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
Modified log - SPM500
Modified log - SPM501
Modified log - SPM502
Modified log - SPM503
Modified log - SPM504
Modified log - SPM600
Modified log - SPM630
Modified log - SPM650
Modified log - SPM651
Modified log - SPM660
Modified log - SPM661
Modified log - SPM700
Modified log - SPM701
Modified log - SPM702
Modified log - SPM703
Modified log - SPM704
Modified log - SPM705
Modified log - SPM706
Modified log - SPM707
Modified log - SPM708
Modified log - SPM709
Modified log - SPM710

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

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

297-2621-840

Digital Switching System

UCS DMS-250

Logs Reference Manual Volume 6 of 6

UCS15 Standard 09.01 May 2001

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Digital Switching System

UCS DMS-250

Logs Reference Manual Volume 6 of 6

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Contents

1 UCS log reports 1-1

SOC601 1-121
SOC604 1-123
SOC605 1-125
SOC606 1-127
SOC607 1-129
SOC800 1-131
SOC801 1-133
SOC802 1-135
SOC803 1-137
SOM103 1-139
SOM110 1-141
SOS100 1-143
SOS101 1-145
SOS102 1-147
SOS103 1-149
SOS104 1-150
SOS105 1-152
SOS106 1-154
SOS107 1-155
SOS109 1-157
SOS110 1-159
SOS111 1-160
SOS120 1-162
SOS130 1-163
SOS132 1-164
SOS400 1-166
SOS410 1-168
SOS411 1-170
SOS412 1-172
SOS602 1-174
SOS603 1-176
SOS604 1-178
SOS605 1-180
SPC100 1-182
SPM300 1-184
SPM310 1-186
SPM311 1-192
SPM312 1-194

SPM313 1-196
SPM330 1-198
SPM331 1-200
SPM334 1-202
SPM335 1-204
SPM340 1-206
SPM350 1-207
SPM500 1-210
SPM501 1-212
SPM502 1-214
SPM503 1-217
SPM504 1-219
SPM600 1-221
SPM630 1-222
SPM650 1-224
SPM651 1-227
SPM660 1-230
SPM661 1-237
SPM700 1-242
SPM701 1-244
SPM702 1-246
SPM703 1-248
SPM704 1-249
SPM705 1-251
SPM706 1-255
SPM707 1-257
SPM708 1-258
SPM709 1-259
SPM710 1-260
SPRF670 1-261
SPRF671 1-264
SRC400 1-267
SRC500 1-269
SRC520 1-270
SRC620 1-272
SRC660 1-274
SRC640 1-276
SRC661 1-278
SSR600 1-280
SST100 1-285
SST101 1-287
SST102 1-289
SST103 1-290
STOR102 1-292
STOR103 1-294
STOR104 1-296
STOR105 1-298
STOR106 1-300
STOR107 1-302
STOR108 1-306
STR250 1-309

SWCT101 1-311
SWCT102 1-313
SWCT103 1-316
SWCT104 1-319
SWCT105 1-321
SWCT106 1-325
SWCT110 1-328
SWCT112 1-330
SWCT114 1-331
SWCT115 1-333
SWCT116 1-335
SWCT117 1-337
SYNC202 1-339
SYNC203 1-346
SYNC205 1-351
SYNC206 1-358
SYNC208 1-363
SYNC209 1-364
TCAP100 1-368
TCAP101 1-380
TCAP199 1-387
TCW601 1-392
TELN100 1-395
TELN110 1-397
TKCV100 1-399
ToME602 1-401
TPS100 1-403
TPS101 1-407
TPS102 1-409
TPS103 1-411
TPS104 1-414
TPS300 1-418
TPS600 1-420
TRK101 1-422
TRK102 1-424
TRK103 1-425
TRK104 1-427
TRK106 1-428
TRK107 1-439
TRK109 1-441
TRK110 1-445
TRK111 1-447
TRK112 1-451
TRK113 1-453
TRK114 1-456
TRK115 1-459
TRK116 1-461
TRK117 1-464
TRK118 1-467
TRK120 1-471
TRK121 1-474

TRK122 1-477
TRK123 1-479
TRK124 1-481
TRK125 1-485
TRK126 1-487
TRK127 1-489
TRK128 1-491
TRK129 1-494
TRK130 1-497
TRK131 1-499
TRK133 1-502
TRK135 1-506
TRK136 1-511
TRK138 1-514
TRK140 1-516
TRK142 1-521
TRK157 1-526
TRK158 1-528
TRK162 1-531
TRK163 1-535
TRK164 1-537
TRK174 1-539
TRK175 1-542
TRK176 1-544
TRK177 1-547
TRK178 1-549
TRK182 1-551
TRK183 1-554
TRK213 1-557
TRK250 1-559
TRK251 1-561
TRK252 1-563
TRK253 1-565
TRK254 1-567
TRK255 1-569
TRK256 1-572
TRK312 1-574
TRK313 1-579
TRK342 1-584
TRK355 1-586
TRK411 1-588
TRK424 1-590
TRK882 1-592
TRKT200 1-593
TRKT201 1-595
TRKT202 1-597
TRKT203 1-599
TRKT204 1-601
TRKT205 1-603
TRKT206 1-605
TRKT207 1-607

TRKT208 1-609
TRKT209 1-610
TRKT210 1-612
TRKT211 1-614
TRKT213 1-616
TRMS450 1-618
TUPL600 1-621
TUPL601 1-624
TUPL602 1-627
TUPL603 1-630
TUPL604 1-633
TUPL605 1-636
TUPL606 1-639
TUPL607 1-642
TUPL608 1-644
UNB305 1-648
UTR100 1-651
VAMP201 1-653
VAMP202 1-655
VAMP203 1-657
VAMP301 1-659
VAMP302 1-661
VAMP303 1-663
VAMP304 1-665
VAMP305 1-667
VAMP306 1-669
VAMP601 1-671
VAMP602 1-673
VAMP603 1-675
VAMP901 1-677
VAMP902 1-701
WB100 1-722
WB101 1-723
WB102 1-724
WB103 1-726
WB104 1-727
WB106 1-728
WB107 1-729
WB108 1-731

1 UCS log reports

The log system

What is a log report?

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

Controlling output from the log system

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

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

Log buffers

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

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

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

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

Routing log reports

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

Routing and reporting subsystems

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

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

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

Table 1-1 (Sheet 1 of 2)

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

Table 1-1 (Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Logutil commands

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

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

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

Tables

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

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

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

Option of normal or short log format

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

Log report formats

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

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

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

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

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

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

A comparison of each of the three header formats follows.

Logs in NT standard (STD) header format

The first line of an STD log follows this format:

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

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

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

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

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

Logs in NT ECORE office header format

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

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

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

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

The standard officeid is displayed without the node name.

Table 1-2 ASTD header

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

Logs in SCC2 header format

The first line of an SCC2 log follows this format:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Event type and identification

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

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

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

Variable message/data area

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

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

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

Structure of a log report description

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

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

Log report descriptions may also include the following:

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

Report format

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

Example

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

Explanation

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

Explanation table

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

Field column

The field column contains the following types of entry:

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

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

Representing variables

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

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

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

Value column

Four types of values are supplied in the value column:

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

Description column

The description may include the following information:

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

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

Action to be taken

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

Associated OM registers

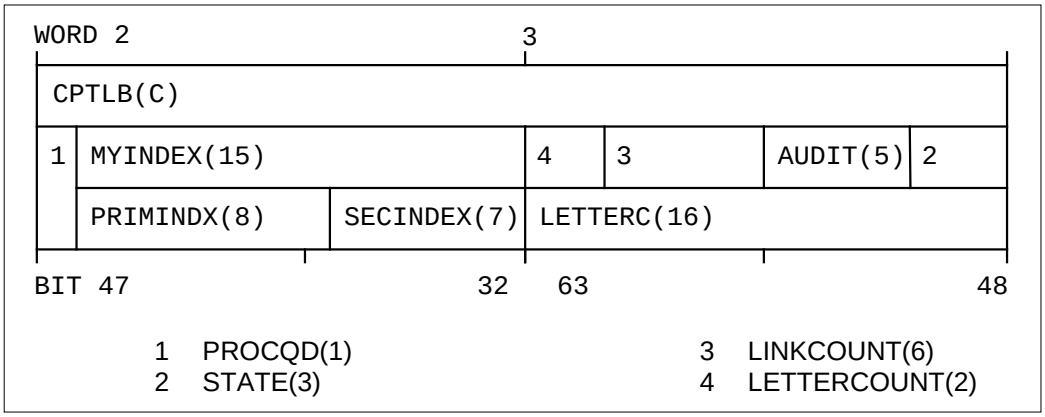
This section of the log report description lists OMs that are associated with a specific log.

How to interpret hex tables in AUD and AUDT log reports

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

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

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



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

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

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

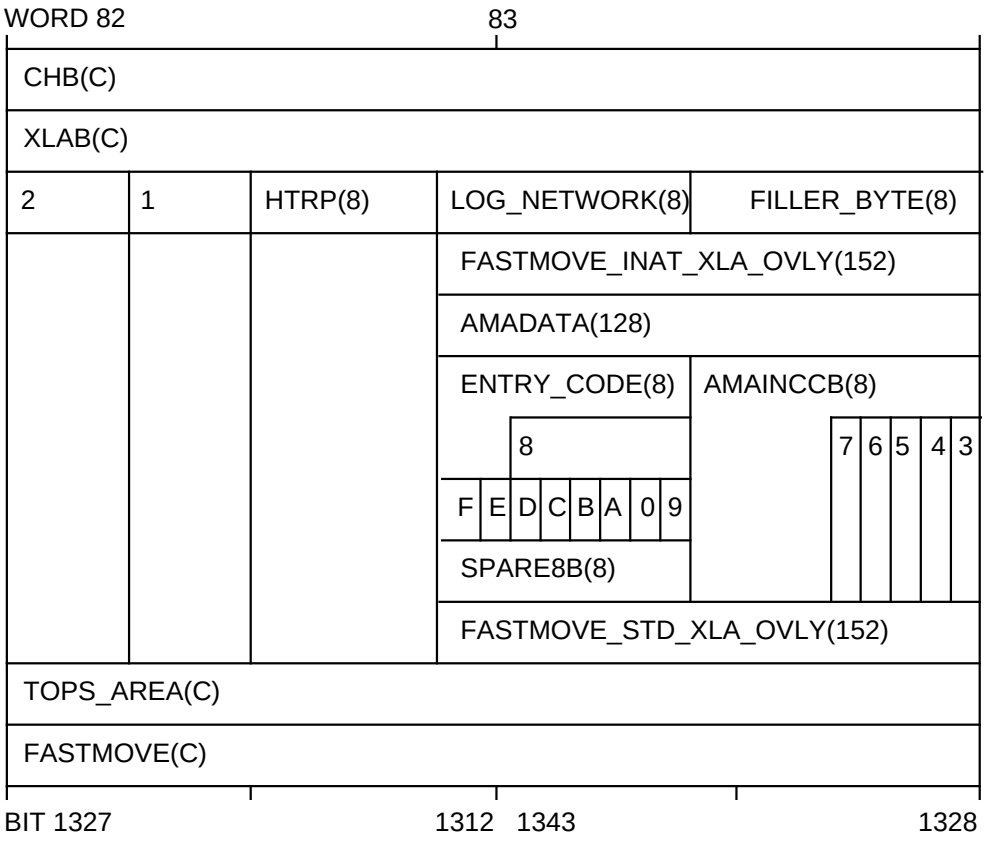
In the preceding example, three rows of field names are stacked on top of each other. There are two possible relationships between these rows. One possibility is that each row can represent a separate overlay, which means one or another will be displayed, depending on the conditions software module,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

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

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

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

The following provides a more detailed example.



The corresponding overlay chart for *WORD 83* is:

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

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

These overlays are present in both WORDS 82 and 83.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1-6 EEquipment states

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

Table 1-7 FLine and trunk information text

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1-12 KAttendant console stated

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Log report list

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

Table 1-20 (Sheet 1 of 17)

ACMS	ACMS100	ACMS101	ACMS102	ACMS103	ACMS104
	ACMS105				
ACT	ACT101				

Table 1-20 (Sheet 2 of 17)

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

Table 1-20 (Sheet 3 of 17)

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

Table 1-20 (Sheet 4 of 17)

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

Table 1-20 (Sheet 5 of 17)

	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		

Table 1-20 (Sheet 6 of 17)

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

Table 1-20 (Sheet 7 of 17)

	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				

Table 1-20 (Sheet 8 of 17)

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

Table 1-20 (Sheet 9 of 17)

	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				

Table 1-20 (Sheet 10 of 17)

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				

Table 1-20 (Sheet 11 of 17)

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

Table 1-20 (Sheet 12 of 17)

	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

Table 1-20 (Sheet 13 of 17)

	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

Table 1-20 (Sheet 14 of 17)

	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				

Table 1-20 (Sheet 15 of 17)

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

Table 1-20 (Sheet 16 of 17)

	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			

Table 1-20 (Sheet 17 of 17)

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			

Table 1-21 SInformation-only logs (Sheet 3 of 15)

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	

SOC601

Explanation

The system generates SOC601 during a one-night process (ONP). The system generates SOC601 when the SOC database transfers from the old side to the new side. The old side is before the ONP. The new side is after the ONP. This log indicates that an old side option has not been registered with SOC on the new side. The system discarded the old side data.

An alarm for this log is not present.

Format

The log report format for SOC601 is as follows:

load_name SOC601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO ONP option data mismatch
Option: <option>
Reason: <reason>
State: <state>

Example

An example of log report SOC601 follows:

```
BASE_ALL04AN   SOC601 JAN10 10:29:42 5203 INFO ONP option data mismatch
    Option:    OLDOPTYY
    Reason:    Option does not exist in new PCL,data has been discarded
     State:    ON
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	8 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the order code of the SOC option to which the log applies.
Reason	Option is not present in new PCL. The system discarded data.	Indicates the option identifier received from the old side has not been registered with SOC on the new side. The system discarded the old side data.

SOC601 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Service disabled in new PCL.	Indicates the option identifier received from the old side is not registered with SOC on the new side. The system discarded the old side data.
	Service not correct for new PCL.	Indicates the option identifier received from the old side is Not Applicable. The capability is not available.
State	IDLE, IDLE TO ON, ON, ON TO IDLE, STATE ERROR or an integer followed by unknown	Indicates the state of the option on the old side.

Action

Determine if the one-night process (ONP) procedural bulletins identify this information. If this information is present, action is not required. If the information is not present, contact your next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC604

Explanation

The system generates log SOC604 when the software optionality control (SOC) database state and trouble flag for a feature is reset. The reset occurs to match the value that the feature indicates. This is an information-only log.

Format

The log report format for SOC604 is as follows:

```
SOC604 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SOC reset by feature
    Feature:  <SOC feature identifier>
      State:  <state name>
    Trouble:  <YES or NO>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC604 follows:

```
SOC604 JUN12 14:50:24 4577 INFO SOC reset by feature
   Feature: AN0409___
     State: ON
   Trouble: NO
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SOC reset by feature	Constant	Indicates the reset of information in the SOC database for the state and trouble flag of the reported feature. The reset of information occurs to match the data that the feature indicates.
Feature	eight alphanumeric character string	This field contains the SOC feature identifier.

SOC604 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
State	14 alphanumeric character string	Indicates the new state for the feature. The state value can be one of: • IDLE • ON • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR
Trouble	four alphanumeric character string	Indicates if the feature has problems. The field value can be YES or No.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC605

Explanation

The system generates log SOC605 if the resolution of the level of resource usage option differs from the resolution of the option. The SOC assumes that the option is correct and updates the database.

Format

The log report format for SOC605 is as follows:

SOC605 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Current Usage Mismatch
Option: <option>
Recorded Usage: <recorded usage>
Actual Usage: <actual usage>
SOC record has been updated to reflect actual usage

Example

An example of log report SOC605 follows:

```
SOC605 JAN10 10:29:45 5607 INFO Current Usage Mismatch
   Option:  SOCOPT04
   Recorded Usage:          1000
   Actual Usage:            1001
   SOC record has been updated to reflect actual usage
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alpha numeric	Specifies the order code of the option to which this log applies.
Recorded Usage	numeric	Specifies the best level of use of the option. The SOC determines this level.
Actual Usage	numeric	Specifies the level of use that the option allocates. (The SOC assumes this number is correct.)

