provides peg count of number of calls offered to trunk group since last OM dump to holding register
OVFL	0-999	Provides peg count of number of calls that overflow from trunk group
DEFLD	0-999	Provides peg count of number of calls that NWM deflected from trunk group

Action

There is no action required. If the control activated automatically and is not required, use the REMOVE command to deactivate the control.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NWM101

Explanation

The Network Management (NWM) subsystem generates the NWM101 report. The subsystem generates NWM101 when the productional reservation equipment (PRE) feature is set to an on or off state. The PRE feature applies to a specified trunk group. The common language location identifier (CLLI) specifies the trunk group. The PRE affects only alternate route traffic on two-way trunk groups.

Format

The log report format for NWM101 is as follows:

```
NWM101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO pretxt clli
    LEVEL=n cntltxt OFRD=nnn OVFL=nnn DEFLD=nnn
```

Example

An example of log report NWM101 follows:

```
NWM101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO PRE_ON PRS02F
   LEVEL=2 MANUAL OFRD=122 OVFL=16 DEFLD=2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates activity through the NWM subsystem.
pretxt	PRE_OFF	Indicates PRE set to off.
	PRE_ON	Indicates PRE set to on.
clli	Symbolic text	Identifies trunk group affected. Refer to customer data Table CLLI for correct entries. List CLLI from CI MAP level for office CLLI.
LEVEL	0-7	Provides number of idle trunks reserved for each group of two-way trunks.
cntltxt	AUTO	Indicates dynamic overload control (DOC) signal automatically applied control.

NWM101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	MANUAL	Indicates manual application of control through MAP.
OFRD	0-999	Provides peg count of number of calls routed to trunk group since the last OM dump to holding register.
OVFL	0-999	Provides peg count of number of calls that overflow from trunk group.
DEFLD	0-999	Provides peg count of number of calls that NWM deflected from trunk group.

Action

There is no action required. If automatic activation of the control is not required, use the REMOVE command to deactivate this process. For information on the REMOVE command, refer to the Network Management System Reference Manual.

NWM102

Explanation

The Network Management (NWM) subsystem log report NWM102. The subsystem generates NWM102 after the application or removal of a cancel-to (CANT) NWM control on a trunk group. The CANT control limits traffic on one-way out-going and two-way trunk groups. This control can cancel any percentage of direct and alternate route traffic to the trunk group. Percentages of traffic the control cancels range from 0-100% in one percent increments.

Format

The log report format for NWM102 is as follows:

```
NWM102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO canttxt groupclli
    DR=nnn% AR=nnn% annm ctrlsc OFRD=nnn OVFL=nnn
    DEFLD=nnn
```

Example

An example of log report NWM102 follows:

```
NWM102 OCT10 08:05:35 7611 INFO CANT_ON PRS02F
   DR=0% AR=50% EA2 MANUAL OFRD=20 OVFL=0 DEFLD=0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates activity through the NWM subsystem.
canttxt	CANT_OFF	Indicates CANT control deactivated.
	CANT_ON	Indicates CANT control activated.
clli	Symbolic text	Identifies trunk group affected. Refer to customer data Table CLLI for correct entries. List CLLI from CI MAP level for office clli.
DR	0-100	Provides percentage of direct-routed traffic the control cancels.

NWM102 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
AR	0-100	Provides percentage of direct-routed traffic the control cancels.
annm	EA1	Indicates emergency announcement one receives traffic that control cancels.
	EA2	Indicates emergency announcement two receives traffic that control cancels.
	NCA	Indicates direction of traffic that control cancels to No circuit announcement.
cntltxt	AUTO	Indicates the dynamic overload control (DOC) signal automatically applied or removed the CANT control.
	MANUAL	Indicates manual application or removal of the CANT control at the MAP.
	EADAS	Indicates the EADAS/NM system applied or removed the CANT control.
OFRD	0-65535	Provides peg count of calls directed to trunk group since the last TRK dump to holding register.
OVFL	0-65535	Provides peg count of call overflow from trunk group since the last TRK dump to holding register.
DEFLD	0-65535	Provides peg count of calls that the CANT control deflected from the trunk group. The calls were deflected since the last TRK dump to holding registers.

Action

There is no action required.

NWM103

Explanation

The Network Management (NWM) subsystem generates log report NWM103. The subsystem generates NWM103 after the application or removal of a cancel-from (CANF) NWM control on a trunk group. The CANF control limits traffic on one-way out-going and two-way trunk groups. This control can cancel any percentage of direct and alternate route traffic to the trunk group. Percentages of traffic the control cancels range from 0-100%, in one percent increments.

Format

The log report format for NWM103 is as follows:

```
NWM103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO canftxt groupclli
   DR=nnn% AR=nnn% annm ctrlsc OFRD=nnn OVFL=nnn
   DEFLD=nnn
```

Example

An example of log report NWM103 follows:

```
NWM103 OCT10 08:05:35 7611 INFO CANF_ON PRS02F
   DR=0% AR=50% EA2 MANUAL OFRD=2– OVFL=0 DEFLD=0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates activity through the NWM subsystem.
canftxt	CANF_OFF	Indicates CANF control deactivated.
	CANF_ON	Indicates CANF control activated.
clli	Symbolic text	Identifies trunk group affected. Refer to customer data Table CLLI for correct entries. List CLLI from CI MAP level for office CLLI.
Note: U.S. only		

NWM103 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DR	0 through 100	Provides percentage of direct-routed traffic that control cancels.
AR	0 through 100	Provides percentage of direct-routed traffic which control cancels.
annm	EA1	Indicates control cancels traffic that routes to emergency announcement 1.
	EA2	Indicates control cancels traffic that routes to emergency announcement 2.
	NCA	Indicates control cancels traffic that does not route to a circuit announcement.
cntltxt	AUTO	Indicates dynamic overload control (DOC) signal automatically applied or removed the CANF control.
	MANUAL	Indicates the EADAS/NM system applied or removed the CANF control.
	EADAS	Indicates the EADAS/NM system applied or removed the CANF control.
OFRD	0-65535	Provides peg count of number of calls directed to trunk group since the last TRK dump to holding register.
OVFL	0-65535	Provides peg count of overflow of calls from trunk group since the last TRK dump to holding register.
DEFLD	0-65535	Provides peg count of number of calls deflected from the trunk group by CANF control. Call deflection occurred since the last TRK dump to holding registers.
Note: U.S. only		

Action

There is no action required.

NWM104

Explanation

The Network Management (NWM) subsystem log report NWM104. The subsystem generates NWM104 after the application or removal of a SKIP NWM control on a trunk group. The SKIP control affects traffic on one-way out-going and two-way trunk groups. The system can deny access to any percentage of direct or alternate route traffic to the trunk group. The system redirects that traffic percentage to the next in-chain route that has the SKIP control. Affected percentages of traffic range from 0-100%, in one percent increments.

Format

The log report format for NWM104 is as follows:

```
NWM104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss: INFO skiptxt groupclli
    DR=nnn% AR=nnn% annm ctrlsc OFRD=nnn OVFL=nnn
    DELFD=nnn
```

Example

An example of log report NWM104 follows:

```
NWM104 OCT10 08:05:35   7611 INFO SKIP _ON PRS02F
   DR=0% AR=50% EA2 MANUAL OFRD=20 OVFL=0 DEFLD=0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates activity through the NWM subsystem.
skiptxt	SKIP OFF	Indicates SKIP control deactivated.
	SKIP ON	Indicates SKIP control activated.
Note: U.S. only		

NWM104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
clli	Symbolic text	Identifies trunk group affected. Refer to customer data Table CLLI for correct entries. List CLLI from CI MAP level for office CLLI.
DR	0-100	Provides cancel percentage of direct routed traffic .
annm	EA1	Indicates emergency announcement one receives traffic that the control cancels.
	EA2	Indicates emergency announcement two receives traffic the control cancels.
	NCA	Indicates system redirects traffic that the control cancels to no circuit announcement.
cntltxt	AUTO	Indicates dynamic overload control (DOC) signal automatically applies or removes the SKIP control.
	MANUAL	Indicates manual application or removal of the SKIP control through MAP.
	EADAS	Indicates the EADAS/NM system applies or removes the SKIP control.
OFRD	0-65535	Provides peg count of number of calls directed to trunk group since the last TRK dump to holding register.
OVFL	0-65535	Provides peg count of number of overflow calls from trunk group the last TRK dump to holding register.
DEFLD	0-65535	Provides peg count of calls SKIP control deflected from trunk group last TRK dump to holding registers.
Note: U.S. only		

Action

There is no action required.

NWM105

Explanation

The Network Management (NWM) subsystem log report NWM105. The subsystem generates NWM105 on activation or deactivation of the incoming trunk busy (ITB) feature. This feature applies to the incoming trunk group that the CLLI specifies. The ITB feature removes from service a specified percentage (nnn%) of incoming trunks that have remote make busy (RMB) capability.

Format

The log report format for NWM105 is as follows:

```
NWM105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO itbtxt clli
    nnn% cntltxt
```

Example

An example of log report NWM105 follows:

```
NWM105 APR01 12:00: 00 2112 INFO ITB_ON PRS02F
   4% MANUAL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates activity through the NWM subsystem
itbtxt	ITB_OFF	Indicates ITB feature deactivated
	ITB_ON	Indicates ITB feature activated
clli	Symbolic text	Identifies trunk group affected. List CLLI from CI MAP level for office CLLI.
nnn%	0-100	Indicates percentage of incoming trunks in group removed from service
cntltxt	AUTO	Indicates dynamic overload control (DOC) signal automatally applied control
	MANUAL	Indicates control applied manually at the MAP

NWM105 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

NWM106

Explanation

The Network Management (NWM) system generates log report NWM106. The common language location identifier (CLLI) specifies a trunk group. The subsystem generates NWM106 when the system activates or deactivates the selective trunk reservation (STR) feature on the specified trunk group. The CLLI specifies the trunk group. The system blocks a percentage of traffic marked hard to reach (HTR) when the number of idle trunks falls to specified levels.

Format

The log report format for NWM106 is as follows:

<officeid> NWM106 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> INFO <strtxt>
<clli> LEV1=<n> LEV2=<n> PCT=<nnn> <cntltxt>
OFRD=<nnn> OVFL=<nnn> DEFLD=<nnn>

Example

An example of log report NWM106 follows:

```
ECOME010BT  NWM106 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO STR_ON PRS02F
                   LEV1=3  LEV2=2  PCT=24   MANUAL  OFRD=68
           OVFL=8  DEFLD=1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates activity through the NWM subsystem
strtxt	STR_OFF	Indicates STR feature deactivated
	STR_ON	Indicates STR feature activated
CLLI	Symbolic text	Identifies trunk group affected. Lists CLLI from the CI MAP (maintenance and administration position) level for the office CLLI

NWM106 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LEV1	0-63	Provides number of idle trunks for the Level 1 threshold. Above this number, the system allows hard-to-reach traffic to pass through. When the traffic reaches the threshold, the system blocks a percentage of hard-to-reach traffic.
LEV2	0-62	Provides number of idle trunks at which the system blocks 100% percent of alternate route traffic, 75% of HTR direct route traffic, and percentage of normal direct route traffic.
PCT	0-100	Provides percentage of HTR traffic blocked when number of idle trunks falls between levels one and two (LEV1 and LEV2). Provides percentage of normal direct route traffic blocked when number of idle trunks reaches level two.
cntltxt	AUTO	Indicates dynamic overload control (DOC) signal automatically applies control.
	MANUAL	Indicates control applied manually at the MAP
OFRD	0-999	Provides peg count of number of calls directed to trunk group since last OM dump to holding register.
OVFL	0-999	Provides peg count of number of calls involved in call overflow from trunk group.
DEFLD	0-999	Provides peg count of number of calls that NWM deflected from trunk group.

Action

There is no action required. If the system activates the control automatically and is not required, use the REMOVE command to deactivate the control.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NWM107

Explanation

The Network Management (NWM) subsystem log report NWM107. The subsystem generates NWM107 after the application or removal of a Flexible Reroute (FRR) control on a two-way or outgoing trunk group at the Group Control (GRPCTRL) level of the MAP.

Format

The log report format for NWM107 is as follows:

```
NWM107 mmmdd hh: ssdd INFO FRR statxt cllitxt
    DR=drpct AR=arpct ctrltxt ctrltxt eqtxt ctrltxt ctrltype
    VIA: viarte via1 via2 via3 via4 via5 via6 via7
    VIA: viaofc ofcrte ofrt ofr2 ofr3 ofr4
    OFRD=count ATTEMPTS=count FAILURES=count
```

Example

An example of log report NWM107 follows:

```
NWM107 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO FRR_ON OTMF1
   DR=50% AR=50% TRR
   VIA=
   VIAOFC= OFRT3
   MANUAL OFRD=0 ATTEMPTS=0 FAILURES=0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FRR statxt	ON	Indicates system applied Flexible Reroute (FRR) to the specified trunk group.
	OFF	Indicates system did not apply FRR
cllitxt	Short or Long CLLI name (from Table CLLIMTCE)	Specifies the trunk group on which the system activates or deactivates a FRR control.
DRLEV=drpct	0-100	Specifies the percentage of direct-routed traffic that the system rerouted with the FRR control.

NWM107 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
ARLEV=arpct	0-100	Specifies the percentage of alternate-routed traffic that the system rerouted with the FRR control.
ctrltxt	IRR	Specifies that the Immediate Reroute (IRR) option applies to the FRR control.
	RRR	Specifies that the Regular Reroute (RRR) option applies to the FRR control.
ctrltxt	HTR	Specifies that the FRR control only affects Hard-to-Reach (HTR) calls.
eqtxt	EA	Specifies that the FRR control only affects Equal Access (EA) calls.
	NEA	Specifies the the FRR control only affects Non-Equal (NEA) calls.
ctrltxt	CICR	Specifies calls that have FRR controls.
ctrltype	AUTO	Indicates the system applied or removed the FRR control automatically. The application and removal of the FRR control is based on datafill in Table PREPLANS.
	MANUAL	Indicates the user applied or removed the FRR control at the GRPCTRL level of the MAP.
	EADAS	Indicates the EADAS/NM system applied or removed the FRR control.
VIA: Viarte	via1 through via7	Specifies the VIA routes (trunk groups) to which the system routes calls with the FRR control.
VIA: Viaofc	Via OFCRTE, OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, or OFR4	Specifies the VIA route (office route base) to which calls with the FRR control activated are routed.
OFRD=count	0 - 63535	Indicates the number of calls offered to a trunk group with an FRR control. This field reflects the register NATTMPT in the TRK OM group.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
ATTEMPTS=count	0 - 63535	Indicates the number of calls offered to the VIA route list. This field reflects the register FRRTGATT in the NWMFRRTG OM group.
FAILURES=count	0-63535	Indicates the number of rerouted calls that failed to find an idle route in the VIA route list. This field reflects the register FRRTGFL in the NWM FFRTS OM group.

Action

There is action required.

NWM108

Explanation

The NWM subsystem log report NWM108. The subsystem generates NWM108 after the application or removal of the NWM International trunk override control on a trunk group. This log is for DMS300 when the subsystem ITOSUB is present.

Format

The log report format for NWM108 is as follows:

```
BTI_MADL NWM108 MMDD HH:MM:SS NUMB INFO ITO_ON/OFF
CLLI
    MANUAL      IC_TOTAL=  0     OG_SUCC=   0
```

Example

An example of log report NWM108 follows:

```
BTI_MADL NWM108 DEC06 11:45:12 2600 INFO ITO_ON IC101DMS300
   MANUAL   IC_TOTAL=   0   OG_SUCC=        0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates activity in the NWM subsystem.
ITOtxt	ITO_ON	Indicates if application of ITO occurred.
	ITO_OFF	
CLLI	Symbolic text	Identifies affected trunk group. Refer to customer data Table CLLI for correct entries. List CLLI from CI MAP level for office CLLI.
IC_TOTAL	nnn	Indicates number of incoming calls received on the selected trunk.
OG_SUCC	nnn	Indicates the number of calls that originate on the given trunk and indicates if the trunk correctly transited.

NWM108 (end)

Action

Check if the ITO (International trunk override) turns on or off on a specified trunk group. The state of the ITO affects NWM controls. The effect of the ITO state on the NWM controls depends on where application or removal of the ITO occurs.

Associated OM registers

Register TRK_INCATOT (incoming call attempts)

Register TRK_INOUT (tandem call attempts)

NWM109

Explanation

The Network Management (NWM) subsystem log report NWM109. The subsystem generates NWM109 after activation or deactivation of the Bi-directional Trunk Group Reservation Controls. The activation or deactivation of controls occurs on the trunk group that cllinm specifies.

Format

The log report format for NWM109 is as follows:

```
NWM109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BRC_txt cllinm    cntltxt
    Pct_Inc=nn% Num_Inc=nn Pct_Og=nn% Num_Og=nnn
Num_Pr=nnnnn Tot_Trks=nnn
```

Example

An example of log report NWM109 follows:

```
NWM109 NOV22 17:33:43 2112 INFO BRC_ON JPNISUP1   MANUAL
   PCT_Inc=40% Num_Inc=80 Pct_Og=30% Num_Og=60 Num_Pr=10
Tot_Trks=210
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
mmdd	JAN01 to DEC31	Indicates the month and day the subsystem generated the report.
hh:mm:ss	00 to 23:	Indicates the hour, minute and second at which the subsystem generated the report.
	00 to 59	
	00 to 59	
ssdd	0000 to 9999	Indicates the sequence number
BRC_txt	BRC_OFF	Indicates BRC deactivated.
	BRC_ON	Indicates BRC activated.
cllinm	Customer Data Table CLLI	Identifies the trunk group affected.

NWM109 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Tot_Trks=nnnnn	0 to 10000	Indicates the total number of trunks in the trunk group that cllinm identified.
Pct_Inc=nnn	0 to 100	Provides the percentage of trunks reserved for incoming calls.
Num_Inc=nnnnn	0 to 10000	Provides the number of trunks reserved for incoming calls.
Num_Og=nnnnn	0 to 10000	Provides the number of trunks reserved for outgoing calls.
Num_Pr=nnnnn	0 to 10000	Provides the number of trunks reserved for priority calls.
Pct_Og=nnn	0 to 100	Provides the percentage of trunks reserved for outgoing calls.
cntltxt	MANUAL	Indicates manual application of the control applied through MAP. The field can only take this value for BRC.

Action

There is no action required.

NWM110

Explanation

The Network Management (NWM) subsystem generates NWM110 when the system applies or removes Time Assignment Speed Interpolation (TASI) from a trunk group.

Format

The log report format for NWM110 is as follows:

NWM110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO tasitxt clli
cntltxt OFRD=nnn OVFL=nnn DEFLD=nnn

Example

```
NWM110 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO TASI_ON ITMF1
   MANUAL OFRD=68 OVFL=8 DEFLD=1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
tasitxt	TASI_OFF	Indicates the system added TASI to trunk group.
	TASI_ON	Indicates the system removed TASI from the trunk group.
clli	Refer to Customer Data Table CLLI for values.	Identifies the trunk group affected. Refer to Table I. List CLLI from CI MAP level for office clli.
cntltxt	AUTO	Indicates Dynamic Overload Control (DOC) signal automatically applied control.
	MANUAL	
OFRD=nnn	0 to 999	Provides peg count of number of calls offered to trunk group since OM dump to holding register.

NWM110 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OVFL=nnn	0 to 999	Provides peg count of overflow of calls from trunk group.
DEFLD=nnn	0 to 999	Provides peg count of number of calls NWM deflected from trunk group.

Action

There is no action required.

NWM111

Explanation

The Network Management (NWM) subsystem generates the NWM111 log whenever the NWM Bearer Service Skip ground control is applied or removed from a trunkgroup.

Format

The format for log report NWM111 follows:

```
NWM111 INFO BSSKIP ON or OFF and trunk group name
    Bearer Service not available and the source of control
    Some trunk OM counts for the trunk group
```

Example

An example of log report NWM111 follows:

```
NWM111 JUN26 14:23:41 5882 INFO BSSKIP_ON DCMEISUP2W
UNRESDIG DCME OFRD = 4 OVFL = 2 DEFLD = 1
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
bsskiptxt	BSSKIP ON	This field indicates whether the control has been applied or removed.
	BSSKIP OFF	
Trunk group name	Variable	This field indicates the common language location identifier (CLLI) for the trunk group.
Bearer Service not available	Speech	This field indicates the reason why the bearer service is not available. NOTE: no speech implies no UNRESDIG and no AU3K1HZ. No AU3K1HZ implies no UNRESDIG.
	UNRESDIG	Unrestricted digital (64 kbits/s)
	AU3K1HZ	Audio (3.1 kHz)

NWM111 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	RESDIG	Restricted digital (not currently supported for this feature)
Source	DCME	This field indicates the source is digital circuit multiplication equipment (DCME).
OFRD	nnn	This field indicates the number of attempts on this trunk group (allowed to search for an idle trunk).
OVFL	nnn	This field indicates the number of times trunk was accessed but no idle trunk was available.
DEFLD	nnn	This field indicates the number of calls deflected from the trunk group because of NWM directional reservation equipment (DRE) and protection reservation equipment (PRE), including DCME.

Action

No action is required because this log is information only.

Associated OM registers

This log displays some TRK OM counts related with the trunk group but it is not associated with an OM.

Additional information

None

NWM200

Explanation

The Network Management (NWM) subsystem generates log report NWM200 when code blocking (CBK) controls are activated or deactivated.

Format

The log report format for NWM200 is as follows:

```
NWM200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO cbktxt
    codetxt dn nnn% annm SNPA=npx PEG=nnn ALLOW=nnn
```

Example

An example of log report NWM200 follows:

```
NWM200 APR01 12:00:00 1900 INFO CBX_ON
   AC 613621 100% NCA SNPA=613 PEG=         0   ALLOW=0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates activity through the NWM subsystem.
cbktxt	CBK_OFF	Indicates CBK controls deactivated.
	CBK_ON	Indicates CBK controls activated.
codetxt	AC	Indicates code control enabled for area code directory number.
	CC	Indicates code control enabled for country code directory number.
	NAC	Indicates code control enabled for non-area code directory number.
	PFX	Indicates code control enabled for prefix code directory number. These prefix digits are digits used to access a network other than the primary access carrier.

NWM200 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
dn	Integer	Identifies digit code for which a request for code block occurs. Up to 18 digits can be specified.
nnn%	0-100	Indicates the percentage of traffic to block.
annm	EA1	Indicates blocked traffic directed to emergency announcement 1.
	EA2	Indicates blocked traffic directed to emergency announcement 2.
	NCA	Indicates blocked traffic directed to no circuit announcement.
SNPA	0-999	The serving number plan area/serving translation scheme (SNPA/STS) code of digit code is blocked. If the digit code pegged controls all NPAs that the office controls, the system prints ALL.
PEG	0-63535	Provides peg counts of blocked calls.
ALLOW	0-63535	Peg count of calls that the control passes.

Action

There is no action required.

NWM201

Explanation

The Network Management (NWM) subsystem generates log report NWM201 when the preroute peg (PRP) count request is activated or deactivated at the MAP.

Format

The log report format for NWM201 is as follows:

```
NWM201 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO prptxt
    codetxt {dn} SNPA=nnn PEG=nnn
```

Example

An example of log report NWM201 follows:

```
NWM201 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO PRP_ON
   NAC               613621 SNPA=613    PEG=0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates activity through the NWM subsystem.
prptxt	PRP_OFF	Indicates deactivation PRP count request.
	PRP_ON	Indicates activation PRP count request.
codetxt	AC	Indicates PRP count enabled for area code directory number (DN).
	CC	Indicates PRP count enabled for country code DN.
	NAC	Indicates PRP count enabled for non-area code DN.
	PFX	Indicates PRP count enabled for prefix code DN. These prefix digits are digits used to access a network other than the primary access carrier.

NWM201 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
dn	Integer	Identifies digit code for which a request for preroute peg count occurs. Up to 18 digits can be specified.
SNPA	0-999	Serving numbering plan area/serving translation scheme (SNPA/STS) code of digit code pegged. If the digit code pegged controls all NPAs that the office serves, the system prints ALL. This field is valid only for NAC and AC code types.

Action

There is no action required.

NWM202

Explanation

The Network Management (NWM) subsystem generates log report NWM202 when the hard-to reach flag (HTRF) request is activated or deactivated at the MAP.

Format

The log report format for NWM202 is as follows:

```
NWM202 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO htrftxt
    codetxt {dn} SNPA=nnn
```

Example

An example of log report NWM202 follows:

```
NWM202 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO HTRF_ON
   NAC               6211234  SNPA=819
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates activity through the NWM subsystem.
htrftxt	HTRF_OFF	Indicates deactivation HRT request.
	HTRF_ON	Indicates activation HRTF request.
codetxt	AC	Indicates HTRF enabled for area code directory number (DN).
	CC	Indicates HTRF enabled for country code DN.
	NAC	Indicates HRTF enabled for non-area code DN.
	PFX	Indicates HTRF enabled for prefix code DN. These prefix digits are digits used to access a network other than the primary access carrier.

NWM202 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
dn	Integer	Identifies digit code for which a request occurs for preroute peg count. Up to 18 digits can be specified.
SNPA	0-999	Serving-numbering plan area/serving translation scheme (SNPA/STS) code of digit code pegged. If the digit code pegged controls all NPAs that the office serves, the system prints ALL. This field is valid only for NAC and AC code types.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NWM203

Explanation

The Network Management (NWM) subsystem generates this report when code gap controls activate or deactivate.

Format

The log report format for NWM203 is as follows:

```
NWM203 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CGAP {ON, OFF}
    codetxt dn nnn% annnm SNPA=nnn PEG=nnn ALLOW=nnn
    GAP=nnn
```

Example

An example of log report NWM203 follows:

```
NWM203 APR01 12:00:00 1900 INFO CGAP_ON
   CC 613621 100% EA1 SNPA=613 PEG= 0 ALLOW= 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CGAP	ON, OFF	
codetxt	CC	Indicates the code block control enables for country code directory number.
	AC	Indicates the code block control enables for area code directory number.
	NAC	Indicates the code block control enables for non-area code directory number.
	PFX	Indicates the code block control enables for prefix code directory number. Prefix code means digits are used to access a network other than the primary access carrier.
dn	Integer	Identifies digit code for which the preroute peg count is requested. This field can specify a maximum of 18 digits.
nnn%	0-100	Indicates percentage of gap controls.

NWM203 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
annnm	NCA (no circuit announcement), EA1 (emergency announcement 1) EA2 (emergency announcement 2)	Indicates announcement to which system routes blocked call.
SNPA	0-999	Serving numbering plan area/serving translation scheme (SNPA/STS) code of digit code blocked. Field ALL prints if the pegged digit code controls all NPAs that an office serves. This field is valid for NAC and AC code types.
PEG	0-63535	Provides peg counts of calls. Peg counts specify the digit code before the system blocks the calls.
ALLOW	0-63535	Provides peg count of calls that pass. Calls that pass are calls the system does not block.
GAP	0.0-600.0	Indicates the gap internal in tenths of seconds.

Action

There is no action required.

NWM300

Explanation

The Network Management (NWM) subsystem generates NWN300 when a reroute (RRTE) control is activated or deactivated. The system can route a percentage of traffic from one trunk group to another in the routing chain.

Format

The log report format for NWM300 is as follows:

```
NWM300mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RRTE_txt
   RRTNO=nnn RRTSUB=nn nnn% cntltxt PEG=nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report NWM300 follows:

```
NWM300 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO RRTE_OFF
   RRTNO=3     RRTSUB=0    30%    MANUAL PEG=0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates activity through the NWM subsystem.
RRTE_txt	RRTE_OFF	Indicates RRTE control deactivated.
	RRTE_ON	Indicates RRTE control activated.
RRTNO	0-255	Identifies activated or deactivated reroute number.
RRTSUB	0-5	Provides reroute subindex for reroute number.
nnn%	0-100	Provides percentage of traffic the system rerouted.
cntltxt	AUTO	Indicates dynamic overload control (DOC) signal applied automatic control.

NWM300 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	MANUAL	Indicates manual control applied through the MAP.
PEG	0-9999	Provides peg count of rerouted calls.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NWM400

Explanation

The Network Management (NWM) subsystem generates NWN400 when the system executes an automatic control command (acttxt).

Format

The log report format for NWM400 is as follows:

```
NWM400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    ctlnm acttxt restxt INDEX=nnn SOURCE=srcetxt
```

Example

An example of log report NWM400 follows:

```
NWM400 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   AOCR APPLY     SUCCESS    INDEX=1    SOURCE=MANUAL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates activity through the NWM subsystem.
ctlnm	AOCR	Indicates automatic out-of-chain reroute (AOCR) affected.
	IDOC	Indicates internal dynamic overload control (IDOC) affected.
	PPLN	Indicates preplan number control (PPLN) affected.
	SDOC	Indicates selective dynamic overload control (SDOC) affected.
acttxt	APPLY	Indicates automatic control applied.
	DISABLE	Indicates automatic control disabled.
	ENABLE	Indicates automatic control enabled.
	REMOVE	Indicates automatic control removed.

NWM400 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
restxt	FAILURE	Indicates failed action described in acttxt.
	SUCCESS	Indicates the success of the action described in acttxt.
INDEX	0-63	Indicates a type of AOCR automatic control based on the percentage overflow (when ctlnm=AOCR).
	0-255	Indicates a type of PPLN automatic control for incoming signals from other switches (when ctlnm=PPLN).
	1-3	Indicates a type of IDOC automatic control (when ctlnm=IDOC).
SOURCE	AUTO	Indicates application of automatic control.
	CCIS	Indicates control applied for CCIS6 trunks of CCISTNWM.
	MANUAL	Indicates manual control applied through the MAP.

Action

There is no action required.

NXXB101

Explanation

This switch generates this log immediately when a NXX call is blocked based on information digits. The NXXB101 log report contains the dialed NXX number and the information digits.

Format

The format for log report NXXB101 follows:

```
NXXB101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NXXB
    Dialed Number= <digit_register with dialed number>
    Information Digits= <digit_register with blocked information digits>
    MESSAGE: NXX BLOCKED BY INFODIGS
```

Example

An example of log report NXXB101 follows:

```
NXXB101 MAR05 12:06:48 2301 INFO NXXB
   Dialed Number=8007000227
   Information Digits=20
   MESSAGE:NXX BLOCKED BY INFODIGS
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Dialed Number	table of 10 digits	This field contains the dialed NXX number.
Information Digits	0 to 99	This field contains the blocked information digits.

Action

When the switch generates the NXXB101 log, it means the NXX call is blocked based on the information digits received. The action to be taken depends on the user.

Associated OM registers

None

NXXB101 (end)

Additional information

None

OCC100

Explanation

The other common carrier (OCC) subsystem generates this report whenever failures in digit manipulation datafill occur in the DIGMAN table. The index name into the DIGMAN table is Digit Manipulation Index (DMI).

Format

The format for log report OCC100 follows:

```
OCC100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL DIGMAN_DATAFILL_PROBLEM
   TYPE = probltxt
   CHECK DMI = nnnn
   CALLING PARTY = CKT trkgrp clli mbrnum
   DIALED DIGITS = cld num
   TERMINATOR = CKT trkgrp clli mbrnum or blank
   CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report OCC100 follows:

```
OCC100 MAY05 16:30:48 2600 TBL DIGMAN_DATAFILL_PROBLEM
   TYPE             DMI NOT DATAFILLED
   CHECK DMI        1265
   CALLING PARTY    CKT     C7024   619
   DIALED DIGITS    7301228
   TERMINATOR       CKT     OGDP    721
   CALLID               222612
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
probltxt		This field provides the values that indicates why the datafill error occurs. The following text describes the values for this field.
	DMI NOT DATAFILLED	This value indicates the entry is assigned, but table is not filled.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	DATAFILL PROBLEM IN DMI	This value indicates incorrect datafill.
	DMI DATAFILL EXCEEDS RESOURCE LIMITS	This value indicates the DMI exceeds the length of the Feature Data Block (FDB), which is used to store data for this call feature.
	DMI RESULT EXCEEDS RX DIGIT REGISTER	This value indicates the DMI result exceeds retranslate digit register.
	DMI RESULT CONTAINS NO DIGITS	This value indicates the software outpulsing queue that stores the DMI is empty.
	CHECK DIGMAN CURSOR COMMANDS	This value indicates the cursor commands have been used incorrectly.
	TOO MANY IMBEDDED CALL COMMANDS	This value indicates that there is likely to be a software design problem.
	SOFTWARE PROBLEM	This value indicates there is likely to be an internal software problem.
nnnn	0-3200	This field indicates that this is the DMI from the DIGMAN table.
CKT trkgrp clli mbrnum	alphanumeric	This field identifies the calling party circuit, trunk group, CLLI, and member number of the originating agent.
cld num	numeric	This field provides the called number (dialed digits).
CKT trkgrp clli mbrnum	alphanumeric	This field identifies the circuit of the called party. If the circuit is a trunk, the CLLI and CKTNBR are given for the terminating agent.
callid	numeric	This field identifies the call by returning a unique call identification number.

Action

Check and correct the datafill errors. If the problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance support.

OCC100 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

OCC201

Explanation

The Other Common Carrier (OCC) subsystem generates this report when a CLLI not defined in table CLLICDR is used to originate or terminate a call with a switch specific call detail record (CDR).

Format

The format for log report OCC201 follows:

```
OCC201 date time seqnbr INFO CLLI NOT IN TABLE CLLICDR
    TRBCODE = trbtxt
    CLLI = clli_name
```

Example

An example of log report OCC201 follows:

```
OCC201 JUL23 14:20:38 4301 INFO CLLI NOT IN TABLE CLLICDR
    TRBCODE = CLLI IS NOT IN CLLICDR TABLE
    CLLI = M2SDLDAL4
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trbtxt	CLLI IS NOT IN CLLICDR TABLE	This value indicates that the CLLI used is not in table CLLICDR.
clli_name	alphanumeric	This field contains the CLLI that is used but not found in table CLLICDR.

Action

When this report is generated, the external number for the CLLI appears as 0 in the CDR. Verify table CLLICDR is datafilled with the correct CLLI.

OCC203

Explanation

The switch generates this log when the serving translations scheme (STS) used as an index into table STS2CCDB could not be found.

Format

The format for log report OCC203 follows:

```
OCC203 date time seqnbr INFO STS IS NOT DATAFILLED IN
    STS2CCDB
    TRBCODE = trbtxt
    NUMBER = sts_num
```

Example

An example of log report OCC203 follows:

```
OCC203 JUL23 14:20:38 4301 INFO STS IS NOT DATAFILLED IN
   STS2CCDB
   TRBCODE = STS IS NOT DATAFILLED IN TABLE STS2CCDB
   STS=003
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each of the variable fields in the log report.

Field	Value	Description
trbtxt	STS IS NOT DATAFILLED IN TABLE STS2CCDB	This value indicates that the table in error is table STS2CCDB.
sts_num	numeric	This field contains the number used as the index into table STS2CCDB.

Action

Datafill the STS in table STS2CCDB.

OCC211

Explanation

The Other Common Carrier (OCC) subsystem generates this report when call processing attempts to obtain the NPA associated with Y-digit for the CLLI, but there is not an NPA datafilled in table ZZY2NPA.

Format

The format for log report OCC211 follows:

```
OCC211 date time seqnbr INFO Y OF 00Y NOT DATAFILLED
    TRBCODE = trbtxt
    Y = y_digit
    CLLI = clli_name
```

Example

An example of log report OCC211 follows:

```
OCC211 JUL23 14:20:38 4301 INFO Y OF 00Y NOT DATAFILLED
   TRBCODE = Y DIGIT IS NOT DATAFILLED
   Y = 3
   CLLI = OSOCLLI1
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trbtxt	Y DIGIT IS NOT DATAFILLED	This value indicates that there was no NPA found for the Y value in table ZZY2NPA.
y_digit	numeric	This field contains the Y value in question.
clli_name	alphanumeric	This field contains the CLLI for which the NPA of the Y value cannot be found. For information on CLLI, see STDDEF.

Action

If the NPA is valid, table ZZY2NPA (refer to *Customer Data Schema Reference Manual*) should be updated to contain the appropriate NPA for the Y digit and CLLI.

OCC211 (end)

If the NPA is invalid, a trouble report should be sent to the local exchange carrier (LEC) that sent the invalid Y digit.

OCC212

Explanation

The Other Common Carrier (OCC) subsystem generates this report when call processing attempts to verify a 10-digit ANI that has not been entered into the screening tables and has no data associated with either the NPA-NXX or the NPA.

This log also generates when call processing attempts to verify a 3-digit ANI that has not been entered into the screening tables. If, during call processing, the converted ANI is not found in ANIVAL, but in ANISCUSP, the VAL2CUSP OM is pegged and this log generates to include the ANI.

Format

The format for log report OCC212 follows:

```
OCC212 mmmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ANI_EMPTY_LOG_DEF
    TRBCODE = text trouble description
    ANISTR = ANI
```

Example

An example of log report OCC212 follows:

```
250Q OCC212 MAY 25 15:54:39 5702 INFO ANI NOT IN ANI FEATURES
TABLE
TRBCODE = NO DATA ASSOCIATED WITH ANI IN TABLE ANIVAL
ANISTR = 2146112211
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TRBCODE		
	No data associated with ANI in table ANISCUSP	Generated when call processing failed to verify the ANI when office parameter ANI_SCREENING_ORDER is ANISCUSP.
	No data associated with ANI in table ANIVAL	Generated when call processing failed to verify the ANI when office parameter ANI_SCREENING_ORDER is ANIVAL.

OCC212 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	No data associated with ANI in ANI TABLES	Generated when call processing failed to verify the ANI in tables ANISCUSP or ANIVAL when office parameter ANI_SCREENING_ORDER is ANISCUSP_ANIVAL or ANIVAL_ANISCUSP.
ANISTR	Vector	ANI string. Contains the ANI that cannot be found in ANI screening tables.

Action

Datafill the ANI in table ANIVAL or ANISCUSP.

Associated OM registers

VAL2CUSP and CUSP2VAL

The VAL2CUSP register is pegged when the ANI_SCREENING_ORDER office parameter is set to ANIVAL_ANISCUSP and the ANI is not found in table ANIVAL, but is found in table ANISCUSP.

The CUSP2VAL register is pegged when the ANI_SCREENING_ORDER office parameter is set to ANISCUSP_ANIVAL and the ANI is not found in table ANISCUSP, but is found in table ANIVAL.

Additional information

None

OCC217

Explanation

The Other Common Carrier (OCC) subsystem generates this report when call processing attempts to access table SPLASHID with a CLASSID that has no treatments datafilled against it.

Format

The format for log report OCC217 follows:

```
OCC217 date time seqnbr INFO CLASSID NOT DATAFILLED
    TRBCODE = trbtxt
    CLASSID = class_id
```

Example

An example of log report OCC217 follows:

```
OCC217 JUL23 14:20:38 4301 INFO CLASSID NOT DATAFILLED
   TRBCODE = NO TREATMENTS DATAFILLED AGAINST CLASSID IN
   TABLE
   SPLASHID
   CLASSID = 4
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trbtxt	NO TREATMENTS DATAFILLED AGAINST CLASSID IN TABLE SPLASHID	This value indicates there is no treatment for this CLASSID in table SPLASHID.
class_id	numeric	This field contains the CLASSID in question.

Action

Datafill table SPLASHID so that the empty CLASSID has an appropriate treatment for that splashback class.

OCC218

Explanation

The Other Common Carrier (OCC) subsystem generates this report when call processing attempts to retrieve data from an entry in table PARTOSTS and no serving translation scheme (STS) has been datafilled. This report is also generated when the terminating partition (TPART) or originating partition (OPART) is out of range.

Format

The format for log report OCC218 follows:

```
OCC218 date time seqnbr INFO PARTOSTS ACCESS FAILURE
   TRBCODE = trbtxt
   KEY = keynum
```

Example

An example of log report OCC218 follows:

```
OCC218 JUL23 14:20:38 4301 INFO PARTOSTS ACCESS FAILURE
   TRBCODE = KEY IS NOT DATAFILLED IN TABLE PARTOSTS
   KEY = 31511
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trbtxt	KEY IS NOT DATAFILLED IN TABLE PARTOSTS	The entry in table PARTOSTS does not have an STS datafilled.
	TPART IS OUT OF RANGE OPART IS OUT OF RANGE	The value generated for TPART or OPART is out of range.
keynum	numeric	The key field of table PARTOSTS consists of the TPART and OPART.

Action

Datafill table PARTOSTS for the index that generated this report.

OCC220

Explanation

The switch generates this log whenever a number is datafilled to access tables INWFEAT or INWTRANS with a number whose NPA is not 700, 800, 900, (for INWFEAT) or 800 (for INWTRANS).

The switch also generates this log when call processing attempts to translate an INWATS number and its NXX-XXXX is not datafilled, its NPA is inaccurate, it has fewer than ten digits, or it has an invalid digit.

Format

The format for log report OCC220 follows:

```
OCC220 date time seqnbr INFO INVALID INWATS NUMBER
    TRBCODE = trbtxt
    NUMBER = number
```

Example

An example of log report OCC220 follows:

```
OCC220 AUG22 12:12:12 4301 INFO INVALID INWATS NUMBER
   TRBCODE = NPA MUST BE 700,800, OR 900 FOR TABLE INWFEAT
   NUMBER = 3002222222
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
trbtxt	NPA MUST BE 800 FOR TABLE INWTRANS	The NPA dialed was not 800 and table INWTRANS was accessed.
	NPA MUST BE 700, 800, or 900 FOR TABLE INWFEAT	The NPA dialed was not 700, 800, or 900 and table INWFEAT was accessed.
	NUMBER MUST HAVE 10 DIGITS FOR TABLE INWTRANS.	Fewer than 10 digits were dialed and table INWTRANS was accessed.
	NUMBER MUST HAVE 10 DIGITS FOR TABLE INWFEAT.	Fewer than 10 digits were dialed and table INWFEAT was accessed.

OCC220 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	NUMBER NOT DATAFILLED IN TABLE INWFEAT	The dialed number is not datafilled in table INWFEAT.
	NUMBER NOT DATAFILLED IN TABLE INWTRANS	The dialed number is not datafilled in table INWTRANS.
	INWTRANS NUMBER HAS AN INVALID DIGIT	An invalid INWTRANS digit was dialed.
number	numeric; 10 digits	This field contains the number call processing tried to pass as an INWATS number.

Action

Notify operating company next level of support.

OCC221

Explanation

The Other Common Carrier (OCC) subsystem generates this report when a call attempt is made using a trunk group member that has no authcode datafilled against it in table CLLIAUTH.

Format

The format for log report OCC221 follows:

```
OCC221 date time seqnbr INFO AUTHCODE IS NOT ASSIGNED
    TRBCODE = trbtxt
    CLLI = clli
    MEMBER = c_mem
```

Example

An example of log report OCC221 follows:

```
OCC221 JUL23 14:20:38 4301 INFO AUTHCODE IS NOT ASSIGNED
   TRBCODE = AUTHCODE NOT DATAFILLED FOR MEMBER IN CLLIAUTH
   CLLI = U2WDLDAL3
   MEMBER = 10
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trbtxt	AUTHCODE NOT DATAFILLED FOR MEMBER IN CLLIAUTH	This field provides the error information.
clli	alphanumeric	This field provides the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the trunk in question.
c_mem	numeric	This field provides the number of the member within the CLLI.

Action

The range of members for the given CLLI is not in table CLLIAUTH. Modify table CLLIAUTH to include them.

OCC222

Explanation

The Other Common Carrier (OCC) subsystem generates this report when a call is made in which the originator is not allowed to terminate to the terminating trunk chosen from the route list in table MULTPROF. Table MULTPROF is indexed by the carrier number associated with the originating trunk. This log also generates when an ANI tries to utilize MPA functionality without SOCs UTRS0200 or UTRS0201 in the ON state.

The following table lists valid choices based on originating agency.

Originating Trunk Group	Terminating OST	Terminating ISUP IMT	Terminating ISUP IMP w/RLT
FGA	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
DAL	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
FGD	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
FGB/C	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
ISUP IMT	Not supported	Allowed	Allowed

For any call whose originating agency's carrier number indexes into table MULTPROF and the chosen terminating agency from the route list is not supported, an OCC222 log generates.

Format

The format for log report OCC222 follows:

```
OCC222 mmmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO DATABASE ACCESS TROUBLE
   TRBCODE  = text trouble description
   TABLE    = table name
   KEY      = index
```

Examples

Examples of log report OCC222 follow:

```
OCC222 MAY 25 15:54:39 5702 INFO DATABASE ACCESS TROUBLE
   TRBCODE  = UTRS0201 required for MPA Jur
   TABLE    = MULTPROF
   KEY      = 1
```

OCC222 (continued)

Other examples:

```
OCC222 MAY25 15:54:39 5702 INFO DATABASE ACCESS TROUBLE
   TRBCODE  = Valid Jurisdiction not found for ANI with
              CICJUR
   TABLE    = MULTPROF
   KEY      = 1


OCC222 MAY25 15:54:39 5702 INFO DATABASE ACCESS TROUBLE
   TRBCODE  = Valid Jurisdiction not found for ANI
   TABLE    = MULTPROF
   KEY      = 1
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
TRBCODE	string of characters	This field indicates why the switch generates the log.
TABLE	table name	This field identifies the data schema table affected by the trouble code in the TRBCODE field of this log.
KEY	numeric	This field indicates the index the call processing software used to access the table in the TABLE field.

Action

Perform one of the following actions based on the information in the TRBCODE field:

- For No Profile in MULTPROF for ANI: Use the CIC or CICJUR option to datafill the CIC associated with the call or datafill a default profile for table MULTPROF index used by the ANI.
- For Valid Jurisdiction not found for ANI with CICJUR: Datafill a DEFJUR option for the associated key in table MULTPROF which matches the jurisdiction(INTER, INTRA, INTRN) of the call and datafill a JUR option for this tuple.
- ForValid Jurisdiction not found for ANI with JUR option: Datafill a CICJURoption for the associated key in table MULTPROF which matches the jurisdiction (INTER, INTRA, INTRN) of the call and datafill a DEFJUR option for this tuple.

- For SOC UTRS0200 required for MPA: Activate SOC URTS0200 by setting it to the ON state.
- For SOC UTRS0201 required for MPA Jur: Activate SOC UTRS0201 by setting it to the ON state.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

SOC UTRS0200-Multiple Profile ANI by CIC- is required in order to use SOC UTRS0201-Multiple Profile ANI by Jurisdiction. However, SOC UTRS0200 does not require SOC UTRS0201. If SOC UTRS0201 is idle, tables ANIVAL, MULTPROF, LATAID, and LATASCRN may still be datafilled, but access to table LATASCRN functionality during call processing is blocked. An ANI that makes an attempt to access table LATASCRN receives ADBF treatment if neither the DEFAULT nor EVAL63 option is present in the MULTPROF index.

Release history

UCS17

The OCC222 log can be generated as a result the Jurisdiction Option Enhancement feature, (A59033229).

OCC225

Explanation

The Other Common Carrier (OCC) subsystem generates this log when table PARTRANS is accessed by call processing using a key that is not datafilled in the table. A key for table PARTRANS consists of a DEX compatible TPART/OPART pair.

Format

The format for log report OCC225 follows:

```
OCC225 date time seqnbr INFO PARTRANS ACCESS FAILURE
    TRBCODE = trbtxt
    KEY= key_num
```

Example

An example of log report OCC225 follows:

```
OCC225 JUL23 14:20:38 4301 INFO PARTRANS ACCESS FAILURE
   TRBCODE = KEY IS NOT DATAFILLED IN TABLE PARTRANS
   KEY = 02496
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trbtxt	KEY IS NOT DATAFILLED IN TABLE PARTRANS	This indicates the reason for the trouble.
key_num	numeric	This indicates the key that is not datafilled in table PARTRANS.

Action

Provided the TPART/OPART key indicated in the OCC225 log should be transferrable to a serving translation scheme (STS), the appropriate datafill should be added to table PARTRANS. Otherwise, the technician should determine why an invalid TPART/OPART pair was being used by call processing.

OCC226

Explanation

The Other Common Carrier (OCC) subsystem generates this report when table STSTRANS is accessed by call processing using a serving translations scheme (STS) that is not datafilled in the table.

Format

The format for log report OCC226 follows:

```
OCC226 date time seqnbr INFO STSTRANS ACCESS FAILURE
    TRBCODE = trbtxt
    STS = sts_num
```

Example

An example of log report OCC226 follows:

```
OCC225 JUL23 14:20:38 4301 INFO STSTRANS ACCESS FAILURE
   TRBCODE = STS NOT DATAFILLED IN TABLE STSTRANS
   STS = 005
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trbtxt	STS NOT DATAFILLED IN TABLE STSTRANS	This field indicates the reason for the trouble.
sts_num	numeric	This field indicates the STS that is not datafilled in table PARTRANS.

Action

Provided the STS indicated in the OCC226 should be transferrable to a DEX compatible TPART/OPART pair, the appropriate datafill should be added to table STSTRANS. Otherwise, the technician should look into the reason why an invalid STS was being used by call processing.

OCC601

Explanation

The switch generates this log to inform operating company personnel that the switch has changed the Presentation Indicator (PI) bit of an incoming ISUP Calling Party Number (CPN) parameter or an incoming ISDN Calling Party Number (CGPN) information element (IE) from “Presentation Restricted" to “Presentation allowed" status. This happens only if the call is fully or partially called party billed.

Format

The format for log report OCC601 follows:

```
OCC601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CLID Presentation Status Changed
    TRBCODE      = <CLID_PI_CHANGED_TO_ALLOWED>
    CLLI         = <string>
    CLID         = <numeric>
```

Example

An example of log report OCC601 follows:

```
OCC601 DEC23 08:19:29 3700 INFO CLID Presentation Status Chang
   TRBCODE  = CLID_PI_CHANGED_TO_ALLOWED
   CLLI     = IMT781C7LP01
   CLID     = 8006113311
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
TRBCODE	<string>	This field indicates the reason the log was generated.
CLLI	alphanumeric	This field contains the CLLI name of the trunk on which the incoming CPN/CGPN changed PI bit is received.
CLID	1-14 digits	This field contains the address field digits of the incoming calling party number which is determined to be called party billed.

OCC601 (end)

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

OM2113

Explanation

The Operational Measurement 2 (OM2) subsystem generates this report when the OM recording process is inactive (the write session is over). This delay of writing to the storage device occurs after every transfer period (5, 15, or 30 m). Parameter OMXFR in Table OFCENG (refer to the *Office Parameters Reference Manual*) determines the transfer period.

This log indicates the interval during which maintenance personnel can change the magnetic tape without loss of data. The difference between reactivation time and the time when the system generates the log is the inactive period. After reactivation time, you must not change the magnetic tape until the system generates the next log.

Format

The log report format for OM2113 is as follows:

```
OM2113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO OMTAPE
    OMRECORDING INACTIVE UNTIL:  reactivation_time
```

Example

An example of log report OM2113 follows:

```
OM2113 NOV17 19:31:11 1842 INFO  OMTAPE
OMRECORDING INACTIVE UNTIL:  1981/11/17 20:00:00 TUE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO OMTAPE	Constant	Indicates an information-only log and refers to Table OMTAPE. Table OMTAPE controls the transfer of OM data to recording devices by the Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) feature. (refer to *Translations Guide*).
OMRECORDING INACTIVE UNTIL	Integers	Gives the year/month/day hour/minute/ second day-of-the-week, before which a tape change can be made with no loss of data.

OM2113 (end)

Action

There is no action required. If you must change the tape, change it before the reactivation time.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

OM2115

Explanation

The Operational Measurement 2 (OM2) subsystem generates OM2115. This event occurs when an error stops the output of a buffered OM report to a dedicated output device. The system generates OM2115 by stopping an OM output device with the STOP command. The STOP command is in the Operational Measurements Buffered Report (OMBR) level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position). The system also generates OM2115 by stopping an OM output device.

Format

The log report format for OM2115 is as follows:

```
OM2115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO OMBR STOPPED
    DEVICE = devtxt
     rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report OM2115 follows:

```
OM2115 DEC15 21:12:00 2112 INFO OMBR STOPPED
   DEVICE = LP121
   Device not available.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO OMBR STOPPED	Constant	Indicates why the output of a buffered OM report stopped.
DEVICE	Symbolic text	Identifies the dedicated device on which the system generated the OM report..
rsntxt	Text	Indicates why the output of a buffered OM report stopped.

Action

If a failure causes the buffered output to stop, check the dedicated output device. The dedicated output device must be online and ready. Make sure all applications, other than the OM2 subsystem, do not use the output device. Use

OM2115 (end)

the REROUTE command of OMBR to restart the report at the fixed device. The fixed device must be online and ready.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

OM2116_M

Explanation

The Operational Measurements 2 (OM2) subsystem generates OM2116. Generation occurs when a special condition arises while the system writes an Operational Measurement Buffered Report (OMPR) to the OMPR report buffer. The subsystem also generates OM2116 while the system reads an OMPR report from the OMPR report buffer. This condition may be an error condition that indicates a software error. It also can indicate that a special event happened (for example, the buffer became full or a restart happened).

Format

The format for log report OM2116_M is as follows:

```
OM2116 date time log# INFO OMBR ERROR
       OMBR–error–text
```

Example

An example of log report OM2116_M follows:

```
OM2116 DEC15 15:30:40 6265 INFO  OMBR ERROR
        Data overwriting has occurred.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO OMBR ERROR	Constant	Indicates an error occurs during the writing of an OMPR to the OMPR report buffer. The error also can occur during the reading of an OMPR report from the OMPR report buffer.
OMBR error text	Text	Indicates which error occurs. Refer to Action Table on the next page.

Action

If a message repeatedly occurs during the normal direction of events, report the problem. The system will produce a log for the following events but no problem needs reporting: a restart, output cutoff buffer overflow. If this problem occurs, allocate a larger volume. The following table lists actions for other error messages.

OM2116_M (continued)

The following table gives an explanation and lists the correct action to take for each ERRTXT message:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

ERRTXT	Explanation	Action
Premature termination of output	Indicates the writing of an OMPR to the OMBR terminated too early.	If able to reproduce, contact the next level of maintenance.
Data overwriting has occurred	Indicates the switch overloaded during the report transfer.	There is no action required.
OMPR report terminated abnormally	Indicates possible buffer overload when a report is written to it.	If able to reproduce, contact the next level of maintenance.
Restart caused cutoff of report	Indicates a restart caused report reading or writing to cut off.	There is no action required.
A bad accumulation table was found.	Indicates a bad accumulation table found.	If able to reproduce, contact the next level of maintenance.
An invalid data storage mode was encountered.	Indicates possible file damage or software error.	Contact the next level of maintenance.
Invalid tuple number was used	Indicates the use of an invalid tuple number.	If able to reproduce, contact the next level of maintenance.
Tuple data not found in this office	Indicates the tuple data is not found in this office.	If able to reproduce, contact the next level of maintenance.
Error while recovering from previous error	Indicates an error occurred during error recovery.	Contact the next level of maintenance.
Unexpected record type	Indicates possible file damage or software error.	Contact the next level of maintenance.
Attempt to write to full disk buffer	Indicates a software error	Contact the next level of maintenance.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

ERRTXT	Explanation	Action
Could not write super record	Indicates problem with the file on disk	Probable hardware problem. If problem does not clear, recreate OMPR buffer.
Legal write on deleted buffer	Indicates the deletion of the buffer when writing an OMPR to it	There is no action required.
Attempting to read empty buffer	Indicates a software error	Contact the next level of maintenance.
Could not read super record	Indicates problem with the file on disk	If problem does not clear, recreate OMPR buffer.
OMBUFFP could not get awakened or suspended.	Indicates problem with OMBUFFP	If able to reproduce, contact the next level of maintenance
Attempt to open file for reading failed	Indicates possible hardware problem	If problem does not clear, contact the next level of maintenance.
Attempt to open file for writing failed	Indicates possible hardware problem	If problem does not clear, contact the next level of maintenance.
Invalid data in super record	Indicates disk file damage or software error	If able to reproduce, contact the next level of maintenance

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

OM2117

Explanation

The Operational Measurement 2 (OM2) subsystem generates OM2117 when a given part of the OM system overload. In most occurrences, not appropriate entry of OM tables causes the overload. If the OM system seriously overloads, a number of logs can generate in a given transfer period. (Up to 30 classes can be entered in Table OMACC.)

Format

The format for log report OM2117 is as follows:

```
OM2117 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss  ssdd   INFO OM overload
Process procesnm  Del mess. type: msgtype  Class
classnm not output.
```

Example

An example of log report OM2117 follows:

```
OM2117 OCT25 11:01:30 3327 INFO OM overload  Process
OMPRTP  Del Mess. type:  11  Class OMTEST not output
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO OM overload	Constant	Indicates the OM system is overloaded.
Process	Symbolic text	Identifies the process. Refer to table under action.
Del Mess. type	Integer	Identifies the internal number that to determines the type of work required. Msgtype 11 indicates that work must be performed on OM data.
Class	Text	Indicates the name of the class that is not generated or accumulated. The class name is only correct when the message type is 11. If the message type is not 11, ignore the last line of the log report.

OM2117 (continued)

Action

The following Process and Action table provides an explanation of each process and lists the correct action for each process:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Process	Explanation	Action
OMACCP	Indicates that because the OM system is congested, the accumulation for a transfer period will be skipped. The msgtype for this process is always 11 and the classnm is always set to HOLDING.	Reduce the size of the accumulation classes datafilled in table OMACC.
OMPRTP	Two msgtypes for this process are present. Msgtype 11 indicates the data for a given class can not generate. The classnm will be missing from the OMPRs.	Reduce the size of the OMPRs entered in table OMPRT.
	Msgtype 12 indicates the issue of a DELETE or RESETBUF command of the OMBR CI increment. The OMPRT subsystem is overloaded when the command is issued.	Reissue the command when the system is not overloaded.
OMTAPEP	Two msgtypes for this process are present. Msgtype 11 indicates the data for a given class can not generate. The classnm will be missing from the reports produced by the OMTAPE subsystem.	Reduce the size of the classes the system generates.
	Msgtype 133 indicates the issue of a request for dumping traffic separation data to disk or tape. The request uses the OMTAPE subsystem through the TSNDMP CI. The request can not be processed.	Reissue the request when the OMTAPE subsystem is not overloaded.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Process	Explanation	Action
OMREPP	Two msgtypes for this process are present. Msgtype 11 indicates the data required for the given report can not generate. The missing classnm will be indicated.	Reduce the frequency at which the system reports generates.
	Msgtype 315 indicates the issue of a request for an OM report with the REQUEST command of the OMREPORT CI. The request can not be processed.	Reissue the request when the OMREPORT subsystem is not overloaded.
SZDCANM	Indicates the SEAS system is overloaded. The process is set to OMREPP and the msgtype is always 11.	Contact the Signaling Engineering and Administration System (SEAS) system prime for additional instructions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

OM2200

Explanation

The Operational Measurement 2 (OM2) subsystem generates OM2200 when the system exceeds a threshold condition. Entries in tables ALARMTAB (read only) and OMTHRESH (read/write) define thresholds. Register name and permit values entered for threshold, SCANTIME, and severity identify table entries. The number of events that the register counts during a period of minutes (SCANTIME) can exceed the value stored in threshold. If this error occurs, a log generates with the specified severity. Refer to *Operational Measurements Reference Manual* for commands to fill table OMTHRESH.

Format

The format for log report OM2200 is as follows:

```
**OM2200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO THRESHOLD EXCEEDED
ON                                  omregtxt
    THRESHOLD = nnnnn, DELTA = nnnnn, SCANTIME = nnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report OM2200 follows:

```
**OM2200 JAN22 09:50:32 9842 INFO OM THRESHOLD EXCEEDED ON
                  CCBSZ$0
   THRESHOLD = 1500, DELTA = 1627, SCANTIME = 8
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO THRESHOLD EXCEEDED ON	Constant	Indicates OM threshold is exceeded.
omregtxt	Symbolic text	Gives the name of the register in table OMTHRESH or ALARMTAB that has had its threshold exceeded. Refer to *Operational Measurements Reference Guide* for OM field names.
THRESHOLD	1-32767	Gives the preset register threshold value stored in table OMTHRESH or ALARMTAB.

OM2200 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DELTA	1-32767	Gives the number of events possible to measure that occurred within the last scan interval. The log generates because this value meets or exceeds the threshold value.
SCANTIME	1-32767	Gives the time in minutes used to accumulate the Delta count. This value is entered in table OMTHRESH.

Action

Clear alarm from the EXT level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position). The name of the alarm is OMCRITICAL, OMMAJOR, OMMINOR, or OMNOALARM, depending on the severity entered in the table. This data appears in the log report header.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

OM2213

Explanation

This log indicates that a switch's SOMDATAP process has produced all OM data for a report.

Format

The format for log report OM2213 follows:

```
OM2213 date time seqnbr INFO OMDATA
   OMRECORDING INACTIVE UNTIL yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss day
```

Example

An example of log report OM2213 follows:

```
OM2213 NOV21 16:10:58 6400 INFO OMDATA
   OMRECORDING INACTIVE UNTIL 1994/04/23 12:00:30 FRI
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
date	yyyy/mm/dd	Date on switch.
time	hh:mm:ss	Time of day of next transfer period.
day	day	Day of the week.

Action

This log does not require action. It only provides information.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

OM2300

Explanation

The Operational Measurement 2 (OM2) subsystem generates OM2300 under two conditions. The first condition is when the system fails to allocate store for an accumulator in response to an active table being extended. In this event, the OM group deletes automatically from the class and a the system generates log report. The report also occurs if an internal data structure error occurs. In this event, the system can disable the processing of that group and class and generate a log.

Format

The format for log report OM2300 is as follows:

```
OM2300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO OMACCUM STORE ERROR
    grptxt clastxt
    ACTION REQUIRED: TRY OMACCTAB CMD
```

Example

An example of log report OM2300 follows:

```
OM2300 AUG21 10:14:59 4101 INFO OMACCUM STORE ERROR
   TRK HOURLY
   ACTION REQUIRED:  TRY OMACCTAB CMD
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO OMACCUM STORE ERROR	Constant	Indicates that the report generates because a problem with the OM accumulator store occurs
grptxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the name of the disabled OM group. A group is a set of related measurements identified by a common name. See *Operational Measurement Reference Manual* for possible group names.

OM2300 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
clastxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the name of the affected OM accumulating class.
ACTION REQUIRED: TRY OMACCTAB CMD	Constant	This is an instruction to type the command OMACCTAB, which is used to include a group in a class.

Action

Use the OMACCTAB command to allocate the group to the class again. Refer to *Operational Measurements Reference Manual*.

If the log report persists, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

OM2650

Explanation

A reporting node generates this log when the OM preprepare kickoff does not start within the allotted time period.

Format

The format for log report OM2650 follows:

```
OM2650 date time seqnbr FLT Late OM Preprepare Kickoff
   Central Collector :    node_name
```

Example

An example of log report OM2650 follows:

```
OM2650 NOV21 16:10:58 6400 FLT Late OM Preprepare Kickoff
   Central Collector :  EIOC
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
node_name	alphabetic	Name of the central collector node.

Action

Determine why the preprepare kickoff was late. If recovery is not possible, reconfigure the central collector. Ensure that the reporting node is up.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

OMA501

Explanation

The system log report OMA501. The system generates OMA501 when the system parses the log configuration file (/iws/opcfiles/snlogsp.text) and meets a syntax error. Log collection continues. The log format or log suppression can be different from the normal format and suppression.

The SuperNode (SN) Operations Controller (OPC) system provides the following log processing tasks:

- the Data Collector collects SN logs and SN OPC Unix Application Environment (UAE) logs
- the Problem Manager correlates SN logs
- the Problem Viewer allows you to browse logs and problems
- the system delivers logs to a local printer

Data Collector is a central component that collects both SN and UAE logs. When the system receives logs, the Data Collector:

- Formats the UAE logs to the SN log format. The log formats are the same. The switch name and node name are part of the component name in UAE logs.
- Parses and tokenizes the log header. The Problem Manager can read the log header.
- Designs a component name and a set of attributes from the log according to a set of user-predefined parse rules. The parse rules appear in an ASCII file the Data Collector reads at start up.
- Distributes the tokenized logs over Interprocess Connectivity (IPC) link to client processes. These processes are problem manager and log storage.
- Buffers the tokenized logs to minimize the risk of logs lost when the connection to the client process is down.

Format

The log report format for OMA501 is as follows:

```
OMA501 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL <ProcessName><ProcessID>
    <Description>
    LOG: <Faulty mnemonic>
    1
    Expert data: omalogaq.c (292)
```

OMA501 (end)

Example

An example of log report OMA501 follows:

```
OMA501 OCT21 18:20:03 2 FAIL OMA (14876)
   Error in log configuration file, line 12
   LOG: FAILED
   1
   Expert data: omalogaq.c (292)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
ProcessName	OMA	Indicates process of OPC that runs
ProcessID	nnnn	Indicates identification code of process
Description	Error in log configuration file, line 12	Indicates syntax error
Faulty mnemonic	FAILED	Gives fault type

Action

Correct the log configuration file according to the defective line that the log indicates. Save the configuration file. Restart OMA process.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

OMPR200

Explanation

Information for all log reports under Operational Measurements Print Report (OMPR) subsystem (OMPR200K OMPR201 . . .) is considered to be part of Basic Administration Procedures, 297-1001-300 and Service Problem Analysis Administration Guide, 297-1001-318.

Note: Only the last occurrence of a specified OMRS log in the logutil buffer contains correct data. The system allocates one buffer section for each report number. Any previous occurrence of the log found in the buffer contains the same information as the current log report. Route the logs to a device if you need to compare the current log to previous OMRS log reports.

Format

The log report format for OMPR200 is as follows:

OMPR200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO OM_REPORT

Example

An example of log report OMPR200 follows:

```
OMPR200 OCT11 10:18:00 212 INFO OM_REPORT
```

Field descriptions

There are no field descriptions.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

OMRS003

Explanation

This periodic log report is available when a telecommunications company purchases package NTX088AA. To print EATSMS automatically, enter it in table OMREPORT.

EATSMS is set up like the regular TFCANA report and prints

- the total of each holding register
- the sum of the setup usage (SET_U) and connect usage (CON_U)
- the total by type of peg

A switch usually prints the EATSMS and regular TFCANA reports every half-hour. EATSMS also includes the OVFL pegs.

Format

The format for log report OMRS003 follows:

```
OMRS003 date time seqnbr INFO OM PERIODIC REPORT

    REPORT NAME: name     REASON: reason

    CLASS: class
    START: start_date st_time st_day   STOP: stop_date stp_time stp_day
    SLOWSAMPLES: slow_samples  FASTSAMPLES: fast_samples
    ELAPSED TIME: elapsed_time

    DATA:     L_LEN   =l
              U_UNIT  =ccs
    ================================================
     REGNO       PEGS     OVFL     SET_U    CON_U    SUM_U
     nbr         nbr      nbr      nbr      nbr      nbr
     nbr         nbr      nbr      nbr      nbr      nbr
     nbr         nbr      nbr      nbr      nbr      nbr
     TOTALS:     nbr      nbr      nbr      nbr      nbr
```

OMRS003 (continued)

Example

An example of log report OMRS003 follows:

```
OMRS003 JAN04 19:30:16 5506 INFO OM PERIODIC REPORT

   REPORT NAME: EATSMS   REASON: SCHEDULED

   CLASS: HOLDING
   START: 1985/01/04 19:00:00 FRI STOP: 1985/01/04 19:30:00
   FRI
   SLOWSAMPLES: 18  FASTSAMPLES: 177
   ELAPSED TIME: 00/00 00:30:00

   DATA:    L_LEN   = L
            U_UNIT  = CCS
   ================================================
    REGNO   PEGS    OVFL    SET_U   CON_U   SUM_U
    0       3       1       15      5       20
    1       0       0       0       0       0
    2       0       3       0       0       0
   TOTALS:      3       4       15      5       20
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
name	text	Name of pegs reported.
reason	text	Reason for the report.
start_date	numeric; yyyy/mm/dd	Date the sampling was started.
st_time	numeric; hh:mm:ss	Time the sampling was started.
st_day	alphabetic	Three-character day of the week the sampling was started.
stop_date	numeric; yyyy/mm/dd	Date the sampling was stopped.
stp_time	numeric; hh:mm:ss	Time the sampling was stopped.
stp_day	alphabetic	Three-character day of the week the sampling was stopped.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
slow_samples	numeric	Number of samples taken at longer intervals.
fast_samples	numeric	Number of samples taken at shorter intervals.
elapsed_time	numeric	Time over which samples were taken.
l_len	alphabetic; up to 132 characters	Printout will be a single row.
u_unit	alphabetic	Unit of time measurement.
nbr	numeric	Numeric data for each register (or a sum of a column of numbers).

Action

This log does not require action. It only provides information.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

PADN300

Explanation

The Patch Administrator generates the PADN300 log indicating that PADN has received an error when attempting to write a file to a device.

Format

The format for log report PADN300 follows.

```
 PADN300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL PADN File System Error
infotext
Filename: filename
Volume: volname
```

Example

An example of log report PADN300 follows.

```
 PADN300 MAR22 14:12:29 7700 FAIL PADN File System Error
File cannot be closed as requested.
Filename: SGW12CB3$PATCH
Volume: SLM: S00DTEST
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
FAIL PADN File System Error	Constant	Indicates that PADN has received an error when trying to write a file to a device.
infotext	Character string	Provides additional information about the reason for the log.
Filename filename	Character string	Identifies the file downloaded during the PADN session.
Volume volname	Character string	Indicates the device where the system downloaded the file. For example, a SLM disk volume.

Action

The file may be unusable. Contact next level of support.

PADN300 (end)

Related OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

PADN301

Explanation

The Patch Administrator generates the PADN301 log when the DMS does not receive data from the service provider after 30 minutes.

Format

The format for log report PADN301 follows.

```
PADN301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL PADN timeout
    infotext
```

Example

An example of log report PADN301 follows.

```
          PADN301 MAR22 14:12:29 7700 FAIL PADN timeout
PADN has terminated due to timeout.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
FAIL PADN timeout	Constant	Indicates that PADN has timed out because it has not received data after 30 minutes.
infotext	Character string	Provides additional information about the reason for the log.

Action

If PADN301 logs persist, contact next level of support.

Related OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

PADN600

Explanation

The Patch Administrator generates the PADN600 log every time nine PRSUs are validated during a PADN session or when a PADN session terminated and there were PRSUs that were validated since the last PADN600 log.

Format

The format for log report PADN600 follows.

```
PADN600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PRSU VALIDATE
     SESSION n
     PRSUS VALIDATED.
-------------------------------------------------------------
     prsuid          validate result
     prsuid          validate result
     prsuid          validate result
     prsuid          validate result
     prsuid          validate result
     prsuid          validate result
     prsuid          validate result
     prsuid          validate result
     prsuid          validate result
```

Example

An example of log report PADN600 follows.

```
PADN600 MAR22 14:12:29 7700 INFO PRSU VALIDATE
   SESSION 3
   PRSU(s) VALIDATED.
--------------------
   DSR27B35          NOT NEEDED.
   MCN05B35          NOT NEEDED.
   CDK28B35          NOT NEEDED.
   JJM27B35          NEEDED.
   DOG04B35          NOT NEEDED.
   CPP55B35          NOT NEEDED.
   FSI38B35          NEEDED.
   RXC10B35          NEEDED.
   CPP56B35          NOT NEEDED.
```

PADN600 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO PRSU VALIDATE	Constant	Indicates that PADN has validated some PRSU(s).
SESSION n	Integer	Identifies the PADN session number that produced the log. 1 character
PRSU(s) VALIDATED	Character string	Indicates the column heading for any PRSU ids
----------	Constant	Column heading separator.
prsuid	Variable	Identifies the name of the prsuid (PRSU file.) 1-32 characters
validate result	NEEDED	Indicates that the specified PRSU is required in the office.
	NOT NEEDED	Indicates that the specified PRSU is not required in the office.

Action

No action needs to be taken.

Related OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

PADN601

Explanation

The Patch Administrator generates a PADN601 log every time nine files are downloaded during a PADN session or when a PADN session terminates and there were files downloaded since the last PADN601 log.

Format

The format for log report PADN601 follows.

```
PADN601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FILE DOWNLOAD
    SESSION n
    DEVICE: device name
    FILES DOWNLOADED.
-------------------------------------------------------
    file name
    file name
    file name
    file name
    file name
    file name
    file name
    file name
    file name
```

Example

An example of log report PADN601 follows.

```
PADN600 MAR22 14:12:29 7700 INFO FILE DOWNLOAD
   SESSION 3
   DEVICE: SFDEV
   FILES DOWNLOADED.
-------------------------------------
   RXC10B35$DF
   RXC10B35$PATCH
   CPP56B35$DF
   TOM00B35$DF
   TOM00B35$PATCH
   JWA29B35$DF
   JWA29B35$PATCH
   GJF24B35$DF
   JMZ31B35$DF
```

PADN601 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO FILE DOWNLOAD	Constant	Indicates that PADN has downloaded at least nine files.
SESSION n	Integer	Identifies the PADN session number that produced the log. 1 character
DEVICE device name	Character string	Indicates device where the system downloaded the files.
FILES DOWNLOADED	Constant	IIndicates the column heading for any files that were downloaded.
----------	Constant	Column heading separator.
filename	Variable	Identifies the name of the downloaded files. 1-24 characters.

Action

No action needs to be taken.

Related OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

PCH100

Explanation

The PATCH (PCH) subsystem generates log report PCH100 when the system checks a group of patches. The system checks patches to determine if a remote office requires a patch. The DMS PATCHER facility uses the DLCHECK (download check) command through remote operations. The subsystem can generate more than one PCH100 log. The number of logs depends on the number of patches checked in one session.

Format

The log report format for PCH100 is as follows:

```
PCH100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DLCHECK
    SESSION nn
    PATCHES DLCHECKED
    pchnm needtxt
    pchnm needtxt
    pchnm needtxt
```

Example

An example of log report PCH100 follows:

```
PCH100 JAN22 09:12:23 3656 PATCH DLCHECK
   SESSION 3
   PATCHES DLCHECKED
   ASD00A25  NEEDED
   PJK56A25  NEEDED
   SRC23A25  NOT NEEDED
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DLCHECK	Constant	Indicates the system used the DLCHECK command
SESSION nn	Integer	Identifies the remote operations session in which the system used the DLCHECK command.

PCH100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PATCHES DLCHECKED	Constant	Indicates that the system DLCHECKED some patches.
pchnm	Symbolic text	Identifies the patch checked.
needtxt	NEEDED	Indicates that the remote office needs the identified patch.
	NOT NEEDED	Indicates that the remote office does not need the identified patch.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

PCH101

Explanation

The PATCH (PCH) subsystem generates report PCH101 when the system downloads a group of files to a DMS from a remote node. The system downloads the files through the use of remote operations. The subsystem generates more than one PCH101 log. The number of logs depends on the number of files downloaded in one remote operations session.

Format

The log report format for PCH101 is as follows:

```
PCH101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FILE DOWNLOAD
    SESSION nn
    FILES DOWNLOADED
    DEVICE devname
    pchnm pchnm
    pchnm pchnm
```

Example

An example of log report PCH101 follows:

```
PCH101 JAN22 09:13:43 4566 INFO FILE DOWNLOAD
   SESSION 3
   FILES DOWNLOADED
   DEVICE : SFDEV
   ASD00A25$PATCH      PKL34A25$PATCH
   ZRW67A25$PATCH      THY32A25$DF
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO FILE DOWNLOAD	Constant	Indicates the system downloaded a group of files.
SESSION nn	Integer	Identifies the remote operations session from which the system issued the DOWNLOAD command.
FILES DOWNLOADED	Constant	Indicates the system downloaded the files to a remote DMS.

PCH101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DEVICE devname	Symbolic text	Indicates the device to which the system downloaded the group of files. For example, a disk volume.
pchnm	Symbolic text	Identifies the file(s) downloaded. Each line lists two files.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PCH102

Explanation

The PATCH (PCH) subsystem generates log report PCH102. The subsystem generates this report when the DMS PATCHER facility checks a group of patches through remote operations. The CHECK command determines if patches apply without problems. The subsystem generates more than one PCH102 log. The number of logs depends on the number of patches checked in a single remote operations session.

Format

The log report format for PCH102 is as follows:

```
PCH102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CHECK
    SESSION nn
    PATCHES CHECKED
    pchnm chktxt
    pchnm chktxt
    pchnm chktxt
```

Example

An example of log report PCH102 follows:

```
PCH102 JAN22 09:16:43 5476 PATCH CHECK
   SESSION 3
   PATCHES CHECKED
   ASD00A25  CHECKED
   PKL34A25  CHECKED
   ZRW67A25  CHECKED
   THY32A25  CHECKED
   PJK56A25  DID NOT CHECK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PATCH CHECK	Constant	Indicates a patch check.
SESSION nn	Integer	Identifies the remote operations session that issued the CHECK command.
PATCHES CHECKED	Constant	Indicates that the system checked patches.

PCH102 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pchnm	Symbolic text	Identifies the patch that the system checked.
chktxt	CHECKED	Indicates that the identified patch will apply without problems.
	DID NOT CHECK	Indicates an error with the patch file. This file will not apply.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PCH103

Explanation

The PATCH (PCH) subsystem generates log report PCH103. The subsystem generates this report when conditions occur as follows:

- Office parameter APPLY_PATCHES_BY_SEQUENCE is ON.
- A user applies a patch that is out of sequence with the command APPLY patchid FORCE.

Format

The log report format for PCH103 is as follows:

```
PCH103 <date> <time> <logseq> INFO PATCH FORCE
    The following patch has been force applied: <patchid>
   USER: userid   DEVICE: deviceid
    Node            Date        Time
    <Node>          <Date>      <Time>
```

Example

An example of log report PCH103 follows:

```
PCH103 FEB01 16:21:37 7789 INFO PATCH FORCE
   The following patch has been force applied: VET00I93
   USER: VETRANO  DEVICE: PLEX4
   Node               Date          Time
   LTC 0 0            02/01/1990    16:21:37
```

Field descriptions

There are no field descriptions.

Action

The log report PCH103 is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

PCH105

Explanation

The PATCH (PCH) subsystem generates log report PCH105 when a patch FAILS to dlcheck, apply, remove, or reclaim. The subsystem immediately generates this report after a failure, including when failure occurs during loadbuild.

Format

The log report format for PCH105 is as follows:

```
PCH105 mmmmdd hh ss ssdd INFO PATCH ACTION FAILED
    USER: userid DEVICE: deviceid
    Patch Name  Action    Node    Date    Time
```

Example

An example of log report PCH105 follows:

```
<pchnm>   <pchact>  <node>  <date>  <time>
   <patch failure reason>
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PATCH ACTION FAILED	Constant	Indicates patch failure.
User	Symbolic text	Indicates the name of the user that requests action.
Device	Symbolic text	Indicates the device that requires patch.
Patch name	Symbolic text	Indicates name of patch.
Action	dlcheck, check, apply, remove, or reclaim	Indicates the action for which patch fails.
Node	XPM node, ISN node, CM node, or CC node	Indicates the node of the applied patch.
Date	Integers	Indicates date of action failure.

PCH105 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Time	Integers	Displays the time of the patch action failure.
patch failure reason	Text	Indicates the reason for the patch failure.

Action

Note the reason for patch failure and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PCH107

Explanation

The Patch (PCH) subsystem generates log report PCH107 for the ISN/XPM node/unit. The subsystem generates PCH107 when the audit cannot run as a result of a discrepancy. Initial design cancels the audit if a REX test or a loadbuild is in progress. If the audit does not receive instructions to UPDATE the patch status, the node/unit is marked ISTb. If the update fails, the node/unit is marked ISTb.

The subsystem also generates log report PCH107 if an ACT Patch (Host or ISN) is in the OFF condition. The PATCHOPT tuple ON determines the OFF condition. Settings of the PATCHAUD entry in table PATCHOPT control the patch audit. If this PATCHOPT tuple is set to Y, an audit of the ACT patches in the OFF state occurs. If this tuple is set to N, an audit of the ACT patches in the OFF state does not occur.

The ACTPATCH is an external alarm that activates in addition to this report. The ACTPATCH indicates that patches that apply to the switch can activate. Operating company personnel must deactivate this external alarm manually.

Note: The PATCHOPT tuple START controls the time of the audit. The feature NODEREEXCONTROL in table OFCVAR schedules REX tests. The time of audit must not overlap the time of REX tests. A schedule conflict causes the cancellation of the patch audit.

Format

The log report format for PCH107 is as follows:

```
PCH107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PATCH AUDIT FAILED
    <failure reason>
    <failure details>
    where <failure reason> is
    PATCH AUDIT FOUND MISMATCH or
    PATCH AUDIT CANCELLED.
```

The log report format for PCH107 is as follows:

```
PCH107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PATCH AUDIT FAILED
    <target info>
Corrective ACT patch is not ON or NA:  <patchid>
```

Example

An example of log report PCH107 follows:

PCH107 (continued)

```
PCH107 JAN27 05:06:07 1234 INFO PATCH AUDIT FAILED
   PATCH AUDIT FOUND MISMATCH
   Patches in the CM that are NOT in LIM 0 0 :
   HCB50I31
   MCD80I31
   DBG01I31
   Patch statuses updated
   LOADBUILD IN PROGRESS or
   REX TEST ACTIVE.
```

An example of log report PCH107 follows:

```
RTPD    PCH107 FEB05 17:24:45 2300 INFO PATCH AUDIT FAILED
    MS 0
    Corrective ACT Patch is not ON or NA:   CHC00192
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO PATCH AUDIT FAILED	Constant	Identifies patch audit failure.
failure reason	PATCH AUDIT FOUND MISMATCH, PATCH AUDIT CANCELLED	A mismatch description indicates a discrepancy. For example, a patch that shows as applied in the CM but not applied in the node is a discrepancy. A list of a maximum of nine patches follows this field. The list indicates if the patches update. If more than nine patches on an ISN/XPM node/unit mismatch, the subsystem generates log PCH107. The subsystem continues to generate this log until all mismatched patches list.

Action

The node/unit is marked ISTb in the occurrence of a patch status mismatch. An image of an ISN node load can fail. Check patches in the CC/CM and the ISN/XPM node/unit to determine if failure occurred. If the problem persists, contact Technical Assistance Service (TAS).

The patch for the target specified in the PCH107 can require an ACT setting of ON. Operating company personnel must use the PATCHEDIT command to modify the setting to ON.

A patch can require an ACT setting of OFF and require additional audits. Operating company personnel must use the PATCHEDIT command to modify the setting value to NA. The operating company personnel must read the patch description to determine if the ACTPATCH is necessary for the switch. If the ACTPATCH is necessary, operating company personnel must obtain permission and a password from TAS to activate the patch. If the ACTPATCH is not necessary, operating company personnel does not require a password to set patch status to NA.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PCH201

Explanation

The PATCH (PCH) subsystem generates log report PCH102 after every issue of the GETPAT command. The log report summarizes activities that occur during the execution of the GETPAT command.

There are no changes to the report, except for sections that relate to removed patches. When the GETPAT command issues with the REMOVED parameter, the PCH201 log report can contain the following information:

- removed patches found
- removed necessary patches
- confirmed removed patches

Format

The log report format PCH201 is as follows:

```
PCH201 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Getpat Summary
    USER: userid              DEVICE:deviceid
    Removed patches found:<nnn>
    Removed need patches:<nnn>
        <patchid> needs <patchid>
                  <patchid>
        <patchid> needs <patchid>
    Removed patches (have/have not) been confirmed
    Apply manually: <nnn>
        <patchid>
            .
        <patchid>
    Pending: <nnn>
```

Example

An example of log report PCH201 follows:

```
PCH201 MAY24 12:24:21 3900 INFO Getpat Summary
  USER: TERM1          DEVICE:CONSOLE:TERM1
  Removed patches found:5
  Removed need patches:1
       DFB90C36 needs DFB89C36
  Removed patches have been confirmed
  Apply manually: 1
       EGJ17C36
  Pending: 2
```

PCH201 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
userid	Text	Identifies the MAP user.
deviceid	Text	Indicates the MAP device name.
patchid	Symbolic Text	Indicates the name of the removed patches applied.

Action

Refer to the log report text and perform the action specified.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

PCH203

Explanation

The Patch (PCH) subsystem generates log report PCH203 when the system sanity exceeds the threshold level in table PATSET. The subsystem checks system sanity against an acceptable threshold level in table PATSET.

Format

The log report format for PCH203 is as follows:

```
PCH203 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Autopatch Switch Sanity
   REASON=<reason>
   <text reason>
```

Example

An example of log report PCH203 follows:

```
PCH203 MAY24 12:24:21 7840 INFO Autopatch Switch Sanity
   REASON= MPCS.101:28
   Switch sanity threshold exceeded after applying patches.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
reason	Symbolic Text	Indicates the log report and count that exceed the threshold.
text reason	Symbolic Text	Indicates the reason why switch sanity is not known.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PCH204

Explanation

The log report PCH204 generates each time a user executes the START, STOP, CANCEL or DELAY commands in the Autopatcher Command Increment.

Format

The log report format for PCH204 is as follows:

```
PCH204 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AUTOPATCH COMMAND
    USED
    USER: userid              DEVICE:deviceid
    <text reason>
    Delayed From: <day, mmmdd hh:mm> To: <day,mmmdd hh:mm>
```

Example

An example of log report PCH204 follows:

```
PCH204 MAY25 11:48:14 6100 INFO AUTOPATCH COMMAND
   USED
   USER: TERM1          DEVICE:CONSOLE:TERM1
   Autopatch process DELAYED by command
   Delayed From:09:30 on Wed,05/27 To: 09:30 on Fri,05/29
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
deviceid	Text	Indicates the MAP device name.
text reason	Autopatch processed CANCELLED by command	Indicates the command for the autopatch process.
	Autopatch processed SCHEDULED by command	Indicates the command for the autopatch process.
	Autopatch processed STOPPED by command	Indicates the command for the autopatch process.
	Autopatch processed STARTED by command	Indicates the command for the autopatch process.

PCH204 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

PCH350

Explanation

The system generates report PCH350 when XPM loadfile patching fails. Loadfile patching helps XPM maintenance reduce recovery time for XPMs. Loadfile patching prevents the need to compile XPM loads and provides automatic XPM loadfile patching. The PCH350 log report records data that associates with the failure of XPM loadfile patching. The PCH350 also contains the name of the XPM load and records if the system or the operating company personnel initiate the loadfile.

Format

The log report format for PCH350 is as follows:

```
PCH350 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL Loadfile Patch failure
    Start Time:<date time>    End Time:<date time>
    Pmload: <loadname>
    Reason: <initiation reason>
    <failure text>
    <failure text>
    <failure text>
```

Example

An example of log report PCH350 follows:

```
PCH350 OCT31 11:59:59 0013 FAIL Loadfile Patch Failure
   Start Time:1993/05/30 09:30:05 End Time:1993/05/30 09:31:05
   Pmload: NLG36BD
   Reason: System
   Patch file not found for:
   XAT09X36 XCH66X36 XKN83X36
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL Loadfile Patch Failure	Constant	Indicates the process failure.
Start Time:	Numeric	Patching listed by year, month, day, hour, minute, second format.

PCH350 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
End Time	Numeric	Indicates end date and time of patching.
Pmload	Symbolic name	Indicates the XPM load that the system will patch.
Reason	Manual or system	Indicates if the system or the operating company personnel initiate loadfile patching.
Failure text	Text	Identifies the reason that the loadfile patching aborts.

Action

The XPM loadfile patching stops if devices in table XPMLFP do not have disk space. Make sure that space is available for the devices in table XPMLFP. To correct loadfile creation errors, repeat the download process, or find the missing patch files.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PCH650

Explanation

The system generates report PCH650 when XPM loadfile patching is complete. Loadfile patching helps XPM maintenance reduce recovery time for XPMs. Loadfile patching also provides automatic XPM loadfile patching and prevents the need to compile XPM loads. The PCH650 contains information about the patched loadfile. The PCH650 also includes:

- the names of the patches applied during the loadfile session
- the name of the pmload
- the name of the loadfile that the loadfile session created
- the device used to store the new load file
- the reason that the loadfile starts (manual or system)

Format

The log report format for PCH650 is as follows:

```
PCH650 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Loadfile Patch Successful
    Start Time: <date time>    End Time: <date time>
    Pmload: <loadname>
    Loadfile: <loadfilename>
    Loadfile Device: <deviceid>
    Reason: <initiation reason>
    <text line 1>
    <text line 2>
    <text line 3>
    <text line 4>
    <text line 5>
    <text line 6>
```

Example

An example of log report PCH650 follows:

PCH650 (end)

```
PCH650  JUL24 18:36:06 1800 INFO Loadfile Patch Successful
   Start Time:1993/09/06 17:30:00  End Time:1993/09/06 18:00:00
   Pmload: NLT36BD
   Loadfile: NLT36BD_930906
   Loadfile Device: SOODXPMLF
   Reason: Manual
   Patches added to loadfile:
   XDF30X36 XLD09X36 XNF34X36
   Patches that could not be removed from the loadfile:
   XVB94X36
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
loadname	String	Indicates the name of the tuple in table PMLOADS.
loadfilename	String	Indicates the name of the loadfile created during loadfile patch session.
deviceid	Symbolic Text	Indicates the name of the device. The name includes loadfile.
reason	Manual or System	Indicates the type of initialization.

Action

There are no required actions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PEND100

Explanation

The pending order system (PEND) generates report PEND100 at 0000 h and 1200 h. The PEND system generates PEND100 if one or more service orders are past due or due in the next 12 h. Refer to the *Basic Translations Tools Guide*.

Format

The log report format for PEND100 is as follows:

```
PEND100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PENDING ORDER AUDIT:
nnnn
    PENDING ORDERS ARE DUE IN THE NEXT 12 HOURS
```

Example

An example of log report PEND100 follows:

```
PEND100 JUL31 00:00:01 2880 INFO PENDING ORDER AUDIT: 4
PENDING ORDERS ARE DUE IN THE NEXT 12 HOURS
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO PENDING ORDER AUDIT	Constant	Indicates that an audit of pending service orders occurs.
nnnn	0 - 9999	Indicates number of pending orders past due or due in the next 12 h.
PENDING ORDERS ARE DUE IN THE NEXT 12 HOURS	Constant	Indicates pending orders past due.

Action

Enter the PENDING CI increment and use the DISPLAY DUE command to see the pending orders past due, or due in the next 12 hours. Verify the validity of the orders. You can use the ACTIVATE command.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PEND101

Explanation

The pending service order (PEND) subsystem generates report PEND101 at 0000 h and 1200 h. The subsystem generates PEND101 if one or more service orders are in prompting range.

Format

The log report format for PEND101 is as follows:

```
PEND101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PENDING ORDER AUDIT:
nnnn
    PENDING ORDERS ARE WITHIN PROMPTING RANGE
```

Example

An example of log report PEND101 follows:

```
PEND101 JUL20 12:00:01 1163 INFO PENDING ORDER AUDIT: 2
   PENDING ORDERS ARE WITHIN PROMPTING RANGE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO PENDING ORDER AUDIT	Constant	Indicates that an audit of pending orders occurs.
nnnn	0—9999	Indicates the number of pending orders in prompting range.
PENDING ORDERS ARE WITHIN PROMPTING RANGE	Constant	Indicates that service orders are in prompting range.

Action

Enter the PENDING CI increment and use the DISPLAY PROMPTING command to view pending orders in prompting range. Verify that the pending orders are are ready for the due date.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PES202

Explanation

The log report PES202 indicates the overall condition of the remote line drawer (RLD) Power and Environmental System (PES) has changed.

Format

The format for log report PES202 follows:

```
<severity>FP503 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PES
RLDPES <HUB Name>
    <RLD site name> RLD <RLD number>
        Condition <new condition> from <old condition>
```

Example

An example of log report PES202 follows:

```
CPM2A PES202 FEB04 09:12:37 1705 INFO PES
   RLDPES STAR REM1 02 0 02
    SITE1   RLD   5
    Condition:  GREEN  from  RED
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
The first two lines are defined as for other PES logs, such as PES113.		
HUB name	Site name, frame, bay	The Star Hub where the RLD belongs.
RLD site name	Any site name	The name of the site where the RLD is located.
RLD number	0-999	The RLD number in the Star Hub.
New condition, old condition	RED, GREEN	The new and old condition of the whole RLD cabinet Power and Environmental System.

PES202 (end)

Action

This log is for information. In most cases the RLD cabinet Power and Environmental System is operated to balance the conditions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

PM100

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM100 when a peripheral module fails a diagnostic (DIAG) test. The subsystem generates this report when an out-of-service test fails on an Operator Services Node Maintained (OSNM).

Format

The log report format for PM100 is as follows:

```
PM100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL DIAG pmid
   REASON: reastxt
   CKSM: n ,  TONE: hhhhhhhh, TEST: 00hh
```

Example

An example of log report PM100 follows:

```
PM100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL DIAG TM8 1
   REASON: TONE TEST FAILED
   CKSM: 0,  TONE: 00000400, TEST: 0010
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL DIAG	Symbolic text	Indicates diagnostic test fails.
pmid	Symbolic text	Identifies the affected PM.
REASON	Symbolic text	Identifies reason the system generates the log report.
CKSM	0 or 1	Indicates checksum value and result. 0 indicates correct checksum test complete. 1 means checksum is not correct. The checksum test identifies table differences between the central controller and a PM.

PM100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TONE	0000-FFFF	Provides 8 hex digits that correspond to 32 bits which represent tones on the read only memory (ROM). Value is 00000000 if tone test passes.
TEST	0000-00FF	Provides 2 hex digits that correspond to 8 bits which represent the test. Bits are 0,1,2,3 for network interface test. Each bit corresponds to a link (only bit 0 applies to a trunk module (TM)). Bits are 4,5,6 for ROM tone test. Each bit corresponds to a ROM chip on the tone card (only bit 5 applies to a TM). Bit number 7 is a coder-decoder test that applies to the TM.

Action

Repeat diagnostic test. A circuit pack list appears on the terminal if a failure occurs.

If the test passes, but the PM does not return to service (RTS), contact the next level of support immediately.

If the test fails, change the first circuit pack on the list and run the test again. If the test fails again, change the second circuit pack on the list and run the test again. Continue until the test passes or there are no more circuit packs on the list. For additional information, refer to *Log Report Reference Manual*.

If the test passes, but the PM does not RTS, contact the next level maintenance.

Contact the next level of maintenance if all of the following events occur:

- there are no more circuit packs on the list
- the test does not pass
- the PM does not RTS

Operator Services Node Maintained actions

Repeat diagnostic test. If the test passes, but the PM does not RTS, contact the next level of maintenance.

If the PM generates the log with “IP ping failed" then:

- The DMS switch cannot communicate with the service node. Make sure that all DMS EIUs are in-service. Make sure the DMS LAN-BAY is

operational. Make sure that all cabling is in good condition. If these components are in-service, check for service node faults.

If the PM generates the log “Fail message received," then:

- The DMS switch can communicate with the service node. The problem is local to the service node. Refer to service node documentation for additional diagnostics to help correct the problem.
  - — DIAG Fails
    - – The DMS cannot process the TST or RTS command. Check for traps/Swerrs. Contact the next level of maintenance.
  - — Node does not respond
    - – The DMS can send the message, but times-out before the DMS receives a response. Execute the test. Use the TST Ping to check for connectivity. If the Ping passes, refer to service node documentation to run additional diagnostics.

Associated OM registers

Operator Services Node Maintained OM information

The PM can generate a log when an out-of-service test failure occurs. Register TSTFAIL increases each time a test failure occurs on that node. The OM group EXNDINV contains register TSTFAIL.

PM101

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM101. The system generates this report when a peripheral module fails a checksum test (CHKSUM-TST). The PM fails a CHKSUM-TST because a checksum is not correct or not available. The checksum test identifies table differences between the central controller (CC) and PMs.

Format

The log report format for PM101 is as follows:

```
PM101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL CHKSUM–TST pmid
    VALUE: nnnn, REASON: reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report PM101 follows:

```
PM101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL CHKSUM–TST DCM 0
   VALUE:    6, REASON: FAILED TO GET CHKSUM
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL CHKSUM-TST	Symbolic text	Indicates checksum test fails.
pmid	Symbolic text	Identifies the affected PM.
VALUE	0 to 9999	Provides checksum value.
REASON	Symbolic text	Identifies reason the system generates the log.

Action

Repeat checksum test. A circuit pack list appears on the MAP terminal if a failure occurs.

If the test fails, change the first circuit pack on list. Run the test again. If the test fails again, change second circuit pack on list and run the test again. Continue until test passes or until there are no more circuit packs on the list.

PM101 (end)

Contact the next level of maintenance if all of the following events occur:

- there are no more circuit packs on the list
- the test does not pass
- the PM does not return to service (RTS)

If the test passes, but the PM does not return to service, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM102

Explanation

The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM102 when the state of a PM changes to system busy (SysB). The following are example situations that generate this log:

- An Operator Services Node Maintained (OSNM) changes state when a node audit detects a fault.
- An Ethernet TPC connection is lost. The log indicates the date and time of the transmission failure and the name and id number of the node on the lost connection. Audits will attempt to re-establish the connection.

Format

The maintenance arbitrator (MTCARBFLT) state is associated with the PM log. The MTCARBFLT state can be functional or disabled The MTCARBFLT state is associated with the PM log when MTCARBFLT is present on the XPM load. The log format is Format 2 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is present on both XPM units. The log format is Format 3 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is present in the units.

The fields and entries associated with maintenance arbitrator are optional (apply only to XPMs). When a load containing MTCARBFLT is present in both XPM units, the MTCARBFLT state is indicated for each unit as either functional or disabled. In XPM81, when a load containing MTCARBFLT is present in only one of the units, the MTCARBFLT state is indicated for that unit only. The state of the of the second unit is not indicated. Beginning in TL09, MTCARBFLT is always functional and the MTCARBFLT state is not indicated in the logs.

The log report formats for PM102 are as follows:

Format 1

```
alm PM102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB pmid
    Node  : SysB  <sq>  From  <previous PM state>
    <optional text>
    Unit0 : <unit state> <sq> <reason text> <previous unit state>
    Unit1 : <unit state> <sq> <reason text> <previous unit state>
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 2

```
alm PM102  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  SYSB pmid
    SysB <sq> From <previous PM state> <sq>
    REASON: Processing data update request
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 3

```
alm PM102  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB pmid
    FROM: <previous PM state> <comment text>
    REASON: <reason text>
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 4

```
alm PM102  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB pmid
    FROM: <previous PM state><comment text> REASON: <reason text>
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 5

```
alm PM102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB pmid
    Node  : SysB   <reason text> From <previous PM state>
    <log reason>
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 6

```
alm PM102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB pmid
    SysB <sq> From <previous PM state>
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
    <optional text>
```

Format 7

alm PM102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB pmid
SysB <sq> From <previous PM state>
Unit<unit_no>: MTCARBFLT is <state>
<optional text>

Format 8

alm PM102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB pmtype pmid
<text>

Example

Examples of log report PM102 follow:

Example 1

```
***PM102 MAY31 08:22:32 2112 SYSB LGC HOST 02 0
 Node  : SysB from CBsy
 Unit0 : SysB (CSLink RTS)
 Unit1 : SysB (CSLink RTS) From CBsy
 Unit0: MTCARBFLT is functional, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is disabled
```

Example 2

```
PM102 JAN11 16:43:22 2201 SYSB LCOM 101
   SysB From SysB (NA)
   REASON:  Processing data update request
```

Example 3

```
PM102 MAR10 12:23:34 4501 SYSB LDT PSAP 4 0
   FROM: InSv
   REASON: CS Link
```

Example 4

```
** PM102 FEB14 08:00:01 1988 SYSB TPC 60
   FROM: InSv REASON: UNSOLICITED MSG THR EXCEEDED
```

Example 5

```
PM102 APR25 08:19:42 3200 SYSB IPE HOST 00 3
   Node:   SysB (WAI recvd) From CBsy
```

Example 6

```
PM102 MAR13 03:20:15 3791 SYSB DTC 3
SysB From InSv
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is functional, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is disabled
```

Example 7

```
PM102 MAR13 03:20:15 3791 SYSB DTC 3
   SysB From InSv
   Unit0: MTCARBFLT is functional
```

Example 8

```
PM102 APR06 14:25:52 2600 SYSB OSNM 27
   SysB From InSv
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
alm	***	Indicates a critical alarm.
	**	Indicates a major alarm.
	*	Indicates a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Indicates that an alarm is not present.
	mmmdd	Month and day that the system generates log report, for example, OCT25.
	hh:mm:ss	Time that the system generates the log report, in hours, minutes, and seconds.
	ssdd	The sequence number for the log report.
pmtype	alphanumeric text	Identifies the affected PM type.

Field	Value	Description
pmid	alphanumeric text	Identifies the affected PM number.
SYSB	constant	Indicates the node (PM) is system busy.
Node : SysB	constant	Indicates the node (PM) is system busy.
SysB	constant	Indicates the node (PM) is system busy.
sq		Optional field. Provides the status qualifier. This field appears when the PM is one of the following: • a link interface module (LIM) • application processing unit (APU) • application processing unit with UNIX (APUX) • data communication processor (DCP) • LIU datacom (LCOM) • external node (EXND) • service peripheral module (SPM) • service processor with UNIX (SPX) • voice processing unit (VPU)
	NA	Not accessible (NA) indicates that all links to the PM unit are logically closed or physically out of service. Messaging between the PM and the CM is not possible.
	RU	Resources unavailable (RU) means external resources, which are necessary for the PM unit to be in service, are out of service.
REASON: Processing data update request.	constant	
previous PM state	InSv, ISTb, Offl, ManB, or Cbsy	Indicates the previous state of the PM.
optional text	ISTb cleared <character string>	Optional field. Indicates the clearance of a PM ISTb condition. A clearance occurs as a result of a state change.
Unit n	n = 0 or 1	The PM unit number.
unit state	InSv, ISTb, Cbsy, SysB, Offl, or ManB	The current state of the unit.

Field	Value	Description
reason text	text	Optional field. Indicates the reason for the state change. Some of the entries in this field are: • INIT or CS Link: Indicates that a central control (CC) restart or the central-side (C-side) link of the line appearance on a digital trunk (LDT) is out-of-service. • LINK AUDIT: Indicates that a recent audit detects a C-side busy (CBsy) TOPS position controller (TPC), which causes the TPC to become SysB. • RTS FAILED: Indicates that an attempt to return a CBsy TPC to service fails because of the data channel returns. • UNSOLICITED MSG THR EXCEEDED: Indicates that messages the TPC does not request exceed the threshold. • FAULT OCCURRED ON CSC/TMC CHANNELS: Indicates that a fault occurs on the cell site controller (CSC) or the timeslot management channel (TMC). • NODE AUDIT FAILED: Indicates that the node audit, associated with an OSNM, detects a fault.
previous unit state	InSv, ISTb, Cbsy, SysB, Offl, or ManB	An optional field that indicates the previous state of the PM unit.
Unit 0: MTCARBFLT is	constant	Indicates that the current state of the maintenance arbitrator in XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) unit 0 follows. An optional field that applies only to digital trunk controllers (DTC), line trunk controllers (LTC) and line group controllers (LGC). If the XPM maintenance arbitrator is not loaded in the unit, the field is blank. Beginning in TL09, this field is not present.
Unit 1: MTCARBFLT is	constant	Indicates that the current state of the maintenance arbitrator in XPM unit 0 follows. An optional field that applies to DTCs, LTCs, and LGCs. If the unit does not contain the XPM maintenance arbitrator, the field is blank. Beginning in TL09, this field is not present.

Field	Value	Description
state	functional or disabled	Indicates the state of MTCARBFLT in the XPM unit when the log is formatted for display. This state may differ from the state of the log at the time that the system generates the log. The possibility of a difference increases as the time between log generation and log formatting increases. Beginning in TL09, this field is not present.
comment text	text	An optional field. If the affected PM is an LDT, this field provides additional information on the previous state.
log reason	text	The reason the system generates the log report.

Action

ATTENTION
When working on MTCARBFLT issues, normal PM troubleshooting guidelines should be followed.

Manually test the PM or PM unit. Identify the fault(s) responsible for the system busy state, correct the faults, and return the PM to service.

- If the test passes but the PM does not return to service (RTS), contact the next level of support. Save the reports that the system produces during the 5 min period before the system generates the PM102 log report.
- If the test fails and the system generates a card list, follow correct card replacement procedure. Change the first card on the list. Repeat the test. If the test fails again, change the next card on the list, and repeat the test. Continue until the test passes or until there are no more cards on the card list.
- There are no more cards on the card list and the test fails. The PM does not return to service. Save the reports that the system produces during the 5 min period before the system generates the PM102 log report. Contact the next level of support.

If DS-1 message links or the cell site controller (CSC) channel are busy, perform the following steps:

- Verify that associated facilities, like group intercom (GIC), DS-1s, and D-channel handlers (DCH), are in-service.
- Attempt to RTS the DS-1 message links at the GIC PM level.
- Attempt to RTS the channels at the GIC; ISG level.
- Issue the CONT command on the channel at the GIC; ISG level.
- If the problem persists, contact the next level of support.

If an external node is busy, refer to log PM181. For additional information on potential causes of the problem, refer to log PM181.

Operator Services Node Maintained problems

In addition to the general actions that the user must perform, the user also must perform the following actions:

- Determine the reason, repair, and return PM to service. A circuit pack list appears on the terminal when a manual test fails.
- Make sure that all DMS EIUs are in-service, the DMS LAN-BAY is operational, and all cabling is in good condition. If these components are in-service, check for service node faults.

  Note: For OSNM post analysis, every in-service session pool entered on the SYSB service node has an OAIN107 CBSY log. Manually busy and test the service node to determine the reason for the change to out-of-service state.

Ethernet connection is lost

Investigate data connectivity between the DMS switch and the node.

Associated OM registers

Registers SYSBUSE and INSSYSB associate with PMs EXND and SPX.

Operator Services Node Maintained OM information

For an OSNM log, OM group EXNDINV, register INSSYSB increases for that service node. A use register SYSBUSE records the amount of time the service node stays SYSB.

Ethernet connection is lost

There is no OM associated with this log.

PM103

Explanation

The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM103 when a PM node becomes offline (OffL). This basic log report uses Format 1.

The PM log contains the maintenance arbitrator (MTCARBFLT) state (functional or disabled). The PM log contains the MTCARBFLT when the MTCARBFLT is present in the XPM load. The log format is Format 2 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is present in both XPM units. The log format is Format 3 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is present in one of the units.

Format

The fields and entries associated with maintenance arbitrator are optional (apply only to XPMs). When a load containing MTCARBFLT is present in both XPM units, the MTCARBFLT state is indicated for each unit as either functional or disabled. In XPM81, when a load containing MTCARBFLT is present in only one of the units, the MTCARBFLT state is indicated for that unit only. The state of the of the second unit is not indicated. Beginning in TL09, MTCARBFLT is always functional and the MTCARBFLT state is not indicated in the logs.

The log report formats for PM103 are as follows:

Format 1

```
PM103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL pmid
    OffL from statxt (sq)
    <info_text>
```

Format 2

```
PM103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL pmid
    OffL from statxt (sq)
    <info_text>
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 3

```
PM103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL pmid
    OffL from statxt (sq)
    <info_text>
    Unit<unit_no>: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Examples

Examples of log report PM103 follow:

Example 1

```
PM103 JAN20 23:11:10 1200 OFFL EIU 0
   OffL from ManB
```

Example 2

```
PM103 JAN20 23:11:10 1200 OFFL DTC 0
OffL from ManB
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is functional
```

Example 3

```
PM103 JAN20 23:11:10 1200 OFFL DTC 0
   OffL from ManB
   Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
alarm		Optional field. Indicates the type of alarm that accompanies the change of state.
	***	Indicates a critical alarm.
	**	Indicates a major alarm.
	*	Indicates a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Indicates an alarm is not present.
pmid	symbolic text	Identifies affected PM.
statxt	Uneq or ManB	Defines the state before the change to OffL.
sq	Blank or (NA)	(NA) indicates that communication is not available.
<info_text>	text	Indicates the reason the PM changes to OffL state.

Field	Value	Description
Unit 0: MTCARBFLT is	constant	Indicates the current state of the maintenance arbitrator in XPM unit 0 follows. This is an optional field that applies only to digital trunk controllers (DTC), line trunk controllers (LTC) and line group controllers (LGC). If the XPM maintenance arbitrator is not loaded in the unit, the field is blank. Beginning in TL09, this field is not present.
Unit 1: MTCARBFLT is	constant	Indicates the current state of the maintenance arbitrator in XPM unit 1 follows. This is an optional field that applies only to DTCs, LTCs, and LGCs. If the XPM maintenance arbitrator is not loaded in the unit, the field is blank. Beginning in TL09, this field is not present.
state	functional or disabled	Indicates the state of MTCARBFLT in the XPM unit when the log is formatted for display. This state can differ from the state of the log when the system generates the log. The possibility of a difference increases as the period between log generation and log formatting increases.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

PM104

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM104 when a PM changes from offline (OffL) state to unequipped (UNEQ) state.

Format

The log report format for PM104 is as follows:

```
PM104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd UNEQ pmid
    Uneq from OffL
```

Example

An example of log report PM104 follows:

```
PM104 JAN20 23:11:10 1200 UNEQ EIU 0
   Uneq from OffL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
pmid	symbolic text	Identifies the affected PM.
statxt	OffL	Defines the current state of the unit.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

PM105

Explanation

The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM105 when a PM changes to manual busy (ManB) state. The change of state appears in Formats 1 and 2. The PM generates PM105 when the Subscriber Carrier Module-100S Remote (SMS-R) is set to busy at the MAP display while in the offline (Offl) state.

The PM subsystem generates Format 2 when the Operator Services Node Maintained (OSNM) changes state to ManB. The OSNM changes state to ManB as a result of a manual action.

The PM subsystem generates Format 3 when a line on a digital trunk (LDT) is set to ManB.

The PM subsystem generates Format 4 when a PM changes state to ManB. Log report PM105 confirms the change of the PM state to ManB.

The PM subsystem generates Format 5 when a load that contains maintenance arbitrator (MTCARBFLT) is present in only one of the units.

Format

The fields and entries associated with maintenance arbitrator are optional (apply only to XPMs). When a load containing MTCARBFLT is present in both XPM units, the MTCARBFLT state is indicated for each unit as either functional or disabled. In XPM81, when a load containing MTCARBFLT is present in only one of the units, the MTCARBFLT state is indicated for that unit only. The state of the of the second unit is not indicated. Beginning in TL09, MTCARBFLT is always functional and the MTCARBFLT state is not indicated in the logs.

The log report format for PM105 are as follows:

Format 1

```
PM105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB pmid
    Node   :     ManB  From <previous PM state>
    <optional text>
    Unit0  : <sq> <unit state> <previous unit state> <reason text>
    Unit1  : <sq> <unit state> <previous unit state> <reason text>
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 2

PM105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB pmid
MANB <sq> from <previous PM state> <sq>
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>

Format 3

PM105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB pmid
From: <previous PM state>
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>

Format 4

PM105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB pmid
From <previous PM state
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>

Format 5

PM105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB pmid
From <previous PM state
Unit<unit_no>: MTCARBFLT is <state>

Example

Examples of log report PM105 follow:

Example 1

```
PM105 APR01 12:00:00 2112 MANB HOST LGC 7 0
Node   :      ManB  From ISTb
ISTb Cleared (Unit OOS)
Unit0  :      ManB
Unit1  :      ManB From InSv
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is functional, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is disabled
```

Example 2

```
PM105 FEB09 15:31:54  0697 MANB DCP 201
   ManB  From OffL
```

Example 3

```
PM105 FEB09 15:31:54  0697 MANB LDT PSAP 01 0
   FROM: INSV
```

Example 4

```
PM105 JAN01 08:32:51 1181 MANB DTC HOST 00 3
 Node   :ManB  From Offl
 Unit0: MTCARBFLT is functional, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is disabled
```

Example 5

```
PM105 JAN01 08:32:51 1181 MANB DTC HOST 00 3
   Node   :ManB  From Offl
   Unit0: MTCARBFLT is functional
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
alarm		Optional field. Indicates the type of alarm that accompanies the change of state.
	***	Indicates a critical alarm.
	**	Indicates a major alarm.
	*	Indicates a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Indicates an alarm is not present.
	mmmdd	Month and day that the system generates the log report, for example, OCT25.
	hh:mm:ss	Time that the system generates the log report, in hours, minutes, and seconds.
	ssdd	The sequence number of the log report.
MANB	constant	Indicates that the current state of the PM is ManB.
pmid	alphanumeric text	Identifies the affected PM.
	IPE, SPX,APUX ff s	Identifies an IPE, SPX, or APUX PM type. The frame and shelf that the PM occupies.
FROM:	constant	Indicates that the previous PM state follows.
previous PM state	InSv, ISTb, SBsy, Offl, Uneq, or Cbsy	The previous state of the PM.

Field	Value	Description
optional text	ISTb cleared <character string>	Indicates the clearance of a PM ISTb condition a clearance occurs as a result of a state change. If not in use, this field is blank.
Unit0:	constant	Indicates information on unit 0 follows.
Unit1:	constant	Indicates information on unit 1 follows.
sq	(RU) or (NA), blank for an APUX.	Provides status qualifier: resources unavailable (RU), or not accessible (NA). The RU status indicates that external resources of an in-service PM unit are out of service. The NA status indicates that all links to the PM unit are logically closed or physically out of service. Messaging between the PM and the CM is not possible.
unit state	ManB, InSv, ISTb, Offl, Uneq, CBsy, or SysB	The current state of the PM unit.
previous unit state	ManB, InSv, ISTb, CBsy, Offl, SysB, Uneq, or blank	Indicates the previous state of a PM unit. Indicates the reason for that state. If no state change occurs on a PM when the system generates a log, this field is blank.
reason text	text	Indicates the reason for the state change. If not in use, the field is blank.
Unit 0: MTCARBFLT is	constant	This field applies to digital trunk controllers (DTC), line trunk controllers (LTC) and line group controllers (LGC). If the XPM maintenance arbitrator is not loaded in the unit, the field is blank. If the field is in use, the field indicates that the current state of the maintenance arbitrator in XPM unit 0 follows. Beginning in TL09, this field is not present.

Field	Value	Description
Unit 1: MTCARBFLT is	constant	This field applies to DTCs, LTCs, and LGCs. If the XPM maintenance arbitrator is not loaded in the unit, the field is blank. If the field is in use, the field indicates that the current state of the maintenance arbitrator in XPM unit 1 follows. Beginning in TL09, this field is not present.
state	functional or disabled	Indicates the state of MTCARBFLT in the XPM unit when the log is formatted for display. This state can differ from the state of the log when the system generates the log. The possibility of a conflict increases as the period between log generation and log formatting increases. Beginning in TL09, this field is not present.

Action

ATTENTION

When working on MTCARBFLT issues, normal PM troubleshooting guidelines should be followed.

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

Operator Services Node Maintained OM information

For Format 2, INSV, ISTB to MANB transitions, OM group EXNDINV, register INSMANB increases. The OM register MANBUSE records the amount of time that the service node is in the MANB state.

PM106

Explanation

The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM106 in Formats 1 and 4. The subsystem generates this report when a PM returns to service (RTS). The subsystem also generates this report when a PM changes from system busy (SysB) to in-service (InSv) state. The log indicates the previous state of each PM unit, and provides the reason for the state change.

The PM subsystem generates this report in Format 2 when a remote carrier urban (RCU) module completes initialization. There are two initialization modes: warm start and backup switchover. When warm start initialization is complete, the subsystem generates log report PM106. When backup switchover initialization is complete, the system generates log report PM106. The system only generates this log if no alarms are present on the RCU. If alarms are present, the system generates log report PM128. Log report PM128 indicates that initialization is complete and alarms are present on the RCU.

The PM subsystem generates this report in Format 3 when the final alarm on a specified RCU clears. If an alarm clears on an RCU but other alarms are present, the system generates a PM128 log. The types of alarms that appear in the PM106 log are card, configuration, digital line, and coded alarms.

The PM subsystem generates this report in Format 4 when an Operator Services Node Maintained (OSNM) changes state. The OSNM changes to InSv from a manual busy (ManB) or SysB state.

The PM subsystem generates this report in Format 5 when a line appearance on a digital trunk (LDT) is in service.

The PM subsystem generates this report in Format 6 to confirm and notify of a change in a PM to InSv. The PM subsystem generates this report when a system request set returns the SysB RTS of a PM to service. The subsystem also generates the report after a manual request returns a PM to service from ManB.

The PM subsystem generates this report in Format 7 when a load with a maintenance arbitrator (MTCARBFLT) is present in only one unit.

Format

The fields and entries associated with maintenance arbitrator are optional (apply only to XPMs). When a load containing MTCARBFLT is present in both XPM units, the MTCARBFLT state is indicated for each unit as either functional or disabled. In XPM81, when a load containing MTCARBFLT is present in only one of the units, the MTCARBFLT state is indicated for that

unit only. The state of the of the second unit is not indicated. Beginning in TL09, MTCARBFLT is always functional and the MTCARBFLT state is not indicated in the logs.

The log report formats for PM106 are as follows:

Format 1

```
PM106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS pmid
    Node  : INSV  From <previous PM state> <reason>
    <optional text>
    Unit0 : <unit state> <previous unit state> <reason text>
    Unit1 : <unit state> <previous unit state> <reason text>
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 2

```
PM106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS pmid
    FROM: <previous PM state>, REMOTE INITIALIZATION
COMPLETE  :<initialization type>
    REMOTE INITIALIZATION COMPLETE
```

Format 3

```
PM106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS pmid
    FROM: <previous PM state> <alarm text>
    REMOTE ALARM CLEARED
```

Format 4

```
PM106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS pmid
    InSv  From <previous PM state>
```

Format 5

```
PM106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS pmid
    From <previous PM state>
```

Format 6

PM106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS pmid
Node :InSv From <previous IPE state>
<optional text>
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>

Format 7

PM106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS pmid
Node :InSv From <previous IPE state>
<optional text>
Unit<unit_no>: MTCARBFLT is <state>

Example

Examples of log report PM106 follow:

Example 1

```
PM106 APR01 12:00:00 2112 RTS LGC HOST 7 1
Node  : InSv  From ISTb
ISTb Cleared (Unit OOS)
Unit0 : InSv
Unit1 : InSv  From SysB (CSLink RTS)
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is functional, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is disabled
```

Example 2

```
PM106 APR01 12:00:00 2112 RTS RCU RCU0 00 1
   From: ISTb, REMOTE INITIALIZATION COMPLETE :Backup
   Switchover
   REMOTE INITIALIZATION COMPLETE
```

Example 3

```
PM106 APR01 12:00:00 2112 RTS RCU RCU0 00 1
   From: ISTb  Min loc=3,10 Configuration alarm
   remote alarm cleared
```

Example 4

```
PM106 FEB09 16:27:36 8030 RTS DCP 201
   InSv  from ManB
   <reason_text>
```

Example 5

```
PM106 FEB09 16:27:36 8030 RTS LDT PSAP 01 0
   From SYSB
```

Example 6

```
PM106 FEB01 21:50:00 2200 RTS IPE HOST 00 3
   Node   :InSv  From ISTb
   :ISTb  Cleared (Load File Mismatch)
```

Example 7

```
PM106 FEB01 21:50:00 2200 RTS IPE HOST 00 3
   Node   :InSv  From ISTb
   :ISTb  Cleared (Load File Mismatch)
   Unit0: MTCARBFLT is functional
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
alarm		Optional field. Indicates the type of alarm that accompanies the change of state.
	***	Indicates a critical alarm.
	**	Indicates a major alarm.
	*	Indicates a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Indicates an alarm is not present.
	mmmdd	Month and day the system generates the log report, for example, OCT25.
	hh:mm:ss	Time the system generates the log report, in hours, minutes, and seconds.
	ssdd	The sequence number of the log report.
RTS	constant	Indicates the PM returns to service or changes from system busy to in-service.
pmid	symbolic text	Identifies the affected PM.
	IPE, APUX ff s	Identifies the IPE, or APUX PM type and the frame (ff) and shelf (s) the PM occupies.
Node : INSV	constant	Indicates the node (PM) is in service.

Field	Value	Description
From	constant	Indicates the previous state of the node (PM) follows.
previous PM state	SBsy, ManB, ISTb, Offl, or Cbsy	Indicates the previous state of the PM.
reason	text	Optional field. Indicates the reason for the previous PM state.
optional text	ISTb cleared <character string>	Indicates the clearance of a PM ISTb condition. A clearance occurs as a result of a state change. If the field is not in use, this field is blank.
Unit n	n = 0 or 1	Indicates the PM unit number.
unit state	InSv, ISTb, SysB, or ManB	Indicates the current state of the unit.
previous unit state	InSv, ISTb, SysB, ManB	Indicates the previous state of the PM unit.
reason text	text	Optional field. Indicates the reason for the previous PM unit state. If no state change occurs on a unit when the system generates the log, the field is blank.
REMOTE INITIALIZATION COMPLETE	constant	Indicates initialization of the remote terminal.
initialization type	warm start or backup switchover	Identifies the type of initialization. For warm start initialization, enter the PMRESET command from the PM level of the MAP display. You can also enter the P6055 or P6087 RCU maintenance card faceplate commands. The TST or BCKPSEL commands you enter from the PM level of the MAP display cause a backup switchover. The P6011, P6022, or P6044 RCU maintenance card faceplate commands can also invoke backup switchover.
sq	NA	Indicates that no communication is available between the CM and the SDM.
alarm text	REMOTE ALARM CLEARED	Indicates a remote alarm on an RCU cleared.

Field	Value	Description
	min loc=x, y configuration alarm	Indicates the configuration alarm, which is a minor alarm, cleared. The location of the fault is on shelf x (x = 1 to 7) slot y (y = 1 to 24).
	min loc=x, y card failure	Indicates a card failure alarm, which is a minor alarm, cleared. The location of the fault is on shelf x (x = 1 to 7) slot y (y = 1 to 24).
	maj code=xxx digital line failure	Indicates a digital line failure, which is a major alarm, cleared. A three-digit code (001 to 008) identifies the digital line that fails. Code 001 is the topmost digital line that connects to line shelf 1 (shelf 5). Code 008 is the bottom digital line that connects to control shelf 2 (shelf 1).
	maj code=xxx “coded alarm text"	Indicates a coded alarm failure, which is a major alarm, cleared. Refer to 363-2051-108 for details on coded alarms. Coded alarms 600-625 and 700-725 apply to special-service modules.
Unit 0: MTCARBFLT is	constant	Indicates that the current state of the MTCARBFLT in XPM unit 0 follows. Optional field that applies only to digital trunk controllers (DTC), line trunk controllers (LTC) and line group controllers (LGC). If the XPM MTCARBFLT is not loaded in the unit, the field is blank. Beginning in TL09, this field is not present.
Unit 1: MTCARBFLT is	constant	Indicates that the current state of the MTCARBFLT in XPM unit 1 follows. Optional field that applies only to DTCs, LTCs, and LGCs. If the XPM MTCARBFLT is not loaded in the unit, the field is blank. Beginning in TL09, this field is not present.

Field	Value	Description
state	functional, disabled	Indicates the state of MTCARBFLT in the XPM unit at the time the log is formatted for display. This state can differ from the state of the log when the system generates the log. The possibility of a difference increases as the period between log generation and log formatting increases. Beginning in TL09, this field is not present.
previous IPE state	text	Describes the state of the IPE module before the IPE module is in service.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

Operator Services Node Maintained OM information

A successful RTS does not have an OM register. If the RTS fails in OM group EXNDINV, register RTSFAIL increases.

PM107

Explanation

The log report formats for PM107 are as follows:

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates Format 1 when a PM changes state to central-side busy (CBsy). A system or manual request from the C-side node of the PM causes the change in state.

The PM generates Format 2 when the line appearance on a digital trunk (LDT) subsystem changes state to CBsy. A system or manual request from the C-side node of the subsystem causes the change in state.

The PM generates Format 3 when a PM changes state to CBsy. A system request for a specific PM causes the change in state.

The PM log contains the maintenance arbitrator (MTCARBFLT) state (functional or disabled). The PM log contains MTCARBFLT when MTCARBFLT is present in the XPM load. The PM generates Format 5 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is present in both XPM units. The PM generates Format 6 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is present in only one of the units.

Format

The fields and entries associated with maintenance arbitrator are optional and apply only to XPMs. If a load contains MTCARBFLT in both XPM units, the MTCARBFLT state is indicated for each unit as either functional or disabled. In XPM81, when a load containing MTCARBFLT is present in only one of the units, the MTCARBFLT state is indicated for that unit only. The state of the of the second unit is not indicated. Beginning in TL09, MTCARBFLT is always functional and the MTCARBFLT state is not indicated in the logs.

The log report formats for PM107 are as follows:

Format 1

```
PM107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY pmid
    Node  : CBsy
        opttxt2
    Unit0 : statxt opttxt1
    Unit1 : statxt opttxt1
```

Format 2

PM107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY pmid
FROM: State Text

Format 3

PM107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY pmid
Node :CBsy From sttxt
opttxt

Format 4

PM107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY pmid
Node : CBsy
Unit0 Act: statxt
Unit1 Inact: statxt

Format 5

PM107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
REASON: reastxt
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>

Format 6

PM107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
REASON: reastxt
Unit<unit_no>: MTCARBFLT is <state>

Example

Examples of log report PM107 follow:

Example 1

```
PM107 APR01 12:00:00 2112 CBSY HOST LCM 7 0  Node  : CBsy  Unit0
: CBsy From ManB  Unit1 : CBsy
```

Example 2

```
PM107 FEB09 15:30:17 8879 CBSY LDT PSAP 04  FROM: InSv
```

Example 3

```
PM107 JAN18 15:14:26 4405 CBSY IPE HOST 00 3  Node   :CBsy  From
InSv
```

Example 4

```
PM107 MAR16 11:25:53 5493 CBSY RCC  0  Node       : CBsy From
ISTb  Unit0   Act: CBsy From InSv  Unit1 Inact: SysB (XPM in ESA)
```

Example 5

```
PM107 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DTC 1 REASON: SysB
From ISTb Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is
functional
```

Example 6

```
PM107 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DTC 1 REASON: SysB
From ISTb Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
alarm		Optional field. Indicates the type of alarm that accompanies the change of state.
	***	Indicates a critical alarm.
	**	Indicates a major alarm.
	*	Indicates a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Indicates an alarm is not present.
CBSY pmid	Symbolic text	Identifies the PM affected.
Node : CBsy From	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the node.
TBL PP-HARDWARE	Symbolic text	Defines trouble as a peripheral processor hardware or firmware error.
FROM	InSv, ISTb, and SysB	Node changes to SBSY from a previous state.
UNIT0	Symbolic text	Equipment state of unit 0 of the PM.
UNIT1	Symbolic text	Equipment state of unit 1 of the PM.

Field	Value	Description
opttxt1	Character string or blank	Identifies the previous state of the PM unit. Indicates the cause of that state. If no state change occurs when the system generates the log, this field is blank.
opttxt2	ISTb CLEARED and a character string, or blank	Clearance of PM in-service trouble (ISTb) as a result of a state change. If no state change occurs, field is empty.
sttxt	Symbolic text	Defines state before CBSY state.
opttxt	Symbolic text	For ISTb conditions that the system clears.
REASON: reastxt	Symbolic text	Identifies the reason that the PM generates the log. Identifies the product engineering code (PEC) for the suspect circuit pack.
Unit 0: MTCARBFLT is	constant	Indicates the current state of the maintenance arbitrator in XPM unit 0 follows. This is an optional field that applies only to digital trunk controllers (DTC), line trunk controllers (LTC) and line group controllers (LGC). If the XPM maintenance arbitrator is not loaded in the unit, the field is blank. Beginning in TL09, this field is not present.
Unit 1: MTCARBFLT is	constant	Indicates the current state of the maintenance arbitrator in XPM unit 1 follows. This is an optional field that applies only to DTCs, LTCs, and LGCs. If the XPM maintenance arbitrator is not loaded in the unit, the field is blank. Beginning in TL09, this field is not present.
state	functional or disabled	Indicates the state of MTCARBFLT in the XPM unit at the time the log is formatted for display. This state may differ from the state of the log at the time it is generated. The likelihood of such a discrepancy increases as the time between log generation and log formatting increases. Beginning in TL09, this field is not present.

Action

ATTENTION
When working on MTCARBFLT issues, normal PM troubleshooting guidelines should be followed.

Determine the cause of the CBsy state and return to service (RTS). A circuit pack list appears on the terminal if a failure occurs.

- If test passes, but PM is not RTS, contact next level of support.
- If test fails, change first circuit pack on the list and run the test again. If test fails again, change second pack on list and run test again. Continue until test passes or no more circuit packs are on the list.
- If the PM does not RTS after no more circuit packs are on the list, the test fails. Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM108

Explanation

The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM108. The subsystem generates this report after the system detects a firmware or hardware error in the peripheral processor (PP). This basic log report uses Format 1.

The PM log contains the maintenance arbitrator (MTCARBFLT) state (functional or disabled). The PM log contains the MTCARBFLT when MTCARBFLT is present in the XPM load. The log format is Format 2 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is present in both XPM units. The log format is Format 3 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is present in only one of the units.

Format

The log report formats for PM108 are as follows:

Format 1

```
PM108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
```

Format 2

```
PM108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 3

```
PM108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit<unit_no>: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Example

Examples of log report PM108 follow:

Example 1

```
PM108 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DCM 3
   REASON: SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38
```

Example 2

```
PM108 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DCM 3
REASON: SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is functional
```

Example 3

```
PM108 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DCM 3
   REASON: SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38
   Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
alarm		Optional field. Indicates the type of alarm that accompanies the change of state.
	***	Indicates a critical alarm.
	**	Indicates a major alarm.
	*	Indicates a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Indicates an alarm is not present.
PP-HARDWARE	Constant	Defines problem as a peripheral processor hardware or firmware error.
pmid	Symbolic text	Identifies the affected PM.
REASON: reastxt	Symbolic text	Identifies the reason the system generates the log. Identifies the product engineering code (PEC) for the suspect circuit pack.
Unit_no	0 or 1	When MTCARBFLT is loaded in only one PM unit, the field identifies that unit.
state	functional or disabled	Indicates the state of MTCARBFLT in the XPM unit when the log is formatted for display. This state can differ from the state of the log when the system generates the log. The possibility of a difference increases as the period between log generation and log formatting increases.

Action

ATTENTION
When working on MTCARBFLT issues, normal PM troubleshooting guidelines should be followed.

If the PM subsystem generates PM108 for less than 2 min, there is no action required.

If a diagnostic fails or the system generates log report PM108 for more than 2 min, initiate a manual test. The terminal displays a circuit pack list if a manual test fails.

If the manual test passes but the PM does not return to service (RTS), contact the next level of support.

If the manual test fails, change the first circuit pack on the list and run the test again. If the test fails again, change the second circuit pack on the list and run the test again. Continue until the test passes or no more circuit packs are on the list.

If the PM does not RTS, and there are no more circuit packs on the list, the test fails. Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM109

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM109 when a T1 carrier line is set to System Busy (SBsy).

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

Format

The log report format for PM109 is as follows:

```
*PM109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SBSY CARRIER pmid
    sidetxt CARRIER–NO: nnnn, REASON: reastxt
    (blank line)
```

Example

An example of log report PM109 follows:

```
*PM109 APR01 12:00:00 2112 SBSY CARRIER FRIU 202
   CARRIER–NO:    1, REASON: CARRIER LOCAL ALARM SET
   (blank line)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CARRIER	Symbolic text	Indicates T1 carrier is SBsy.
sidetxt	Symbolic text	Identifies the affected PM. When PMID is frame relay interface unit (FRIU), the 3 digits that follow indicate the FRIU identification.
sidetxt	C-side	Indicates that the T1 carrier made SBSY is on the C-side of the peripheral module. The system generates this field if the PM has T1 carriers on both P-side and C-side.
	P-side	Indicates that the T1 carrier set to SBsy is on the P-side of the peripheral module. The system generates this field if the PM has T1 carriers on both P-side and C-side.

PM109 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	blank	Indicates that the peripheral module does not have T1 carriers on both C-side and P-side.
CARRIER-NO: nnnn	0 -9999	Indicates which T1 carrier the log report refers to. When pmid is FRIU, CARRIER-NO is set to 1, because the FRIU has only one carrier.
REASON: reastxt	Symbolic text	Identifies the reason that the system generates the log.
(blank line)	constant	Consists of a blank line, 64 characters in length. The blank characters can only be overwritten by MSL layer procedures if the specific PM and carrier exists in table CARID. Refer to Table CARID in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.

Action

If the PM subsystem generates log report PM109 for less than 2 min, there is no action required.

If the PM subsystem generates log report PM109 for more than 2 min, perform maintenance on the T1 carrier. *Trunks, Subsystem Alarm Analysis, Testing and Card Replacement*, 297-1001-501, lists step-by-step procedures for trunk maintenance.

PM110

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM110 when a change in the service count level occurs. No trunks are removed from service when an out-of-service (OOS) limit is set. The OOS limit affects 24 trunks. Maintenance personnel can use the trunk test position (TTP) to deload the trunks. The system generates this report when the number of service counts reaches the service count threshold.

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

Format

The log report format for PM110 is as follows:

```
*PM110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CARRIER pmid
     sidetxt CARRIER–NO: nnnn, REASON: reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report PM110 follows:

```
*PM110 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CARRIER FRIU 202
   CARRIER–NO:    1, REASON: CARRIER BER–OOS LIMIT SET
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CARRIER	Symbolic text	Indicates that the information the log report supplies, relates to the T1 carrier.
pmid	Constant	When pmid IS frame relay interface unit (FRIU), the 3 digits that follow indicate the FRIU identification number.
sidetxt	C-side	Indicates that the T1 carrier set to PBsy is on the C-side of the peripheral module. The system generates this field if the PM has T1 carriers on both the P-side and C-side.

PM110 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	P-side	Indicates that the T1 carrier set to PBsy is on the P-side of the peripheral module. The system generates this field if the PM has T1 carriers on both the P-side and C-side.
	blank	Indicates the peripheral module does not have T1 carriers on both C-side and P-side.
CARRIER-NO: nnnn	0-9999	Identifies T1 carrier. When PMID is FRIU, CARRIER-NO is set to 1, because the FRIU has only one carrier.
REASON: reastxt	Table H	Identifies the reason the system generates the log. Refer to Table H in the front of this document.
(blank line)	constant	Consists of a blank line, 64 characters in length. The blank characters can only be overwritten by MSL layer procedures if the specific PM and carrier exists in table CARID. Refer to Table CARID in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* .

Action

If the limit is cleared, there is no action required.

If maintenance limit is set, perform facility maintenance. Refer to the operating company facility maintenance and repair manual for digital trunks.

If OOS limit is set, deload trunks and perform facility maintenance. Refer to the operating company facility maintenance and repair manual for digital trunks.

PM111

Explanation

The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM111 when a T1 carrier returns to service (RTS). This report also indicates the cause of the RTS. The basic log report format for PM111 is Format 1.

The PM log contains the maintenance arbitrator (MTCARBFLT) state (functional or disabled). The PM log contains the MTCARBFLT when the MTCARBFLT is present in the XPM load. The log format is Format 2 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is present in both XPM units. The log format is Format 3 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is present in only one of the units.

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

Format

The log report formats for PM111 are as follows:

Format 1

```
PM111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS CARRIER pmid
    sidetxt CARRIER–NO: nnnn, REASON: reastxt
```

Format 2

```
PM111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS CARRIER pmid
    sidetxt CARRIER–NO: nnnn, REASON: reastxt
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 3

```
PM111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS CARRIER pmid
    sidetxt CARRIER–NO: nnnn, REASON: reastxt
    Unit<unit_no>: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Example

Examples of log report PM111 follow:

Example 1

```
PM111 APR01 12:00:00 2112 RTS CARRIER FRIU 202
   CARRIER-NO: 15, REASON: CARRIER LOCAL ALARM CLEARED
```

Example 2

```
PM111 APR01 12:00:00 2112 RTS CARRIER FRIU 202
CARRIER-NO: 15, REASON: CARRIER LOCAL ALARM CLEARED
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is functional
```

Example 3

```
PM111 APR01 12:00:00 2112 RTS CARRIER FRIU 202
   CARRIER-NO: 15, REASON: CARRIER LOCAL ALARM CLEARED
   Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
alarm		Optional field. Indicates the type of alarm that accompanies the change of state.
	***	Indicates a critical alarm.
	**	Indicates a major alarm.
	*	Indicates a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Indicates an alarm is not present.
CARRIER	Constant	Indicates that the information, which the log report supplies, relates to T1 carrier.
pmid	Symbolic text	Identifies the affected PM. When pmid=FRIU (frame relay interface unit) the 3 digits that follow indicate the FRIU identification number.
sidetxt	C-side	Indicates that the T1 carrier set to PBSY is on the C-side of the PM. The system generates this field if the PM has T1 carriers on both P-side and C-side.
	P-side	Indicates that the T1 carrier set to PBSY is on the P-side of the PM. The system generates this field if the PM has T1 carriers on both P-side and C-side.

Field	Value	Description
	blank	Indicates the PM does not have T1 carriers on both C-side and P-side.
CARRIER-NO: nnnn	0 through 9999	Identifies the T1 carrier. When pmid=FRIU, CARRIER-NO is set to 1 because the FRIU has only one carrier.
REASON: reastxt	Symbolic text	Identifies the reason the system generates the log.
Unit_no	0 or 1	When MTCARBFLT is loaded in only one PM unit, this field identifies that unit.
state	functional or disabled	Indicates the state of MTCARBFLT in the XPM unit at the time the log is formatted for display. This state can differ from the state of the log when the system generates the log. The possibility of a difference increases as the period between log generation and log formatting increases.
(blank line)	constant	Consists of a blank line, 64 characters in length. The Blanks can only be overwritten by MSL layer procedures if the specific PM and carrier exists in table CARID. Refer to Table CARID in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.

Action

There is no action required. Log PM111 is an information log.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM112

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM112. The subsystem generates this report when the T1 carrier slip counter is set to zero by the central control (CC). The subsystem generates a report every 24 h for each digital carrier module (DCM). Log report PM112 provides notification of a slip counter restart. If the subsystem generates more than one report in 24 h, the log indicates a facility fault.

Format

The log report format for PM112 is as follows:

```
PM112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO T1–SLIP–INIT DCM nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report PM112 follows:

```
PM112 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO T1–SLIP–INIT DCM 7
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO T1-SLIP-INIT	Symbolic text	Indicates restart of T1 carrier slip counter.
DCM nnnn	0 to 9999	Identifies DCM for the T1 slip counter restart.

Action

If the subsystem only generates one report in 24 h, there is no action required.

If the subsystem generates more than one report in 24 h, perform facility maintenance. Refer to the operating company facility maintenance and repair manual for digital trunks.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM113

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM113 when a peripheral processor (PP) encounters message congestion.

The PM log contains the maintenance arbitrator (MTCARBFLT) state (functional or disabled). The PM log contains the MTCARBFLT when the MTCARBFLT is in the XPM load. The log format is Format 2 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is in both XPM units. The log format is Format 3 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is in only one of the units.

Format

The log report formats for PM113 are as follow:

Format 1

```
PM113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP_CONGESTION pmid
```

Format 2

```
PM113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 3

```
PM113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit<unit_no>: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Example

Examples of log report PM113 follow:

Example 1

```
PM113 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP_CONGESTION DCM 7
```

Example 2

```
PM113 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP–HARDWARE DCM 3
REASON: SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is functional
```

Example 3

```
PM113 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DCM 3
   REASON: SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38
   Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
alarm		Optional field. Indicates the type of alarm that accompanies the change of state.
	***	Indicates a critical alarm.
	**	Indicates a major alarm.
	*	Indicates a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Indicates an alarm is not present.
TBL PP_CONGESTION	Symbolic text	Indicates PP encounters congestion.
TBL PP-HARDWARE	Symbolic text	Defines problem as a peripheral processor hardware or firmware error.
pmid	Symbolic text	Indicates the affected PM.
REASON: reastxt	Symbolic text	Identifies the reason the system generates the log. Identifies the product engineering code (PEC) for the suspect circuit pack.
Unit_no	0 or 1	When MTCARBFLT is loaded in only one PM unit, this field identifies that unit.
state	operating or disabled	Indicates the state of MTCARBFLT in the XPM unit when the log is formatted for display. This state can differ from the state of the log when the system generates the log. The possibility of a difference increases as the period between log generation and log formatting increases.

Action

ATTENTION

When working on MTCARBFLT issues, normal PM troubleshooting guidelines should be followed.

If the system generates PM113 in less than 2 min, there is no action required. Expect message congestion on high traffic days.

If the system generates log report PM113 in more than 2 min, perform maintenance. If the condition persists, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM114

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates PM114 when a trouble (TBL) occurs during a PM operation. This condition can occur during an attempt to load, test, initialize or return a PM to service. The line appearance on a digital trunk (LDT) subsystem generates this log when a return to service (RTS) of the LDT fails.

The PM log contains maintenance arbitrator (MTCARBFLT) state (functional or disabled). The PM log contains the MTCARBFLT when MTCARBFLT is in the XPM load. The log format is Format 2 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is in both XPM units. The log format is Format 3 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is in only one of the units.

Format

The log report formats for PM114 are as follows:

Format 1

```
*PM114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL pmid
    REASON: reastxt
```

Format 2

```
PM114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 3

```
PM114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit<unit_no>: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Example

Examples of log report PM114 follow:

Example 1

```
*PM114 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL DCM 7
   REASON: FAILED TO GET A ROUTE
```

Example 2

```
PM114 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DCM 3
REASON: SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is functional
```

Example 3

```
PM114 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DCM 3
   REASON: SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38
   Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
alarm		Optional field. Indicates the type of alarm that accompanies the change of state.
	***	Indicates a critical alarm.
	**	Indicates a major alarm.
	*	Indicates a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Indicates an alarm does not occur.
TBL	Constant	Indicates problem on a PM.
pmid	Symbolic text	Indicates the affected PM.
REASON: reastxt	Symbolic text	Identifies the reason the system generates the log. Identifies the PEC for the suspect circuit pack.
REASON	NO RESPONSE FROM PP	Reply not received from the TPC in response to the RTS request.
	RTS FAIL	Fail or bad message received from TPC in response to the RTS request.
	TBL PP-HARDWARE	Defines problem as a peripheral processor hardware or firmware error.

Field	Value	Description
Unit_no	0 or 1	When MTCARBFLT is loaded in only one PM unit, this field identifies the unit.
state	operating or disabled	Indicates the state of MTCARBFLT in the XPM unit at the time the system formats the log for display. This state can differ from the state of the log at the time the system generates the log. The possibility of difference increases as the period between log generation and log formatting increases.

Action

ATTENTION

When working on MTCARBFLT issues, normal PM troubleshooting guidelines should be followed.

The following actions relate to log report PM114:

1. Operation requests can fail on the peripheral side (P-side) message DS-1s of the SMA associated with the corresponding international digit trunk (IDT). Check the status of the SMA, IDT, and P-side message DS-1s at the MAP terminal. Failure to MTCOPEN or open the P-side message DS-1s can cause operation requests to fail. Refer to other logs for PM reports that can describe the cause of the problem.
2. Failure can occur during the RTS phase of the line. This phase is part of the RTS of the IDT. This failure indicates an internal problem. Refer to other logs for PM reports that can describe the cause of the problem. For additional information, refer to the note that followed.
3. If SMA fails to respond or does not respond correctly to RTS message for the IDT, the log indicates internal routing problems. If central control (CC) fails to send the message correctly, the log indicates internal routing problems. At the MAP terminal, check status of SMA, and C-side message links of the IDT for faults. Refer to other logs with PM and software error (SWER) that can describe the cause of the problem.
4. If SMA does not respond to messages for the IDT, log PM180.

   Note: The IDT does not fail to RTS when the line RTS fails, unless an internal process problem occurs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM115

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM115. The subsystem generates this report when the peripheral processor (PP) finds miscellaneous trouble (TBL) during normal operation.

The subsytem generates log report PM115 when an SHI link of an InSv TPC is out of service (OOS). The log report can include asterisks to denote the severity of the alarm associated with the report. One asterisk denotes a minor alarm (one SHI link OOS). Two asterisks denote a major alarm (both SHI links OOS). Three asterisks denote a critical alarm.

The PM log contains the maintenance arbitrator (MTCARBFLT) state (functional or disabled). The log contains MTCARBFLT when MTCARBFLT is in the XPM load. The log format is Format 2 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is in both XPM units. The log format is Format 3 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is in only one of the units.

Format

The log report formats for PM115 are as follows:

Format 1

```
PM115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PP–MISC–TBL pmid
    REASON: reastxt
```

Format 2

```
PM115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 3

```
PM115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit<unit_no>: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Example

Examples of log report PM115 follow:

Example 1

```
PM115 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO PP-MISC_TBL TM8 0
   REASON: DEL.NODE FAILED: FACIL. ATTCHD
```

Example 2

```
PM115 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DCM 3
 REASON: SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38
 Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is functional
```

Example 3

```
PM115 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DCM 3
   REASON: SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38
   Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
alarm		Optional field. Indicates the type of alarm that accompanies the change of state.
	***	Indicates a critical alarm.
	**	Indicates a major alarm.
	*	Indicates a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Indicates an alarm did not occur.
INFO PP-MISC-TBL	Symbolic text	Miscellaneous trouble on a PP.
TBL PP-HARDWARE	Symbolic text	Defines trouble as a peripheral processor hardware or firmware error.
pmid	Symbolic text	Indicates the affected PM.
REASON	Symbolic text	Identifies reason the system generates the log.
Unit_no	0 or 1	When MTCARBFLT is loaded in only one PM unit, this field identifies that unit.
state	operating or disabled	Indicates the state of MTCARBFLT in the XPM unit when the log is formatted for display. This state can differ from the state of the log when the system generates the log. The possibility of this conflict increases as the period between log generation and log formatting increases.

Action

ATTENTION
When working on MTCARBFLT issues, normal PM troubleshooting guidelines should be followed.

If the system generates less than three reports in 2 min, there is no action required.

The system generates three reports and a PM108 report that indicates a firmware error. Check for a hardware fault in the PM. Follow “Action" for log report PM108.

If you do not find faults, load the PM again. This condition can indicate a corrupted load. If the system continues to generate PM115, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM116

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM116 when a a message error report is received from a PM.

Format

The log report format for PM116 is as follows:

```
PM116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PP–REPORT–DUMP pmid
   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh . . .
   hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report PM116 follows:

```
PM116 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO PP–REPORT–DUMP TM8 0
   3F3A 4000 0017 0000 0B55 FF01 FFFF FFFF 0600 0600 . . .
   6162 2064
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO PP-REPORT-DUMP	Symbolic text	Indicates message error report received from PM.
pmid	Symbolic text	Indicates the affected PM.
hhhh	0000-FFFF	Provides additional information for problem isolation by Northern Telecom or operating company software experts.

Action

The system can generate a PM108, PM115, PM124, PM125, PM126 before this report. The system also can generate a PM138 report for the same PM. If this condition occurs, ignore log report PM116. Investigate the report that the system generates before PM116.

If the system generates more than three PM116 reports for the same PM, contact the next level of maintenance. If the system generates only one PM116 report, there is no action required.

PM116 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM117

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM117 when trouble (TBL) occurs during a PM operation. The subsystem generates log PM117 to indicate that a TBL occurs. The reason text describes the trouble.

Format

The log report format for PM117 is as follows:

```
PM117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL pmid
   VALUE: nnnn, REASON: reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report PM117 follows:

```
PM117 JAN18 17:20:48 1097 TBL IPE HOST 00 3 UNIT 0
   VALUE: 0. REASON: NO RESPONSE FROM PP
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL	Symbolic text	TBL occurs during a PM operation.
pmid	Symbolic text	Indicates the affected PM.
	IPE ff s	IPE PM type with frame and shelf the PM occupies.
VALUE:	0-35	Link that associates with the trouble. Values between 0-19 are for P-side links with port numbers 0-19. Values between 20-35 are for C-side links with port numbers 0-15.
REASON:	Symbolic text	The suspect PM finds trouble.

Action

Refer to maintenance procedures for action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM118

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM118. The subsystem generates this report when miscellaneous trouble (TBL) occurs during normal operation of the peripheral processor PP.

The PM log contains the maintenance arbitrator (MTCARBFLT) state (functional or disabled). The PM log contains the MTCARBFLT when MTCARBFLT is in the XPM load. The log report format is Format 2 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is in both XPM units. The log report format is Format 3 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is in only one of the units.

Format

The log report formats for PM118 are as follows:

Format 1

```
PM118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PP–MISC–TBL pmid
    VALUE: n, REASON: reastxt
```

Format 2

```
PM118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 3

```
PM118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit<unit_no>: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Example

Examples of log report PM118 follow:

Example 1

```
PM118 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO PP-MISC_TBL TM2 2
   VALUE: 0, REASON: PP WAIT FOR MESSAGE TIMEOUT
```

Example 2

```
PM118 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DCM 3
REASON: SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is functional
```

Example 3

```
PM118 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DCM 3
   REASON: SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38
   Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
alarm		Optional field. Indicates the type of alarm that accompanies the change of state.
	***	Indicates a critical alarm.
	**	Indicates a major alarm.
	*	Indicates a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Indicates an alarm did not occur.
INFO PP-MISC-TBL	Symbolic text	Indicates miscellaneous trouble on a PP.
TBL PP-HARDWARE	Symbolic text	Defines problem as a peripheral processor hardware or firmware error.
pmid	Symbolic text	Indicates the affected PM.
VALUE: n	0-1	Defines affected plane of PM.
REASON: reastxt	Symbolic text	Identifies reason the system generates the log.
Unit_no	0 or 1	When MTCARBFLT is loaded in only one PM unit, this field identifies that unit.
state	operating or disabled	Indicates the state of MTCARBFLT in the XPM unit when the log is formatted for display. This state can differ from the state of the log when the system generates the log. The possibility of conflict increases as the period between log generation and log formatting increases.

Action

ATTENTION
When working on MTCARBFLT issues, normal PM troubleshooting guidelines should be followed.

If the system generates less than three reports in 2 min, there is no action required.

If the system generates three reports and a PM108 report that indicates a firmware error, check the PM for hardware faults. Follow the “Action" description for log report PM108.

If you do not find faults, load the PM again. This condition can indicate a corrupt load.