SOC605 (end)

Action

This log indicates damage of the SOC database. This log also indicates that the option allocated freed resources without a record. For additional help, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC606

Explanation

Log SOC606 indicates that SOC discovered a usage warning threshold that is not legal during an audit. In response, the SOC reset the warning threshold to the default.

Format

The log report format for SOC606 is as follows:

```
SOC606 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Illegal Threshold
    Option:  <option>
    Old Threshold:       <old threshold>
    New Threshold:       <new threshold>
    Threshold reset by SOC
    Reason:    <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC606 follows:

```
SOC606 JAN10 10:29:45 5708 INFO Illegal Threshold
   Option:  SOCOPT04
   Old Threshold:       200%
   New Threshold:        75%
   Threshold reset by SOC
   Reason:  Percentage threshold must be <=100
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option with a warning threshold that has been reset.
Old Threshold	numeric	Identifies the old (not permitted) threshold.
New Threshold	numeric	Identifies the new threshold. The new threshold is 100% for options with a MONITORED limit and 75% for all other options.

SOC606 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Threshold must be non-negative	Indicates that the threshold was not allowed because the threshold is a negative number.
Reason (cont.)	Only 100% threshold legal with monitored limit	Indicates the threshold is not allowed because the threshold is a percentage other than 100 and the limit of the option is monitored.
	Percentage threshold must be <= 100	Indicates the threshold is not allowed because the threshold is a percentage greater than 100.

Action

There is no immediate action required. The SOC corrects the limit to a legal value. To obtain another value, reset the warning threshold with the ASSIGN THRESHOLD command.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC607

Explanation

The system generates log SOC607 when Northern Telecom runs the RESET HIGHWATER command.

Format

The log report format for SOC607 is as follows:

SOC607 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO High Water Mark Reset
Option: <option>
Old High Water Mark: <old HWM>
New High Water Mark: <new HWM>

Example

An example of log report SOC607 follows:

```
SOC607 SEP05 18:14:33 6011 INFO High Water Mark Reset
   Option: SOCOPT04
   Old High Water Mark: 1234
   New High Water Mark: 5678
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Identifies the option. The high water mark of this option was reset.
Old High Water Mark	numeric	Specifies the old high water mark for the option.
New High Water Mark	numeric	Specifies the new high water mark for the option.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SOC607 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC800

Explanation

The system generates log SOC800 when the current use of an option exceeds the warning threshold. For example, the system generates this log when the current use is 495, the threshold 500, and 10 more units were allocated.

Format

The log report format for SOC800 is as follows:

```
SOC800 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Usage Has Exceeded Threshold
   Option:    <option>
   Usage:     <usage>
   Threshold:<threshold>
   Limit:     <limit>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC800 follows:

```
SOC800 JAN10 10:29:48 6112 INFO Usage Has Exceeded Threshold
   Option:    SOCOPT04
   Usage:           5001
   Threshold:       5000
   Limit:           6000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option with resources that exceed the warning threshold.
Usage	numeric	Specifies the new current use of the option.
Threshold	numeric	Specifies the warning threshold of the option.
Limit	numeric	Specifies the limit of use for this option.

SOC800 (end)

Action

There is no immediate action required. This log indicates when the resource use of this option nears the limit.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC801

Explanation

The system generates log SOC801 when the use limit of an option has been exceeded. An excess occurs when the use limit is soft. It also occurs when an excess of the limit occurs during a data move. During a data move, SOC allows an option to exceed a hard limit in order to avoid loss of service.

The SOC801 log indicates when the operating company exceeds the limit of MDC line capacity in the DMS-100. The order code for the SOC use control option is MDC00058.

Format

The log report format for SOC801 is as follows:

```
SOC801 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Usage Has Exceeded Limit
   Option:      <option>
   Usage:       <usage>          Limit:    <limit>
   Comment:     <comment>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC801 follows:

```
SOC801 JAN10 10:29:49 6415 INFO Usage Has Exceeded Limit
   Option:  SOCOPT04
   Usage:       10043           Limit:      10000S
   Comment: Exceeding SOFT limit
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option with a use that exceeds the limit.
Usage	numeric	Specifies the current use of the option.
Limit	numeric	Specifies the exceeded use limit.

SOC801 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Exceeds HARD limit on INACTIVE processor	Indicates that a hard limit was exceeded on the inactive processor. This hard limit was probably exceeded during a software application.
	Exceeds SOFT limit	Indicates that soft limit was exceeded.

Action

There is no immediate action required. When the reason is “Exceeding HARD limit on INACTIVE processor," the option cannot have as many resources allocated that the option has. Reduce usage or contact Northern Telecom to purchase a higher limit.

SOC802

Explanation

The system generates this log when the use of an option exceeds 2147483647, which is as high as SOC can count. The SOC continues to allow the allocation of resources. The SOC does not permit decrement of resources because a number to subtract from is not present.

Format

The log report format for SOC802 is as follows:

SOC802 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Usage Has Overflowed
Option: <option>
Usage: over<max usage>
Comment: <comment>

Example

An example of log report SOC802 follows:

```
SOC802 JAN0 10:29:50 6516 INFO Usage Has Overflowed
   Option:  SOCOPT04
   Usage:   over  2147483647
   Comment:Further usage is allowed but will not be recorded
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option with a use that exceeds the ability of SOC to count.
Max usage	2147483647	Indicates the highest amount of use that SOC can record
Comment	Additional use allowed but use will not be recorded	Indicates that SOC continues to grant requests for more use, but cannot record the amount in use.

Action

There is no action required.

SOC802 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC803

Explanation

The system generates this log when an option attempts to allocate more of a resource. The SOC803 refuses this allocation to avoid an excess of the option limit.

Format

The log report format for SOC803 is as follows:

SOC803 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Usage Request Refused
Option: <option>
Current Usage: <usage>
Request: <request>
Limit: <limit>
Granting this request would cause usage to exceed the limit

Example

An example of log report SOC803 follows:

```
SOC803 JAN10 10:29:51 6617 INFO Usage Request Refused
Option: SOCOPT04
Current Usage:          9995
Request:           10
Limit:          10000
Granting this request would cause usage to exceed the limit
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option.
Usage	numeric	Specifies the current usage for this option.
Request	numeric	Specifies the additional units of resource usage the option wants to allocate. This number plus the current usage exceeds the limit.
Limit	numeric	Specifies the limit of usage for this option.

SOC803 (end)

Action

There is no immediate action required. This log identifies a condition that can be important. This log indicates that the office cannot utilize more of this resource or count more of this event. For example, if the event is AIN triggers, reduction in AIN functionality can result until an increase in the limit occurs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOM103

Explanation

A switch generates this log after the S/DMS operational measurements system successfully moves its master to a desired node. Only the ONMASTER command or the One Night Process (ONP) POSTSWACT procedure initiates a Master move.

This log indicates whether the Master move successfully applied all accumulation class definitions (the results of OMCLASS, OMACCGRP, OMACCFLD, OMACCKEY, OMACCTOT, and OMTOTAL commands) to the new master. If none of the commands failed, this log displays "*** NONE ***" as the file name variable. Otherwise, this log displays the name of a SFDEV file that contains the readable commands that the process did not apply to the new master.

Format

The format for log report SOM103 follows:

```
SOM103 date time seqnbr INFO OMMASTER Configuration
    New OMMASTER:  master_name
    Failed Commands:  file_name
```

Example

An example of log report SOM103 follows:

```
SOM103 NOV15 10:01:09 1111 INFO OMMASTER Configuration
   New OMMASTER: CM
   Failed Commands: *** NONE ***
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
master_name	text	Name of the central collector node (CM, EIOC, EPxx) that has taken on the functionality of accumulation and reporting.
file_name	text	Either a unique SFDEV file name or the text string, "*** NONE ***."

SOM103 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
		If "***NONE***" appears in this field, it indicates that all the configuration OM commands were applied to the new master. If another text string appears, it is the name of a file on SFDEV. This file contains text readable names of all CI commands whose accumulation class definitions did not apply to the new master node.

Action

If the file name is "***NONE***," This log only provides information and does not require action.

If this log provides a file name, verify that all S/OM capable nodes are functioning properly (CM, EIOC, FPs, and APs). Then issue the following command: **>PRINT <filename>**

This command displays the actual OM commands (such as OMCLASS, OMACCGRP) that the process did not apply to the new master.

If the process should have applied the commands in the file to the new master, use the following command: **>READ <filename>**

The process makes another attempt to apply those commands to the current master. The file is erasable; remove it after the process applies all of its commands.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SOM110

Explanation

A switch generates this log during normal operations of the SOM system. As it makes changes to the accumulation class configuration, the switch writes these changes to an unerasable file on SFDEV. If SFDEV is full, the maximum SFDEV size increases to make room for the new data.

Format

The format for log report SOM110 follows:

```
SOM110 date time seqnbr INFO SFDEV Size Change
    Old Max Size:  old_size
    New Max Size:  new_size
```

Example

An example of log report SOM110 follows:

```
SOM110 NOV15 10:09:01 1111 INFO SFDEV Size Change
   Old Max Size: 10000
   New Max Size: 15000
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
old_size	numeric; up to ten digits	Old maximum size of SFDEV.
new_size	numeric; up to ten digits	New maximum size of SFDEV.

Action

If the new maximum size is too large, delete unneeded files from SFDEV. After deleting the files, you can change the STOREFS fields of table DSLIMIT. Return DSMAX to the old maximum size value.

Associated OM registers

None

SOM110 (end)

Additional information

None

SOS100

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) subsystem generates this report when a DUMP command fails. Log SOS100 indicates a minor or major failure like a magnetic tape drive (MTD) that malfunctions.

Format

The log report format for SOS100 is as follows:

```
**SOS100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DUMP ERROR:
    typtxt acntxt FAILURE ON CPUn
```

Example

An example of log report SOS100 follows:

```
**SOS100 JUN04 13:28:49 3275 INFO DUMP ERROR:
   ACTIVE DUMP FAILURE ON CPU1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DUMP ERROR	Constant	Indicates that the DUMP command failed.
typtxt	ACTIVE, MATE, DEBUG, UNSAFE	Indicates the type of dump
acntxt	DUMP, CHECK	Indicates if failure occurred when the system checked or when the system dumped.
FAILURE ON CPU	0, 1	Identifies the CPU on which the dump failed

Action

Take action to correct and reinitiate dump. The MAP (maintenance and administration position) terminal from which the user issued the DUMP command gives additional information about the failure.

SOS100 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS101

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) subsystem generates this report when a DUMP command executes correctly.

Format

The log report format for SOS101 is as follows:

```
**SOS101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DUMP COMPLETE:
    acntxt DUMP ON CPUn, hhhh BLOCKS, nn CORRECTIONS
```

Example

An example of log report SOS101 follows:

```
**SOS101 JUN04 13:26:07 2871 INFO DUMP COMPLETE:
   ACTIVE DUMP ON CPU1, 6818 BLOCKS, 18 CORRECTIONS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
DUMP COMPLETE	Constant	Indicates that the dump executes correctly.
acntxt	ACTIVE MATE DEBUG NOT SAFE	Indicates type of dump.
DUMP ON CPUn	CPU0, CPU1	Indicates on which CPU the system executed the dump.
hhhh Blocks	0000-FFFF	Indicates the number of blocks written to the file.
hhhh CORRECTIONS	0000-FFFF	Indicates the number of corrections that occurred because of updates.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SOS101 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS102

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) generates this log report. This report records all inputs of the PRIORITY command. This report checks use that is not authorized. A PRIORITY command operation is required if switch diagnostics or measures that correct on a running switch cannot be performed.

Format

The log report format for SOS102 is as follows:

```
*SOS102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PRIORITY OPERATION: optxt
      Priority         : Priority:
      User             : User Logged
    Device number : Users device
```

Example

An example of log report SOS102 follows:

```
*SOS102 JUN04 12:56:25 4904 INFO PRIORITY OPERATION: STOPS
    Priority     : STARTS
    User         : ADMIN
    Device number: 0, MAP
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PRIORITY	STARTS, STOPS	Indicates if the user at this console started or stopped the PRIORITY operation over other CI processes.
USER	1-16 characters	Indicates the name or number of the user that performs the priority on/off operation.
DEVICE NUMBER	Device Number (0-1023), Device Name (0-21 characters)	Indicates the device number and the name of the device that performs the priority operation.

SOS102 (end)

Action

Determine if use was authorized and if use was discontinued when no longer necessary.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS103

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) generates log SOS102 when an attempt to execute the command SETPRIV occurs. A privileged user can use this command for full privileges on the terminal from which this terminal works.

Format

The log report format for SOS103 is as follows:

*SOS103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SETPRIV OPERATION: optxt

Example

An example of log report SOS103 follows:

```
*SOS103 JUN04 12:57:26 5005 INFO SETPRIV OPERATION: SET ON
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SETPRIV OPERATION	Constant	Indicates that an attempt to use the command SETPRIV occurred.
optxt	SET ON, FAILED	Indicates that the operation has been set on, or failed (because of an invalid password)

Action

Make sure you use the command correctly to preserve the security of the24 switch.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SOS104

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) generates SOS104. The log report SOS104 indicates the number of software error (SWERR) reports discarded in the previous ten minutes. This report indicates that a peripheral device does not behave normally. This report also indicates the associated central message controller (CMC) input handler generates too many SWERRs.

The SWERR reports that the CMC input handlers generate can flood the system. The CMC can generate multiple SWERRs in a minute, only one is allowed. The system discards additional SWERRs.

Format

The log report format for SOS104 is as follows:

```
SOS104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DISCARDED SWERRS
   nnn  SWERRS DISCARDED IN PAST 10 MINUTES
```

Example

An example of log report SOS104 follows:

```
SOS104 JUN18 16:44:43 7400 INFO DISCARDED SWERRS
   355  SWERRS DISCARDED IN PAST 10 MINUTES
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DISCARDED SWERRS	Constant	Indicates discarded SWERR reports.
nnn SWERRS DISCARDED IN PAST 10 MINUTES	1-32,768	Number of discarded SWERRs .

Action

If the system discards a large number of SWERR reports, inform maintenance support immediately.

SOS104 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS105

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) generates SOS105. The log report SOS105 indicates the number of software error (SWERR) reports discarded in the previous ten minutes. This report indicates that a peripheral does not behave normally. This report also indicates the associated central message controller (CMC) input handler generates too many logs.

The SWERR reports that the CMC input handlers generate can flood the system. The CMC can generate multiple SWERRs in a minute, only one is allowed. The system discards additional SWERRs.

Format

The log report format for SOS105 is as follows:

```
SOS105 JUN18 16:44:43 7501 INFO DISCARDED LOGS
   nnn  LOGS DISCARDED IN PAST 10 MINUTES
```

Example

An example of log report SOS105 follows:

```
SOS105 JUN18 16:44:43 7501 INFO DISCARDED LOGS
   363  LOGS DISCARDED IN PAST 10 MINUTES
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DISCARDED LOGS	Constant	Indicates discarded logs
nnn LOGS DISCARDED IN PAST 10 MINUTES	1-32,768	Indicates number of logs discarded

Action

If the system discards a large number of log reports, inform maintenance support immediately.

SOS105 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS106

Explanation

The subsystem for the Support Operating System (SOS) generates SOS106 when the GUARANTEED_TERMINAL_CPU_SHARE office PARM changes.

Format

The log report format for SOS106 is as follows:

SOS106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO OFFICE PARM CHANGED
GUARANTEED TERMINAL CPU SHARE SET TO n

Example

An example of log report SOS106 follows:

```
SOS106 JUN27 10:07:33 0834 INFO OFFICE PARM CHANGED
   GUARANTEED TERMINAL CPU SHARE SET TO 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO OFFICE PARM CHANGED	Constant	Indicates that the GUARANTEED TERMINAL CPU SHARE office PARM changes.
GUARANTEED TERMINAL CPU SHARE SET TO n	Symbolic text	Indicates the new value of this parameter.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS107

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) subsystem generates SOS107 when the user enters or exits the EMERGENCY MODE. The subsystem also generates this report when an invalid attempt to enter EMERGENCY MODE from a terminal occurs. The log also indicates why the system returned to the NORMAL MODE (emergency mode exited). The system returns to NORMAL MODE because of a command entered from the terminal or from system action.