If the system continues to generate log report PM118, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM119

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM119. The subsystem generates this report when integrity loss occurs on an intra-bay link or inter-bay link. A remote line module (RLM) channel reports an integrity failure or a parity failure while the RLM handles a call. The call does not involve a connection through the network in the host office.

Format

The log report format for PM119 is as follows:

```
PM119 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PP–INTEG–FLD pmid
    Location: <object description> REASON: <change reason>
```

Example

An example of log report PM119 follows:

```
FP119 APR01 12:00:00 INFO PP–INTEG–FLD pmid
        PORT: 0, PL:1, CHNL: 10 REASON INTEGRITY FAILURE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PP-INTEG-FLD	Symbolic text	Indicates integrity lost on intra-bay or inter-bay link.
pmid	Symbolic text	Indicates affected PM.
PORT: n	0- 3	Identifies line module (LM) port (RLM bay).
PL: n	0	Indicates plane 1 integrity failure; no call set up.
	1	Indicates plane 1 accuracy failure; call set up.
	2	Indicates plane 1 parity error; no call set up.
	3	Indicates plane 1 parity error; call set up.
PL: n (continued)	4	Indicates plane 0 integrity failure; no call set up.

PM119 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	5	Indicates plane 0 integrity failure; call set up.
	6	Indicates plane 0 parity error; no call set up.
	7	Indicates plane 0 parity error; call set up.
CHNL: nnn	0-119	Provides LM (RLM bay) internal channel number.
REASON:	Symbolic text	Provides reason for integrity loss.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

Refer to OM register PMFLT.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

PM120

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM120. The subsystem generates this report when one or more peripheral processor (PP) error counters are not zero during a node audit. The counters are set to zero again.

Example

An example of log report PM120 follows:

```
PM120 APR21 22:49:17 8110 INFO PP_ERROR_COUNTERS TM4  2
    NACKS_SENT   FALSE_MIS   NACKS_REC   MIS_NOT_RECOG
     EVEN/ODD_PORT: 0/    2      0/     0    0/    1
0/         0
    LOST_MSGS:  0,REP_LOST_BUF_OVFL:  0, REP_LOST_LIM_EXCD:
     0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PP_ERROR_COUNTERS	Constant	Indicates one or more PP error counters are not zero
pmid	Symbolic text	Indicates the affected PM.
NACKS_SENT	Constant	If NACK sends the number of messages to central control (CC). Provides header for NOT_ACKNOWLEDGE (NACK) SENT counter value.
FALSE_MIS	Constant	Provides header for FALSE MAY_I_SEND (MIS) counter value. Indicates MIS from CC and SEND dispatches back to CC, but CC does not receive more messages before timeout.
NACK_REC	Constant	Provides header for NACK RECEIVED counter value. Indicates NACK is received or no ACKNOWLEDGE (ACK) is received from CC before timeout.

PM120 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MIS_NOT_RECOG	Constant	Provides header for MIS NOT RECOGNIZED counter value, that indicates MIS sends to CC. The SEND does not return from CC before timeout.
EVEN/ODD_PORT	0-9999	Provides header for counter values of both planes.
LOST_MSG	0-9999	Provides LOST MESSAGE counter value, which indicates the reason for the lost the messages. Double received NACK, invalid command (length less than 9 bytes), network module (NM) cannot send message to central message controller (CMC), or no message buffer, can result in a lost message.
REP_LOST_BUF_OVFL	0-9999	Provides REPORT LOST BUFFER OVERFLOW counter value that indicates report from CC to PM dumped because report buffer is not available.
REP_LOST_LIM_EXCD	0-9999	Provides REPORT LOST LIMIT EXCEEDED counter value, that indicates report from CC to PM is dumped. Report dumped because number of reports is more than time frame can support.

Action

Check for continuous reports from same PM during normal operation.

- NACKS_SENT, FALSE_MIS, NACK_REC, and MIS_NOT_RECOG errors can occur on both planes of network. To correct this condition, replace the 36 card (network interface).
- If these errors occur on only one plane, refer to other PM120 logs. Replace the message processor card in the associated PM.

If these actions do not correct the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM121

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM121. The system generates this report when the active high-level data link control (HDLC) link switches. The HDLC link switches between the host office digital carrier module (DCM) and the line module (LM) in the remote site. System noise can cause switchovers. Switchovers are not common.

Format

The log report format for PM121 is as follows:

PM121 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO HDLC_T1_SWITCHOVER pmid
From T1 n To T1 n

Example

An example of log report PM121 follows:

```
PM121 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO HDLC_T1_SWITCHOVER TM4  2
From T1 0 To T1 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO HDLC_T1_SWITCHOVER	Symbolic text	Indicates active HDLC that switches.
pmid	Symbolic text	PM Identification (pmid). Indicates the affected PM.
From T1 n	0 or 1	Provides previous HDLC link number.
To T1 n	0 or 1	Provides current HDLC link number.

Action

If switchovers occur more than one time every 30 s for a PM, check for bi-polar violations, loss of frame, and slips. Large numbers of bi-polar violations, loss of frame, and slips can indicate a T-1 facility fault. A T-1 line facility fault can be a defective DCM interface card (NT2X35) or a defective remote line module (RLM) T1 line card (NT3X48).

PM121 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM122

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM122. The subsystem generates this report when a peripheral processor (PP) exception report occurs during normal operation.

The PM log contains the maintenance arbitrator (MTCARBFLT) state (functional or disabled). The log contains MTCARBFLT when MTCARBFLT is present in the XPM load. The log format is Format 2 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is present in both XPM units. The log format is Format 3 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is present in only one of the units.

Format

The log report formats for PM122 are as follow:

Format 1

```
PM122 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PP–EXCPTN–RPT pmid
    excptxt   CLCD=hhhh CT=hhhh RG=hhhh hhhh hhhh SP=hhhh
    RA=hhhh PS=hhhh
```

Format 2

```
PM122 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 3

```
PM122 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit<unit_no>: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Example

Examples of log report PM122 follow:

Example 1

```
PM122 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO PP-EXCPTN-RPT HOST 01 1 LM 4
   CC CHALRT CLCD=0101 CT=0004 RG=0F14 0209 0501 SP=AFEE
   RA=6EF7 PS=000F
```

Example 2

```
PM122 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DCM 3
REASON: SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is functional
```

Example 3

```
PM122 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DCM 3
   REASON: SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38
   Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
alarm		Optional field. Indicates the type of alarm that accompanies the change of state.
	***	Indicates a critical alarm.
	**	Indicates a major alarm.
	*	Indicates a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Indicates an alarm did not occur.
INFO PP-EXCPTN-RPT	Symbolic text	Indicates PP exception report encountered.
TBL PP-HARDWARE	Symbolic text	Defines trouble as a peripheral processor hardware or firmware error.
pmid	Symbolic text	Indicates the PMID.
excptxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason the system generates log report PM122. Refer to table Exception reasons at the end of log report.
CLCD=nnnn	0000-FFFF	Provides error class (CL) and error code (CD). Bits 0-7 provide the error code. Bits 8-15 provide the error class. Values for error class are: • 01= CC errors • 02= PP firmware exception errors • 03= PP SP firmware exception errors • 04= PP checksum errors

Field	Value	Description
CT=nnnm	0000-FFFF	Provides error count.
RG=nnnn	0000-FFFF	Identifies registers.
SP=nnnn	0000-FFFF	Provides stack pointer value.
RA=nnnn	0000-FFFF	Provides register address.
PS=nnnn	0000-FFFF	Provides previously stacked data.
REASON: reastxt	Symbolic text	Identifies the reason the system generates the log. Identifies the product engineering code (PEC) for the suspect circuit pack.
Unit_no	0 or 1	When MTCARBFLT is loaded in only one PM unit, this field identifies that unit.
state	operating or disabled	Indicates the state of MTCARBFLT in the XPM unit when the log is formatted for display. This state can differ from the state of the log when the system generates the log. The possibility of a conflict increases as the period between log generation and log formatting increases.

Action

ATTENTION

When working on MTCARBFLT issues, normal PM troubleshooting guidelines should be followed.

For additional help, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Error Table

The following table describe the possible exception reasons.

Exception reasons

Class	Type	Description
CC CREATED ERRORS:		
	CC CHALTR	Indicates channel has associated terminal
	CCCHDGIV	Indicates the digit group and channel-line drawer assignment conflict
	CCDGCOER	Indicates error in table-driven digit collection function
	CCRLMTIV	Indicates attempt of remote line module (RLM) maintenance test on remote service module (RSM) drawer; test skipped
	CCRSLTNR	Indicates cdtb prime issues when line test unit (LTU) test position is not ready
	CCRSMTIV	Indicates attempt of RSM maintenance test when no RSM defined; test skipped
	CCTRALCH	Indicates terminal has associated channel
PP CHECKSUM ERRORS:	CKCMRA	Indicates card NT2X22 connection random access memory (RAM) failure
	CKEMRA	Indicates card NT3X49 extension RAM failure
	CKHDEP	Indicates card NT3X47 high-level data link control (HDLC) process EPROM failure
	CKMPEP	Indicates card NT2X26 master process EPROM failure
	CKMPRA	Indicates card NT2X26 master process RAM failure
	CKSPEP	Indicates card NT2X24 signaling processor EPROM failure
	CKSPRA	Indicates card NT2X24 signaling processor RAM failure
	CKUTEP	Indicates utility test card EPROM failure

Exception reasons

Class	Type	Description
PP FIRMWARE EXCEPTION ERRORS:	PMDECDGR	Indicates decrease in the number of DGREC process from 0
	PMINCDGR	Indicates increase in the number of DGREC when the count is FF
	PMMSACIV	Indicates a message that is not expected is received
	PMRSBUIV	Indicates wrong LTU buffer number for release
	PMRSCHMM	Indicates channel number of terminal is not equal to channel number in tpb table
	PMRSCHMM	Indicates channel number of terminal is not equal to channel number in tpb table
	PMRSCHNA	Indicates channel number in message does not associate to RSM terminal
	PMRSGT6B	Indicates register more than six LTU buffers
	PMRSTNIV	Indicates invalid RSM terminal number in tpb
	PMRSTNOR	Indicates terminal number out of range
	PMRSTPIV	Indicates invalid tp state for trunk scan message
	PMRTTHEX	Indicates real time threshold exceeds limit
	PMSMSGEX	Indicates terminal processes receives more than 256 stray messages on start up
	PMTPACIV	Indicates invalid activity code for terminal processes
PP SP FIRMWARE EXCEPTION ERRORS	SPRSLRIV	Indicates not ready to receive from LTU; read-pending
	SPRSLXIV	Indicates not ready to send to LTU; write-pending

PM124

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) generates log report PM124 when a peripheral processor (PP) encounters miscellaneous problems during normal operation.

The PM log contains maintenance arbitrator (MTCARBFLT) state (functional or disabled). The log contains MTCARBFLT when MTCARBFLT is present in the XPM load. The log format is Format 2 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is present in both XPM units. The log format is Format 3 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is present in only one of the units.

Format

The log report formats for PM124 are as follows:

Format 1

```
PM124 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PP–MISC–TBL pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    vltnnm  EC=hhhh TN=hhhh CP=hhhh OPC=hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    EX= hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh SQ=hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Format 2

```
PM124 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 3

```
PM124 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit<unit_no>: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Example

Examples of log report PM124 follow:

Example 1

```
PM124 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO PP-MISC-TBL REM1 00 0 LM 4
   REASON: PP COMMAND PROTOCOL VIOLATION
   SV PSUF EC=0007 TN=0000 CP=BC09 OPC=0000 0000 0000 0500
   EX= 0000 0000 0000 0000 SQ=0000 0516 0000 0105
```

Example 2

```
PM124 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DCM 3
REASON: SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is functional
```

Example 3

```
PM124 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DCM 3
   REASON: SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38
   Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
alarm		Optional field. Indicates the type of alarm that accompanies the change of state.
	***	Indicates a critical alarm.
	**	Indicates a major alarm.
	*	Indicates a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Indicates an alarm did not occur.
INFO PP-MISC-TBL	Symbolic text	Indicates miscellaneous problem encountered.
TBL PP-HARDWARE	Symbolic text	Defines problem as a peripheral processor hardware or firmware error.
pmid	Symbolic text	Indicates the pmid.
REASON	Symbolic text	Identifies problem.
vltnnm	Symbolic text	The reason the system generates the log report; refer to table command protocol violations that follow.
EC=nnnn	0000-FFFF	Provides error code.
TN=nnnn	0000-FFFF	Provides terminal number.
CP=nnnn	0000-FFFF	Provides command pointer value.
OPC=nnnn	0000-FFFF	Provides option code (opcode).
EX=nnnn	0000-FFFF	Additional problem isolation information.

Field	Value	Description
SQ=nnnn	0000-FFFF	Additional problem isolation information.
Unit_no	0 or 1	When the MTCARBFLT is loaded in only one PM unit, this field identifies the unit.
state	operating or disabled	Indicates the state of MTCARBFLT in the XPM unit when the log is formatted for display. This state can differ from the state of the log when the system generates the log. The possibility of conflict increases as the period between log generation and log formatting increases.

Table command protocol violation

The following lists describes possible command protocol violations.

Command protocol violations

Type	Description
CHDGIV	Conflict in digit group (channel-line drawer) assignment
CHIDIV	Invalid line module (LM) channel/process identification
CHIDIV	Channel identification is invalid or out of range
CHNTAS	There is no correct channel
DRHDNE	High-level data link control (HDLC) is not defined
DRLKCL	Indicates link is not open
DRT1IV	Indicates specified T1 carrier is not in message group
DTBFUS	Indicates data terminal pb buffer is in use
DTXFNR	Data terminal input data not ready for transfer
ESATOR	Indicates attribute table offset out of range
ESENIV	Attempt to enter again emergency stand alone (ESA)
ESLDNE	ESA load is not present; ESA enter ignored
ESLVIV	Indicates attempt to leave ESA when not in ESA
ESXLNA	ESA data base not active; ESA enter ignored
EXENIV	Indicates ENDXEC attempt when not in an exec
EXIDIV	Indicates exec identification is invalid or out of range

Command protocol violations

Type	Description
EXIVEX	Indicates attempt to reference exec that is not defined
EXSTOV	Indicates not enough store to save exec
EXWRIV	Indicates exec store area write protection problem
GLOFOR	Indicates global area offset out of range
MTMSIG	CC hardware maintenance message too long
MTPRIV	Indicates maintenance process identification invalid
MTPRNS	Indicates maintenance process not stopped
PRIDIV	Indicates parameter identity invalid
PVBRIV	Indicates invalid branch value for primitive
RLRSIV	Indicates an RLM to remote service module (RSM) switchover that is not permitted after first definition
RPHDOR	Attempt to write past report header with MRPHDR
RPNTOP	Close report attempted when no report is open
RPNTOP	Indicates attempt to write in report that is not present
RPOFOR	Indicates not enough room in report
RSTBOV	Indicates data terminal buffer overflow
RSTPNR	Indicates terminal process does not run
STBFOV	Indicates stacked AUX command buffer overflow
STCMIV	Indicates invalid stacked command mode
SVDCTO	Indicates PP server decoder timeout
SVFCIV	Indicates invalid control/function code for primitive
SVMBUF	Indicates server memory block counter underflow
SVOPIV	Indicates primitive opcode is invalid or not assigned
SVPSOV	Indicates PP server decoder timeout
SVPSUF	Indicates not enough parameters on parameter stack
SVRFIV	Indicates reflex message length is invalid

Command protocol violations

Type	Description
SVSCIV	Security code violation on restricted opcode
TDOFOR	Indicates terminal data area index out of range
TNIVOR	Indicates terminal number is invalid or out of range
TVOFOR	Terminal pb variable area offset out of range

Action

ATTENTION

When working on MTCARBFLT issues, normal PM troubleshooting guidelines should be followed.

For additional help, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM125

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM125 after the detection of a firmware or hardware error in the peripheral processor (PP).

The maintenance arbitrator (MTCARBFLT) state is operational or disabled. The PM log includes the MTCARBFLT state when MTCARBFLT is present in the XPM load. Log report PM125 uses format 2 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is present in both XPM units. Log report PM125 uses format 3 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is present in only one XPM unit.

Format

The log report formats for PM125 are as follows:

Format 1

```
*PM125 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    CT=hhhh RG=hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh SP=hhhh RA=hhhh PS=hhhh
```

Format 2

```
PM125 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 3

```
PM125 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit<unit_no>: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Example

Examples of log report PM125 follow:

Example 1

```
*PM125 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE HOST 17 1 LM
   35
   REASON: PP FIRMWARE ERROR
   CT=000D  RG=4000 B963 B960 AB72  SP=AFF4  RA=5972
   PS=AB70
```

Example 2

```
PM125 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DCM 3
REASON: SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is functional
```

Example 3

```
PM125 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DCM 3
   REASON: SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38
   Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
alarm		Optional field. Indicates the type of alarm that accompanied the change of state.
	***	Indicates a critical alarm.
	**	Indicates a major alarm.
	*	Indicates a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Indicates there is no alarm.
TBL PP-HARDWARE	Symbolic text	Defines trouble as a peripheral processor hardware or firmware error.
pmid	Symbolic text	Indicates the pmid.
REASON	Symbolic text	Identifies the error.
CT=nnnn	0000-FFFF	Provides the error count.
RG=nnnn	0000-FFFF	Identifies registers.
SP=nnnn	0000-FFFF	Provides the stack pointer value.
RA=nnnn	0000-FFFF	Provides the register address.
PS=nnnn	0000-FFFF	Provides the previous stacked data

Field	Value	Description
Unit_no	0 or 1	When only one PM unit contains MTCARBFLT, this field identifies that unit.
state	operational or disabled	Indicates the state of MTCARBFLT in the XPM unit at the time the log is formatted for display. This state can be different from the state of the log at the time the log generates. The possibility of a discrepancy increases as the time between log generation and log formatting increases.

Action

ATTENTION

When working on MTCARBFLT issues, normal PM troubleshooting guidelines should be followed.

Retain this report and all reports that generate during a two min period after this report. Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM126

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM126 when trouble (TBL) occurs in a peripheral processor (PP) during normal operation.

The maintenance arbitrator (MTCARBFLT) state is operational or disabled. The PM log includes the MTCARBFLT state when MTCARBFLT is present in the XPM load. The log report uses format 2 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is present in both XPM units. The log report uses format 3 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is present in only one XPM unit.

Format

The log report formats for PM126 are as follows:

Format 1

```
PM126 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PP–MISC–TBL
    pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    vltnnm  EC=hhhh TN=hhhh CP=hhhh OPC=hhhh
```

Format 2

```
PM126 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 3

```
PM126 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit<unit_no>: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Example

Examples of log report PM126 follow:

Example 1

```
PM126 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO PP-MISC-TBL
   LM  HOST 00 0
   REASON: PP COMMAND PROTOCOL VIOLATION
   SV PSUF EC=0007 TN=0002 CP=370B OPC=00EF
```

Example 2

```
PM126 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DCM 3
REASON: SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is functional
```

Example 3

```
PM126 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DCM 3
   REASON: SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38
   Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
alarm		Optional field. Indicates the type of alarm that accompanied the change of state.
	***	Indicates a critical alarm.
	**	Indicates a major alarm.
	*	Indicates a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Indicates there is no alarm.
INFO PP-MISC-TBL	Symbolic text	Indicates detection of miscellaneous trouble.
TBL PP-HARDWARE	Symbolic text	Defines trouble as a peripheral processor hardware or firmware error.
pmid	Symbolic text	Indicates the pmid.
REASON	Symbolic text	Identifies trouble detected.
vltnnm	Symbolic text	Reason the system generates log report.
EC=nnnn	0000-FFFF	Provides error code.
TN=nnnn	0000-FFFF	Provides terminal number.
CP=nnnn	0000-FFFF	Provides command pointer value.
OP=nnnn	0000-FFFF	Provides opcode.

Field	Value	Description
Unit_no	0 or 1	When one PM unit contains MTCARBFLT, this field identifies that unit.
state	operational or disabled	Indicates the state of MTCARBFLT in the XPM unit at the time the log is formatted for display. This state can be different from the state of the log at the time the log generates. The possibility of a discrepancy increases as the time between log generation and log formatting increases.

Action

ATTENTION

When working on MTCARBFLT issues, normal PM troubleshooting guidelines should be followed.

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM127

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM127. The subsystem generates PM127 when the system forces high-level data link control (HDLC) link between host office and a remote peripheral out of service. The remote peripheral can be in an emergency stand alone (ESA) state.

Format

The log report format for PM127 is as follows:

```
*PM127 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PBSY CARRIER pmid
    SYNC VALUE: hhhh, REASON: reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report PM127 follows:

```
*PM127 APR01 12:00:00 2112 PBSY CARRIER DCM 2
   SYNC VALUE: 0007, REASON: HDLC_LINK_DOWN
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PBSY CARRIER	Symbolic text	Indicates the HDLC link between host office and remote peripheral forced out of service.
pmid	Symbolic text	Indicates the affected PM.
SYNC VALUE=nnnn	0000-FFFF	Provides sync value.
REASON	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason the system forced the HDLC link out of service.

Action

Check the HDLC link and the mate link, at PBsy CARRIER MAP to determine the cause of failure.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM128

Explanation

The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates a PM128 log when the PM encounters trouble (TBL) during normal operation. The PM state changes as a result of a system or manual request. In-service trouble (ISTb) conditions are usually not service affecting and are resolved by system action.

> ***Note:*** For the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM), an ISTb condition indicates that one or more non-critical faults are present on the SDM. An SDM fault requires manual intervention to clear in most cases. For additional information, refer to the *SuperNode Data Manager User Guide* for your system.

One set of fault reasons, called power-miscellaneous alarms, is programmed during datafill in table RCSINV. This table contains a field named MISCTEXT (miscellaneous text) that can hold up to 16 characters. Operating company personnel can enter whatever text they want to describe the alarm, and this text appears in PM128 log reports when the associated alarm occurs. Typical entries are for high temperature, cabinet door open, flooding, and related problems. Another field in table RCSINV named ALMSEVER (alarm severity) is datafilled to indicate whether the alarm is minor or major.

> ***Note:*** The sending of operation, administration, maintenance, and provisioning messages to corresponding remote digital terminals (RDT) is unavailable.

In NA006, the PM subsystem also generates a PM128 log when an operator centralization data link (OCDL) changes to either a system busy (SysB) or manual busy (ManB) state and causes the OC Enhanced Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) message switch (ETMS) PM to change to a state of ISTb. When this condition occurs, ETMS OCDL OOS is displayed in the reason text of this log for the ETMS.

The PM subsystem generates a PM128 log when the Extended Peripheral Modules Diagnostics History feature (Diag Hist) system registers a hardware fault for the posted XPM and requires a check of the hardware system (such as the 6X69 messaging card) that is displayed in the Diag Hist system. When this condition occurs, DIAG HIST is displayed in the status report field of this log for the XPM.

Format

The fields and entries associated with the maintenance arbitrator are optional, and apply only to XMS-based peripheral modules (XPMs). That is, these fields do not appear in all PM128 log reports. If maintenance arbitrator is not

loaded in one or both XPM units, the fields indicating the status of maintenance arbitrator in one or both units are not in the log report.

Formats for log report PM128 are as follows:

Format 1

```
almPM128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL ISTB pmid
    Node        : ISTb <state info>
    Unit 0 <unit state/status info><sq>
    Unit 1 <unit state/status info><sq>
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 1 is the default format for the PM128 log report. The PM subsystem generates this log when a PM state is set to TBL (trouble) due to a fault that does not affect service. This format is used for all TBL conditions not specifically covered by the additional formats.

Format 2

```
PM128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL ISTB pmid
    FROM: <previous PM state> REASON: <severity>: <trouble info>
```

Format 2 is generated when an alarm is reported for a line assigned to any of the following cards:

- NT7A20AA line card
- NT7A21AA line card
- NT7A23AA line card
- NT7A25AA line card
- NT7A26AA line card
- NT7A27AA line card

Format 2 is also generated when an alarm is cleared for a line assigned to an NT7A25AA, NT7A26AA, or NT7A27AA line card.

Format 3

```
PM128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL ISTB pmid
    ISTb (sq) <From <previous PM state> <sq>>
    <reason text>
```

Format 3 is generated when a Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) link interface unit (LIU7) or multiple link interface unit (MLIU) has difficulty processing CCS7 messages because of real time limitations. This condition indicates that CCS7 messages are in danger of being discarded. Format 3 is also generated when the state of the SDM node changes to in-service trouble.

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.

Note: The previous PM state is only displayed if the state changes.

Format 4

```
PM128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL ISTB pmid
    FROM: ISTb, Remote Initialization Complete:Backup Switchover
    remote initialization complete
```

Format 5

```
PM128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL ISTB pmid
    FROM: ISTb    <trouble reason>
    remote alarm    <alarm info>
```

Format 6

```
PM128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL ISTB pmid
    Node: ISTb <reason>
    Unit 0    <state/status info>    FROM <previous unit state>
    Unit 1    <state/status info>    FROM <previous unit state>
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 7

```
PM128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL ISTB pmid
    remote initialization warning
```

Format 8

```
PM128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL ISTB pmid
    From <previous PM state>, REASON
```

Format 9

```
PM128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL ISTB pmid
    FROM: <previous PM state> REASON: <reason>
```

Format 10

This format has two versions:

```
PM128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL ISTB pmid
    FROM: <previous PM state>
    <trouble info>
```

```
PM128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL ISTB pmid
    From <previous PM state>
```

Format 11

```
PM128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL ISTB pmid
    Node    :    ISTb <reason text>  From Insv
    Unit 0  :    ISTb  <trouble info>
    Unit 1  :    InSv
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 12

```
PM128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL ISTB pmid
    Node        :    ISTb <reason text> From Sysb
    Unit 0  <state/status info>
    Unit 1  <state/status info>
```

Format 13

```
PM128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL   ISTB pmid
   Node              : ISTb <reason text> From InSv
   Unit0      <state/status info>
   Unit1      <state/status info>
```

Example

Examples of log report PM128 follow:

Example 1

```
PM128 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL ISTB LGC 0
 Node         : ISTb (Unit ISTb, CSLink OOS)
 Unit0 Inact  : ISTb (PM Load)
 Unit1 Act    : ISTb (PM Load)
 Unit0: MTCARBFLT is functional, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is disabled
```

Example 1 generates Format 1 when the PM encounters trouble during normal operation. The display shows the status of the node, Unit 0, and Unit 1, and reasons for the trouble.

Example 2

```
PM128 JUL05 11:07:14 1989 TBL ISTB RCS IDT 55 0
   FROM: InSv, REASON: minor: Maintenance connection not
   established
```

Example 2 generates Format 2 when a remote concentrator SLC-96 (RCS) peripheral module encounters problems that might affect service. Examples of faults that affect service are loss of commercial AC power to the RCS or failure of equipped ringing generators. Examples of faults that may not affect service are disabling of a protection link or a fault on a protection link. An RCS and an RCU will both cause a PM128 log report when

- the state of the RCS or RCU changes from InSv to ISTb
- an alarm is set in the central control (CC) for an RCS or an RCU
- an alarm is cleared in the CC for an RCS or an RCU
- an alarm occurs or clears at the RCU.

Example 3

Example for an LCME:

```
PM128 MAY29 08:28:48 1990 TBL ISTB LCME 21
   ISTb(NA) From InSv
```

Example for an SDM:

```
PM128 JAN20 23:11:10 1200 TBL ISTB SDM 0
   ISTb from InSv
   <reason_text>
```

Example 3 generates Format 3 when a PM encounters trouble during normal operation when any of the following PM types become ISTb:

- link interface module (LIM)
- application processing unit (APU)
- application processing unit with UNIX (APUX)
- data communication processor (DCP)
- link interface unit datacom (LCOM)
- external node (EXND)
- service peripheral module (SPM)
- voice processing unit (VPU)
- Packet Handler node (PHN)
- service processor with UNIX (SPX) Node
- SuperNode Data Manager (SDM)

Example 4

```
PM128 APR01 11:23:44 2115 TBL ISTB RCU RCU0 00 1
   FROM: ISTb, Remote Initialization Complete :Backup
   Switchover
   remote initialization complete
```

Example 4 generates Format 4 when an RCU completes initialization only if alarms still exist at the RCU; otherwise, a PM106 log is generated to indicate that initialization has completed.

Example 5

```
PM128 APR01 11:23:44 2115 TBL ISTB RCU RCU0 00 1
   FROM: ISTb, Min loc=3,7 Card failure
   remote alarm received
```

Example 5 generates Format 5 when an alarm occurs or clears at an RCU or ICB. Several types of alarms can occur on an RCU: line card, line card carrier, or common equipment card alarms; configuration alarms (where hardware equipped on a shelf does not match datafill); digital line alarms; and coded alarms. Coded alarms cover many faults, such as excessive bipolar violations, blown fuses, and faulty common equipment cards.

Coded alarms 120-130 are programmable spare RCU alarms. Coded alarms 600-625 and 700-725 are special service module alarms. The text that appears in log reports when these alarms occur is datafilled in field RCUSPALM of table RCUINV.

If the alarm occurs at an integrated channel bank (ICB), the log reports the following:

- ICB number
- link number
- if the link is out of service (remote alarm received)
- if the link was returned to service (remote alarm cleared)

Example 6

```
PM128 JAN09 09:43:02 6994 TBL ISTB LTC 1
   Node      : ISTb (Unit ISTb)
   Unit 0  Act: InsV
   Unit 1 Inact: ISTB (CMR Load) FROM InSv
```

Example 6 generates Format 6 when a unit goes into the ISTb state. It is also generated for the detection of a hard-memory parity fault. A hard-memory parity fault results in the generation of a faulty card list. The unit remains system busy (SysB) until the faulty card(s) is replaced. The unit must be reloaded and returned to service (RTS) manually.

When the XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) is a subscriber carrier module-100 urban (SMU) RCU, log report PM128 indicates that the CLASS modern resource (CMR) card is no longer functioning and implies that the Calling Number Delivery feature is not working for terminating lines on the RCU. In order to recover from this fault, the operating company personnel must switch activity (SWACT) from the SMU to the other unit.

Example 7

```
PM128 APR01 11:23:44 2115 TBL ISTB RCU RCU0 00 1
   remote initialization warning
```

Example 7 generates Format 7 when the remote carrier urban (RCU) warns that it is about to initialize. The following RCU maintenance card faceplate and MAP commands cause backup switchover initialization:

- P6011 (RCU maintenance card faceplate command)
- P6022 (RCU maintenance card faceplate command)
- P6044 (RCU maintenance card faceplate command)
- BCKPSEL (PM level MAP command)
- TST (PM level MAP command)

Example 8

```
PM128 FEB10 13:18:10 4523 TBL ISTB LDT PSAP 04 0
   From InSv, REASON:
```

Example 8 generates Format 8 from the line appearance on a digital trunk (LDT) subsystem when the LDT is made ISTb by the system.

Example 9

```
PM128 JUL05 11:07:14 1989 TBL ISTB pmid
   FROM: ISTB REASON: EOC d1B Sync. in Progress
   PM128 JUL05 l1:07:14 1989 ISTB IDT55
   FROM:  ISTB REASON EPC D/B Corrupted
```

Example 9 generates Format 9 when the `EOC d1B Sync.in Progress` occurs in the process of synchronizing the embedded operations channel (EOC) local object database corresponding international digital trunk (IDT). The EOC D/B Corrupted log occurs when the information in the EOC local object database is known to be incorrect for the RDT corresponding to a particular IDT.

Example 10

```
PM128 JUL05 11:07:14 7306 TBL ISTB IDT12
   FROM:  InSv
   Fault occurred on the channel
```

Example 10 generates Format 10 when the IDT becomes ISTb, or when an additional ISTb reason is detected.

```
PM128 JUN27 10:41:21 5678 TBL ISTB OSNM 0
   ISTB from INSV
   REASON: Session pool out of service
```

In the previous example PM128 is generated when a service node goes from InSv to IsTb due to a session pool going out-of-service (SySb or ManB).

Example 11

```
PM128 JAN02 11:06:49 3804 TBL ISTB LGC HOST 00 0
 Node  : ISTb (Unit ISTb) From InSv
Unit 0: ISTb (Rex Failed)
Unit 1: InSv
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is functional, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is disabled
```

Example 11 uses Format 11 to display the state of the two units, here indicating that unit 0 went from an in-service (InSv) state to an ISTb state due to a routine exercise (REx) failure reason, and that unit 1 is InSv.

Example 12

```
PM128 MAR10 05:36:01 2323 TBL ISTB RCC 0
   Node        : ISTb (Inact OOS) From SysB
   Unit 0  Inact: SysB (XPM in ESA)
   Unit 1    Act: InSv From SysB (XPM in ESA
```

Example 12 uses Format 12 to indicate a system busy reason of XPM in emergency stand-alone (ESA) when a remote carrier cluster (RCC) is returned to service after entering ESA over a central control (CC) warm or cold restart.

Example 13

```
PM128 MAR22 12:16:16 1701 TBL   ISTB DTC  0
   Node          : ISTb (Unit ISTb) From InSv
   Unit0      Act: ISTb (Diag Hist) From InSv
   Unit1    Inact: InSv
```

Example 13 uses Format 13 to indicate that the Diag Hist system registers a hardware fault for that XPM and requires a check of the hardware system (such as the 6X69 messaging card) that is displayed in the Diag Hist system. In order to recover from this fault, the operating company personnel must perform a SWACT FORCE, since a simple BSY/RTS will not do the work.

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
alm	***	Optional field indicating a critical alarm.
	**	Optional field indicating a major alarm.
	*	Optional field indicating a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Indicates no alarm.
	mmmdd	Month and day the log report was generated, for example, OCT25.
	hh:mm:ss	Time the log report was generated, in hours, minutes, and seconds.
TBL ISTB	constant	Indicates the node (PM) is in-service trouble.
pmid	alphanumeric text	Identifies the affected PM.
Node :	constant	Indicates the state of the node (PM) follows.
state info	Unit ISTb <reason text>	Indicates a unit is in-service trouble, and indicates the reason for the in-service trouble (reason text). See example 1.
	Unit ISTb	Indicates a unit has gone into the in-service trouble state. See example 6.
	From InSv	Indicates a unit went from in-service. See example 11.
	<reason text> From SysB	Indicates the previous state of the node was system busy, and indicates the reason for the system-busy state (reason text). See example 12.
sq	RU, NA, or blank	Provides the status qualifier, which can be not accessible (NA), or resources unavailable (RU). RU is printed only when the PM in question is a link interface module (LIM). See format 1.
ISTb	constant	Indicates the node (PM) is in-service trouble.
Unit n	n = 0 or 1	Identifies the PM unit number.

Field	Value	Description
unit state/status info	InSv	Indicates the unit is in-service (InSv). See example 11.
	Act or Inact: InSv	Indicates the unit is active (Act) or inactive (Inact), and in-service (InSv). See example 6.
	Act or Inact <reason text>	Indicates the unit is active (Act) or inactive (Inact), and indicates the reason for the trouble (reason text). See example 11.
	Act or Inact ISTb <reason text>	Indicates the unit is active (Act) or inactive (Inact), is in-service trouble, and the indicates reason for the in-service trouble state (reason text). See examples 1 and 11.
	Act or Inact SysB <reason text>	Indicates the unit is active (Act) or inactive (Inact), is system busy, and indicates the reason for the system busy state. See example 12.
FROM	constant	Indicates the previous state of the PM follows.
previous PM state	InSv, ManB, SysB, CBsy	Indicates the previous state of the PM.
REASON:	constant	Indicates the reason for the trouble follows. May also indicate whether the trouble is minor (not service-affecting) or major (service-affecting).
severity	major, minor	This optional field indicates trouble severity. Minor indicates the trouble is not service-affecting. Major indicates the trouble is service-affecting.
trouble reason	text	Indicates the reason for the in-service trouble condition. See examples 2, 4, 8, 9, and 10.
	Min loc= x,y line card z failure or missing	Indicates a line card failed or is missing: • Min indicates a minor alarm. • x refers to the RCU shelf where the card has failed or is missing. • y refers to the slot where the fault exists.

Field	Value	Description
	Min loc= x,y card failure	Indicates a common equipment card or line card carrier failed: • Min indicates a minor alarm. • x refers to the RCU shelf on which the fault exists, where: — x refers to the RCU shelf where the line card has failed or is missing — y refers to the slot on this shelf where the card has failed or is missing. — z refers to the position of the card on the line card carrier, with 1 being the top position and 4 or 8 the bottom position.
	Min loc= x,y configuration alarm	Indicates a minor configuration alarm: • Min indicates hardware equipped on a shelf or multiple shelves does not match datafill. • x indicates the shelf on which the discrepancy exists. • y indicates the slot where the discrepancy exists.
	Min loc= x,y line card z refresh failure	Min indicates a minor alarm that applies to 7A20AA, 7A21AA, and 7A23AA line cards. The line card could not be provisioned.
	Min loc= x,y line card z failure, CGA set	Min indicates a minor alarm that applies to 7A20AA, 7A21AA, and 7A23AA line cards. A line card had a hardware failure.
	Min loc= x,y line card z provisioning incompatibility	Min indicates a minor alarm that applies to 7A20AA, 7A21AA, and 7A23AA line cards. The card in the slot does not match the cardcode value in table LNINV.
	Min loc= x,y line card z missing	Min indicates a minor alarm that applies to 7A20AA, 7A21AA, and 7A23AA line cards. The line card has been provisioned but is not in the slot.

Field	Value	Description
	Min loc= x,y line card z signaling module missing	Min indicates a minor alarm that applies to 7A20AA, 7A21AA, and 7A23AA line cards. The line card assigned requires a signaling module (SM) to be assigned in the next slot, and the SM is not there.
	Min loc= x,y invalid line card carrier present	Min indicates a minor alarm that applies to 7A20AA, 7A21AA, and 7A23AA line cards. The line card is provisioned but is not provisioned into the correct slot.
	Min loc= x,y line card carrier missing	Min indicates a minor alarm that applies to 7A20AA, 7A21AA, and 7A23AA line cards. The line card is provisioned, but is missing.
	Min loc= x,y line card z does not match the CARDCODE	Min indicates a minor alarm that applies to 7A20AA, 7A21AA, and 7A23AA line cards. The line card provisioned in LNINV does not match the card that is in the slot.
	Maj code=xxx digital line failure	Maj refers to a major alarm, here a digital line failure alarm, where code xxx (001-008) refers to the number of the digital line that failed. The top digital line (shelf 5) is coded 001, and the bottom digital line (shelf 1) is coded 008.
	Maj code= zzz <code text>	Maj refers to a major alarm such as a blown fuse. • zzz refers to the three-digit code of the major alarm. • <code text> takes many text strings.
	ISTb multiple card fault	Indicates a line card of RCT 0 was tested and found faulty, but not enough line cards were tested to determine if it is actually a line card or buffer card (for example, QPP496) fault. This log tells operating company personnel to replace the list of cards tested in the order displayed on the MAP terminal. ACTION: At the MAP display, post the RCT indicated in the log and enter QUERYPM FLT. Note the card list. Replace the cards in the order shown, entering TST after each replacement. If the failure continues, replace the next card in the list.

Field	Value	Description
	ISTb line card tested on <shelf> <card>	Indicates a designated card on the specified shelf was tested and found faulty, but not enough line cards were tested to determine if it is actually a line card or buffer card (for example, QPP496) fault. This log tells operating company personnel to replace the list of cards tested in the order displayed on the MAP terminal. ACTION: At the MAP display, post the RCT indicated in the log and enter QUERYPM FLT. Note the card list. Replace the cards in the order shown, entering TST after each replacement. If the fault continues, then replace the next card in the list.
	ISTb line card fault on <shelf> <card>	Indicates a fault occurred on the specified line card on the specified shelf. ACTION: At the MAP display, post the RCT indicated in the log and enter QUERYPM FLT. Note the card list. Replace the cards in the order shown, entering TST after each replacement. If the fault continues, then replace the next card in the list.
	ISTb buffer card tested on <shelf>	Indicates a buffer card on the specified shelf was tested and found faulty, but not enough line cards were tested to determine if it is actually a line card or buffer card (for example; QPP496) fault. This log tells operating company personnel to replace the list of cards tested in the order displayed on the MAP terminal. ACTION: At the MAP display, post the RCT indicated in the log and enter QUERYPM FLT. Note the card list. Replace the cards in the order shown, entering TST after each replacement. If the fault continues, then replace the next card in the list.

Field	Value	Description
	ISTb Buffer card fault on <shelf> <card>	Indicates a fault occurred on the buffer card on the specified shelf. ACTION: At the MAP display, post the RCT indicated in the log and enter QUERYPM FLT. Note the card list. Replace the cards in the order shown, entering TST after each replacement. If the fault continues, then replace the next card in the list.
	ISTb driver card <Num.> Fault on <Digroup>	Indicates fault of specified driver card on designated digroup. ACTION: At the MAP display, post the RCT indicated in the log and enter QUERYPM FLT. Note the card list. Replace the cards in the order shown, entering TST after each replacement. If the fault continues, then replace the next card in the list.
	ISTb address control fault on <Digroup>	Indicates a fault of the address control card (for example, QPP417) on indicated digroup. ACTION: At the MAP display, post the RCT indicated in the log and enter QUERYPM FLT. Note the card list. Replace the cards in the order shown, entering TST after each replacement. If the fault continues, then replace the next card in the list.
	ISTb address control fault	Indicates a fault of the address control card (for example, QPP417) on either digroup A and/or B of designated RCT. ACTION: At the MAP display, post the RCT indicated in the log and enter QUERYPM FLT. Note the card list. Replace the cards in the order shown, entering TST after each replacement. If the fault continues, then replace the next card in the list. ***Note:*** RCT register audit cannot determine which address control on digroup A or B is faulty. Therefore, when replacing suspect address control card(s) found by the audit, replace the address control card on digroup A if digroup A is in-service; otherwise, replace the address control card on digroup B.

Field	Value	Description
	ISTb <Digroup> card fault	Indicates a fault of the designated digroup card (for example, QPP419). ACTION: At the MAP display, post the RCT indicated in the log and enter QUERYPM FLT. Note the card list. Replace the cards in the order shown, entering TST after each replacement. If the fault continues, then replace the next card in the list.
	ISTb alarm card fault	Indicates a fault of the alarm card (QPP420). ACTION: At the MAP display, post the RCT indicated in the log and enter QUERYPM FLT. Note the card list. Replace the cards in the order shown, entering TST after each replacement. If the fault continues, then replace the next card in the list.
	ISTb SLT card fault	Indicates a fault of the SLT card. ACTION: At the MAP display, post the RCT indicated in the log and enter QUERYPM FLT. Note the card list. Replace the cards in the order shown, entering TST after each replacement. If the fault continues, then replace the next card in the list.
	ISTb Diag Hist fault	Indicates that a hardware failure is pegged against the Diag Hist system, which displays the history of diagnostic failures for the posted peripheral. ACTION: At the MAP display, post the peripheral and enter QUERYPM DIAGHIST to list the card (for example, a 6X69 messaging card) associated with the fault. The only way to clear this alarm is to perform a SWACT FORCE, since a simple BSY/RTS will not do the work.
Link	1 to 4	Indicates a link to an ICB. This link is out of service if the remote alarm is received. This link is in service if the remote alarm cleared.
state/status info	text	Indicates the state and status (Act or Inact) of the PM unit, and provides additional information regarding the faulty card(s). See example 6.

Field	Value	Description
remote initialization warning	constant	Indicates that an RCU is about to initialize. See example 7.
Unit 0: MTCARBFLT is	constant	Indicates the current state of the maintenance arbitrator in XPM unit 0 follows. This is an optional field that applies only to digital trunk controllers (DTCs), line trunk controllers (LTCs), and line group controllers (LGCs). When the XPM maintenance arbitrator is not loaded in the unit, the field is blank.
Unit 1: MTCARBFLT is	constant	Indicates the current state of the maintenance arbitrator in XPM unit 0 follows. This is an optional field that applies only to digital trunk controllers (DTC), line trunk controllers (LTC), and line group controllers (LGC). When the XPM maintenance arbitrator is not loaded in the unit, the field is blank.
state	functional, disabled	The current state of the maintenance arbitrator in the XPM unit.
sw_nm	alphanumeric	Optional field. Indicates the name of the switch associated with the PH node ISTb condition.

Action

ATTENTION

When working on MTCARBFLT issues, normal PM troubleshooting guidelines should be followed.

This section explains the actions to take for the following situations:

- line card faults and alarms
- RSC problems
- SDM problems
- miscellaneous problems and alarms

Line card faults and alarms

A multiple line card fault indicates that a line card of the remote concentrator terminal (RCT) 0 was tested and found faulty, but not enough line cards were

tested to determine if it is actually a line card or buffer card (for example, a QPP496) fault. The log report tells the operating company personnel to replace the list of cards tested in the order shown on the MAP display.

At the MAP terminal, post the RCT indicated in the log and enter the QUERYPM FLT command. Note the card list. Replace the cards in the order shown on the MAP display, entering the TST command after each replacement. If the fault continues, replace the next card in the list.

An ISTb line card tested on a shelf card fault indicates that a designated card on the specified shelf was tested and found faulty, but not enough line cards were tested to determine if it is actually a line card or buffer card (for example, the QPP496) fault. This log tells the operating company personnel to replace the list of cards tested in the order shown on the MAP display.

At the MAP terminal, post the RCT indicated in the log and enter the QUERYPM FLT command. Note the card list. Replace the cards in the order shown on the MAP display, entering the TST command after each replacement. If the fault continues, replace the next card in the list.

An ISTb buffer card on a shelf fault indicates that a buffer card on a shelf was tested and found faulty, but not enough line cards were tested to determine if it is actually a line card or buffer card (for example; the QPP496) fault. This log tells operating company personnel to replace the list of cards tested in the order shown on the MAP display.

At the MAP terminal, post the RCT indicated in the log and enter the QUERYPM FLT command. Note the card list. Replace the cards in the order shown, entering the TST command after each replacement. If the fault continues, replace the next card in the list.

An ISTb buffer card fault on a shelf indicates a fault was detected in the buffer card (for example, the QPP496) on the specified shelf.

At the MAP terminal, post the RCT indicated in the log and enter the QUERYPM FLT command. Note the card list. Replace the cards in the order shown on the MAP display, entering the TST command after each replacement. If the fault continues, replace the next card in the list.

An ISTb driver card <Num.> fault on <Digroup> indicates a fault of specified driver card on designated digroup.

At the MAP terminal, post the RCT indicated in the log and enter the QUERYPM FLT command. Note the card list. Replace the cards in the order shown on the MAP display, entering the TST command after each replacement. If the fault continues, replace the next card in the list.

An ISTb address control fault on <Digroup> indicates a fault of the address control card (QPP417) on indicated digroup.

At the MAP terminal, post the RCT indicated in the log and enter the QUERYPM FLT command. Note the card list. Replace the cards in the order shown on the MAP display, entering the TST command after each replacement. If the fault continues, replace the next card in the list.

An ISTb address control fault indicates a fault of the address control card (QPP417) on either digroup A and/or B of designated RCT.

At the MAP display, post the RCT indicated in the log and enter the QUERYPM FLT command. Note the card list. Replace the cards in the order shown on the MAP display, entering the TST command after each replacement. If the fault continues, replace the next card in the list.

PM129

Explanation

The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM129 when table LMOVCODE changes. The PM129 provides a hard copy record of changes to the LMOVCODE table. Log report PM129 uses format 1.

The PM log includes the maintenance arbitrator (MtcArb) state (either functional or disabled) when MtcArb is present in the XPM load. This log uses format 2 when a load that contains MtcArb is present in both XPM units. This log uses format 3 when a load that contains MtcArb is present in only one of the units.

Format

The log report formats for PM129 are as follows:

Format 1

```
PM129 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    REASON: reastxt
```

Format 2

```
PM129 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit0: MtcArb is <state>, Unit1: MtcArb is <state>
```

Format 3

```
PM129 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit<unit_no>: MtcArb is <state>
```

Example

Examples of log report PM129 are as follows:

Example 1

```
PM129 APR12 12:23:37 2112 INFO DATA CHANGED
   REASON: DIGIT_COLLECTION_DATA_CHANGED
```

Example 2

PM129 (continued)

```
PM129 APR12 12:23:37 2112 INFO DATA CHANGED
   REASON: DIGIT_COLLECTION_DATA_CHANGED
   Unit0: MtcArb is disabled, Unit1: MtcArb is functional
```

Example 3

```
PM129 APR12 12:23:37 2112 INFO DATA CHANGED
   REASON: DIGIT_COLLECTION_DATA_CHANGED
   Unit0: MtcArb is disabled
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
alarm		Optional field. Indicates the type of alarm that accompanies the change of state.
	***	Indicates a critical alarm.
	**	Indicates a major alarm.
	*	Indicates a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Indicates an alarm did not occur.
INFO	Constant	Informs of activity on the PM.
REASON: reastxt	Symbolic text	Identifies the reason the system generated the log. Identifies the product engineering code (PEC) for the suspect circuit pack.
Unit_no	0 or 1	When only one PM unit includes MtcArb, identifies that unit.
state	functional or disabled	Indicates the state of MtcArb in the XPM unit at the time the system formats the log for display. There can be a difference between this state and the state of the log when the system generated the log. The possibility of a difference increases as the time between the log generation and log formatting increases.

Action

When table LMOVCODE changes, reload the static data to any line group controllers (LGC) and signaling terminal controllers (STC). Busy and return-to-service (RTS) any line modules (LM).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM130

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem log report PM130. Log PM130 appears when the SwAct (SWitching ACTion between central control) flag is set to a value that is not zero. This action occurs during warm SwAct. The flag must be reset to zero for audits and returns to service (RTS) to function.

This log indicates that the audit or a manual RTS resets the flag to zero.

The subsystem adds the maintenance arbitrator (MTCARBFLT) state (operating or disabled) to the PM log when MTCARBFLT is present in the XPM load. The system uses format 2 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is in both XPM units. The system uses format 3 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is in one unit.

Format

The log report formats for PM130 are as follows:

Format 1

```
PM130 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AUDIT_SWCT_FLAG pmid
    VALUE: nnnnn REASON: PM_SWCT_FLAG_SET
```

Format 2

```
PM130 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 3

```
PM130 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit<unit_no>: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Example

Examples of log report PM130 follow:

Example 1

```
PM130 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO AUDIT_SWCT_FLAG DCM 2
   VALUE:    3 REASON: PM_SWCT_FLAG_SET
```

Example 2

```
PM130 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DCM 3
REASON: SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is functional
```

Example 3

```
PM130 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DCM 3
   REASON: SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38
   Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
alarm		Optional field. Indicates the type of alarm, if an alarm occurs, that accompanies the change of state.
	***	Indicates a critical alarm.
	**	Indicates a major alarm.
	*	Indicates a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Indicates that an alarm did not occur.
INFO AUDIT_SWCT_FLAG	Symbolic text	Indicates SWCT_EXEC_VALID_FLAG is not zero.
TBL PP-HARDWARE	Symbolic text	Defines trouble as a peripheral processor hardware or firmware error.
pmid	Symbolic text	Identifies affected PMs. Refer to descriptions for pmid in Table I at the beginning of this document.
VALUE: nnnnn	1-32767	Provides flag value.
REASON: PM_SWCT _FLAG_SET	Constant	Indicates that the flag is reset to zero.
REASON: reastxt	Symbolic text	Identifies the reason the system generates this log and also identifies the product engineering code (PEC) for the suspect circuit pack.

Field	Value	Description
Unit_no	0 or 1	When MTCARBFLT is in one PM unit, this field identifies that unit.
state	functional or disabled	Indicates the state of MTCARBFLT in the XPM unit at the time the system formats the log for display. The MTCARBFLT state can differ from the state of the log at the time the system generates this log. The possibility of a difference increases as the time between log generation and log formatting increases.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM131

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates PM131 when a state change occurs because of the routine exercise (REX) test. A system or manual request causes the PM to change state.

Format 1 is the default format for the PM131 log report. The PM subsystem generates this log when a PM state changes because of a REX test. Use this format for all trouble (TBL) conditions not covered by the additional formats.

The maintenance arbitrator (MTCARBFLT) state (functional or disabled) is appended to the PM log when MTCARBFLT is present in the XPM load. Use format 2 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is present in both XPM units. Use format 3 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is present in only one of the units.

Format

The log report formats for PM131 are as follow:

Format 1

```
PM131 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd
     Node          : statxt (sq) (reastxt) opttxt3
     opttxt2
     Unit n actxt  : statxt1 (sq) (reastxt) opttxt1
     Unit n actxt  : statxt1 (sq) (reastxt) opttxt1
```

Format 2

```
PM131 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 3

```
PM131 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit<unit_no>: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Example

Examples of log report PM131 follow:

Example 1

```
PM131 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO LGC 0
   Node          : INSV (REX)
   Unit0 Inact   : INSV (PM Load)
   Unit1 Act     : INSV (PM Load)
```

Example 2

```
PM131 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DCM 3
REASON: SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is functional
```

Example 3

```
PM131 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DCM 3
   REASON: SIGNAL FAILED ON 2X38
   Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
alarm		Optional field. Indicates the type of alarm, if any are present, accompanied the change of state.
	***	Indicates a critical alarm.
	**	Indicates a major alarm.
	*	Indicates a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Indicates an alarm is not present.
TBL PP-HARDWARE	Symbolic text	Defines trouble as a peripheral processor hardware or firmware error.
pmid	This field contains the peripheral that changed states.	Indicates the PM the state change affected.
Node	INSV (rsntxt)	Indicates the status of the node. The status of Unit 1 and Unit 0 will follow.
Unit 0		Indicates that the unit is in-service.
Unit 1	Act, Inact	

Field	Value	Description
	actxt : InSv	Indicates the status of the unit as active (Act) or inactive (Inact), and that the unit is in-service (InSv).
REASON: reastxt	Symbolic text	Identifies the reason the system generated the log. Identifies the PEC for the suspect circuit pack.
Unit_no	0 or 1	When MTCARBFLT is loaded in only one PM unit, this field identifies that unit.
state	functional or disabled	Indicates the state of MTCARBFLT in the XPM unit at the time the log is formatted for display. This state can be different from the state of the log at the time the system generated the log. A discrepancy is more possible as the time between log generation and log formatting increases.

Action

There is no action required. The PM131 is an information log.

As a successful REX progresses, the system generates PM131. Successful REX sequence:

- BSY inactive unit (PM131)
- RTS original inactive unit with full diagnostics
- Wait for superframe/data sync (PM131)
- Perform warm SWACT
- Busy newly inactive unit (PM131)
- Test newly active unit with in-service diagnostics
- Test newly inactive unit with out-of-service (OOS) diagnostics
- Wait for superframe/data sync (PM181 and PM131)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

PM132

Explanation

The system log report PM132. The system generates PM132 when a bus interface card (BIC) relay test completes on a line concentrating module (LCM). The report gives a summary of each drawer in the LCM. The BIC relay test does not run on ILDN line drawers for remotes (ILDR).

The ILDR is available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. The ILDR is available for the following configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe:

-remote line concentrating module (RLCM)

-outside plant module (OPM)

-outside plant access cabinet (OPAC)

Format

The log report format for PM132 is as follows:

```
PM132 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO  pmid
    opttxt
    Drawer <drawer_no>: <result>: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report PM132 follows:

PM132 (continued)

```
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

PM132 OCT 04 17:21:50 0100 INFO  BIC RELAY TEST LCM Host 00
   0
   Node: ISTb,
   Unit0: InSv,
   Unit1: InSv
   LCM Host 00 0
   Node: ISTb,
   Unit0: InSv,
   Unit1: InSv
    Drawer  0: Passed:
    Drawer  1: Passed:
    Drawer  2: Passed:
    Drawer  3: Passed:
    Drawer  4: Not Run: ISDN Line Drawer
    Drawer  5: Not Run: ISDN Line Drawer
    Drawer  6: Passed:
    Drawer  7: Failed: REVERSAL Relay Test
    Drawer  8: Passed:
    Drawer  9: Failed: REVERSAL Relay Test
    Drawer 10: Passed:
    Drawer 11: Passed:
    Drawer 12: Passed:
    Drawer 13: Passed:
    Drawer 14: Not Run: Line card not available
    Drawer 15: Passed:
    Drawer 16: Passed:
    Drawer 17: Passed:
    Drawer 18: Passed:
    Drawer 19: Passed:
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates activity on the PM.
pmid	Symbolic text	Identifies affected PM.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
opttxt	Symbolic text	Provides information about LCM node state.
drawer_no	0 through 19	Indicates the drawer number in the LCM.
result	Symbolic text	Indicates the results of the BIC relay test for each drawer.
reason	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason for the BIC relay test results.

Action

If a failure occurs, replace the BIC and test the BIC again on a single drawer level. If test does not run on a given drawer, the test cannot seize the metallic test equipment (MTE). The MTE can go bad during the test. The test can abort, or lines can be in a call processing busy state.

You must enter an NT6X17 in the drawer or you must diagnose and fix the MTE. If the test aborted or calls are in progress, test the drawer again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM139

Explanation

T he peripheral module (PM) subsystem log report PM139. The subsystem generates PM139 when over 90 percent of buffers in office parameter PPMBUFFS are in use. This event can occur in high maintenance conditions when the system requires more buffers than normal.

Format

The log report format for PM139 is as follows:

PM139 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PPMBUFFS LEVEL CRITICAL
trouble text
action text

Example

An example of log report PM139 follows:

```
PM139 MAR19 15:42:29 3900 TBL PPMBUFFS LEVEL CRITICAL
   OVER 90% OF PPM BUFFS UTILIZED. THE VALUE OF OFFICE
   PARAMETER PPMBUFFS IN TABLE OFCENG SHOULD BE INCREASED.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL PPMBUFFS LEVEL CRITICAL	Constant	Indicates trouble in the PPMBUFFS
trouble text	Character string	Identifies the type of trouble in PPMBUFFS
action text	Character string	Indicates additional trouble text line that indicates the action to take

Action

The PM subsystem generates PM139 when the switch does not receive enough PPMBUFFS. When the subsystem generates PM139 the first time, increase the value of office parameter PPMBUFFS in table OFCENG by 50 percent. If the log appears after this increase, set office parameter PPMBUFFS to the maximum value of 244.

PM139 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM171

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem log report PM171. The subsystem generates PM171 to display the present operational measurement (OM) counts for an XMS-based PM (XPM). This report displays the current OM counts for an XPM that exits the emergency stand-alone (ESA) mode.

Format

The log report format for PM171 is as follows:

PM171 (continued)

```
PM171 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO XPM_ESA_EXIT_OM_STATS
    RCC n Unit m
    ESA ENTER REASON : C_Side message links down, VALUE : n
    ESA entry time <hh>:<mm>:<ss> Aggregate time in ESA : <at> mins
    ESA entrymethod ENTRY/exitmethod EXIT
    CALLS_UP_ON_ENTRY  nn
    CALLS_UP_ON_EXIT  nn
    TRANS_DROP_ON EXIT  nn
    LINES:
    ORIG_ATT_TOTAL nn
          ORIG_BLK n, ORIG_ABAND n, DIAL_ERR      n,
          ORIG_SB  n, XLA_ERR    n, DIALED_NUM_INV n
          INTRA:
          IA_TERM_ATT_TOTAL nn
          IA_TERM_SUC nn, IA_TERM_BLK    n, IA_TERM_BSY n,
          IA_TERM_SB   n, IA_TERM_NO_ANS n
          INTER:
          IE_TERM_ATT_TOTAL nn
          IE_TERM_SUC   nn, IE_NO_RESP n, IE_TERM_BLK     n,
          IE_TERM_BSY   n, IE_TERM_SB n, IE_TERM_UNAVAIL n,
          IE_TERM_NO_ANS n
     COIN_FLT n, RING_BLK  n, TEST_REG n,
     CON_FAIL n, PRE_TRIP nn
    TRUNKS:
     ORIG_ATT_TOTAL nn
          ORIG_BLK n, ORIG_ABAND     n, ORIG_SB n,
          XLA_ERR  n, DIALED_NUM_INV n
          INTRA:
          IA_TERM_ATT_TOTAL nn
          IA_TERM_SUC n, IA_TERM_BLK    n, IA_TERM_BSY n,
          IA_TERM_SB  n, IA_TERM_NO_ANS n
          INTER:
          IE_TERM_ATT_TOTAL nn
          IE_TERM_SUC    n, IE_NO_RESP n, IE_TERM_BLK     n,
          IE_TERM_BSY   n, IE_TERM_SB n, IE_TERM_UNAVAIL n,
          IE_TERM_NO_ANS n
    COMBINED:
     RING_TMO nn, NO_IPC nn
    PREFIX USAGE preftxt
    HNPA USAGE hnpatxt
```

Example

An example of log report PM171 follows:

PM171 (continued)

```
PM171 OCT24 09:58:30 3714 INFO XPM_ESA_EXIT_OM_STATS
   RCC JRSC 1 Unit 0
   ESA ENTER REASON : Manual entry, VALUE : 4
   ESA entry time: 09:40:22 Aggregate time in ESA :18 mins
   ESA WARM ENTRY/warm EXIT
    CALLS_SURVIVING_WARM_ENTRY       0
    CALLS_SURVIVING_EXIT             0
    TRANSIENT_CALLS_DROPPED_ON_EXIT  0
    STABLE_CALLS_DROPPED_ON_EXIT     0
   LINES:
    ORIG_ATT_TOTAL 0
        ORIG_BLK    0, ORIG_ABAND      6, DIAL_ERR       0,
        ORIG_SB     0, XLA_ERR        0, DIALED_NUM_INV  0
        INTRA:
        IA_TERM_ATT_TOTAL 0
        IA_TERM_SUC 0, IA_TERM_BLK    0, IA_TERM_BSY 0,
        IA_TERM_SB  0, IA_TERM_NO_ANS 0
        INTER:
        IE_TERM_ATT_TOTAL 0
         IE_TERM_SUC  0, IE_NO_RESP 0, IE_TERM_BLK     0,
         IE_TERM_BSY  0, IE_TERM_SB 0, IE_TERM_UNAVAIL 0
         IE_TERM_SUC  0, IE_NO_RESP 0, IE_TERM_BLK    0,
         IE_TERM_BSY  0, IE_TERM_SB 0, IE_TERM_UNAVAIL 0
         IE_TERM_NO_ANS 0
    COIN_FLT 0, RING_BLK  0, TEST_REG 0,
    CON_FAIL 0, PRE_TRIP  0
   TRUNKS:
    ORIG_ATT_TOTAL  0
        ORIG_BLK 0, ORIG_ABAND     0, ORIG_SB 0,
        XLA_ERR  0, DIALED_NUM_INV 0
        INTRA:
        IA_TERM_ATT_TOTAL  0
         IA_TERM_SUC 0, IA_TERM_BLK    0, IA_TERM_BSY 0,
         IA_TERM_SB  0, IA_TERM_NO_ANS 0
        INTER:
        IE_TERM_ATT_TOTAL 0
         IE_TERM_SUC    0, IE_NO_RESP 0, IE_TERM_BLK     0,
         IE_TERM_BSY    0, IE_TERM_SB 0, IE_TERM_UNAVAIL 0,
         IE_TERM_NO_ANS 0
         IE_TERM_BSY    0, IE_TERM_SB 0, IE_TERM_UNAVAIL 0,
         IE_TERM_NO_ANS 0
   COMBINED:
     RING_TMO  0, NO_IPC  0
   PREFIX USAGE
   HNPA USAGE   0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
                0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
INFO XPM_ESA_EXIT_OM_STATS	Constant	Indicates the current OM counts for an XPM that exits ESA.
RCC	Integers	Indicates the remote cluster controller (RCC).
Unit	Integers	Indicates the unit.
ESA ENTER REASON	Symbolic text	Indicates the ESA enter cause. For example, “manual entry."
VALUE	Integers	Indicates the value.
hh, mm, ss	hh=hour,mm=minute,ss=second	Indicates time RCC last entered ESA.
at	0-MAXINT	Indicates total time RCC was in ESA.
ESA entrymethod ENTRY/ exitmethod EXIT	Symbolic text	Indicates the entry and exit methods.
CALLS_UP_ON_ENTRY	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates number of stable calls on ESA entry.
CALL_UP_ON_EXIT	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates number of stable calls on exit.
CHNL_BLK	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates channel block count in dialing state.
COIN_FLT	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates coin failures.
COMBINED	Constant	Indicates that grouped measurements follow.
CON_FAIL	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates continuous test failures while ringing.
DIAL_ERR	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates error in Digitone (DGT) or data port (DP) dialing.

PM171 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
DIALED_NUM_INV	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates the dialed number was not on the same RCC or the spouse RCC. Can indicate that an interval occurred when the subscriber dialed. (subscriber took too long to dial number).
HNPA USAGE	Refer to Customer group 0 in Table HNPA in customer data schema.	Indicates use counts for each entry in Customer group 0 in table HNPA.
IA_TERM_ATT_TOTAL	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates termination attempts for intra-switched calls.
IA_TERM_BLK	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates intra-switched calls blocked because resources not available.
IA_TERM_BSY	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates intra-switched calls with non_idle terminations. For example, busy, system busy, or abandoned.
IA_TERM_NO_ANS	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates intra-switched calls not answered. Note: this field is always pegged unless the ultimate terminator (line) answers.
IA_TERM_SB	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates intra-switched calls with terminations that went system busy while the system processed the call. This condition normally occurs because of ring faults.
IA_TERM_SUC	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates intra-switched calls terminated correctly.
IE_NO_RESP	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates no response from spouse RCC (links down, etc.).
IE_TERM_ATT_TOTAL	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates termination attempts for inter-switched calls.
IE_TERM_BLK	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates inter-switched calls blocked because resources not available.

(Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
IE_TERM_BSY	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates inter-switched calls with terminations that were non_idle (busy, system busy, abandoned).
IE_TERM_NO_ANS	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates inter-switched calls not answered. Note: this field is always pegged unless the ultimate terminator (line) answers.
IE_TERM_SB	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates inter-switched calls whose terminations went system busy while the system processes the call (normally because of ring faults).
IE_TERM_SUC	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates termination completions for inter-switched calls (number of calls answered).
IE_TERM_UNAVAIL	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates inter-switched calls whose terminations were manually busied or not equipped (not available).
LINES	Constant	Indicates line information.
LINK_SB	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates line system busy conditions.
NO_IPC	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates a condition of no inter-peripheral connection (IPC) buffer is available.
ORIG_ABAND	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates call originator terminated call and did not dial any number. Can indicate call originator did not complete dial and hung up.
ORIG_ATT	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates origination attempts.
ORIG_BLK	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates resources not available for origination.
ORIG_SB	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates originating facility goes system busy.

PM171 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
PRE_TRIP	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates ringing fault message count in talking state.
PREFIX USAGE	Integers	Indicates use counts for each of 16 entries in Customer group 0, Table Prefix (ie. plain ordinary telephone service (POTS) lines prefix table). If no prefix entry defined, this field remains blank. Refer to Customer group 0, table Prefix in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide.*
RING_BLK	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates ringing fault message count in ringing state (with error byte set to ring block).
RING_TMO	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates ringing time outs.
STABLE_DROP_ON_EXIT	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates number of stable calls taken down on ESA exit.
TERM_ATT	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates terminating attempts. (Sends ringing supervision to phone.)
TERM_BLK	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates channel block count in ringing state.
TERM_SUC	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates termination completions. (Call answered.)
TEST_REG	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates ringing fault message count in ringing state. The error byte is set to test for register failure.
TRANS_DROP_ON_EXIT	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates number of transitory calls taken down on ESA exit.
TRKS_SB	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates trunks were system busy because too many errors occur.
TRUNKS	Constant	Indicates trunk information.

(Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
UNIT	0, 1	Identifies active PM unit. If the PM is of type ESA, the value of unit is always 0.
VALUE	0-99	Provides an ESA enter cause ID.
XLA_ERR	0-32766 or OVERFLOW	Indicates translation errors.

Action

Send this log to your traffic operator or the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM179

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates PM179. The subsystem generates PM179 when a hardware condition affects the normal operation of the DMS switch or the peripherals of the DMS switch. The PM subsystem generates PM179 to provide information on a PM hardware (HW) exception report.

The alarm field for Format 8 (talk battery failure detected on a line concentrating module [LCM] shelf) contains three asterisks. The alarm field for Format 8 with three asterisks indicates a critical alarm. For Format 9 (not able to test talk battery on an LCM shelf), the alarm field contains one asterisk. One asterisk for Format 9 indicates a minor alarm.

For Format 8, the system generates a critical alarm if all of the following conditions are true:

- Office parameter TALK_BATTERY_ALARM in table OFCENG is set to Y.
- The state of the LCM unit is in-service (InSv) or in-service trouble (ISTb).
- The Talk Battery Alarm feature supports the LCM type.
- The LCM shelf detected loss of talk battery through a world line card (WLC).

For Format 9, the system generates the minor alarm if all conditions are true:

- Office parameter TALK_BATTERY_ALARM in table OFCENG is set to Y.
- The state of the LCM unit is InSv or ISTb.
- The Talk Battery Alarm feature supports the LCM type.
- There is no WLC available to test for loss of talk battery on an LCM shelf.

For Format 10, the log contains processor information about the remote line concentrating module with extended distance capability (RLCM-EDC) and the universal edge 9000 (UE9000). The field values depend on the task and the type of trap.

Format

The log report formats for PM179 are as follows:

PM179 (continued)

Note: In the following format examples, h indicates a hexadecimal value, and x indicates a text response.

Format 1

```
PM179 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  TBL PM HW EXCEPTION REPORT
    pmid: acttxt
    TASKID: taskid;       TIME: time, COMID: comid
    TEXT: swertxt  hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh
```

Format 2

```
PM179 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  TBL PM HW EXCEPTION REPORT
    pmid:  Unit n:  acttx
```

Format 3

```
PM179 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  TBL PM HW EXCEPTION REPORT
    pmid   Unit n
    Self Test Fail – DPMC FAULT:  FLTXT
```

Format 4

```
PM179 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  TBL PM HW EXCEPTION REPORT
    pmid
    Exception ID:  hh       TEXT:  xxxxxxxxxx
    Status Register:  hhhh            Program Counter:  hhhhhhhh
```

Format 5

```
PM179 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  TBL PM HW EXCEPTION REPORT
    pmid
    Exception ID: hh       TEXT: xxxxxxxxxx
    Status Register: hhhh             Program Counter:   hhhhhhhh
    Instruction Address:                                 hhhhhhhh
```

Format 6

```
PM179 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  TBL PM HW EXCEPTION REPORT
    pmid
    Exception ID: hh      TEXT: xxxxxxxxxx
    Status Register: hhhh          Program Counter:  hhhhhhhh
    Special Status Register:                         hhhh
    Instruction Pipe Stage C:                        hhhh
    Instruction Pipe Stage B:                        hhhh
    Data Cycle Fault Address:                        hhhhhhhh
    Data Output Buffer:                              hhhhhhhh
```

Format 7

```
**PM179 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  TBL PM HW EXCEPTION REPORT
  pmid
     CONFIG REG: hhhh      TEXT: xxxxxxxxxx
  hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Format 8

```
***PM179 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  TBL PM HW EXCEPTION REPORT
pmid  Unit n
Self Test Fail – Talk Battery Problem
Talk Battery Failure: detected on shelf <ss> by card <pack>-<lsg>:<card>
```

Format 9

```
*PM179 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  TBL PM HW EXCEPTION REPORT
pmid  Unit n
Self Test Fail – Talk Battery Problem
Cannot test Talk Battery: shelf <ss> <reason>
```

Format 10

PM179 (continued)

```
PM179 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  TBL  PM HW EXCEPTION REPORT
   pmid acttxt        Unit n
   <HWEX_String>                        Processor ID:
   Status Register:                     Time:
   Program Counter:                     Stack Pointer:
   Data: hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
         hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

Examples of log report PM179 follow:

Example 1

```
PM179 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PM HW EXCEPTION REPORT
   LGC 0 Unit 0: Act
   TASKID: 12345678 TPT; TIME: 0002A83E00, COMID: FF NILCID
   TEXT: no execs 00 C3 35 01 00 3F 10 23 0F
```

Example 2

```
PM179 JAN30 15:25:27 5266 TBL PM HW EXCEPTION REPORT
   LCME HOST 00 0 Unit 0
   Self Test Fail – Line Card Communication : 6X71AC–11:31
```

Example 3

```
PM179 JAN05 15:45:27 8756 TBL PM HW EXCEPTION REPORT
   UEN 08 0 Unit 0
   SELF TEST FAIL – CARD NOT PRESENT
```

Example 4

```
PM179 MAR15 18:54:26 8055 TBL PM HW EXCEPTION REPORT
   IPE HOST 00 3
   Exception ID:  04       TEXT: I1 Instruc
   Status Register:  0004          Program Counter: 00401D44
```

Example 5

```
PM179 MAR12 15:54:41 3109 TBL PM HW EXCEPTION REPORT
   IPE HOST 00 3
   Exception ID: 09       TEXT: Trace
   Status Register: 4704          Program Counter: 0040BA9C
   Instruction Address:  0040BA8E
```

Example 6

```
PM179 MAR12 15:40:27 0078 TBL PM HW EXCEPTION REPORT
   IPE HOST 00 3
   Exception ID: 02     TEXT: Bus Error
   Status Register: 2009        Program Counter:    00E00876
   Special Status Register:                         0110
   Instruction Pipe Stage C:                        FDD8
   Instruction Pipe Stage B:                        4280
   Data Cycle Fault Address:                        004019C9
   Data Output Buffer:                              0044D94B
```

Example 7

```
**PM179 SEP01 21:22:02 4000 TBL PM HW EXCEPTION REPORT
   ILCM HOST 00 0 Unit 1
   PCM30    Line drawer  15:  AIS Alarm
```

Example 8

```
***PM179 NOV30 19:02:45 7465 TBL PM HW EXCEPTION REPORT
LCM HOST 00 1 Unit 0
Self Test Fail – Talk Battery Problem
Talk Battery Failure: detected on shelf 38 by card
6X17BA-8:2
```

Example 9

```
*PM179 NOV30 18:57:45 5148 TBL PM HW EXCEPTION REPORT
LCME RSC1 04 1 Unit 0
Self Test Fail – Talk Battery Problem
Cannot test Talk Battery: shelf 38 no WLC provisioned
```

Example 10

```
* PM179 JUL15 11:12:36 5119 TBL PM HW EXCEPTION REPORT
   UEN HOST 02 0 Unit 0
   PM 30    Line Card Communication :NIL_CC–2:4 :NIL_CC-2:18
```

PM179 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
*	Alarm	One asterisk indicates a minor alarm condition. The log report identifies the alarm and the location of the alarm.
**	Alarm	Two asterisks indicate a major alarm condition. The log report identifies the alarm and the location of the alarm.
***	Alarm	Three asterisks indicate a critical alarm condition. The log report identifies the alarm and the location of the alarm.
TBL PM HW EXCEPTION REPORT	Constant	Indicates a problem that affects normal operation of the DMS switch or one of the PMs of the DMS.
pmid	Alphanumeric	Identifies the PM affected.
UNIT-n	Integer (0 or 1)	Identifies the PM unit that starts the report.
acttxt	Act or Inact	Identifies the activity state of the unit as active (Act) or inactive (Inact).
Exception ID	Integer	Provides the ID number for the exception that occurred.
TEXT	Symbolic text (xxxx)	Provides the cause for the exception that occurred.
TASKID	Alphanumeric	Provides identification for suspect task.
CONFIG REG	0000-FFFF	Provides configuration register value. Field CONFIG REG appears for the following four types of traps: bus interval, parity error, write prot, and sanity interval.
TIME	Hex (0000-FFFF)	Indicates time the exception occurred.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Time	00 00-2359	Indicates the RLCM-EDC or the UE9000 time of exception.
COMID	Hex (0000-FFFF)	Provides switch identification.
SELF TEST FAIL	FLTXT	Indicates the fault and reason for the failure.
Data Output Buffer	Hex (0000-FFFF)	Provides data dump from the procedure.
ss	2 decimal characters (value depends on on LCM bay type)	Identifies the number of the LCM shelf that had loss of talk battery.
pack	6X17BA or 6X18BA	Identifies the pack code of the WLC that reported the talk battery failure.
lsg	0-19 (Note)	Identifies the line subgroup (LSG) and the location of the WLC. ***Note:*** The LSG upper limit is 15 for LCMEs.
card	0-31	Identifies the card slot from the LSG that contains the WLC.
reason	`no WLC provisioned` or `card <lsg>: <card> (or other WLCS) unavailable`	The reason `no WLC provisioned` appears if no WLC appears on the LCM shelf. The reason `card <lsg>: <card> (or other WLCS) unavailable` appears if one WLC appears on the LCM shelf, but the WLC is not available for talk battery testing. A WLC is not available for talk battery testing if the line, the drawer of the line, or both are out of service (OOS).
<HWEX_String>	Character string	Identifies the type of hardware exception.