Format

The log report format for SOS107 is as follows:

```
SOS107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EMER_MODE
   modtxt   MODE actxt   FROM DEV   :   n ***
```

Example

An example of log report SOS107 follows:

```
SOS107 JAN01 09:18:06 1400 INFO EMER_MODE
   EMERGENCY MODE ENTERED FROM DEV    :    6 ***
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO EMER_MORE	Constant	Indicates user enters or exits EMERGENCY MODE, or an attempt to enter EMERGENCY MODE is invalid.
modtxt	NORMAL	Indicates user enters NORMAL MODE (user exits EMERGENCY MODE).
	EMERGENCY	Indicates entry of EMERGENCY MODE.
	EMER	Indicates EMERGENCY MODE. The system generates EMER state in this field when EMERGENCY MODE times out.

SOS107 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MODE	ATTEMPTED	Indicates attempt to enter EMERGENCY MODE is invalid.
	REQUESTED	Indicates request for EMERGENCY MODE.
	REPEATED	Indicates user requests EMERGENCY MODE from the same terminal twice in a row.
	ENTERED	Indicates activated EMERGENCY MODE if modtxt is EMERGENCY. If modtxt is NORMAL, indicates deactivated EMERGENCY MODE.
	EXTENDED	Indicates extended EMERGENCY MODE for another 15 min.
	SYSTEM TIMEOUT : NORMAL MODE ENTERED	Indicates deactivated EMERGENCY MODE after a 15 to 20 min timeout. The system does not generate the device number when this message appears.
n	Integers	Indicates the device number of the terminal. Refer to table TERMDEV in the customer data schema section of the *Translations Guide* .

Action

The log report SOS107 is an information log. Monitor the logs to prevent activation of EMERGENCY MODE that is not authorized.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS109

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) subsystem generates SOS109 when the user activates the REMOTE LOGIN feature.

The subsystem generates this log on Supernode-based DMS-Family switches ONLY. Log report SOS109 is an information log that records the use of the REMOTE LOGIN feature. Use the REMOTE LOGIN feature to activate command interpreter (CI) sessions on non-core nodes in the central office.

To activate remote CI sessions use the REMLOGIN command. Remote CI sessions are only for debugging purposes. This log tracks outages that occur as a result of commands that a user executes during a remote CI session. These conditions cannot arise during normal maintenance from the central MAP.

Format

The log report format for SOS109 is as follows:

```
SOS109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO REMOTE LOGIN: usernm
    logged ltxt nodenm
```

Example

An example of log report SOS109 follows:

```
SOS109 FEB17 14:34:37 7300 INFO REMOTE LOGIN: OPERATOR
   logged into MS1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO REMOTE LOGIN	Constant	Indicates a report of remote logon activation.
usernm	Symbolic text	Identifies the CI user, that the PERMIT command defines in the CM. The CI user initiates the remote logon action.
nodnm	Symbolic text	Identifies the node on which the CI user sets up or terminates the remote logon session See Table I.

SOS109 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ltxt	OFF	Indicates that the CI user terminates the remote logon session.
	INTO	Indicates that the CI user initiates the remote logon session.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS110

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) generates SOS110 when the dump program fails to allocate store for update records. When the system cannot allocate store for the update records the system encounters a fatal error and aborts the dump.

Format

The log report format for SOS110 is as follows:

```
**SOS110  mmmdd  hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INFO Dump error
    Dump failed due to insufficient store
```

Example

An example of log report SOS110 follows:

```
**SOS110 JAN01 12:00:00 1234 INFO Dump error
   Dump failed due to insufficient store
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Dump error	Constant	Indicated dump program fails.
Dump failed caused by insufficient store	Constant	Indicates reason for the error.

Action

Use the CI commands "STORE SUMMARY" and "STORE USAGE" to obtain information on the store use. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS111

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) generates SOS111. The system generates this report when a process reaches the limit of outgoing messages the system can generate between suspensions.

Format

The log report format for SOS111 is as follows:

SOS111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Outgoing messages limit reached
Process: numbers (string) Limit: number
Msg: hex_msg
Traceback:
traceback_sequence

Example

An example of log report SOS111 follows:

```
SOS111 DEC05 18:14:33 4827 INFO Outgoing messages limit
reached
   Process: #2107  #0001  (INVOKER)  Limit: 50
   Msg: 0123 0008 1F45 9876
   Traceback:
   OC9C1DB2=SISUTIL.AUO3:SIS_CHEC+#018E
   OB42C254=INVOKER.B001:SOS_INVO+#0AA8
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Outgoing messages limit reached	Constant	A message that indicates the process reaches an outgoing message limit.
Process	Variable	Two hexadecimal numbers that identify a process that reaches the output message limit.
	String	The ASCII equivalent of the Process numeric identifier, in parentheses.
Limit	Variable	An integer that indicates the process reaches the message limit.

SOS111 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Msg	Variable	A hexadecimal translation of the message Process sends when process reaches limit.
Traceback	Variable	Identifies software elements that have faults on which the problem occurs.

Action

Log SOS111 only appears if tools are loaded into the switch of the operating company and debugging flags are on. When the system generates log SOS111, contact the next level of maintenance. Log SOS111 is for Northern Telecom personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS120

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) generates SOS120 when a static random access memory (SRAM) action occurs. Each time an SRM repack occurs, the system generates two SOS logs. The system generates a log before the repack starts and on completion of a successful repack. The system also generates a log if the required repack cannot proceed. Log SOS120 provides the system time, the action, and the reason for the action.

Format

The log report format for SOS120 is as follows:

```
CM      SOS120 JAN01 10:38:29 0100 SRAM operation
        <action> – <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOS120 follows:

```
CM      SOS120 JAN01 10:38:29 0100 SRAM operation
        Repacking started – USER REQUEST
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
<action>	variable	Indicates SRAM repacking status
<reason>	variable	Indicates cause of SRAM action

Action

If the SRAM repack status field states “MUTEX Problem" and the system generates SOS120 daily, attempt to correct the problem. The user can temporarily deactivate the tools, or remove the debug tracepoints to correct the problem and allow the SRAM repack to proceed. Otherwise the user must contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SOS130

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) generates SOS130 when more than 90% of file control blocks (FCB) are allocated. If the FCBs run out, applications can fail. The applications fail when new users are not able to login.

Format

The log report format for SOS130 is as follows:

SOS130 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FCB pool nearly empty

Example

An example of log report SOS130 follows:

```
SOS130 MAR05 19:31:16 1404 INFO FCB pool nearly empty
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO FCB pool nearly empty	Constant	Indicates that more than 90 % of the FCBs are allocated.

Action

An application can use all available FCBs. Examine FCB use with a tool like the international digital trunk controller (IDCT). Take the correct action based on these results.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS132

Explanation

The system generates SOS132 when SYS0AUD process audit determines the central processing unit (CPU) runs at an occupancy of more than 50% in the laboratory. This action does not allow any process of proschedclass SYSTEM0 to run. This log gives a warning when SYSTEM0 processes do not run in the laboratory.

The central processing unit status (CPUSTAT) provides information on CPU occupancies. The CPU occupancy is the ratio of real time used on a function to the time allowed for a function. The CPU occupancy has a percentage value.

The software operating system (SOS) scheduler uses scheduler classes to allocate CPU time in concurrent processes. A scheduler class is a group of processes that perform related functions. The SOS requires detailed knowledge of the machine design. The SOS provides the means to create and start a process. The SOS assigns a process ID that identifies all processes.

Format

The log report format for SOS132 is as,follows:

SOS132 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO General SOS Message

Example

An example of log report SOS132 follows:

```
SOS132 SEP04 12:00:12 1300 INFO General SOS Message
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO General SOS Message	Constant	Indicates the messages between control component processors.

Action

Run the HOGCT tool to determine the process that overloads the CPU. The HOGCT tool computes total CPU time that all processes use in relation to the work the processes perform.

SOS132 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS400

Explanation

The system generates the log report SOS400 when an image volume is running out of space. The log prints if the calculated free space is less than 5% of the total volume space after the image completes. The purpose of this log is to give a warning that there is not enough future image space.

Format

The format for log report SOS400 follows.

```
SOS400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IMAGE VOLUME LOW
 ON FREE SPACE
 After taking the current  image this volume
 will have less than 5% free left.
    Volume Name: < volume name>
    Blocks Free: <blocks free>
     Percent Free: <percent free>%
```

Example

An example of log report SOS400 follows.

```
SOS400 JAN12 14:00:15:6000  INFO IMAGE VOLUME LOW
ON FREE SPACE
 After taking the current image this volume
 will have less than 5% free left.
      Volume Name: SOSDIMAGE0
      Blocks Free: 299874
       Percent Free: 4%
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
volume name	SLM volume name	The name of the SLM volume where the current image exists.

SOS400 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
blocks free	numeric	The number of blocks that are available after the image is taken. This number is calculated by subtracting the image size from the current free image blocks.
percent free	percentage	The percentage of available volume space after the image is taken. The calculation is the number of free blocks divided by the total number of available blocks and the result multiplied by 100.

Action

The system requires no immediate action. This log warns of a decrease of image volume space.

Related OM registers

There are no related OM registers.

Additional information

The size of the percentage of free space is relative to the size of the volume.

SOS410

Explanation

The system generates log report S0S410 when the image dump process attempts to use the SDM as indicated in table IMGSCHED but the SDM cannot be accessed.

Format

The format for log report SOS410 follows.

```
SOS410 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SDM RESOURCES ERROR
    The SDM cannot be used to assist with the current image dump
        REASON: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOS410 follows.

```
SOS410 JAN12 14:00:15 6000 INFO SDM RESOURCES ERROR
    The SDM cannot be used to assist with the current image dump
        REASON: SDM not in service
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
reason	SDM not in service.	The SDM is not in service and could not be used.
	SDM is not datafilled.	There is no SDM datafilled in table SDMINV.
	Failed to get SDM fta = <reason>	There is a DMS software problem.

SOS410 (end)

Action

The following list indicates the causes and actions for this error:

- SDM is not datafilled. Either connect the SDM to the switch and datafill it in table SDMINV, or enter "N" in field USESDM in table IMGSCHED.

  Note: When field USESDM is set to N in table IMGSCHED, the SDM will not be used. The maximum 15 minute lockout time for recent changes does not apply when the SDM is not used.

- SDM not in service. Either return the SDM to service or enter "N" in field USESDM in table IMGSCHED.

  Note: When field USESDM is set to N in table IMGSCHED, the SDM will not be used. The maximum 15 minute lockout time for recent changes does not apply when the SDM is not used.

- Failed to get SDM fta = <reason>. Save all swerrs, MTS, and SOS logs and contact your next level of support.

Related OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

When the image dump process cannot access the SDM, the process continues to take an image without using the SDM, to make sure a successful image dump is completed. If the field USESDM is set to "Y" in table IMGSCHED for the next scheduled image dump, the next scheduled image dump will try to use the SDM.

SOS411

Explanation

The system generates log report SOS411 when there is a communication problem between the image dump process and the SDM.

Format

The format for log report SOS411 follows.

```
SOS411  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SDM MESSAGING ERROR
    An error has occurred in the communication between the
    image dump process and the SDM during an image dump.
        REASON: <the messaging error>
        EXPECTED: <what was expected>
         RECEIVED: <what was actually received>
```

Example

An example of log report SOS411 follows.

```
SOS411  JAN12 14:00:15 6000  INFO SDM MESSAGING ERROR
     An error has occurred in the communication between the
    image dump process and the SDM during an image dump.
        REASON: failed to get new buffer at index 1
        EXPECTED: waiting_for_ack to be false
         RECEIVED: waiting_for_ack was true
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
reason	character string	Text describing reason for failure.
expected	character string	Values that the software was expecting.
received	character string	Values that the software received.

SOS411 (end)

Action

The following list indicates actions for this error:

- If the SDM is out of service, return the SDM to service and confirm it's software load is compatible with the CM.
- If the SDM is in service and it's software load is compatible with the CM, there is a problem with the messaging between the DMS and the SDM. Save all swerrs, MTS, and SOS logs and contact your next level of support.

Related OM registers

There are no associated registers.

Additional information

When the image dump process cannot access the SDM, the process continues to take an image without using the SDM, to make sure a successful image dump is completed. If the field USESDM is set to "Y" in table IMGSCHED for the next scheduled image dump, the next scheduled image dump will try to use the SDM.

SOS412

Explanation

The system generates log report SOS412 when there is a problem with the transmission of the CM image dump block between the SDM file system and the CM file system.

Format

The format for log report SOS412 follows.

```
SOS412  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SDM FILE SYSTEM  ERROR
   The SDM file system reported an error during the imaging process.
     REASON:  < file system error>
```

Example

An example of log report SOS412 follows.

```
SOS412  JAN12 14:00:15 6000  INFO SDM FILE SYSTEM ERROR
   The SDM file system reported an error during the imaging process.
     REASON:  Failed to open CM image dump file on the SDM
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
reason	character string	The reason indicates a problem with the SDM.

Action

Confirm that the SDM and CM file systems are operating correctly. Save all swerrs, SOS, SLM and MTS logs and contact your next level of support for the SDM and CM.

Related OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

When the image dump process cannot access the SDM, the process continues to take an image to make sure a successful image dump is completed. If the

field USESDM is set to “Y” in table IMGSCHED, the next scheduled image dump will try to use the SDM.

SOS602

Explanation

The system generates log report SOS 602 when the number of pools is under 15. The maximum number of pool types allowed is 15. The system generates this report for each pool type. Log report SOS602 does not report the shortages for all pool types.

Use the pools utility to manage resources. The pools utility provides management of ownership of resources like mail boxes and flags.

Format

The log report format for SOS602 is as follows:

SOS602 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Too many pools allocated
Number of POOLTYPEID <pooltype_id> allocated is <no_allocated>
Maximum allowed is <max>

Example

An example of log report SOS602 follows:

```
SOS602 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO Too many pools allocated
   Number of POOLTYPEID 00000–29545 allocated is 245
   Maximum allowed is 255
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
pooltype_id	nnnnn-nnnnn, where nnnnn is 000000 to 32767	Identifies the pool type for which the number of pools is under 15. The maximum number of pools allowed is 15.
no_allocated	0 to 255	Indicates the number of pools allocated to the pool type
max	0 to 255	Indicates the maximum number of pools allowed for the pool type

Action

There is no action required.

SOS602 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS603

Explanation

The system generates log report SOS603. The system generates this report to indicate that an automated time-of-day (TOD) clock change occurs in the next 24 h. The automated TOD clock change associates with the change to or from Daylight-Saving Time. The TOD clock change requests are stored in table DSTTABLE.