PM179 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Processor ID	MP, CP, or PP	Indicates the processor in the RLCM-EDC or the UE9000 that generates the report is a master processor, control side (C-side), or peripheral processor (P-side).
Status Register	Alphanumeric	Identifies the values of the different registers.
Program Counter	Hex (0000-FFFF)	Identifies the RLCM-EDC or UE9000 program counter.
Stack Pointer	Hex (0000-FFFF)	Identifies the RLCM-EDC or UE9000 stack pointer.
Data	Hex (0000-FFFF)	Provides additional information for problem isolation by software experts.

Action

For Formats 1 to 9, save all reports generated during the 5 min before the system generated PM179 report. Contact the next level of support.

For Format 10, save all reports generated during the 6 h before the system generated the PM179 report. Contact the next level of support.

For digital line modules (DLMs), the fault is a `SELF TEST FAIL - DPMC FAULT` fault reason. Refer to the table under “Additional information" for the appropriate action for each fault.

For Format 2, manually-busy the power converter and replace the card that has faults, if the following conditions apply:

- the PM is a line concentrating module (LCM)
- the PM includes the phrase `Self-Test Fail - Pwr Conv Non Critical Flt:.`
- the PM identifies a power converter card that has faults

The system generates PM179 when a system test detects a power converter card that has faults.

Format 8 normally requires immediate on-site action to resolve the talk battery failure on an LCM shelf. Follow these steps:

- If a PDCFAIL EXT critical alarm raises, fix the alarm to clear the LCM alarm and ISTb state.
- Check the LCM shelf and drawer fuses.
- Run the MAPCI;MTC;LNS;LTP;DIAG command on the WLC, to test the WLC that reported the alarm.
- If the DIAG command fails or the talk battery failure alarm continues, replace WLC that reported the alarm.

Resolve the problem then run the LCM InSv tests. Use the TST PM command while the LCM appears at the PM level of the MAP. This procedure tests the talk battery and clears the alarm if the test passes.

For Format 9, on-site action may be able to determine why the talk battery cannot test on an LCM shelf. Follow these steps:

- If <reason> is `no WLC provisioned` , provision a WLC on the LCM shelf.
- If <reason> is `card <lsg>: <card> (or other WLCS) unavailable` , attempt to RTS the WLC, the drawer of the WLC, or both. If the WLC is available and the minor alarm is temporary (less than 1 min), the alarm does not require any action. This temporary alarm can occur because automatic line testing (ALT) was used to test the last available WLC on the LCM shelf. The alarm can also occur because the LNS, LTR, DIAG command was used to test the last available WLC on the LCM shelf. The temporary alarm occurs because these tests temporarily ManB the WLC. When the tests ManB the WLC, the WLC is not available for talk battery testing.
- If <reason> is `<len> is unavailable` , attempt to RTS the WLC, the WLC drawer, or both. If the WLC is in-service (or HASU) and idle, test the WLC. Run the MAPCI;MTC;LNS;LTP;DIAG command. If the DIAG command fails or the “unable to test talk battery" alarm continues, try to replace the WLC.
- If the reported WLC cannot RTS, use the CI command QDNWRK (query working [assigned] directory number). This command lists other possible WLCs on the same LCM shelf. If other WLCs are present, attempt to RTS the WLCs.

Resolve the problem then run LCM InSv tests. To verify that the talk battery alarm is clear, use the TST PM command while LCM appears at the PM level of MAP.

PM179 (end)

Associated OM registers

Format 8 (talk battery failure detected on an LCM shelf) pegs the PMERR register of the PM operational measurement (OM) group. This log also pegs the PM2ERR register of the PM2 OM group.

Additional information

The following table provides DPMC fault reasons and actions.

Fault reason	Action
`Card Not Present`	Insert a DPMC in the DLM shelf in slot 13, Or change table DLMINV to indicate that the DLM is not equipped with a DPMC.
`Card Not Accessible`	The card was in use at the time the test. Activate in-service tests on either units of the DLM to test the DPMC again.
`Control Logic Defective`	For this and following fault reasons, replace the DPMC.
`Mate DMSX fail`	Indicates that the mate DMS-X failed. The DMS-X operates in simplex mode. Off-line, test, and return to service (RTS) the failed unit. Monitor the response, and apply all required changes

PM180

Explanation

The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM180. This report appears when the system encounters a software exception. A software exception occurs when software is not used correctly. Operating company personnel use log report PM180 to identify and correct software errors. A software exception that relates to hardware can also generate log report PM 180.

The PM subsystem generates this report when a software condition occurs. This software condition affects normal operation of the DMS or the peripherals of the DMS. Formats 3 and 4 supply information on a PM EXCEPTION REPORT. Format 5 identifies software exceptions in the remote line concentrating module with extended distance capability (RLCM-EDC) and the universal edge 9000 (UE9000)..

Format

The log report formats for PM180 are as follow:

Format 1

```
PM180 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PM EXCEPTION REPORT
    pmid UNIT n: acttxt
    TASKID : taskid,  TIME: hhhhhhhh, COMID: comid
    TEXT: swerrtxt hh hh hh hh hh hh hh
    CONTEXT TERMINAL: TID=(nodenum,termnum), EXTBYTE=n,
    AGENT=CKT trkid
```

Format 2

```
PM180 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PM EXCEPTION REPORT
    pmid UNIT n
    swerrtxt
```

Format 3

```
PM180 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PM EXCEPTION REPORT
    pmid
    text                        Exception Class: hh
```

Format 4

PM180 (continued)

```
PM180 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PM EXCEPTION REPORT
    pmid
    text                        Exception Class: hh
    Information Byte: hh
```

Format 5

```
PM180 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL  PM EXCEPTION REPORT
    pmid      UNIT n
    Software Exception:
    Processor ID:                        Task ID:
    Time:
    Data:
```

Format 6

```
PM180 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PM SW EXCEPTION REPORT
    ILD <site> <frame> <unit> <drawer>
    TEXT: <swerrtxt>
    <swerrdata>
```

ATTENTION

The ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) is first available for the following configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe:

-remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S)

-remote switching center (RSC)

The ILDR is first available for the following configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe:

-remote line concentrating module (RLCM)

-outside plant module (OPM)

-outside plant access cabinet (OPAC)

Example

Examples of log report PM180 follow:

Example 1

```
PM180 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PM EXCEPTION REPORT
   DTC 0 UNIT 0 : Act
   TASKID : 00210021 TPT, TIME: 0002A83E, COMID: FF NILCID
   TEXT: no execs 00 C6 01 00 5F 38 0F
   CONTEXT TERMINAL: TID=(24,197), EXTBYTE=0,
   AGENT=CKT PXKDKGSICDT 0
```

Example 2

```
PM180 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PM EXCEPTION REPORT
   DLM HOST 03 0 UNIT 0
   INVALID TERMINAL: 254, UNEQUIPPED
```

Example 3

```
*PM180 JAN01 17:44:11 2106 TBL PM EXCEPTION REPORT
   IPE HOST 00 3
   MTCE: Illegal Circuit State Rcvd     Exception Class: 21
```

Example 4

```
*PM180 JAN01 17:44:10 2005 TBL PM EXCEPTION REPORT
   IPE HOST 00 3
   MTCE: Illegal Destination Rcvd       Exception Class: 11
   Information Byte: 0D
```

Example 5

```
PM180 AUG15 10:31:20 9500 TBL  PM SW EXCEPTION REPORT
   LCM ZLCM 03 0        UNIT 0
   Software Exception: MT IV CONT
   Processor ID:   MP           Task ID:    #0900
   Time:    12:55:51
   Data:    0609 FEB3 B300 3776 B3B3 B3B3 B3B3 B3B3
            B3B3 B3B3 B3B3 B3B3 B3B3 B3B3
```

Example 6

```
PM180 AUG15 10:31:20 9500 TBL  PM SW EXCEPTION REPORT
   UEN ZLCM 03 0        UNIT 0
   Software Exception: MT IV CONT
   Processor ID:   MP           Task ID:    #0900
   Time:    12:55:51
   Data:    0609 FEB3 B300 3776 B3B3 B3B3 B3B3 B3B3
            B3B3 B3B3 B3B3 B3B3 B3B3 B3B3
```

PM180 (continued)

Example 7

```
PM180 MAY21 16:50:45 0231 TBL PM SW EXCEPTION REPORT
   ILD REM1 01 2 4
   TEXT: IV FIAT CM
   D3BE 0000 4C03 1400 001E A562 99A4 97FE A55D 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
TBL PM EXCEPTION REPORT	Constant	Indicates a PM exception report.
pmid	Symbolic text	Identifies the affected PM
UNIT	Integer (0 or 1)	Identifies the PM unit that generates the report
acttxt	Act	Indicates that the PM unit is active (Act). Not provided for digital line module (DLM).
	Inact	Indicates that the PM unit is inactive (Inact). Not provided for DLM.
TASKID	Symbolic text	Provides identification for suspect task
TIME	Hex (0000-FFFF)	Indicates time that exception occurred
COMID	Hex (0000-FFFF), Character string	Provides communication port identification. Not provided for DLM.
swerrtxt	Character string	Provides the reason that the exeception occurred
hhhh	Hex (0000-FFFF)	The 14 hexadecimal characters display contents of process status word for DLMs. The hexadecimal characters display more than 14 characters in the hhhh format to display the following: • contents of process status word • different registers • other information used in troubleshooting

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
CONTEXT TERMINAL	Constant	Indicates the information that follows applies to the terminal involved in the transaction that produced the exception condition. Not provided for DLM.
TID	Integers	Provides the node number and terminal number for terminal identification. Not provided for DLM.
EXTBYTE5000	0 or 1	Identifies the extension byte of the call involved in the exception condition. Electronic business sets use the extension byte to distinguish directory number (DN) keys. For 500 series and 2500 series sets and for trunks, the field does not apply and is set to zero. Not provided for DLM.
AGENT	Symbolic text	Provides identification for context terminal equipment. Not provided for DLM.
TEXT	CMR CARD TROUBLE	Indicates the system detected a problem on the CLASS modem resource (CMR) card. The system attempts to reset the card. Report that this log occurred.
	Character string or blank	Provides additional information for operating company personnel to isolate problems
hhhh	Hex (0000-FFFF)	Provides a dump of information for operating company personnel to use
Text string	Alphabetic	Provides the reason of the exception
Software Exception	Character string	Provides the reason for the log
Processor ID	MP, CP, or PP	Indicates that the processor in the RLCM-EDC or the UE9000 that generates the report is one of the following: • master processor • control side (C-side) • peripheral processor (P-side
Task ID	Symbolic text	Identifies the ID of the RLCM-EDC or the UE9000 task that generated the log

PM180 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Time	00 00-2359	Indicates the RLCM-EDC or the UE9000 time of exception
Data	Hex (0000-FFFF)	Identifies the type of hardware exception
site	0000-ZZZZ	Identifies the site to the ILDR
frame	0 through 99	Identifies the line concentrating module (LCM) frame number
drawer	0 through19	Identifies the ILDR drawer number in the LCM
swerrdata	Character string	Provides the exception data from the software error text (swerrtxt)

Action

Attempt to interpret swerrdata character string to determine the cause of the exception. If you are not able to interpret swerrdata, contact the next level of support.

If the system indicates a hardware problem, perform diagnostic and maintenance procedures on the suspect equipment.

If the character string indicates a software error, retain the log report for trend analysis. There is no action required.

For formats 3 and 4, save all reports generated during the 5 min before the subsystem generated log report PM180 report. Contact the next level of support.

For format 5, save all reports generated during the 6 h before the subsystem generated log report PM180. Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM181

Explanation

The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates PM181 when a specified step occurs in a PM function. The PM181 reports the occurrence of a PM exception.

The following conditions use Format 1:

- Examples 1 and 2 use Format 1. The PM generates these examples when a request for diagnostics arrives from the host. The subsystem also generates these examples during a return to service (RTS) procedure with diagnostics permitted. Format 1 specifies the unit (0 or 1) for a routine exercise (REX) test failure, if the failure is unit specific.
- Example 3 uses Format 1. The PM subsystem generates this example in the following condition. The call processing node status table is not the same as the current status of the line appearance on a digital trunk (LDT). The LDT node status table records the current status.
- Example 4 uses Format 1. The PM subsystem generates this example when one or more frame transport buses (F-bus) tap in a link interface module (LIM). The error occurs because the frame transport buses have changed to the in-service trouble (ISTb) state within the previous 3 s.
- Example 5 uses Format 1. The PM subsystem generates this example when an XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) facility audit detects a state change in an echo canceller module.
- Example 22 uses Format 1. The PM subsystem generates this example under the following conditions:
  - — a line concentrating module (LCM) REX test or LCM continuity and voltage (LCMCOV) REX test passes
  - — the LCM REX test or LCMCOV REX test has not occurred on a specified node for a fixed number of days

  Note: In NA004 and up, feature AF5898 (LCM REX Controller Enhancement) migrates the LCM REX test from the LCM node audit process to the system REX (SREX) controller. Feature AF5898 also places the continuity and voltage (COV) part of the LCM REX test in a separate LCMCOV test.
- Example 24 uses Format 1. The PM subsystem generates this example when a return to service command fails on an external node entered in table EXNDINV.

- Example 25 uses Format 1. This example generates when a TEST command fails on an external node entered in table EXNDINV.
- Example 26 uses Format 1. The PM subsystem generates this example when a service processor with UNIX (SPX) is system busy. The log lists the possible causes for the system being busy, which can include faults in the following components:
  - — the single-shelf link peripheral processor (SSLPP)
  - — Ethernet interface unit (EIU)
  - — local area network (LAN) connections
  - — the LAN-BAY cards
  - — the SPX cards

The following conditions use Format 2:

- Example 6 uses Format 2. The PM subsystem generates this example for PMs when a PM exception occurs.
- Examples 7, 8, and 9 use Format 2. These examples provide the status of the intelligent peripheral equipment (IPE) load.
- Example 21 uses Format 2. The subsystem generates this example when a BSY PM command causes removal of an LCM node from an in-service (InSv) state. The LCM node changes to an out-of-service (OOS) state.
- Example 28 uses Format 2. The PM subsystem generates this example when a digital subscriber loop (xDSL) line card is added to the LNINV table. The drawer for the table does not support the high speed data traffic of the 1 Meg Modem Service. The line installed functions as a standard voice line only.
- Example 29 uses Format 2. The PM subsystem generates this example when an xDSL line card is added to the LNINV table. The drawer for the table supports the high speed data traffic of the 1 Meg Modem Service. The line drawer contains more xDSL line cards than the xDSL engineering rules allow. The installed xDSL line card functions as an xDSL line. The whole line drawer is at risk of failure because the drawer is operating beyond its thermal and electrical limits. Operating company personnel receive warning of the xDSL engineering rules breach at the time of the

addition. These personnel can perform the following actions to correct the condition:

— use the QXNET EXPANDALL command to locate another LCM that supports xDSL and has room for expansion

— upgrade another LCM line drawer with a data-enhanced bus interface card (DBIC) and relocate this xDSL line card to that drawer

— use the QXNET VERIFY <site> <frame> <unit> <drawer> command to verify the xDSL line card assignments

- Example 30 uses Format 2. The PM subsystem generates this example when an xDSL line card is added to the LNINV table. The drawer contains more xDSL line cards in a vertical row than the xDSL engineering rules allow. The installed xDSL line card functions as an xDSL line. The whole line drawer is at risk of failure because the drawer is operating beyond the thermal and electrical limits. Operating company personnel receive warning of the xDSL engineering rules breach at the time of the addition. These personnel can perform the following actions to correct the condition:

  — use the QXNET EXPAND <site> <frame> <unit> <drawer> command to locate another row in the same drawer for the xDSL line card

  — use the QXNET EXPANDALL command to locate another LCM that supports xDSL

The following conditions use Format 3:

- Example 10 uses Format 3. This example indicates the detection of a fault on an LIM during any InSv or OOS test. Refer to the MS200 and MS300 series of logs for the possible faults.
- Example 11 uses Format 3. The PM subsystem generates this example when the central control (CC) receives a report from an XPM. This report indicates the detection of a parity fault. The parity fault can be hard, soft or not continuous. If the XPM detects a hard parity fault, the system displays the card that has faults on the card list. Format 3 changes to include the user name and the message `Performed Override of SWACT Controller`. This change occurs when a user overrides the rejection by the switch of activity (SWACT) controller to perform a SWACT. The user assumes all responsibility for XPM SWACT operation when the user overrides the decision of the SWACT controller.
- Example 12 uses Format 3. The PM subsystem generates this example when an XPM diagnostic detects a fault in the echo canceller control card.
- Example 23 uses Format 3. The PM subsystem generates this example when the system detects an F-Bus composite clock fault on the LIM. The log also lists possible cause and possible action. Possible cause indicates all possible causes to the composite clock fault report. Possible action

indicates the actions to take to resolve the composite clock fault and the CCS7 outage protection.

- Example 43 uses Format 3. The PM subsystem generates this example when an XPM unit reports a fault report message that is not requested. The XPM unit report this message to the computing module (CM). The log report contains the current degradation level in the XPM unit and a card list of any cards that have faults. The following list is a correct list of status messages that can appear in this occurrence of PM181 log:
  - — No degradation of service in unit
  - — Minor or potential service degradation in unit
  - — Partial service degradation in unit
  - — Severe service degradation in unit
- Example 45 uses Format 3. This format is generated when an XPM unit reports an unsolicited fault report message to the computing module (CM). Beginning in XPM09, the log report also identifies the type of fault and the states in which the faults have been detected. Following is a list of the fault types:
  - — Fault inferred by maintenance
  - — Fault detected by diagnostics
  - — Operational fault

The following conditions use Format 4:

- Examples 13 and 14 use Format 4. The PM subsystem generates these examples when the host sends a request for diagnostics. These examples also occur during a return to service (RTS) with diagnostics permitted.
- Example 15 uses Format 4. This example indicates if the broadcast patching function was successful and if the units passed or failed.
- Example 16 uses Format 4. The PM subsystem generates this example as a result of a PM diagnostic failure or as notification of test completion. The system also generates this log with the new system busy reason of XPM in emergency stand-alone (ESA). This generation occurs when a remote cluster controller (RCC) can return to service after the RCC enters a CC warm or cold restart.
- Example 17 uses Format 4. This example produces a message that indicates unified processor (UP) activity because of signaling processor (SIGP) clock failure or power failure.
- Example 18 uses Format 4. The PM subsystem generates this example when the enhanced ISDN-line concentrating module (LCME) does not load multipoint embedded operations channel (EOC) data from the CC. The LCME returns a failure code to the CC. The system also generates this

log when the LCME does not load data from the CC that monitors performance.

- Example 19 uses Format 4. The message field indicates that the firmware name for LOADABLE EEPROM is different from the firmware name for EXECUTABLE EEPROM. During the initialization, an attempt to upgrade the EEPROM with the wrong firmware name can result in failure. This error is the reason for the mismatch.
- Example 20 uses Format 4. The PM subsystem generates this example when a user uses the SWACT Force MAP command to attempt an XPM SWACT. This attempt overrides the rejection of the SWACT controller to perform a SWACT. Format 4 changes with the text string `failed: XPM SWACT Back` to inform the user that a SWACT back occurred. Format 4 also changes to indicate if the aborted SWACT was an override of the SWACT controller. When the system generates this log with this text string, the active unit is not indicated. The user assumes all responsibility for the XPM SWACT when the user overrides the decision of the SWACT controller.

The system suppresses PM181 log reports in Format 4 that indicate `Static Data Updated/Cleared for the following XPMs that run REX:`

- line trunk controller (LTC), LTC+, ISDN LTC (LTCI)
- line group controller (LGC), LGC+, ISDN LGC (LCDI)
- digital trunk controller (DTC), DTC7, DTC+, ISDN DTC (DTCI)
- remote cluster controller (RCC), RCC+, RCC2
- subscriber carrier module-100S (SMS), SM-100 rural (SMR), SM-100 urban (SMU), and SMS remote (SMSR)

Several of the following formats apply to ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR). The ILDR is first available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. The ILDR is first available for the following configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe:

- remote line concentrating module (RLCM)
- outside plant module (OPM)
- outside plant access cabinet (OPAC)

The following condition uses Format 5:

- Example 31 uses Format 5. The PM subsystem generates this example when an ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) state changes from InSv to SysB.

The following condition uses Format 6:

- Example 32 uses Format 6. The PM subsystem generates this example when an ILDR changes from InSv to ISTb.

The following condition uses Format 7:

- Example 33 uses Format 7. The PM subsystem generates this example when an ISTb reason is set or deleted (ILDR).

The following condition uses Format 8:

- Example 34 uses Format 8. The PM subsystem generates this example when a switch bank is complete. The system generates this log if the switch bank is successful or not successful.

The following condition uses Format 9:

- Example 35 uses Format 9. The PM subsystem generates this example when an ILDR test fails.

The following condition uses Format 10:

- Example 36 uses Format 10. The PM subsystem generates this example when a file is loaded to the ISDN drawer controller (IDC). The PM subsystem also generates this example when the load attempt fails.

The following conditions use Format 11:

- Examples 37 and 38 use Format 11. The PM subsystem generates these examples when a minimum of one LIS or FBus taps change state. The log indicates the LIS number and the tap number when these numbers apply.

This format applies only to an LIM with triple FBus configuration. Tap number range is 0-11.

The following condition uses Format 12:

- Example 39 uses Format 12. The PM subsystem generates this example when the system detects a tap fault. This format applies only to an LIM with triple FBus configuration. Tap number range is 0-11.

The following condition uses Format 13:

- Example 40 uses Format 13. The PM subsystem generates this example when the system detects a bus fault. This format applies only to an LIM with triple FBus configuration.

The following conditions use Format 14:

- Example 41 uses Format 14. The PM subsystem generates this example when an ILDR enters the congestion state.
- Example 42 uses Format 14. The PM subsystem generates this example when an ILDR exits the congestion state.

The following condition uses Format 15:

- Example 44 uses Format 15 when a load containing MTCARBFLT is present in only one unit. Beginning with CSP09, MTCARBFLT will always be functional by the fact of its being part of the load. The operating company personnel will not be able to disable MTCARBFLT. Therefore, log PM181 will not indicate if MTCARBFLT is functional or disabled.

The following condition uses Format 16:

- Example 46 displays the EEPROM loading process log report in Format 16. One of the F/W loadingc processes is the erase step. After the erase step finishes, the system displays the log.

The following condition uses Format 17:

- Example 47 displays the recovery failure log report in Format 17. The SXO5 processor card could contain a flash memory (SX06) in one of it's internal slots. When the XPM image dump fails, the system displays the log.

The following condition uses Format 18:

- Example 48 uses Format 18. If the configuration data table (CDT) Audit finds a static data mismatch between the CM and the XPM configuration data, the system sets the XPM to ISTb. In the event of a configuration data

manager (CDM) checksum mismatch, the PM subsystem generates a log. The log displays the table and the table ID of the CDT table that failed.

The following condition uses Format 19:

- Example 49 uses Format 19. An RTS of a unit that does not have the hardware associated with the extended messaging feature will fail. A log will be generated.

The following condition uses Format 20:

- Example 50 uses Format 20. If the CC and LCM do not indicate the same current generator for the LCM units, the system generates this example.

  During a one night process (ONP), the system initializes the CC to the default ring generator of the LCM. If there is a mismatch between the CC and LCM, on NORESTARTSWACT the system updates the CC to match the LCM. This log does not require action.

The following condition uses Format 21:

- Example 51 uses Format 21. The system generates this example in section VCPY (module XPMMASUI) when the configuration data management (CDM) dynamic tuple update fails.

The following condition uses Format 22:

- Example 52 uses Format 22. The system generates this example when the static data download fails.

The following condition uses Format 23:

- Example 53 uses Format 23. The system generates this example when the state of the entry `xpm_supports_dynamic_sd` is false.

The following condition uses Format 24:

- Example 54 uses Format 24. The sytem generates this example when a reload completes.

Format

The fields and entries associated with maintenance arbitrator are optional (apply only to XPMs). When a load containing MTCARBFLT is present in both XPM units, the MTCARBFLT state is indicated for each unit as either functional or disabled. In XPM81, when a load containing MTCARBFLT is present in only one of the units, the MTCARBFLT state is indicated for that unit only. The state of the of the second unit is not indicated. Beginning in TL09, MTCARBFLT is always functional and the MTCARBFLT state is not indicated in the logs.

The log report formats for PM181 are as follows:

Format 1

```
PM181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    pmid
    opttxt
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

liu loaFormat 2

```
PM181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    pmid
    Node : statxt
    opttxt
```

Format 3

```
PM181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    pmid Unit n
    Node: statxt,    Unit0 actxt: statxt1,    Unit1 actxt: statxt1
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
    TEXT_STRING
    Site   Flr   RPos   Bay_id   Shf   Description   Slot   EqPec
    site    nn    cn       ccc 00    nn       type          :no     :nn pec_id
```

Format 4

```
PM181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    pmid Unit n
    Node: statxt,  Unit0 actxt: statxt1, opttxt0  Unit1 actxt: statxt1 opttxt1
    opttxt
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 5

PM181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
LCM <site> <frame> <unit>
Node: <state>, Unit0: <state>, Unit1: <state>
Drawer <drawer>: <state> from <state>
Reason: <SysB_reason>

Format 6

PM181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
LCM <site> <frame> <unit>
Node: <state>, Unit0: <state>, Unit1: <state>
Drawer <drawer>: <state> from <state>
Reason: <ISTb_reason>

Format 7

PM181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
LCM <site> <frame> <unit>
Node: <state>, Unit0: <state>, Unit1: <state>
Drawer <drawer>: <state>
Reason: <ISTb_reason>
(<Set/Delete>) <ISTb_reason>

Format 8

PM181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
LCM <site> <frame> <unit>
Node: <state>, Unit0: <state>, Unit1: <state>
Drawer <drawer>: ILD <C/W> switch bank <S/F> (<S/M> action).
Reason: <Switch_Bank_Failure_reason>

Note: In the preceding format, the log report displays the "Reason" only when the switch bank fails.

Format 9

```
PM181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    LCM <site> <frame> <unit>
    Node: <state>,  Unit0: <state>,  Unit1: <state>
    Drawer <drawer>: Test <C/F>
    Reason: <Test_Failure_reason>
```

Format 10

```
PM181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    LCM <site> <frame> <unit>
    Node: <state>,  Unit0: <state>,  Unit1: <state>
    ILD <drawer>
      IDC bank <bank_no> load <load_result> from <srctxt>      Load file:
      <load_file>
      Failure reason: <reasontxt>
      ILD <drawer>
      IDC bank <bank_no> load <load_result> from <srctxt>      Load file:
      <load_file>
      Failure reason: <reasontxt>
```

Note 1: The preceding format applies to loading all ILDRs in the LCM. When loading a given ILDR, the log report shows only the results for that IDC.

Note 2: In the preceding format, the log report displays the “Failure reason” only if the loading fails.

Format 11

```
<node><Alarm_ind>PM181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss seqnbr INFO
   LIM  <LIM_number>
    LIS <LIS_number>
            FBus <FBus_number>
            <Tap_header> <Tap_number>
   From: <from_s>
   To:    <to_s> : <Tap_header> <Tap_number>
```

Note: The preceding format applies only to an LIM in the triple FBus configuration.

Format 12

```
<node><Alarm_ind>PM181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss seqnbr INFO
   LIM <LIM_number>
    LIS <LIS_number>
          FBus <FBus_number>
          <Tap_header> <Tap_number>

   Service affecting faults. CODE: <Fault_code>
```

Note: The preceding format applies only to an LIM in the triple FBus configuration.

Format 13

```
<node><Alarm_ind>PM181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss seqnbr INFO
   LIM <LIM_number>
    LIS <LIS_number>
          FBus <FBus_number>
          <Tap_header> <Tap_number>

   Fault found against LIS <LIS_number> (Shelf Pos <shelf_position)>
```

Note: The preceding format applies only to an LIM in the triple FBus configuration.

Format 14

```
PM181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    LCM <site> <frame> <unit>
    <text>
```

Format 15

```
PM181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    pmid
    opttxt
    Unit n: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 16

PM181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss log no INFO PM no Unit no
Node: <state>, Unit n : <state>, Unit n : <state>
<string1>

Format 17

PM181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
Node: <state>, Unit n : <state>, Unit n : <state>
<string 1>
<string 2>

Format 18

PM181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO pmid
Node: statxt, Unit0 actxt: statxt1, Unit1 actxt: statxt1
<ISTb_reason>: <TBL> <(tab_id)>

Format 19

PM181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO pmid Unit <n>:actxt
Node: statxt, Unit0 actxt: statxt1, Unit1 actxt: statxt1
<Switch Bank Failure Reason>: Reason: <SysB_reason>

Format 20

PM181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LCM <site> <frame> <unit> Unit 1
Node: <state>, Unit0 : <state>, Unit1 : <state>
RGI Mismatch

Format 21

PM181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO pmid Unit<n>:actxt
Node: <statxt>, Unit0 actxt: statxt1, Unit1 actxt: statxt1
Dynamic Tuple update failed tabID: <table ID) (Reason:
<Dynamic_Download_Failure_Reason>)

Format 22

PM181 <mmmdd> hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO <PM no.>
Node: <state> UNIT : <state> UNIT : <state>
<string l>

Format 23

PM181 <mmmdd> hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO pmid
Node: statxt, Unit0 actxt: statxt Unit1 actxt: statxt
<Reason>

Format 24

PM181 <mmmdd> hh:mm:ss ssd INFO pmid
PMTYPE loaded with LOADFILE, Elaspsed time: mm: ss

Example

Examples of log report PM181 follow.

Example 1

```
PM181 APR05 12:00:00 2112 INFO
DTC 0 UNIT 0
Speech Audit:  PORT 15 OLD:  005 NEW:  InSv
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is functional, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is disabled
```

Example 2

```
PM181 JAN01 11:47:21 9469 INFO
   DML HOST 08 0 UNIT 0
   DPMC Fault - <fault reason>
```

Example 3

```
PM181 JAN01 11:47:21 9469 INFO
   LDT PSAP 04 0
   Status Mismatch: Call Processing; OK
   LDT Node Status; ManB
```

Example 4

```
PM181 FEB16 11:30:22 9190 INFO
   LIM  2  FBus 1  TAP
   FROM: SysB (NA) TO: ISTb (NA) TAP: 11-12,15,19-21,23
```

Example 5

```
PM181  JUN29  22:37:21  7354 INFO
   PDTC 4
   Echo Cancellers:PsPort Ec_Mod ISTb FROM SysB Bit Map (Hex
    2       3       OK          FAULT
    5       7       OK          SUSPECT
    10      8       SUSPECT     OK
    11      9       FAULT       OK
    12      5       SUSPECT     SUSPECT 12 32 23 A1
```

Example 6

```
PM181 MAY30 12:22:55 4133 INFO
   IPE HOST 01 3
   Node     :   InSv
   CARD     15: InSv    FROM    ManB
```

Example 7

```
PM181  JAN01  09:44:11  4133 INFO
   IPE HOST 01 3
   Node     :   ManB
   Loaded with IPE31RC
   Loading method:  Regular Loading, Elapsed time: 00:01:22
   Summary: single plane, bundle size 1, FS delays 0
   #re-tr msgs 0, #re-trns blocks 0
```

Example 8

```
PM181  JAN01  09:44:11  4133 INFO
   IPE HOST 01 3
   Node     :   ManB
   Loaded with IPE31RC
   Task aborted while loading IPE.
```

Example 9

```
PM181  JAN01  09:44:11  1333 INFO
   IPE HOST 01 3
   Node     :   ManB
   Failed to load IPE.
```

Example 10

```
PM181  DEC13  19:25:53  7622 INFO
   LIM 1 UNIT 1
   Routine Exercise is in progress
   CLOCK    NON Service affecting faults.   CODE:
   0000000800000000
   1.   Subsystem Clock DAC 70% limit reached
   Site  Flr  RPos  Bay_id  Shf  Description  Slot  EqPEC
   HOST  01   A02    LIM 501 00  CLOCK        18 9X53AA FRNT
```

Example 11

```
PM181  DEC13  22:29:16  5561 INFO
DTC 0 UNIT 0
Node :   ISTb, Unit:0 Act:  InSv, Unit1 Inact:  InSv
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is functional, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is disabled
Parity audit detected hard parity fault.
Site  Flr  RPos  Bay_id  Shf  Description  Slot  EqPEC
HOST  00   A05   DTE 00. 18    DTC  : 000  :10     6X47
```

Example 12

```
PM181  JUN13  22:37:21  7354 INFO
   PDTC 4
   Node :   InSv, Unit:0 Act:  InSv, Unit1 Inact: InSv
   Test Failed  :   TESTALL
   Site  Flr  RPos  Bay_id  Shf  Description  Slot  EqPEC
   HOST  01   A07   IDTE 18. 01   PDTC  : 004  19     XXXX
```

Example 13

```
PM181  JAN01  10:15:45  1781 INFO
LTC1 UNIT0
Node:    ISTb, Unit:0  Inact:  InSv, Unit1 Act: InSv
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is functional, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is disabled
Diagnostic TestALL failed, Cardlist:  6X69. Replace cards
...
PP Hex Dump: 01 11 FF 20 30 3E AA CB 24 30 40 00 00 00
```

Example 14

```
PM181  JAN01  10:54:39  4023 INFO
LTC 0
Node:  ManB, Unit:0  Act:  ManB, Unit1 Inact: ManB
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is functional, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is disabled
Failed to MTC open cslink 0...
```

Example 15

```
PM181  DEC13  19:46:53  9700 INFO
LTC 0 UNIT 0 : Inact
Node :   ISTb,  Unit:0 Inact: ManB,  Unit1 Act: InSv
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is functional, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is disabled
Patches were successfully applied to the following XPM:
LTC 0 0, LTC 0 1,  LTC 1 0,  LTC 1 1,  LTC 2 0,  LTC 2 1,
LTC 3 1
Patches were not applied to the following XPM:
LTC 3 0:  No reply from PM
```

Example 16

```
PM181  JAN01  15:54:59  1948 INFO
   LCM HOST 00 1  Unit 0
   Node:  ISTb, Unit:0      :  ISTb, Unit 1     :ISTb
   Diag Failed:  Ringing Ovld Test - NT6X30 1
```

Example 17

```
PM181  JAN01  09:44:11  1333 INFO
   RCC2 2 Unit 0  :  ACTIVE
   Node:  ISTb, Unit:0  Act : InSv, Unit 1  Inact : SysB
   Unit 1 dropped activity because of power fail
```

Example 18

```
PM181  JAN01  09:44:11  1333 INFO
   LCME HOST 67 0 Unit 1
   Node: InSv, Unit:0  :InSv, Unit1  :InSv
   Loading of mp-eoc data failed
```

Example 19

```
PM181  JAN01  09:44:11  1933 INFO
   RCC 2 Unit 0 : Inact
   Node: ISTb, Unit0 Inact : ManB, Unit1 ACT :InSv
   Mismatch of the firmware edition between the LOADABLE and
   EXECUTABLE EEPROMS in unit 0
```

Example 20

```
PM181  JAN01  09:44:11  1933 INFO
   RCC 2
   Node : ISTb, Unit0 Act : ISTb, Unit1 SysB (Swacting)
   XPM Manual Warm SwAct Override has occurred: Active unit
   is 0
```

Example 21

```
PM181  MAY26  11:31:36 6401 INFO
   LCM HOST 00 1
   Node: ISTb, Unit0:   ISTb, Unit1: ManB
   USERNAME: ADMIN ** Performed a BSY PM **
```

Example 22

```
PM181  JUN22  01:05:35  1234 INFO
   LCM HOST 10 0
   LCMCOV REX PASSED.
```

Example 23

```
CST4AT  CM             PM181 FEB24 18:55:22 8800 INFO
        LIM   2 FBus 1
        Non-service affecting faults.
        CODE:00030000020000000000000000000
        Fault found against LMS
        1. Composite clock failure detected LIS 3
        (SHELFPOS 0).
        POSSIBLE CAUSE :FBUS, ST Card, composite (external)
        clock cables,composite (external) clock.
        POSSIBLE ACTION:Tst the FBUS (insv), BSY/TST/RTS the
        FBUS, inspect composite (external) clock cables,
        then composite clock generator (TSG), and monitor
        occurrences.
        Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf   Description Slot   EqPEC
        Host 03  C02  LIM 501  00   FBUS    32  9X79BA BACK
```

Example 24

```
PM181  DEC20  11:25:01  3434 INFO
   SPX  3
   RTS Failed - SPX did not reply.
```

Example 25

```
PM181  MAY02  01:45:59  1099 INFO
   SPX  3
   TEST Failed - SPX did not reply.
```

Example 26

```
PM181  AUG23  10:19:34  1212 INFO
   SPX  3
   Potential faults: FLIS 1, EIU 2, LAN-BAY, LAN-Connections
and SPX Cards - NT1X9000, NT1X2000, NT9X3000
```

Example 27

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.

```
PM181  MAY17  17:21:33  0300 INFO
LIU7  40
Load aborted:
Loadfile LRS06BF is meant for a 8-Meg processor.
LIU7 40 has been datafilled with a 32-Meg processor.
```

Example 28

```
PM181 JUL17 21:24:40 5700 INFO
LCM HOST 00 1 Unit 0      xDSL ENGINEERING RULES VIOLATED
LEN =  HOST 00 1 00 12   PHYSICAL DRWR 0 DOES NOT SUPPORT
xDSL DATA TRAFFIC
```

Example 29

```
PM181 JUL17 21:24:40 5700 INFO
LCM HOST 00 1 Unit 0      xDSL ENGINEERING RULES VIOLATED
LEN = HOST 00 1 00 12     MAXIMUM NO (30) OF xDSL LINES PER
PHYSICAL DRWR EXCEEDED  MEMBERS PER PHYSICAL DRWR EXCEEDED
```

Example 30

```
PM181 JUL17 21:24:40 5700 INFO
LCM HOST 00 1 Unit 0      xDSL ENGINEERING RULES VIOLATED
LEN = HOST 00 1 00 12  MAXIMUM NO OF xDSL LINES PER VERT ROW
EXCEEDED MAX MEMBERS (2) of xDSL LINES PER VERT ROW EXCEEDED
```

Example 31

```
PM181  JAN23  15:03:56  3700 INFO
   LCM REM1 05 0
   Node: InSv, Unit0  : InSv, Unit1  : ISTb
   Drawer 14: SysB from InSv
   Reason:  No Response From ILD
```

Example 32

```
PM181  JAN23  14:37:06  7300 INFO
   LCM REM1 06 0
   Node: InSv, Unit0  : InSv, Unit1  : InSv
   Drawer 8: ISTb from InSv
   Reason:  Invalid Load file
```

Example 33

```
PM181  JAN23  14:37:03  6900 INFO
   LCM REM1 00 0
   Node: ISTb, Unit0  : InSv, Unit1  : InSv
   Drawer 8: ISTb
   Reason:  One DMSX is unavailable
            (Delete): Load in progress
```

Example 34

```
PM181  JAN23  15:38:13  4500 INFO
   LCM REM1 05 0
   Node: InSv, Unit0  : InSv, Unit1  : InSv
   Drawer 8: ILD cold switch bank passed (manual action)
```

Example 35

```
PM181  FEB06  15:10:01  8800 INFO
   LCM REM1 09 0
   Node: ISTb, Unit0  : InSv, Unit1  : CBsy
   Drawer 8: Test failed
   Reason:  No reply from ILD.
```

Example 36

```
PM181  JAN23  14:37:03  7000 INFO
   LCM REM1 00 0
   Node: ISTb, Unit0  : InSv, Unit1  : InSv
   ILD 8
    IDC bank 0 load passed from CM    Load File: IDAA08L1
   ILD 18
    IDC bank 1 load passed from CM    Load File: IDAA08L1
```

Example 37

```
PM181  JAN 1  16:08:03  7700 INFO
LIM 0 LIS 2  FBus 1
   From: InSv         To: ISTb
```

Example 38

```
PM181  JAN 1  19:45:36  7800 INFO
LIM 0 LIS 2  FBus 1  TAP 7
   From: InSv         To: ISTb       :Tap 7
```

Example 39

```
PM181  JAN 1  14:08:57  7900 INFO
LIM 0 LIS 2  FBus 1  TAP 9
   Service affecting faults. CODE: 5B0300000000000000800000
```

Example 40

```
PM181  JAN 1  08:23:05  8000 INFO
LIM 0 LIS 2  FBus 1
   Fault found against LIS 2 (shelf pos 13)
```

Example 41

```
PM181  MAY21  16:50:45  0231 INFO
   LCM REM1 00 0
   ILD congestion state-Entry
```

Example 42

```
PM181  MAY21  16:50:45  0231 INFO
   LCM REM1 00 0
   ILD congestion state-Exit
```

Example 43

```
PM181  DEC11  08:16:58  6018 INFO LTC 5 UNIT 0
Node: ISTb, Unit0 Act: ISTB, Unit1 Inact: ManB
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is functional, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is functional
Severe service degradation in unit
The following cards should be replaced:
 Site  Flr  RPos  Bay_id  Shf Description  Slot  EqPEC
 HOST  01   ZZ02  LTE 03  51   LTC : 006   14    6X44
 HOST  01   ZZ02  LTE 03  51   LTC : 006   18    6X69
 HOST  01   ZZ02  LTE 03  51   LTC : 006   07    6X48
```

Example 44

```
PM181 APR05 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   DTC 0 UNIT 0
   Speech Audit:  PORT 15 OLD:  005 NEW:  InSv
   Unit0: MTCARBFLT is functional
```

Example 45

```
PM181  DEC11  08:16:58  6018 INFO LTC 5 UNIT 0
   Node: ISTb, Unit0 Inact: SysB, Unit1 Act: InSv
   Fault detected by diagnostics
     while InSv: Y   OOS: N   Act: Y   Inact: Y
   Severe service degradation in unit
   The following cards should be replaced:
    Site  Flr  RPos  Bay_id  Shf Description  Slot  EqPEC
    HOST  01   ZZ02  LTE 03  51   LTC : 006   14    6X44
    HOST  01   ZZ02  LTE 03  51   LTC : 006   18    6X69
    HOST  01   ZZ02  LTE 03  51   LTC : 006   07    6X48
```

Example 46

```
PM181  MAY21 06:28:07  3369 INFO LTC O Unit 0
   Node: ManB, Unit0   :ManB, Unit1   :ManB
   ERASE EEPROM #{0,1} COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY
```

Example 47

```
PM181  FEB09  06:28:07 3369 INFO LTC 0 Unit 0
   Node: ManB, Unit0    :ManB, Unit1  :ManB
   Unit 0: XPM image dump failed
   Reason: Flash Mem Failure
```

Example 48

```
PM181  FEB23  05:03:24 3400 INFO LTC 1
   Node: ISTb, Unit0 Act: ISTb, Unit1 Inact: SysB (CC
   Restart)
   CDT Chksm Mismatch: VR_CNTXT_B TBL (tab_id 229)
```

Example 49

```
PM181  NOV06  11:10:17 1100 INFO LTC 1
   Node: ISTb, Unit0 Act: ISTb, Unit1 Inact: SysB (ExtMSG
HW)
   RTS Failed - Reason: Extended Messaging Hardware Mismatch
   CDT Chksm Mismatch: VR_CNTXT_B TBL (tab_id 229)
```

Example 50

```
PM181  MAY07  22:18:50  1030  INFO LCM DVBE 39 0 Unit 1
   Node: InSv, Unit0    :InSv, Unit1  :InSv
   RGI Mismatch
```

Example 51

```
PM181  SEP01 21:21:04 2700 INFO DTC 1
   Node: ISTb, Unit0 Act: InSv, Unit1 Inact: SysB (RTS
   Failed)
   Dynamic tuple update fialed tabID :229 (Reason: timeout)
```

Example 52

```
PM181 OCT18 02:36:39 9675 INFO PDTC 35
   Node: ISTb, Unit0 Act: InSv, Unit1 Inact: SysB (REX)
   Could not configure NETPROT for unit 1
   Dynamic tuple update fialed tabID :229 (Reason: timeout)
```

Example 53

```
PM181 JAN30 16:40:23 0913 INFO LTC 2
    Node: ISTb, Unit0 Inact: ISTb, Unit1 Act: ISTb
    FLAG xpm_supports_dynamic_sd is FALSE. is setback to TRUE
```

Example 54

ATTENTION

A PM181 log has SVR7 in the header and has LIU in the text. This condition is correct. The pmtype for SVR7 is LIU7.

```
UKGSM40          PM181 JAN20 14:36:39 0490 INFO SVR7 106
                 LIU loaded with GSA11CT, Elapsed time: 01:01
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field descriptions table

Field	Value	Description
actxt	Act	Identifies the activity state of the PM unit as active (Act).
	Inact	Identifies the activity state of the PM unit as inactive (Inact).
alarm		Optional field. Indicates the type of alarm that accompanied the change of state.
	***	Indicates a critical alarm.
	**	Indicates a major alarm.
	*	Indicates a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Indicates no alarm.
bank_no	0 or 1	Indicates the bank number loaded.
C/F	completed or failed	Indicates the test result. The “Reason” line is populated only in the case of a failed result.

Field descriptions table

Field	Value	Description
C/W	cold or warm	Indicates a cold or warm switch bank.
Dynamic_Download _Failure_reason	tblnacktimeout Wrong Message, UNIT OOS, or unknown	Indicates why dynamic tuple download failed.
drawer	0 through 19	Indicates the drawer number.
ISTb_reason	Incoming message overloaded One DMSX channel is unavailable Load name mismatch CDT Chksm mismatch Noncritical inservice test failed One or both Bd-channels are out of service Load in progress Invalid load file or Overload	Indicates the reason for the ISTb state.
load_result	succeeded or failed	Indicates if the load succeeded or failed. The log format changes according to this field.
<link_mtc_action>	RTS Request ManB Request SysB Request Mtce Open Request Close Request Test Request or Abort Request	Indicates the maintenance action request made to link maintenance.
link_mtc_result	Failed to close link Fault found on link Failed to open link Failed to mtce open link or Failed to test link	Indicates the result of the maintenance action request sent to link maintenance.
<m>	6 to 21	Indicates the MS card.
opttxt	Character string	Optional field. Provides additional information to help software troubleshooting technicians isolate problems.
opttxt0	Character string	Optional field. Provides additional information to help software troubleshooting technicians isolate trouble.
	(8x46)	Indicates that the NT8X46 card on unit 0 failed pulse code modulation (PCM) or signaling tests.

Field descriptions table

Field	Value	Description
	(swacting)	Indicates that unit 0 is switching activity in response to a SWACT Force MAP command. This action overrides the rejection by the SWACT controller to switch activity.
	(XPM in ESA)	Indicates that unit 0 became SysB because of an XPM in ESA mode.
opttxt1	Character string	Optional field. Provides additional information to help software troubleshooting technicians isolate trouble.
	(8x46)	Indicates that the NT8X46 card on unit 1 failed PCM or signaling tests.
	(swacting)	Indicates that unit 1 is switching activity in response to a SWACT Force MAP command. This switch overrides the rejection by the SWACT controller to switch activity.
	(XPM in ESA)	Indicates that unit 1 is switching activity in response to a SWACT Force MAP command. This switch overrides the rejection by the SWACT controller to switch activity.
pmid	alphanumeric	Indicates the PM affected. ***Note:*** A change of state in the F-bus taps in an LIM can generate PM181. In this condition, the pmid field appears in the form: LIM nn FBus n TAP. The subfield “FBus n Tap” indicates the specific F-bus tap responsible.
reasontxt	Illegal S-record File incorrect Fail to erase bank Bad checksum Task aborted while loading Invalid load address Failed to write the record Sequence number error Fail to send query message Fail to load mate bank Fail to get route or Fail to establish connection	Indicates the reason for the failure.

Field descriptions table

Field	Value	Description
S/F	succeeded or failed	Indicates the switch bank result. The "Reason" line is populated only in the case of a failed result.
S/M	system or manual	Indicates the action originator.
Set/Delete	set or deleted	Indicates if the reason for the ISTb is a new reason (Set) or if a reason was cleared (Deleted).
Switch_Bank_Failure_reason	No reply from ILD Active bank not changed Invalid load Bsy failed or RTS failed	Indicates the reason for the switch bank failure.
SysB_reason	Incoming message overload Critical in-service test failed No response from ILD Active bank mismatch Call process activity mismatch LCM activity mismatch Unsolicited message limit exceeded S/W error message limit exceeded WAI received Cold switch bank in progress CC restart has occurred C-side node RTSILDR Bus interface card (BIC) loop failure Fault message received from ILD or Extended Messaging Hardware Mismatch	Indicates the reason for the SysB state.
state	functional or disabled	Indicates the state of MTCARBFLT in the XPM unit at the time the log is formatted for display. This state can differ from the state of the log at the time the system generated the log. The possibility of this difference increases as the time between log generation and log formatting increases.
statxt	InSv, ISTb, Cbsy, SysB, and ManB	Defines the current state of the PM node. Examples are: C-side busy (Cbsy), system busy (SysB), manual busy (ManB).
	username: <userid> Performed Override of SWACT Controller	Indicates that a user did override the refusal of the SWACT controller to SWACT. The subfield "userid" identifies the individual who performed the override.

Field descriptions table

Field	Value	Description
	username: <userid> Performed a BSY PM	Indicates that a user used the BSY PM command to remove an LCM node from an InSv state to an OOS state.
	FROM: <state> (sq) TO: <statxt> (sq) TAP: <tap_number_set>	The subfields “state” and “statxt” are defined earlier in this table. The optional subfield (sq) provides the status qualifier. The subfield only prints when the PM in question is one of the following: • an LIM • an application processing unit (APU) • an application processing unit with UNIX (APUX) • a data communication processor (DCP) • an LIU datacom (LCOM) • an external node (EXND) • a service peripheral module (SPM) • a voice processing unit (VPU) The subfield (sq) can have one of the following values: • (NA) - Not accessible means all links to the PM unit are logically closed or physically out of service. Messages cannot pass between the PM and the computing module (CM). • (RU) - Resources unavailable means external resources required to have the PM unit in service are out of service. The subfield “tap_number_set”, with values in the format n2>n1, identifies a group of F-bus tap numbers. For example: TAP10-12, 15, 19-21, 23 indicates that the state change, that the log reported, affected taps 10, 11, 12, 15, 19, 20, 21, and 23.
	Diag Failed: <TTTTTT> <CCCCCCn>	The subfield “TTTTTT” identifies the testid that failed the diagnostic test. The subfield “CCCCCC” identifies the specific card that failed the test (NT6X30 or NT6X54).

Field descriptions table

Field	Value	Description
	<reason text>	
	Loading of mp-eoc data failed	
	Loading of Performance Monitoring Data Failed	
	Diag Failed: <failtxt> Possible 8x46 fault.	The subfield “failtxt” provides additional information for trouble isolation. Refer to the host-requested diagnostics failures table in the host-requested diagnostics subsection. The “Additional information” section of this log report contains this subsection. When the PM is an Ethernet interface unit (EIU), refer to the EIU failure messages table. The “Additional information” section of this log report contains this table. Logs output can occur when the remote line concentrating module or the remote digital line module (RLCM/RDLM) runs in emergency stand-alone (ESA) mode. If this output occurs, refer to the RLCM/RDLM-ESA message table. The “Additional information” section of this log report contains this table.
	Diag Failed: DPMC Fault <fault reason>	The subfield “fault reason” provides additional information for trouble isolation when the system detects a fault. The system detects the fault on a digital port maintenance card (DPMC). Refer to the DPMC fault reasons table in the “Additional information” section of this log report.
	XPM Manual Warm SwAct Override <action>Active Unit is <n>	The optional subfield “action” specifies diagnostic maintenance action to take for failures that the host detected. This field can be blank. Refer to the Maintenance actions table in the host-requested diagnostics subsection of the “Additional information” section of this log report. Subfield “n” gives the number of the active unit.

Field descriptions table

Field	Value	Description
	Echo Cancellers:PsPortEc_Mod<status> FROM<status>Bit Map (Hex)	The subfield “PsPort” identifies the P-side port with which an echo canceller is associated (0 to 15). The subfield “Ec_Mod” identifies the echo canceller module number. Refer to table ECHINV for values. The subfield “status” indicates the operational state of the echo canceller module. The subfield “status” can have one of the following values: • OK - indicates that a fault is not present in the echo canceller module • FAULT - indicates that all of the echo canceller module channels are not operational • SUSPECT - indicates that a minimum of one, but not all, of the echo canceller module channels are not in operation The subfield “Bit Map” contains a hexadecimal number that identifies the current channel states associated with the echo canceller module. The four hexadecimal numbers are identified only when both the new and old states have the value of SUSPECT. The hexadecimal number on the right, the least significant byte, represents Channels 0-7. The hexadecimal number on the left, the most significant byte, represents Channels 24-31. A value of 0 indicates that the channel state is okay. A value of 1 indicates that the channel state is defective.
statxt1	ManB, InSv, ISTb, Cbsy, OffL, UnEq, SysB	Defines the current state of the PM unit. Off-line (OffL) is an example.
TBL	character string	Indicates the name of the table.

Field descriptions table

Field	Value	Description
TEXT_STRING	Character string	Indicates the type of fault detected in the XPM. Beginning in XPM09, this field also indicates the states in which the faults were detected and how the faults were detected. This value is followed by a card list if the log indicates a hard fault. See the Parity audit faults table in the “Additional information” section of this log report. See the *Peripheral Modules Maintenance Guide* (Circuit location display) for details about the card list format.
Test_Failure_reason	Flash memory bank Sanity time out Active bank: Checksum Inactive bank: Checksum Timing MatrixB53 Application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) 100V U-loop power supply or No reply from ILD	Indicates the reason for the switch bank failure.
tab_id	alphanumeric	Indicates the table identification number.
Unit n	0 or 1	Identifies the PM unit that generates the report. If the PM that generates the report is an ESA, there is no unit specified. When MTCARBFLT is loaded in only one PM unit, this value identifies that unit.
Unit 0: MTCARBFLT is	constant	Indicates that the current state of the maintenance arbitrator in XPM unit 0 follows. This field is optional and applies only to digital trunk controllers (DTC), line trunk controllers (LTC) and line group controllers (LGC). If the XPM maintenance arbitrator is not loaded in the unit, the field is blank. Beginning in TL09, this field is not present.
Unit 1: MTCARBFLT is	constant	Indicates the current state of the maintenance arbitrator in XPM unit 1 follows. This field is optional and applies only to DTCs, LTCs, and LGCs. If the XPM maintenance arbitrator is not loaded in the unit, the field is blank. Beginning in TL09, this field is not present.

Action

ATTENTION
When working on MTCARBFLT issues, normal PM troubleshooting guidelines should be followed.

Take action as the report specifies. If you cannot resolve the problem, save all reports generated during the 5 min before the system generated PM181. Contact the next level of support.

If loading the IPE fails, maintenance can be required.

If PM nodes fail the patching function, modify the nodeset (or create a new nodeset) that includes the failed units. Try to remove or apply the patch again.

If the failure involves an SPX, perform fault diagnostics on the SPX. Access the SPX through the console port at the DMS ServiceBuilder LAN-BAY.

If a failure involves an integrated digital terminal (IDT), the IDT becomes ManB. Take the correct maintenance steps. If the problem persists, contact the next level of support. A time-out can occur while the CC maintenance task waits for the busy request reply from the subscriber carrier module-100 access (SMA). If a time-out occurs, check the status of the SMA, the IDT, and the P-side message DS-1 links at the MAP display. If the SMA responds that the busy request failed, refer to log reports for additional information.

The system can generate this log because of a parity audit fault (Format 3, Example 11). In this condition, refer to the Parity audit faults table at the end of this log. The table contains information on the correct action to take.

If the XPM diagnostic detects a fault in the echo canceller control card, replace the card.

If the XPM facility audit detects a state change in an echo canceller module, replace the echo canceller module that has faults. Check the buses that connect the ring generator to the units.

If the log indicates that a line card that has faults overloads the ring generator, determine the line card that causes the fault. Remove the cards and test the drawer that faults to check for the card that has faults. The test passes when more than one line card that has faults is installed. With all line cards unseated, test the drawer to clear the fault. Next, reseat the cards one at a time. The LCM sends a message that is not requested. This message reports the ring generator overload when you reseat the card that has faults. Remove the known card that

has faults and replace the card. The PM179 log is the current report for ring generator overload.

The log can indicate that an ASU attempts SYSB recovery (autoloading of an ASU). An error occurs if a mismatch between the processor card and the loadsize causes the loading to fail. The load continues to fail autoload until the load is compatible with the process size.

If the log indicates a ring generator overload that a line card that has faults does not cause, replace the ring generator that has faults.

The opttxt field can indicate that the firmware name of the loadable EEPROM is different from that of the executable EEPROM. In this condition, the action fails because the system cannot upgrade the EEPROM with the wrong firmware name. Load the firmware to the EEPROM. If the log appears again, replace the card.

If the opttxt field indicates that the unit is in ROM level, perform the command PMRESET. If this command does not work, load the unit again and perform an RTS. After you perform the RTS, load the firmware to the EEPROM again.

If the opttxt field indicates the programming was not successful, perform the LOADPM command again. The programming failed because of time-out open route.

If the opttxt field indicates that the query was not successful, perform the LOADPM command again. If the system generates same log message is after you reissue the LOADPM command, replace the card.

If the number of erases that erased more than one time is close to 3000, the time of the load process increases. Replace the EEPROM in the unit with a newer one because the EEPROM is old.

The opttxt field can indicate that the programming was not successful because of a file name that was not correct. In this condition, the loadfile in the inventory table is not correct. Change the file name in the inventory table.

The opttxt field can indicate that the programming was not successful because of flags that were not correct. In this condition, the loadfile in the inventory table is not correct. Return the unit to service to upgrade the erased EEPROM. Change the firmware file that includes correct flags. Replace the loadfile.

The opttxt field can indicate that the programming was not successful because burning action failed. In this condition, issue the LOADPM command again. If the system generates the same log message after you reissue the LOADPM command, replace the EEPROM. If the system generates the same log message after the reissue, replace the card.

The opttxt field can indicate that the programming was not successful because of address overlap. In this condition, the loadfile in the inventory table is not correct. Change the file name in the inventory table.

The opttxt field can indicate that the programming was not successful because of an S-record that was not legal. In this condition, the loadfile in the inventory table is not correct. Change the file name in the inventory table.

The opttxt field can indicate that the programming was not successful because of address range error. In this condition, the loadfile in the inventory table is not correct. Change the file name in the inventory table.

If the opttxt field indicates that the checksum of the EEPROM failed, perform the LOADPM command again. If the system generates the same log, change the file name in the inventory table.

If the opttxt field indicates that the switching action between the two EEPROMs failed, perform the LOADPM command. If the system generates the same log again, replace the card.

If the opttxt field indicates that the ROM diagnostics failed, perform the LOADPM command. If the system generates the same log, replace the card.

The opttxt field can indicate that the running on the EEPROM that executes was not successful. In this condition, check for additional log messages and load the unit again with the previous firmware. Load the firmware to the EEPROM. If the log appears again, replace the card.

The opttxt field can indicate `LCM REX test has not been performed on this node for nn days`. This field also can indicate `LCMCOV REX test has not been performed on this node for nn days`. In these conditions, the operating-company technician can determine why the test was not performed on the specified LCM. The TST REX OFF or TST COVREX OFF commands can cause the system to disable REX testing on the LCM. These commands are at the LCM level of the MAP display. In this condition, the technician should make the correct entry changes to enable REX testing for the LCM.

If the opttxt field indicates `LCM REX TEST PASSED` or `LCMCOV REX TEST PASSED`, no action is required.

The system can generate this log because an NT8X46 card fails a PCM or signaling test. In this condition, follow resolution recommendations in the PCM/Signaling test failures table. A card that has faults affects voice and data calls until you replace the card. Refer to *Meridian SL-100 Digital Line Module Reference Manual* for additional information on the NT8X46 card.

The system can generate this log as a result of an override of the decision of the SWACT controller. This condition does not require immediate action. The system generates this log to inform the user that a SWACT back occurred. This log also informs the user if the SWACT back was an override of the decision of the SWACT controller. The system also generates this log to identify the user with the responsibility for the SWACT.

If the state of the ILDR changes to ISTb, SysB, or switch bank failure, proceed according to the failure reason. If none of these changes are the reason, there is no action required.

If you correctly load the ILDR file, there is no action required.

If the ILDR load operation fails, check the reason for the failure and proceed as required.

A continuing and prolonged occurrence of the ILD overload state can require distribution of the users again.

There is no action required if ILDR enters or exits the congestion state.

If the XPM maintenance arbitrator (MTCARBFLT) diagnostic detects a card that has faults in the XPM unit, replace the card.

If the RTS fails because of an Extended Messaging Hardware Mismatch, install the appropriate circuit packs to support extended messaging.

If the CDT Audit detects a CDT Chksm Mismatch, the system sets the peripheral ISTb. The log identifies the mismatched CDM table. To clear the ISTb, busy (BSY) and return the peripheral to service (RTS). This action sends a static data download to the PM and corrects the static data mismatch in the CDM table.

If the message `Could not configure NETPROT for unit 1 occurs,` reload static data. Use the LOADPM command to reload static data in the unit identified in the log (for example, LOADPM UNIT 1 CC DATA).

If the flag `xpm_supports_dynamic_sd` is false, the 1 minute audit sets the boolean to ‘True’ and generates a log indicating the same.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Host-requested diagnostics

The following table provides failure reasons for host-requested diagnostics:

Host-requested diagnostics

Failure reason	Explanation
CMR NT6X78AA OOS CMR Diagnostic Fail	Indicates the class modem resource card is out-of-service. This failure implies that the calling number delivery feature does not work for terminating lines on that peripheral.
Test Failed: CTRDIAG	Indicates the detection of an operational fault on the CX10. Call progress tone receiver (CTR) configured in the specified test access controller XPM (TAC) is not available for call progress tone reception.
Test Failed: CPADIAG	Indicates the detection of an operational fault on the CX09. Class protocol analyzer (CPA) configured in the specified TAC is not available for class message reception.
Diagnostic TestAll passed.	Indicates diagnostics ran and did not find faults.
Diagnostic TestAll failed.	Indicates the diagnostic failed but was not able to generate a card list.
Diagnostic TestAll failed, CardList: nXnn, nXnn	Indicates the diagnostic failed the cards listed in the card list. Table ROM test failures provide the text strings that reflect the failure of ROM tests run on the NT6X51AB board. Refer to the end of the log for the Table ROM test failures.
Diagnostic TestAll failed, Invalid Static Data.	Indicates the diagnostic failed because the requested diagnostics require static data in the peripheral module.
Diagnostic TestAll failed, a resource was unavailable.	Indicates the request to run a diagnostic. The diagnostic system in the PM was not able to allocate all the resources that the diagnostic required.
Diagnostic TestAll was not run.	Indicates that for some reason, the diagnostic system in the PM was not able to run the requested diagnostic.
Diagnostic TestAll failed, PP has an invalid load.	Indicates the diagnostic system did not run the diagnostic because this system has a temporary overload.
Diagnostic TestAll not run, Diagnostic system is in overload	Indicates the diagnostic system did not run the diagnostic because this system has a temporary overload.

Host-requested diagnostics

Failure reason	Explanation
Software error in Diagnostic TestAll	Indicates the diagnostic system encountered a software error. The error occurred when the system tried to run the requested diagnostics.
Diagnostic Test All not present in PP load.	Indicates the requested diagnostic is not present in that given peripheral module.
Diagnostic TestAll - unknown return code.	Indicates the diagnostic system returned a reply to the host that the host cannot process.

The following table provides maintenance action explanations for host-requested diagnostics.

Maintenance action table

Maintenance action	Explanation
(Blank)	There is no action required.
Reload this unit.	
BSY and RTS this unit.	
Diagnose this unit.	The audits in the PM discovered a fault. Use the TST command from the MAP display to isolate the fault in this unit.
Try diagnostics again later.	
Watch for and report PM180 logs.	The diagnostics can have triggered some PM180 logs. Record these PM180 logs on any problem report.
Replace cards on card list.	The card list presents cards in order of the most probable cause of the failure. Replace each card in order, testing with each replacement until a replacement clears the fault.
Report this log to your field support division.	
BSY and RTS C-Side PP LCM REMn n n	A C-side peripheral module is the most probable cause of the failure. The most possible state for this module is a system busy state. Perform the BSY and RTS commands on the peripheral module identified in the text section of the log.
Diagnose C-Side PP LCM REMn n n	A fault isolation in the PM determined the fault lies in the C-side peripheral. Perform the POST and TST commands on the peripheral identified in the log text.

Maintenance action table

Maintenance action	Explanation
Diagnose C-Side links:	Post the C-side peripheral of this unit and diagnose the P-side links of that peripheral module.
Reload Static Data:	Use the LOADPM command to reload static data in the unit identified in the log (for example, LOADPM UNIT 1 CC DATA).

DPMC faults

The format of the text string (opttxt) for digital port maintenance card (DMPC) faults is as follows;

Diag Failed: DPMC Fault - <fault reason>

The following table lists DPMC faults and actions:

DPMC fault table

DPMC fault reason	Action
Card Not Present	Insert a DPMC card completely in the DLM shelf in slot 13 or change customer data in table DLMINV. Change this data to indicate that the DLM is not equipped with a DPMC.
Card Not Accessible	The card was in use during the test. Start InSv tests on one of the units of the DLM to test the DPMC again.
Control Logic Defective	Replace the DPMC.
Relay Drivers Defective	Replace the DPMC.
Facility Sensors Defective	Replace the DPMC.
DSIC 30V Measurement Circuit Defective	Replace the DPMC.
Loop Voltage Sensor Defective	Replace the DPMC.
30V Source Defective	Replace the DPMC.
Defective DSIC Emulation Circuit	Replace the DPMC.
Prime DSIC 10V Measurement Circuit Defective	Replace the DPMC.
Mate DSIC 10V Measurement Circuit Defective	Replace the DPMC.

RLCM/RDLM-ESA messages

The following table provides RLCM/RDLM-ESA log messages and actions:

RLCM/RDLM-ESA table

RLCM/RDLM-ESA message	Explanation	Action
PM in ESA, communication restored, ready to be returned to service	The RLCM/RDLM runs in ESA and the office parameter RLCM_XPMESAEXIT is set to 0. This condition means that the system will issue a warning log for every audit cycle.	Manually return the RLCM/RDLM to service when problems with the links of the RLCM/RDLMs links are resolved.
ESA Exit failed, Reason: no reply from PM	Indicates that the RLCM/RDLM did not perform a successful exit from the ESA.	For information only.
LCM unit inhibiting ESA. Return to service or reload this PM.	The CC found an LCM unit that requests ESA while the LCM is InSv. The possible cause is a defective exit or an ESA REX test.	Busy and return the unit to service to clear the problem. If this action does not work, reload the unit from the mate and return the unit to service.
DLM unit inhibiting ESA. Return to service or reload this	The CC found a DLM unit that requests ESA while the DLM is InSv. The possible cause is a defective exit or an ESA REX test.	Busy and return the unit to service to clear the problem. If this action does not work, reload the unit from the mate and return the unit to service.
DLM unit inhibiting ESA. Return to service or reload this PM.	The CC found a DLM unit that requests ESA while the DLM is InSv. The possible cause is a defective exit or an ESA REX Test.	Busy and return the unit to service to clear the problem. If this action does not work, reload the unit from the mate and return the unit to service.

EIU failure messages

The following table lists EIU failure messages and actions.

EIU failure message table

EIU failure message	Additional information	Action
ISTb condition	Indicates the EIU detects the following errors on the LAN: • rx framing errors • rx overflow errors • rx CRC errors • tx deferred errors • loss of carrier errors • late collision errors • retries exceeded errors	Perform external diagnostics. Retain all reports generated 5 min before and 5 min after this report and contact the next level of support.
ISTb condition - lack of buftype	Indicates one of the following buffers caused the EIU to overload: • rx sw buffers • tx hw buffers	Retain all reports generated 5 min before and 5 min after this report and contact the next level of support.
In-service Test Failure Card: <cardtxt> < failure id>	Indicates a test failure occurred. Subfield cardtxt identifies the card. Subfield failure id indicates one of the following messages:	Follow the procedures as indicated for each failure id.
	EIC CARD LOCATE TEST	Verify that the product engineering code (PEC) of the card in the slot is a valid Ethernet interface card (EIC) PEC. Run the test again.
	EIP CARD LOCATE TEST	Verify that the Ethernet interface paddle board (EIP) card is in the correct shelf and slot. Run the test again.
	EIP CARD ID PROM TEST	Verify that the PEC of the paddle board in the EIP shelf and slot is a valid EIP PEC. Run the test again.

EIU failure message table

EIU failure message	Additional information	Action
	EIC CARD TEST	Replace the EIC for the specified EIU and run the test again.
	EIP CARD TEST	Replace the EIP card for the specified EIU and run the test again.
	EIC AND EIP CARD TEST	Replace the EIC for the specified EIU and run the test again. If the second test fails for the same reason, replace the EIP card and run the test again.
	EIP AND EIC CARD TEST	Replace the EIP card for the specified EIU and run the test again. If the second test fails for the same reason, replace the EIC and run the test again.
Operation Affecting Fault: faultxt	Indicates the fault encountered affects the operation. One of the following messages generates:	Refer to the fault messages for any possible action to take.
	Local EIU mtce software error: rsntxt. Field rsntxt consists of one of the following messages: • Inconsistent local mtce state • Unexpected msg from EICM • Bad parms for EICM command • EICM in illegal state for command	The system automatically places the EIU in a system busy state. Save this report and all other reports generated in the past 5 min. Contact the next level of support.
	EIC mtce software error	The system automatically places the EIU in a system busy state. Save this report and all other reports generated in the past 5 min. Contact the next level of support.

EIU failure message table

EIU failure message	Additional information	Action
	• • Excessive spurious interrupts • EIC card failure	The system automatically places the EIU in a system busy state. Save this report and all other reports generated in the past 5 min. Contact the next level of support.
	EIU fault: <rsntxt> - Subfield “rsntxt” consists of one of the following messages:	Refer to the correct reason for any possible action to take.
	Enable failed - EIC card not found	Verify that the EIC card is in the correct shelf and slot. Attempt to return the EIU to service.
	Enable failed - EIC PEC mismatch	Verify that the PEC of the card in the EIC shelf and slot is a valid EIC PEC. Return the EIU to service.
	Enable failed - EIP card not found	Verify that the EIP card is in the correct shelf and slot. Return the EIU to service.
	Enable failed - EIP PEC mismatch	Verify that the PEC of the card in the EIP shelf and slot is a valid EIP PEC. Return the EIU to service.
	Enable failed - EIC card failure	Replace the EIC card for the specified EIU. Return the EIU to service.
	Enable failed - EIP card failure	Replace the EIP card for the specified EIU. Return the EIU to service.

EIU failure message table

EIU failure message	Additional information	Action
	Enable failed - EIC and EIP cards failed (EIC most probable)	Replace the EIC card for the specified EIU. Try to return the EIU to service. If the second attempt fails for the same reason, replace the EIP card. Return the EIU to service.
	Enable failed - EIP and EIC cards failed (EIP most probable)	Replace the EIP card for the specified EIU and return the EIU to service. If the second attempt fails for the same reason, replace the EIC card. Return the EIU to service.

NT8X46 PCM/signaling test failure

The following table lists NT8X46 PCM/signaling test failure messages and actions:

NT8X46 PCM table

NT8X46 PCM/signaling test failure message	Action
For the following messages: • Unit 0 failed PCM testing. • Unit 0 failed signaling tests. • Unit 0 failed PCM & signaling tests.	If unit 1 is already in a SysB state, unit 0 becomes ISTb. Replace the NT8X46 card in unit 0 as soon as possible. If unit 1 is in an InSv state, unit 0 becomes SysB. Run an InSv test on unit 1. If unit 1 passes and all data packet controllers (DPC) remain InSv, replace the NT8X46 card for unit 0. If any DPCs become SysB during the unit 1 InSv testing, the unit 0 NT8X46 card can be safe. Replace the NT8X47 cards associated with the DPCs that are SysB. Return those cards to service and return to service unit 0. If unit 0 stays in service, the NT8X47 cards are defective and unit 0 NT8X46 card works. If unit 0 becomes SysB again, and the NT8X46 reports the same failure, replace the unit 0 NT8X46 card.
For the following messages: • Unit 1 failed PCM testing. • Unit 1 failed signaling tests. • Unit 1 failed PCM & signaling tests.	If unit 0 is already in a SysB state, the state of unit 1 becomes ISTb. Replace the NT8X46 card in unit 1 as soon as possible. If unit 0 is in an InSv state, the state of unit 1 becomes SysB. Run an InSv test on unit 0. If unit 0 passes and all DPCs remain in service, replace the NT8X46 card for unit 1. If any DPCs become SysB during the unit 0 in service testing, the unit 1 NT8X46 card can be working. Replace the NT8X47 cards associated with the DPCs that are SysB. Return those cards to service and return unit 1 to service. If unit 1 stays in service, the NT8X47 cards are defective. The unit 1 NT8X46 card works. If unit 1 becomes SysB again, and the NT8X46 reports the same failure, replace the unit 1 NT8X46 card.

ESA Failure

The following table lists emergency stand-alone (ESA) failure messages and actions:

of ESA failure messages

ESA failure message	Additional Information	Action
Preparation Failure: LCM REMn nn n Unit n failed to enter ESA	One of the C-side LCM units failed to enter ESA when the software requested this action.	Check the state of the LCM unit. If SysB, attempt to RTS the LCM unit.
Preparation Failure: DLM REMn nn n Unit n failed to enter ESA	One of the C-side DLM units failed to enter ESA when the software requested this action.	Check the state of the DLM unit. If SysB, attempt to return the DLM unit to service.
ESA REX preparation Failure: LCM REMn nn n Unit n failed to enter ESA	Maintenance already started on the LCM when the REX test was requested. This maintenance on the LCM prevents the entry of the LCM unit into the ESA and aborts the REX test.	There is no action required.
ESA REX preparation Failure: DLM REMn nn n Unit n failed to enter ESA	Maintenance already started on the DLM when the REX test was requested. This maintenance on the DLM prevents the entry of the DLM unit into the ESA and aborts the REX test.	There is no action required.
Test Failure: LCM REMn nn n Unit n failed to exit ESA	The ESA software placed a unit of the LCM in ESA. The system used this unit to run the REX test. When the test was complete, the LCM unit failed to return to service. This failure caused the REX test to abort. (A `no resources` message normally accompanies this occurrence at the MAP display.)	Attempt to RTS the LCM unit.
Test Failure: DLM REMn nn n Unit n failed to exit ESA	The ESA software placed a unit of the DLM in ESA. The system used this unit to run the REX test. When the test was complete, the DLM unit failed to return to service. This failure caused the REX test to abort. (A `no resources` message normally accompanies this occurrence at the MAP display.)	Attempt to RTS the DLM unit.

of ESA failure messages

ESA failure message	Additional Information	Action
Preparation Failure: LCM REMn nn n Unit n failed C-side message test	The C-side LCM failed its C-side messaging test.	Post the PM 0on the C-side of the LCM unit that reports the fault. Test the P-side link from the PM to that LCM unit.
Preparation Failure: DLM REMn nn n Unit n failed C-side message test	The C-side DLM failed its C-side messaging test.	Post the PM on the C-side of the DLM unit that reports the fault. Test the P-side link from the PM to that DLM unit.
ESA Test Preparation Failure: RMM n failed C-side message test	The remote maintenance module (RMM) failed the C-side messaging test. The ESA software module needs the RMM in order to perform an REX test.	Check the state of the RMM to make sure that the RMM is in service and can pass diagnostics.
ESA Test Preparation Failure: ESA failed C-side message test	The ESA software module failed the internal C-side messaging test for ESA.	Post the LCM/DLM that contains the ESA module. Attempt to return to service the system busy link to the ESA.

ROM test failure

The following is a list of ROM test failure messages, all of which require that you replace the NT6X51AB board:

- `Config reg rw test`
- `Stack test`
- `Rom size test`
- `Manual bank switch test`
- `Auto bank switch test`
- `Common bank data test`
- `Code execution test`
- `Common bank exec test`

RCU and SMU status

The following table lists remote carrier urban (RCU) and SMU status messages and actions:

RCU/SMU status message table

RCU/SMU status message	Explanation	Action
Node Status Mismatch	A difference in status information between the SMU and the CC is present.	Contact your maintenance support group.
AST Line Testing Initiated from <MAP or RCU>	Automatic system testing initiated from the MAP level or from the faceplate of the maintenance card at the RCU. Automatic system testing includes testing and switchover of common equipment cards and line card testing.	There is no action required.
AST Line Testing Completed from <MAP or RCU>	The system initiated automatic system testing from the MAP level or faceplate of the maintenance card at the RCU. Then the system completed automatic system testing.	There is no action required.
AST Line Testing Aborted from <MAP or RCU>	One of the following reasons caused the automatic system testing to abort: • a user entered the TST command with the ABORTLNTST parameter at the MAP display • a user pressed the EXEC button at the faceplate of the maintenance card at the RCU • a user set the AUTOTEST field in Table RCUINV to N during a test	There is no action required.
Switchover Initiated	The system initiates 24 h switchover for each RCU.	There is no action required.
Switchover Completed	24 h switchover for each RCU is complete.	There is no action required.
Switchover Timeout waiting for Reply	A task waiting for a reply on the completion of the 24 h switchover for a RCU has timed out.	There is no action required.
RCU node status flag cleared	The setting of the RCU node status flag was not correct. This flag setting is now clear.	There is no action required.

RCU/SMU status message table

RCU/SMU status message	Explanation	Action
Status Mismatch: Call Processing; *STATUS*, RCU Node Status; *STATUS*	The call processing node status table does not agree with the current status of the RCU. The call processing node status table is a quick reference for call processing to check the status of a given node. The RCU node status table records the current status.	There is no action required. The system updates the call processing node status table to reflect the status from the RCU node status table.
PCM Loopback test failed on P-side link 5	The PCM loopback test failed on the specified link. A PM183 state change log always follows this log. The Pm183 log indicates that the system placed the link in the SysB state.	Post the correct RCU from the PM level of the MAP display, and determine if any alarms are present. Run tests on the RCU or the links to determine the cause of the failure. Link tests can run with the SMU posted at the PM level, or with the links posted at the CARRIER level.

TONES sample generation messages

The following table lists TONES sample generation messages and actions:

TONES sample generation messages table

TONES sample generation message	Explanation	Action
Maketone Passed	Indicates the tone samples generation facility in the XPM had successful completion.	There is no action required.
Maketone Failed	Indicates the tones samples generation facility in the XPM failed.	After posting the defective PM on the MAP display, ManB the unit. Run OOS tests and proceed depending on return code. If OOS test fails, reload and return the unit to service. If the RTS command is not successful, contact the next level of support.

CMR loading status messages

The following table lists CLASS modem resource (CMR) loading status messages and actions:

CMR loading status message table

CMR status message	Explanation
Loaded CMR	Indicates the system loaded the CMR file.
Loaded CMR via Mate	Indicates the system loaded the CMR file through the mate.
Failed to Load the CMR	Indicates the system failed to load the CMR file.
Failed to load CMR via Mate	Indicates the system was not able to load the CMR file through the mate.
Task Aborted while Loading CMR	Indicates loading process. was aborted.

XPM loading status messages

The following table lists XPM loading status messages and actions:

XPM loading status message table

XPM loading status message	Description
Loaded XPM	Indicates the system loaded the XPM file.
Loaded XPM via Mate	Indicates the system loaded the XPM through the mate.
Failed to Load the XPM	Indicates the system did not load the XPM.
Failed to load XPM via Mate	Indicates the system was not able to load the XPM through the mate.
Task Aborted while Loading XPM	Indicates the loading process was aborted.

The following table lists a summary of loading types:

XPM loading types table

Loading type	Description
Regular loading	Loaded with NDT28AU. Loaded CMR with CMR28AB. Failed to load with NDT28AU. Failed to load while loading with NDT28AU.

XPM loading types table

Loading type	Description
	Task aborted while loading with NDT28AU.
	Task aborted while loading CMR with CMR28AU.
Mate loading	Received NDT28AU and broadcasted to the inactive unit of the NDT28AU.
	Failed to receive NDT28AU and failed to broadcast to the inactive unit of the NDT28AU.
	Task aborted during reception of NDT28AU broadcasting to the inactive unit of the NDT28AU.
Enhanced RCC loading	Loaded with NRC28AU and broadcasted to the inactive unit of the NRC28AU.
	Loaded CMR with CMR28AU and broadcasted to the inactive unit of the CMR.
	Failed to load with NRC28AU and failed to broadcast to the inactive unit of the NRC28AU.
	Failed to load CMR with CMR28AU and failed to broadcast to the inactive unit of the CMR.
	Loaded with NRC28AU.
	Loaded CMR with CMR28AU.
	Failed to load with NRC28AU.
	Failed to load CMR with CMR28AU.
	Task aborted while loading with NRC28AU and broadcasting to the mate of NRC28AU.
	Task aborted while loading CMR with CMR28AU and broadcasting to the CMR mate.
	Task aborted while loading with NRC28AU.
	Task aborted while loading CMR with CMR28AU.
Broadcast loading	Loaded with NDT28AU and broadcasted to unit 0 of DTC 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.
	Loaded CMR with CMR28AU and broadcasted to unit 0 of DTC 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

XPM loading types table

Loading type	Description
	Loaded with NDT28AU and broadcasted to the mate and both units of DTC 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.
	Loaded CMR with CMR28AU and broadcasted to the mate and both units of DTC 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.
	Failed to load with NDT28AU and failed to broadcast to unit 0 of DTC 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.
	Failed to load CMR with CMR28AU and failed to broadcast to unit 0 of DTC 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.
	Failed to load with NDT28AU. Failed to broadcast to the mate of NDT28AU and both units of DTC 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.
	Failed to load CMR with CMR28AU. Failed to broadcast to the CMR mate and both units of DTC 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.
	Task aborted while loading with NDT28AU and broadcasting to unit 0 of DTC 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.
	Task aborted while loading CMR with CMR28AU and broadcasting to unit 0 of DTC 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.
	Task aborted while loading with NDT28AU. Task aborted while broadcasting to the mate of NDT28AU and both units of DTC 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.
	Task aborted while loading CMR with CMR28AU and broadcasting to the CMR mate and both units of DTC 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.
Broadcast mate loading	Received NDT28AU and broadcasted to the inactive unit of DTC 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.
	Received CMR28AU and broadcasted to the inactive unit of DTC 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.
	Failed to receive NDT28AU and failed to broadcast to the inactive unit of DTC 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.
	Failed to receive CMR28AU and failed to broadcast to the inactive unit of DTC 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.
	Task aborted while receiving NDT28AU and broadcasting to the inactive unit of DTC 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.
	Task aborted while receiving CMR28AU and broadcasting to the inactive unit of DTC 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

XPM loading types table

Loading type	Description
Broadcast LCM loading	Received LCM28A and broadcasted to unit 0 of LCM HOST 00 0, REM1 00 1, HOST 10 0. Received LCM28A and broadcasted to both units of LCM HOST 00 0, REM1 00 1, HOST 10 0. Failed to receive NDT28AU and failed to broadcast to unit 0 of LCM HOST 00 0, REM1 00 1, HOST 10 0 Task aborted while receiving NDT28AU and broadcasting to unit 0 of LCM HOST 00 0, REM1 00 1, HOST 10 0.

The following list provides a summary of loading results:

- failed to open link
- no reply from PM
- bad message received from PM
- fail message received from PM
- first get on file failed
- invalid I/P record length
- invalid first char
- invalid character
- load error message received
- failed to get checksum
- failed to open file
- C-side links unavailable
- bad checksum over load
- record count error
- PM reports bad load checksum
- load message error count
- no resources available - try again
- no system resources are available
- load ESA aborted: Nil ESA target
- failed to submit secondary process
- PM excluded from loading group

- timed out waiting to open file
- unexpected who am I (WAI) detected from PM

Operational message faults

The following tables explain operational message faults for DMSX and HDLC protocols:

Operational message fault table for DMSX protocols

Operational message fault	Explanation
BACKPR	Back pressure time-out - no free receiver buffers.
BADCRC	Occurs when the cyclic redundancy check (CRC) code is not correct.
BADSUM	Occurs when the checksum for a message is not correct.
BCKDWN	Occurs when a slave process waits for a SEND message so that the process can transmit a message. Instead the slave process receives an MIS (may I send) message from the master process.
BUFOVF	Occurs when no buffers are available.
FLSMIS	False MIS that occurs when only one MIS is on the link. A minimum of two MISs are needed on the link for the message to be valid.
MISTO	May I send Time Out.
MSGLEN	Message length error that occurs during reception of a message length that is not correct.
NACK1	Occurs during reception of the first negative acknowledgement (NACK) after a message transmission.
NACK2	Occurs during the reception of a second NACK after a message transmission.
NACKX	Occurs during NACK transmission after reception of a corrupted message.
RBNDMSG	Rebounded message error occurs when a message rebounds.
WACKTO	Wait for acknowledgement time-out error occurs when transmission of a SEND does not result in reception of a start of message (SOM).
WANRTO	Wait for Idle after acknowledging. A positive acknowledgement (PACK) or a NACK can acknowledge a message. A message time-out occurs when this acknowledgement does not result in reception of IDLE.

Operational message fault table for DMSX protocols

Operational message fault	Explanation
WANXTO	Wait for Idle after a PACK. A NACK time-out occurs when the reception of a NACK acknowledgement does not result in the reception of a PACK or NACK.
WASTO	Wait to send time-out occurs when the transmission of an MIS does not result in the reception of a filtered SEND.

Operational message fault table for HDLC protocols

Operational message fault	Explanation
INGLN	Occurs when the first alignment attempt of the protocol fails.
MSURX	The message signal unit (MSU) contains messages that UP tasks generate.
MSUTX	The number of MSUs transmitted on the link divided by 128.
NKRCV	Occurs during reception of NACK.
NTRSH	The number of MSUs retrieved from the transmission queue after reactivation occurred.
REACT	The number of reactivations on the link.
SGERR	Detects loops on the link, and occurs in two conditions: • the system receives on the link a bad backward sequence number (BSN) or bad forward indicator bit (FIB) detected in a signal unit (SU) • the system detects a looped signal
SGRCV	The system detects an error in a received SU.

Loopback status messages

The following is a list of loopback status messages:

- `Local loopback enabled`
- `Local loopback cleared`
- `Remote loopback enabled`
- `Remote loopback cleared`
- `Remote loopback waiting enabled`

PSAP test failure messages

The following table lists public-safety answering point (PSAP) messages and actions:

PSAP test failure messages table

PSAP test failure message	Explanation	Action
PM not responding	Identifies that the generated LDT fails to receive an expected message from the SMU. This message also can indicate that the CC and SMU do not agree on the status of an LDT node.	Try to determine reason for the failure of the SMU to respond.
LDT node status flag cleared	Indicates that the audit set and cleared the LDT node status flag by accident.	There is no action required.
LDT node status; ManB	Identifies that the generated call processing node status table is not the same as the correct status of the LDT. The LDT node status table records the correct status of the LDT.	There is no action required.
Node status mismatch	Indicates differences in information between the SMU node/link status table and the CC statue table.	There is no action required.

Parity audit fault messages

The following table lists parity audit fault messages and actions:

Parity audit fault message table

Parity audit fault message	Explanation	Action
Parity audit detected hard parity fault	Indicates that the parity audit detected a parity fault that a hardware failure caused. The system generates a list of memory cards that have faults.	Perform the following steps: 1. Replace the card that has faults displayed in the cardlist. 2. Reload and RTS the unit that has faults. Refer to table XPM LOADING STATUS for loading information.
Parity audit detected soft parity fault in the program store.	Indicates that the parity audit detected a parity error that a software fault in the program store caused.	Reload and RTS the unit that has faults indicated in the log.

Parity audit fault message table

Parity audit fault message	Explanation	Action
Parity audit detected soft parity fault in the data store.	Indicates that the parity audit detected a parity error that a software fault in the data store caused.	BUSY and RTS the unit that has faults indicated in the log.
Parity audit detected intermittent parity fault.	Indicates that the parity audit detected a parity error. The parity audit did not detect a parity error on the reread of the location at fault.	BUSY and RTS the unit that has faults.

RCC2 messages

A list of RCC2 messages follows:

- Mismatch of the firmware edition between the LOADABLE and EXECUTABLE EEPROM in unit
- Mismatch of the firmware edition between the inventory table and EEPROM # & in the unit
- FAIL TO LOAD EEPROM - UNIT FOUND IN FRM LEVEL
- FAIL TO LOAD EEPROM - TIME OUT OPEN ROUTE
- FAIL TO LOAD EEPROM - UNIT FOUND IN ROM LEVEL
- FAIL TO QUERY FOR EDITION OF EEPROM
- ERASE EEPROM #& COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY # OF REERASES : &$ # OF REWRITES : &$
- FAIL TO ERASE EEPROM #& # OF REERASES : &$ # OF REWRITES : &$
- FAIL TO LOAD EEPROM # & - FILE INCORRECT
- FAIL TO LOAD EEPROM # & - FLAGS INCORRECT
- FAIL TO LOAD EEPROM # & - FAIL TO PROGRAM
- FAIL TO LOAD EEPROM # & - ADDRESS OVERLAP
- FAIL TO LOAD EEPROM # & - ILLEGAL S-RECORD
- FAIL TO LOAD EEPROM # & - ADDRESS RANGE VIOLATION
- BAD EEPROM # & CHECKSUM MS COUNT OF CC IS : N MSG COUNT OF XPM IS : N
- FAIL TO LOAD EEPROM # & - FAIL TO SWITCH BETWEEN EEPROMS
- FAIL TO LOAD EEPROM # & - ROM DIAGNOSTIC FAILED

- FAIL TO LOAD EEPROM # & - FAIL TO RUN FROM EEPROM # $
- FAIL TO LOAD EEPROM # & - FLAGS UPDATE FAIL
- UPDATE EEPROM #& WITH <file name> COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY EEPROM # & EDITION WAS CHANGED FROM <edition> to <edition>
- UPDATE EEPROM #& INFO : # OF REWRITES :&$
- UPGRADE EEPROM #& WITH <file name> COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY EEPROM #& EDITION WAS CHANGED FROM <edition> TO <edition>
- UPGRADE EEPROM # & INFO : # OF REERASES : &$ OF REWRITES : &$
- If the loading process is aborted the text field will read: TASK ABORTED WHILE LOADING EEPROM
- HDLC Cside msg link GAINED sync - link 0
- HDLC Cside msg link LOST sync - link 2

XLIU ISTb messages

When congestion causes an X.25/X.75 link interface unit (XLIU) to go ISTb, the system issues a PM181 log. The system issues PM181 to provide the reason for the congestion. The following table lists XLIU ISTb messages. These messages use the following acronyms:

- packet (PKT)
- buffer management system (BMS)
- dynamic window (DW)
- HDLC frame processor (HFP)
- HFP buffer management (HBM)
- receiver not ready (RNR)
- layer two (L2)

XLIU ISTb messages table

XLIU message	Explanation	Action
PKT drop threshold reached.	ISTb condition	There is no action required.
BMS DW congestion threshold reached.	ISTb condition	There is no action required.
HBM DW congestion threshold reached.	ISTb condition	There is no action required.

XLIU ISTb messages table

XLIU message	Explanation	Action
BMS RNR@L2 threshold reached.	ISTb condition	There is no action required.
HBM RNR@L2 threshold reached.	ISTb condition	There is no action required.

PM182

Explanation

Log report PM182 associates with a major PM alarm. The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates PM182. PM 182 reports that either an F-bus or one or more LIM F-bus taps changed state to manual busy in the last 3 s. It is possible that operating personnel must manually busy a LIM F-bus to perform maintenance tasks.

Format

The log report format for PM182 is as follows:

```
<node> <Alarm_ind> PM182 mmmdd hh:mm:ss<seqnbr>ManB
LIM <LIM_number> LIS <LIS_number> FBus <F-bus_number> <tap header>
FROM: <From_s>   TO: ManB  TAP : <Tap_number>
```

Example

An example of log report PM182 follows:

```
PM182 SEP05 18:14:33 8100 MANB
LIM   0 LIS 2 FBus 1    Tap
   From: InSv   To: ManB (NA)   : Tap 7
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
node		
Alarm_ind		Optional field. Indicates the type of alarm that accompanied the change of state.
	***	Indicates a critical alarm.
	**	Indicates a major alarm.
	*	Indicates a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Indicates alarm did not occur.

PM182 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
pmid	alphanumeric	Indicates the PM affected. ***Note:*** A change of state in the FBus taps in an LIM causes the subsystem to generate a PM183 log report. When the subsystem generates PM183, the pmid field appears in the form: LIM nn FBus n TAP. The subfield FBus n Tap indicates the specified F-bus tap.
seqnbr	four-digit number	Identifies the sequence number of the log.
Unit n	0 or 1	Identifies the PM unit that generates the report. If the PM that generates the report is an emergency standalone (ESA), there is no unit specified.
statxt	InSv, ISTb, SysB, and ManB	Specifies the state of the F-bus or tap, for example, in service (InSv), system busy (SysB), manual busy (ManB), or in service trouble (Istb)
FBus	0 or 1	Identifies the F-bus affected by the change of state.
LIS header	LIS	Optional field. This field appears when the LIM is in triple F-bus configuration.
LIS number	1, 2, or 3	Optional field. Specifies the LIS that the log refers to.
Tap header	Tap	Optional field. Specifies the tap, if any, that the log refers to.
Tap number	0 to 35	Optional field. Specifies the tap, if any, that the log refers to. The tap number is 0 to 11 if the LIM is in the triple F-bus configuration and 0 to 35 if the LIM is in single F-bus configuration.
opttxt	Character string	Optional field. Provides additional information. Maintenance personnel can use this information for problem solving.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	FROM: <state> (sq) TO: <statxt> (sq) TAP:<tap_number_set>	The subfields appear earlier in this table. The optional subfield (sq) provides the status qualifier. The system prints this subfield only when the PM in question is one of the following: • an LIM • an application processing unit (APU) • an application processing unit with UNIX (APUX) • a data communication processor (DCP) • an LIU datacom (LCOM) • an external node (EXND) • a service peripheral module (SPM) • a voice processing unit (VPU) The subfield tap_number_set identifies a group of F-bus tap numbers. For example, TAP10-12, 15, 19-21, 23 indicates that the state change that this log reports affected taps 10, 11, 12, 15, 19, 20, 21, and 23. The subfield (sq) can have one of the following values: • (NA) - Not accessible means all links to the PM unit are closed or physically out of service. Messaging between the PM and the computing module (CM) is not possible. • (RU) - Resources unavailable means external resources are out of service. The subsystem requires these resources to keep the PM unit in service.

Action

Return the LIM F-bus to service when maintenance action is complete.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM182 (end)

Additional information

Refer to the procedure “Clearing a PM LIMF major alarm" in *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures*

PM183

Explanation

This log is associated with a critical or major PM alarm. The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM183 when either an F-bus or one or more LIM F-bus taps have changed state to system busy within the last 3 s. If the state change is not from system busy, the log is generated immediately.

Format

The format for log report PM183 follows:

```
<node> <Alarm_ind> PM183 mmmdd hh:mm:ss<seqnbr>ManB
LIM <LIM_number> LIS <LIS_number> FBus <F-bus_number> <tap header>
FROM: <From_s>   TO: ManB   : Tap <tap_number>
```

Examples

An example of log report PM183 follows:

```
PM183 SEP05 18:14:33 8200 SYSB
LIM  0 LIS 2  FBus 1  TAP
   FROM: InSv    TO: SysB        : Tap  7
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Alarm_ind		Optional field. Specifies the type of alarm, if any, that accompanied the change of state.
	***	Specifies a critical alarm.
	**	Specifies a major alarm.
	*	Specifies a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Specifies no alarm.
Log header		Specifies the log ID, time and date of occurrence, log type, and log name.
seqnbr	four-digit number	Identifies the sequence number of the log.

PM183 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
pmid	alphanumeric	Indicates the PM affected. ***Note:*** When a PM183 log report is generated by a change of state in the F-bus taps in a LIM, the PMID field is displayed as LIM nn F-bus n TAP. Subfield F-bus n Tap specifies the F-bus tap.
Unit n	0 or 1	Identifies the PM unit generating the report. If the PM is an emergency standalone (ESA), no unit is specified.
statxt	InSv, ISTb, SysB, and ManB	Specifies the state of the F-bus or tap, for example, in service (InSv), system busy (SysB), manual busy (ManB), or in service trouble (ISTb).
FBus	0 or 1	Identifies the F-bus affected by the change of state.
LIS header	LIS	Optional field. Displays only if the LIM is a triple F-bus configuration.
LIS number	1, 2, or 3	Optional field. Specifies the LIS to which the log refers.
Tap header	Tap	Optional field. Specifies the particular tap, if any, to which the log refers.
Tap number	0 to 35	Optional field. Specifies the particular tap, if any, to which the log refers. The tap number is 0 to 11 if the LIM is a triple F-bus configuration and 0 to 35 if the LIM is a single F-bus configuration.
opttxt	Character string	Optional field. Provides additional information for trouble isolation by software troubleshooting personnel.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	FROM: <statxt> (sq)	The subfield statxt is defined earlier in this table.
	TO: <statxt> (sq)	Optional subfield (sq) provides the status qualifier. Displays only when the PM is one of the following: • LIM • application processing unit (APU) • APU with UNIX (APUX) • data communications processor (DCP) • LIU datacom (LCOM) • external node (EXND) • service peripheral module (SPM) • voice processing unit (VPU)
	TAP: <tap _number_set>	Specifies a group of F-bus tap numbers. For example, tap 10-12, 15, 19-21, 23 indicates that taps 10, 11, 12, 15, 19, 20, 21, and 23 are affected by the state change reported by the log. Subfield (sq) can have one of the following values: • (NA)—Not accessible means that all links to the PM unit are either logically closed or physically out of service. Messaging between the PM and the computing module (CM) is impossible. • (RU)—Resources unavailable means that the required external resources are out of service.

Action

Identify the system-busy LIM F-bus or tap from the first line of the log report. Post the LIM associated with the system-busy F-bus or tap. Access the F-bus MAP level (for single F-bus configuration) or LIS MAP level (for triple F-bus configuration). If both F-buses are system busy, perform the procedure “Clearing a PM LIMF critical alarm" in *Alarm and Performance Monitoring*

PM183 (end)

Procedures. If only one F-bus is system busy, perform the procedure “Cleaing a PM LIMF major alarm" in *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures.*

Associated OM registers

Not applicable.

Additional information

For more information, refer to the procedure “Cleaing a PM LIMF major alarm" in *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures.*

PM184

Explanation

The system generates PM184 when the switch or a manual request returns the P-side link to service.

Format

The log report format for PM184 is as follows:

```
<node> <Alarm_ind> PM184 mmmdd hh:mm:ss<seqnbr>RTS
LIM <LIM_number> LIS <LIS_number> FBus <F-bus_number> <tap header>
FROM: <From_s>   TO: InSv  : Tap <tap_number>
```

Example

An example of log report PM184 follows:

```
PM184 SEP05 18:14:33 8200 RTS
LIM  0 LIS 2  FBus 1  Tap
   From: ISTb    To: InSv        : Tap 7
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Alarm_ind		Optional field. Specifies the type of alarm, if any, that accompanied the change of state.
	***	Specifies a critical alarm.
	**	Specifies a major alarm.
	*	Specifies a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Specifies no alarm.
Log header		Specifies the log ID, time and date of occurrence, log type, and log name.
seqnbr	four-digit number	Identifies the sequence number of the log.

PM184 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
pmid	alphanumeric	Indicates the PM affected. ***Note:*** When a PM184 log report is generated by a change of state in the F-bus taps in a LIM, the PMID field is displayed as LIM nn F-bus n TAP. Subfield F-bus n Tap specifies the F-bus tap.
Unit n	0 or 1	Identifies the PM unit generating the report. If the PM is an emergency standalone (ESA), no unit is specified.
statxt	InSv, ISTb, SysB, and ManB	Specifies the state of the F-bus or tap, for example, in service (InSv), system busy (SysB), manual busy (ManB), or in service trouble (ISTb).
FBus	0 or 1	Identifies the F-bus affected by the change of state.
LIS header	LIS	Optional field. Displays only if the LIM is a triple F-bus configuration.
LIS number	1, 2, or 3	Optional field. Specifies the LIS to which the log refers.
Tap header	Tap	Optional field. Specifies the particular tap, if any, to which the log refers.
Tap number	0 to 35	Optional field. Specifies the particular tap, if any, to which the log refers. The tap number is 0 to 11 if the LIM is a triple F-bus configuration and 0 to 35 if the LIM is a single F-bus configuration.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	FROM: <statxt> (sq)	The subfield statxt is defined earlier in this table.
	TO: <statxt> (sq)	Optional subfield (sq) provides the status qualifier. Displays only when the PM is one of the following: • LIM • application processing unit (APU) • APU with UNIX (APUX) • data communications processor (DCP) • LIU datacom (LCOM) • external node (EXND) • service peripheral module (SPM) • voice processing unit (VPU)
	TAP: <tap _number_set>	Specifies a group of F-bus tap numbers. For example, tap 10-12, 15, 19-21, 23 indicates that taps 10, 11, 12, 15, 19, 20, 21, and 23 are affected by the state change reported by the log. Subfield (sq) can have one of the following values: • (NA)—Not accessible means that all links to the PM unit are either logically closed or physically out of service. Messaging between the PM and the computing module (CM) is impossible. • (RU)—Resources unavailable means that the required external resources are out of service.

Action

There is no action required. This log is an information log.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM184 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

PM185

Explanation

The PM185 log gives the trace back of the last trap that caused a peripheral to start again.

Format

The log report format for PM185 is as follows:

PM185 date time seqnbr TBL PM TRAP pmtype pmnbr

Example

An example of log report PM185 follows:

```
PM185 MAY16 09:13:53 4588 TBL PM TRAP DCM 7
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
pmtype	alphabetic	The peripheral module type.
pmnbr	0000-9999	The peripheral module number.

Action

There is no action required. This log only provides information.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

PM186

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates PM186 as general information for carriers. This log identifies problems that the carrier audit detects.

Format

The log report format for PM186 is as follows:

PM186 date time seqnbr INFO CARRIER pmtype pmnbr CARRIER_NO: nbr, REASON: reason, optional text

Example

An example of log report PM186 follows:

```
PM186 MAY16 09:13:53 4588 INFO CARRIER DCM 7 CARRIER_NO: 3
   REASON:  <text>
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
pmtype	alphabetic	The peripheral module type.
pmnbr	0000-9999	The peripheral module number.
reason	alphabetic	The reason that the system generated the log.
(blank line)	constant	Consists of a blank line, 64 characters in length. The Blanks can only be overwritten by MSL layer procedures if the specific PM and carrier exists in table CARID. Refer to Table CARID in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.

Action

There is no action required. This log only provides information.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM186 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

PM187

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates PM187 when a PM carrier state changes to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for PM187 is as follows:

```
PM187 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB CARRIER pmid
   CARRIER–NO: nn
```

Example

An example of log report PM187 follows:

```
PM187 APR01 12:00:00 2112 SYSB CARRIER DCM 7
   CARRIER–NO: 23
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYSB CARRIER	Constant	Indicates that log report supplies information that concerns carrier.
pmid	Symbolic text	Indicates the peripheral module identification.
CARRIER-NO	0 -9999	Provides equipment identification for carrier.

Action

Perform testing and diagnostics for carrier.

If you cannot determine error condition, return carrier to service.

If you cannot determine and correct error condition, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM188

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates PM188 when:

- the DMS system automatically protection switches a carrier.
- the switch operator manually switches a carrier with a Map command.
- a carrier is entered on disabled for protection switching.
- the switch operator manually returns a carrier to service through the MAP return-to-service (RTS) command.

The subsystem generates PM188 to notify of a carrier protection switch. Log report PM188 helps evaluate system activity.

Format

The log report format for PM188 is as follows:

```
PM188 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CARRIER pmid CARRIER_NO nn
    sitenm     PROTLINE: nn  REASON:  reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report PM188 follows:

```
PM188 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CARRIER SMS 0  CARRIER_NO: 2
   REM1  4 1  PROTLINE:  6  REASON:  AUTO SWITCH
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CARRIER pmid	Symbolic text	Identifies PM involved in protection switch. Refer to Table I.
CARRIER-NO nn	0-20	Indicates the carrier number that was protection switched.
sitenm	Symbolic text	Identifies remote site. List SITE from CI MAP level for correct office remote sites. Refer to Customer Data Table SITE.

PM188 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PROTLINE nn	0-20	Identifies protection line involved in protection switch.
REASON: reastxt	Symbolic text.	Identifies reason report the system generated. Refer to Table I.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM189

Information-only log

This log is an information log for Nortel Networks use only. This log does not require any operating company action. The operating company can suppress or threshold this log.

PM190

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates PM190 when the signaling terminal controller (STC) changes state to system busy (SysB) caused by a system request. The signaling terminal (ST) identified in the report is made SysB as a result of the specified change of state for the STC.

When the D-channel handler (DCH) changes state to SysB, the subsystem generates Format 2. A fault detected in the DCH makes the DCH SysB. The services that the ISDN service group (ISG) defines are switched to a spare DCH to prevent the loss of service. The services that the ISG defines are switched to a spare DCH only when a DCH is available.

Format

The log report formats for PM190 are as follows:

Format 1

```
**PM190 mmmdd hh:mm:ssss ssdd SYSB ST
    ST nnn: Bsy from sttxt STC: SysB from sttxt
```

Format 2

```
**PM190 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd  SYSB ST
    DCH nnn: SYSB from dchstate  ISG nnn
```

Example

Examples of log report PM190 follow:

Format 1

```
**PM190 APR01 12:00:00 2112 SYSB ST
   ST  20: Bsy from CPB   STC: SysB from InSv
```

Format 2

```
**PM190 APR27 12:00:22 2112  SYSB ST
   DCH 235: SYSB from INSV  ISG 210
```

PM190 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYSB ST	Constant	Indicates ST was made SysB.
ST	0-127	Provides equipment identification for ST. Refer to customer data Table STINV for values.
Bsy from	Symbolic text	Defines signaling terminal state before SysB. (Previous state may not be central-side busy [CBSY].)
STC: SysB from	Symbolic text	Identifies STC state before SysB.
DCH	0-255	Identifies the DCH.
SysB from	Symbolic text	Indicates previous state of the DCH.
ISG	0-255	Identifies services in the ISG that this action affects.

Action

If the peripheral does not recover, perform diagnostics on the suspect STC or DCH. The system displays a circuit pack list on the terminal if a failure occurs. Proceed as follows:

- If the test passes but the STC or DCH is not returned-to-service, contact the next level of maintenance immediately.
- If the test fails, change out the first circuit pack listed and run the test again. If the test fails again, change the second circuit pack on the list and run the test again. Continue until the test passes or the list is exhausted.
- If the test passes, but the STC or DCH is not returned-to-service, contact the next level of maintenance immediately.
- If the list is exhausted but the test did not pass, and the STC or DCH is not returned-to-service, contact the next level of maintenance immediately.

Associated OM registers

The following pegs and usage counters correlate with this log: PM1SBU (system busy usage counter), PM1ERR (error counter), and PM2FLT (fault counter).

PM191

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates PM191 when the signaling terminal controller (STC) changes state to manual busy (ManB) because of a manual request. The signaling terminal (ST) identified in the report is made ManB in response to the specified change of state for the STC.

The subsystem generates Format 2 when a manual request changes the D-channel handler (DCH) changes state to manual busy. The ISDN service group (ISG) identifies the services this action affects.

Format

The log report format for PM191 is as follows:

Format 1

```
**PM191 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB ST
   ST nnn: Bsy from sttxt  STC: ManB from sttxt
```

Format 2

```
**PM191 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd MANB ST
   DCH nnn: MANB from dchstate ISG nnn
```

Example

Examples of log report PM191 follow:

Format 1

```
**PM191 APR01 12:00:00 2112 MANB ST
   ST  20: Bsy from Idle   STC: ManB from InSv
```

Format 2

```
**PM191 APR12 11:23:33  3123 MANB ST
   DCH  34: MANB from ISTB ISG 201
```

PM191 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MANB ST	Constant	Indicates a manual request made an ST busy.
ST nnn:	0-127	Provides equipment identification for the ST. Refer to customer data Table STINV for values.
Bsy from sttxt	Symbolic text	Identifies ST state before being made ManB. Refer to Table I.
STC: ManB from sttxt	Symbolic text	Identifies STC state before being made ManB. Refer to Table I.
DCH nnn	0-255	Identifies the D Channel Handler (DCH).
dchstate	Symbolic text	Indicates previous state of the DCH. Refer to Table I.
ISG nnn	0-255	Identifies services in the ISG that this action affect.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The manual busy usage counter, PM1MBU, and the fault counter, PM2FLT, correlate with this log.

PM192

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates PM192 when the signaling terminal controller (STC) is manual busy. The central-side (C-side) node, the ISDN access controller (IAC), is removed from service.

The subsystem generates Format 2 when the C-side node of the D-channel handler (DCH) is removed from service.

Format

The log report formats for log PM192 are as follows:

Format 1

```
**PM192 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY ST
    DCH nnn: CBSY from dchstate ISG nnn
```

Format 2

```
**PM190 mmmdd hh:mm:ssss ssdd SYSB ST
    ST nnn: Bsy from sttxt STC: SysB from sttxt
```

Example

Examples of log report PM192 follow:

Format 1

```
*PM192 APR01 12:00:00 2112 CBSY ST
   ST  40: Bsy             STC: CBsy from ManB
```

Format 2

```
**PM192 APR12 11:23:33  3123 CBSY ST
   DCH 34: CBSY from ISTB ISG 201
```

PM192 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
CBsy ST	Constant	Indicates the system action made the ST busy.
ST	0-127	Provides equipment identification for ST. Refer to customer data Table STINV for values.
Bsy	Constant	Identifies current ST state.
STC: CBsy from	Symbolic text	Identifies the STC state before being made CBsy.
DCH	0-255	Identifies the DCH.
CBsy from	Symbolic text	Indicates previous state of the DCH.
ISG	0-255	Identifies services in the ISDN service group (ISG) that this action affects.

Action

The STC or DCH should recover without manual interruption when the C-side node is back in service.

Associated OM registers

The fault counter, PM2FLT, correlates with this log.

PM193

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates PM193 when the signaling terminal controller (STC) is taken offline (OFFL). The signaling terminal (ST) identified in the report is made busy (BSY) because of the specified change of state for the STC.

Format 2 generates when the D-channel handler (DCH) is placed in the OFFL state.

Format

The log report formats for PM193 are as follows:

Format 1

```
PM193 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL ST
   ST nnn: Bsy       STC: Offl from ManB
```

Format 2

```
**PM193 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd OFFL ST
   DCH nnn: OFFL from dchstate ISG nnn
```

Example

Examples of log report PM193 follow:

Format 1

```
PM193 APR01 12:00:00 2112 OFFL ST
   ST  60: Bsy             STC: Offl from ManB
```

Format 2

```
**PM193 APR12 11:23:33  3123 OFFL ST
   DCH 34: OFFL from ISTB ISG 201
```

PM193 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
OFFL ST	Constant	Indicates a manual request made ST OFFL.
ST nnn:	0-127	Provides equipment identification for ST. Refer to customer data Table STINV for values.
Bsy	Constant	Identifies ST state as BSY.
STC: Offl from ManB	Constant	Identifies STC state before OFFL.
DCH nnn	0-255	Identifies the DCH.
dchstate	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the DCH. Refer to Table I.
ISG nnn	0-255	Identifies services in the ISDN service group (ISG) that this action affects.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM194

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates this report when the signaling terminal controller (STC) encounters trouble (TBL) during normal operation. The STC state changes to in-service trouble (ISTb) from in-service (InSv). The subsystem makes the signaling terminal (ST) idle as a result of the specified change of state for the STC. The ISTb conditions do not affect service. System action normally solves ISTb conditions.

The subsystem generates format 2 when the D-channel handler (DCH) encounters trouble during normal operation. The DCH changes state from InSv to ISTb.

Format

The log report format for PM194 is as follows:

Format 1

```
*PM194 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL ST
    ST nnn: Idle     STC: ISTb from InSv Loadname
```

Format 2

```
**PM194  mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd ISTB ST
    DCH nnn: ISTB from INSV ISG nnn
```

Example

An example of log report PM194 follows:

Format 1

```
*PM194 APR01 12:00:00 2112 OFFL ST
   ST  70: Idle   STC: ISTb from InSv
```

Format 2

```
**PM194 APR12 11:23:33  3123 ISTB ST
   DCH 34: ISTB from INSV ISG 201
```

PM194 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
TBL ST	Constant	Indicates ST TBL condition during normal operation.
ST	0-127	Provides equipment identification for ST. Refer to customer data table STINV for values.
Bsy	Constant	Identifies ST state.
STC: ISTb from InSv	Constant	Identifies STC state before ISTb.
Loadname	Symbolic text	Identifies the loadname that was changed in Table STINV. Refer to customer data table STINV.
DCH	0-255	Identifies the DCH.
ISTB from INSV	Constant	Indicates the DCH changed state from InSv to ISTb.
ISG	0-255	Identifies services in the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) Service Group (ISG) affected by this action.

Action

If system action resolves the trouble, action is not required.

If the system cannot solve the problem the subsystem generates a PM190 report. Follow “Action" for PM190 report.

Associated OM registers

The fault counter, PM1FLT, corresponds to this log.

PM197

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates this report when the signaling terminal (ST) changes state and the Signalling Terminal Controller (STC) state remains the same.

Format

The log report format for PM197 is as follows:

```
FP503 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ST
    ST nnn: sttxt1 from sttxt2   STC:sttxt3
```

Example

An example of log report PM197 follows:

```
PM197 SEP05 18:14:33 2112 INFO ST
   ST  60: CPB from Bsy      STC: InSv
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO ST	Constant	Indicates ST state was changed.
ST nnn:	0-127	Provides equipment identification for ST. Refer to customer data Table STINV in the data schema section of the Translations Guide.
sttxt1	Symbolic text	Identifies current ST state. Refer to Table E.
from sttxt2	Symbolic text	Identifies previous ST state. Refer to Table E.
sttxt3	Symbolic text	Identifies new STC state. Refer Table E.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM197 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

PM198

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates PM198 when the signaling terminal controller (STC) sends an unsolicited message. The message contains a valid fault condition. This condition does not affect service and must be resolved through system action.

The system generates format 2 when a D-channel handler (DCH) sends an unsolicited message that contains a valid fault condition. This condition does not affect service.

Format

The log report formats for PM198 are as follows:

Format 1

```
PM198 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ST
    ST nnn: reastxt
```

Format 2

```
**PM198 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ST
    DCH nnn: infotxt ISG nnn
```

Example

An example of log report PM198 follows:

Format 1

```
PM198 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO ST
   ST  60: STC DLP Invalid Message STD ID
```

Format 2

```
**PM198 JAN88 11:23:33  1122 INFO ST
   DCH 23: Swerr ISG nnn
```

PM198 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ST	Constant	Indicates information about the ST follows.
ST	0-127	Provides equipment identification for ST. Refer to customer data Table STINV for values.
reastxt	STC DLP Invalid Message STD ID	Indicates that the STC sent an unsolicited message that contains a valid fault condition.
	STC interface memory (no message)	Indicates the STC Interface has a memory error.
	STC access error parity error	Indicates the system cannot access the STC because of a parity error.
	STC interface memory message, where STC is not initialized	Indicates the STC has a memory error. The memory for the STC is not initialized.
DCH	0-255	Identifies the DCH.
infotxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the message that the DCH generates.
ISG	0-255	Identifies services in the ISDN service group (ISG) that this action affects.

Action

If system action resolves the trouble, action is not required.

If the system sends invalid messages over a maximum of 50 in 1 min, the STC state changes to system busy (SysB). Perform diagnostics on the suspect STC. A circuit pack list displays on the terminal if a failure occurs.

- If the test passes, but the STC does not return-to-service (RTS), contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the test fails, change the first circuit pack on the list and run the test again. If the test fails again, change the second circuit pack on the list and

run the test again. Continue until the test passes or the number of circuit packs on the list are exhausted.

— If the list is exhausted, the test did not pass, and the STC is not RTS, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

The OM register PM1ERR of the OM group PM1 and log PM198 have a direct correlation.

PM199

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates PM199 when the signaling terminal controller (STC) ends a system diagnostic test. The result of the diagnostic test appears in the log.

The the system generates the second format when the D-channel handler (DCH) ends a system diagnostic test.

Format

The log report formats for PM199 are as follows:

PM199 mmmdd hh:mm:ssdd INFO ST
ST nnn STC Test tsttxt

PM199 mmmdd hh:mm:ssdd INFO ST
DCH nnn on XPM nn: DCH Test tsttxt ISG nnn

Example

Examples of log report PM199 follow:

```
PM199 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO ST
ST  60: STC Test passed

PM199 JAN88 11:32:33 1122  INFO ST
DCH 23 on PLGC 0: DCH Test passed
ISG nnn
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ST	Constant	Indicates information about the signaling terminal (ST) follows.
ST	0-127	Provides equipment identification for ST as the identification appears in customer data Table STINV.

PM199 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DCH	0-255	Identifies the DCH number on XPM module number.
STC/DCH Test	Constant, passed, failed	Indicates if STC or DCH passed or failed the system diagnostic test.
ISG	0-255	dentifies services in the ISDN Service Group (ISG) that this action affects.

Action

If the STC or DCH passes system diagnostic test, action is not required.

If the test passes, but the STC or DCH does not return-to-service, contact the next level of maintenance.

If the STC or DCH fails system diagnostic test, perform manual diagnostic tests on the suspect STC or DCH.

A circuit pack list appears on the terminal if a failure occurs. If the test fails, change the first circuit pack on the list and run the test again. If the test fails again, change the second circuit pack on the list and run the test again. Continue until the test passes or the number of circuit packs are exhausted.

If the number of packs are exhausted, the test fails, and the STC or DCH does not return-to-service, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

Log PM199 is a direct correlation of the PM1FLT and PM1ERR counters.

PM200

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates this report when a file is loaded to the signaling terminal controller (STC).

The system generates format 2 when a file is loaded to the D-channel handler (DCH).

Format

The log report formats for PM200 are as follows:

Format 1

```
PM200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ST
ST nnn: STC loadtxt from srctxt Load file: fileid
```

Format 2

```
PM200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO ST
DCH nnn: DCH loadtxt from srctxt Load file: fileid
Elapsed time: hh:mm:ss
Summary:
    dddd plane, bundle size n, FS delays nnn,
    # re–trans msg nnn, # re–trans blocks nnn
List of DCH:
    DCH nnn isgtxt    restxt
    DCH nnn isgtxt    restxt
```

Format 3

```
PM200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO ST
DCH nnn: DCH loadtxt from srctxt Load file: fileid
Failure reason: reasontxt
List of DCH:
    DCH nnn isgtxt    restxt
    DCH nnn isgtxt    restxt
```

Example

An example of log report PM200 follows:

Format 1

PM200 (continued)

```
PM200 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO ST
ST  60: STC Load failed from CC  Load file: M7FA0241
```

Format 2

```
**PM200 JAN23 12:23:33  4334 INFO ST
DCH 123: DCH load passed from CC Load File : DCH29AQ
Elapsed time: 00:20:45
Summary:
   double plane, bundle size 8, FS delays 0,
   # re-trans msg 2, # re-trans blocks 2
List of DCH:
   DCH 0  ISG10     passed
   DCH 1  ISG5      failed
   DCH 2  SPARE     passed
```

Format 3

```
PM200 JAN11 09:05:44  0910 INFO ST
DCH load failed from CC   Load file: DCH29AQ
Failure reason: No reply from PM
List of DCH:
   DCH 0  ISG 1    failed
   DCH 1  SPARE    failed
   DCH 2  SPARE    failed
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ST	Constant	Indicates that an STC completed an attempt to load a file.
ST	0-127	Provides equipment identification for ST. Refer to customer data Table STINV for values.
loadtxt	Load failed	Indicates the load failed.
	Load passed	Indicates the load passed.
from srctxt	CC, IAC DCH	Indicates the source where the file originated.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Load file	Symbolic text	Identifies the file sent to the DCH or the STC.
Summary	Symbolic text	Provides the summary of the results. The system generates this field when DCH load passes.
Failure reason	Text	Indicates the reason for PM failure. The system generates this field when the load fails.
List of DCH	Symbolic text	Provides the list of the DCH and ISG. Also provides the status of the load.
DCH	0-255	Identifies the DCH.
isgtxt	Symbolic text	Identifies services in the ISDN service group (ISG) that this action affects.
restxt	passed failed	Indicates if the load passed or failed for the specified DCH.

Action

Action is not required if the file is loaded successfully.

If the load operation fails, perform diagnostics on the suspect DCH or STC.

If a manual test fails, a circuit pack list appears on the terminal.

- If the test passes, and the STC or DCH does not return-to-service (RTS), contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the test fails, change the first circuit pack listed and run the test again. If the test fails again, change the second circuit pack on the list and run the test again. Continue until the test passes or the number of circuit packs on the list are exhausted.
  - — If the list is exhausted, the test did not pass, and the STC or DCH is not RTS, contact the next level of maintenance.

If a manual test failure does not occur, perform maintenance on the file source.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM217

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates this report when an inter-peripheral message link (IPML) is not equipped.

Format

The log report format for PM217 is as follows:

```
PM217 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd UNEQ IPML
    IPMLn: statxt from statxt IPC0: statxt IPC1: statxt
    IPC0P0: statxt IPC0P1: statxt IPC1P0: statxt
    IPC1P1: statxt
```

Example

An example of log report PM217 follows:

```
PM217 JAN01 04:21:05  5391 UNEQ IPML
   IPML1: UNEQ from OFFL IPC0: UNEQ IPC1: UNEQ
   IPC0P0: OFFL IPC0P1: OFFL IPC1P0: OFFL IPC1P1: OFFL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
UNEQ IPML	Constant	Indicates the IPML is not equipped.
IPML	0-240	Identifies the inter-peripheral message link.
statxt	Symbolic text	Refer to Table E. Indicates state of the module.
IPC	0,1	Identifies the inter-peripheral connections.
P	0,1	Identifies the inter-peripheral connection plane.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM219

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates this report when an inter-peripheral message link (IPML) causes an exception report. The system had software or hardware problems during normal call processes that involve an IPML link.

Format

The log report PM219 is as follows:

```
PM219 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IPML
    IPMLn: IPCn IPML EXCEPTION REPORT
    TEXT: aa aa aa aa
    Connects: FROM pm type pm num TO pm type pm num
```

Example

An example of log report PM219 follows:

```
PM219 SEP18 08:35:28 9700 TEST IPML
   IPML: 11 IPC: 0 IPML EXCEPTION REPORT
   TEXT: 28 0D 26 01 02
   Connects: FROM MSB7 1 TO PDTC 1
```

Explanation

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TEST IPML	Constant	Indicates tests were performed on the IPML.
IPML	0-240	Identifies the inter-peripheral message link.
IPCn	0,1	Identifies the inter-peripheral connections.
pm type	MSB7, MSB6, DTC, or PDTC	Identifies the peripheral module type.
pm num	0-255	Indicates the peripheral module number.

Action

Check other logs (for example, PM220) for information about related failures. The system generates these logs on the CCS7 link. Post the peripherals indicated and QUERYPM FLT for problems. Check the IPML links at the

PM219 (end)

TRKS; CARRIER level. Document the PM types and numbers, frequency and rate of the exceptions, and other conditions. Provide this information to the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM220

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates PM220 when tests are run on the inter-peripheral message link (IPML).

Format

The log report format for PM220 is as follows:

```
PM220 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TEST IPML
    IPMLn: IPCn Pn tstxt
    Reason: rsntxt
    Connects: FROM pm type pm num TO pm type pm num
```

Example

An example of log report PM220 follows:

```
PM220 SEP18 08:35:28 9700 TEST IPML
   IPML: 0 IPC: 0 P: 1 Test passed
   Reason:
   Connects: FROM MSB7 0 TO DTC 1
```

Explanation

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value		Description
TEST IPML	Constant		Indicates tests were run on the IPML.
IPML	0-240		Identifies the IPML.
IPCn	0,1		Identifies the inter-peripheral connections.
P	0,1		Identifies the inter-peripheral connection plane.
tstxt	Test passed failed	Test	Indicates if the test passed or failed.
Reason	text		Indicates the reason for the failure. This field is present only when a test fails.

PM220 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value		Description
pm type	MSB7 DTC	MSB6	Identifies the PM type.
pm num	0-127		Indicates the PM number.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM230

Explanation

The Peripheral Module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM230. The subsystem generates this report when the system generates or clears one of the following:

- types 1 through 4 line card alarms
- selected type 5 line card carrier alarms
- type 6 configuration alarms
- type 8 coded alarms (some type 8 alarms inhibit call processing for a number of subscriber lines)

When the system generates one of these alarms, the system takes down calls in progress on the affected subscriber lines. When the system generates one of these alarms, the system also blocks new originations from or terminations to these lines.

The system sets the lines to line module busy (LMB). A PM230 log report precedes the log report that the system generates for the type 1 through 6 or coded alarm.

The following faults and associated alarms affect subscriber lines. These alarms appear at the MAP when the user posts the associated remote carrier urban (RCU) and enters the command string QUERYPM FLT. The alarms also appear at the faceplate of the maintenance card on Shelf 3 of the RCU.

- Defective line card (top on line card carrier): type 1 alarm
- Defective line card (second from top on line card carrier): type 2 alarm
- Defective line card (third from top on line card carrier): type 3 alarm
- Defective line card (bottom on line card carrier): type 4 alarm
- Defective line card carrier: type 5 alarm

PM230 (continued)

- Mismatch between entries and hardware for lines: type 6 alarm
- Coded alarm:
  - 190: Defective RCU supervisory card on shelf 4 or line card carrier. This condition causes line card address error on group 1 (shelves 4 and 5).
  - 191: Defective RCU supervisory card on shelf 1 or line card carrier. This condition causes line card address error on group 2 (shelves 1 and 2).
  - 192: Defective supervisory card or line card carrier. This condition causes line card address error on group 1 line shelf (shelf 5).
  - 193: Defective supervisory card or line card carrier. This condition causes line card address error on group 1 control shelf (shelf 4).
  - 194: Defective supervisory card or line card carrier. This condition causes line card address error on group 2 line shelf (shelf 2).
  - 195: Defective supervisory card or line card carrier. This condition causes line card address error on group 2 control shelf (shelf 1).
  - 196: Defective supervisory or switch cards. The system cannot detect line status change in group 1. A lack of common equipment cards prevents full fault diagnostics.
  - 197: Defective supervisory or switch cards. The system cannot detect line status change in group 2. A lack of common equipment cards prevents full fault diagnostics.
  - 306: Power converters 1 (slot 4, shelf 3) and 2 (slot 5, shelf 3), with switched voltage supply, failed. This condition causes group 1 line card power failure.
  - 307: Power converters 3 (slot 2, shelf 3) and 4 (slot 3, shelf 3), with switched voltage supply, failed. This condition causes group 2 line card power failure.
  - 312: Set of common equipment cards in group 2 is not complete.
  - 340: Missing talk battery filter or failure of all line cards in group 1 line shelf. (All line cards fail automatic system testing.)
  - 341: Missing talk battery filter or failure of all line cards in group 1 control shelf. (All line cards fail automatic system testing.)
  - 342: Missing talk battery filter or failure of all line cards in group 2 line shelf. (All line cards fail automatic system testing.)
  - 343: Missing talk battery filter or failure of all line cards in group 2 control shelf. (All line cards fail automatic system testing.)

— 344: Missing talk battery filter or failure of all line cards in group 1. (All line cards fail automatic system testing.)

— 345: Missing talk battery filter or failure of all line cards in group 2. (All line cards fail automatic system testing.)

— 600: Special service module (SSM) 1 failure.

— 601-624: Special service module 1 channel unit mismatch (hardware present/absent on SSM and provisioning data do not agree)

— 625: Total SSM 1 mismatch (missing bus extender)

— 700: Special service module 2 failure

— 701-724: Special service module 2 channel unit mismatch (hardware present/absent on SSM and provisioning data do not agree)

— 725: Total SSM 2 mismatch (missing bus extender)

Format

The log report format for PM230 is as follows:

```
PM230 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PP_LINES_ACTION
   pmid
   REASON: remote alarm optxt
   lines lmb: txt1
```

Example

An example of log report PM230 follows:

```
PM230 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO PP_LINES_ACTION
   RCU RCU0 04 0
   REASON:  remote alarm received
   lines lmb:  shelf= 4  slot= 12
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PP_LINES_ACTION	Symbolic text	Indicates that some subscriber lines an RCU supports changed states.
pmid	Symbolic text	Indicates affected PM.

PM230 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REASON: reastxt	Symbolic text	Identifies why the system generates the log. Identifies the product engineering code (PEC) for the suspect circuit pack.
optxt	received	Indicates the RCU generated an alarm that affects the state of subscriber lines.
	cleared	Indicates the RCU cleared an alarm that affects the state of subscriber lines.
lines lmb	Constant	Indicates that the system made some subscriber lines line module busy (LMB).
txt1	shelf= x slot= y	Identifies the RCU shelf and slot on affected subscriber lines.

Action

For a defective line card, make sure the other cards on the line card carrier of the MAP, pass. Replace the defective card and test the new card for defects. Replace the line card carrier and retest the line. Perform tests on the line cards in the new line card carrier.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM231

Explanation

The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates PM231. This report appears when a PM fails to acknowledge an audit request to add or delete a channel connection. The request is from Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) Special Connection Table Control Facility (SPEC.CONN) to add pr delete a channel connection. The subsystem generates the modified log when the tuple fails to update to the correct state.

Format

Format 1 applies to Example 1 and format 2 applies to Example 2.

The log report formats for PM231 are as follows:

Format 1

```
PM231 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL
<PM_name><PM_number> SPEC.CONN <log_type>
Con Type: <con_type>
Status: <con_status_delta>
EndPt1: <endpt_1_of_the_connection>
EndPt2: <endpt_2_of_the_connection>
SEGMENT INFORMATION:
```

SEG	ENDPOINT1	ENDPOINT2	CONTYPE	STATUS
<seg_no>	<seg_endpt1>	<seg_endpt2>	<seg_contype>	<seg_status_delta>
<seg_no>				
<seg_no>				

Format 2

PM231 (continued)

PM231 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL
<PM_name><PM_number> SPEC.CONN <log_type>
Con Type: <con_type>
Status: <con_status_delta>
EndPt1: ILDCHNL <site> <frame> <unit> <drawer> Channel: <Bd_chnl>
EndPt2: <endpt_2_of_the_connection>
SEGMENT INFORMATION:

SEG	ENDPOINT1	ENDPOINT2	CONTYPE	STATUS
<seg_no>	ILDCHNL <site> <frame> <unit> <Bd_chnl>	<seg_endpt2>	<seg_contype>	<seg_status_delta>
<seg_no>	<endpt1>	<endpt2>	<seg_contype>	<seg_status_delta>
<seg_no>				

ATTENTION

The ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) is first available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. The ILDR is first available for the following configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe:

-for remote line concentrating module (RLCM)

-outside plant module (OPM)

-outside plant access cabinet (OPAC)

Example

Example 1 applies to Format 1 and Example 2 applies to Format 2.

Examples of log report PM231 follow:

Example 1

```
PM231 JAN07 15:16:58 9100 TBL
LTC 10 SPEC.CONN Fail to Add
Con Type: CON
Status: MTC (no change)
EndPt1: ISLC HOST 67 0 07 03 B2
EndPt2: DS1 LTC 10 5 9
SEGMENT INFORMATION:
------------------------------------------------------------
SEG ENDPOINT1           ENDPOINT2        CONTYPE   STATUS
------------------------------------------------------------
0   ISLCHOST 6700703    LCM_CSIDE228    Con   InActive from
MTC
1   XPM_PSIDELTC10728   XPM_CSIDELTC101224  Con  MTC (No
change)
2   XPM_CSIDELTC10710   DS1LTC1059  Con   MTC (No change)
```

Example 2

```
PM231 JAN07 15:16:58 9100 TBL
LTC 10 SPEC.CONN Fail to Add
Con Type: CON
Status: Inactive (no change)
EndPt1: ILDCHNL REM1 02 0 2     Channel: Bd1
EndPt2: XSGCHNL 0 5
SEGMENT INFORMATION:
------------------------------------------------------------
SEG ENDPOINT1           ENDPOINT2        CONTYPE   STATUS
------------------------------------------------------------
0   ILDCHNL REM1 02 0 2 Bd1    LCM_CSIDE 1 6    Con InActive
from MTC
1   XPM_PSIDE LTC 0 7 6   XPM_CSIDE LTC 0 5 6   Con InActive
from MTC
2   JNET 0 5 2   JNET 0 57 6    Con InActive from MTC
3   XPM_CSIDE NIU 0 0 2   XSGCHNL 0 5   Con InActive from
MTC
```

PM231 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field descriptions table (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PM_name	String	Indicates the name of the involved PM (line trunk controller [LTC], digital trunk controller [DTC], etc.)
PM_number	Integer	Gives the number of the involved PM.
log_type	Fail to add, Pass, Rep, or Fail to Suspect	Indicates the type or definition of the log.
con_type	Pend	Indicates a PENDING connection type. The system does not establish a connection in the PM.
	Res	Indicates the connection reserved in the PM.
	Con	Indicates the connection requested in the PM.
con_status_delta	String	Refer to Status changes tables at the end of this log report.
endpt n	String	Identifies the endpoint types. Refer to endpoint types table at the end of this log report.
seg_no	Integer	Indicates the number of the segment.
seg_endpt1	String	Indicates the endpoint 1 of the segment.
seg_endpt2	String	Indicates the endpoint 2 of the segment.
seg_contype	String	Indicates connection type of the segment.
seg_status_delta	String	Indicates previous and current status of the segment.
site	0000-ZZZZ	Indicates the site name (abbreviation).
frame	0 through 99	Indicates the line concentrating module (LCM) frame number.
unit	0 or 1	Indicates the unit number.

Field descriptions table (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
drawer	0 through 19	Indicates the ILDR drawer number in the LCM.
Bd_chnl	Bd1 or Bd2	Indicates the Bd-channel number in the ILDR.

Action

There is no action required. Information in this log provides help when you take operational measurements and perform other tasks.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table lists status changes.

Status changes (Sheet 1 of 2)

Value	Description
Inactive (no change)	Indicates the PM cannot establish a connection.
Inactive (busy)	Indicates the PM was busy and cannot establish a connection..
Inactive from Active	Indicates the PM established a connection, but that connection is not established now.
Inactive from MTC	Indicates that maintenance used the connection, and the PM cannot establish a connection.
MTC (no change)	Indicates that maintenance used the connection, and the PM still cannot establish a connection.
Active (no change)	Indicates the PM establishes and maintains the connection.
Active from PMBusy	Indicates the PM is busy and is able to establish a connection.
Active from Active	Indicates the connection in the PM changed from one established connection to another established connection.
Active from MTC	Indicates that maintenance used the connection in the PM, and now the PM can establish a connection.
MTC for 2 audt.cycles	Indicates the PM is in the maintenance state for one full audit cycle.

PM231 (end)

Status changes (Sheet 2 of 2)

Value	Description
PMBusy from Active	Indicates the PM established a connection, and now the PM is busy.
PMBusy from MTC	Indicates that maintenance used the PM, and the PM is busy.

The following table lists endpoint types.

Endpoint types

Endpoint types	Description
ISLC <LEN> <channel Type>	Indicates the endpoint is an ISDN subscriber line card.
ST <ST number>	Indicates the endpoint is a signalling terminal. Signalling terminal endpoints apply only to ISDN.
DS1 pmid <DS1port> <DS1 channel>	Indicates the endpoint is a DS-1 carrier.
DCH <Dchno> Chnl <No>	Indicates the endpoint is a D-channel handler. The endpoint includes the D-channel handler number and the channel number. The D-channel handler endpoints can apply to ISDN connections on an ISDN line trunk controller, or connections on an ISDN line group controller.
A TDM connection (lists up to four D channels) ISLC <LEN> D ISLC <LEN> D ISLC <LEN> D • ISLC <LEN> D	An endpoint can be a time-division multiplexed endpoint in a line concentrating module for ISDNs. The system displays a maximum of four line equipment numbers in the connection. The TDM connections only connect to DCH endpoints.

PM232

Explanation

The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates PM232. This report appears when a PM fails to acknowledge an audit request to add or delete a channel connection. This request is from the integrated services digital network (ISDN) Special Connection Table Control Facility (SPEC.CONN). The system generates the modified log when the tuple updates.

Format

Format 1 applies to Example 1 and Format 2 applies to Example 2.

The log report formats for PM232 are as follows:

Format 1

```
PM232 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
<PM_name><PM_number> SPEC.CONN <log_type>
Con Type: <con_type>
Status: <con_status_delta>
EndPt1: <endpt_1_of_the _connection>
EndPt2: <endpt_2_of_the _connection>
SEGMENT INFORMATION:
```

SEG	ENDPOINT1	ENDPOINT2	CONTYPE	STATUS
<seg_no>	<seg_endpt1>	<seg_endpt2>	<seg_contype>	<seg_status_delta>
<seg_no>	<seg_endpt1>	<seg_endpt2>	<seg_contype>	<seg_status_delta>
<seg_no>	<seg_endpt1>	<seg_endpt2>	<seg_contype>	<seg_status_delta>

Format 2

PM232 (continued)

PM232 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
<PM_name><PM_number> SPEC.CONN <log_type>
Con Type: <con_type>
Status: <con_status_delta>
EndPt1: ILDCHNL <site> <frame> <unit> <drawer> Channel: <Bd_chnl>
EndPt2: <endpt_2_of_the _connection>
SEGMENT INFORMATION:

SEG	ENDPOINT1	ENDPOINT2	CONTYPE	STATUS
<seg_no>	ILDCHNL <site> <frame> <unit> <Bd_chnl>	<seg_endpt2>	<seg_contype>	<seg_status_delta>
<seg_no>	<seg_endpt1>	<seg_endpt2>	<seg_contype>	<seg_status_delta>
<seg_no>	<seg_endpt1>	<seg_endpt2>	<seg_contype>	<seg_status_delta>

Example

Example 1 applies to Format 1 and Example 2 applies to Format 2.

Examples of log report PM232 follow:

Example 1

```
PM232 JAN07 15:16:58 9100 INFO
LTC 10 SPEC.CONN Pass Add
Con Type: CON
Status: MTC (no change)
EndPt1: ISLC HOST 67 0 07 03 B2
EndPt2: DS1 LTC 10 5 9
SEGMENT INFORMATION:
```

SEG	ENDPOINT1	ENDPOINT2	CONTYPE	STATUS
0	ISLCHOST 6700703	LCM_CSIDE228	Con	Active from Inactive
1	XPM_PSIDELTC10728	XPM_CSIDELTC101224	Con	Active (No change)
2	XPM_CSIDELTC10710	DS1LTC1059	Con	MTC (No change)

Example 2

```
PM232 JAN07 15:16:58 9100 INFO
LTC 10 SPEC.CONN Pass Add
Con Type: CON
Status: Inactive (no change)
EndPt1: ILDCHNL REM1 02 0 2 Channel: Bd1
EndPt2: XSGCHNL 0 5
SEGMENT INFORMATION:
```

```
SEG  ENDPOINT1          ENDPOINT2         CONTYPE STATUS
```

```
0   ILDCHNL REM1 02 0 2 Bd1 LCM_CSIDE 1 6   Con   InActive
from MTC
1   XPM_PSIDELTC10728 XPM_CSIDELTC101224    Con   Active(No
change)
2   XPM_CSIDELTC10710 DS1LTC1059    Con   MTC (No change)
```

The ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) is first available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. The ILDR is first available for the following configurations in the NA0008/XPM81 timeframe:

- remote line concentrating module (RLCM)
- outside plant module (OPM)
- outside plant access cabinet module (OPAC)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field descriptions table (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PM_name	String	Indicates the name of the involved PM (line trunk controller [LTC], digital trunk controller [DTC], etc.)
PM_number	Integer	Gives the number of the involved PM.
log_type	Fail to add, Pass, Rep, or Fail to Suspect	Indicates the type or definition of the log.
con_type	Pend	Indicates a PENDING connection type. A connection is not established in the PM.
con_status_delta	Res	Indicates the connection reserved in the PM.

PM232 (continued)

Field descriptions table (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
endpt n	Con	Indicates the connection requested in the PM.
seg_no	String	Refer to Status changes table at the end of this log report.
seg_endpt1	String	Indicates the endpoint 1 of the segment.
seg_endpt2	String	Indicates the endpoint 2 of the segment.
seg_contype	String	Indicates connection type of the segment.
seg_status_delta	String	Indicates previous and current status of the segment.
site	0000-ZZZZ	Indicates the site name (abbreviation).
frame	0 through 99	Indicates the line concentrating module (LCM) frame number.
unit	0 or 1	Indicates the unit number.
drawer	0 through 19	Indicates the ILDR drawer number in the LCM.
Bd_chnl	Bd1 or Bd2	Indicates the Bd-channel number in the ILDR.

Action

There is no action required. This log helps operational measurements and other tasks.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table lists status changes.

Status changes (Sheet 1 of 2)

Value	Description
Inactive (no change)	Indicates the PM cannot establish the connection.
Inactive from PMBusy	Indicates the PM was busy and the PM cannot establish a connection.

Status changes (Sheet 2 of 2)

Value	Description
Inactive from Active	Indicates the PM established a connection, but that connection is not established now..
Inactive from MTC	Indicates maintenance used the connection, and the PM cannot establish a connection.
MTC (no change)	Indicates maintenance used the connection, and the PM cannot establish a connection.
Active (no change)	Indicates the PM establishes and maintains a connection.
Active from PMBusy	Indicates the PM was busy and the PM can established a connection now.
Active from Active	Indicates the connection in the PM changed from one established connection to another established connection..
Active from MTC	Indicates maintenance used the connection in the PM, and the PM established a connection.
MTC for 2 audt.cycles	Indicates the PM was in the maintenance state for one full audit cycle.
PMBusy from Active	Indicates the PM had an established connection, the PM is busy now.
PMBusy from MTC	Indicates the maintenance used the PM, the PM is busy now.

The following table lists endpoint types.

Endpoint types (Sheet 1 of 2)

Value	Description
ISLC <LEN> <channel Type>	Indicates the endpoint is an ISDN subscriber line card.
ST <ST number>	Indicates the endpoint is a signaling terminal. Signaling terminal endpoints apply only to ISDN.
DS1 pmid <DS1port> <DS1 channel>	Indicates the endpoint is a DS-1 carrier.

PM232 (end)

Endpoint types (Sheet 2 of 2)

Value	Description
DCH <Dchno> Chnl <No>	Indicates the endpoint is a D-channel handler. The endpoint includes the D-channel handler number and the channel number. The D-channel handler endpoints apply to ISDN connections on an ISDN line trunk controller or connections on an ISDN line group controller.
A TDM connection lists up to four D channels ISLC <LEN>D ISLC <LEN> D ISLC <LEN> D ISLC <LEN> D	An endpoint can be a time-division multiplexed endpoint in a line concentrating module for ISDNs. The system displays up to four line equipment numbers in the connection. The TDM connections only connect to DCH endpoints.

PM233

Explanation

The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM233. This report appears when a PM fails to acknowledge an audit request. This request is from the integrated services digital network (ISDN) Special Connection Table Control Facility (SPEC.CONN) to add or delete a channel connection. The system generates the modified log when the tuple fails to update to the correct status for two consecutive audit cycles.

Format

Format 1 applies to example 1 and format 2 applies to example 2.

The log report formats for PM233 are as follows:

Format 1

```
PM233 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    <PM_name><PM_number>          SPEC.CONN<log_type>
    Con Type: <con_type>
    Status: <con_status_delta>
    EndPt1: <endpt_1_of_the_connection>
    EndPt2: <endpt_2_of_the_connection>
    SEGMENT INFORMATION:
    ------------------------------------------------------------------
-
    SEG         ENDPOINT1       ENDPOINT2       CONTYPE          STATUS
    ------------------------------------------------------------------
-
    <seg_no>  <seg_endpt1> <seg_endpt2> <seg_contype>
    <seg_status_delta>
    <seg_no>
    <seg_no>
```

Format 2

PM233 (continued)

```
PM233 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    <PM_name><PM_number>          SPEC.CONN<log_type>
    Con Type: <con_type>
    Status: <con_status_delta>
    EndPt1: ILDCHNL  <site> <frame> <unit> <drawer>          Channel:
    <Bd_chnl>
    EndPt2: <endpt_2_of_the_connection>
    SEGMENT INFORMATION:
    ____________________________________________________________
_
    SEG          ENDPOINT1       ENDPOINT2       CONTYPE          STATUS
    ____________________________________________________________
_
    <seg_no>  ILDCHNL <site> <frame> <unit> <Bd_chnl>
    <seg_endpt2> <seg_contype>  <seg_status_delta>
    <seg_status_delta>
    <seg_no>
```

The ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) is first available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. ILDR is first available for the following configuration in the NA008/XPM81 time frame:

- remote line concentrating module (RLCM)
- outside plant module (OPM)
- outside plant access cabinet (OPAC)

Example

Example 1 applies to format 1 and example 2 applies to format 2.

Examples of log report PM233 follow:

Example 1

```
PM233 JAN07 15:16:58 9100 INFO
   LTC 10                       SPEC.CONN Fail to Add
   Con Type: CON
   Status: MTC (no change)
   EndPt1: ISLC HOST 67 0 07 03 B2
   EndPt2: DS1 LTC 10 5 9
   SEGMENT INFORMATION:
   ------------------------------------------------------------
   SEG ENDPOINT1    ENDPOINT2        CONTYPE        STATUS
   ------------------------------------------------------------
   0      ISLCHOST6700703   LCM_CSIDE228    Con InActive
   from MTC
   1      XPM_PSIDELTC10728 XPM_CSIDELTC101224  Con MTC
   (No change)
   2      XPM_CSIDELTC10710 DS1LTC1059      Con MTC (No
   change)
```

Example 2

```
PM233 JAN07 15:16:58 9100 INFO
   LTC 10                       SPEC.CONN Fail to Add
   Con Type: CON
   Status: Inactive (no change)
   EndPt1: ILDCHNL REM1 02 0 2      Channel: Bd1
   EndPt2: XSGCHNL 0 5
   SEGMENT INFORMATION:
   ------------------------------------------------------------
   SEG ENDPOINT1    ENDPOINT2        CONTYPE        STATUS
   ------------------------------------------------------------
   0      ILDCHNL REM1 02 0 2 Bd1    LCM_CSIDE 1 6  Con
   InActive from MTC
   1      XPM_PSIDELTC10728 XPM_CSIDELTC101224  Con MTC (No
   change)
   2      XPM_CSIDELTC10710 DS1LTC1059      Con MTC (No
   change)
```

PM233 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field descriptions table (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PM_name	String	Indicates the name of the PM involved (line trunk controller [LTC], digital trunk controller [DTC], etc.)
PM_number	Integer	Gives the number of the PM involved.
log_type	Fail to add, Pass, Rep, or Fail to Suspect	Indicates the type or definition of the log.
con_type	Pend	Indicates a PENDING connection type. No connection will be established in the PM.
	Res	Indicates the connection is reserved in the PM.
	Con	Indicates the connection was requested in the PM.
con_status_delta	String	Refer to Status changes table at the end of this log report.
endpt n	String	Identifies the endpoint types. Refer to the Endpoint types table at the end of this log report.
seg_no	Integer	Indicates the number of the segment.
seg_endpt1	String	Indicates the endpoint 1 of the segment.
seg_endpt2	String	Indicates the endpoint 2 of the segment.
seg_contype	String	Indicates connection type of the segment.
seg_status_delta	String	Indicates previous and current status of the segment.
site	0000-ZZZZ	Indicates the site name (abbreviation).
frame	0 through 99	Indicates the line concentrating module (LCM) frame number.
unit	0 or 1	Indicates the unit number.

Field descriptions table (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
drawer	0 through 19	Indicates the ILDR drawer number in the LCM.
Bd_chnl	Bd1 or Bd2	Indicates the Bd-channel number in the ILDR.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table lists status changes:

Status changes (Sheet 1 of 2)

Value	Description
Inactive (no change)	Indicates the connection in the PM remained not established.
Inactive from PMBusy	Indicates the PM was busy and the connection in the PM is now not established.
Inactive from Active	Indicates the PM had an established connection and the connection is now not established.
Inactive from MTC	Indicates maintenance used the connection in the PM that was not established and the connection is now not established.
MTC (no change)	Indicates maintenance used the connection in the PM and the connection has remained not established.
Active (no change)	Indicates the PM has a connection in the PM that remains established.
Active from PMBusy	Indicates the PM was busy and the connection in the PM is now established.
Active from Active	Indicates the connection in the PM changed from one established connection to another.
Active from MTC	Indicates maintenance used the connection in the PM and the connection is now established.