Format

The log report format for SOS603 is as follows:

SOS603 <Date/time> INFO Time of Day Clock Change notification
Automated Time of Day clock change request will occur on: <Date> (table DSTTABLE)
The Time of Day clock will be changed
From: <From_date> To: <To_date>

Example

An example of log report SOS603 follows:

```
SOS603 OCT 29 01:00:00 9700 INFO Time of Day Clock Change notification
    Automated Time of Day clock change request will occur on: OCT 30, 1996
    (table DSTTABLE)
    The Time of Day clock will be changed
    From: 1997/10/30  01:00:00 SUN.  To: 1997/10/30  00:00:00 SUN.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Date/time	MMM DD hh:mm:ss	Indicates when the system generates the log report. The format is month day hours:minutes:seconds
INFO Time of Day Clock Change notification	constant	Indicates that an automated TOD clock change occurs in the next 24 hours.
Automated Time of Day clock change will occur on:	constant	Indicates that an automated TOD clock change occurs.

SOS603 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Date	MMM DD, YYYY	The Date field indicates the date the TOD change occurs. The format is month day, year.
(table DSTTABLE)	constant	Indicates the automated time change is in table DSTTTABLE.
The Time of Day clock will be changed	constant	Indicates that an automated TOD clock change occurs.
From_date	YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss DAY	Indicates the date, time, and day at which the TOD change occurs. The format is year/month/day, time, and day of the week.
To_date	YYYY/MM/DD hh:mm:ss DAY	Indicates the date, time, and day after the TOD change occurs.

Action

If the entry in the From_date or To_date field is not correct, correct the corresponding entry in table DSTTABLE.

If the entries in the From_date and To_date fields are correct, there is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS604

Explanation

The system generates log report SOS605 to indicate that the system deleted all time-of-day (TOD) clock change requests. Manual action deleted the TOD clock change requests from table DSTTABLE.

Format

The log report format for SOS604 is as follows:

<alarm>SOS604 <Date/time> INFO DSTTABLE is empty.
Automated Time of Day change requests were deleted from table DSTTABLE.
Automated Time of Day change feature is turned off.

Example

An example of log report SOS604 follows:

```
*SOS604 OCT 29 01:00:00 9700 INFO DSTTABLE is empty.
    Automated Time of Day change requests were deleted from table DSTTABLE.
    Automated Time of Day change feature is turned off.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Alarm	* (constant)	Indicates how severe the problem is. (* = minor)
Date/time	MMM DD hh:mm:ss	Indicates when the system generated the log report. The format is month day hours:minutes:seconds
INFO DSTABLE is empty	constant	Indicates that table DSTTABLE is not entered.
Automated Time of Day change requests were deleted from table DSTTABLE.	constant	Indicates that manual action deleted the TOD change requests from table DSTTABLE.
Automated Time of Day change feature is turned off.	constant	Indicates that the automated TOD change feature is off.

SOS604 (end)

Action

The system generates log report SOS604 to indicate that automated TOD clock change requests are not available to process. To reactivate the automated TOD change feature, enter requests in Table DSTTABLE.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS605

Explanation

The system generates log report SOS605. The system generates this report to indicate that all automated time-of-day (TOD) clock changes in table DSTTABLE expire. The TOD clock changes expire when the system uses all tuples in DSTABLE to implement automated time-of-day changes.

Format

The log report format for SOS605 is as follows:

<alarm>SOS605<Date/time> INFO DSTTABLE is empty.
Automated Time of Day change requests have expired (table DSTTABLE).
Automated Time of Day change feature is turned off.

Example

An example of log report SOS605 follows:

```
*SOS603 OCT 29 01:00:00 9700 INFO DSTTABLE is empty.
   Automated Time of Day change requests have expired (table DSTTABLE).
   Automated Time of Day change feature is turned off.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Alarm	* (constant)	Indicates how severe the problem is. (* = minor)
Date/time	MMM DD hh:mm:ss	Indicates when the system generates the log report. The format is month day hours:minutes:seconds
INFO DSTABLE is empty	constant	Indicates TOD change requests that are not processed are not in Table DSTTABLE.
Automated Time of Day change requests have expired (table DSTTABLE)	constant	Indicates all TOD change requests in table DSTTABLE expire.
Automated Time of Day change feature is turned off.	constant	Indicates that the automated TOD change feature is off.

SOS605 (end)

Action

The system generates log report SOS605 to indicate automated TOD clock change requests that did not expire are not available to process. To reactivate the automated TOD change feature, delete the expired requests and enter new requests into table DSTTABLE.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SPC100

Explanation

The Semipermanent Connections (SPC) subsystem generates log report SPC100. The subsystem generates this report when the system activates a semipermanent connection through table control.

All SPC connections, except SPC connections that go through an RC02 node, remain connected over a warm restart. For reloads and cold restarts, the system constructs the connections again, after the restart is complete. The system also constructs SPC connections again, after an XPM SWACT.

The SPC connections use nailed-up connections through the network. Office parameter MAXNUCS determines the maximum number of active SPC connections allowed at a time.

The system cannot intraswitch SPC connections when the system conducts traffic studies.

Format

The log report format for SPC100 is as follows:

```
SPC100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  SPC ACTIVATED
    AGENT1  cktid
    AGENT2  cktid
    CONNECT = cnectxt
    REASON = CONNECTION MADE
```

Example

An example of log report SPC100 follows:

```
SPC100 JUL25 11:32:06 1203 INFO  SPC ACTIVATED

   AGENT1  LEN  00 0 01 12  DN 2222
   AGENT2  LEN  00 0 01 13  DN 2223
   CONNECT = Y
   REASON = CONNECTION MADE
```

SPC100 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SPC ACTIVATED	Constant	Indicates that the system activated a semipermanent connection.
AGENT1 cktid	Symbolic text	Circuit identification. Agents can be line equipment numbers (LEN), in the event of a line; or CLLI + member numbers, in the event of a trunk. The type of number depends on the type of connection: line to line, trunk to trunk, line to trunk. Refer to table I for values.
AGENT2 cktid	Symbolic text	Circuit identification. Agents can be line equipment numbers (LEN) in the event of a line; or CLLI + member number, in the event of a trunk. The type of number depends on the type of connection: line to line, trunk to trunk, line to trunk. Refer to Table I for values.
CONNECT	N, Y	Indicates if the system can activate a connection.
REASON = CONNECTION MADE	Constant	Indicates the reason for a log report.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SPM300

Explanation

The DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) SPM300 log report generates when a device fault occurs. This log provides an ordered card list, fault description, log severity, and fault severity.

Format

The format for log report SPM300 follows:

```
** SPM300 Feb07 10:22:11 4700 INFO Device State Change

   Status: <problem severity>
   Problem Description: <text up to 16 chars>
    <text up to 64 chars>
   Action:  Replace the following cards in the ordered list.
   Cardlist:
    <device_cardlist>
   Location: SPM <spm number>
   Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT> Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM300 follows:

```
RTPL07BZ*** SPM300 MAY20 14:00:54 2200 TBL Device Fault
Report
     Location: SPM : 11   DLC : 0
     Status : Alarm Raised
    Problem Description: Critical
       Hardware fault detected
    Action: Replace the following cards in the order listed.
    Cardlist:
            Site     Flr  Row  FrPos SlfPos  ShfPec     Slot
             HOST      1   M    2     0      NTLX66AA   1
             HOST      1   M    2     0      NTLX72AA   9
             HOST      1   M    2     1      NTLX65AA   11
    Location: SPM 14 Type: DMSCP Fabric: N/A
```

SPM300 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
node type	SPM	PM type
node number	0 to 85	PM number
circuitpPack	CEM	Circuit pack types
	OC-3	
	DSPR	
	DLC	
	VSP	***Note:*** The voice signal processor (VSP) does not apply to all markets.
circuit pack no	0 to 27	Circuit pack number
problem severity	no_problem	Problem severity types
	noncritical	
	critical	
	error	
Problem description	Device failed protection switch	
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.

Field	Value	Description
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

If this log is found:

- Collect sysbuf and /aer/display all from the inactive CEM dshell.
- Try to remlogin to the RM from the inactive CEM. If this fails, remlogin to the RM from the active CEM. Collect the footprint logs from the RM.
- BSY/RTS the RM.
- If the log reoccurs, BSY/RESETMOD/RTS the inactive CEM.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM300 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430. The Action section was modified for CR Q00697907 to reflect what appears in the MG4000 documentation.

SPM300 (end)

SPM310

Explanation

The SPM310 log report for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) pertains to echo canceller performance. Specifically, the performance monitoring process on the computing module (CM) generates an SPM310 log when it receives performance data from the SPM as a result of the SPM-based automatic monitoring process. Field SOS in table SPMECAN, which indicates echo canceller failures, must be set to enable the SPM to send the performance data.

In addition, the SPMECAN AUTO command allows customers to enable/disable automatic echo canceller performance monitoring using the CI commands. The CI commands override the datafill in table SPMECAN. It is a system-wide (by office) command option. The customer also has the option to revert back to the datafill in table SPMECAN, with the AUTO TABLE command.

Format

The format for log report SPM310 follows:

```
SPM310 <date> <time> <seq num> INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
<monitor mode>            <orientation>
MON TRK:    <clli> <mem> SPM <spm num> <cct_no> <cct_ts>
            RM: <rm num> RN: <rn num>
ASSOC TRK: <clli> <mem> <pm type> <pm num> <cct_no> <cct_ts>

ECAN DATA
     ERL: xx dB ERLE+ANLP: xx dB MERL: x dB ACOM: xx dB
     Delay of Loudest Echo Reflection: <rfl_dla>

                        Near–End    Far–End
         Talk–time      <ne_act>    <fe_act>
      Signal level      <ne_lvl>    <fe_lvl>
     Bckgrnd Noise      <ne_ns>     <fe_ns>

<Reason text>

Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM310 follows:

SPM310 (continued)

```
250G SPM310 JUN5 09:17:45 1596 INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
Automatic performance monitor    Far–End
MON TRK:  imtc7iany  10 SPM 10 10 12
            RM: 10 RN: 180
ASSOC TRK: imtc7oany  10  SPM 5 7 34

ECAN DATA
   ERL: 0 dB ERLE+ANLP: 0 dB MERL: 6 dB ACOM: 0 dB
   Delay of Loudest Echo Reflection: 255 ms

                  Near–End      Far–End
      Talk–time     180 sec      180 sec
   Signal level     –25 dBm      –25 dBm
  Bckgrnd Noise     –41 dBm      –41 dBm

Potential echo canceller problem; data as a result of a SOS
message.
Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP  Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report. Fields are filled with an asterisk (*) in cases where the trunk identity (<CLII>/<mem#>) or hardware assignment (<SPM#>/<RM#>/<RN#>) cannot be determined.

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
monitor mode		Automatic performance monitor	The automatic echo canceller performance monitoring process generates this report.
orientation	value	Near-End, Far-End	Echo canceller orientation
MON TRK	clli	String	Reporting trunk CLLI group name
	mem	0000-9999	Reporting trunk CLLI group member number
	spm num	00-85	Reporting trunk member is assigned to this SPM number
	cct_no	00-185	OC-3 DS1 as datafilled in table TRKMEM

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
	cct_ts	1-24	OC-3 DS0 as datafilled in table TRKMEM
	rm num	1-28 (except 7-10, which are reserved for CEMs and OC3s)	Reporting trunk member is assigned to this Spectrum resource module.
	rn num	000-387	Reporting trunk member is assigned to this Spectrum resource number.
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
	pm type	SPM, DTC, DTCI, others	Type of peripheral associated with the trunk connected to the monitored trunk
	pm num	PM number	Trunk connected to the reporting trunk member is assigned to this PM number.
	cct_no	00-185	Trunk connected to the reporting trunk member is assigned to this carrier number as datafilled in table TRKMEM.
	cct_ts	1-24	Trunk connected to the reporting trunk member is assigned to this time slot as datafilled in table TRKMEM.

SPM310 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
ERL	value	00-70	Echo return loss reading specified in decibels. ***Note:*** ERL measurements are not possible when the echo canceller cannot converge. The value reported in the SOS message is set to MERL-3dB. If this results in a negative value, zero is reported.
ERLE	value	00-70	Echo return loss enhancement reading specified in decibels.
MERL	value	0, 3, 6	Minimum ERL; datafilled in table SPMECAN
ERL+ERLE	value	00-140	Total loss of echo as a result of echo cancellation
rfl_dla	value	00-255	Delay of the main reflection in the echo-path specified in milliseconds. This value is set to 255 if the echo canceller is not currently converged.
ne_act	value	00-255	Number of seconds of near-end speech activity since the beginning of the call. Activity greater than 255 is reported as 255.
fe_act	value	00-255	Number of seconds of the far-end speech activity since the beginning of the call. Activity greater than 255 is reported as 255.
fe_lvl	value	-80-80	Average far-end signal (voice) level specified in dBm; valid only if fe_act is greater than 30 seconds.
ne_ns	value	-80-80	Measured near-end absolute average background noise level, specified in dBm

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
ne_lvl	value	-80-80	Average near-end signal (voice) level specified in dBm. Valid only if ne_act is greater than 30 seconds.
fe_ns	value	-80-80	Measured far-end absolute average background noise level, specified in dBm
reason text		Text string	Text explaining why log is generated. It is an evaluation of echo canceller's performance. See "Performance text explanation".
type		DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
		SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
		IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
		DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

SPM310 (end)

Performance text explanation

Explanations of performance evaluation text strings possible for SPM310 logs are provided in the following paragraphs.

Potential echo canceller problem; data as a result of an SOS message

When a degradation in performance of an echo canceller resource is detected, an SOS message is sent from the echo canceller resource to the CM. Examples of such conditions include values falling below or exceeding specified ranges (for example, convergence time, ERLE).

Troubleshoot the possible sources of echo cancellation problem and correct.

Action

This information log provides data to aid in the resolution of customer-reported echo cancellation problems.

Associated OM registers

The ECANRMAN OM register ECANFAIL pegs when the SPM310 log report generates for a call. Although this log report generates for a call every 10 seconds, the ECANFAIL registers only pegs on the first occurrence of the log report of a particular call and not for subsequent SPM310 log reports for the same call.

Additional information

Data contained in this log can be compiled to detect potential echo cancellation or network problems.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM310 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM311

Explanation

The SPM311 log report generates when a SoftWare Exception Report (SWER) occurs on an SPM.

Format

The format for log report SPM311 follows:

```
BNR300S6 CM
*  SPM311 OCT17 16:21:19 7300 TBL  SW Exception Report

   SPM <node> <circuitpack> <circuitpackno> : <activity> Time: <timestamp>
   Filename: <filename>                  LineNumber: <linenumber>
   TaskID: <taskid> Index: <indexnumber>     Reason: <reason>
   ErrStr: <errorstring>
   ErrData: <errordata>
   Traceback: <traceback>
   Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
   Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM311 follows:

```
SPUD0NA15AR
*  SPM311 JAN12 14:58:56 2900 TBL SW Exception Report

   SPM 33 CEM 0 : I Time: 14:58:56.475
   Filename: MsgServer.cpp LineNumber: 278
   TaskID: 000000D7 Index: Reason:
   ErrStr: MTS get message failed: 00 0007
   ErrData:
   Traceback: 0052FEA4 0050D838 0052E8AC 002F2AE0 011511C0 00000000
   Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP  Fabric: N/A
```

SPM311 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
node	0 to 85	This field displays the SPM number.
circuitpack	CEM, OC3, DSP, and VSP	This field displays the circuit pack type.
circuitpackno	0 to 27	This field displays the circuit pack unit number.
activity	A, I	This field displays the activity of the circuit pack, active (A) or inactive (I).
timestamp		This field displays the local time when the SWER occurred.
filename		This field displays the filename where the SWER occurred.
linenumber		This field displays the line number where the SWER occurred.
task id		This field displays the task id in hex.
index number		This field displays the index number of the SWER in hex.
reason		This field displays the reason number of the SWER in hex.
error string		This field displays the optional error string.
error data		This field displays the optional error data.
traceback		This field displays the traceback in hex.
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

No action required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM311 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430. Also, for CR Q00641520, additional information text was removed and action text was changed to no action required.

SPM311 (end)

SPM312

Explanation

The SPM312 log report generates when a trap occurs on an SPM.

Format

The format for log report SPM312 follows:

```
* SPM312 NOV16 02:45:00 5019 TBL TRAP
  SPM <node> <circuitpack> <circuitpackno> : <activity> Time: <timestamp>
  TaskID: <taskid> TrapNo: <trapno>
  Instr: <instr> Flt: <flt> Vector: <vector>
  Traceback: <traceback>
  Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
  Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM312 follows:

```
MSH302BU
*** SPM312 NOV09 22:17:32 9175 TBL Trap
 SPM 6 CEM 0 : A Time: 22:17:32.035
 TaskID: 000000D4 TrapNo: 00000008
 Instr: 0069BD58 Flt: 104700E4 Vector: 00000300
 Traceback:
 Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
node	0 to 85	This field displays the SPM number.
circuitpack	CEM, OC3, DSP, and VSP	This field displays the circuit pack type.
circuitpackno	0 to 27	This field displays the circuit pack unit number.
activity	A, I	This field displays the activity of the circuit pack, active (A) or inactive (I).
timestamp		This field displays the local time when the SWER occurred.

SPM312 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
taskid		This field displays the task id in hex.
trapno		This field displays the number of times the trap has occurred.
instr		This field displays address where the trap occurred.
flt		This field displays address of data access in the case of a data access error.
vector		This field displays the processor-specific exception vector (used to identify the reason for the TRAP).
traceback		This field displays the traceback in hex.
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM312 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM312 (end)

SPM313

Explanation

The SPM313 log report generates when a fault is recorded in the Module Information Memory (MIM) on an SPM.

Format

The format for log report SPM313 follows:

```
*  SPM313 NOV26 09:30:24 1013 TBL  Fault
SPM <nodenumber> <circuitpack> <circuitpackno>:<activity> Time: <timestamp>
  Source: <source> State: <state> Type: <type>
  Reason: <reason>
  Diagnostic: <diagnostic>
  Comp: <component> RegAddr:<registerOrAddress> Exp:<expected> Act:<actual>
  Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
  Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM313 follows:

```
SPM313 NOV26 09:30:24 5019 TBL Fault
    SPM 18 CEM   0: A               Time:09:30:24.370
        Source: None       State: Insv          Type: None
        Reason:     Failed to Clear R1 Reg bit
        Diagnostic: Autonomous fault detection
        Comp:ITM    RegAddr:6c        Exp:4         Act:4
        Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP  Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
nodenumber	0 to 85	This field displays the SPM number.
circuitpack	CEM, OC3, DSP, and VSP	This field displays the circuit pack type.
circuitpackno	0 to 27	This field displays the circuit pack unit number.
activity	A, I	

SPM313 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
timestamp		This field displays the local time when the fault occurred.
source		This field displays the source of the fault.
state		This field displays the state when the fault occurred.
type		This field indicates the type of fault.
reason		This field displays the reason of the fault.
diagnostic		This field displays the diagnostic string.
component		This field displays the component.
registerOrAddress		This field displays the register or address.
expected		This field displays the expected value.
actual		This field displays the actual value.
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

No action required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM313 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM313 (end)

SPM330

Explanation

The SPM330 log report is generated when two Common Equipment Modules (CEMs) of a DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) come into datasync or go out of datasync. The 'in-datasync' condition is when both the CEMs are in InSv/ISTb. The 'out-of-datasync' condition is when one of the CEMs goes out of service (ManB or SysBb).

Format

The format for log report SPM330 follows:

```
<office> SPM330 mmmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL SPM DataSync Report
   Location:<pm type><pmnumber><circuitpack> <circuitpackno>
   Status:    No Alarm
   Problem:   No data sync.
   Description: <text>
   Application: <text>
   Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
   Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A
```

Example

An example of log report SPM330 follows:

```
PANDY1N14BG SPM330 Aug04 13:23:05 1400 TBL SPM DataSync Report
   Location: spm 7  CEM: 1
   Status:    nO Alarm
   Problem:   nO DATA SYNC.
   Description: Mate unavailable
   Application:
   Location: 14  Type: DMSCP  Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
location		Indicates the SPM number and CEM number that have gone in to or out of datasync.
pm type	SPM	Indicates the PM type
pm number	0 to 85	Indicates the PM number

SPM330 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
circuitpack	CEM	This log only affects CEMs.
circuitpacknor	0 to 1	Indicates the circuit pack number
Status	No alarm	Indicates whether an alarm was was raised to report this condition.
Event		Indicates whether the CEMs have gone in or out of datasync.
Description		Gives further information about the problem.
Application		Indicates the application in the SPM that is responsible for maintaining the datasync between the two CEMs.
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM330 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM330 (end)

SPM331

Explanation

The SPM331 log report for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) generates when a device has a protection switch failure.

Format

The format for log report SPM331 follows:

```
*SPM331 Feb07 10:22:11 4700 TBL Failed Device Protection Switch
   Location:<pm type><node number><circuitpack> <circuitpackno>
   Status:    Alarm Raised
   Problem:   Device failed protection switch.
   Description: <text>
   Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
   Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM331 follows:

```
*SPM331 Feb07 10:22:11 4700 TBL Failed Device Protection Switch
   Location:<pm type><node number><circuit pack> <circuitpackno>
   Status:    Alarm Raised
   Problem:   Device failed protection switch.
   Description: <text>
   Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
pm type	SPM	PM type
pm number	0 to 85	PM number
Circuit Pack Type	CEM	Circuit pack types
	OC-3	
	DSPR	
	DLC	
	VSP	***Note:*** The voice signal processor (VSP) may not apply to all markets.

SPM331 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
Circuit Pack Number	0-27	Circuit pack number
Fault Description		Describes protection switch failure; table 64 characters; size is 64 bytes
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

Refer to the “PM 1SPM PROTFAIL SPM critical" alarm in the appropriate *Alarm Clearing and Performance Monitoring Procedures*.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM331 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM331 (end)

SPM332

Explanation

The SPM332 log is generated when the stability or screening test for the REX test on SPMs fails.

Format

The format for log report SPM332 follows:

```
SPM 332 <mmmdd hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> TBL SPM REX aborted
SPM: <spm_number>    Type: <spm_variant>
Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM332 follows:

```
SPM332 JAN24 01:57:54 2112 TBL SPM REX Aborted
SPM: 0    Type: SMG4
Reason: Stability check on CEM 0 failed
        SYSB in the past 12 hours
```

Field descriptions

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

Log SPM332 field descriptions

Field	Value	Description
SPM REX Aborted	Constant	Indicates that the REX test on the SPM node was aborted. Subsequent information in the log report details why the test was aborted.
Node type	Constant, SPM	Indicates that the node type for this log is SPM.
Node Number	Integer (0-85)	SPM number

SPM332 (continued)

Log SPM332 field descriptions

Field	Value	Description
Type	alphanumeric string upto 6 chars long. {DMSCP, MG4K, IW, DPT}	Indicates the variant of the SPM.
Reason	3 lines of text	Provides the reason why the REX test is aborted. Refer to the table below for reasons.

Log SPM332 reason field contents

SPM REX log reasons	Scenario
Stability check on node failed <Node state> state	Node not in Insv/istb state.
Stability check on <CPK type> <CPK no:> failed <CPK state> state	CEM not in Insv state, RM not in Insv/MANB/OFFL state.
Stability check on <CPK type> <CPK no> failed <Alarmid> alarm	CEM/RM has a non-state alarm.
Stability check on <Prt grp type> <Prt grp id> failed <Alarmid> alarm	Protection group has an alarm.
Stability check on node failed <Alarmid> alarm	Node has a non-state alarm.
CM SWACTed in the past 12 hours. Stability database may be stale	CM SWACT has occurred in the past 12 hours.
CEM 0 and CEM 1 do not have the same load	CEMs do not have the same running load.
Stability check on <CPK type> <CPK no> failed <CPK state> in the past 12 hours	CEM/RM has been in ISTB/SYSB state in the past 12 hours.

Log SPM332 reason field contents

SPM REX log reasons	Scenario
Stability check on <CPK type> <CPK no> failed <Alarm name> alarm in the past 12 hours	CEM/RM had an alarm raised in the past 12 hours.
Stability check on <CPK type> <CPK no> failed <Event name> in the past <stability period> hours	CEM/RM has been in Patched/Loaded/Provisioned within the stability period.
Stability check on node failed. <Alarm id> alarm in the past 12 hours.	Node had an alarm raised in the past 12 hours.
Stability check on protection group failed. <Grp type> <Grp id> <Alarm id> alarm in the past 12 hours.	Protection group had an alarm raised in the past 12 hours.
Long Maintenance activity on <RM type> <RM no>	Long duration maintenance activity in progress on RM.
CEM <CEM no>. Long maintenance activity in progress.	Long duration maintenance activity in progress on CEM.
Rex test aborted manually.	REX test aborted by manual ABTK command from CEM MAP level.
REX test aborted by the system.	REX test aborted by the system REX.
Stability check on <CPK type> <CPK no:> failed <CPK state> state.	REX test aborted due to RM dropping IstB or having a non-state alarm during REX test duration.

Action

No immediate action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

SPM332 (end)

Additional information

Not applicable

SPM333

Explanation

The SPM333 log is generated when a REX test on an SPM fails during execution.

Format

The format for log report SPM333 follows:

```
SPM 333 <mmmdd hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> TBL SPM REX failed
SPM: <spm_number>    Type: <spm_variant>
Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM333 follows:

```
SPM333 JAN24 01:57:54 2112 TBL SPM REX Failed
SPM: 0    Type: SMG4
Reason: Reset step failed
        CEM 1. Failed to send status to Local.
```

Field descriptions

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

Log SPM333 field descriptions

Field	Value	Description
SPM REX Failed	Constant	Indicates that the REX test on the SPM node failed. Subsequent information in the log report details why the test failed.
Node type	Constant, SPM	Indicates that the node type for this log is SPM.
Node Number	Integer (0-85)	SPM number

SPM333 (end)

Log SPM333 field descriptions

Field	Value	Description
Type	alphanumeric string upto 6 chars long. {DMSCP, MG4K, IW, DPT}	Indicates the variant of the SPM.
Reason	3 lines of text	Provides the reason why the REX test failed. Refer to the table below for reasons.

Log SPM333 reason field contents

Scenario
RESET step fails
OOS Test step fails
RTS step fails
CEM drops to SYSB or does not come to Insv state during post-RTS wait period
SWACT step failed (either rejected or failed from Local Agent)
Active CEM drops SysB/IstB during REX duration on that SPM

Action

No immediate action required. If the units are in SYSB state, they will be recovered by automatic SYSB recovery. The local and core logs may be collected for analyzing the failure cause.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

If the reason in SPM 333 log is RESET, OOS Test or RTS step, then also collect NODE 500 and NODE 600 logs. A SYSB alarm will be raised on the MAP, and PM Alarm Banner will be updated.

SPM334

Explanation

The SPM334 log report for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) generates whenever an alternate synchronization source is not available and the timing configuration no longer conforms to SONET specifications. Outside of SONET specifications, call quality degrades. Alarm severity is provisioned.

Format

The format for log report SPM334 follows:

```
**SPM334<alarm>: Timing Configuration Out of Spec
   SPM: <#> CEM: <$>
   Reason: SPM call performance is not within
   SONET specifications
```

Example

An example of log report SPM334 follows:

```
**SPM334 JAN03 20:06:19 5500:Timing Configuration Out of Spec
   SPM: 0 CEM: 0
   Reason: SPM call performance is not within
   SONET specifications
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
#	0-63	Node number
$	0-1	Unit number

Action

Take action to restore the timing configuration within SONET specifications.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

SPM334 (end)

Additional information

Not applicable

SPM335

Explanation

The SPM335 log report for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) generates when a device has a protection switch failure.

Format

The format for log report SPM335 follows:

```
** SPM335 Feb07 10:22:11 4700 TBL Device Spare
   Location: <pm type> <node number> <circuit pack> <circuit
   Status:    Alarm Raised
   Problem:   <text>
   Description: <text>
   Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
   Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM335 follows:

```
RTPLS01BF ** SPM335 Feb24  17:23:36 8200 TBL Device Spare
   Location:   SPM: 17   OC3: 1
   Status:  Alarm Cleared
   Description: NOSPARE alarm for this protection group
   cleared.
   Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
pm type	SPM	PM type
pm number	0 to 85	PM number
Circuit Pack Type	CEM	Circuit pack types
	OC-3	
	DSPR	
	VSP	***Note:*** The voice signal processor (VSP) may not apply to all markets.
Circuit Pack Number	0 to 27	Circuit pack number

SPM335 (end)

Field	Value	Description
Fault Description		Describes protection switch failure
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM335 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM340

Explanation

The SPM340 log report for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) generates during a computing module (CM) warm switch of activity (SWACT). The CM sends a message to both common equipment modules (CEM) in the Spectrum to update the existing EXECS to those that correspond to the new CM load. If the update fails, this log generates.

Format

The format for log report SPM340 follows:

```
<office> SPM340 <date> <time> <sequence number> <severity>
SPM <spm number>
Failed to send EXECS to CEM <cem number>
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM340 follows:

```
RTPN14AR SPM340 NOV08 14:42:05 6600 FAIL CM WarmSwact SPM Repo
SPM 3
Location: SPM 14 Type: DMSCP Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
spm number	0 to 85	SPM where CM SWACT message failed
cem number	0 to 1	CEM where CM SWACT message failed
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.

SPM340 (end)

Field	Value	Description
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

Manually busy the SPM, then return it to service.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM340 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM350

Explanation

An alarm goes on and the SPM350 log report for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) generates to warn of a potential for resource exhaustion of one specific resource type on a specific SPM node. The log is also output when the alarm goes to the off state. It is an alarmed log that is generated to indicate the corresponding SPM node-level alarm changed state.

Outputs are resource type, SPM node number, and number of resources of that type currently free and in use.

Default severity is minor. However, this can be changed through table control. The default low-water-mark is 60% of the pool size, and this can be changed by way of datafill. When the low-water-mark is reached, the alarm and alarmed log are generated. Thresholds are changed in table MNNODE.

In order to avoid flooding the computing module (CM) with logs when call processing is operating near the threshold and repeatedly crossing it, local SPM resource management implements a latching algorithm that waits before outputting the next change in the alarm state if the previous state occurred within ten seconds.

> ***Note:*** An OM register is pegged every time the low-water-mark threshold has been crossed.

Local SPM resource management also ensures that the alarm does not get stuck on or off.

The log is given for each resource type.

Format

The format for log report SPM350 follows:

```
SPM350 <mmmdd> <hh>:<mm>:<ss> <ssdd>Pool Percent Free Resource
STATE       = <ALARM_STATE>
POOL        = <RESOURCE_TYPE>
SPM         = <SPM_NUM>
FREE        = <NUM_FREE>
INUSE       = <NUM_INUSE>
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM350 follows:

SPM350 (continued)

```
PANDY07BO *SPM350 MAR11 03:01:50 1400 LO Pool Percent Free
Resources Low
       ALARM_STATE     = ON
       POOL            = TONESYN
       SPM_NUM         = 0
       NUM_FREE        = 40
       NUM_INUSE       = 60
Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
ALARM_STATE	ON OFF	An indication of whether the alarm has gone on or off
RESOURCE_TYPE	ECAN COT TONESYN DTMF MF	The resource type of the pool that is being depleted. They are • echo canceller • CCS7 continuity testers • tone synthesizers • DTMF receivers
SPM_NUM	1 to 85	Node number of the SPM
NUM_FREE	0 to 32767	Number of free or unallocated resources in the pool at the time of threshold crossing
NUM_INUSE	1 to 32767	Number of resources in use at the time of threshold crossing
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.

Field	Value	Description
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

When the alarm goes on, the expected action is to provision for extra capacity by adding one or more RMs to the affected SPM; add another SPM to the office if the SPM in trouble is fully loaded; or to decrease the call rate on the node.

Associated OM registers

ECANRMAN: ECANLOW, ECANUTIL, ECANHI

DSPRMAN: COTLOW, DTMFLOW, TONELOW, COTUTIL, DTMFUTIL, TONEUTIL, MFLOW, MFUTIL, COTHI, DTMFHI, TONEHI, MFHI

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM350 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM350 (end)

SPM500

Explanation

The SPM500 log report for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) generates when a device changes states, such as from inactive to active.

Note: This does not apply to CEM circuit types.

Format

The format for log report SPM500 follows:

```
* SPM500 Feb07 10:22:11 4700 INFO Device State Change
  Location:<pm type><node number><circuit pack><circuit packno
  From:         INSV
  To:           INTB
  Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
  Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM500 follows:

```
** SPM500 Feb07 10:22:11 4700 INFO Device State Change
   Location:    SPM  01 DLC 01
   From:        State
   To:          State
   Location: SPM 14 Type: DMSCP Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
pm type	SPM	PM type
pm number	0 to 85	PM number
Circuit Pack Type	OC-3	Circuit pack types
	DSPR	
	DLC	
	VSP	
		Note: The voice signal processor (VSP) may not apply to all markets.

SPM500 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
Circuit Pack Number	0 to 27	Circuit pack number
state	Uneq sysb manb offl cbsy istb insv	Describes if the device is the active device or inactive device
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM500 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

Note added to state that log does not apply to CEM circuit types.
CR Q00651407.

SPM501

Explanation

The SPM501 log report for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) generates when the clock mode changes from sync, freerun, holdover, or acquire to sync, freerun, holdover, or acquire. Alarm severity is provisioned.

Note: This log is not generated when the clock mode changes from synchronization to holdover. See log SPM332 for more information.

Format

The format for log report SPM501 follows:

```
SPM501 <alarm>: Sync Operation Mode Change
 SPM: 0       CEM: $>
 From: <xx>
 To: <yy>
 Location: SPM <spm number> Type:<DMSCP, IW, SMG4, DPT>
 Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM501 follows:

```
SPM501 NOV22 13:46:35 3800 INFO Sync Operation Mode Change
   SPM: 0 CEM: 0
   From: Sync
   To: Freerun
   Location: SPM 14 Type: DMSCP Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
#	0 to 85	Node number
$	0 to 1	CEM number
xx	sync holdover freerun acquire	Previous sync mode

SPM501 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
yy	sync	Current sync mode
	holdover	
	freerun	
	acquire	
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM501 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM501 (end)

SPM502

Explanation

ATM Connection State Change Log

The DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) log SPM502, ATM Connection State Change Log, generates when the local common equipment module (CEM) software sends a single alarm report. The alarm report generates when an ATM Connection changes state in the local. This state change must be propagated to the core. Once propagated, the core reflects the state change in its state database and the MAP display and then generates this log report.

Format

The format for log report SPM502 follows:

SPM Number	<0 to 63>
Connection Number	<0 to 181>
From State	<InSv, Almd, CAlm, COOS, UnEq>
To State	<InSv, Almd, CAlm, COOS, UnEq>
Alarm ID	<0 to 255>
Alarm Name	<8 character string>
Alarm Reason	<50 character string>

```
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Note 1: The local CEM generates the “Alarm ID" value; however, the core has no knowledge of the contents other than the range.

Note 2: The local CEM generates the “Alarm Name" and “Alarm Reason" strings; however, the core has no knowledge of the contents.

Example

An example of log report SPM502 follows:

```
***SPM502 FEB05 10:21:34 4300 INFO ATM Connection State Change
      Location    : SPM 0   IF 1   CNO INDEX 45   CNO 162
      From State  : InSv   To State  : Almd
      Alarm ID    : 1      Alarm Name: RDI
     Alarm Reason: This can be up to 48 characters long.
    Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP  Fabric: N/A
```

SPM502 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
SPM Number	0 to 85	This is the SPM number as datafilled in table MNNODE.
Connection Number	0 to 185	This is an external connection number provisioned.
From State	InSv, Almd, CAlm, COOS, UnEq	This is a string which represents the ATM Connection state we are changing from.
To State	InSv, Almd, CAlm, COOS, UnEq	This is a string which represents the ATM connection state we are changing to.
Alarm ID	0 to 255	This is a BYTE value that the local CEM generates to represent an alarm generating on a particular connection. *Note:* Multiple alarms can generate on the same connection.
Alarm Name	Determined by the local CEM software	This string represents the ATM connection alarm name. It can have up to 8 characters. The local CEM generates the string.
Alarm Reason	Determined by the local CEM software. The string passed up by the local CEM is 32 characters in length. When it reaches the core either “detected" or “cleared" is added to the end of the string.	This string represents the ATM connection alarm reason. It can have up to 50 characters. The local CEM generates the string.
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.

Field	Value	Description
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

This log generates if an alarm condition occurs or an alarm condition clears. Usually, the condition is generated by the far-end ATM edge switch.

SET--no action required. The trunks associated with this connection are taken out-of-service (OOS) by ATM maintenance.

CLEAR--no action required. The trunks associated with this connection are returned to service by ATM maintenance.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM502 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM502 (end)

SPM503

Explanation

ATM Connections Carrier State Change Log

The DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) log SPM503 generates when the associated carrier on an SPM goes out-of-service (OOS) and signals the Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) Maintenance of the carrier state change. When this carrier goes OOS, change the state of every connection associated with that carrier. Up to 84 connections may require a state change. In order to eliminate the large number of logs, only one log generates to indicate the problem.

Format

The format for log report SPM503 follows:

SPM Number	<0 to 63>
Carrier Number	<0 to 181>
Log Reason	<50 character string>
Log Results	<56 character string>

```
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM503 follows:

```
***SPM503 FEB05 10:21:34 4300 INFO ATM Connections: Carrier State Change
       Location : SPM 0   IF 1   CARRIER 5
      Reason  : The STS3c Carrier has gone OOS.
      Results : All ATM Connections on this carrier have gone COOS/CAlm.
      Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP  Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
SPM number	0 to 85	The is the SPM number as datafilled in table MNNODE.
Carrier Number	0 to 185	The is the Carrier number as datafilled in table MNHSCARR.

SPM503 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
Log Reason	Parent Carrier has gone OOS or Parent carrier has returned to service	The first string indicates the parent STS3cP Carrier has gone OOS. This results in all the ATM connections associated with that carrier to go COOS or CAlm. The second string indicates the STS3cP carrier has returned to service. This results in the ATM connections going InSv or Almd.
Log Results	All ATM connections on this carrier have gone COOS/CAlm or All ATM connections on this carrier have gone InSv/Almd	The first string results from the STS3cP carrier going OOS. The second string results from the STS3cP carrier returning to service.
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

Correct the problem that has occurred in the carrier.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM503 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM503 (end)

SPM504

Explanation

ATM Connections RM Device State Change Log

The SPM504 log generates for the Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) when both of the associated Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) Resource Module (RM) devices on an SPM go out-of-service (OOS) and the Integrated Device Maintenance (IDM) signals ATM Maintenance of the device state change. When these devices go OOS, change the state of every Connection associated with that device. Up to 84 connections may require a state change. In order to eliminate the large number of logs, only one log generates to indicate the problem.

Format

The format for log report SPM504 follows:

SPM Number <0 to 63>
Log Reason <50 character string>
Log Results <56 character string>

```
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM504 follows:

```
***SPM504 FEB05 10:21:34 4300 INFO ATM Connections: RM State Change
       Location : SPM 0   IF 1
       Reason  : Both ATM RM devices have gone OOS.
       Results : All ATM Connections on this device have gone COOS.
       Location: SPM 14   Type: DMSCP Fabric: N/A
```

SPM504 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
SPM Number	0 to 85	The is the SPM number as datafilled in table MNNODE.
Log Reason	Both ATM RM devices have gone OOS or The active ATM RM device has returned to service	The first string indicates that both ATM RM devices have gone OOS. This results in all the ATM connections associated with that RM device to go COOS. The second string indicates at least one ATM RM device has returned to service. This results in the ATM connections going InSv.
Log Results	All ATM connections on this device have gone COOS or All ATM connections on this device have gone INSV	The first string results from both RM devices going OOS. The second string results from at least one ATM RM device returning to service.
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.

SPM504 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.
fabric	ATM	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = ATM
	IP	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = GEM
	UNK	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE is anything other than ATM or GEM, or circuit pack is not datafilled in table MNCKTPAK.
	spaces	If the type is DMSCP in table MNNODE, then the fabric will not be displayed in the log.

Action

Correct the problem that has occurred in the ATM RM device.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM504 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM504 (end)

SPM600

Explanation

The SPM600 log report generates for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) when the message switch (MS) changes modes and is not able to notify the in-service SPM of the mode change.

Format

The format for log report SPM600 follows:

```
SPM600 <alarm>: MS Mode Change
   SPM: <#> CEM: <$>
   Reason: MS changed modes and was not able to notify
   the SPM.
   Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
   Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM600 follows:

```
** SPM600 JAN03 20:28:36 0800 INFO MS Mode Changed
      SPM: 0 CEM: 0
      Reason: MS changed modes and was not able to notify
      the SPM.
      Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP  Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
#	0 to 85	Node number
$	0 to 1	Unit number
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.

SPM600 (end)

Field	Value	Description
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM600 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM619

Explanation

Log SPM619 is a new log that displays information about FSP (Frame Supervisory Panel) alarms on remote MG4K nodes. The information includes site information, floor number, row, frame position and number, failure type and whether the failure is cleared or raised. Log SPM619 also displays the SPM node number, SPM type and the fabric.

Log SPM619 is generated only when the reportability field is set to Y for scan function FSP_REMOTE_SMG4 in table ALMSC.

Format

The format for log report SPM619 follows.

<office_id> ** SPM619 <mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd> INFO Remote MG4K Fault Details
Alias :<site_name> Floor : <floor_no> Row : <row_no> Frame No : <frame_no>
Frame Pos :<frame_pos> Fault : <SIM/PCIU/FAN> Alarm : <raised/cleared>
Location: <SPM node_no> Type: <spm_type> Fabric: <fabric_type>

Example

An example of log report SPM619 follows.

```
>open spm619
Done.
SN05BEINDY1  **  SPM619 AUG17 15:18:55 5100 INFO Remote MG4K Fault Details
Alias : SPRINGHILL51  Floor : 1      Row   : C  Frame No : 1
Frame Pos : 13        Fault : FAN    Alarm : Raised
Location: SPM 51  Type: SMG4      Fabric: ATM

>open spm619
Done.
SN05BEINDY1  **  SPM619 AUG17 15:18:55 5100 INFO Remote MG4K Fault Details
Alias : SPRINGHILL51  Floor : 1      Row   : C  Frame No : 1
Frame Pos : 13        Fault : SIM A  Alarm : Raised
Location: SPM 51  Type: SMG4      Fabric: ATM

>open spm619
Done.
SN05BEINDY1  **  SPM619 AUG17 15:18:55 5100 INFO Remote MG4K Fault Details
Alias : SPRINGHILL51  Floor : 1      Row   : C  Frame No : 1
Frame Pos : 13        Fault : PCIU   Alarm : Raised
Location: SPM 51  Type: SMG4      Fabric: ATM
```

SPM619 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
<node_no>		remote MG4K node number where FSP alarm is reported
<site_name>		site name where remote MG4K node is located; derived from ALIAS field in table MNNODE
<floor_no>		floor number
<frame_no>		frame number
<row_no>		row number
<frame_pos>		frame position, where remote MG4K node is located
<SIM/PCIU/FAN>		Fault type reported by remote MG4K node
<raised/cleared>		Indicates if fault is raised or cleared on the remote MG4K node
<spm_type>		SMG4 always as the SPM node type is MG4K node
<fabric_type>		Fabric type that supports this MG4K node. ATM/IP

Action

When an FSP alarm is reported in the log, in order to enable better performance, the faulty hardware for the remote MG4K node must be replaced as soon as possible. Failure to act on this log might result in an outage of the remote MG4K node if a second failure of the same type occurs on the node.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SPM630

Explanation

The SPM630 log report generates for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) when a successful sparing event occurs.

Format

The format for log report SPM630 follows:

```
** SPM630 Feb07 10:22:11 4700 INFO Device Protection

   Location:<pm type> <node number> <circuit pack>
                <circuit packno>
   From:        t_spmdef_prot_designation
   To:          t_spmdef_prot_designation
   Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
   Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM630 follows:

```
** SPM630 Feb07 10:22:11 4700 INFO Device Protection
   Location:    SPM  01 DLC 01
   From:        Working
   To:          Spare
   Location: SPM 14 Type: DMSCP Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
pm type	SPM	PM type
pm number	0 to 85	PM number
Circuit Pack Type	CEM	Circuit pack types
	OC-3	
	DSPR	
	DLC	
	VSP	***Note:*** The voice signal processor (VSP) does not apply to all markets.

SPM630 (end)

Field	Value	Description
Circuit Pack Number	0 to 27	Circuit pack number
t_spmdef_prot_designation	Spare Working	Describes whether the device is the active device or inactive device
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM630 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM632

Explanation

The SPM632 log is generated when a REX test has started on an SPM node.

Format

The format for log report SPM632 follows:

```
SPM 632 <mmmdd hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> INFO SPM REX INFO
SPM: <spm_number>    Type: <spm_variant>
Reason: REX started at <mmmdd hh:mm:ss>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM632 follows:

```
SPM632 JAN24 01:57:54 2112 INFO SPM REX INFO
SPM: 0    Type: SMG4
Reason: REX started at JAN24 01:56:50.
```

Field descriptions

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

Log SPM632 field descriptions

Field	Value	Description
SPM REX INFO	Constant	Indicates that the REX test on the SPM node was started.
Node type	Constant, SPM	Indicates that the node type for this log is SPM.
Node Number	Integer (0-85)	SPM number
Type	alphanumeric string upto 6 chars long. {DMSCP, MG4K, IW, DPT}	Indicates the variant of the SPM.
Reason	3 lines of text	Provides a timestamp of when REX started on the reported SPM node.

SPM632 (end)

Action

No immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

None.

SPM633

Explanation

The SPM633 log is generated when a REX test on an SPM is successful.

Format

The format for log report SPM633 follows:

```
SPM 633 <mmmdd hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> INFO SPM REX Success
SPM: <spm_number>    Type: <spm_variant>
REX test successful
```

Example

An example of log report SPM633 follows:

```
SPM633 JAN24 01:57:54 2112 INFO SPM REX Success
SPM: 0    Type: SMG4
REX test successful.
```

Field descriptions

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

Log SPM633 field descriptions

Field	Value	Description
SPM REX Success	Constant	Indicates that the REX test on the SPM node was successful.
Node type	Constant, SPM	Indicates that the node type for this log is SPM.
Node Number	Integer (0-85)	SPM number
Type	alphanumeric string upto 6 chars long. {DMSCP, MG4K, IW, DPT}	Indicates the variant of the SPM.
REX test successful	Constant	Shows that the REX test on the reported SPM was successful.

SPM633 (end)

Action

No immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Node 500 logs will be reported for state changes on the CEM during REX test.

SPM650

Explanation

The SPM650 log report generates for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) when in-service common equipment module (CEM) or resource module (RM) loading operation passes on a circuit pack. This log informs operating company personnel about the success of a loading operation.

The alarm severity is no_alarm.

For in-service CEM loading, the non-volatile (FLASH) memory on the CEM has a copy of the new load; for RM loading, a copy of the new load is in volatile memory (RAM).