PM233 (end)

Status changes (Sheet 2 of 2)

Value	Description
MTC for 2 audt.cycles	Indicates the PM has been in the maintenance state for one full audit cycle.
PMBusy from Active	Indicates the PM had an established connection and the PM is now busy.
PMBusy from MTC	Indicates maintenance used the PM and the PM is now busy.

The following table lists endpoint types:

Endpoint types

Value	Description
ISLC <LEN> <channelType>	Indicates the endpoint is an ISDN subscriber line card.
ST <ST number>	Indicates the endpoint is a signaling terminal. Signalling terminal endpoints apply only to ISDN.
DS1 pmid <DS1port> <DS1 channel>	Indicates the endpoint is a DS-1 carrier.
DCH <Dchno> Chnl <No>	Indicates the endpoint is a D-channel handler. The endpoint includes the D-channel handler number and the channel number. D-channel handler endpoints apply to ISDN connections on an ISDN line trunk controller or on an ISDN line group controller.
A TDM connection (lists up to four D channels) ISLC<LEN>D ISLC<LEN>D ISLC<LEN>DI I • SLC<LEN>D	An endpoint can be a time-division multiplexed endpoint in a line concentrating module for ISDNs. In this case, up to four line equipment numbers in the connection are displayed. The TDM connections are only connected to DCH endpoints.

PM234

Explanation

The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM234. This report appears when a PM fails to acknowledge an audit request. This request is from the integrated services digital network (ISDN) Special Connection Table Control Facility (SPEC.CONN) to add or delete a channel connection. The system generates the modified log when segment status is maintenance (MTC) for two consecutive audit cycles.

Format

Format 1 applies to example 1 and format 2 applies to example 2.

The log report formats for PM234 are as follows:

Format 1

```
PM234 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    <PM_name><PM_number>          SPEC.CONN<log_type>
    Con Type: <con_type>
    Status: <con_status_delta>
    EndPt1: <endpt_1_of_the _connection>
    EndPt2: <endpt_2_of_the _connection>
    SEGMENT INFORMATION:
    ------------------------------------------------------------
    SEG         ENDPOINT1      ENDPOINT2          CONTYPE      STATUS
    ------------------------------------------------------------
    <seg_no>  <seg_endpt1> <seg_endpt2> <seg_contype>
    <seg_status_delta>
    <seg_no>
    <seg_no>
```

Format 2

PM234 (continued)

```
PM234 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    <PM_name><PM_number>          SPEC.CONN<log_type>
    Con Type: <con_type>
    Status: <con_status_delta>
    EndPt1: ILDCHNL  <site> <frame> <unit> <drawer>          Channel:
    <Bd_chnl>
    EndPt2: <endpt_2_of_the _connection>
    SEGMENT INFORMATION:
    ____________________________________________________________________
    SEG          ENDPOINT1       ENDPOINT2            CONTYPE       STATUS
    ____________________________________________________________________
    <seg_no>  ILDCHNL  <site> <frame> <unit> <Bd_chnl>
    <seg_endpt2> <seg_contype>  <seg_status_delta>
    <seg_no>
```

The ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) is first available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. ILDR is first available for the following configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe:

- remote line concentrating module (RLCM)
- outside plant module (OPM)
- outside plant concentrating module (OPAC)

Example

Example 1 applies to format 1 and example 2 applies to format 2.

Examples of log report PM234 follow:

Example 1

```
PM233 JAN07 15:16:58 9100 INFO
   LTC 10                        SPEC.CONN Fail to Add
   Con Type: CON
   Status: MTC (no change)
   EndPt1: ISLC HOST 67 0 07 03 B2
   EndPt2: DS1 LTC 10 5 9
   SEGMENT INFORMATION:
   ---------------------------------------------------------------------
   SEG  ENDPOINT1       ENDPOINT2       CONTYPE     STATUS
   ---------------------------------------------------------------------
   0    ISLCHOST6700703     LCM_CSIDE228    Con InActive
   from MTC
   1    XPM_PSIDELTC10728   XPM_CSIDELTC101224  Con MTC (No
   change)
   2    XPM_CSIDELTC10710   DS1LTC1059  Con MTC (No change)
```

Example 2

```
PM233 JAN07 15:16:58 9100 INFO
   LTC 10                        SPEC.CONN Suspect
   Con Type: CON
   Status: MTC for 2 audt. cycles
   EndPt1: ILDCHNL REM1 02 0 2      Channel: Bd1
   EndPt2: XSGCHNL 0 5
   SEGMENT INFORMATION:
   ---------------------------------------------------------------------
   SEG  ENDPOINT1       ENDPOINT2       CONTYPE     STATUS
   ---------------------------------------------------------------------
   0    ILDCHNL REM1 02 0 2 Bd1    LCM_CSIDE 1 6    Con
   InActive from MTC
   1    XPM_PSIDE LTC 0 7 6     XPM_CSIDE LTC1 0 5 6    Con
   InActive from MTC
   2    JNET 0 5 2  JNET 0 57 6     Con InActive from MTC
   3    XPM_CSIDE NIU 0 0 2     XSGCHNL 0 5     Con InActive
   from MTC
```

PM234 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field descriptions table (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PM_name	String	Indicates the name of the PM involved (line trunk controller [LTC], digital trunk controller [DTC], etc.)
PM_number	Integer	Gives the number of the PM involved.
log_type	Fail to Add, Pass, Rep, or Fail to Suspect	Indicates the type or definition of the log.
con_type	Pend	Indicates a PENDING connection type. A connection will not be established in the PM.
	Res	Indicates the connection is reserved in the PM.
	Con	Indicates the connection was requested in the PM.
con_status_delta	String	Refer to Status changes table at the end of this log report.
endpt n	string	Identifies the endpoint types. Refer to the Endpoint types table at the end of this log report.
seg_no	Integer	Indicates the number of the segment.
seg_endpt1	String	Indicates the endpoint 1 of the segment.
seg_endpt2	String	Indicates the endpoint 2 of the segment.
seg_contype	String	Indicates connection type of the segment.
seg_status_delta	String	Indicates previous and current status of the segment.
site	0000-ZZZZ	Indicates the site name (abbreviation).
frame	0 through 99	Indicates the line concentrating module (LCM) frame number.
unit	0 or 1	Indicates the unit number.

Field descriptions table (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
drawer	0 through 19	Indicates the ILDR drawer number in the LCM.
Bd_chnl	Bd1 or Bd2	Indicates the Bd-channel number in the ILDR.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table lists status changes:

Status changes (Sheet 1 of 2)

Value	Description
Inactive (no change)	Indicates the connection in the PM remains not established.
Inactive from PMBusy	Indicates the PM was busy and the connection in the PM is now not established.
Inactive from Active	Indicates the PM had an established connection and it is now not established.
Inactive from MTC	Indicates that maintenance used the not established connection in the PM and the connection is now not established.
MTC (no change)	Indicates that maintenance used the connection in the PM that remains not established.
Active (no change)	Indicates the connection in the PM remains established.
Active from PMBusy	Indicates the PM was busy and the PM now has an established connection.
Active from Active	Indicates the connection in the PM changed from one established connection to another.
Active from MTC	Indicates that maintenance used the connection in the PM and the PM now has an established connection.

PM234 (end)

Status changes (Sheet 2 of 2)

Value	Description
MTC for 2 audt.cycles	Indicates the PM was in the maintenance state for one full audit cycle.
PMBusy from Active	Indicates the PM had an established connection and the PM is now busy.
PMBusy from MTC	Indicates that maintenance used the PM and the PM is now busy.

The following table lists endpoint types:

Endpoint types

Value	Description
ISLC <LEN> <channelType>	Indicates the endpoint is an ISDN subscriber line card.
ST <ST number>	Indicates the endpoint is a signaling terminal. Signalling terminal endpoints apply only to ISDN.
DS1 pmid <DS1port> <DS1 channel>	Indicates the endpoint is a DS-1 carrier.
DCH <Dchno> Chnl <No>	Indicates the endpoint is a D-channel handler. The endpoint includes the D-channel handler number and the channel number. D-channel handler endpoints apply to ISDN connections on an ISDN line trunk controller or on an ISDN line group controller.
A TDM connection (lists up to four D channels) ISLC<LEN>D ISLC<LEN>D ISLC<LEN>D ISLC<LEN>D	An endpoint can be a time-division multiplexed endpoint in a line concentrating module for ISDNs. The system displays up to four line equipment numbers in the connection. The TDM connections only connect to DCH endpoints.

PM236

Explanation

The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates log report PM236. This log report appears when the system finds, does not find, or loses integrity. The integrity condition is on one endpoint of the network segment of a special connection (SPECCONN). The system uses an integrated services digital network (ISDN), or other PM and XPM (XMS-based PM) types in this operation. The log has three different meanings, depending on the integrity message type: integrity found, integrity not found, and integrity lost.

The system finds integrity on one endpoint of the network segment of the connection. This log appears after one of the following occurs:

- the system makes a SPECCONN again
- integrity was lost or not found
- the SPECCONN audit acts on a special connection that has the status of NO_INTEG

The system did not find integrity on one endpoint of the network segment, of the connection. The report appears when the system makes or remakes a SPECCONN. A NET102 integrity failure log always precedes this log.

One endpoint of the network segment of the connection loses integrity. A NET102 integrity failure log always precedes this log.

Format

Format 1 applies to example 1 and format 2 applies to example 2.

The log report formats for PM236 are as follows:

Format 1

```
PM236 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    <pmid>  SPECCONN  <Integrity message type>
    CS Port: <port#>  CS Chnl: <chnl#>
    EndPt1 : <endpt1>
    EndPt2 : <endpt2>
```

Format 2

PM236 (continued)

PM236 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
<pmid> SPECCONN <Integrity message type>
CS Port: <port#> CS Chnl: <chnl#>
EndPt1 : ILDCHNL <site> <frame> <unit> <drawer> Channel: <Bd_chnl>
EndPt2 : <endpt2>

The ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) is first available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 time frame. The ILDR is first available for the following configurations in the NA008/XPM81 time frame:

- remote line concentrating module (RLCM)
- outside plant module (OPM)
- outside plant access cabinet (OPAC)

Example

Example 1 applies to format 1 and example 2 applies to format 2.

Examples of log report PM236 follow:

Example 1

```
PM236 APR04 16:48:46 6362 INFO
   LTC  2 SPECCON Integrity Lost
   CS Port: 6  CS Chnl: 30
   EndPt1 : DS1  DTC  0 5 24
   EndPt2 : DCHCHNL 100 30
```

Example 2

```
PM236 APR04 16:48:46 6362 INFO
   LTC  2 SPECCON Integrity Lost
   CS Port: 6  CS Chnl: 30
   EndPt1 : ILDCHNL REM1 02 0 2     Channel: Bd1
   EndPt2 : XSGCHNL 0 5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field descriptions table (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Informs of activity on the PM subsystem.
pmid	Alphanumeric	Indicates PM type.
SPECCONN	Constant	Indicates an integrated-services digital network special connection table control facility audit.
Integrity message type	Character string	Indicates the type of message and affects the meaning of the log: integrity found, integrity not found, and integrity lost. Refer to “Explanation" in this log report for more detailed information.
CS Port	0 through 15	Indicates the central side (C-side) port on the peripheral.
CSCHNL	0 through 31	Indicates the C-side channel number on the peripheral.
EndPt1, EndPt2	DS1, ISLC, or DCHNL	Defines endpoint 1 or 2 for the special connection and requires the parameters listed in fields DS1, ISLC, or DCHNL.
DS1	PM_TYPE PM_NUMBER P-SIDE PORT P-SIDE CHNL	These values together define the characteristics of the DS1 endpoint #1 or #2 connections.
ISLC	LCM_ID1 LCM_ID2 LEN_ID1 LEN_ID2	These values together define the characteristics of the line concentrating module (LCM) and line equipment number (LEN) involved in the ISLC endpoint 1 or 2 connections.
DCHCHNL	ISG_NUMBER CHANNEL_NUMBER	These values together define the characteristics of the D-channel handler (DCH) involved in the DCHCHNL endpoint 1 or 2 connections.
site	0000-ZZZZ	Indicates the site name (abbreviation).

PM236 (end)

Field descriptions table (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
frame	0 through 99	Indicates the line concentrating module (LCM) frame number.
unit	0 or 1	Indicates the unit number.
drawer	0 through 19	Indicates the ILDR drawer number in the LCM.
Bd_chnl	Bd1 or Bd2	Indicates the Bd-channel number in the ILDR.

Action

If an integrity found log does not follow an integrity not found or an integrity lost log, consult the *Networks Maintenance Guide*. Refer to the “Network Failures" section or the log is for information only and there is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM420

Explanation

Log title: PM420

Name: PM P-SIDE Overload report

Event type: INFO

Description:

Operational measurement MSGPSOC tracks the transfer rate of messages sent and received on the P-side link of the XPM. The system converts the number of messages into the percentage of link capacity used. If the percentage exceeds 60% of link capacity, overload occurs. The system generates and sends you PM420, the PM P-SIDE Overload report.

Format

The format for log report PM420 follows.

```
GCSA13AE  CM                PM420 JAN19 21:26:26 5000 INFO
    LTC  0                Number of overloaded P-side Links: 2
    Node:  ISTb,    Unit0 Act:  ISTb, Unit1 Inact:  ISTb
     P-side  Overload
     Node No : 2      Percentage : 60-65%
     Node No : 7      Percentage  : 85-90%
```

Example

The above format example for log report PM420 also reflects a report example.

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Node No	integer	the number of the node that is in overload condition
Percentage	60% to 100%	the message transfer rate expressed as the percentage of link capacity used

Action

None

PM420 (end)

Related OM registers

MSGPSOC

Additional information

None

PM600

Explanation

The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates report PM600 when the XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) routine exercise (REX) test fails. The PM600 records the REX test from the start of testing to the test step that fails. The PM600 identifies the recovery actions that the test initiates to determine the cause of the XPM REX test failure. The PM600 replaces the PM181 REX Failed logs and PM181 REX Recovery logs that AF2989 added in BCS32. The PM600 is a trouble log that raises a major alarm for the PM that fails the XPM REX test.

The subsystem generates report Format 2 when the REX test on a line concentrating module (LCM) fails. The LCM test consists of the LCM REX test and the LCM continuity and voltage (LCMCOV) REX test. The system performs the LCMCOV REX test on the LCM power converters and ringing generator. The report contains the name of the REX test and records the status of the nodes and the units. The failure reason indicates the step in which the REX test failed.

> ***Note:*** In NA004 and later, feature AF5898 (LCM REX Controller Enhancement) migrates the LCM REX test. The LCM REX Controller Enhancement migrates the test from the LCM node audit process to the system REX (SREX) controller. The LCM REX Controller Enhancement places the continuity and voltage (COV) portion of the LCM REX test in a separate LCMCOV test.

Log report PM600 includes the maintenance arbitrator (MTCARBFLT) state (either operating or disabled) when MTCARBFLT is present in the XPM load. The subsystem generates report Format 3 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is present in both XPM units. The subsystem generates report Format 4 when a load that contains MTCARBFLT is present in only one XPM unit.

Format

The fields and entries associated with maintenance arbitrator are optional (apply only to XPMs). When a load containing MTCARBFLT is present in both XPM units, the MTCARBFLT state is indicated for each unit as either functional or disabled. In XPM81, when a load containing MTCARBFLT is present in only one of the units, the MTCARBFLT state is indicated for that unit only. The state of the of the second unit is not indicated. Beginning in TL09, MTCARBFLT is always functional and the MTCARBFLT state is not indicated in the logs.

The log report formats for PM600 are as follows:

Format 1

```
PM600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL REX Failed <pmid>
    Node:<status>,   Unit <act>: <state>,    Unit 1 <act> : <state>
     Rex Step        Unit          Start Time          Failure Reason
    <rex_step>          <unit_no>     <hh:mm:ss>          <Failure>
```

Format 2

```
PM600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL REX Failed <lcm_rex_name>
<lcm_id> Node: <status>, Unit 0: <state>, Unit 1: <state>
<rex_fail_reason>
```

Format 3

```
PM600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit0: MTCARBFLT is <state>, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Format 4

```
PM600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PP–HARDWARE pmid
    REASON: reastxt
    Unit<unit_no>: MTCARBFLT is <state>
```

Example

Examples of log report PM600 follow.

Example 1

```
PM600 JUN08 01:28 8600 TBL REX FAILED LTC 0
   Node:ISTb, Unit0 Act:InSv, Unit1 Inact:SysB(RTS Failed)
   REX Step      Unit       Start Time   Failure Reason
   TST Inact        0       01:20:33
   BSY Inact        0       01:20:47
   RTS Inact        0       01:21:15
   Sync Inact       0       01:24:43
   PreSwAct         0       01:25:51
   Warm SwAct       -       01:26:05
   BSY Inact        1       01:26:14
   RTS Inact        1       01:27:18    REX Failed-RTS of
                                Inactive Unit1 after SwAct
   Finished     -   01:28:25

   ......................................

   Diagnostic Failures: UTRDIAG
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description Slot EqPEC
   HOST 01  L15  LTE 00  65  LTC : 000  16 6X92
```

Example 2

```
PM600 JUN22 01:05:35 1234 TBL REX Failed LCMCOV_REX
LCM HOST 0 0 Node: ISTb, Unit 0: SysB, Unit 1: InSv
LCM REX TEST FAILED.
```

Example 3

```
PM600 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DTC 1
REASON: DTC REX TEST FAILED
Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled, Unit1: MTCARBFLT is functional
```

Example 4

```
PM600 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL PP-HARDWARE DTC 1
   REASON: DTC REX TEST FAILED
   Unit0: MTCARBFLT is disabled
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
alarm		Optional field. Indicates the type of alarm. Also indicates if an alarm accompanies the change of state.
	***	Indicates a critical alarm.
	**	Indicates a major alarm.
	*	Indicates a minor alarm.
	(blank)	Indicates no alarm.
TBL PP-HARDWARE	Symbolic text	Indicates a peripheral processor (PP) hardware error or firmware error.
state	InSv, ISTb, Manb, SysB, CBsy, Offl	Indicates the node and unit state of the PM that reports the log.
state	operating or disabled	Indicates the state of MTCARBFLT in the XPM unit when the subsystem formats the log for display. This state can differ from the state of the log when the subsystem generates the log. The time from when the subsystem generates the log to when the subsystem formats the log indicates a possible discrepancy. The possibility of a discrepancy can increase as the time between the two increases. Beginning in TL09, this field is not present.
act	Act, Inact	Indicates if the PM unit is active or inactive.
rex_step	Refer to the table “rex_step and unit_no values" in this document.	Indicates the action the REX test performs at that time.
unit_no	Refer to the table “rex_step and unit_no values" in this document.	Indicates the unit on which the system performs the rex_step.

Field	Value	Description
Unit 0: MTCARBFLT is	constant	Indicates the current state of the maintenance arbitrator in XPM unit 0 follows. This is an optional field that applies only to digital trunk controllers (DTC), line trunk controllers (LTC) and line group controllers (LGC). If the XPM maintenance arbitrator is not loaded in the unit, the field is blank. Beginning in TL09, this field is not present.
Unit 1: MTCARBFLT is	constant	Indicates the current state of the maintenance arbitrator in XPM unit 1 follows. This is an optional field that applies only to DTCs, LTCs, and LGCs. If the XPM maintenance arbitrator is not loaded in the unit, the field is blank. Beginning in TL09, this field is not present.
Start TIme	hh: 00-24, mm: 00-59, ss: 00-59	hh: HOUR, mm: MINUTE, ss: SECOND of the rex_step started.
Failure	Refer to the table “XPM REX logs and associated messages prior to AF5008" on page ten and the table “Revised XPM REX failure reasons" in this document.	Indicates the text specifies REX test failure reasons.
Additional data	Only present if a diagnostic or PreSwACT failure occurs	Text identifies additional REX test failure data.
diag_id	Refer to the table “Diagnostics supported by AF5008" in this document.	Indicates each Diag_id is a mnemonic for a diagnostic that failed during REX testing.
card_list	From 1 to 10 suspect cards that the XPM reports.	Identifies the cards that diagnostic failure indicates can be defective.
history	Refer to the table “Diagnostics supported by AF5008" in this document.	Indicates the reasons the central control (CC) gives that indicate you must not attempt a SWACT during the REX test.
xpm_text	Refer to the table “Diagnostics supported by AF5008" in this document.	Indicates the reasons the CC gives that indicate you must not attempt an XPM during the REX test.

Field	Value	Description
lcm_rex_name	LCM REX, LCMCOV REX	Indicates the name of the LCM REX test failure.
lcm_id	Variable string of up to 13 characters (possible values are office-dependent)	Indicates the LCM node type on which the REX test failed.
status	SysB, ISTb, InSv	Indicates the status of the node or the units on which the REX test failed.
rex_fail_reason	Refer to the section “LCM and LCMCOV REX test failure reasons" in this document.	Indicates the reason for the LCM or LCMCOV REX test failure.

Action

ATTENTION

When working on MTCARBFLT issues, normal PM troubleshooting guidelines should be followed.

The PM600 report is a record of the maintenance actions that the system performs on the XPM during the REX test failure. The PM600 records maintenance actions from the start of the REX test to the test step that failed. The PM600 includes any recovery actions that the test initiates. This log can identify the source of the REX test failure.

For Format report 2, the system automatically recovers the LCM if the LCM unit is down. If the automatic recovery fails, the technician must bring the unit(s) back into service manually.

If the LCMCOV REX test fails, it is possible that test hardware is not set up correctly. Examples of test hardware are the:

- metallic test unit (MTU)
- line test unit (LTU)
- maintenance line card
- test access bus
- ringing generators
- other connections

The LCMCOV REX test can also fail when MTU/LTU connections in tables MTAVERT or MTAHORIZ do not contain complete data.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table provides XPM REX logs and associated messages before AF5008.

XPM REX logs and associated messages before AF5008

Log	Message
REX not performed	Node ISTb
REX not performed	Node CBsy
REX not performed	Node ManB
REX not performed	Node SysB
REX not performed	Node Offl
REX not performed	Node Uneq
REX test Passed	
* REX test Failed (Note)	Inactive InSv tests before SwAct
* REX test Failed (Note)	Inactive OOS tests
REX test Failed	Inactive RTS
REX test Failed	Achieving Superframe/Data Sync
REX test Failed	Warm SwAct
* REX test Failed (Note)	Active InSv tests after SwAct
* REX test Failed (Note)	Inactive OOS tests after SwAct
REX test Failed	Inactive RTS after SwAct
REX test Failed	Achieving Superframe SwAct
REX test Failed	Terminated due to WARM SwAct
REX test Failed	Terminated due to Autonomous SwAct
REX aborted, Reason;	Various abort messages
REX recovery attempt	BSY both units after fails
Note: * indicates a list of 1 to 10 defective cards.	

XPM REX logs and associated messages before AF5008

Log	Message
REX recovery attempt	RTS inactive and SwAct back
REX recovery attempt	RTS original active after fail
REX recovery attempt	RTS original inactive after fail
REX recovery result	RTS inactive successful
REX recovery result	RTS inactive failed
REX recovery result	Inactive achieved Superframe/Data Sync
REX recovery result	Inactive cannot achieve Superframe/Data Sync
REX recovery result	Warm SwAct successful
REX recovery result	Both units busied
REX recovery result	RTS original active request submitted
REX recovery result	Unable to submit RTS request
REX recovery result	RTS original Inactive request submitted
REX recovery result	Warm SwAct failed
REX recovery result	Inactive achieved Superframe/Data Sync
Note: * indicates a list of 1 to 10 defective cards.	

The following table provides a revision of the reasons for XPM REX failure:

Revised XPM REX failure reasons

Before AF5008	After AF5008
Inactive InSv tests before SwACT	InSv tests of Inactive Unit 0 before SwAct, InSv tests of Inactive Unit 1 before SwAct
Inactive OOS tests	OOS tests of Inactive Unit 0, OOS tests of Inactive Unit 1
Note 1: The tests on the inactive unit after SwACT now occur when the unit is InSv, so that the failure string indicates “InSv" instead of “OOS".	
Note 2: This is the new failure string that this feature adds to handle when the SwACT Controller (see AF5007) indicates “InSv".	
Note 3: This is the new failure string that this feature adds when a SwACT back to the original active unit occurs.	

Revised XPM REX failure reasons

Before AF5008	After AF5008
Inactive RTS	RTS of Inactive Unit 0, RTS of Inactive Unit 1
Active InSv tests after SwACT	InSv tests of Active Unit 0 after SwAct, InSv tests of Active Unit 1 after SwAct
Inactive OOS tests after SwACT (Note 1)	InSv tests of Inactive Unit 0 after SwAct, InSv tests of Inactive Unit 1 after SwAct
Inactive RTS after SwACT	RTS of inactive Unit 0 after SwAct, RTS of inactive Unit 1 after SwAct
Achieving Superframe/Data Sync	Achieving Superframe/ Data Sync of Unit 0 Achieving Superframe/ Data Sync of Unit 1
Achieving Superframe/Data Sync after SwACT	Achieving Superframe/ Data Sync of Unit 0 after SwAct, Achieving Superframe/ Data Sync of Unit 1 after SwAct
(Note 2)	SwAct to Unit 0 refused by SwAct Controller, SwAct to Unit 0 refused by SwAct Controller
(Note 3)	SwAct Back to Unit 0 occurred, SwAct Back to Unit 1 occurred

Note 1: The tests on the inactive unit after SwACT now occur when the unit is InSv, so that the failure string indicates “InSv" instead of “OOS".

Note 2: This is the new failure string that this feature adds to handle when the SwACT Controller (see AF5007) indicates “InSv".

Note 3: This is the new failure string that this feature adds when a SwACT back to the original active unit occurs.

The following table provides rex_step and unit_no values.

rex_step and unit_no values

rex_step	unit_no	Comment
TST INACT	0/1	Test the inactive unit
TST ACT	0/1	Test the active unit
BSY INACT	0/1	Busy the inactive unit
BSY BOTH	-	Busy both inactive unit
RTS INACT	0/1	RTS the inactive unit
RTS ACT	0/1	RTS the active unit

rex_step and unit_no values

rex_step	unit_no	Comment
Sync Inact	0/1	Wait for data and superframe sync
PreSwACT	0/1	Perform pre-SwACT audit
Warm SwACT	-	Perform warm SwACT
Finished	-	Rex finished

The following table provides diagnostics that AF5008 supports:

Diagnostics supported by AF5008

CC diagnostic name	Description
AMUDIAG	SX50 External Loop
CDS1 DG	CSide DS1
CMRDIAG	CMR Card
CONT DG	Continuity Diag
CSMDIAG	CSM Diag
CS SPCH	Network Links
DCHIALB	DCH Inactive Loopback
DS1DIAG	Pside DS1
FORMATR	Local Formatter
ISPHDLC	ISP HDLC Diag
ISPSPHI	ISP Speech Bus Internal
ISPSPHF	ISP Speech Bus Full
MSGDIAG	6X69 Messaging Card
MSG IMC	IMC Link
MX76 MSG	MX76 Messaging Card
PADRING	6X80 Pad/Ring
PS LOOP	PSide Loops
PS SPCH	PSide Speech Links

Diagnostics supported by AF5008

CC diagnostic name	Description
RCC FMT	Remote Formatter
SMS AB	6X81 A/B Bits
SPCH DG	Speech Path
STRDIAG	Speech Tone Receiver
SYNC DG	Sync Diag
TONE DG	Tone Diag
TS DIAG	Time Switch Diag
UTRDIAG	UTR Card

LCM REX and LCMCOV REX test failure reasons

For PM600 report Format 2, the <rex_fail_reason> field can contain the following failure reason values:

- `LCM REX TEST FAILED` indicates failure of the LCM REX test. One of the following strings precedes the test and identifies the step where the failure occurred:
  - `SysB Unit x Failed : LCM REX Failed`
  - `SysB Unit x Failed : LCM REX Incomplete`
  - `InSv Diag Unit x Failed : LCM REX Failed`
  - `OOS Diag Unit x Failed : LCM REX Failed`
  - `RTS Unit x Failed : LCM REX Failed`
- `LCM REX TEST ABORTED` indicates that another task aborted the LCM REX test.
- `LCMCOV REX TEST FAILED` indicates an LCMCOV REX test failure. One of the following strings precedes the test failure notification and indicates the test step where the failure occurs:
  - `COVREX TEST INCOMPLETE : NO TEST LINE DATAFILLED`
  - `COVREX TEST INCOMPLETE : TEST HARDWARE UNAVAILABLE`
  - `COVREX TEST: PWR CARD/RING TST: Wrong parameters`
  - `COVREX TEST: PWR CARD/RING TST: Fail TAN connection`

- — COVREX TEST: PWR CARD/RING TST: No MTE for MTC line
- — COVREX TEST: PWR CARD/RING TST: No test equipment available
- — COVREX TEST: Check RING GENs, POWER CARD, T/A BUS or MTC line card
- — PWR CARD/RING GEN TEST: Check test setup
- — SysB Unit 0 Failed : LCMCOV REX Failed
- — RTS Unit 0 Failed : LCMCOV REX Failed

- LCMCOV REX test : Routine Exercise ABORTED indicates that another task aborts the LCMCOV REX test.

PM601

Explanation

The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates report PM601. The subsystem generates PM601 when the operating company personnel reset the long term failure (LTF) or short term failure (STF) counters to zero for an XMS-based PM (XPM). The operating company personnel reset the LTF or STF counters at the MAP terminal. The LTF counters are reset with the QueryPM DiagHist Reset command. The STF counters are reset when a warm SwAct occurs, only for the unit that is newly active. The subsystem also generates PM601 when an XPM is deleted from datafill. The PM601 log records diagnostic failures. The PM601 records failures from the earlier reset time to the next reset (log time). The PM 601 displays the earlier reset time in the LTF or STF last reset field.

Format

The log report format for PM601 is as follows:

```
PM601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO XPM Diagnostic History
    pmid
    Reset Long Term Failure (LTF) counts
    LTF last reset : yy/mm/dd   hh:mm:ss
    Summary of LTF counts prior to reset :
                        UNIT 0          UNIT 1
    DIAGLIST
     diaglst              n               n
    ____________________________________________
    CARDLIST
     crdlst               n               n

PM601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO XPM Diagnostic History
    pmid
    Reset ShortTerm Failure (STF) counts
    STF last reset : yy/mm/dd   hh:mm:ss
    Summary of STF counts prior to reset :
                        UNIT X
    DIAGLIST
     diaglst              n
    ____________________________
    CARDLIST
     crdlst               n
```

PM601 (continued)

Example

An example of log report PM601 follows:

```
PM601 JAN27 05:07:08 1234 INFO XPM Diagnostic History
   RCC1
   Reset Long Term Failure (LTF) counts
   LTF last reset: 92/07/01   06:22:10
   Summary of LTF counts prior to reset:
                    UNIT 0          UNIT 1
   DIAGLIST
    AB DIAG             1               1
   ------------------------------------------
   CARDLIST
    NT6X44              1               1
    NT6X41              0               1
    NT6X43              0               2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO XPM Diagnostic History	Constant	Indicates the history of diagnostic failures on a PM.
pmid	Alphanumeric	Identifies the PM involved.
Reset LTF counts or STF counts	Constant	Indicates the LTF or STF counters are reset to zero.
LTF last reset or STF last reset	Integers	Indicates the date and time of the last LTF or STF reset (yy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss).
Summary of LTF or STF counts before reset	Constant	Indicates the information that follows is the summary of LTF or STF counts from before the reset.
UNIT 0	Constant	Indicates the information that follows is for Unit 0.
UNIT 1	Constant	Indicates the information that follows is for Unit 1.
UNIT X	Integer	Indicates the unit number (0 or 1) that has generated the PM601 log after a warm SwAct.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DIAGLIST	Symbolic text, Integers	Indicates the list of failed diagnostics on the XPM and the number of failures on each unit.
CARDLIST	Alphanumeric, Integers	Indicates the list of cards that the system reports as defective during a diagnostic failure. Also indicates the number of failures that the LTF or STF counters record for the unit indicated.

Action

Save this report. The Technical Assistance Service (TAS) and field support personnel use this report in the event of a later outage.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM620

Explanation

This log is generated when one of the following sync events occurs in the RCC2 shelf:

- reference link condition change
- reference link switch
- source switch between the network and the Building Integrated Timing Supply (BITS)
- mode change

Although several sync events can occur simultaneously, only one log report is generated for all events. This log applies to an RCC2 with BITS configuration only and is not generated for the RCC2 without BITS configuration.

Format

The formats for log report PM620 follow:

Report Format 1:

PM620 JUL09 12:12:12 2800 INFO PM Sync information Report
<PM_type> <PM_site> <PM_number> Unit <unit_number> :
<unit_status>
PRIM: <stat>,<cond> From <stat>,<cond> SCND: <stat>,<cond> From
<stat>,<cond>

Report Format 2:

PM620 JUL09 12:12:12 2800 INFO PM Sync information Report
<PM_type> <PM_site> <PM_number> Unit <unit_number> :
<unit_status>
Sync-Status: <sync_source>,<sync_mode> From
<sync_source>,<sync_mode>

Report Format 3:

PM620 JUL09 12:12:12 2800 INFO PM Sync information Report
<PM_type> <PM_site> <PM_number> Unit <unit_number> :
<unit_status>
Sync-Status: <sync_source>,<sync_mode> From
<sync_source>,<sync_mode>
PRIM: <stat>,<cond> From <stat>,<cond> SCND: <stat>,<cond> From
<stat>,<cond>

PM620 (continued)

Example

Examples of log report PM620 follow:

Example of report format 1:

```
PM620 JUL09 12:12:12 2800 INFO PM Sync Information Report
RCC2 REM1 0 Unit 0:Act
PRIM:Act,Ok  From Stby,Vldng  SCND:Stby,Dsbld  From
Stby,Dsbld
```

Example of report format 2:

```
PM620 JUL09 12:12:12 2800 INFO PM Sync Information Report
RCC2 REM1 0 Unit 0:Act
Sync-Status: Ntwk,Acquisition  From BITS,Holdover
```

Example of report format 3:

```
PM620 JUL09 12:12:12 2800 INFO PM Sync Information Report
RCC2 REM1 0 Unit 0:Act
Sync-Status: Ntwk,Acquisition  From BITS,Holdover
```

In the log examples, report format 1 shows the primary sync link condition changed from *validating* to *ok*. Report format 2 shows the sync source changed from *BITS* to *network* and the sync mode changed from *tracking* to *holdover*. Report format 3 indicates the primary sync reference link condition changed from *ok* to *disable*, and the sync mode changed from *acquisition* to *holdover*.

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
COND	Vldng, UnAvl, Dsbld, NoFP, Hits, Ok	Sync reference link condition.
STAT	Act, Stby	Sync reference link status (standby or active).
SYNC_MODE	Tracking, Acquisition, Holdover	Sync mode.
SYNC_MODE	BITS, Ntwk	Sync source (BITS or network).

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

After this log is generated, access the BITS MAP level for more information.

The log can indicate an ISTb, fault in the shelf units. When one of the shelf units is set ISTb because of a sync event, the PM620 log indicates the reason for the ISTb state. In this case, ISTb log PM128 is generated. Log PM106 indicates that the ISTb is cleared.

Log PM620 is generated for sync events only. It is not generated for in-service shelves unless one shelf unit is in a sync fault condition or unless a manual sync request is initiated. A high volume of PM620 logs indicates a sync fault in one of the RCC2 units, and should not happen in an in-service shelf.

PM700

Explanation

The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates report PM700. The subsystem generates PM700 to record the start time, finish time, and abort time of PM upgrade shifts.

Format

The log report format for PM700 is as follows:

```
PM700 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PM Upgrade
    <status>
```

Example

An example of log report PM700 follows:

```
PM700 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO PM Upgrade
   SHIFT STARTED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
status	SHIFT STARTED SHIFT FINISHED SHIFT ABORTED	Indicates start, finish, or abort of PM upgrade shift

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

PM701

Explanation

The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates report PM701. The subsystem generates PM701 to record the time of the start of a PM upgrade task. The PM701 displays the nodes to upgrade and the name of the load used in the upgrade task.

Format

The log report format for PM701 is as follows:

```
PM701 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PM Upgrade
   TASK:          <id>       Report <cur_report> of <max_report>
   AUTOMATED:<automation_flag>
   STATUS:        <status>
   NODES:         <node_name>
   LOADS:         <load_name>
```

Example

An example of log report PM701 follows:

```
PM701 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO PM Upgrade
   TASK:         5               Report  1 of 1
   AUTOMATED:    YES
   STATUS:       STARTED
   NODES:        LCM REM4  1  0
   LOADS:        LCM08AH
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
id	integer	Identifies the PM upgrade task
cur_report	integer	Indicates the number of the log report associated with the start of a task
max_report	integer	Indicates the total number of log reports associated with the start of a task
automation_flag	YES NO	Indicates if the task is automated

PM701 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
status	STARTED REQUESTED	Indicates if the task starts automatic execution or if a manual upgrade has been requested.
node_name	text string of the format node_type site node_id	Indicates the type of node, the site of the node, and the number of the node. Site is an optional value. The PEC indicates the MS multi-port card.
load_name	text string	Indicates the name of the new load associated with the task.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

PM702

Explanation

The peripheral module (PM) generates report PM702. The PM702 records the time of the successful completion of a task.

Format

The log report format for PM702 is as follows:

```
PM702 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PM Upgrade
   TASK:    <id>
   STATUS:  <status>
```

Example

An example of log report PM702 follows:

```
PM702 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO PM Upgrade
   TASK:    5
   STATUS:  PASSED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes field in the log report:

Field	Value		Description
id	integer		Indicates the PM upgrade task
status	PASSED (WITH WARNING)	PASSED	Indicates the status of completed task

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

PM703

Explanation

The peripheral module (PM) generates report PM703. The PM703 records the time that an automated PM upgrade task failed. The PM703 also records the completion or failure of each node that the system upgrades during the task.

Format

The log report format for PM703 is as follows:

```
PM703 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PM Upgrade
   TASK:          <id>      Report <cur_report> of <max_report>
   AUTOMATED:<automation_flag>
   STATUS:        <status>
   NODES:         <node_name>
   LOADS:         <load_name>
   PATCHES FOR<load_name>:
                  <patch_name>
```

Example

An example of log report PM703 follows:

```
PM703 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO PM Upgrade
   TASK:          5               Report  1 of 1
   AUTOMATED:     YES
   STATUS:        FAILED
   NODES:         LGC 0:  FAILED,
                  LGC 1:  PASSED
   LOADS:         ECL05BC, MX77NB03, CMR03A
   PATCHES FOR ECL05BC:
                  MMI45BX8    MMI47XB8
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
id	integer	Indicates the PM upgrade task
cur_report	integer	Indicates the number of this log report associated with the start of a task

PM703 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
max_report	integer	Indicates the total number of log reports associated with the start of a task
automation_flag	YES NO	Indicates if the task is automated
status	FAILED FAILED (INTERNAL SYSTEM ERROR) ABORTED NOT ATTEMPTED NOT SUPPORTED UNKNOWN RETURN CODE	Indicates the status of the task that is not successful
node_name	text string of the format node_type site node_id	Indicates the type of node, the site of the node, and the number of the node. Site is an optional value.
load_name	text string	Indicates the name of the load associated with the task
patch_name	text string	Indicates the patches associated with each load in the task. The patch heading is not displayed when the task does not have patches.

Action

If the upgrade task fails, examine the nodes that failed. The nodes can have a maintenance problem that does not relate to the PM upgrade. Troubleshoot the problem or contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

PM777

Explanation

The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates report PM777 when the software detects a hardware defect. The PM777 indicates the source of the hardware defect.

Format

The log report format for PM777 is as follows:

PM777 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT pmid unit no.
PP TIME: hh:mm:sshs
ERROR STATE: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
SUSPECTED CARD(S):
SITE FLR RPOS BAY ID SHF DESCRIPTION SLOT EQPEC
host fl# row# bay id sh# frame# slot# cardid
DATA: xx xx xx xx xx xx xx

Example

An example of log report PM777 follows:

Example 1

```
PM777 MAY21 12:39:25 3200 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   LTC 0
   UNIT NO: 00
   PP TIME: 00:32:33.01
   Error State: audtfail
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST  00  L14  LTE 00 18   LTC: 000     18   6X69
   DATA: 01 18 84  00 01 00 00 55 50  FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Data byte #	Reason
0	number of error logs
1	error reason (qualifier) of diagnostics
2	diagnostic identifier

PM777 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Data byte #	Reason
3-4	location msw
5-6	location lsw
7	accurate value
8	expected value
9	number of error logs
10	error reason (qualifier) of diagnostics
11	diagnostic identifier
12-13	location msw
14-15	location lsw

Example 2

```
PM777 MAY21 13:29:00 3265 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   LTC 0
   UNIT NO: 00
   PP TIME: 00:11:16.12
   Error State: SPURIOUS L1 INT
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L14  LTE 00 18   LTC: 000     18   6X69
   DATA: 01 18 84  00 01 00 00 55 50  FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

Example 3

```
PM777 APR18 14:31:16 2312 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   LTC 1
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 00:51:31.16
   Error State: MsgCdFailedReset
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L14  LTE 00 32   LTC: 000     18   6X69
   DATA: OC FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

Example 4

```
PM777 APR19 12:29:22 4544 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   DTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 00:11:21.32
   Error State: 6X69hndshkfailed
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L15  DTE 00 32   LTC: 000     18   6X69
```

Example 5

```
PM777 APR19 12:29:45 4563 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   DTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 00:11:21.55
   Error State: 6X69hndshkfail2
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L15  DTE 00 32   LTC: 000     18   6X69
```

Example 6

```
PM777 APR19 12:32:16 4112 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   DTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 00:01:11.00
   Error State: 6X69NoOpcdeArea
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L15  LTE 00 32   LTC: 000     18   6X69
   DATA: 14 02 00 02 01 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Data byte #	Reason
0	opcode
1	msb of first TIMESLOT
2	lsb of first TIMESLOT

PM777 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Data byte #	Reason
3	number of TIMESLOTS - 1
4	increment between TIMESLOTS

Example 7

```
PM777 APR19 12:32:26 4132 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   DTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 00:01:21.00
   Error State: 6X69NoResToOpcde
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L15  LTE 00 32   LTC: 000     18   6X69
   DATA: 14 02 00 02 01 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

Data byte #	Reason
0	opcode
1	msb of first TIMESLOT
2	lsb of first TIMESLOT
3	number of TIMESLOTS - 1
4	increment between TIMESLOTS

Example 8

```
PM777 APR20 08:45:16 1089 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   DTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 00:13:09.52
   Error State: SpeechBusNoResp
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L15  LTE 00 32   LTC: 000     18   6X69
   DATA: 12 02 00 04 01 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

Data byte #	Reason
0	opcode
1	msb of first TIMESLOT
2	lsb of first TIMESLOT
3	number of TIMESLOTS - 1
4	increment between TIMESLOTS

Example 9

```
PM777 APR18 12:59:35 1300 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   DTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 00:01:31.16
   Error State: Insame 6X69
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L15  LTE 00 32   LTC: 000     18   6X69
   DATA: F0 AA 0F 00 00 00 00 00 21 4B EE 00 21 4B F8
```

PM777 (continued)

Data byte #	Reason
0	PP sync desired
1	PP sync desired
2	SP sync desired
3	SP sync actual

Example 10

```
PM777 APR18 14:21:02 1653 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   LTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 00:55:41.30
   Error State: nd_xfr_tmo
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L15  LTE 00 32   LTC: 000     18   6X69
   DATA: 00 02 03 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

Data byte #	Reason
0	intermodule communications working (false = 0 / true= 1)
1	ordinal value of link state
2	number of transfer attempts

Example 11

```
PM777 APR19 13:13:21 1414 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   LTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 01:32:18.12
   Error State: XLA_FLD
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L15  LTE 00 32   LTC: 000     18   6X69
   DATA: 03 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

Data byte #	Reason
0	number of transfer attempts

Example 12

```
PM777 MAY22 13:39:22 6500 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   LTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 01:41:16.28
   Error State: BadCdNoUnderTest
   Suspected cards: ARE UNDETERMINED
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L15  LTE 00 32   LTC: 000     18   6X69
   DATA: 05 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

Data byte #	Reason
0	card under test

Example 13

PM777 (continued)

```
PM777 APR22 09:58:44 0600 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   LTC 0
   UNIT NO: 00
   PP TIME: 00:03:18.18
   Error State: MEMORY PARITY
   Suspected cards: ARE UNDETERMINED
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L15  LTE 00 32   LTC: 000     18   6X69
   DATA: 00 02 00 00 00 09 B2 54 00 00 2B 60 00 10 00 1E
```

Data byte #	Reason
0	defect type
1	procedure identifier
2-3	last address msw
4-5	last address lsw

Example 14

```
PM777 APR23 09:23:21 1213 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
LTC 0
UNIT NO: 01
PP TIME: 02:32:18.12
Error State: card/date wrong
Suspected cards:
Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
HOST  00  L15  LTE 00 32   LTC: 000     19   6X79
DATA: 00 02 00 00 00 09 B2 54 00 00 2B 60 00 10 00 1E
```

Example 15

```
PM777 MAY21 12:32:54 3241 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
DTC 0
UNIT NO: 01
PP TIME: 09:42:12.21
Error State: STR INSV FAILED
Suspected cards: ARE UNDETERMINED
DATA: 05 01 02 05 05 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

Data byte #	Reason
0	length of data that follows this byte
1	report code from special tone receiver (STR)
2	test result or signal set
3	internal node (valid for digit reports only)
4-5	internal terminal (valid for digit reports only)

Example 16

```
PM777 MAY21 12:01:22 1023 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   DTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 12:32:11.43
   Error State: STR–RESET FAILED
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L15  DTE 00 32   DTC: 000     16   6X62
   DATA: 00 02 00 12 11 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

Data byte #	Reason
0	status 1
1	status 2
2	status 3
3	tp revision firmware level
4	dsp revision firmware level

Example 17

PM777 (continued)

```
PM777 MAY20 09:01:22 2015 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   DTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 00:46:10.19
   Error State: STR DidNotReset
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L15  DTE 00 32   DTC: 000     16   6X62
   DATA: 02 02 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

Data byte #	Reason
0	action code
1	length of message

Example 18

```
PM777 MAY20 10:23:41 1754 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
DTC 0
UNIT NO: 01
PP TIME: 00:46:10.19
Error State: INSV FAIL–NO STR
Suspected cards: ARE UNDETERMINED
DATA: 01 00 01 10 00 00 00 00 00 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Data byte #	Reason
0	UTR card present
1-2	number of UTR cards present
3	STR card present (bool)
3	spare slot at STR installation (0..5)
3	BBF entered (bool)
3	DTRE entered (bool)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Data byte #	Reason
3	STR scans speech bus (bool)
3	STR scans for N5 signals (bool)
5-6	STR LP firmware revision
7-8	STR DSP firmware revision

Example 19

```
PM777 MAY20 09:01:22 2015 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   DTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 00:46:10.19
   Error State: STR NOT RESET
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L15  DTE 00 32   DTC: 000     16   6X62
   DATA: 01 02 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

Data byte #	Reason
0	action code
1	length of message

Example 20

```
PM777 MAY20 10:12:34 2225 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   DTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 00:46:10.19
   Error State: STR INSANE
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L15  DTE 00 32   DTC: 000     16   6X62
```

Example 21

PM777 (continued)

```
PM777 MAY20 10:12:34 2225 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   DTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 00:46:10.19
   Error State: STR INIT FAIL
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L15  DTE 00 32   DTC: 000     16   6X62
```

Example 22

```
PM777 MAY20 12:33:34 2654 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   DTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 00:02:12.11
   Error State: STR–FAIL SANITY
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L15  DTE 00 32   DTC: 000     16   6X62
   DATA: 00 02 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

Data byte #	Reason
0	fail/pass sanity
1	status of STR

Example 23

```
PM777 MAY20 13:01:22 4435 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   DTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 00:00:12.39
   Error State: AUDIT–NO STR CD
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L15  DTE 00 32   DTC: 000     16   6X62
```

Example 24

```
PM777 MAY20 12:33:43 2654 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   DTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 00:12:22.11
   Error State: STR REMOVED
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L15  DTE 00 32   DTC: 000     16   6X62
   DATA: 00 00 00 11 00 00 00 00 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

Data byte #	Reason
0	UTR card present
1-2	number of UTR cards present
3	STR card present (bool)
3	spare slot where STR installed (0..5)
3	BBF entered (bool)
3	DTRE entered (bool)
3	STR scans speech bus (bool)
3	STR scans for N5 signals (bool)
5-6	STR LP firmware revision
7-8	STR DSP firmware revision

Example 25

```
PM777 MAY21 13:01:22 4435 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   DTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 00:01:12.39
   Error State: NO STR HARDWARE
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L15  DTE 00 32   DTC: 000     16   6X62
```

Example 26

PM777 (continued)

```
PM777 MAY22 12:13:35 3452 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   LTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 00:36:31.01
   Error State: Unknown UTR addr
   Suspected cards: ARE UNDETERMINED
```

Example 27

```
PM777 MAY22 15:22:35 3452 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   LTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 09:36:31.01
   Error State: Too Many UTRs
   Suspected cards: ARE UNDETERMINED
```

Example 28

```
PM777 APR19 12:32:26 4132 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   LTC 0
   UNIT NO: 00
   PP TIME: 00:01:21.00
   Error State: UTRO Bad Status
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L15  LTE 00 18   LTC: 000     16   6X92
   DATA: 02 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

Data byte #	Reason
0	status

Example 29

```
PM777 APR19 12:55:43 4954 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   LTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 00:11:42.12
   Error State: UTR1 Bad Status
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L15  LTE 00 32   LTC: 000     17   6X92
   DATA: 02 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

Data byte #	Reason
0	status

Example 30

```
PM777 APR19 13:35:33 4344 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   LTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 00:11:42.12
   Error State: UTR Sanity Error
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L15  LTE 00 32   LTC: 000     17   6X92
   DATA: 01 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

Data byte #	Reason
0	status

Example 31

PM777 (continued)

```
PM777 APR19 13:54:22 4555 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   LTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 00:11:42.12
   Error State: UtrCardNotPresent
   Suspected cards: ARE UNDETERMINED
   DATA: 01 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

Data byte #	Reason
0	entered UTR spare slot number

Example 32

```
PM777 APR19 14:02:19 4687 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   LTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 00:25:11.29
   Error State: UtrInSpareSlot4
   Suspected cards: ARE UNDETERMINED
   DATA: 16 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

Data byte #	Reason
0	card type in spare slot 4

Example 33

```
PM777 MAY22 12:33:35 4452 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   LTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 00:43:31.01
   Error State: Socote1NoSupprtd
   Suspected cards: ARE UNDETERMINED
```

Example 34

```
PM777 MAY22 12:35:25 4352 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   LTC 0
   UNIT NO: 01
   PP TIME: 00:21:31.01
   Error State: MfcSugNotSupprtd
   Suspected cards: ARE UNDETERMINED
```

Example 35

```
PM777 MAY23 10:11:43 2322 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   DTC 0
   UNIT NO: 00
   PP TIME: 00:21:31.01
   Error State: Wrong Pside Card
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L14  DTE 00 18   DTC: 000     05   6X50
   DATA: 00 00 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

Data byte #	Reason
0-1	port number (ds1)

Example 36

```
PM777 MAY23 11:00:54 2335 INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT RTPK
   DTC 0
   UNIT NO: 00
   PP TIME: 00:11:43.21
   Error State: Wrong Pside Card
   Suspected cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot Eqpec
   HOST 00  L14  DTE 00 18   DTC: 000     05   6X50
   DATA: 00 00 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
```

Data byte #	Reason
0-1	port number (ds0)

PM777 (end)

Example 37

```
PM777 APR30 11:53:39  6637  INFO
SUSPECTED H/W FAULT
    LTC 2
    UNIT NO : 00
PP Time: 00:04:55.56
Error State : C–SIDE FAULT
Suspected Cards :
Site Flr RPos  Bay_id   Shf Description   Slot    EqPEC
HOST  01  C00   DTE 00   51   LTC : 002     22     6X40
HOST  01  C00   DTE 00   51   LTC : 002     21     6X41
DATA : 00 01 00 00 00 12 07 FE 00 00 AF C2 00 10 00 1E
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SUSPECTED H/W FAULT	Symbolic text	Indicates the PM with the suspected hardware defect.
unit no.	Integers	Indicates the unit number.
PP TIME	Integers	Indicates the time of the defect.
ERROR STATE	Symbolic text	Indicates the error state.
SUSPECTED CARD(S)	Numeric	Indicates the suspect cards.
DATA	Alphanumeric	Indicates more information about the defect.

Action

Follow standard maintenance procedures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

PM910

Explanation

The switch generates a PM910 log whenever the XPM sends an echo canceller performance report to the computing module (CM). The performance report could be generated either autonomouslyor in response to an ECMON command READ request. An autonomous performance report is generated each time a continuous performance monitored trunk is involved in an answered echo canceller enabled call. The echo canceller performance report contains Echo Return Loss (ERL) and Echo Return Loss Enhancement (ERLE) data for the identified trunk. A PM910 log is not generated for performance reports initiated by the automatic performance monitoring process.

Format

The format for log report PM910 follows:

```
PM910 <date> <time> <seq num> INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
<monitor mode>
    MON TRK:  <clli> <mem>  <type> <num> <carr> <chan>
    ASSOC TRK:  <clli> <mem>  <type> <num> <carr> <chan>
    ERL: <value> dB ERLE: <value> dB
    <performance text>
```

Example

An example of log report PM910 follows:

```
250G PM910JUN5 09:17:45 1596 INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
   MONITOR
   MON TRK: imtc7iany 10  DTC 10 10 12
   ASSOC TRK: imtc7oany 10 DTC 5 7 21
   ERL:06 dB  ERLE:28dB
   Echo Canceller Performing Within Expected Limits.
```

PM910 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Sub-field	Value	Description
monitor mode		MONITOR	Continuous monitoring mode causes this report to be generated.
		READ	Immediate query of echo canceller performance causes this report to be generated.
MON TRK	clli	String	This field contains reporting trunk CLLI group name.
	mem	0000-9999	This field contains reporting trunk CLLI group member number.
	type	DTC	This field contains reporting trunk is assigned to this XPM type. Only an XPM type of DTC supports NT6X50EC integrated echo canceller circuit packs.
	num	000-255	This field contains reporting trunk is assigned to the XPM number.
	carr	00-19	This field contains reporting trunk is assigned to this XPM carrier port.
	chan	01-24	This field contains reporting trunk is assigned to this XPM carrier channel.
ASSOC TRK	clli	String	This field contains CLLI group name of trunk connected to reporting trunk.
	mem	0000-9999	This field contains CLLI group member number of trunk connected to reporting trunk.
	type	PM Type	This field indicates trunk connected to reporting trunk is assigned to this PM type.
	num	PM number	This field indicates trunk connected to reporting trunk is assigned to this PM number.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Sub-field	Value	Description
	carr	00-19	This field indicates trunk connected to reporting trunk is assigned to this PM carrier port.
	chan	01-24	This field indicates trunk connected to reporting trunk is assigned to this PM carrier channel.
ERL	value	00-70	This field indicates echo return loss reading specified in decibels. Not displayed unless reading is flagged as valid.
ERLE	value	00-70	This field indicates echo return loss enhancement reading specified in decibels. Not displayed unless reading is flagged as valid.
performance text		Text string	This field indicates evaluation of echo canceller performance or reason ERL and ERLE data not displayed. See below for actual text and reasons.

Action

The following are possible situations and responses:

```
Echo canceller performing within expected limits
```

Meaning:	The received ERL and ERLE readings fall within the expected range of ERL greater than six dB and the sum of ERL and ERLE data is not less than 30 dB.

Action:	None required - expected results.

PM911

Explanation

The switch gernerates a PM911 log is generated whenever the automatic echo canceller performance monitoring process receives from the XPM a performance report that contains suspect readings for echo return loss (ERL) and echo return loss enhancement (ERLE).

Format

The format for log report PM911 follows:

```
PM911 <date> <time> <seq num> INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
<monitor mode>
   MON TRK:     <clli> <mem> – <typ> num> <carr> <chan>
   ASSOC TRK:   <clli> <mem> – <typ> num> <carr> <chan>
   Error reading:  ERL <value> dB   ERLE: <value> dB
   Follow-up 1:    ERL <value> dB   ERLE: <value> dB
   Follow-up 2:    ERL <value> dB   ERLE: <value> dB
   Follow-up 3:    ERL <value> dB   ERLE: <value> dB
   <Reason text>
```

Example

An example of log report PM911 follows:

```
250G PM911 JUN5 09:17:45 1596 INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
   Automatic performance monitor    9128
   MON TRK:     imtc7iany 10 – DTC 10 10 12
   ASSOC TRK:   imtc7oany 10 – DTC  5  7 21
   Error reading:   ERL: 06 dB  ERLE: 20 dB
   Follow-up 1:     ERL: 06 dB  ERLE: 24 dB
   Follow-up 2:     ERL: 07 dB  ERLE: 24 dB
   Follow-up 3:     ERL: 07 dB  ERLE: 22 dB
   Potential Echo Canceller Problem; ERL + ERLE < 30 dB.
```

PM911 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Sub-field	Value	Description
monitor mode		Automatic performance monitoring	The automatic echo canceller performance monitoring process generates this report.
MON TRK	clli	string	This field provides the reporting trunk CLLI group name.
	mem	0000-9999	This field provides the reporting trunk CLLI group member number.
	type	DTC	Reporting trunk is assigned to this XPM type. Only an XPM type of DTC supports NT6X50EC circuit packs.
	num	000-255	Reporting trunk is assigned to this XPM number.
	carr	00-19	Reporting trunk is assigned to this XPM carrier port.
	chan	01-24	Reporting trunk is assigned to this XPM carrier channel.
ASSOC TRK	clli	string	CLLI group name of trunk connected to reporting trunk.
	mem	0000-9999	CLLI group member number of trunk connected to reporting trunk.
	type	PM type	Trunk connected to reporting trunk is assigned to this PM type.
	num	PM number	Trunk connected to reporting trunk is assigned to this PM number.
	carr	00-19	Trunk connected to reporting trunk is assigned to this PM carrier port.
	chan	01-24	Trunk connected to reporting trunk is assigned to this PM carrier channel.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Sub-field	Value	Description
Error reading: ERL	value	00-70	This field provides the echo return loss reading in decibels that may have caused this report to be generated.
Error reading: ERLE	value	00-70	This field provides the echo return loss enhancement reading in decibels that may have caused this report to be generated.
Follow-up 1: ERL (optional)	value	00-70	This field provides the first follow-up echo return loss reading in decibels, taken approximately five seconds after error readings above.
Follow-up 1: ERLE (optional)	value	00-70	This field provides the first follow-up echo return loss enhancement reading in decibels, taken approximately five second after error readings above.
Follow-up 2: ERL (optional)	value	00-70	This field provides the second follow-up echo return loss reading in decibels, taken approximately five seconds after after the first follow-up.
Follow-up 2: ERLE (optional)	value	00-70	This field provides the second follow-up echo return loss enhancement reading in decibels, taken approximately five seconds after the first follow-up.
Follow-up 3: ERL (optional)	value	00-70	This field provides the third follow-up echo return loss reading in decibels, taken approximately five seconds after the second follow-up.
Follow-up 3: ERLE (optional)	value	00-70	This field provides the third follow-up echo return loss enhancement reading in decibels, taken approximately five seconds after the second follow-up.
Performance text		text string	This field provides the text explaining why the log is generated.

Note: One or more of the follow-up ERL and ERLE readings may not be displayed, due to call disconnect before or while the readings are being obtained from the XPM.

PM911 (end)

Action

The following are possible situations and responses.

`Potential network problem; ERL should be at least 6 dB.`

Meaning:	The ERL is less than 6 dB which may indicate a problem within the network. The echo canceller will not work properly unless the ERL is at least 6 dB.
Action:	Determine the reason that the ERL is less than 6 dB and correct the problem. Repeat the command to verify the results.

PM912

Explanation

The switch generates aPM 912 log whenever an ECMON ON or ECMON OFF command completes successfully. Failure responses display on the MAP terminal where the command originated.

Format

The format for log report PM912 follows:

```
PM912 <date> <time> <seqnum> INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
<reply text>
    Trunk: <clli> <mem> – <type> <num> <carr> <chan>
                        or>
    XPM: <xpm type> <xpm num>
```

Example

An example of log report PM912 follows:

```
250G PM912 JUN5 09:17:45 1596 INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
Monitoring enabled for
   Trunk: imtc7iany 10 – DTC 10 10 12

250G PM912 JUN5 09:17:45 1596 INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
Monitoring disabled for
   XPM: DTC 10
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Sub-field	Value	Description
reply text		text string	The function was successfully processed by the ECMON command.
Trunk (optional)	clli	string	This field provides the reporting trunk CLLI group name.
	mem	0000-9999	This field provides the reporting trunk CLLI group member number.

PM912 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Sub-field	Value	Description
	type	DTC	Reporting trunk is assigned to this XPM type. Only an XPM type of DTC supports NT6X50EC circuit packs.
	num	000-255	Reporting trunk is assigned to this XPM number.
	carr	00-19	Reporting trunk is assigned to this XPM carrier port.
	chan	01-24	Reporting trunk is assigned to this XPM carrier channel.
XPM (optional)	XPM type	DTC	This field indicates the XPM specified in ECMON command. Only an XPM type of DTC supports NT6X50EC circuit packs.
	XPM num	000-255	XPM number specified in ECMON command.

Action

The following are possible situations. The PM 912 log provides a history of successful ECMON ON and ECMON OFF command; therefore, no action is required for any of these text replies.

No action is required for any of these text replies. The PM 912 log provides a history of successful ECMON ON and ECMON OFF command execution.

```
Monitoring enabled.
```

Meaning:	A CLLI-based ECMON ON command is successfully processed.

POOL300

Explanation

The Pool manager generates trouble report POOL300. The manager generates the report when the number of free vast areas the server owns are at 30% of server memory. The report indicates when the available free resources begin to run low.

The system raises a minor alarm when the Pool manager generates Trouble report POOL300.

Format

The log report format for POOL300 is as follows:

LOCATION LOG_NUMBER TIMESTAMP TITLE

Example

An example of log report POOL300 follows:

```
*POOL300 JUL10 12:49:00 7500 TBL Server at 70% Usage
```

Field descriptions

There are no fields in the log body of POOL 300.

Action

Report this log to Northern Telecom personnel to examine the memory provisioning guidelines for this switch.

Verify DYNAMIC_MEMORY_SIZE OFCENG parameter is correctly set. You may have to increase this parameter based on the provisioning rules.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

POOL301

Explanation

The Pool manager generates trouble report POOL301. The manager generates the report when the number of free vast areas the server owns are at 20% of server memory. The report POOL301 indicates that the available free resources are running low.

The system raises a major alarm when the Pool manager generates trouble report POOL301.

Format

The log report format for POOL301 is as follows:

```
LOCATION LOG_NUMBER TIMESTAMP TITLE
```

Example

An example of log report POOL301 follows:

```
**POOL301 JUl10 12:50:18 7700 TBL Server at 80% Usage
```

Field descriptions

The log body of trouble report POOL 301 does not have fields.

Action

Report this log to Northern Telecom personnel. Northern Telecom personnel will examine memory provisioning guidelines for this switch.

Verify DYNAMIC_MEMORY_SIZE OFCENG parameter is correctly set. The provisioning rules determine if you have to increase this parameter.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

POOL302

Explanation

The Pool manager issues trouble report POOL302 when the free vast areas that the server owns are at 10% of server memory. Report POOL302 indicates that available free resources are critically low.

The system raises a critical alarm when the Pool manager generates trouble report POOL302.

Format

The log report format for POOL302 is as follows:

LOCATION LOG_NUMBER TIMESTAMP TITLE

Example

An example of log report POOL302 follows:

```
***POOL302 JUL10 12:51:10 7900 TBL Server at 90% Usage
```

Field descriptions

The log body of trouble report POOL302 does not have any fields.

Action

Report POOL302 to Northern Telecom personnel. Northern Telecom personnel will examine the memory provisioning guidelines for this switch.

Make sure the DYNAMIC_MEMORY_SIZE OFCENG parameter is correct. The provisioning rules will determine if you have to increase this parameter.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

POOL310

Explanation

The system limits each pool that the CPPOOLMGR utility manages to a percentage of server memory. The server limit is 50% of server memory for CCBBLOCKS and 30% server memory for other pools. The CPPOOLMGR utility generates trouble report POOL310 when the amount of memory that a pool uses reaches 70% of the server limit.

The system raises a minor alarm when the CPPOOLMGR utility generates trouble report POOL310.

Format

The log report format for POOL310 is as follows:

```
LOCATION LOG_NUMBER TIMESTAMP TITLE
POOL_NAME:
POOL_TYPE:
```

Example

An example of log report POOL310 follows:

```
*POOL310 JUL10 14:02:34 3300 TBL Pool at 70% CPPOOLMGR Limit
  POOL NAME: FTRQAGENTS
  POOL TYPE: FTRQAGENTS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
POOL_NAME	character string	Name of the pool that begins to use too much memory
POOL TYPE	EXTBLOCK, FTRQAGENT, FTRQAREA, FTRQPERM, GSFBLOCK, CCBBLOCK	Type of pool that begins to use too much memory

POOL310 (end)

Action

Report POOL310 to Northern Telecom personnel. Northern Telecom personnel will examine the memory provisioning guidelines for this switch.

Make sure DYNAMIC_MEMORY_SIZE OFCENG parameter is correctly set. The provisioning rules will determine if you have to increase this parameter.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

POOL311

Explanation

The system limits each pool that the CPPOOLMGR utility manages to a percentage of server memory. The server limit is 50% of server memory for CCBBLOCKS and 30% server memory for other pools. The CPPOOLMGR utility generates trouble report POOL311 when the amount of memory that a pool uses reaches 80% of the server limit.

The system raises a major alarm when the CPPOOLMGR generates trouble report POOL311.

Format

The log report format for POOL311 is as follows:

```
LOCATION LOG_NUMBER TIMESTAMP TITLE
POOL_NAME:
POOL_TYPE:
```

Example

An example of log report POOL311 follows:

```
**POOL311 JUL10 14:04:46 2800 TBL Pool at 80% CPPOOLMGR
Limit
POOL NAME:  FTRQAGENTS
POOL TYPE:  FTRQAGENT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
POOL_NAME	character string	Name of the pool that begins to use too much memory
POOL TYPE	EXTBLOCK, FTRQAGENT, FTRQAREA, FTRQPERM, GSFBLOCK, CCBBLOCK	Type of pool that that begins to use too much memory

POOL311 (end)

Action

Report POOL311 to Northern Telecom personnel. Northern Telecom personnel will examine the memory provisioning guidelines for this switch.

Make sure the DYNAMIC_MEMORY_SIZE OFCENG parameter is correctly set. The provisioning rules determine if you have to increase this parameter.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

POOL312

Explanation

The system limits each pool that the CPPOOLMGR utility manages to a percentage of server memory. The server limit is 50% of server memory for CCBBLOCKS and 30% server memory for other pools. The CPPOOLMGR utility generates trouble report POOL312 when the pool uses 90% of the server memory limit.

The system raises a critical alarm when the CPPOOLMGR utility generates POOL312.

Format

The log report format for POOL312 is as follows:

```
LOCATION LOG_NUMBER TIMESTAMP TITLE
POOL_NAME:
POOL_TYPE:
```

Example

An example of log report POOL312 follows:

```
***POOL312 JUL10 14:08:39 4100 Pool at 90% CPPOOLMGR Limit
POOL NAME: FTRQAGENTS
POOL TYPE: FTRQAGENT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
POOL_NAME	character string	Name of the pool that begins to use too much memory
POOL TYPE	EXTBLOCK, FTRQAGENT, FTRQAREA, FTRQPERM, GSFBLOCK, CCBBLOCK	Type of pool that begins to use too much memory

POOL312 (end)

Action

Report this log to Northern Telecom personnel. Northern Telecom personnel will examine the memory provisioning guidelines for this switch.

Make sure that DYNAMIC_MEMORY_SIZE OFCENG parameter is correctly set. The provisioning rules will determine if you have to increase this parameter.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

POOL320

Explanation

The POOLMGR generates trouble report POOL320 when the pool uses 90% of the maximum memory available.

The system raises a minor alarm when the POOLMGR generates POOL320.

Format

The log report format for POOL320 is as follows:

```
LOCATION LOG_NUMBER TIMESTAMP TITLE
POOL_NAME:
POOL_TYPE:
```

Example

An example of log report POOL320 follows:

```
*POOL320 JUL10 14:09:28 5900 TBL Pool at 90% Absolute Size
POOL NAME: FTRQAGENTS
POOL TYPE: FTRQAGENT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
POOL_NAME	character string	Name of the pool that begins to use too much memory
POOL TYPE	EXTBLOCK, FTQRAGENT, FTQRAREA, FTQRPERM, GSFBLOCK, CCBBLOCK	Type of pool that begins to use too much memory

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

POOL320 (end)

Additional information

Report POOL 320 to Northern Telecom personnel for examination.

POOL321

Explanation

The Pool Manager (POOLMGR) generates this information report when a pool reaches 100% of the maximum use level.

The system raises a critical alarm when the system generates POOL321.

Format

The log report format for POOL321 is as follows:

```
LOCATION LOG_NUMBER TIMESTAMP TITLE
POOL_NAME:
POOL_TYPE:
```

Example

An example of log report POOL321 follows:

```
***POOL321 JUL10 14:09:28 5900 TBL Pool at 100% Absolute
Size
POOL NAME: FTRQAGENTS
POOL TYPE: FTRQAGENT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
POOL_NAME	character string	Indicates the name of the pool that uses too much memory
POOL TYPE	EXTBLOCK, FTRQAGENT, FTRQAREA, FTRQPERM, GSFBLOCK, CCBBLOCK	Indicates type of pool that uses too much memory

Action

You must report this condition to Northern Telecom personnel. This log indicates that more resources are not available to users of this pool.

POOL321 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

POOL600

Explanation

The Pool Manager (POOLMGR) generates this information report when operating company personnel enter the DOWNSIZEPOOL command in the CPPOOLMGR CI. Operating company personnel enter this command to reset the memory use of this pool back to zero.

Format

The log report format for POOL600 is as follows:

```
LOCATION LOG_NUMBER TIMESTAMP TITLE
POOL_NAME:
POOL_TYPE:
```

Example

An example of log report POOL600 follows:

```
**POOL 600 APR17 14:36:17 5200 TBL Pool Manually Downsized
POOL NAME: FTRQ0WPERMS
POOL TYPE: FTQRAGENT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
POOL_NAME	character string	Name of the pool that uses too much memory
POOL TYPE	EXTBLOCK, FTRQAGENT, FTQRAREA, FTQRPERM. GSFBLOCK, CCBBLOCK	Type of pool that uses too much memory

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

POOL600 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

POOL601

Explanation

The POOLMGR generates information report POOL601 when operating company personnel change the office parameter DYNAMIC_MEMORY_SIZE.

Format

The log report format for POOL601 is as follows:

```
LOCATION LOG_NUMBER TIMESTAMP TITLE
OLD_SIZE     NEW_SIZE
```

Example

An example of log report POOL601 follows:

```
**POOL 601 APR17 14:36:17 5200 INFO DYNAMIC_MEMORY_SIZE
Office Parameter Changed
OLD SIZE: 10MBytes  NEW SIZE: 20MBytes
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
POOL_NAME	character string	Indicates name of the pool that uses too much memory
POOL TYPE	EXTBLOCK, FTRQAGENT, FTQRAREA, FTQRPERM. GSFBLOCK, CCBBLOCK	Indicates type of pool that uses too much memory
OLD SIZE	0-2048 MBytes	Indicates the old size of the DYNAMIC_MEMORY_SIZE parameter
NEW SIZE	0-2048 MBytes	Indicates the new size of the DYNAMIC_MMORY_SIZE parameter

Action

There is no action required.

POOL601 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

PRFM200

Explanation

The Performance (PRFM) subsystem generates log report PRFM200 to represent activity data for the following peripheral modules (PM):

- PDTC with master processor (MP) and signaling processor (SP).
- PLGC, PDTC, ILGC, IDTC, ALGC, ADTC and ARCC with MP, SP and facility processor (FP)
- PLGC, PDTC, PRCC, RCCI, SMA and TMS with MP, SP and ISDN signaling processor (ISP)

This log report shows the data for 1 min and the last 15 min.

The UTR and CHNL fields record the mean number of channels in use during the minute. The UTRHIGH and PSIDEHIGH fields record the highest number of channels in use during the minute.

You can start PRFM200 from the PMACT sublevel of the MAP display if the system posts the peripheral.

Format

The log report format for PRFM200 is as follows:

```
PRFM200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PMACT_DATA
    pmtxt  Unit n : Act
    Load Name: nmtxt

    MPCP     MPLP    SPCP    SPLP    XPCP    XPLP   ORIG  TERM  UTR  CHNL

    1:nn%    nn%     nn%     nn%     nn%     nn%    nnn   nnn   nnn  nnn
     2:nn%   nn%     nn%     nn%     nn%     nn%    nnn   nnn   nnn  nnn
     3:nn%   nn%     nn%     nn%     nn%     nn%    nnn   nnn   nnn  nnn
```

Example

An example of log report PRFM200 follows:

PRFM200 (continued)

```
PRFM200 JAN05 18:20:02 1753 INFO PMACT_DATA

PLGC 1 Unit 0 : Act
    Load Name: NPL32AK

    MPCP    MPLP    SPCP    SPLP    FPCP    FPLP    ORIG    TERM   UTR  CHNL

   1:21%    12%     45%     18%     39%     20%     10      8

   2:24%    20%     42%     20%     31%     21%     8       7

   3:25%    19%     53%     11%     22%     33%     12      15

   4:28%    18%     44%     13%     33%     45%     13      15

   5:23%    21%     55%     21%     24%     39%     0       9

   6:22%    12%     56%     12%     36%     22%     1       3

   7:30%    22%     27%     23%     38%     34%     10      0

   8:23%    13%     58%     24%     20%     36%     8       18

   9:33%    22%     49%     13%     32%     28%     5       20

   10:24%   23%     52%     22%     24%     32%     4       8

   11:23%   14%     34%     33%     33%     23%     8       5

   12:37%   25%     42%     24%     35%     36%     20      0

   13:28%   16%     53%     25%     27%     27%     21      0

   14:39%   37%     44%     16%     39%     38%     5       22   2   5

   15:20%   30%     35%     24%     23%     29%     12      18   5  30

   SUMMARY  27%     20%     46%     20%     30%     31           9  10

   SUMMARY UTRAVAIL 32  UTRHIGH 10  PSIDEAVAIL 180  PSIDEHIGH 30
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PMACT_DATA	Constant	Indicates that PM activity data follows.
pmtxt	PLGC,PDTC,PRCC	Provides the name and number of the PM that the system reports about.
Unit n:	0, 1	Indicates the side of the PM affected.
Act	Constant	Indicates that the system queries the active unit.
Load Name	Symbolic text	Identifies the XPM software load.
UTR	0-64	Identifies the total number of universal tone receiver (UTR) channels used.
CHNL	0-640	Identifies the total number of P-side channels used.
MPCP	0-100	Master processor (MP) call processing occupancy. High priority occupancies and the call processing occupancies provide service.
MPLP	0-100	The MP low priority background. Audits and diagnostics use this field.
SPCP	0-100	Signalling processor (SP) call processing occupancy.
SPLP	0-100	The SP low priority background. Audits and diagnostics use this field.
XPCP	0-100	Facility processor (FP) or ISDN SP (ISP) call processing occupancy. In the log, FPCP replaces XPCP for a PLGC with FP. In the log, ISPCP replaces XPCP for a PLGC, PDTC, or PRCC with ISP.
XPLP	0-100	FP or ISP low priority background are used for audits and diagnostics. In the log, FPLP replaces XPLP for a PLGC with FP. In the log, ISPLP replaces XPLP for a PLGC, PDTC or PRCC with ISP.
ORIG	0-999	Number of originations.

PRFM200 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TERM	0-999	Terminations. Calls that cause physical or visual ringing. Origination and termination counts help determine the call rate for the peripheral.
SUMMARY	Constant	The summary line is an average of the samples for the last entry in the ten columns from MPCP to CHNL.
SUMMARY	Constant	Indicates that a summary follows.
UTRAVAIL nn	0-64	The summary line UTRAVAIL is the highest number of UTRs available.
UTRHIGH nn	0-64	The summary line UTRHIGH is the highest number of UTRs in use during the sample period.
PSIDEAVAIL nnn	0-640	The summary line PSIDEAVIL is the highest number of P-side channels available to call processing during the sample period.
PSIDEHIGH nnn	0-640	The summary line PSIDEHIGH is the highest number of P-side channels used.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional Information

There is no additional information.

PRFM201

Explanation

The Performance (PRFM) subsystem generates log report PRFM201 to provide information on call processing delays. Log report PRFM201 starts from the DELAYS sublevel of the MAP display.

The log report PRFM subsystem provides values for the last 15 min period.

Format

The log report format for PRFM201 is as follows:

```
PRFM201 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DELAYS_DATA
    pmid    Unitn :  Act
    Load Name: nmtxt
                          DIALTONE       POST
          DIALTONE        REMOVAL        DIALING       CUTTHROUGH
           DP       DT     DP     DT      DP    DT     ANSWER SPEECHPATH

 AVG   nnnms nnnms nnnms nnnms nnnms nnnms nnnms nnnms
50%<   nnnms nnnms nnnms nnnms nnnms nnnms nnnms nnnms
95%<   nnnms nnnms nnnms nnnms nnnms nnnms nnnms nnnms
```

Example

An example of log report PRFM201 follows:

```
PRFM201 SEP23 17:40:44 2883 INFO DELAYS_DATA
   LGC 1 Unit 1 : Act
   Load Name: NLG24BK
                      DIALTONE          POST
      DIALTONE        REMOVAL         DIALING       CUTTHROUGH
  DP      DT      DP      DT       DP      DT   ANSWER  SPEECHPATH

AVG   374ms   693ms    69ms   157ms   458ms   1128ms  59ms  131ms
50%<  288ms   480ms    32ms    96ms   416ms    864ms  32ms  288ms
95%<  864ms  1824ms   224ms   352ms   672ms   2656ms  160ms  96ms
```

PRFM201 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DELAYS_DATA	Constant	Indicates that data from the DELAYS level of the MAP follows.
pmid	LGC, LTC, DTC, RCC	Provides the name and number of the PM that the system reports about.
Unitn :	0,1	Indicates the side of the PM affected.
Act	Constant	Indicates that the system queries the active unit.
Load Name	Symbolic text	Identifies the XPM software load.
DIALTONE	0-9999 secs	Indicates the delay between the time when PM detects the off hook and the time of the application of dial tone.
DIALTONE REMOVAL		Specifies delay between the time the peripheral detects the first digit, and the IDLE tone application and the dial tone removal.
POST DIALLING		Specifies delay between the time when the last digit dialed, and the application of audible ringing.
CUTTHROUGH		Specifies the combination of answer and speech_path. This field represents the time the system takes to connect speech path from the off hook.
DT	0-9999 secs	Indicates digitone lines or universal tone receiver lines.
DP	0-9999 secs	Indicates digipulse lines or electronic business set lines.
ANSWER	0-9999 secs	Specifies delay between the time the peripheral detects an answer, and the transmission of the off hook to the originating end.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SPEECHPATH	0-9999 secs	Specifies delay between the time the originating party detects the offhook, and the application of speech path between the two parties.
AVG	0-9999 secs	Specifies the average delay for the category.
50%	0-9999 secs	The 50th percent mark for the category indicates that 50 percent of the delays are less than this value.
95%	0-9999 secs	The 95th percent mark for the category indicates that 95 percent of the delays are less than this value.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

PRSM300

Explanation

The Post-Release Software Manager (PRSM) subsystem generates the PRSM300 log report. This log report is a trouble log that lists general problems that could affect service.

Format

The format for log report PRSM300 follows:

```
PRSM300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL  General Trouble
    User Class:  <user>          User Identity <user_id>
    <problem_txt>
```

Example

An example of log report PRSM300 follows:

```
PRSM300 APR18 13:46:58 0800 TBL  General Trouble
User Class: CI_USER    User Identity: TEAM20
   ERROR: Could not create disconnected user to
   execute CI commands for PRSUs.
   PRSM user is OPERATOR.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
TBL General Trouble	Constant	Indicates a general problem
User Class: <user>	Any valid PRSM user	The PRSM user type of the user
User Identity: <user_id>	Any valid userid	The name of the user
<problem_txt>	Up to five lines of text	The general problem that could affect service

Action

Follow office policy. Correct the problem or contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

None

PRSM300 (end)

Additional information

None

PRSM301

Explanation

The Post-Release Software Manager (PRSM) subsystem generates the PRSM301 log report. This log report is a trouble log that lists failures when the switch locates or reads post-release software update (PRSU) files.

Format

The format for log report PRSM301 follows:

```
PRSM301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL  PRSM File Failure
    <failure_txt>
```

Example

An example of log report PRSM301 follows:

```
PRSM301 APR27 12:04:16 1800 TBL  PRSM File Failure
   Corrupt PRSU file with the reason of 601.
   PRSU:    ABC05CB5
   File:    ABC05CB5$PATCH
   Device:  S00DTEST
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
TBL PRSM File Failure	Constant	Indicates a PRSM file failure
<failure_txt>	Up to five lines of text	The failure the switch encountered when it located or read the PRSU file

Action

Refer to “PRSM301 log reason interpretation" in the *Post-Release Software Manager Reference Guide*, 297-8991-540, for a list of reasons, explanations, and actions for PRSM301.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

PRSM302

Explanation

The Post-Release Software Manager (PRSM) subsystem generates the PRSM302 log report. This log report is a trouble log that lists problems related to post-release software update (PRSU) file management. These problems can occur if the switch cannot open, read, manipulate, or manage a PRSU file.

Format

Following are the formats for log report PRSM302:

Format 1

```
PRSM302 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL  PRSM File Control Problem
    Command:  <command>
    Action:  <action>
    Device:  <device_id>
    <problem_txt>
```

Format 2

```
PRSM302 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL  PRSM File Control Problem
    Command:  <command>
    Action:  <action>
    PRSU:  <prsuid>
    <problem_txt>
```

Format 3

```
PRSM302 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL  PRSM File Control Problem
    Command:  <command>
    Action:  <action>
    Filename:  <file_name>
    <problem_txt>
```

Example

Following are examples of log report PRSM302:

Example 1

PRSM302 (continued)

```
1.PRSM302 MAY01 10:27:23 7700 TBL  PRSM File Control
Problem
2. Command: prsu file search
3. Action: scan all files
4. Device:SFDEV
5. Device error
6. *** There may be other logs, please check. ***
```

Example 2

```
1.PRSM302 MAY02 15:42:39 3400 TBL  PRSM File Control
Problem
2. Command: VALIDATE
3. Action: get file information
4. PRSU:GNA07CB9
5. Illegal file system operation requested
6. *** There may be other logs, please check. ***
```

Example 3

```
1.PRSM302 JAN08 00:01:34 9400 TBL  PRSM File Control
Problem
2. Command: prsu file compare
3. Action: close a file
4. Filename:  JED31BB9$PATCH
5. File not open
6. *** There may be other logs, please check. ***
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL PRSM File Control Problem	Constant	Indicates a PRSM file control problem
Command: <command>	Any PRSM command	The PRSM command that detected the problem
Action: <action>	Any PRSM action	The PRSM action performed by the command
Device: <device_id>	Any device id	The name of the device with the file with the problem

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PRSU: <prsuid>	Any valid prsuid	The name of the PRSU with the problem
Filename: <file_name>	Any file name	The name of the file with the problem
<problem_txt>	Text string	The file management problem

Action

Follow office policy. Troubleshoot the problem or contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

PRSM360

Explanation

The Post-Release Software Manager (PRSM) subsystem generates the PRSM360 log report. This log report is a trouble log that indicates a problem with the nightly PRSM File Audit. The following problems can cause this log.

- The PRSM File Audit aborts.
- The PRSM File Audit detects a missing XPM post-release software update (PRSU) file.
- The PRSM File Audit finds more than one unequal $PATCH file for a PRSU.

The log lists the ids of up to 10 PRSUs. If the switch detects a missing PRSU file, the log lists the last device where the PRSU was found. If the switch finds multiple unequal $PATCH files, the log lists all devices associated with the file.

Format

The format for log report PRSM360 follows:

```
PRSM360 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL  File Audit Failure
   Files Not Found        Last device
   _______________        ___________
   <file_id>              <device_id>
   Unequal Files          Devices
   _____________          ____________________________________
   <file_id>              <device_id>>
```

Example

An example of log report PRSM360 follows:

```
PRSM360 FEB12 23:09:17 2000 TBL  File Audit Failure
   Files Not Found  Last device
   (no missing XPM PRSU files)
   Unequal Files    Devices
   -------------    --------------------------------
   BAL00BB8$PATCH   SFDEV       S00DSCRATCH
```

PRSM360 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
TBL File Audit Failure	Constant	Indicates a file audit failure
<file_id>	Any file identifier	The name of the missing PRSU file, unequal $PATCH file
<device_id>	Any device identifier	The name of the device that last contained the missing PRSU file or the device with the unequal $PATCH file

Action

Follow office policy. Troubleshoot the problem or contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

PRSM380

Explanation

The Post-Release Software Manager (PRSM) subsystem generates the PRSM380 log report. This log report is a trouble log that lists problems encountered during the execution of PRSM automated processes. The following situations are examples of possible causes of a PRSM380 log.

- The switch cannot drop sync during an automated process because the switch is already out of sync.
- The switch cannot establish a connection with the PRSM Request Router to execute PRSM maintenance commands.

Format

The format for log report PRSM380 follows:

```
PRSM380 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TRBL AUTOMATED PROCESS FAILU
   Automated process:  <process>
   <action>
```

Example

An example of log report PRSM380 follows:

```
PRSM380 OCT1 01:03:17 8900 TRBL AUTOMATED PROCESS FAILURE
   Automated Process: AUTOAPP
   Process aborted: Switch is out–of–sync.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
TRBL AUTOMATED PROCESS FAILURE	Constant	Indicates the failure of a PRSM automated process
Automated process: <process>	AUTOAPP, FILE_AUDIT, STATUS_AUDIT	The PRSM automated process that encountered the problem
<action>	Text string	The action of the process and the reason for the action

PRSM380 (end)

Action

Follow office policy. Correct the error condition or contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

PRSM381

Explanation

The Post-Release Software Manager (PRSM) subsystem generates the PRSM 381 log report. This log report is a trouble log that indicates a switch sanity failure based on table AUTOMON. Table AUTOMON lists the number of allowable logs during a log monitoring period before or after a PRSM Autoapply or Autoinstall process. PREMON is the log monitoring period before the process begins. POSTMON is the log monitoring period after the process finishes.

Format

The format for log report PRSM381 follows:

```
PRSM381 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL SWITCH SANITY FAILURE
    <failure_txt>
     Log    Allowed    Exceeded      Log    Allowed    Exceeded
     ___    _______    ________      ___    _______    ________

     <log>  <al_no>    <ex_no>       <log>  <al_no>    <ex_no>
```

Example

An example of log report PRSM381 follows:

```
PRSM381 OCT1 01:03:17 8900 TRBL SWITCH SANITY FAILURE
    Switch Sanity limit exceeded before applying/installing PRSUs.
     Log      Allowed    Exceeded  Log      Allowed    Exceeded
     ----     --------   --------- ----     --------   ---------
     CM115:    1          4        CM119:    24         40
     SWER:     5          6
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL SWITCH SANITY FAILURE	Constant	Indicates the switch failed sanity
<failure_txt>	Text string	The problem that caused the switch sanity failure
<log>	The name of any log	The log that exceeded the allowed number

PRSM381 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<al_no>	Numeric	The number of allowed logs
<ex_no>	Numeric	The number of generated logs

Action

Follow office policy. Correct the error condition or contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

PRSM400

Explanation

The Post-Release Software Manager (PRSM) subsystem generates the PRSM400 log report. This log report is a service summary log that lists the actions taken in response to the following PRSM commands:

- APPLY
- REMOVE
- VALIDATE
- FREEMEM
- DBAUDIT
- ASSIGN, when used to install increment post-release software updates (PRSU)

The PRSM400 command summary log generates for a Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) destination when an SPM loadfile (containing SPM PRSU fixes) is datafilled in table PMLOADS. The PRSM400 summary log is generated for any DBAUDITs performed on any SPM destinations.

Each PRSM400 log report lists up to 15 actions. A single command can create multiple actions and multiple PRSM400 logs. For example, you could apply an XPM PRSU to a DEST set of 30 XPMs. PRSM will perform 30 actions, and the switch will generate two PRSM400 logs.

The switch generates the log after 15 actions or when the user quits PRSM.

Format

The format for log report PRSM400 follows:

```
PRSM400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO COMMAND SUMMARY
    User–Class:  <user>              User Identity:  <userid>
    REASON: <change reason>

                              Destination  Command    Pass/   Time
    PRSU id                   (DEST)       Method     Fail    Complete
    ———————                   ———————————  ————————   ——————  ————————
    <prsuid>                  <destid>     <command>  <status>  <time>
```

Example

An example of log report PRSM400 follows:

PRSM400 (continued)

```
PRSM400 DEC11 10:30:58 8200 INFO COMMAND SUMMARY
    User Class: CI_USER            User Identity: OPERATOR
                                    Destination  Command  Pass/  Time
    PRSU id                         (DEST)       Method   Fail   Complete
    -------                          -----------  -------  -----  --------
    CAL22CB8                         NONE         APPLY    Fail   09:52:32
    CAL22CB8                         NONE         APPLY    Fail   09:53:12
    BAS07AL                          SITE         APPLY    Pass   10:30:16
    CAL22CB7                         CM           VALIDATE Pass   10:30:26
    CAL22CB7                         CM           APPLY    Pass   10:30:39
    CAL22CB7                         CM           REMOVE   Pass   10:30:47
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO COMMAND SUMMARY	Constant	Indicates that a PRSM command has been performed
User Class: <user>	Any valid PRSM user	The PRSM user type of the user
User Identity: <user_id>	Any valid userid	The name of the user
<prsuid>	Any valid prsuid	The name of the PRSU affected by the action
<destid>	Any valid destid	The name of the destination affected by the action
<command>	APPLY, REMOVE, VALIDATE, FREEMEM, DBAUDIT, ASSIGN	The PRSM command that initiated the action
<status>	Pass, Fail	The status of the action
<time>	Time	The time the action completed

Action

Check office policy. The contents of the log and office policy determines the need for additional action. For example, action needs to be taken if a PRSU or destination reports a “Fail" value in the log. If a “Fail" value is reported, monitor other logs generated by PRSM for further action.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

PRSM401

Explanation

The Post-Release Software Manager (PRSM) subsystem generates the PRSM401 log report. This log report is an assignment summary log that lists each activatable post-release software update (PRSU) that has been activated or deactivated. The command ASSIGN ACTIVE Y activates the PRSU, and the command ASSIGN ACTIVE N deactivates the PRSU. The subsystem generates the log after the user quits PRSM or the log records 15 PRSUs that have been activated or deactivated.

Format

The format for log report PRSM401 follows:

```
PRSM401 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ASSIGN SUMMARY
    User Class:  <user>          User Identity <userid>
                      Destination                          Pass/  Time
    PRSU id           (DEST)          Assign   Action      Fail   Complete
    ________          __________      ______________      ____   ________
    <prsuid>          destid          ACTIVE <y/n>        <p/f>  <time>
```

Example

An example of log report PRSM401 follows:

```
PRSM401 JAN10 10:34:33 1900 INFO ASSIGN SUMMARY
    User Class:  CI USER      User Identity:  VMAP1
                      Destination                          Pass/  Time
    PRSU id           (DEST)          Assign   Action      Fail   Complete
    -------           ------------    --------------      ----   --------
    PLR01BB9          CM              ACTIVE   Y          Pass   10:24:59
    PLR01BB9          CM              ACTIVE   Y          Pass   10:24:59
    PLR01BB9          CM              ACTIVE   N          Pass   10:25:02
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ASSIGN SUMMARY	Constant	Indicates that an activatable PRSU has been activated or deactivated
User Class: <user>	Any valid PRSM user	The PRSM user type of the user
User Identity: <user_id>	Any valid userid	The name of the user

PRSM401 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<prsuid>	Any valid prsuid	The name of the PRSU that was activated or deactivated
<destid>	Any valid destid	The name of the destination that contains the PRSU that was activated or deactivated
ACTIVE	Constant	Indicates that the PRSU is activatable
<y/n>	Y, N	Identifies whether the PRSU was activated or deactivated
<p/f>	PASS , FAIL	The status of the ASSIGN action
<time>	Any valid time in the office	The time the ASSIGN command was completed

Action

This log only provides information. No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

PRSM470

Explanation

The Post-Release Software Manager (PRSM) subsystem generates the PRSM470 log report. This log report is a service summary log that lists the results of the nightly PRSM Status Audit. The log lists the following information:

- each post-release software update (PRSU) alarm condition
- the number of PRSUs in each alarm condition
- the PRSUs in each alarm condition

Format

The format for log report PRSM470 follows:

```
PRSM470 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Status Audit Summary
   PRSU Condition                Number of PRSUs
   ______________                _______________

   <alrm_condtn>                 <number>
   PRSU Condition Details
   ______________________

   <alrm_condtn>
   <prsu>
```

Example

An example of log report PRSM470 follows:

PRSM470 (continued)

```
PRSM470 MAR11 09:31:41 9400 INFO Status Audit Summary
    PRSU Condition             Number of PRSUs
    --------------             ---------------
     ACT_NOT_APP               0
     NOTACTIVATED              0
     ACTPW_NOTACT              0
     DBG_APP                   1
     DBG_NOT_APP               0
     DNR_NOT_APP               0
     EMG_NOT_APP               0
     GEN_NOT_APP               2
     LTD_NOT_APP               0
     MAN_NOT_APP               0
     SRC_NOT_APP               1
     OBS_NOT_REM               0
     OBE_NOT_REM               0
     REM_PRSUS                 0
     INCNOTINST                0
     UNITMISMATCH              0
     PRSU Condition Details
     ----------------------
     ACT_NOT_APP
     *
     NOTACTIVATED
     *
     ACTPW_NOTACT
     *
     DBG_APP
     DKC52CB5
     *
     DBG_NOT_APP
     *
     DNR_NOT_APP
     *
     EMG_NOT_APP
     *
     GEN_NOT_APP
     MBR30CB5
     LNC15IB5
     *
     LTD_NOT_APP
     *
     MAN_NOT_APP
     *
     SRC_NOT_APP
     XMF06X05
     *
     OBS_NOT_REM
     *
     OBE_NOT_REM
     *
     REM_PRSUS
     *
     INCNOTINST
     *
     UNITMISMATCH
     *
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO Status Audit Summary	Constant	Indicates that PRSM has completed a nightly status audit
<alrm_condtn>	Any PRSM alarm condition	The PRSM alarm condition, as entered in table PRSMALRM. If the ENABLED field for the alarm in table PRSMALRM is set to N, the alarm will not be listed in log PRSM470.
<number>	Number	The number of PRSUs in the alarm condition. A series of periods (...) indicates more PRSUs than are shown in the alarm condition. PRSM470 displays only the first 10 PRSUs in the alarm condition.
<prsu>	Asterisk (*), any valid prsuid	The PRSUs in the alarm condition. An asterisk (*) indicates no PRSUs.

Action

Check office policy. The contents of the log and office policy will determine if you must perform additional action.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

PRSM600

Explanation

The Post-Release Software Manager (PRSM) subsystem generates the PRSM600 log report. This log report is an information log that describes an activity that may be beyond normal operating conditions.

Format

The format for log report PRSM600 follows:

```
PRSM600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO General Info
    <information_txt>
```

Example

An example of log report PRSM600 follows:

```
PRSM600 APR27 11:29:56 1700 INFO General Info
   PRSM CM Statuses have been synced by operator.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO General Info	Constant	Identifies an activity that may be beyond normal operating conditions
<information_txt>	Up to five lines of text	The activity that may be beyond normal operating conditions

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

PRSM603

Explanation

The Post-Release Software Manager (PRSM) subsystem generates the PRSM603 log report. This log report is an information log that lists any change to any field in table PRSMOPTS.

Format

The format for log report PRSM603 follows:

PRSM603 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PRSMOPTS Option Change
<field> changed from <old_value> to <new_value>

Example

An example of log report PRSM603 follows:

```
PRSM603 MAY16 15:19:47 8300 INFO PRSMOPTS Option Change
   DESTMETH  changed  from BROADCAST    to NO_BROADCAST.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO PRSMOPTS	Constant	Indicates that a field in table PRSMOPTS has changed
<field>	DESTMETH, COEXDUR, COEXCMAX, COEXCMIN	Any field in table PRSMOPTS
changed from	Constant	Indicates the old value follows
<old_value>	Any acceptable value	The previous value in the field in table PRSMOPTS
to	Constant	Indicates the new value follows
<new_value>	Any acceptable value	The new value in the field in table PRSMOPTS

Note: Values COEXDUR, COEXCMAX, and COEXCMIN are available only in offices that use Generic Services Framework (GSF).

PRSM603 (end)

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

PRSM680

Explanation

The Post-Release Software Manager (PRSM) subsystem generates the PRSM680 log report. This log report is an information log that lists information on PRSM automated processes.

Format

The format for log report PRSM680 follows:

```
PRSM680 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Automated Process Info
    Automated Process:  <process>
    <information_txt>
```

Example

Following are examples of log report PRSM680:

Example 1

```
PRSM680 OCT1 01:03:17 8900 INFO Automated Process Info
   Automated Process: AUTOAPP
   Process started.
```

Example 2

```
PRSM680 OCT1 01:03:17 8900 INFO AUTOMATED PROCESS INFO
   Automated Process: AUTOAPP
   Process has been manually delayed
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO AUTOMATED PROCESS INFO	Constant	Displays information on a PRSM automated process
Automated Process: <process>	AUTOAPP, FILE_AUDIT, STATUS_AUDIT	The PRSM automated process
<information_txt>	Text string	The information related to the automated process

PRSM680 (end)

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

PRSM681

Explanation

The Post-Release Software Manager (PRSM) subsystem generates the PRSM681 log report. This log report is an information log that identifies when a PRSM automated process is started, stopped, or delayed. The subsystem generates the log whenever a user performs one of the following commands.

- AUTOPROC <auto_process> START
- AUTOPROC <auto_process> STOP
- AUTOPROC <auto_process> DELAY

Format

The format for log report PRSM681 follows:

```
PRSM681 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AUTOPROCESS CI COMMAND
    <command> issued by <user>
```

Example

Following are examples of log report PRSM681:

Example 1

```
PRSM681 OCT1 01:03:17 8900 INFO AUTOPROCESS CI COMMAND
   AUTOPROC AUTOAPP STOP issued by ADMIN.
```

Example 2

```
PRSM681 OCT1 01:03:18 8900 INFO AUTOPROCESS CI COMMAND
   AUTOPROC FILEAUD START issued by ADMIN.
```

PRSM681 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO AUTOPROCESS CI COMMAND	Constant	Indicates that a PRSM automated process has been started, stopped, or delayed
<command>	Any AUTOPROC CI command with the START, STOP, or DELAY parameter	The PRSM command that stops, starts,or delays a PRSM automated process
<user>	Any PRSM user	The PRSM user that started, stopped, or delayed the automated process

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

PRSM682

Explanation

The Post-Release Software Manager (PRSM) subsystem generates the PRSM682 log report. This log report is an information log that lists any change to any field in table AUTOOPTS.

Format

The format for log report PRSM682 follows:

```
PRSM682 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AUTOOPTS OPTION
CHANGE
    <field> changed from <old_value> to <new_value> by <user>.
```

Example

Following are examples of log report PRSM682:

Example 1

```
PRSM682 OCT1 12:15:27 6900 INFO AUTOOPTS OPTION CHANGE
   MAXATMPT changed from $ to 4 by ADMIN.
```

Example 2

```
PRSM682 OCT1 12:15:27 6900 INFO AUTOOPTS OPTION CHANGE
   APPROVAL changed from N to Y by ADMIN.
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO AUTOOPTS OPTION CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a field has changed in table AUTOOPTS
<field>	Any valid field in table AUTOOPTS	The field in table AUTOOPTS that was changed
changed from	Constant	Indicates the old value follows

PRSM682 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<old_value>	Any value for the field	The previous value in the field
to	Constant	Indicates the new value follows
<new_value>	Any value for the field	The new value in the field
by	Constant	Indicates the PRSM user follows
<user>	Any PRSM user	The PRSM user that changed the value

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

PRSM683

Explanation

The Post-Release Software Manager (PRSM) subsystem generates the PRSM683 log report. This log report is an information log that lists any option change to table AUTOPRSU.

Format

The format for log report PRSM683 follows:

```
PRSM683 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AUTOPRSU OPTION CHANGE
    Automated Process: <process>
    <field> changed from <old_value> to <new_value> by <user>
```

Example

An example of log report PRSM683 follows:

```
PRSM683 OCT1 12:15:28 8900 INFO AUTOPRSU OPTION CHANGE
   Automated Process: AUTOAPP
   MTWTFSS changed from NNNNNNN to YYYYYYY by ADMIN
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO AUTOPRSU OPTION CHANGE	Constant	Indicates an option has changed in table AUTOPRSU
Automated Process: <process>	Any PRSM automated process	The PRSM automated process
<field>	FIELDNAME, MTWTFSS	The field in table AUTOPRSU
changed from	Constant	Indicates the old value follows
<old_value>	Any acceptable value	The previous value in the field in table AUTOPRSU
to	Constant	Indicates the new value follows
<new_value>	Any acceptable value	The new value in the field in table AUTOPRSU

PRSM683 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
by	Constant	Indicates the name of the user follows
<user>	Any PRSM user	The PRSM user that changed the value

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

PSN100

Explanation

The Programmable Service Node (PSN) subsystem generates this report when it encounters a maintenance problem on the data link.

Format

The format for log report PSN100 follows:

```
PSN100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PSN MAINTENANCE
   REASON      = <text>
   IPADDRESS:  = <IP address>
   PORT:       = <integer>
```

Example

An example of log report PSN100 follows:

```
PSN100 APR14 15:52:09 8000 INFO PSN MAINTENANCE
   REASON:      = UNABLE TO ESTABLISH SCU COMM
   IPADDRESS:   = 47.122.72.10
   PORT:        = 15
```

PSN100 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
REASON	One of the following messages:	This field provides a message that indicates the reason for the maintenance problem on the data link. The following text describes the messages.
	SCU HEARTBEAT FAILURE	The service control unit (SCU) has had a heartbeat failure.
	UNABLE TO ESTABLISH SCU COMMUNICATION	There is a problem with the UCS DMS-250 switch's data communication layer.
IPADDRESS	IP address	This is the address of the internet protocol (IP) connection.
PORT	Unsigned integer with a range of 0 - 65,535	This field indicates the port number.

Action

None. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

Registers HBFAIL and NOSCOMM in group PSN_ERDC.

Additional information

None

PSN101

Explanation

The Programmable Service Node (PSN) subsystem generates this report when the switch is unable to process the message received from the service control unit due to an incorrect message length, version, or user class.

Format

The format for log report PSN101 follows:

```
PSN101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PSN MSG PROBLEM
    REASON      = <text>
    VERSION:    = <version>
    USERCLASS:  = <userclass>
    LENGTH:     = <length>
```

Example

An example of log report PSN101 follows:

```
PSN101 APR14 15:52:09 8000 INFO PSN MSG PROBLEM
   REASON:      = UNRECOGNIZED DATACOM VERSION
   VERSION:     = 1
   USERCLASS:   = 1
   LENGTH:      = 1000
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REASON	One of the following messages:	This message describes the service control unit's (SCU) problem:
	WRONG VERSION	The service control unit's version is not correct.

PSN101 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	WRONG LENGTH	The service control unit's length is not correct.
	UNRECOGNIZED DATACOM VERSION	The datacom version is not recognized.
	CLIENT REGISTERED NIL MAIL BOX	The mail box registered by the client is nil.
VERSION	Release version	This is the release version of the software.
USERCLASS	1-3 as follows:	This indicates the type of user class in the message from the SCU.
	1	Admin user class.
	2	CALLP user class.
	3	Audit user class.
LENGTH	Integer	This is the message length.

Action

None. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

Registers MSGSIZE, DCOMHDR, and EMSGDROP, in group PSN_ERDC.

Additional information

None

PSN102

Explanation

The Programmable Service Node (PSN) subsystem generates this report when the PSN data communication client is unable to process the message to be sent to the service control unit (SCU) due to an invalid user class sent by the PSN application.

Format

The format for log report PSN102 follows:

```
PSN102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO USER CLASS NOT
REGISTERED
    USERCLASS:        = <byte>
```

Example

An example of log report PSN102 follows:

```
PSN102 APR14 15:52:09 8000 INFO USERCLASS NOT REGISTERED
   USERCLASS:       = 3
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
USERCLASS	1-3 as follows:	This indicates the type of user class in the message from the SCU.
	1	Admin user class.
	2	CALLP user class.
	3	Audit user class.

PSN102 (end)

Action

None. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

Register MSGDROP, in group PSN_ERDC.

Additional information

None

PSN103

Explanation

The Programmable Service Node (PSN) subsystem generates this report when the PSN SCUADDR table is not datafilled.

Format

The format for log report PSN103 follows:

```
PSN103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PSN DATAFILL PROBLEM
   REASON:      = <text>
```

Example

An example of log report PSN103 follows:

```
PSN103 APR14 15:52:09 8000 INFO PSN DATAFILL PROBLEM
   REASON:      = TABLE SCUADDR NOT DATAFILLED
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
REASON	TABLE SCUADDR NOT DATAFILLED	This field provides a message that indicates the SCUADDR table is not datafilled.

Action

Verify data in the SCUADDR table. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

PSN104

Explanation

The Programmable Service Node (PSN) subsystem generates this report when it receives a Set IP Address primitive that changes the service control unit (SCU) arbitrator address.

Format

The format for log report PSN104 follows:

```
PSN104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PSN MAINTENANCE
   OLDIPADDDRESS:      = <IP address>
   OLDPORT:            = <integer>
   NEWIPADDRESS:       = <IP address>
   NEWPORT:            = <integer>
```

Example

An example of log report PSN104 follows:

```
PSN104 APR14 15:52:09 8000 INFO PSN MAINTENANCE
   OLDIPADDRESS:        = 41.122.72.10
   OLDPORT:             = 15
   NEWIPADDRESS:        = 47.134.72.10
   NEWPORT:             = 10
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OLDIPADDRESS	IP address	This field indicates the address of the previous internet protocol (IP) connection.
OLDPORT	Integer	This field indicates the previous port number.

PSN104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NEWIPADDRESS	IP address	This field indicates the address of the current IP connection.
NEWPORT	Integer	This field indicates the current port number.

Action

None. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

PSN105

Explanation

The Programmable Service Node (PSN) subsystem generates this report when it receives an invalid Set IP Address primitive or an invalid sender of Heartbeat.

Format

The format for log report PSN105 follows:

```
PSN105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INVALID INFO
    REASON          = <reason>
    IPADDRESS:      = <IP address>
    PORT:           = <integer>
    TRUNK:          = <trunk number>
    MEMBER:         = <member number>
```

Example

An example of log report PSN105 follows:

```
PSN105 APR14 15:52:09 8000 INFO INVALID INFO
   REASON:          = Invalid Sender of Heartbeat
   IPADDRESS:       = 47.122.64.205
   PORT:            = 7777
   TRUNK:           = 670
   MEMBER:          = 10
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REASON	INVALID SENDER OF HEARTBEAT	This field indicates the reason for the error.
IPADDRESS	IP ADDRESS	This field indicates the address of the internet protocol (IP) connection.
PORT	Integer	This field indicates the port number.

PSN105 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TRUNK	Trunk number	This field indicates the trunk number.
MEMBER	Member number	This field indicates the member number.

Action

None. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

PSN106

Explanation

The switch generates this log every time flow control is activated or deactivated at the PSN.

Format

The format for log report PSN106 follows:

```
PSN106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss INFO FLOW CONTROL
    REASON:                 = <text>
    FCSOURCE:               = <byte>
    DURATION:               = <integer>
    GAP:                    = <integer>
    ALL_NEW_CALLS_BLOCKED   = <YES/NO>
```

Example

An example of log report PSN106 follows:

```
PSN106 APR14 15:52:09 INFO FLOW CONTROL
   REASON                       = Flow Control Activated
   FCSOURCE                     = SCU
   DURATION                     = 128
   GAP                          = 5
   ALL_NEW_CALLS_BLOCKED        = NO
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REASON	“Flow Control Activated""Flow Control Deactivated"	This field indicates flow control activated or deactivated by the node initiating the flow control.
FCSOURCE	SCU	This field indicates the flow control source.
DURATION	0, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048	This field indicates the flow control duration value by seconds.

PSN106 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
GAP	0, 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 150, 300, 500, 800, 1200, 3000, 6000, 0	This field indicates the flow control gap value in tenth of a second.
ALL_NEW_CALLS_BLOCKED	YES, NO	This field indicates whether all new calls have been blocked.

Action

Not applicable

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

PSN200

Explanation

The Programmable Service Node (PSN) subsystem generates this report when it receives an error detected primitive from the service control unit (SCU) indicating that an application or protocol error occurred.

Format

The format for log report PSN200 follows:

```
PSN200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCU ERROR MSG RCVD
    REASON:      = <type of problem>
    USERCLASS:   = <userclass>
    ERR_CAUSE:   = <error cause>
    IPADDRESS    = <ip address>
    PORT:        = <port number>
```

Example

An example of log report PSN200 follows:

```
PSN200 APR14 15:52:09 8000 INFO SCU ERROR MSG RCVD
   REASON:      = ERROR IN PSN MESSAGE
   USERCLASS    = 2
   ERR_CAUSE    = PROMPT FAILURE
   IPADDRESS:   = 47.122.97.33
   PORT:        = 32203
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REASON	ERROR IN PSN MESSAGE	This field indicates a problem with the PSN message.
USERCLASS	Userclass number	This field indicates the userclass number.
ERR_CAUSE	PROMPT FAILURE	This indicates the error that occurred.

PSN200 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
IPADDRESS	IP address	This field indicates the address of the internet protocol (IP) connection.
PORT	Integer	This field indicates the port number.

Action

None. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

Register ERRDETP, in group PSN_PRIM.

Additional information

None

PSN201

Explanation

The Programmable Service Node (PSN) subsystem generates this report when a new call event message to the service control unit (SCU) times out before a response primitive is received from the SCU.

Format

The format for log report PSN201 follows:

```
PSN201 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCU TIME OUT
   TRUNK:      = <trunk number>
   MEMBER:     = <trunk member number>
```

Example

An example of log report PSN201 follows:

```
PSN201 APR14 15:52:09 8000 INFO SCU TIME OUT
   TRUNK:       = 220
   MEMBER:      = 15
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
TRUNK	Trunk number	This field indicates the trunk number.
MEMBER	Trunk member number	This field indicates the external trunk member number.

Action

None. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

Register SCUTMOUT, in group PSN_ERFM.

PSN201 (end)

Additional information

None

PSN202

Explanation

The Programmable Service Node (PSN) subsystem generates this report when decoding errors are found in primitives or macros from the service control unit (SCU). This log is generated in conjunction with PSN212.

Format

The format for log report PSN202 follows:

```
PSN202 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PSN DECODE ERROR 1
    REASON:       = <text>
    TRUNK:        = <trunk number>
    MEMBER:       = <trunk member number>
    PRIMITIVE     = <PSN primitive>
    PARAMETER:= <PSN parameter>
    SUBPARM:      = <PSN subparameter>
    SESSION ID:   = <session id from SCU>
    USERCLASS     = <integer>
```

Example

An example of log report PSN202 follows:

```
PSN202 APR14 15:52:09 8000 INFO PSN DECODE ERROR 1
   REASON:       = MISSING MANDATORY PARAMETER
   TRUNK:        = 670
   MEMBER        = 15
   PRIMITIVE     = CONNECT
   PARAMETER     = DESTINATION TRUNK GROUP
   SUBPARM       = TRUNK GROUP NUMBER
   SESSION ID    = 155
   USERCLASS     = 1
```

PSN202 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
REASON	One of the following messages:	This field provides a message that indicates the reason for the decoding error. The following text describes the messages.
	BAD PRIMITIVE	The primitive was bad.
	MISSING MANDATORY PARAMETER	A mandatory parameter is missing.
	OUT OF RANGE PARAMETER	A parameter is out-of-range.
	MAND PARAM DECODE FAILURE	A mandatory parameter decode failure occurred.
	OPTIONAL PARAM DECODE FAILURE	An optional parameter decode failure occurred.
	UNRECOGNIZED PARAM	A parameter is not recognized.
	PRIMITIVE WRITE FAILURE	A primitive write failure has occurred.
TRUNK	Numeric	This field indicates the trunk number where the error occurred. It is only printed when the reason is “Out of Range Parameter" and all of the parameters before the port information parm have been decoded successfully.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
MEMBER	Numeric	This field indicates the external trunk member number. It is only printed when the reason is “Out of Range Parameter" and all of the parameters before the port information parm have been decoded successfully.
PRIMITIVE	Alpha	This field indicates the PSN primitive state. It is always printed.
PARAMETER	Alpha	This field indicates the PSN parameter. It is always printed.
SUBPARM	Alpha	This field indicates the PSN subparameter. It is only printed when the reason is “Out of Range Parameter."
SESSION ID	Integer	This field indicates the session ID from the SCU. It is only printed when the reason is “Out of Range Parameter" and all of the parameters before the session id parm have been decoded successfully.
USERCLASS	1-3 as follows:	This field indicates the type of user class in the message from the SCU. The following text describes the user classes.
	1	A one indicates an admin user class. It is always printed.

PSN202 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	2	A two indicates a CALLP user class.
	3	A three indicates an audit user class.

Action

None. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

Registers BADPRIM, BADPARM, MSMPARM, OFRPARM, MANDPDEF, OPPRMDEF, PRIMWRFL, in group PSN_ERPS.

Additional information

None

PSN203

Explanation

The Programmable Service Node (PSN) subsystem generates this report when a message from the service control unit (SCU) is not completed due to an invalid agent or connection state for the primitive received.

Format

The format for log report PSN203 follows:

```
PSN023 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PSN APPL ERROR
   TRUNK:          = <trunk number>
   MEMBER:         = <trunk member number>
   SESSION ID:     = <session id from SCU>
   AGENTSTATE:     = <agent state>
   CONSTATE:       = <connection state>
   PRIMITIVE:      = <PSN primitive>
```

Example

An example of log report PSN203 follows:

```
PSN203 SEP25 13:11:13 9800 INFO PSN APPL ERROR
   TRUNK:          = 14567
   MEMBER          = 1234
   SESSION ID:     = 1230567
   AGENTSTATE:     = IDLE
   CONSTATE:       = HELD
   PRIMITIVE:      = HOLD
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TRUNK	Numeric	This field indicates the trunk number where the error occurred.
MEMBER	Numeric	This field indicates the external trunk member number.

PSN203 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SESSION ID	Numeric	This field indicates the SCU's session identification number when the problem occurred.
AGENTSTATE	Alpha	This field indicates the agent state.
CONSTATE	Alpha	This field indicates the connection state.
PRIMITIVE	Alpha	This field indicates the PSN primitive state.

Action

None. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

Registers BADACST and PRIMSTFL, in group PSN_ERFM.

Additional information

None

PSN204

Explanation

The Programmable Service Node (PSN) generates this report when an unexpected internal switch message is received. The error is classified as fatal or non-fatal. A fatal error causes the call to be taken down; however, the call survives a non-fatal error.

Format

The format for log report PSN204 follows:

```
PSN204 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PSN APPL ERROR
   TYPE:          = <fatal/non-fatal>
   TRUNK:         = <trunk number>
   MEMBER:        = <trunk member number>
   SESSION ID:    =  <session id from SCU>
   AGENTSTATE:    = <agent state>
   CONSTATE:      = <connection state>
   MSGTYPE:       = <PSN message type>
```

Example

An example of log report PSN204 follows:

```
PSN204 OCT30 00:04:03 8700 INFO PSN APPL ERROR
   TYPE:           = FATAL
   TRUNK:          = 1964
   MEMBER:         = 1
   SESSION ID:     = 231
   AGENTSTATE:     = SEIZED
   CONSTATE        = HELD
   MSGTYPE         = EVENT
```

PSN204 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TYPE	One of the following messages:	This field provides a message that indicates the type of error. The following text describes the messages.
	FATAL	This message indicates that the error is fatal, which causes the call to be taken down.
	NON-FATAL	This message indicates that the error is not fatal. The call survives.
TRUNK	Numeric	This field indicates the trunk number where the error occurred.
MEMBER	Numeric	This field indicates the external trunk member number.
SESSION ID	Numeric	This field indicates the SCU's session identification number when the problem occurred.
AGENTSTATE	Alpha	This field indicates the agent state.
CONSTATE	Alpha	This field indicates the connection state.
MSGTYPE	One of the following:	This field indicates the type of PSN message. The following text describes the message type.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	PRIMITIVE	This indicates a primitive message.
	EVENT	This indicates an event message.

Action

None. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

Registers UNEXPENF and UNEXPEF, in group PSN_ERFM.

Additional information

None

PSN205

Explanation

The Programmable Service Node (PSN) generates this report when a message from the service control unit (SCU) is not completed due to unavailable software resources.

Format

The format for log report PSN205 follows:

```
PSN205 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SOFTWARE RES
UNAVAILABLE
   REASON:          = <text>
   TRUNK:           = <trunk number
   MEMBER:          = <trunk member number>
   SESSION ID:      = <session id from SCU>
```

Example

An example of log report PSN205 follows:

```
PSN205 SEP25 13:11:13 0000 INFO SOFTWARE RES UNAVAILABLE
   REASON:          = Prim Extension Block Not Available
   TRUNK:           = 14567
   MEMBER:          = 1234
   SESSION ID:      = 12340608
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REASON	One of the following messages:	This field provides a message that indicates the reason for the software resource error. The following text describes the messages.
	PRIM EXTENSION BLOCK NOT AVAILABLE	The primitive extension block is unavailable.

PSN205 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	DIGITS EXTENSION BLOCK NOT AVAILABLE	The digits extension block is unavailable.
	FEATURE DATA BLOCK NOT AVAILABLE	The feature data block is unavailable.
	INTERNAL TRUNK TO TID TABLE NOT AVAILABLE	The internal trunk to the terminal id (TID) table is unavailable.
TRUNK	Numeric	This field indicates the trunk number where the error occurred.
MEMBER	Numeric	This field indicates the external trunk member number.
SESSION ID	Numeric	This field indicates the SCU's session identification number when the problem occurred.

Action

None. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

Registers PRMEXTUN, DIGEXTUN, PSNFDBNA, and SFTRESUN, in group PSN_ERFM.

Additional information

None

PSN206

Explanation

The Programmable Service Node (PSN) subsystem generates this report when a hardware resource is unavailable.

Format

The format for log report PSN206 follows:

```
PSN206 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO HARDWARE RES
UNAVAILABLE
    REASON:       = <text>
```

Example

An example of log report PSN206 follows:

```
PSN206 SEP25 13:11:13 0100 INFO HARDWARE RES UNAVAILABLE
REASON:     = NO UTR
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
REASON	One of the following messages:	This field provides a message that indicates the reason for the hardware resource error. The following text describes the messages.
	NO UTR	There is no universal tone receiver (UTR).
	NO STR	There is no specialized tone receiver (STR).
	NO CONFERENCE PORT	There is no conference port.

Action

None. This log is for information only.

PSN206 (end)

Associated OM registers

Registers NOUTR, NOSTR, and NOCNF, in group PSN_ERFM.

Additional information

None

PSN207

Explanation

The Programmable Service Node (PSN) subsystem generates this report when errors are found during the preliminary processing of a primitive sent from the service control unit (SCU).

Format

The format for log report PSN207 follows:

```
PSN207 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PSN PRIMITIVE PROCESS
ERROR
    REASON:      = <text>
    IPADDRESS:   = <IP address>
    PORT:        = <integer>
    TRUNK:       = <trunk number>
    MEMBER:      = <trunk member number>
    PRIMITIVE:   = <PSN primitive>
    SESSION ID   = <session id from SCU>
```

Example

An example of log report PSN207 follows:

```
PSN207 OCT30 00:04:03 2200 INFO PRIMITIVE PROCESS ERROR
   REASON:      = PORT NOT SERVICED BY SCU
   IPADDRESS:   = 47.122.764.205
   PORT:        = 7777
   TRUNK:       = 590
   MEMBER       = 12
   PRIMITIVE    = CONNECT
   SESSION ID   = 200
```

PSN207 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
REASON	One of the following messages:	This field provides a message that indicates the reason for the failure of the primitive from the SCU. The following text describes the messages.
	PORT NOT SERVICED BY SCU	The port is not serviced by the SCU.
	MAX PORTS TO BRIDGE EXCEEDED	The number of ports available to bridge exceeds the maximum.
	NOT PSN AGENT	The agent is not one for a PSN.
	NOT MIN NUM PORTS TO BRIDGE	The number of ports available to bridge is below the minimum.
	MESSAGE IDX NOT IN PSNMSGIX	This indicates that an index is not found in the table PSNMSGIX.
	PRIMITIVE NOT SUPPORTED FOR USER CLASS	This primitive is not supported for the user class.
IP ADDRESS	Numeric	This field indicates the address of the internet protocol (IP) connection.
PORT	Numeric	This field indicates the port number.
TRUNK	Numeric	This field indicates the trunk number where the error occurred.
MEMBER	Numeric	This field indicates the external trunk member number.
PRIMITIVE	Alpha	This field indicates the PSN primitive state.
SESSION ID	Numeric	This field indicates the SCU's session identification number when the problem occurred.

Action

None. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

Registers PRMUSRMS, PSNRTFL, AGNACT, MAXBREX, NMINNOBP, PSNMSGFL, and INTGMISM, in group PSN_ERPS.

Additional information

None

PSN208

Explanation

The Programmable Service Node (PSN) generates this report when a primitive fails to be completed due to problems found by the finite state machine.

Format

The format for log report PSN208 follows:

```
PSN208 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PRIMITIVE FAILURE
   REASON:      = <text>
   TRUNK:       = <trunk number>
   MEMBER:      = <trunk member number>
   PRIMITIVE:   = <PSN primitive>
```

Example

An example of log report PSN208 follows:

```
PSN208 SEP25 13:11:13 0300 INFO PSN PRIMITIVE FAILURE
   REASON:      = DESTINATION PORT NOT 2WAY
   TRUNK:       = 14567
   MEMBER:      = 1234
   PRIMITIVE:   = CONNECT
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REASON	One of the following messages:	This field provides a message that indicates the problem that caused the primitive failure. The following text describes the messages.
	DESTINATION PORT NOT 2WAY	The destination port is not a two-way port.
	DESTINATION PORT NOT FOUR-WIRE	The destination port is not a four-wire port.

PSN208 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	BEARER CAPABILITY INCOMPATIBLE	The bearer capability that was sent from the service control unit (SCU) is not compatible with what was expected.
	FAILED TO HOLD AN AGENT	The PSN failed to hold the agent as instructed.
	FAILED TO REMOVE AN AGENT	The PSN failed to remove the agent as instructed.
	DIGIT COLLECTION FAILED	The collection of digits failed.
	AGENT NOT AVAILABLE	The agent is not available.
	PRIMITIVE FAILURE	A primitive failure has occurred.
	PROMPT-MESSAGE FAILURE	A prompt message failure has occurred.
TRUNK	Numeric	This field indicates the trunk number.
MEMBER	Numeric	This field indicates the external trunk member number.
PRIMITIVE	Alpha	This field indicates the PSN primitive state.

Action

None. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

Registers UNSUPTRK, BCINCOMP, AGHLDFL, AGRMFL, DIGCOLFL, AGNAVAIL, PRIMFL, and PROMPTFL, in group PSN_ERFM.

Additional information

None

PSN209

Explanation

The Programmable Service Node (PSN) subsystem generates this report when there is a decoding error due to the number of primitives in a macro exceeding the maximum allowed.

Format

The format for log report PSN209 follows:

```
PSN209 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PSN MACRO DECODE ERROR
   REASON:      = <text>
   NUMBER:      = <number of primitives>
   USERCLASS:   = <integer>
```

Example

An example of log report PSN209 follows:

```
PSN209 SEP25 13:11:13 8000 INFO PSN MACRO DECODE ERROR
   REASON:      = Number of Primitives Exceeded Maximum
                  Allowed
   NUMBER:      = 12
   USERCLASS:   = 2
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REASON	NUMBER OF PRIMITIVES EXCEEDED MAXIMUM ALLOWED	This field indicates the decode error.
NUMBER	Numeric	This field indicates the number of primitives.
USERCLASS	1-3 as follows:	This field indicates the type of user class in the message from the service control unit (SCU).

PSN209 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	1	Admin user class.
	2	CALLP user class.
	3	Audit user class.

Action

None. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

Register MAXPMEXC, in group PSN_ERPS.

Additional information

None

PSN212

Explanation

The Programmable Service Node (PSN) subsystem generates this report when decoding errors are found in primitives or macros from the service control unit (SCU). This log is generated in conjunction with PSN202.

Format

The format for log report PSN212 follows:

```
PSN212 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PSN DECODE ERROR 2
   FIELDID:      = <fieldid type>
   HEXMSGINDEX:  = <integer>
   HEXDUMP:      = <50-byte hexadecimal dump>
```

Example

An example of log report PSN212 follows:

```
PSN212 APR14 15:52:09 8000 INFO PSN DECODE ERROR 2
   FIELDID:     = 0
   HEXMSGINDEX: = 50
   HEXDUMP:     =
   0001 0203 0405 0607 0809 0A0B 0C0D 0E0F 1011 1213 1415
   1617 1819 1A1B 1C1D 1E1F 2021 2223 2425 2627 2829 2A2B
   2C2D 2E2F 3031 32333435 3637 3839 3A3B 3C3D 3E3F 4041
   4243 4445 4647 4849 4A4B 4C4D 4E4F 5051 5253 5455 5657
   5859 5A5B 5C5D 5E5F 6061 6263
```

PSN212 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
FIELDID	Numeric	This is the field identification type. It indicates the field of a multi-field parameter that failed to decode. It is printed only if the reason on log PSN202 is “Out of Range Parameter."
HEXMSGINDEX	Numeric	This field indicates the offset where the decoding error occurs. It indicates the byte of the bit error rate (BER) string that failed to decode. This field is not valid if the reason on log PSN202 is “Out of Range Parameter."
HEXDUMP	Alphanumeric (hexadecimal)	This field is a hexadecimal dump of the 50-byte error message, beginning with the byte offset where the decoding error occurred. It contains the value of the hexadecimal message error index field. It is part of the BER string that failed to decode.

Action

None. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

Registers BADPRIM, BADPARM, MSMPARM, OFRPARM, MANDPDEF, OPPRMDEF, and PRIMWRFL, in group PSN_ERPS.

Additional information

None

PSN400

Explanation

The Programmable Service Node (PSN) subsystem generates this report to communicate errors encountered by or actions taken by the PSN audit process.

Format

The format for log report PSN400 follows:

```
PSN400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PSN AUDIT
   REASON:    = <text>
   TRUNK:     = <trunk number>
   MEMBER:    = <trunk member number>
```

Example

An example of log report PSN400 follows:

```
PSN400 APR14 15:52:09 8000 INFO PSN AUDIT
   REASON:  = AUDIT FAILS TO RECEIVE PORT STATUS
   TRUNK:   = 1964
   MEMBER:  = 1
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REASON	One of the following messages:	This field provides a message that indicates the reason for the error in the audit process. The following text describes the messages.
	DISCN TRK AUDIT FAILS TO RECEIVE PORT STATUS	The PSN audit did not receive the port status.
	SCU PORT STATUS MISMATCH	There is a mismatch in the service control unit (SCU) port status.

PSN400 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TRUNK	Numeric	This field indicates the trunk number.
MEMBER	Numeric	This field indicates the external trunk member number.

Action

None. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

Registers AUDPSF, and AUDPSM, in group PSN_ERPS.

Additional information

None

PSN401

Explanation

The Programmable Service Node (PSN) subsystem generates this report when it receives a primitive “reset switch" from the service control unit (SCU).

Format

The format for log report PSN401 follows:

```
PSN401 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PSN RESET SWITCH
   REASON:      = <text>
   TRUNK:       = <trunk number>
   MEMBER:      = <trunk member number>
```

Example

An example of log report PSN401 follows:

```
PSN401 APR14 15:52:09 8000 INFO PSN RESET SWITCH
   REASON:      = Info Only -- Reset Switch
   TRUNK:       = 14567
   MEMBER:      = 1234
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REASON	One of the following messages:	This field provides a message that indicates the reason the SCU sent a reset primitive to the switch. The following text describes the messages.
	PORT DOWN RESET SWITCH	The port is down.
	INFO ONLY--RESET SWITCH	This is for information only.

PSN401 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TRUNK	Numeric	This field indicates the trunk number where the error occurred.
MEMBER	Numeric	This field indicates the external trunk member number.

Action

None. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

Register PTDNRS, in group PSN_ERPS.

Additional information

None

PT100

Explanation

This log generates each time there is a RASL interface error or an abnormal close of network connection. The levels of traceback in information generated are based on the current value of the NX25_TRACEBACK variable in NX25UTIL. The value of NX25_TRACEBACK can be altered through a CI command at the NX25DEBUG level.

Format

The format for log report PT100 follows:

```
PT100 date time seqnbr INFO PASSTHRU
   NETCONN = netconn SESSION = session REASON = reason
   TEXT = text
   traceback
   traceback
   traceback
   traceback
   traceback
```

Example

An example of log report PT100 follows:

```
PT100 MAR20 08:10:43 2101 INFO PASSTHRU
   NETCONN = NEWPT      SESSION = 002  REASON = 003
   TEXT = Bad RASL_OPEN_NC return code
   <traceback>
   <traceback>
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
netconn	alphanumeric	This field indicates the network connection name.
session	numeric	This field indicates the passthru session number.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
reason	numeric	This field indicates the reason code.
text	alphanumeric	This field provides the text message associated with the error.
traceback	alphanumeric	This field indicates the procedure traceback.

Action

Take action based on the problem indicated in the log report.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

RDT601

Explanation

The system generates the RDT601 log when the lines that provision audit process find a mismatch. This mismatch occurs between line data in the remote digital terminal (RDT) and the computing module (CM). The system starts a procedure to correct the fault.

Format

The log report format for RDT601 is as follows:

RDT601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Audit Action
Location: <site><ff><u>
Acting on trouble: Data not synchronized
Object class: <object class>
Description: Object data mismatch between RDT and CM

Example

An example of log report RDT601 follows:

```
*RDT601 FEB25 14:35:10 0123 INFO Audit Action
   Location: RDT1 00 0
   Acting on trouble:   Data not synchronized
   Object class: 4e8 (loopGndBus_line_termination)
   Description:  Object data mismatch between RDT and CM
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Audit Action	Constant	Indicates the audit process found a mismatch between the RDT and the CM.
Location: <site>	RDT	Identifies the source RDT area.
<ff>	0-99	Identifies the source RDT frame.
<u>	0-9	Identifies the source RDT unit.
Acting on trouble: Data not synchronized	Constant	Indicates that data is not in sync.

RDT601 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Object class	Symbolic text	Provides the type of object in which the mismatch occurs.
Description: Object data mismatch between RDT and CM	Constant	Indicates a data mismatch.

Action

This log is for information only. There is no action required. A mismatch can indicate another problem. The operating company personnel must note this log and check for other error conditions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

RLT100

Explanation

This log generates when the switch receives a Context Block FAR from the services platform, and there are no available extension blocks for the storage of the context block information. If an extension is not available, boomerang reorigination continues to be allowed for that call.

Format

The format for log report RLT100 follows:

<switch> RLT100 <date><time> INFO RLT INFORMATION LOG TEXT=<text reason>

Example

An example of log report RLT100 follows:

```
250D RLT100   MAY27 07:48:37 5800 INFO RLT INFORMATION LOG
TEXT=An extension block is not available for an RLT
boomerang call.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
TEXT	Failed to attach RLT extension block	Problem description

Action

The log indicates that the number of extension blocks is not sufficient to handle Context Block FAR messages. To provide an acceptable number of extension blocks, increase the office parameter NUM_RLT_CONTEXT_EXT_BLOCKS in table OFCENG.

Associated OM registers

none

RLT100 (end)

Additional information

This log generates when there are an insufficient number of RLT extension blocks engineered on the UCS DMS-250 switch. The number of extension blocks is determined by the office parameter NUM_RLT_CONTEXT_EXT_BLOCKS in table OFCENG. The OMs associated with extension blocks on the UCS DMS-250 switch indicate the usage of the extension block. If the log were being generated often, then the office parameter NUM_RLT_CONTEXT_EXT_BLOCKS should be increased based on the usage recorded in the OM.

To produce the RLT 100 log, set the office parameter NUM_RLT_CONTEXT_EXT_BLOCKS in table OFCENG to 0 and send a Context Block FAR to the UCS DMS-250 switch.

RO101

Explanation

The Remote Operation (RO) subsystem generates log report RO101 when a remote logon attempt occurs.

The associated operational mesurement (OM) group is ROAPPL. The associated OM registers are successful logons (ROAPLOGA) and failed logons (ROAPFLOG).

Format

The log report format for RO101 is as follows:

```
RO101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  SESSION LOGON
    SESSION nn
    desctxt
    appltxt
```

Example

An example of log report RO101 follows:

```
RO101 MAR17 17:10:40 1089 INFO  SESSION LOGON
   Session 1
   Logon Successful
   0: Nil Parameter
   FT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SESSION LOGON	Constant	Indicates a remote logon attempt occurred
SESSION	0-15	Indicates the session that received the logon request. (Value set by office parameter NOS_QUANTITY_OF_SVCS).

RO101 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
desctxt	Logon Successful	If the logon failed, provides the reason for the failure. The system displays a return code if necessary. Refer to Table LOGON FAILURE REASONS at the end of this log report
appltxt	Symbolic text	The name of the application that requests the logon, if logon is not successful. Refer to Table LOGON FAILURE REASONS at the end of this log report.

Action

There is no action required.

Logon failure reasons (Sheet 1 of 2)

Reasons	Application	RC	Explanation
FLAG CREATION FAILED	none	flag system return code	The system generates this log when RO Service fails to create flags.
OUTPUT FILE CREATION FAILED	none	file system return code	The system generates this log when RO Service fails to create an output file for the DOWN task.
CANNOT DE CODE LOGON RO	none	none	The system generates this log when RO Service fails to decode the incoming remote LOGON request.
LOGON DURING INVALID STATE	none	session state	The system generates this log when RO Service receives a remote logon and is in an unknown state. This condition does not occur normally.
DUPLICATE LOGON	none	session state	The system generates this log when RO service receives a remote LOGON request when already logged on.
APPLICATION ID NOT RECOGNIZED	none	received application id	The system generates this log when RO Service receives a remote LOGON request. This request contains an application identifier that RO Service does not use.

Logon failure reasons (Sheet 2 of 2)

Reasons	Application	RC	Explanation
NO SESSIONS AVAILABLE	present	number of session already running	The system generates this log when RO Service receives a remote LOGON request for an application. This application already runs the maximum number of sessions allowed.
APPLICATION INIT. FAILED	present	none	The system generates this log when a remote LOGON requests an application that does not initialize.
STORE ALLOCATION FAILED	present	store return code	The system generates this log when RO Service fails an attempt to allocate store. The RO Sevices allocates store for RO Service input and output data buffers.
UP/DOWN TASK SYNCH FAILED	present	none	The system generates this log when RO Service UP task fails to notify the down task that corresponds.
LOGON SUCCESSFUL	present	none	The system generates this log after RO Service performs a session logon and sends a RETURN RESULT to the remote system.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

RO102

Explanation

The Remote Operation (RO) subsystem generates log report RO102 when a remote logoff attempt occurs.

Format

The log report format for RO102 follows:

```
.RO102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  SESSION LOGOFF
    SESSION nn
    desctxt
    appltxt
```

Example

An example of log report RO102 follows:

```
RO102 MAR 17 16:48:50 4526 INFO  SESSION LOGOFF
   SESSION 6
   Logoff Successful
   0 : Nil Parameter
   Ptae Appl
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SESSION LOGOFF	Constant	Indicates the system attempted a remote logoff
SESSION	0-15	Indicates the session that received the logoff request. (Value set by office parameter “NOS_QUANTITY_OF_SVCS").
desctxt	Logoff Successful	If the logoff failed, provides the reason for the failure. The system displays a return code if necessary. Refer to Table LOGOFF FAILURE REASONS at the end of this log report.
appltxt	Symbolic text	The name of the application that requested the logoff if logoff failed. Refer to Table LOGOFF FAILURE REASONS at the end of this log report.

RO102 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Logoff failure reasons

Reason	Application	RC	Explanation
LOGOFF DURING INVALID STATE	none	session state	The system generates this log when RO service is not in a LOGON state and receives a remote LOGOFF request.
APPL. TERMINATION FAILED	present	none	The system generates this log when the application fails to terminate during the logoff process.
LOGOFF SUCCESSFUL	present	none	The system generates this log when RO service logs off and sends a LOGOFF RE to the remote system.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

RO103

Explanation

The Remote Operation (RO) subsystem log generates log report RO103. This report appears when the DMS cannot encode or decode (translate) a remote operation.

The OM group that associates with this log is ROAPPL. The registers that increase are ROAPIC (encoding error) and ROAPOG (decoding error).

Format

The log report format for RO103 is as follows:

```
RO103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  TRANS ERROR
    SESSION nn
    desctxt
     rctxt
     appltxt
```

Example

An example of log report RO103 follows:

```
RO103 MAR17 17:10:02 0786 INFO  TRANS ERROR
   SESSION 9
   OG OP ID NOT FOUND
   69: OPERATION ID
   FT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TRANS ERROR	Constant	Indicates that the DMS cannot translate (encode or decode) a remote operation
SESSION nn	0-15	Indicates the session that had the error. Value set by office parameter NOS_QUANTITY_OF_SVCS.
desctxt	Symbolic text	Text description that states the type of error. Refer to Table 1, Translation error reasons.

RO103 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
rctxt	Symbolic text	The operation identifier. Refer to Table 1, Translation error reasons.
appltxt	Symbolic text	The name of the application that owns the remote operation. Refer to Table 1, Translation error reasons.

Action

There is no action required.

Translation error reasons (Sheet 1 of 2)

Reason	Application	RC	Explanation
DECODE HEADER FAILED	present session logged	if none	The system generates this log when RO service receives a remote operation, but cannot decode the header data.
IC OPDU TYPE NOT RECOGNIZED	present session logged	if opdu id	The system generates this log when RO service receives a remote operation. The opdu id of this remote operation is not equal to INVOKE, RETURN RESULT, RETURN ERROR, or REJECT.
IC OP ID NOT RECOGNIZED	present	op id	The system generates this log when RO service receives an INVOKE remote operation. The RO sevices does not recognize the op id of this INVOKE remote operation.
IC RO NOT IN CORR. TABLE	present	invoke id	The system generates this log when RO service receives a RETURN RESULT, RETURN ERROR or REJECT RO. These RO services cannot correlate with any INVOKE that the system sent earlier.
DECODE RE FAILED	present	op id	The system generates this log when RO service fails to decode an incoming RETURN ERROR remote operation.
NO DECODE PROCEDURE FOUND	present	op id	The system generates this log when RO service receives a remote operation and does not have a decode procedure to process.

Translation error reasons (Sheet 2 of 2)

Reason	Application	RC	Explanation
DECODE FAILED	present	op id	The system generates this log when RO service fails to decode the received remote operation with the decode procedure that the application provides.
OG OPDU ID NOT FOUND	op id	none	The system generates this log when the application sends data to remote operation service for encoding. The RO service encodes the data with opdu id that RO service does not recognize.
OG OP ID NOT FOUND	present	op id	The system generates this log when the application sends data to RO service for encoding. The RO service encodes the data with operation id that RO service does not recognize.
OG RO NOT IN CORR. TABLE	present	invoke id	The system generates this log when the application sends RETURN RESULT, RETURN ERROR or REJECT data to RO service for encoding. The RO services encodes the data with an invoke id that does not correlate with earlier INVOKE remote operations.
ENCODE PROC NOT FOUND	present	op id	The system generates this log when the application sends data to RO service for encoding. The RO service cannot locate the encoding procedure required to process the data that the applications provides.
ENCODE FAILED	present	op id	The system generates this log when RO service fails an attempt to encode data with the procedure that the application provides.
ENCODE HEADER FAILED	present	op id	The system generates this log when remote operation service fails an attempt to encode the header data.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

RO104

Explanation

The Remote Operation (RO) subsystem generates log report RO104.

This report appears when the following services use a method that is not normal to terminate a session:

- the remote system
- an application
- remote operation service

The operational measurement (OM) group that associates with this log is ROMISC. The associated OM register is ROMTERM.

Format

The log report format for RO104 is as follows:

```
RO104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  ABNORMAL TERMINATION
   SESSION nn
   desctxt
   appltxt
```

Example

An example of log report RO104 follows:

```
RO104 MAR17 17:10:03 0988 INFO  ABNORMAL TERMINATION
   SESSION 9
   Application Terminated
   FT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ABNORMAL TERMINATION	Constant	Indicates that the remote system used a method that is not normal to terminate a session
SESSION nn	0-15	Indicates the terminated session. (Value set by office parameter NOS_QUANTITY_ OF_SVCS.

RO104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
desctxt	Symbolic text	Description shown in text that states the service initiated the termination, and the reason for the termination, if known. Refer to Table 1, Termination reasons.
appltxt	Symbolic text	The application that uses this session, if known. Refer to Table 1, Termination reasons.

Action

There is no action required.

Termination reasons

Reason	Application	Explanation
LINK DROPPED	present if logged on	The system generates this log when the remote operation service detects a link failure or termination
APPLICATION TERMINATED	present	The system generates this log when the application initiates a session termination
ROS CORRELATION TABLE FULL	present	The system generates this log when RO service finds the correlation table full as a result of many outstanding invokes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

RO105

Explanation

The Remote Operation (RO) subsystem generates log report RO105. This report appears when the remote operation service audit detects an invalid state. A state is invalid if the state of the data does not match the state of the session. This condition is a severe software error and must not occur often. The audit task terminates and cleans up the session.

Format

The log report format for RO105 is as follows:

```
RO105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INVALID STATE
   SESSION nn
   desctxt
```

Example

An example of log report format for RO105 follows:

```
RO105 MAR17 18:40:25 7649 INFO INVALID STATE
   SESSION 12
   TOO LONG IN PENDING STATE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO INVALID STATE	Constant	Indicates that the remote operation service audit detected a state that is not valid
SESSION	0-15	Indicates the data of the session that does not match the data of the state. Value set by office parameter NOS_QUANTITY_OF_SVCS.
desctxt	Symbolic text	Indicates description of the state difference shown in text. Refer to Invalid states table.

RO105 (end)

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

State	Explanation
INVALID IDLE STATE	An idle session has data that is not compatible with the state of the data
INVALID LOGOFF STATE	A logged-off session has data that is not compatible with the state of the data
TOO LONG IN PENDING STATE	The system detects a session in a LOGON PENDING or LOGOFF PENDING state for too long

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SBS300

Explanation

A switch generates this log when, after detecting system trouble, it switches back to another billing system. An SBS500 log always accompanies this log to explicitly declare the state change to OOS.

Format

The format for log report SBS300 follows:

SBS300 date time seqnbr TBL Switch Backup Billing
Location: location
Status: status
Trouble: trouble
Action: action

Example

An example of log report SBS300 follows:

```
SBS300 APR01 12:00:00 0000 TBL Switch to Backup Billing
   Location: S/DMS Billing System
   Status: Alarm raised
   Trouble: Communication Failure
   Action: Restore communication with the Resource
   Processor.
```

SBS300 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
action	alphabetic, as described below:	Action to be taken when switch-back occurs.
	Restore communication with the resource processor	Communication failure. *Action:* Check the MS and PM increments of the mainframe (MTC) MAP level when the “Communication Failure" reason is indicated. Checking the FP status gives an indication of whether or not the CM is able to communicate with the FP. SBS cannot establish a SIPC connection until this basis communication is established.
	Check disk device volumes	Problem with disk device. *Action:* Check the device volumes to determine if a disk is out of service or if there is no more space left for recording on the volumes assigned to a billing stream. If there is no more space, assign more volumes to the appropriate billing system.
	Please forward this report to higher-level maintenance	Report to be forwarded to support. *Action:* If an SBS process dies on recreation, forward all to support personnel. In the case of lack of system resources, collect and forward to support the SBS and AMA OM counts (both ACTIV and HOLDING).
location	text	Identifies which system is generating the log.
status	text	Indicates alarm raised.
trouble	alphabetic, as described below:	The reason for the trouble.
trouble	Communication Failure	The SIPC connection between the collector and formatter has closed and cannot be established again.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Unable to write to disk	The inability to write the billing data disk.
	Death of software process	Used to show that an SBS process died on creation.
	Lack of system resources	Indicates the SDMS billing system process slowed to the point of causing a severe backup of billing data at the source. EXT blocks are not available.

Action

When the switchback occurs, take the action that the log's action line recommends.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SBS500

Explanation

A switch generates this log when a technician activates or deactivates an SBS. A switch also generates this log if it initiates changes that activate or deactivate an SBS.

Format

The format for log report SBS500 follows:

SBS500 date time seqnbr INFO State Change
Location: location
Reason: reason
From: from
To: to

Example

An example of log report SBS500 follows:

```
SBS500 APR01 12:00:00 0000 INFO State Change
   Location: S/DMS Billing System
   Reason: Manual command
   From: OOS
   To: Insv
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
reason	Manual command	The technician initiated the change.
	System detected trouble	The switch initiated the change.
from	alphanumeric	The initial state of the system.
to	InSv (in service) or OOS (out of service)	The new billing state.
location	text	The system that generated the log.

SBS500 (end)

Action

For trouble that the system detects, perform the action this log recommends.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SDM500

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SDM500 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SDM500 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

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

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM503

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SDM503 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SDM503 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

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

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information required.

SDM622

Explanation

The SDM generates the SDM622 log report when the system reaches the maximum size for a file device configured through the Logroute tool.

Format

The format for log report SDM622 follows.

```
officeid SDM622 mmmdd hh:mm:ss #### INFO
<application name>:<max size action>
      File device name: <filename>
       Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM622 follows.

```
FCC1 SDM622 MAY30 13:05:04 1234 INFO
GDD delivery service: File device stopped
   File device name: farideh
   Reason: Maximum file size of (100000000 bytes) reached.


FCC1 SDM622 MAR25 02:42:06 2986 INFO
GDD delivery service: File device circulated
   File device name: geoff
   Reason: End of file reached (recirculating)
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
officeid	alphanumeric	This field indicates the switch that generated the log.
mmmdd	alphanumeric	This field identifies the month and date the log was generated.
hh:mm:ss	numeric	This field indicates the hour, minutes, and seconds the log was generated.
####	numeric	This variable indicates the sequential number of the log generated.

SDM622 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
application name	alphanumeric	This variable indicates the application that generated the log.
max size action	alphanumeric	This variable indicates the action the SDM takes when the file reaches its maximum size.
filename	alphanumeric	This variable indicates the name of the file device stopped by the system when the file device reaches its maximum size.
reason	alphanumeric	This variable explains why the SDM performed the action indicated in the max size action field.

Action

When the SDM generates the SDM622 log report, there are two possible reasons:

- The operating company personnel did not configure enough space for the file devices.
- There is a software error that is causing the production of a large number of logs.

If the operating company personnel did not configure enough space, change the maximum size (Mbyte) of the file device. Check the maximum size of the file device in the Logroute tool.

If the problem is a software error, contact that next level of support.

Related OM registers

There are no related OM registers.

Additional information

The operating company personnel can configure the maximum size of the file device using the Logroute tool. Configure the maximum file size to prevent disk overflow. The maximum size of the file device is a global parameter.

SDM626

Explanation

The SDM626 log report is generated whenever the OMDD application starts. It detects that the tuple number option has been changed state since the last time the application was launched. The log is used to inform the OSS of the state change which inherently signifies a change in the OMDD CSV files. The log will indicate the new (current) state as being either Activated or Disabled.

The SDM626 log is an INFO log and does not have any security or operating impact.

If the log is generated when the tuple number has been Activated, then this indicates that the tuple number(s) of an OM group is included in the CSV file along with other OM information.

If the log is generated when the tuple number is Disabled, then this indicates that the tuple number(s) of the OM group shall not be included in the CSV file.

Format

The format for log report SDM626 follows:

* <Log ID> <Date> <Event type> <Cause> <Application>
<Infomessage>

Example

An example of log report SDM626 follows:

```
SDM626 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 NONE INFO OM Data Delivery
<Info message>
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Log ID	Constant	SMD626.
Event type	Constant	INFO.
Cause		Activation or Deactivation of the tuple number option.

SDM626 (end)

Field	Value	Description
Application		OM Data Delivery
Action		This log is generated when the tuple number option is Activated or Disabled and the OMDD application is BSYed and RTSed.

Action

No action required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

This log is generated only when the tuple number option has been activated or disabled and the OMDD application BSYed and RTSed. This log is generated only once for each state change. Repeated Bsy.Rts of the application does not generate this log. If the configuration is changed and the application is not restarted, no log is issued.

SDM650

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SDM650 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SDM650 follows:

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

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

SDM650 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDMB300

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager Billing (SDMB) subsystem generates this log when memory allocation fails.

Format

The format for log report SDMB300 follows:

SDMB300 <mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd>FLT SDM BILLING SYSTEM
STREAM= <stream>: <48_character_text_string>

Example

An example of log report SDMB300 follows:

```
**SDMB300 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 FLT SDM BILLING SYSTEM
   STREAM= AMA: RECOVERY IS UNABLE TO GET BUFFERS
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
stream	stream name or “ALL"	Identifies the SDM Billing stream affected
48_character_text_string	Variable	Identifies the SDM Billing problem encountered

Action

Contact your next level of support.

Associated OM registers

None

SDMB310

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager Billing (SDMB) subsystem generates this log for communication-related problems.

Format

The format for log report SDMB310 follows:

SDMB310 <mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd>FLT SDM BILLING COMMS
STREAM= <stream>: <48_character_text_string>

Example

An example of log report SDMB310 follows:

```
***SDMB310 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 FLT SDM BILLING COMMS
STREAM= ALL: COMMUNICATION TO SDM CANNOT BE
ESTABLISHED
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
stream	stream name or “ALL"	Identifies the SDM Billing stream affected
48_character_text_string	Variable	Identifies the SDM Billing problem encountered

Action

You need to determine the reason that the SDM is not communicating with the switch. You must see whether the SDM and Message Switch (MS) and Frame Transport Bus (FBus) are In Service (InSv) or In-Service Trouble (IsTb). If the SDM is InSv or IsTb, Return to service (Rts) the billing stream.