Format

The format for log report SPM650 follows:

```
<log_office_id> *  SPM650 <date> <hour>:<min>:<sec> <log_num>
                   SPM Device Loader Success
        Report: <report seq. num> OF <total num. of report>
        Device: SPM <spm num> <device type> <device unit no>
        Result: Passed
        Load File: <load file name>
        Elapsed Time:<elapsed hour>:<elapsed min>:<elapsed sec
        KiloByte Loaded: <kiloByte downloaded>
        Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
        Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM650 follows:

```
PANDY07BJ      SPM650 FEB10 09:55:38 4900 PASS
                 SPM Device Loader Success
        Report:          2 OF 2
        Device:          SPM 1 DSP 3
        Result:          Passed
        Load File:       DSP201CB
        Elapsed Time:    00:01:17
        KiloByte Loaded: 85
        Location: SPM 14 Type: DMSCP Fabric: N/A
```

SPM650 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
<log_office_id>		Office parameter LOG_OFFICE_ID in table OFCVAR; identifies the office where log is generated
<date>		Date the log is generated; format is MMMDD
<hour>	00 to 23	Hour the log is generated; format is HH
<min>	00 to 59	Minute the log is generated; format is MM
<sec>	00 to 59	Second the log is generated; format is SS
<log_num>		Office log sequence number, an integer
<report seq. num>	1 to 1534	Loading report sequence number
<total num. of report>	1 to 1534	Total number of log reports generated for a loading operation
<spm num>	0 to 85	SPM number (node ID), table MNCKTPAK
<device type>	CEM DSP OC3 VSP	Device (circuit pack) type, table MNCKTPAK ***Note:*** The voice signal processor (VSP) may not apply to all markets.
<device unit no>	0 to 27	Unit number assigned to the device (circuit pack), table MNCKTPAK
<load file name>	alphanumeric characters plus_	Name of the load file
<elapsed hour>	00 to 59	Number of hours loading required
<elapsed min>	00 to 59	Number of minutes loading required
<elapsed sec>	00 to 59	Number of seconds loading required
<kiloByte downloaded>	0 to 65535	Number of kilobytes downloaded

SPM650 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM650 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM650 (end)

SPM651

Explanation

The SPM651 log report generates for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) when in-service common equipment module (CEM) or resource module (RM) loading operation fails on a circuit pack. The log warns about the failure of a loading operation.

Alarm severity is minor.

For in-service CEM loading, the non-volatile (FLASH) memory on the CEM still has the old load; for RM loading, no valid load in volatile memory (RAM).

Format

The format for log report SPM651 follows:

```
<log_office_id> *  SPM651 <date> <hour>:<min>:<sec> <log_num>
                    SPM Device Loader Failure
        Report: <report seq. num> OF <total num. of report>
        Device: SPM <spm num> <device type> <device unit no>
        Result: Failed
        Load File: <load file name>
        Elapsed Time:<elapsed hour>:<elapsed min>:<elapsed sec
        Failure Reason: <failure description>
        Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
        Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM651 follows:

```
  PANDY07BJ   *  SPM651 FEB10 09:47:40 7900 FAIL
                   SPM Device Loader Failure
          Report:          1 OF 1
          Device:          SPM 1 CEM 0
          Result:          Failed
          Load File:       CEM201AA
          Elapsed Time:    00:00:43
          Failure Reason:  Loading failed on local SPM
          Location: SPM 14 Type: DMSCP Fabric: N/A
```

SPM651 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
<log_office_id>		Office parameter LOG_OFFICE_ID in table OFCVAR; identifies the office where log is generated
<date>		Date the log is generated; format is MMMDD
<hour>	00 to 23	Hour the log is generated; format is HH
<min>	00 to 59	Minute the log is generated; format is MM
<sec>	00 to 59	Second the log is generated; format is SS
<log_num>		Office log sequence number, an integer
<report seq. num>	1 to 1534	Loading report sequence number
<total num. of report>	1 to 1534	Total number of log report generated for a loading operation
<spm num>	0 to 85	SPM number (node ID), table MNCKTPAK
<device type>	CEM DSP OC3 VSP	Device (circuit pack) type, table MNCKTPAK ***Note:*** The voice signal processor (VSP) may not apply to all markets.
<device unit no>	0 to 27	Unit number assigned to the device (circuit pack), table MNCKTPAK
<load file name>	alphanumeric characters plus_	Name of the load file
<elapsed hour>	00 to 59	Number of hours loading required
<elapsed min>	00 to 59	Number of minutes loading required
<elapsed sec>	00 to 59	Number of seconds loading required
<failure description>	alphanumeric characters	Why the loading failed on the device (circuit pack)

Field	Value	Description
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

Reload the device (circuit pack).

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Collect computing module central processing unit occupancy data. Collect whether the SPM is in not accessible (NA) state.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM651 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM651 (end)

SPM660

Explanation

Echo canceller (ECAN) performance data automatically generates each time a continuous performance monitored trunk member is involved in an answered echo canceller enabled call. This data is sent to the computing module (CM) when the call is disconnected, resulting in the generation of the SPM660 log report. With SP12, the performance data also generates under the following conditions.

- When enabling continuous performance monitoring for a range of ECAN based on its RM/RN, ensure that the OUTPUT is LOG or BOTH:
  - — SPMECMON <SPM#> <RM#> <1st RN#> <last RN#> ON OUTPUT LOG
  - — SPMECMON <SPM#> <RM#> <1st RN#> <last RN#> ON OUTPUT BOTH
- When enabling continuous performance monitoring for a range of ECAN based on trunk member, ensure that the OUTPUT is LOG or BOTH:
  - — SPMECMON <CLLI> <1st member#> <last member#> ON OUTPUT LOG
  - — SPMECMON <CLLI> <1st member#> <last member#> ON OUTPUT BOTH

The ECAN performance data consists of Echo Return Loss (ERL) and the sum of Echo Return Loss Enhancement (ERLE) and Nonlinear Processing Loss (A_{NLP}). This data is sent to the computing module (CM), which results in the generation of the SPM660 log report.

ATTENTION
ECAN does not apply to all markets.

SPM660 (continued)

Format

The format for log report SPM660 follows:

```
SPM660 <date> <time> <seq num> INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
<monitor mode>          <orientation>
MON TRK:    <clli><mem>SPM<spm num><cct_no><cct_ts>
            RM:<rm num>RN:<rn num>

ASSOC TRK: <clli><mem>SPM<spm num><cct_no><cct_ts>

ECAN DATA
   ERL: xx dB ERLE+ANLP: xx dB MERL: x dB ACOM: xx dB
   Delay of Loudest Echo Reflection: <rfl_dla>


                    Near–End    Far–End
       Talk–time    <ne_act>    <fe_act>
     Signal level   <ne_lvl>    <fe_lvl>
    Bckgrnd Noise   <ne_ns>     <fe_ns>

ECAN CONTROL PARAMETERS

  TONDS    TONMG    TD mode          S56KB    AUTON    NLP
  <Y or N> <Y or N> <G.164 or G.165> <Y or N> <Y or N> <Y or N>

   NSMAT    LAW           CNVRG    ESTRS    SOS      TDINC
   <Y or N> <uLaw or ALaw><Y or N> <Y or N> <Y or N> <Y or N>

ECAN CURRENT STATE

   DCDET      DCNOW      CVRGD      ENABLE
   <Y or N>   <Y or N>   <Y or N>   <Y or N>

 <performance text>

 Location: SPM <spm number> Type:<DMSCP, IW, SMG4, DPT>
 Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
 Note:A_NLP may be 0 if NLP is off.
```

Example

An example of log report SPM660 follows:

```
RMCI25014AW  SPM660 MAY5 16:48:03 7900 INFO ECHO CANCELLER
REPORT
MONITOR     Near_End
MON TRK:  imt335spm5  4602  SPM 5 6 2
          RM: 4 RN: 0

ASSOC TRK: imt336spm5  4603  SPM 5 6 3

ECAN DATA
    ERL: 3 dB   ERLE+ANLP: 1 dB  MERL: 6 dB   ACOM: 4 dB
    Delay of Loudest Echo Reflection: 255 ms

                    Near–End    Far–End
      Talk–time     0 sec       0 sec
   Signal level     –80 dBm     –80 dBm
  Bckgrnd Noise     –76 dBm     –80 dBm

 ECAN CONTROL PARAMETERS
   TONDS  TONMG   TD mode    S56KB   AUTON    NLP
     Y      Y     G.164       N       Y       Y

   NSMAT   LAW    CNVRG   ESTRS   SOS  TDINC
     Y     uLaw     Y       Y      Y     Y

  ECAN CURRENT STATE
    DCDET   DCNOW   CVRGD   ENABLE
      N       N       Y       Y

Speech activity <30> seconds. Performance data not reliable.
Location: SPM 14 Type: DMSCP Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report. Fields are filled with an asterisk (*) in cases where the trunk identity (<CLLI>/<mem#>) or hardware assignment (<SPM#>/<RM#>/<RN#>) cannot be determined.

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
monitor mode		MONITOR	Continuous monitoring mode causes this report to be generated
orientation	value	Near-End, Far-End	Echo canceller orientation

SPM660 (continued)

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
MON TRK	clli	String	Reporting trunk CLLI group name
	mem	0000 to 9999	Reporting trunk CLLI group member number
	spm num	00 to 85	Reporting trunk member is assigned to this SPM number.
	cct_no	00 to 185	OC-3 DS1 as datafilled in table TRKMEM
	cct_ts	1 to 24	OC-3 DS0 as datafilled in table TRKMEM
	rm num	1 to 28 (except 7 to 10, which are reserved for CEMs and OC3s)	Reporting trunk member is assigned to this resource module
	rn num	0 to 387	Reporting trunk member is assigned to this resource number
ASSOC TRK	clli	string	CLLI group name of the trunk member is connected to reporting trunk
	mem	0000 to 9999	CLLI group member number of trunk connected to reporting trunk
	pm type	SPM, DTC, DTCI, others	Type of peripheral associated with the trunk connected to the monitored trunk
	pm num	PM number	Trunk connected to reporting trunk member is assigned to this PM number
	cct_no	00 to 181	Trunk connected to reporting trunk member is assigned to this circuit number as datafilled in table TRKMEM

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
	cct_ts	1 to 24	Trunk connected to reporting trunk member is assigned to this time slot as datafilled in table TRKMEM
orientation	value	Near-End, Far-End	Echo canceller orientation
ERL	value	00 to 70	Echo return loss reading specified in decibels ***Note:*** ERL measurements are not possible when the echo canceller cannot converge. The value reported in the SOS message is set to MERL - 3dB. If this results in a negative value, zero is reported.
ERLE	value	00 to 70	Echo return loss enhancement reading specified in decibels.
MERL	value	0, 3, 6	Minimum ERL; datafilled in table SPMECAN
ERL+ERLE	value	00 to 140	Total loss of echo as a result of echo cancellation. Default is 33 dB
rfl_dla	value	00 to 255	The delay of the main reflection in the echo-path specified in milliseconds. This value is set to 255 if the echo canceller is not currently converged.
ne_act	value	00 to 255	The number of seconds of near-end speech activity since the beginning of the call. Activity greater than 255 is reported as 255.
fe_act	value	00 to 255	The number of seconds of the far-end speech activity since the beginning of the call. Activity greater than 255 is reported as 255.

SPM660 (continued)

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
ne_lvl	value	-80 to 80	Average near-end signal (voice) level specified in dBm. Valid only if ne_act is greater than 30 seconds.
fe_lvl	value	-80 to 80	Average far-end signal (voice) level specified in dBm. Valid only if fe_act is greater than 30 seconds.
ne_ns	value	-80 to 80	The measured near-end absolute average background noise level, specified in dBm
fe_ns	value	-80 to 80	The measured far-end absolute average background noise level, specified in dBm
performance text		Text string	Evaluation of echo canceller performance or reason ERL and ERLE data not displayed. See Performance text explanations for actual text and reasons.
type		DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
		SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
		IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
		DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Performance text explanations

The following list describes SPM660 log text.

Data call detected

The echo canceller channel being monitored detected a data call.

Action: no action is required; this is not a problem.

Echo canceller not enabled

The echo canceller is not enabled.

Action: no action is required.

Speech activity < 30 seconds. Performance data not reliable

This is a warning message. Returned performance data represents a long-term average. Data is considered reliable when there is at least 30 seconds of far-end speech activity.

Action: no action is required; this is the expected result.

Delay of loudest echo reflection is 255ms. Ecan is not converged

This message generates when an ECAN cannot converge. The message usually indicates an ECAN configuration or a network problem.

Action: no action is required.

SPM660 (end)

Potential network problem; ERL should be at least MERL
The ERL read from the echo canceller is less than MERL. This may indicate a problem within the network. An ERL of at least MERL is required by the echo canceller if it is expected to cancel echo correctly.

Action: determine the reason why ERL is less than MERL, then correct it.

Echo canceller performance problem; ACOM < datafilled value
This message generates when speech activity and MERL are within nominal expected ranges, but ERL + ERLE is less than the value datafilled by the user in table SPMECAN. The message indicates a network problem.

Action: troubleshoot possible sources of echo cancellation problem, then correct it.

Echo canceller performing within expected limits
The received ERL and ERLE readings fall within the expected range of ERL greater than MERL and the sum of ERL and ERLE data is not less than 33 dB.

Action: no action is required; these are expected results.

Action

See “Performance text explanations" for action required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Use this log to collect data to detect potential echo cancellation or network troubles.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM660 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM661

Explanation

The SPM661 log report generates for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) whenever a continuous monitoring ON/OFF command, or an SPMECMON AUTO command completes successfully.

> **ATTENTION**
> The echo canceller (ECAN) does not apply to all markets.

This log also generates when one of the following events occur:

- an SPM with continuously monitored trunks is taken out of service
- a trunk selected for continuous monitoring is removed from datafill
- an RM selected for continuous monitoring is removed from datafill

With SP12 software release, this log also generates when the following commands are executed:

- SPMECMON <SPM#> <RM#> <1st RN#> <last RN#> ON OUTPUT LOG
- SPMECMON <SPM#> <RM#> <1st RN#> <last RN#> ON OUTPUT BOTH
- SPMECMON <SPM#> <RM#> <1st RN#> <last RN#> ON OUTPUT MAP
- SPMECMON <CLLI> <1st member#> <last member#> ON OUTPUT LOG
- SPMECMON <CLLI> <1st member#> <last member#> ON OUTPUT BOTH
- SPMECMON <CLLI> <1st member#> <last member#> ON OUTPUT MAP

Format

The format for log report SPM661 for RM- and RN-based commands follows:

```
SPM661 <date> <time> <seq num> INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
<reply text>
SPM: <spm num> RM: <rm num> RN: <rn num>
   or
SPM: <spm num> RM: <rm num>
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

SPM661 (continued)

The format for log report SPM 661 for trunk-member-based commands follows:

```
SPM661 <date> <time> <seq num> INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
<reply text>
Trunk:  <clli> <mem> – SPM <spm num> <cct_no> <cct_ts>
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

The format for log report SPM661 for AUTO-based commands follows:

```
SPM661 <date> <time> <seq num> INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
<reply text>
SPM: <spm num>
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM661 follows:

```
250A SPM661 JUN5 09:17:45 1596 INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
     USERID: MAP121
     Monitoring enabled for
     SPM: 5  RM: 4  RN: 6

250G SPM661 JUN5 09:17:45 1596 INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
     USERID: MAP121
     Monitoring disabled for
     SPM: 5  RM: 4

250G SPM661 JUN5 09:17:45 1596 INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
     USERID: MAP007
     Monitoring disabled for
     SPM: 10  RM: 4  RN: 6

250G SPM661 JUN5 09:17:45 1596 INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
     USERID: MAP121
     Monitoring enabled for
     Trunk:         imtc7iany 10 – SPM 10 10 2

250G SPM661 JUN5 09:17:45 1596 INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
     USERID: MAP121
     Automatic monitoring enabled for
     SPM: 4

250G SPM661 JUN5 09:17:45 1596 INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
     USERID: MAP121
     Automatic monitoring disabled for
     SPM: 4

250G SPM661 JUN5 09:17:45 1596 INFO ECHO CANCELLER REPORT
     USERID: MAP121
     Automatic monitoring is in TABLE mode for
     SPM: 4
Location: SPM 14 Type: DMSCP Fabric:N/A
```

SPM661 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report. Fields are filled with an asterisk (*) in cases where the trunk identity (<CLLI>/<mem#>) or hardware assignment (<SPM#>/<RM#>/<RN#>) cannot be determined.