Associated OM registers

None

SDMB315

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager Billing (SDMB) subsystem generates this log for general software-related problems.

Format

The format for log report SDMB315 follows:

SDMB315 <mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd>TBL SDM BILLING SOFT ERROR
STREAM= <stream>: <48_character_text_string>

Example

An example of log report SDMB315 follows:

```
**SDMB315 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING SOFT ERROR
   STREAM= ALL: FAILED TO START RECOVERY
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
stream	stream name or “ALL"	Identifies the SDM Billing stream affected
48_character_text_string	Variable	Identifies the SDM Billing problem encountered

Action

Contact your next level of support.

Associated OM registers

None

SDMB316

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager Billing (SDMB) subsystem generates this log when you manually kill an SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) Billing related process.

Format

The format for log report SDMB316 follows:

SDMB316 <mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd>FLT SDM BILLING PROC DEATH
STREAM= <stream>: <48_character_text_string>

Example

An example of log report SDMB316 follows:

```
**SDMB316 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 FLT SDM BILLING PROC DEATH
   STREAM= ALL: PROCESS BUFRECI WAS KILLED
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
stream	stream name or “ALL"	Identifies the SDM Billing stream affected
48_character_text_string	Variable	Identifies the SDM Billing problem encountered

Action

For SDM Billing to work correctly, start the process again.

Associated OM registers

None

SDMB320

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager Billing (SDMB) subsystem generates this log for backup-related problems that affect more than one file.

Format

The format for log report SDMB320 follows:

SDMB320 <mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd>TBL SDM BILLING BACKUP
STREAM= <stream>: <48_character_text_string>

Example

An example of log report SDMB320 follows:

```
***SDMB320 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING BACKUP
   STREAM= AMA: NO BACKUP AVAILABLE
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
stream	stream name or “ALL"	Identifies the SDM Billing stream affected
48_character_text_string	Variable	Identifies the SDM Billing problem encountered

Action

You must ensure that backup volumes with enough available space are configured for the stream.

Associated OM registers

None

SDMB321

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager Billing (SDMB) subsystem generates this log for backup-related problems that affect a file.

Format

The format for log report SDMB321 follows:

```
SDMB321 <mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd>TBL SDM BILLING BACKUP
    STREAM= <stream>: <48_character_text_string>
    VOLUME= <volume> FILE= <file>
```

Example

An example of log report SDMB321 follows:

```
***SDMB321 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 FLT SDM BILLING BACKUP
   STREAM= AMA: WAS UNABLE TO CREATE FILE FOR BACKUP
   VOLUME= S00DAMA FILE= BACK12AMA_01
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
stream	stream name or “ALL"	Identifies the SDM Billing stream affected
48_character_text_string	Variable	Identifies the SDM Billing problem encountered
volume	Variable	Identifies the disk volume
file	Variable	Identifies the file on the volume

Action

You must ensure that the backup volume is not busy or full.

Associated OM registers

None

SDMB330

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager Billing (SDMB) subsystem generates this log for invalid configuration attempts.

Format

The format for log report SDMB330 follows:

```
SDMB330 <mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd> FAIL SDM BILLING CONFIG
    STREAM= <stream>: <48_character_text_string>
    CONFIGURATION= <config>
```

Example

An example of log report SDMB330 follows:

```
*SDMB330 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 FAIL SDM BILLING CONFIG
   STREAM= AMA: CONFIGURATION FAILED
   CONFIGURATION= AMA s12dnew $
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
stream	stream name or “ALL"	Identifies the SDM Billing stream affected
48_character_text_string	Variable	Identifies the SDM Billing problem encountered
config	Variable	Identifies the invalid configuration attempt

Action

You must perform a correct configuration.

Associated OM registers

None

SDMB366

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager Billing (SDMB) subsystem generates this log to indicate trouble on the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM).

Format

The format for log report SDMB366 follows:

SDMB366 <date> <time> <seq# TBL SDM BILLING
STREAM = ALL: SBA STARTUP FAILURE: <error msg>

Example

Two examples of log report SDMB366 follow:

```
SDMB366 AUG22 17:51:24 5703 TBL SDM BILLING
STREAM = ALL: SBA STARTUP FAILURE: BAF could not be
initialized
```

```
SDMB366 AUG22 17:51:24 5703 TBL SDM BILLING
STREAM = ALL: SBA STARTUP FAILURE: BAF was not initiated
```

Note: The system generates this log only when it cannot initiate the stream record format application code in the SuperNode Billing Application (SBA) stream's process. Possibly, the SBA could not process streams of that format type.

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
<date>	mmmdd	Date: month and day
<time>	hh:mm:ss	Time: hours, minutes, and seconds
<seq#>	4 digits (ssdd)	Sequence number of log
<error msg>	string	Explains the reason for the log. It is defined by the applications that build on top of the SBA base.

SDMB366 (end)

Action

Contact next level of support. If the installed SBA supports multiple stream record formats, you can still process streams of the unlogged formats.

Associated OM registers

None

SDMB367

Explanation

This section numbers each Explanation and associates it with a corresponding numbered Format and Example. For example, Explanation 1 goes with Format 1 and Example 1.

Explanation 1

The SuperNode Data Manager Billing (SDMB) subsystem generates this log when a trappable Management Information Base (MIB) object is set. The modification of some MIB objects provides notification of failures to the system manager by way of a trap. Because there is no system manager, the system logs messages. Consideration for separate streams is not built into the Automatic Accounting Data Networking System (AMADNS) MIB specification.

Note: The MIB associated logs do not accommodate multiple streams.

Explanation 2

The SDMB subsystem generates this log when the maximum bytes by file (rcFileMaxBytesOut), or maximum records by file (rcFileMaxRecsOut), are changed.

Note: The NA011 logs and beyond support multiple streams.

Format

This section numbers each Format and associates it with a corresponding numbered Explanation and Example. For example, Format 1 goes with Explanation 1 and Example 1.

Format 1

```
SDMB367 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING MIB
STREAM=ALL: WARNING: SET ON MIB OBJECT <OBJECT_NAME>
<SET VALUE>
```

Format 2

```
SDMB367 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING MIB
STREAM=<stream>: WARNING: SET ON MIB OBJECT
<OBJECT_NAME> <SET VALUE>
```

SDMB367 (end)

Example

This section numbers each Example and associates it with a corresponding numbered Explanation and Format. For example, Example 1 goes with Explanation 1 and Format 1.

Examples of log report SDMB367 follow:

Example 1

```
SDMB367 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING MIB
STREAM=ALL: WARNING: SET ON MIB OBJECT AuditAMACalRecsDup
to 49
```

Example 2

```
SDMB367 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING MIB
STREAM= AMA: WARNING: SET ON MIB OBJECT rcFileMaxBytesOut
to 100000
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
<OBJECT NAME>	Name of MIB Object Set	Name of MIB object being set
<SET VALUE>	Set value of Object	Value where you set object
<stream>	ALL or variable	ALL For system-wide logs not applicable to a specific stream. <Stream> The name of the specific stream that is associated with the log.

Action

Contact your next level of support.

Associated OM registers

None

SDMB370

Explanation

The SDMB subsystem generates the SDMB370 log when the CDR-to-BAF conversion encounters a problem that prevents it from converting CDR to BAF. The SDMB subsystem also raises the critical alarm NOSC because the BAF record was not generated.

The TEXT portion of the log provides the stream name and an explanation of the problem.

Format

The format for log report SDMB370 follows:

SDMB370 <date> <time> <seq #> TBL SDM BILLING CDR2BAF CONVERSION STREAM=<stream>:<specific error>.

Example

An example of log report SDMB370 follows.

```
SDMB370 AUG19 7:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING CDR2BAF
   CONVERSION STREAM= CDR1:Fields needed to build
   STRUCTURE_CODE not in CDR. BAF record not created.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Stream	4-character alphanumeric	Identifies the stream on which the problem occurred.
Specific error	Variable length alphanumeric	Provides a brief explanation of the problem.

Action

For the CDRT alarm, the mismatch between the CM CDR Template ID and the CDR MIB CurrentTmpltID must be corrected. If the default fixed template ID of 0 is used, the default CDR MIB value of zero needs to be in the CurrentTmpltID field.

Clear the NOSC alarm.

SDMB370 (end)

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SDMB375

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager Billing (SDMB) subsystem generates this log when a problem occurs during the transfer of a file to the Data Processing Management System (DPMS). This log works with the alarm file transfer protocol (FTP). The error text depends on the kind of error and reflects what result the system returns from the FTP process.

Note: The system may escalate these logs and minor alarms to critical status when the DPMS transmitter exhausts all possible retries. The MIB parameter SessionFtpMaxConsecRetries specifies the condition.

Format

The format for log report SDMB375 follows:

SDMB375 <date> <time> <seq #> TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER <specific error>

Example

This section numbers each Example and associates it with a corresponding numbered Action. For example, Example 1 goes with Action 1.

Examples of log report SDMB375 follow:

Example 1

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – REQUESTED ACTION NOT TAKEN:
<COMMAND>. INSUFFICIENT STORAGE SPACE IN SYSTEM.
```

Example 1a

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – REQUESTED FILE ACTION ABORTED:
<COMMAND>.EXCEEDED STORAGE ALLOCATION ON DOWNSTREAM DPMS.
```

Example 1b

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – UNABLE TO FORK CHILD PROCESS.
```

Example1c

SDMB375 (continued)

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT –UNABLE TO OPEN PSEUDO TERMINAL
MASTER.
```

Example 1d

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – UNABLE TO SET STREAM ID IN CHILD
PROCESS.
```

Example 1e

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – UNABLE TO OPEN PSEUDO TERMINAL
SLAVE.
```

Example 1f

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – UNABLE TO SET STDOUT OF CHILD
PROCESS TO PSEUDO TERMINAL      SLAVE.
```

Example 1g

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – UNABLE TO SET STDERR OF CHILD
PROCESS TO PSEUDO TERMINAL   SLAVE.
```

Example 1h

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – REQUESTED ACTION ABORTED: <COMMAND>.
LOCAL ERROR IN PROCESSING.
```

Example 1i

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – REQUESTED ACTION ABORTED: <COMMAND>.
LOCAL ERROR IN PROCESSING.
```

Example 2

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – DPMS FTP SERVICE NOT AVAILABLE WHILE
ATTEMPTING CONNECTION.
```

Example 2a

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – DPMS FTP CONNECTION CLOSED.
```

Example 3

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – NOT LOGGED IN WHILE EXECUTING
COMMAND: <COMMAND>.
```

Example 3a

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – NOT LOGGED IN WHILE EXECUTING
COMMAND: <COMMAND>.
```

Example 3b

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – LOGIN INCORRECT WHILE ATTEMPTING
CONNECTION TO DOWNSTREAM DPMS.
```

Example 3c

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – Error:<error text>.
Command:<command>.
```

Example 4

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – REQUESTED FILE ACTION NOT TAKEN:
<COMMAND> FILE UNAVAILABLE.
```

Example 4a

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – REQUESTED FILE ACTION NOT TAKEN:
<COMMAND>. DIRECTORY DOES NOT EXIST OR NOT WRITEABLE.
```

SDMB375 (continued)

Example 5

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – COMMAND '<COMMAND>' NOT IMPLEMENTED
AT DOWNSTREAM DPMS.
```

Example 5a

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – SYNTAX ERROR, COMMAND NOT
RECOGNIZED: <COMMAND>.
```

Example 5b

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – SYNTAX ERROR IN PARAMETERS OR
ARGUMENTS: <COMMAND>
```

Example 5c

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – BAD SEQUENCE OF COMMANDS: <COMMAND
LIST>.
```

Example 5d

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – COMMAND NOT IMPLEMENTED FOR THAT
PARAMETER: <COMMAND>.
```

Example 5e

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – UNKNOWN FTP RETURN CODE
<NUMBER>ENCOUNTERED FOR COMMAND:<COMMAND>.
```

Example 6

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – NEED ACCOUNT FOR LOGIN TO DOWNSTREAM
DPMS.
```

Example 7

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – CAN'T OPEN FTP CONNECTION TO
DOWNSTREAM DPMS
```

Example 8

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – NEED FTP ACCOUNT FOR STORING FILES
ON DOWNSTREAM DPMS
```

Example 9

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – REQUESTED ACTION ABORTED: <COMMAND>.
PAGE TYPE UNKNOWN.
```

Example 10

```
SDMB375 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: OFT – REQUESTED ACTION NOT TAKEN:
<COMMAND> FILE NAME NOT ALLOWED.
```

Example 11

```
SDMB375 MAR21 7:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANFER
STREAM= <stream>: IFT : Could not create link. Directo-
ry has no write access: <link_directory>
```

Example 12

```
SDMB375 MAR21 7:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANFER
STREAM= <stream>: IFT : Could not create link. No space
left on volume of target directory <link_directory>
```

Example 13

```
SDMB375 MAR21 7:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANFER
STREAM= <stream>: IFT : Could not create link. Source
file already has maximum number of links:
<source_file_name>
```

Example 14

SDMB375 (continued)

```
SDMB375 MAR21 7:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANFER
STREAM= <stream>: IFT : Could not create link. Source
file is actually a directory <source_file_name>
```

Example 15a

```
SDMB375 MAR21 7:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANFER
STREAM= <stream>: IFT : Could not create link. Read
only access to volume of target directory: <link_direc-
tory>
```

Example 15b

```
SDMB375 MAR21 7:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANFER
STREAM= <stream>: IFT : Could not create link. Source
file <source_file_name> is on a different logical vol-
ume than target directory <link_directory>
```

Example 16

```
SDMB375 MAR21 7:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANFER
STREAM= <stream>: IFT : Could not create link: No such
device: <link_directory>
```

Example 17a

```
SDMB375 MAR21 7:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANFER
STREAM= <stream>: IFT : Could not create link. Unknown
error encountered: <error_number>
```

Example 17b

```
SDMB375 MAR21 7:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING FILE TRANFER
STREAM= <stream>: IFT : Could not manage link directory
<directory> : search permission denied for some direc-
tory in path
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
<date>	mon:day	Date: month and day
<time>	hrs:mins:secs	Time: hours, minutes, and seconds
<seq#>	4 digits	Sequence number of log
<stream>	variable	Identifies the stream where the problem occurred
<specific error>	variable	Identifies the particular error associated with the file transfer.
<command>	variable	Identifies the FTP command that generated the error.
<command list>	variable	Identifies the list of commands that generated the error.

Action

This section numbers each Action and associates it with a corresponding numbered Example. For example, Action 1 goes with Example 1.

Action 1, 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f, 1g, 1h, 1i, and 1j

Contact the next level of support.

Action 2, and 2a

There are many reasons why this could happen. Contact the next level of support.

Action 3, 3a, 3b, and 3c

Verify FTP. If it does not work, contact the next level of support.

Action 4, 4a

The file or directory could have an inactive read access or could be absent without Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) Manager's knowledge. Contact the next level of support.

SDMB375 (continued)

Action 5, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, and 5e

This error is rare. Check the version of FTP on the DPMS or contact the next level of support.

Action 6

Create a UNIX account for this login id on the downstream DPMS or contact the next level of support.

Action 7

There may not be any ports available on the DPMS for communication. Contact the next level of support.

Action 8

The DPMS Agent is designed only for UNIX accounts, to support the use of FTP-specific accounts, only UNIX accounts. Contact the next level of support.

Action 9

This can happen between incompatible versions of FTP. Check version of the FTP on the DPMS or contact the next level of support.

Action 10

The file name can exist before on the downstream with write privileges disabled. Contact your next level of support.

Action 11

Make sure the directory indicated in the log has write permission turned ON.

Action 12

Remove data from the volume containing the link directory. The lack of space can be caused by a increase of primary AMA files on the disk. These files can only be removed if they change to secondary. Action should be taken to either backup primary data to tape or FTP into the link directory and get files with a .pri extension.

Action 13

Contact the next level of support.

Action 14

Remove the directory indicated by the source file name.

Action 15a,15b

Contact the next level of support.

Action 16

Check the logical volume for the stream associated with the log has is correct. Use List command to check configurated stream. If problem remains, contact your next level of support.

Action 17a, 17b

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

None

SDMB380

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager Billing (SDMB) subsystem generates this log when the file transfer mode for the stream indicated has an invalid value.

Format

The format for log report SDMB380 follows:

SDMB380 <date> <time> <seq #> TBL SDM BILLING CONFIG
STREAM= <stream>: IFT : <48_character_text_string>

Example

An example of log report SDMB380 follows:

```
SDMB380 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING CONFIG.
STREAM= <stream>: IFT : Invalid File Transfer Mode: <mode
saved>
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
<date>	mon:day	Date: month and day
<time>	hrs:mins:secs	Time: hours, minutes, and seconds
<seq#>	4 digits	Sequence number of log
<stream>	variable	Identifies the stream where the problem occurred
<48_character_text_ string>	variable	Identifies the particular error assoicated with the file transfer

Action

Through the CONFSTRM level of BILLMTC, the change command allows the user to enter OUTBOUND or INBOUND.

Associated OM registers

None

SDMB400

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager Billing (SDMB) subsystem generates this log for every active stream every hour. This log lists all of the current active alarms.

Format

The format for log report SDMB400 follows:

SDMB400 <mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd> SUMM SDM BILLING CONFIG
STREAM= <stream>: <48_character_text_string>
<level> <shorttext>: <alarmtext>
<level> <shorttext>: <alarmtext>
...

Example

An example of log report SDMB400 follows:

```
SDMB400 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 SUMM SDM BILLING SUMMARY
STREAM= ALL: THE FOLLOWING ALARMS ARE ACTIVE
***ALL: NOCOM: COMMUNICATION TO SDM CAN'T BE ESTABLISH
**AMA: NOVOL: NO BACKUP VOLUMES CONFIGURED
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
stream	stream name	Identifies the affected SDM Billing stream
48_character_text_string	Variable	Identifies the SDM Billing problem
level	*, **, or ***	Identifies the alarm level
shorttext	Variable	Identifies the active SDM Billing alarm
alarmtext	Variable	Identifies the active SDM Billing alarm

Action

You must clear alarms immediately.

SDMB400 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

SDMB530

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager Billing (SDMB) subsystem generates this log when there has been a change in the configuration or status of a stream.

Format

The format for log report SDMB530 follows:

SDMB530 <mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd> INFO SDM BILLING CONFIG
STREAM= <stream>: <48_character_text_string>
NEW STATUS= <state> OLD STATUS=<state>

Example

An example of log report SDMB530 follows:

```
*SDMB530 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 INFO SDM BILLING CONFIG
   STREAM= AMA: Status change occurred.
   NEW STATUS= ISTb  OLD STATUS=InSv
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
stream	stream name or “ALL"	Identifies the SDM Billing stream affected.
48_character_text_string	Variable	Identifies the SDM Billing status or configuration change.
config	Variable	Identifies the change in status or configuration data.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

SDMB530 (end)

Additional information

The stream status of this log displays a change from InSv to ISTb. No direct action is necessary from the user except to check the reason for the SDM split mode condition.

SDMB550

Explanation

This log is generated when the SBA shuts down. This occurs because either the SDM node was busied or the SBA was turned off at the SDM RMI.

Format

The format for log report SDMB550 follows.

SDMB550 <mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd> INFO SDM BILLING CONTROL
STREAM= <stream>:<text>

Example

An example of log report SDMB550 follows.

```
SDNB550 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 INFO SDM BILLING CONTROL
   STREAM=ALL:SBA HAS BEEN SHUT DOWN
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Stream	Variable length text string, or ALL	Identifies the stream affected.
Text	48-character text string	Text describing status of stream

Action

Determine why the SBA is shutting down and ensure that the person who busied the SDM or turned the SBA off at the RMI is aware of the implications of the shut down.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

In this mode the SBA cannot receive billing data or send billing files to collectors. The SBA will be in backup mode, with the CM side of SBA recording records to the backup files.

SDMB610

Explanation

This log is generated when a communications-related problem with SDM billing has been resolved.

Format

The format for log report SDMB610 follows.

```
SDMB610 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SDM BILLING COMMS
    STREAM= <stream>:<status>
```

Example

An example of log report SDMB610 follows.

```
SDMB610 AUG19 17:51:23 1234 INFO SDM BILLING COMMS
  STREAM= ALL:COMMUNICATION TO SDM ESTABLISHED
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Stream	4-character alphanumeric	Identifies the stream to which the log applies.
Status	48-character alphanumeric	Provides status information.

Action

None

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SDMB615

Explanation

This log is generated after a software-related error condition has been resolved.

Format

The format for log report SDMB615 follows.

SDMB615 <mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd> INFO SDM BILLING SOFT ERROR
STREAM=<stream>:<status>

Example

An example of log report SDMB615 follows.

```
SDMB615 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 INFO SDM BILLING SOFT ERROR
   STREAM=ALL:SOFTWARE ALARM CLEARED
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Stream	4-character alphanumeric	Identifies the stream to which the log applies.
Status	48-character alphanumeric	Provides status information.

Action

None

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SDMB620

Explanation

This log is generated when a backup-related problem with SDM billing has been resolved.

Format

The format for log report SDMB620 follows.

SDMB620 < mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd> INFO SDM BILLING BACKUP
STREAM= <stream>:<status>

Example

An example of log report SDMB620 follows.

```
SDMB620 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 INFOSDM BILLING BACKUP
   STREAM=AMA:BACKUP ALARM CLEARED
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Stream	4-character alphanumeric	Identifies the stream to which the log applies.
Status	48-character alphanumeric	Provides status information.

Action

None.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

SDMB621

Explanation

This log is generated when a new backup file is started.

Format

The format for log report SDMB621 follows.

SDMB621 < mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd> INFO SDM BILLING BACKUP
STREAM= <stream>:<status>
VOLUME= <volume> FILE= <file>

Example

An example of log report SDMB621 follows.

```
SDMB621 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 INFO SDM BILLING BACKUP
   STREAM= AMA:RECOVERY STARTED FOR VOLUME=S00DAMA
   FILE=BACK12AMA_01
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Stream	4-character alphanumeric	Identifies the stream to which the log applies.
Status	48-character alphanumeric	Provides status information.
Volume	8 character alphanumeric	Name of volume on which new file is located.
File	12-character alphanumeric	Name of new backup file.

Action

None

Related OM registers

None

SDMB621 (end)

Additional information

None

SDMB625

Explanation

This log is generated when recovery is started on a backup file.

Format

The format for log report SDMB625 follows.

```
SDMB625 < mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd> INFO SDM BILLING BACKUP
    STREAM= <stream>:<status>
    VOLUME= <volume> FILE= <file>
```

Example

An example of log report SDMB625 follows.

```
SDMB625 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 INFO SDM BILLING BACKUP
   STREAM=AMA: RECOVERY STARTED FOR VOLUME=S00DAMA
   FILE=BACK12AMA_01
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Stream	4-character alphanumeric	Identifies the stream to which the log applies.
Status	48-character alphanumeric	Provides status information.
Volume	8-character alphanumeric	Name of volume on which backup file is located.
File	12-character alphanumeric	Name of backup file on which recovery is being performed.

Action

None

Related OM registers

None

SDMB625 (end)

Additional information

None

SDMB650

Explanation

This log indicates that the SBA is restarting one or more of its processes.

Format

The format for log report SDM650 follows.

```
SDM650 <date><time> <seq #>  INFO SDM BILLING CONTROL
      STREAM= ALL: <text>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM650 follows.

```
SDM650 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 INFO SDM BILLING CONTROL
   STREAM=ALL:Cleared SBACP alarm, operating normally
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Text	48-character alphanumeric string	Status information.

Action

None

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SDMB665

Explanation

Log SDMB665 indicates a software problem on the CM that prevents the synchronization (downloading) of FLEXCDR data at the SDM.

Format

The format for log report SDMB665 follows.

SDMB665 <mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd>INFO SDM INFO BILLING
STREAM=<stream>:<status>

Example

An example of log report SDMB665 follows.

```
SDMB665 AUG22 17:51:24 5703 INFO SDM BILLING
  STREAM=CDR1: Unable to download CM's FLEXCDR data
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Stream	4-character alphanumeric	Identifies the stream on which the problem occurred.
Status	48-character alphanumeric	Status information.

Action

For a status of "Unable to download CM's FLEXCDR data," restart the CM with a load that supports the SBA enhancements for CDR on SDM. If the support for the SBA enhancements for CDR on SDM was intentionally not installed, CDR event records are generated with their default values. If the CM software is supposed to support the SBA enhancements for CDR on SDM, contact your next level of support and inform them that the software supplier should be contacted for delivery of the latest appropriate software.

Related OM registers

None

SDMB665 (end)

Additional information

None

SDMB670

Explanation

The SDMB subsystem generates the SDMB670 log when the CDR-to-BAF conversion process uses default values to create a BAF field because a CDR field is missing. The SDMB subsystem also generates the SDMB670 log when the problem is corrected.

Format

The format for log report SDMB670 follows.

SDMB670 <date><time><seq#> INFO SDM BILLING CDR2BAF CONVERSION STREAM=<stream>:<specific error>

Example

An example of log report SDMB670 follows.

```
SDMB670 AUG19 7:51:24 1234 INFO SDM BILLING CDR2BAF
CONVERSION STREAM=CDR1:Fields needed to build
CALL_CODE not in CDR. Defaults used.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Stream	4-character alphanumeric	Identifies the stream on which the problem occurred.
Specific error	Variable length alphanumeric	Provides a brief explanation of the problem.

Action

For the missing CDR field(s), determine which are needed to generate the BAF field. Use the BAF field displayed in the log report and refer to the applicable Billing Records Application Guide for a list of the CDR fields associated with each BAF field. Update the CDR to include the missing field.

Related OM registers

None

SDMB670 (end)

Additional information

None

SDMB675

Explanation

This section numbers each Explanation and associates it with a corresponding numbered Format and Example. For example, Explanation 1 goes with Format 1 and Example 1.

Explanation 1

The SuperNode Data Manager Billing (SDMB) subsystem generates this log when a problem containing a file transfer is resolved. This log is associated with the alarm file transfer protocol (FTP). The error text depends on the nature of the actual error and reflects what result the system returned from the FTP process.

Explanation 2

The SDMB subsystem generates this log when a problem with generating links has been resolved or when an error occurred which does not affect the processing of files and links.

Format

This section numbers each Format and associates it with a corresponding numbered Explanation and Example. For example, Format 1 goes with Explanation 1 and Example 1.

Format 1

```
SDMB675 <date><time><seq #> INFO SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: <specific resolution>
```

Format 2

```
SDMB675 <date><time><seq #> INFO SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: IFT : <specific resolution>
```

Example

This section numbers each Example and associates it with a corresponding numbered Explanation and Format. For example, Example 1 goes with Explanation 1 and Format 1.

SDMB675 (continued)

Examples of log report SDMB675 follow:

Example 1

```
SDMB675 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 INFO SDM BILLING FILE TRANSFER
STREAM= <stream>: Fork succeed.
```

Example 2a

```
SDMB675 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 INFO SDM BILLING FILE TRAN
STREAM= <stream>: IFT : Could not create link. Source
file does not exist: <source_file_name>
```

Example 2b

```
SDMB675 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 INFO SDM BILLING FILE TRAN
STREAM= <stream>: IFT : Could not create link. Source
file does not exist: <source_file_name>
```

Example 2c

```
SDMB675 MAR21 7:51:24 1234 INFO SDM BILLING FILE TRAN
STREAM= <stream>: IFT : Could not create link. Link
already exists: <target_link_name>
```

Example 2d

```
SDMB675 MAR21 7:51:24 1234 INFO SDM BILLING FILE TRAN
STREAM= <stream>: IFT : Link created successfully
```

Example 2e

```
SDMB675 MAR21 7:51:24 1234 INFO SDM BILLING FILE TRAN
STREAM= <stream>: IFT : Not a regular file or symbolic
link: <file_name>
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
<date>	mmmdd	Date: month and day
<time>	hh:mm:ss	Time: hours, minutes, and seconds
<seq#>	4 digits (ssdd)	Sequence number of log
<stream>	variable	Identifies the stream where the problem occurred
<specific resolution>	variable	Identifies the particular problem resolved

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

SDMB680

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager Billing (SDMB) subsystem generates this log when information not related to the file system or created links need communication to the customer. For example, when the fileTransferMode experiences a transition.

Format

The format for log report SDMB680 follows:

SDMB680 <date> <time> <seq#> INFO SDM BILLING CONFIG
STREAM= <stream>: IFT : <specific resolution>

Example

This section numbers each Example and associates it with a corresponding numbered Action. For example, Example 1 goes with Action 1.

Examples of log report SDMB680 follow:

Example 1

```
SDMB680 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING CONFIG
STREAM= <stream>: IFT : fileTransferMode changed from
<ftmode> to <ftmode>
```

Example 2

```
SDMB680 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING CONFIG
STREAM= <stream>: IFT : fileTransferMode changed from
<ftmode> to <invalid_ftmode>
```

Example 3

```
SDMB680 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 TBL SDM BILLING CONFIG
STREAM= <stream>: IFT : fileTransferMode changed from
<invalid_ftmode> to <ftmode>
```

SDMB680 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
<date>	mon:day	Date: month and day
<time>	hrs:mins:secs	Time: hours, minutes, and seconds
<seq#>	4 digits	Sequence number of log
<stream>	variable	Identifies the stream where the problem occurred

Action

This section numbers each Action and associates it with a corresponding numbered Example. For example, Action 1 goes with Example 1.

Action 1

None

Action 2

Change the streamFileTransferMode (using the CONFSTRM command) to one of the two valid values: INBOUND or OUTBOUND.

Action 3

None

Associated OM registers

None

SDMB820

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager Billing (SDMB) subsystem generates this log when a backup hits a threshold.

Format

The format for log report SDMB820 follows:

SDMB820 <mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd> INFO SDM BILLING BACKUP
STREAM= <stream>: <48_character_text_string>
VOLUME1= <volume> AND VOLUME2= <volume>

Example

An example of log report SDMB820 follows:

```
SDMB820 AUG19 17:51:24 1234 THR SDM BILLING BACKUP
   STREAM= AMA: 30% OR LESS FREE BACKUP SPACE ON
   VOLUME1= S00DAMA AND VOLUME2= $
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
stream	stream name or “ALL"	Identifies the affected SDM Billing stream
48_character_text_string	Variable	Identifies the SDM Billing problem
volume	Variable	Identifies the disk volume

Action

You must resolve the reason for backup or provide more space on backup volumes.

Associated OM registers

None

SDS600

Explanation

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

- SOFTFAIL

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

- ANNCFAIL

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

- UTRSHORT

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

Format

The format for log report SDS600 follows:

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

Example

Examples of log report SDS600 follow.

Example 1

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

Example 2

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

SDS600 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

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

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

SLM200

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SLM200 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SLM200 follows:

```
**SLM200 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO Command Failure
   Cmd  D READ BLKS Unit 0
   Error Class  : SLM SCSI ERROR
   Error Detail : Device Not Responding
    8102 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
    0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NFO Command Failure	Constant	Indicates that an SLM command fails
Cmd	Symbolic name	Identifies the command that fails
Unit	0, 1	Identifies the SLM controller on which the problem occurs
Error Class	Symbolic text	Provides the class of the error. Refer to the table at the end of this log report.

SLM200 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

Perform maintenance on the affected SLM.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

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

Refer to the following table for associated error classes.

(Sheet 1 of 3)

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

(Sheet 2 of 3)

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

SLM200 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

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

SLM208

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SLM208 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SLM208 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

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

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SLM400

Explanation

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

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

Format

The log report format for SLM400 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SLM400 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

SLM400 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SLM401

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SLM401 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SLM401 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

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

Action

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

SLM401 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SLM402

Explanation

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

Format

The format for log report SLM402 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SLM402 follows:

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

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

SLM402 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SLM403

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SLM403 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SLM403 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

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

SLM403 (end)

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SLM404

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SLM404 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SLM404 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

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

SLM404 (end)

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SLM405

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SLM405 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SLM405 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

SLM405 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SLM406

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SLM406 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SLM406 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

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

SLM406 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SLM407

Explanation

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

Format

The log format for SLM407 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SLM407 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

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

SLM407 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Examples of test results follow:

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

SLM408

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SLM408 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SLM408 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

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

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLM408 (end)

Additional information

Examples of test results areas follows:

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

SLM409

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SLM409 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SLM409 follows:

```
SLM409 JA3 23:07:12 392 UNEQ SLM STATUS CHANGE PMC0 SLM1
   BY manual ACTION, SET FROM offline.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

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

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLM410

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SLM410 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SLM410 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

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

Action

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

SLM410 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Test results (restxt):

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

SOC300

Explanation

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

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

This log indicates one or more of the following:

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

Log SOC300 associates with a major alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC300 is as follows:

```
SOC300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL AUDIT
    Feature:   <SOC feature identifier>
      State:   <state name or numeric value>
    Reason:    <reason description>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC300 follows:

```
soc300 JUN12 14:49:22 7815 TBL Audit
   Feature: AN0408___
    State:  State ERROR
   Reason:  Feature was found to be in an invalid state
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

SOC300 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC301

Explanation

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

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

This log indicates one or more of the following:

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

Log SOC301 associates with a major alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC301 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOC301 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

SOC301 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC302

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOC302 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOC302 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

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

Action

Contact Northern Telecom (Nortel) ETAS for support.

SOC302 (end)

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC303

Explanation

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

This log indicates an audit failed on an option.

This log indicates one or more of the following:

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

Log SOC303 associates with a minor alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC303 is as follows:

```
SOC303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Audit Failure
    Option:   <SOC option identifier>
    Reason:   failed to audit (data access error); results uncertain
```

Example

An example of log report SOC303 follows:

```
soc303 JUN12 14:49:38 8926 TBL Audit failure
   Option:  OSDA0006
   Reason:  failed to audit (data access error); results
            uncertain
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

SOC303 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC304

Explanation

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

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

This log indicates one or more of the following:

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

Log SOC304 associates with a minor alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC304 is as follows:

SOC304 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Audit

	Identifier	State	Time
Option:	<option id>	<state value>	YY/MM/DD
Feature:	<feature id>	<state value>	YY/MM/DD
Reason:	Option and its feature state mismatch		

Example

An example of log report SOC304 follows:

```
SOC304 JUN12 14:49:38 9027 TBL Audit
            Identifier      State               Time
            -------------   ----------------    ------------
   Option:  OSDA0004        ON                  94/06/12
  Feature:  AN0408___       IDLE                94/06/12
   Reason:  Option and its feature state mismatch
```

SOC304 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC305

Explanation

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

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

This log indicates one or more of the following:

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

Log SOC305 associates with a minor alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC305 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOC305 follows:

```
SOC305 JUN12 14:49:38 9128 TBL Audit
   Feature: AN0408___
            State           Troubled
            ------------    ---------------
  Feature:  IDLE TO ON      YES
      SOC:  ON              NO
   Reason:  SOC and feature data mismatch
```

SOC305 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC306

Explanation

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

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

This log indicates one or more of the following:

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

Log SOC306 associates with a major alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC306 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOC306 follows:

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

SOC306 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC307

Explanation

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

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

This log indicates one or more of the following:

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

Log SOC307 associates with a major alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC307 is as follows:

```
SOC307 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Audit failure
    Feature:  <SOC feature identifier>
    Option:   <SOC option identifier>
    Reason:   <reason description>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC307 follows:

```
SOC307 JUN12 14:49:43 9431 TBL Audit
   Feature:     AN0408___
    Option:     ENSV0007
    Reason:     feature not in parent option's feature list
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

SOC307 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC308

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC308 when the following occurs:

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

Log SOC308 associates with a major alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC308 is as follows:

```
SOC308 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL Feature troubled
   Feature:  <SOC feature identifier>
     State:  <state name or numeric value>
   Reason:   <reason description>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC308 follows:

```
SOC308 JUN12 14:49:43 9532 TBL Feature trouble
   Feature:  AN0408___
     State:  IDLE
    Reason:  Feature is marked as troubled
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

SOC308 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC310

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOC310 is as follows.

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

Example

An example of log report SOC310 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

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

SOC310 (end)

Action

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

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC311

Explanation

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

Log SOC311 indicates failure of a feature state change request.

Log SOC311 associates with a major alarm.

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

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

Format

The log report format for SOC311 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOC311 follows:

```
SOC311 JUN12 14:49:58 9936 FAIL Software upgrade transition
   Feature: AN0408___
      From: IDLE
   Request: ON
    Result: IDLE
    Reason: Cannot alloc memory
   Summary: Feature did not reach requested state
```

SOC311 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC312

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOC312 is as follows:

```
SOC312 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Data mismatch
    Option:  <SOC option identifier>
   Feature:  <SOC feature identifier>
    Reason:  <reason text>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC312 follows:

```
SOC312 AUG31 19:43:32 8500 INFO Data mismatch
    Option: OSDA006
   Feature: AN0409___
    Reason: Feature belongs to a different option
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

SOC312 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC313

Explanation

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

Log SOC313 associates with a major alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC313 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOC313 follows:

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

SOC313 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC314

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOC314 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOC314 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

SOC314 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC315

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOC315 is as follows:

```
SOC315 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
    Option 1: <option_1>
    Option 2: <option_2>
    Reason:   <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC315 follows:

```
SOC315 AUG31 19:43:32 8200 TBL Audit
   Option 1: ENSV0007
   Option 2: ABS00008
   Reason  : Options depend on each other (possibly
             indirectly)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

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

Action

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

SOC315 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

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

SOC316

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOC316 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOC316 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

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

Action

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

SOC316 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

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

SOC317

Explanation

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

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

Activation of these options breaks the dependency rules.

Format

The log report format for SOC317 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOC317 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

SOC317 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC318

Explanation

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

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

Format

The log report format for SOC318 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOC318 follows:

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

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the option that depends on an option that is not legal.
needed_option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the option that is not legal.

SOC318 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
reason text	Needed option is undefined, pending, N/A, or usage.	Indicates the option named uses an option that is not present.
reason text	Option and needed option cannot coexist.	Indicates that the named option requires and precludes the needed option.
	Needed option is in a less active state.	Indicates the named option is in the ON state and depends on an option in the IDLE state.
	Precluded option is undefined, pending, or usage.	Indicates the named option uses an option that is not present, or is of the wrong type.
	Option is undefined or cannot use option needed.	The named option uses an option that is not defined or that cannot use the needed option.

Action

If the reason is “Needed option is in a less active state," turn on the needed option or turn off the option that requires the needed option.

If the reason is not “Needed option is in a less active state", keep a record of the log and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC319

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC319 when a feature depends on another feature that is not legal. The necessary feature is not defined or the necessary feature precludes the named feature.

Format

The log report format for SOC319 is as follows:

```
SOC319 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
   Feature:          <feature>
   Needed feature: <needed_feature>
   Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC319 follows:

```
SOC319 AUG31 19:43:32 8800 TBL Audit
   Feature:         AN0408__
   Needed feature:  AN0819__
   Reason: Needed feature is undefined
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the feature that depends on an feature that is not legal.
needed_feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the necessary feature that is not legal.
reason	Needed feature is undefined	Indicates that the option named uses an option which is not present.
reason	Feature needs and precludes other feature	Indicates that the feature named requires and precludes the needed feature.

Action

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

SOC319 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC320

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC320 for a problem of feature A that uses feature B and precludes feature C. Features B and C must be in the same option.

Format

The log report format for SOC320 is as follows:

```
SOC320 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
   Feature:            <feature>          in Option:     <option>
   Needed Feature:     <need_feature>     in Option: <need_option>
   Precluded Feature:  <preclude_feature> in Option: <preclude_option>
   Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC320 follows:

```
SOC320 AUG31 19:43:32 9000 TBL Audit
   Feature:             AN0408__    in Option: ENSV0007
   Needed Feature:      AN0819__    in Option: ABS00008
   Precluded Feature:   AN0409__    in Option: ABS00008
   Reason: Needed and precluded features are in same option
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the feature that needs or precludes other features.
option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the option that contains feature.
need_feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the necessary feature.
need_option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the option that contains need_feature.
preclude_feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the precluded feature.

SOC320 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
preclude_option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the option that contains preclude_feature (the same as need_option).
reason	Needed and precluded features are in same option	Indicates the necessary and precluded features are in the same option.

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC321

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC321 when a feature precludes another feature in the same option. The option cannot activate because these features cannot be on at the same time.

Format

The log report format for SOC321 is as follows:

```
SOC321 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
   Feature:             <feature>          in Option: <option>
   Precluded Feature:   <precluded_feature>
   Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC321 follows:

```
SOC321 AUG31 19:43:32 9100 TBL Audit
   Feature:             AN0408__    in Option: ENSV0007
   Precluded Feature:   AN0819__
   Reason: Feature and precluded feature are in same option
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the feature that precludes another feature.
option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the option that contains the separate features.
precluded_feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the precluded feature.
reason	Feature and precluded feature are in same option	Indicates that both the feature and the precluded feature are in the same option.

Action

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

SOC321 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC322

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC322 when a Software Optionality Control (SOC) audit detects both of two separate options turned on.

Format

The log report format for SOC322 is as follows:

```
SOC322 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
   Option:              <option>
   Precluded option:    <precluded_option>
   Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC322 follows:

```
SOC322 AUG31 19:43:32 9200 TBL Audit
   Option:              ENSV0007
   Precluded option:    ABS00008
   Reason: Option and precluded option are both ON
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies one of the two separate options.
precluded_option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the other option.
reason	Option and precluded option are both ON	Indicates the option and the precluded option are both ON.

Action

One or both of the options must be IDLE.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SOC322 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC323

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC323 during a Software Optionality Control (SOC) audit. The system generates this report when the audit finds a usage-only option that depends on, or precludes another option. Only state and dual options can depend on or preclude other options.

Format

The log report format for SOC323 is as follows:

```
SOC323 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
    Option: <option>
    Usage based option has dependencies
```

Example

An example of log report SOC323 follows:

```
SOC323 JAN10 10:28:56 7330 TBL Audit
   Option: SOCOPT04
   Usage based option has dependencies
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	8-alphanumeric character string	Specifies the order code for the usage option that depends or precludes the option.
Usage based option has dependencies	constant	Indicates that the usage option depends on, or precludes another option.

Action

This log indicates an error in the SOC database. Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC324

Explanation

The system generates SOC324 if, during an audit, SOC finds a usage-only feature with dependencies on, or preclusions with, another feature. Only state or dual features can have dependencies or preclusions.

Format

The log report format for SOC324 is as follows:

SOC324 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
Feature: <feature>
Usage based feature has dependencies

Example

An example of log report SOC324 follows:

```
SOC324 JAN10 10:28:57 7431 TBL Audit
   Feature: SOCFTR04
   Usage based feature has dependencies
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Feature	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code for the usage feature that has dependencies or preclusions.
Usage based feature has dependencies	constant	Indicates that a usage feature has dependencies on or preclusions with another feature.

Action

Log SOC324 indicates a severe error in the SOC database. Contact the personnel responsible for the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SOC324 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC325

Explanation

The system generates SOC325 if, during an audit, SOC finds an option with an illegal usage limit. A legal usage limit is from 0 to 999999.

Format

The log report format for SOC325 is as follows:

SOC325 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
Option: <option>
Limit: <limit>
Reason: <reason>

Example

An example of log report SOC325 follows:

```
SOC325 JAN10 10:28:57 7532 TBL Audit
   Option: SOCOPT04
   Limit:            -5
   Reason: Limit must not be below zero
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the option with the illegal usage limit.
Limit	numeric	Specifies the current usage limit of the option.
Reason	Limit must not be below zero	Indicates that the illegal usage limit is below zero.
	Limit must not be over 999999	Indicates that the illegal limit is over 999999.

Action

Request a password for a correct usage limit from Northern Telecom. Use the ASSIGN LIMIT command to apply the correct usage limit to the option.

SOC325 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC326

Explanation

The system generates SOC326 if the features of an option do not match the type of the option. The following rules apply to features in options:

- A state option must contain at least one state-only feature and no other type of feature.
- A usage option must contain at least one one usage-only feature and no other type of feature.
- A dual option must contain at least one usage component and at least one state component.

Format

The log report format for SOC326 is as follows:

```
SOC326 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
    Option: <option>
    Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC326 follows:

```
SOC326 JAN10 10:29:00 7936 TBL Audit
    Option: SOCOPT04
    Reason: Usage option contains state/dual feature
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	Alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the option that violates one of the SOC rules.
Reason	Usage option contains state/dual feature	Indicates the option is usage and contains a state or dual feature.
	State option contains usage/dual feature	Indicates the option is state and contains a usage or dual feature.

SOC326 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Dual option has no usage/dual feature	Indicates the option is dual and does not contain a usage or dual feature.
	Dual option has no state/dual feature	Indicates the option is dual and does not contain a state or dual feature.
	Option contains illegal features	Indicates the option contains features that are not allowed.
	No features in option	Indicates there are no features in the option.

Action

This log indicates a severe error in the SOC database. Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC400

Explanation

The system generates SOC400 at the end of a SOC audit. Log SOC400 summarizes the results of the audit and reports the total number of registered options:

- in the IDLE state
- in the ON state
- in a trouble state
- with the right-to-use (RTU) set

Log SOC400 also specifies the total number of errors that caused logs to generate during the audit.

Options in a trouble state can have functionality that is not complete.

Format

The log report format for SOC400 is as follows:

```
SOC400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn SUMM SOC option audit summary
   Total       IDLE          ON          TBL       RTU       ERRS
  ______     ______      ______       ______    ______    ______
<nnnnn>    <nnnnn>     <nnnnn>      <nnnnn>   <nnnnn>   <nnnnn>
Audit Reason:  <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC400 follows:

```
SOC400 JAN05 16:49:26 3603 SUMM SOC option audit summary
   Total    IDLE      ON        TBL         RTU     ERRS
  ------  ------  ------     ------      ------   ------
      14      10       1          0           1        0
  Audit Reason: User Request
```

SOC400 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Total	0-511	Indicates the total number of options defined in the SOC database.
IDLE	0-511	Indicates the total number of options in the IDLE state.
ON	0-511	Indicates the total number of options in the ON state.
TBL	0-511	Indicates the total number of options in a trouble state.
RTU	0-511	Indicates the total number of options with the RTU set.
ERRS	numeric	Identifies the total number of error conditions reported in logs during the audit.
Audit Reason	User Request	Indicates that a user requested the audit.
	Periodic Audit	Indicates that the audit was a routine SOC audit.
	Post-Restart Audit	Indicates that after a RELOAD or a COLD restart the audit runs.

Action

If the ERRS field is not zero, check the SOC logs to determine the errors and take appropriate action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC402

Explanation

The system generates SOC402 during an audit in which SOC determines that the current usage of an option exceeds its warning threshold. This log tells the operating company the usage for this option is near the limit.

Format

The log report format for SOC402 is as follows:

```
SOC402 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Usage Exceeds Threshold
   Option:    <option>
   Usage:     <usage>
   Threshold:<threshold>
   Limit:     <limit>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC402 follows:

```
SOC402 JAN10 10:29:05 8845 INFO Usage Exceeds Threshold
   Option:      SOCOPT04
   Usage:       255
   Threshold:    50%
   Limit:       500
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option to which this log applies.
Usage	alphanumeric	Specifies the current usage of resources for this option.
Threshold	alphanumeric	Specifies the current warning threshold, either a number or a percent.
Limit	alphanumeric	Specifies the limit of usage for the option. If the number is followed by an S, the limit may be exceeded, but a log will be generated. If the limit is MONITORED, the option has no limit.

SOC402 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC403

Explanation

The system generates SOC403 during an audit in which SOC detects an option with a current usage that exceeds its limit. This log only indicates an error if the usage limit is hard.

Format

The log report format for SOC403 is as follows:

SOC403 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Current Usage Exceeds Limit
Option: <option>
Usage: <usage>
Limit: <limit>

Example

An example of log report SOC403 follows:

```
SOC403 JAN10 10:29:06 9047 INFO Current Usage Exceeds Limit
   Option:  SOCOPT04
   Usage:           406
   Limit:           400S
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option that exceeds its usage limit.
Usage	numeric	Specifies the current usage of this option.
Limit	numeric	Specifies the usage limit of this option.

Action

If the limit of the option is hard (no suffix S), this log indicates an error condition. The operating company should immediately reduce usage of the resource controlled by this option or obtain a higher limit from Northern Telecom.

SOC403 (end)

If the limit of this option is soft (with suffix S), no immediate action is required. The contract under which this option was purchased dictates the appropriate action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC404

Explanation

The system generates SOC404 during an audit in which SOC determines that the usage of an option exceeds 2147483647. The number 2147483647 is the highest number SOC can count. The limit for the option must be soft or monitored in order for this condition to exist. The SOC continues to allow resources to be allocated. The SOC does not allow resources to decrease because a number is not present to subtract from.

Format

The log report format for SOC404 is as follows:

SOC404 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SOC Usage Has Overflowed
Option: <option>
Usage is greater than 2147483647

Example

An example of log report SOC404 follows:

```
SOC404 JAN10 10:29:07 9249 INFO SOC Usage Has Overflowed
   Option:  SOCOPT04
   Usage is greater than 2147483647
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option with overflowed usage that cannot be decreased.
Usage is greater than 2147483647	constant	Indicates the usage of the option exceeds the maximum number to which SOC can count.

Action

Contact the personnel responsible for your next level of support. The usage counter of the option must be set again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SOC404 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC500

Explanation

The system generates SOC500 when a feature changes to a stable state from a troubled transition state.

Format

The log report format for SOC500 is as follows:

```
SOC500 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn PASS State transition
   Feature: <SOC feature identifier>
     User: <user name>            Terminal: <terminal name>
     From: <state name or numeric value>
   Result: <state name or numeric value>
   Reason: <reason description>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC500 follows:

```
SOC500 SEP05 18:14:33 9350 PASS State transition
   Feature: SOCFTR04
      User: ADMIN           Terminal: VMAP1
      From: IDLE TO ON
    Result: ON
    Reason: Recovery to stable state from transition state
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Feature	alphanumeric	Specifies the SOC feature identifier.
User	alphanumeric	Specifies the name of the user that requested this transition.
Terminal	alphanumeric	Specifies the name of the terminal at which this request was made.
From	alphanumeric	Specifies the original state of the option.
Result	alphanumeric	Specifies the state the option is in now.

SOC500 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Recovery to stable state from transition state	Indicates the stable state replaced the troubled transition state.
	Feature recovery over restart	Indicates a restart achieved the stable state after troubled transition.
	Feature has been reset	Indicates the feature reset to a stable state because it trapped or timed out on a previous SOC request.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC501

Explanation

The system generates SOC501 when an option changes state.

Format

The log report format for SOC501 is as follows:

```
SOC501 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn PASS State Transition
    Option:  <option>
      User:  <user>                Terminal:   <terminal>
      From:  <from state>
    Result:  <result state>
    Reason:  <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC501 follows:

```
SOC501 JAN10 10:29:11 9855 PASS State transition
    Option: SOCOPT04
      User: OPERATOR            Terminal:   TTYO
      From: IDLE
    Result: ON
    Reason: Manual request
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option that changed state.
User	alphanumeric	Specifies the DMS user ID of the user that requested this transition.
Terminal	alphanumeric	Specifies the DMS terminal ID of the terminal that originated the request.
From	alphanumeric	Indicates the original state of the option.
Result	alphanumeric	Indicates the end state of the option.

SOC501 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Recovery to stable state from transition state	Indicates the option changed to a stable state from a troubled transition state.
	Recovery to stable state during restart	Indicates the option changed to a stable state from a troubled transition state. The recovery occurred as a result of a restart.
	Manual request	Indicates the option reached this state as the result of a manual SOC request.

Action

There is no action required.

SOC502

Explanation

The system generates SOC502 when a feature fails to change to the state requested by the assigned command. Log SOC502 is provided as an event trail.

Format

The log report format for SOC502 is as follows:

```
load_name     SOC502 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL State transition
                Feature:  <SOC feature identifier>
                   User:  <user name>  Terminal:  <terminal name>
                   From:  <state name or numeric value>
                 Target:  <state name or numeric value>
                 Result:  <state name or numeric value>
                 Reason:  <reason description>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC502 follows:

```
BAS_ALL05AG SOC502 18:14:33 4827 INFO Device State Change
            Feature:    SOCFTR04
               User:    ADMIN       Terminal:   MAP
               From:    ON
             Target:    IDLE
             Result:    ON
             Reason:    Unsupported transition
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL State transition	Constant	This field indicates that a feature failed a requested state transition.
Feature	8 alphanumeric character string	This field contains the SOC feature identifier.
User	12 alphanumeric character string	This field contains the name of the user that requested this transition.

SOC502 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Terminal	16 alphanumeric character string	This field contains the name of the terminal that originated this request.
From	14 alphanumeric character string	This field contains the original state of the reported feature. The state value can be one of the following: • IDLE • ON • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer followed by the character string UNKNOWN
Target	14 alphanumeric character string	This field contains the state the feature failed to reach. The state value must be either IDLE or ON.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Result	14 alphanumeric character string	This field contains the end state of the reported feature. The state value must be either IDLE or ON.
Reason	58 alphanumeric character string	This field indicates the reason why the feature transition to the requested state failed. The value for this field can be one of the following: • Invalid target state - indicates that the feature is already in the requested state. • Invalid result state - indicates that it reached the target state but the reported state is not the target state. • Unsupported transition - means the feature does not support a transition to the requested state. • A non-specific error has occurred - the feature indicated that it failed to reach the target state but did not provide any reason for this failure. • Feature provided an undefined response - means the transition request response for the feature was not defined and the data can be corrupt. The feature can appear not normal. • Feature trapped and was reset - means a severe error or condition occurred during the transition and the feature was not able to change state. The feature was reset to a stable state. • Feature trapped and was not reset - means a severe error or condition occurred during the transition and the feature was not able to change state. It was not reset to a stable state. • Feature failed to adjust state during ONP - means the feature did not reach the requested state during one-night software upgrade.

SOC502 (end)

Action

There is no action required. This log is part of the SOC event trail and indicates the state transition is not successful.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC503

Explanation

The system generates SOC503 when an option failed to make the change to a new state for one of the following reasons:

- The right of the option to use was not set. (IDLE->ON transitions only)
- One or more features failed to make the change to the new state.
- One or more features refused to make the change to the new state.

  Note: Features control if they are changed to a new state. You can reject a request for a state change. The feature determines if the state change affects service, results in corrupted data, or leaves an unstable peripheral module.

- One or more features failed to determine if the change to the new state is safe.

  Note: A safe change does not result in corrupted data, loss or degradation of service, or an unstable peripheral module.

- A change in state creates a dependency violation.
- Database differences make it not possible to verify dependency safety.

  Note: A safe dependency does not result in corrupted data, loss or degradation of service, or an unstable peripheral module.

- A feature failed a change while the feature tried to rationalize option states.
- The option is not state controlled but use controlled.

Format

The log report format for SOC503 is as follows:

```
load_name      SOC503 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn FAIL State transition
    Option:    <option>
    User:      <user>    Terminal:<terminal>
    From:      <from_state>
    Target:    <target_state>
    Result:    <result_state>
    Reason: <reason text>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC503 follows:

SOC503 (continued)

```
BASE_ALL04AN     SOC503 AUG31 19:43:37 1400 FAIL State transition
    Option:    ENSV0007
    User:OPERATOR        Terminal: TTY0
    From:IDLE
    Target:    ON
    Result:    IDLE
    Reason:    Right To Use not set
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
option	8 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the SOC option.
user	up to 12 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the name of the user that requests the change.
terminal	up to 16 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the name of the terminal that originated the state change request.
from_state	up to 14 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the original state of the option. The value can be one of IDLE, IDLE TO ON, ON, ON TO IDLE, STATE ERROR, or an integer followed by the string UNKNOWN.
target_state	up to 14 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the state the option failed to reach. The value can be either IDLE or ON.
result_state	up to 14 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the end state of the option. The value must be either IDLE or ON.
reason	Right To Use not set	Indicates that the Right To Use flag for the option is not set.
reason	One or more features failed transition	Indicates that one or more member features did not reach the target state and the option did not reach the target state. One or more SOC502 logs indicate each feature that did not complete the transition request.

SOC503 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
reason	One or more features failed validation	Indicates one or more member features failed to validate the requested state transition The option did not reach the target state. One or more SOC502 logs indicate each feature that did not complete the transition request.
reason	One or more features failed impact determination	Indicates one or more member features failed to determine the impact of setting the feature to IDLE. The member features cannot determine if the feature is in use.
	refused due to dependency errors	Indicates the requested state change create dependency violations. A description of the changes needed for the change to work is displayed when the state change is requested.
	refused due to database inconsistencies	Indicates the database is not sane. Dependencies cannot be checked. The transition is not be allowed until dependencies are checked.
	Illegal to set state of usage-only option	Indicates the option is not state-controlled and it is illegal to change the state of the option.
	Illegal to set state of tracked or pending option	Indicates the option cannot have its state changed because the option is not controlled.
	User failed to confirm state change	The user is asked to enter the name of the option to confirm the state change. The user did not enter the correct name in the the maximum number of attempts allowed (three).
	Option is N/A (not applicable)	The option is not available for use in the currently loaded PCL.
	Option is A/P (always provided)	The option is essential for the currently loaded PCL. It is not an OPTIONAL capability and you cannot manipulate it.

SOC503 (end)

Action

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

Transition failures and database differences require involvement of the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC504

Explanation

The SOC log reports the successful application of a software optionality control (SOC) key code to:

- assign a usage limit
- apply a right-to-use (RTU)
- remove an RTU

The log indicates the old and new values and any SOC comments and warnings about a new limit.

Format

The log report format for SOC504 is as follows:

SOC504 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Key Code Accepted

Option:	<option>		
User:	<user>	Terminal:	<terminal>
Action:	<action>		
Old RTU:	<old_rtu>	New RTU:	<new_rtu>
Old Limit:	<old_limit>	New Limit:	<new_limit>
Comment:	<comment>		
Warning:	<warning>		

Example

An example of log report SOC504 follows:

```
SOC504 JAN10 10:29:25 2279 INFO Key Code Accepted
   Option:      SOCOPT04
   User:        OPERATOR        Terminal:   TTYO
   Action:      Apply RTU
   Old RTU:     NO              New RTU:    YES
   Old Limit:   N/A             New Limit:  N/A
   Comment:     none
   Warning:     none
```

SOC504 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option to which the key code was applied.
User	alphanumeric	Specifies the DMS user ID of the user that initiated the key code application.
Terminal	alphanumeric	Specifies the DMS terminal ID of the terminal from which the command was executed.
Action	Apply RTU	Indicates the action taken was to apply an RTU.
	Remove RTU	Indicates the action taken was to remove an RTU.
	Set Limit	Indicates the action taken was to set a usage limit.
Old RTU	YES or NO	Indicates if the RTU for the option was set (YES) or not (NO) before the key code was applied.
New RTU	YES or NO	Indicates if the RTU for the option was set (YES) or not (NO) after the key code was applied.
Old Limit	alphanumeric	Identifies the old value of the usage limit before the key code is applied. NA means not applicable.
New Limit	alphanumeric	Identifies the new value of the usage limit after the key code is applied. NA means not applicable.
Comment	pending option created	Indicates an option with this order code is not present. The password is correct and a pending option is created.
	RTU already set	Indicates the operation completed, but the RTU was already set for the option. Changes did not occur.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	RTU already removed	Indicates the operation completed, but the RTU was already removed from the option. Changes did not occur.
	limit unchanged	Indicates the operation completed, but the limit was already set to the value. Changes did not occur.
	limit less than current usage	Indicates a condition that is not an error, but is not normal. The new limit is less than the current usage.
	limit less than warning threshold	Indicates a condition that is not an error, but is not normal. The new limit is less than the warning threshold so the threshold cannot be reached.
Warning	alphanumeric	Specifies a warning message, if any, provided by the software of the option, not by SOC. ***Note:*** The explanations that follow are for the warnings introduced in BASE07. Other warnings can occur.
	Maximum supported SSP routeset limit is 2047 tuples.	Indicates that an attempt was made to change the SOC limit to a number higher than the maximum allowed. External routing is activated.
	Maximum supported SSP routeset limit is 255 tuples.	Indicates that an attempt was made to change the SOC limit to a number higher than the maximum allowed. External routing is not activated.

Action

Take the appropriate action to respond to a message, if present, in the warning field.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SOC504 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC505

Explanation

The SOC505 log describes the failure of an attempt to apply a SOC key code to perform the following:

- assign a use limit
- apply a right-to-use (RTU)
- remove an RTU

This log indicates the current value and the reason for failure. This log provides any comments SOC has on the operation.

Format

The log report format for SOC505 is as follows:

```
Load_name    SOC505 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Key Code Rejected
    Option:    <option>
    User:      <user>              Terminal:      <terminal>
    Action:    <action>
    Failure:   <failure>
    Current RTU:   <rtu>           Current Limit:      <limit>
    Comment: <comment>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC505 follows:

```
BASE_ALL0AN     SOC505 JAN10 10:29:30 3184 INFO Key Code Rejected
    Option:    SOCOPT04
    User: OPERATOR       Terminal:  TTYO
    Action:    Set Limit
    Failure:   incorrect password
    Current RTU:    YES            Current Limit:      50S
    Comment:   limit already set to this value
```

SOC505 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	8 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the order code of the SOC option on which the user attempted the operation.
User	up to 12 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the DMS user ID of the user that initiated the operation.
Terminal	up to 16 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the DMS terminal ID of the terminal where the user attempted the command.
Action	Apply RTU	Indicates the system rejected an application for RTU.
	Remove RTU	Indicates the system rejected an attempt to remove an RTU.
	Set Limit	Indicates the system rejected an attempt to set a use limit.
Failure	incorrect password	Indicates that the password is not correct.
	incorrect syntax	Indicates that a key code file is corrupt.
	internal error	Indicates an internal error in the SOC utility.
	failed to create pending option	Indicates an internal error in the SOC utility.
	cannot revoke RTU when state not IDLE	Indicates that a state of the option was not set to IDLE when the user applied the key code.
	cannot set limit for state option	Indicates an attempt to set a use limit for a state-only option. The state-only option is not important.
	cannot change RTU for use or dual option	Indicates an attempt to change the RTU of a use or dual option.

SOC505 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Cannot set limit to 0 when state not idle	Indicates that a state of the option was not set to IDLE when the user applied a key code.
	unknown option	Indicates that the order code or password is not correct.
	cannot assign key codes to N/A options	The option is not available for use in the currently loaded PCL. The system cannot assign the key code.
Failure	cannot assign key codes to A/P options	The option is necessary for the currently loaded PCL. The option is not an OPTIONAL capability. The system cannot change the option.
Current RTU	YES or NO	Indicates if the RTU of the option is set. The RTU is not changed by this operation.
Current Limit	alphanumeric	Identifies the current value of the use limit. The value NA means that this field is not correct.
Comment	RTU already set	Indicates that the RTU is set for that option.
	limit already set to this value	Indicates that the use limit is set to that value.
	RTU already removed	Indicates the RTU is not present for that option.
	none	Indicates that the operation are required. The previous three values were not required.

SOC505 (end)

Action

Address the failures as appears in the following table.

Failure reason	Action
incorrect password	Make sure the user types the password in correctly. If the password is not correct, try the password again. If the password fails a second time, verify the password with Northern Telecom (Nortel).
incorrect syntax	This message normally indicates that the key code file is corrupt. Obtain the correct key code file from Nortel.
internal error	Obtain the associated TRAP, SWER and SOC log reports. Give these log reports to the next level of support for evaluation.
failed to create pending option	Obtain the associated TRAP, SWER and SOC log reports. Give these log reports to the next level of support for evaluation.
cannot revoke RTU when state not idle	Set the state of the option to IDLE using the ASSIGN STATE command.
cannot set limit for state option	Limits do not apply to state-only options. Try the ASSIGN RTU command or obtain the correct order code for the use or dual option.
cannot change RTU for use or dual option	The use limit for use and dual options determines the RTU. The use limit cannot be set directly. Try the ASSIGN LIMIT command or obtain the correct order code for the state option.
unknown option	If this failure reason is an attempt to create a pending option, the order code or password is not correct. If the option is not a pending option, the order code is not correct. Try again with the correct password or order code.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC506

Explanation

The system generates SOC506 when a feature tells the software optionality control (SOC) database that state of the feature changed. The SOC database did not request the state change.

Format

The log report format for SOC506 is as follows:

SOC506 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TRAN Spontaneous state transition
Feature: <SOC feature identifier>
From: <state name or numeric value>
Result: <state name or numeric value>
Reason: <reason description>

Example

An example of log report SOC506 follows:

```
SOC506 JUN12 14:50:19 4173 TRAN Spontaneous state transition
   Feature: AN0409___
      From: IDLE TO ON
    Result: ON
    Reason: Manual test
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TRAN Spontaneous state transition	Constant	Indicates that the state of a feature changed. The SOC database did not request the change.
Feature	8 alphanumeric character string	Indicates the SOC feature identifier.

SOC506 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
From	14 alphanumeric character string	Indicates the original state of the reported feature. The state value can be one of the following: • IDLE • ON • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer and the character string UNKNOWN
Result	14 alphanumeric character string	Indicates new state of the feature. This state value can be one of the following: • IDLE • ON • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer and the character string UNKNOWN
Reason	58 alphanumeric character string	Indicates the reason for the failed change. The value for this field can be one of the following: • <Variable text> - the feature provides the explanation. • Feature state change over RESTART - the feature changed state during a RESTART. • Feature provided no explanation - the feature changed state during operation. The feature did not provide an explanation.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC507

Explanation

The SOC507 log indicates the user changed the warning threshold for an option. When the current use of an option exceeds the threshold, the system generates a SOC800 log. When use exceeds the threshold when an audit runs, the system generates a SOC402 log.

Format

The log report format for SOC507 is as follows:

```
SOC507 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Option Threshold Change
   Option: <option>
   User:    <user>                    Terminal: <terminal>
   Old Threshold: <old threshold>
   New Threshold: <new threshold>
   Note: <note>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC507 follows:

```
SOC507 JAN10 10:29:33 3687 INFO Option Threshold Change
   Option: SOCOPT04
   User:   OPERATOR                Terminal: TTYO
   Old Threshold:          100%
   New Threshold:           75%
   Note: none
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option to which this log applies.
User	alphanumeric	Specifies the DMS user ID of the user that changed the threshold.
Terminal	alphanumeric	Specifies the DMS terminal ID of the terminal where the user executed the the threshold change.
Old Threshold	alphanumeric	Specifies the previous threshold.

SOC507 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
New Threshold	alphanumeric	Specifies the new threshold.
Note	Threshold is higher than use limit	Indicates that the threshold is much higher than use limit. This threshold is not often of use.
	Current use exceeds new threshold	Indicates that current use exceeds the threshold. The system will not generate a SOC800 log to indicate that use exceeds the threshold.

Action

There is no action required.

SOC508

Explanation

The SOC508 log indicates failure of an attempt to set the warning threshold for an option. When current use of an option exceeds the threshold, the system generates SOC800. When use exceeds the threshold when an audit runs, the system generates SOC402.

Format

The log report format for SOC508 is as follows:

```
SOC508 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Threshold Change Failed
   Option:    <option>
   User:      <user>              Terminal:  <Terminal>
   Current Threshold:       <current threshold>
   Reason:    <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC508 follows:

```
SOC508 JAN10 10:29:33 3788 INFO Threshold Change Failed
   Option:  SOCOPT04
   User:    OPERATOR        Terminal: TTYO
   Current Threshold:           50%
   Reason:  Requested threshold is illegal
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Identifies the order code of the SOC option for which the user attempts the the operation.
User	alphanumeric	Identifies the DMS user ID of the user that attempted the threshold change.
Terminal	alphanumeric	Identifies the DMS terminal ID of the terminal where the user attempted the threshold change.
Current Threshold	numeric	Identifies the current threshold.

SOC508 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Requested threshold is illegal	Indicates that the system does not allow the requested threshold.
	Not known option	Indicates that the order code for the option is not correct.
	Cannot set threshold on state-only option	Indicates that the threshold cannot be set for a state-only option.
	Cannot set threshold on tracked or pending option	Indicates that the threshold cannot be set for a tracked or pending option.

Action

Take the correct action to address the problem in the Reason field. Try to set the warning threshold again. The restriction that a percentage threshold other than 100% are not allowed for an option with a monitored limit can cause errors.

SOC509

Explanation

The system generates SOC509 when the state of an option changes during a one-night process (ONP). The state changes because data transferred during the ONP specifies that the option must be ON after the ONP.

Format

The log report format for SOC509 is as follows:

```
SOC509 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Feature Set Option's State
   Option: <option>                Feature: <feature>
   From state: <from state>        To state: <to state>
   Number of required options also changed: <num changed>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC509 follows:

```
SOC509 SEP05 18:14:33 4091 INFO Feature Set Option's State
   Option: SOCOPT04             Feature: SOCFTR04
   From state: IDLE             To state: ON
   Number of required options also changed: 23
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Identifies the option that changed state.
Feature	alphanumeric	Identifies the feature in the option that determines the option must activate.
From state	alphanumeric	Identifies the state the option state before that option changed state.

SOC509 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
To state	alphanumeric	Identifies the state of the option now.
Num of options changed	numeric	Identifies the number of options that changed state for this option. The SOC changes the state of any options on which the option relies. For example, if A and B are idle and A depends on B, B is turned on. This action allows A to be turned on during the ONP. In this example, the number of changed options is 1.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC510

Explanation

The system generates SOC510 if an option attempts to change state during a one-night process (ONP), but fails. This condition can be serious. Functionality available before the ONP is not always available after the ONP.

Format

The log report format for SOC510 is as follows:

```
Load_name    SOC510 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO ONP State Change Failed
    Option:    <option>                Feature:  <feature>
    From state:  <from state>          Target state:  <target state>
    Reason:    <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC510 follows:

```
BASE_ALL04AN   SOC510 JAN10 10:29:37 4394 INFO ONP State Change Failed
    Option:    SOCOPT04            Feature: SOCFTR04
    From State: IDLE          Target State: ON
    Reason:    Required option failed transition
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	8 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the order code of the SOC option that tried to change state, but failed.
Feature	8 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the ID code of the feature that requested the state change.
From state	IDLE, IDLE TO ON, ON, ON TO IDLE, STATE ERROR or an integer followed by UNKNOWN	Indicates the original state of the operation and current state, because the operation failed.

SOC510 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Target state	IDLE, IDLE TO ON, ON, ON TO IDLE, STATE ERROR or an integer followed by UNKNOWN	Identifies the state to which the option tried to change.
Reason	Mutual exclusion problem	Indicates an option that cannot work with this option is turned ON. The system cannot turn this option on.
	Dependency error (uses loop or memory shortage)	Indicates an error in the SOC database or code.
	Required option failed transition.	Indicates that another option failed to make the change. The original option requires this option.
	Option failed transition.	Indicates that the option did not change state.
	Internal error (check SWER log)	Indicates an internal error.
	Not permitted to go to IDLE.	Indicates the option tried to go from the ON state to the IDLE state. This is not permitted during ONP.
	Not permitted to go to a transient state.	Indicates the option tried to go to a transient state. The system never allows this state.
	Not a state or dual option.	Indicates that an option that is not state-based attempted to set the state of the option.
	Not known feature	Indicates a feature that is not known tried to change the state of the option.
	Option not correct for this PCL.	The option is not available for use in the currently loaded product computing module load (PCL).

Action

Address the failure that appears in the following table.

Failure reason	Action
Mutual exclusion problem	Determine which of the options must be set to ON (active). The not active option can be set to ON. To set this option to ON, set the active option to IDLE and the not active option to ON.
Dependency error (uses loop or memory shortage)	Execute the SOC;DBAUDIT command. Send all SOC, SWER and TRAP log reports that result from this command to the next level of support.
Required option failed transition	Review SOC502 and SOC503 logs to determine the reason the change failed. Correct the problem and attempt to manually change state with the ASSIGN STATE command. If the problem continues, collect all recent SOC502, SOC503, SOC510 and SOC511 log reports. Contact the next level of support.
Option failed transition	Review SOC502 and SOC503 logs associated with the option and the member features of the option. If the logs indicate the reason for the failure, attempt to correct the problem. Attempt to change state with the ASSIGN STATE command. If the problem continues, Collect all recent SOC502, SOC503, SOC510 and SOC511 log reports. Contact the next level of support.
Internal error (check SWER log)	Attempt to change state manually with the ASSIGN STATE command. Get the associated SWER and SOC log reports. Give these reports to the next level of support.
Not permitted to go to IDLE	Set the option to IDLE (if desired) with the ASSIGN STATE command.
Not permitted to go to a transient state	Determine the state the option must be in. Attempt to set the option to that state with the ASSIGN STATE command.
Not a state or dual option	Send the SOC510 log report, recent SOC log reports and any recent SWER logs to Northern Telecom technical support.
Unknown feature	Send the SOC510 log report, recent SOC log reports and any recent SWER logs to the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SOC510 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC511

Explanation

The system generates SOC511 for each option that changes state. The option changes state because the option requested a state change. The option requested a state change to conform to the state of the option before the one-night process (ONP).

Format

The log report format for SOC511 is as follows:

SOC511 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO ONP State Transition
Option: <option>
From state: <from state> To state: <to state>
Requesting Option: <option>
Reason: <reason>

Example

An example of log report SOC511 follows:

```
SOC511 SEP05 18:14:33 5001 INFO ONP State Transition
   Option: SOCOPT04
   From state: IDLE            To state: ON
   Requesting option: SOCOPT05
   Reason: Needed by other option during data move
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Identifies the option that changed state.
From state	alphanumeric	Specifies the state of the option before the option changed state.
To state	alphanumeric	Specifies the current state of the option.
Requesting option	alphanumeric	Identifies the option that wanted to change state.
Reason	Needed by other option during data move.	Indicates that the option changed state because another option that depends on this option wants to change state.

SOC511 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC600

Explanation

The system generates SOC600 during the one-night process (ONP). The system generates SOC600 when the SOC database transfers from the old side to the new side. A feature on the old side must not transfer to the new side.

Format

The log report format for SOC600 is as follows:

SOC600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO ONP feature data mismatch
Feature: <feature>
Reason: <reason>
State: <state>

Example

An example of log report SOC600 follows:

```
SOC600 SEP05 18:14:33 5102 INFO ONP feature data mismatch
   Feature: OLDFTRXX
   Reason: Feature does not exist in new PCL, data has been
   discarded
   State: ON
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Feature	alphanumeric	Indicates the SOC feature identifier.
Reason	Feature is not present in new PCL. The system discarded data.	Indicates that a feature registered with SOC before the ONP is not registered with SOC now. The system discarded data from before the ONP.
State	alphanumeric	Indicates the state of the feature on the old side.

Action

Determine if the ONP step-by-step bulletins identify this information. If the bulletins identify this information, action is not required. If the information is not present, contact Northern Telecom.

SOC600 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

Digital Switching System

UCS DMS-250

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