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
reply text		Text string	Function successfully processed by SPMECMON command
Trunk (optional)	clli	String	Reporting trunk CLLI group name
	mem	0000 to 9999	Reporting trunk CLLI group member number
	spm num	00 to 85	Reporting trunk member is assigned to this SPM number
	cct_no	00 to185	OC-3 DS1 as datafilled in table TRKMEM
	cct_ts	1 to 24	OC-3 DS0 as datafilled in table TRKMEM
	rm num	1 to 28 (except 7 to 10, which are reserved for CEMs and OC3s)	Reporting trunk member is assigned to this resource module
	rn num	0 to 387	Reporting trunk member is assigned to this resource number
SPM (optional)	spm num	00 to 85	SPM number specified in SPMECMON command
type		DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
		SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
		IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
		DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Reply text explanation

An explanation of reply text strings possible for SPM661 logs are provided in the following paragraphs.

Monitoring enabled for

This text is output when one of the following CLLI-based commands is successfully processed:

- Trunk: <clli> <mem> - SPM <spm num> <cct_no> <cct_ts>

Monitoring disabled for

This text is output when a CLLI-based SPMECMON OFF command is successfully processed:

- Trunk: <clli> <mem> - SPM <spm num> <cct_no> <cct_ts>

Monitoring disabled for <spm #>

This text is output when a SPM-based SPMECMON OFF command is successfully processed.

Automatic monitoring enabled for SPM <spm#>

When the SPMECMON AUTO ON command is issued, this log generates to indicate enabling of automatic continous monitoring.

SPM661 (end)

Automatic monitoring disabled for SPM <spm#>
When the SPMECMON AUTO OFF command is issued, this log generates to indicate disabling of automatic continous monitoring.

Automatic monitoring is in TABLE mode for SPM <spm#>
When the SPMECMON AUTO TABLE command is issued, this log generates to indicate automatic continuous monitoring is in table mode.

All monitoring disabled for system
This text is output when a system-based SPMECMON OFF command is successfully processed.

Action

This information log provides a history of successful SPMECMON ON, SPMECMON OFF, and SPMECMON AUTO command execution.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM661 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM690

Explanation

This log is generated when the XA-Core receives BootP requests from a BootP suppressed node. It indicates that the XA-Core has received a BootP request from the CEM of the MG4000. This means that the edge router is not correctly configured and has its BootP forwarding enabled.

Format

The format for a log report follows.

```
<Switch_name> SPM690 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BOOTP SUPPRESSED REPORT
Warning : Unexpected BootP MSG on BootP suppressed node
Action : Check network Configuration at remote MG4000
Location: <PM_type><PM_number> Type:<SPM_class> Fabric:<SPM_fabric>
```

Example 1

An example report follows.

```
MSH206BE  SPM690 FEB10 06:28:39 2021 INFO BOOTP SUPPRESS REPORT
Warning : Unexpected BootP Msg on BootP suppressed node
Action  : Check network configuration at remote MG4000
Location: SPM 10  Type: SMG4      Fabric: ATM
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Switch_name	Char string	Gives the switch name.
Warning	Char string	Describes the problem.
Action	Char string	Suggests any action to be taken.
PM_type	SPM	Peripheral module type.
PM_number	0-85	Peripheral module number.
SPM_class	SMG4	The variant of SPM. This is not applicable to DMSCP and IW SPMs.
SPM_fabric	IP, ATM or UNK	The network fabric type.

SPM690 (end)

Action

Check the router configuration for the MG4000. It may have BootP forwarding enabled in the edge router.

Related OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

None

SPM700

Explanation

Log report SPM700, DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) Trunk Subgroup DDM Audit, generates when a DDM audit fails for a particular subgroup on a specified SPM. When the failure occurs, a dynamic update is sent to both SPMs.

Format

The format for log report SPM700 follows:

```
<office> SPM700 <date> <time> <sequence number> <severity> <title>
Description: DDM Audit Failed for Group: <clli> Subgroup: <subgroup
number> SPM: <SPM number> Unit <Unit Number>
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM700 follows:

```
RTPN15BO      SPM700 MAY14 21:53:40 6075 INFO SPM Trunk Subgroup DDM
Description: DDM Audit Failed for Group: DALDS1WK Subgroup: 0 SPM: 4,
Unit 0
Location: SPM 14 Type: DMSCP Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
clli		CLLI name associated with the subgroup; its value is defined in table CLLI
subgroup number	0 or 1	Subgroup number as defined in table TRKSGRP
spm number	0 to 85	SPM number for which the audit failed
unit number	0 to 1	Unit number for which the unit failed

SPM700 (end)

Field	Value	Description
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM700 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM701

Explanation

Log report SPM701, DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) Trunk Subgroup DDM Audit, generates when a DDM audit successfully updates a subgroup on a specified SPM. The audit automatically turns off for that subgroup on the SPM unit. The audit is automatically turns on when the SPM node comes in service or when provisioning data are modified through table control.

Format

The format for log report SPM701 follows:

```
<office> SPM701 <date> <time> <sequence number> <severity>
<title> DDM Audit Succeeded for Group: <clli> Subgroup:
     <subgroup number>
SPM: <SPM number>, Unit <Unit Number>
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM701 follows:

```
RTPN15BO

 SPM701 MAY14 21:53:40 5065 INFO SPM Trunk Subgroup DDM Audit
 Description: DDM Audit Succeeded for Group: DALDS1WK
          Subgroup: 0 SPM: 4, Unit 0
 Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP  Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
clli		CLLI name associated with the subgroup; its value is defined in table CLLI
subgroup number	0 to 1	Subgroup number as defined in table TRKSGRP
spm number	0 to 85	SPM number for which the audit failed

SPM701 (end)

Field	Value	Description
unit number	0 to 1	Unit number for which the unit failed
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM701 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM702

Explanation

Log report SPM702, DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) Trunk Subgroup DDM Dynamic Update, generates when a DDM dynamic update fails for a subgroup in a specified SPM. When the failure occurs, the DDM audit automatically turns on. Correction of the problem occurs during the next audit cycle.

Format

The format for log report SPM702 follows:

```
<office> SPM702 <date> <time> <sequence number> <severity>
<title>
Description: DDM Audit Succeeded for Group: <clli>
Subgroup: <subgroup number>
SPM: <SPM number>, Unit <Unit Number>
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM702 follows:

```
RTPN15BO

 SPM702 MAY08 12:41:55 1800 INFO SPM Trunk Subgroup DDM Audit
 Description: DDM Audit Succeeded for Group: CAMADS1WK
 Subgroup: 0 SPM: 4, Unit 0
 Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP  Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
clli		CLLI name associated with the subgroup; its value is defined in table CLLI
subgroup number	0 or 1	Subgroup number as defined in table TRKSGRP
spm number	0 to 85	SPM number for which the audit failed

SPM702 (end)

Field	Value	Description
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

Either wait for the next audit cycle or use the SPMPTSCI tool. With this tool, the subcommand SGRPUDATE manually updates the SPM with the same data that the audit failed to update.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM702 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM703

Explanation

Log report SPM703 generates when a DDM audit updates a trunk member in a DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) with a data entry for a trunk that failed to be added during a dynamic update.

Format

The format for log report SPM703 follows:

```
<office> SPM703 <date> <time> <sequence number> <severity>
<title> CKT <trunk member>
Description: DDM Audit updated trunk in SPM <spm number>
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM703 follows:

```
RTNP14AR
 SPM703 NOV08 14:42:05 6600 INFO SPM Trunk Member DDM Audit
 CKT       DALIMMED2    6
 Description: DDM Audit updated trunk in SPM 0
 Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trunk member		Trunk being updated by audit
spm number	0 to 85	SPM where trunk is being updated
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM
		Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE.
		Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.

SPM703 (end)

Field	Value	Description
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM703 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM704

Explanation

Log report SPM704 generates when a DDM dynamic update fails for a trunk member in a DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM).

Specifically, this log reports after a trunk member is added to the SPM. A dynamic update is sent to the SPM with data for the new trunk. If the dynamic update fails, this report generates. The dynamic update could fail due to running out of resources in the computing module (CM) or the SPM. An audit tries to clear this problem; when cleared, report SPM703 generates.

Format

The format for log report SPM704 follows:

```
<office> SPM704 <date> <time> <sequence number> <severity>
  <title>
CKT <trunk member>
Description: DDM Dynamic Update failed for trunk in SPM
 <spm number>
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM704 follows:

```
RTPN14AR

 SPM704 NOV08 14:42:05 6600 FLTSPM Trunk Member DDM Dynamic
 Update

 CKT       DALIMMED2    6
 Description: DDM Dynamic Update failed for trunk in SPM 0
 Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP  Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trunk member		Consists of CLLI and trunk member number
spm number	0 to 85	SPM where trunk is being updated

SPM704 (end)

Field	Value	Description
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM704 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM705

Explanation

Log report SPM705 generates after a trunk is set either to a lockout (LO) or system busy (SB) state. When particular conditions are detected on a trunk on the SPM, this log generates with the reason indicating the problem. To avoid generating too many logs, the list of affected time slots is added to the logs.

Format

The format for log report SPM705 follows.

```
SPM705  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Device State Change
    Trunk state changed to <new trunk state>
    Location: SPM <spm number> Circuit <circuit number>
    Reason: <reason>
    Timeslot: <list of timeslots>
    Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
    Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

Examples of log report SPM705 follow.

```
RTPN15CC SPM705 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 TBL SPM PTS Trunk
Maintenance
        Trunks state changed to LO
        Location: SPM: 4 Circuit: 8
        Reason: Not enough DSP AB Bit resources in service
        Timeslot: 1 3 24


RTPN15CC SPM705 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 TBL SPM PTS Trunk
Maintenance
        Trunks state changed to SB
        Location: SPM: 4 Circuit: 9
        Reason: No reply from SPM
        Timeslot: 3 4 5 6 7 8 16
Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP  Fabric: N/A
```

SPM705 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
New trunk state	LO or SYSB	This field describes the state of new trunks.
SPM number	0 to 85	This field describes the SPM number for which the problem was detected.
Circuit Number	0 to 185	This field describes the circuit number (that is, the DS1 number) for which the problem was detected.
Reason	Refer to the table under “Action.”	This field describes the reason why the trunks were taken out of service.
List of timeslots	1 to 24	This field describes the list of affected trunks.
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

—continued—

Action

The following table describes the actions the user takes when the PTS trunk goes out of service.

Reason	Trunk State	Take this action
Trunk not provisioned in the SPM	SB	Deprovision the trunk from table TRKMEM and then reprovision it.
Trunk subgroup data not found	SB	Enter directory SPMPTSCI. Under this directory, enter the SGRPUPDATE or the SGRPBUILD command to update the SPM.
DSP with AB Bit resources went out of service	LO	Correlate this log with an SPM500 log to determine the faulty DSP. This log generates when a DSP goes out of service, and there is either no DSP spare defined or sparing failed. In all cases, any calls using that DSP are dropped. An automatic trunk recovery is attempted. An SPM706 log generates in case of a successful recovery; or an SPM705 log with reason set to 'Not enough DSP AB Bit resources in service' generates in case of failure.
Not enough DSP AB Bit resources in service	LO	The system configuration must allow one AB Bit resource (defined in table MNCKTPAK) defined for each DS1 with PTS trunks. However, there is no need to define AB Bit resources for DS1s without PTS trunks. This log generates if the DSP configured with AB Bit resources is not in service during trunk RTS.
AB Bit Packed Slink (OC3 - DSP) not connected	LO	Unable to make the timeswitch connection between the OC3 and the DSP. Try to make this connection on every trunk RTS. If the problem persists, call Nortel's second level of support.
Robbed Bit Signaling not enabled in OC3 RM	LO	If the setting for Robbed Bit Signaling (RBS) is detected as not enabled, try to enable RBS in the OC3 on every trunk that is being RTSed. If the problem persists, call Nortel's second level of support.

SPM705 (end)

Reason	Trunk State	Take this action
Internal SPM messaging failure	SB	Check for SPM SWERRs. If the problem persists, call Nortel's second level of support.
Robbed Bit Signaling not initialized in DSP RM	LO	Failed to send the initialization message to the DSP. Try to resend this message to the DSP for every trunk that is being RTSed. If the problem persists, call Nortel's second level of support.
No reply from SPM	SB	Received a No reply within the time-out period (that is, 15 seconds). Either BSY and RTS all affected trunks or let the CM trunk audit (performed every 15 minutes) to automatically recover the trunks.
CM transaction pool temporarily exhausted	SB	Too many trunk RTSs were issued simultaneously. Either BSY the trunks in SB state and RTS them, or wait for the CM audit to recover the trunks.
CM messaging failure	SB	Messaging failure occurred between the CM and the SPM. Call Nortel's second level of support.
Office parameters download failure	SB	This may be a temporary problem. BSY and RTS one trunk on this SPM. If the problem persists, call Nortel's second level of support.
Trunk RTS was not received by Callp on CEM	SB	Messaging failure occurred between TSE and Callp on the CEM. Either BSY the trunks in SB state and RTS them or wait for the CM audit to recover the trunks.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM705 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM706

Explanation

This log report generates when a trunk automatically returns to service (RTS) after being in a lockout (LO) state.

Format

The format for log report SPM706 follows.

```
<office> SPM706  <date> <time> <sequence number> severity  INFO <title>
      Trunk state changed to <new trunk state>
      Location: SPM <spm number> Circuit <circuit number>
       Reason: <reason>
       Timeslot: <reason>
      Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
     Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM706 follows.

```
RTPN15CC SPM706 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO SPM PTS
   Trunk Maintenance
    Trunks state changed to IDL
    Location: SPM: 4 Circuit: 8
    Reason: AB Bit resources available
     Timeslot: 1 3 24
     Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP  Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
New trunk state	IDL	This field describes the state of new trunks.
SPM number	0 to 85	This field describes the SPM number for which the problem was detected.
Circuit number	0 to 185	This field describes the circuit number (that is, the DS1 number) for which the problem was detected.
Reason	Refer to the table under “Action.”	This field describes the reason why the trunks were taken out of service.

SPM706 (end)

Field	Value	Description
List of timeslots	1 to 24	This field describes the list of affected trunks.
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

The following table describes the action the user takes when the PTS trunk goes out of service.

Field	Value	Description
AB Bit resources available	IDL	No action required. All trunks in LO state on this DS1 are automatically RTSed.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM706 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM707

Explanation

The SPM generates the SPM707 log when the dynamic update fails for the ISDNPARM table.

Format

The format for log report SPM707 follows:

```
SPM707 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ISDNPARM Table dynamic update failure for SPM
 spmno alarm type
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM707 follows:

```
SPM707 AUG17 03:01:50 1400 ISDNPARM Table dynamic update
failure for SPM 0
Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP  Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
SPM_NUM	1 to 85	Node number of the SPM
Alarm_Type	Minor/Major/ Critical	Alarm type
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.

SPM707 (end)

Field	Value	Description
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM707 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM708

Explanation

The SPM generates the SPM708 log when the DDM audit updates the ISDNPARM table.

Format

The format for log report SPM708 follows:

```
SPM708 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ISDNPARM Table update: SPM
spm_num alarm_type
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM708 follows:

```
SPM708 AUG17 03:01:50 1400 ISDNPARM Table update: SPM 0
Location: SPM 14 Type: DMSCP Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
SPM_NUM	1 to 85	Node number of SPM
Alarm_Type	Minor/Major/ Critical	Type of alarm
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.

SPM708 (end)

Field	Value	Description
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM708 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM709

Explanation

The SPM709 log is generated when the dynamic update fails for the ISDNPROT table.

Format

The format for log report SPM709 follows:

```
SPM709 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ISDNPROT Table dynamic
   update failure for SPM <spmno><alarm type>
Location: SPM <spm number>  Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM709 follows:

```
SPM709 AUG17 03:01:50 1400 ISDNPROT table dynamic
   update failure for SPM 0
Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
SPM_NUM	1 to 85	Node number of the SPM
Alarm_Type	Major/Minor/ Critical	Alarm type
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.

SPM709 (end)

Field	Value	Description
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

Not applicable

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM709 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM710

Explanation

The SPM710 log is generated when the audit updates the ISDNPROT table.

Format

The format for log report SPM710 follows:

```
SPM710 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ISDNPROT Table update
   for SPM <spmno><alarm type>
Location: SPM <spm number>  Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM710 follows:

```
SPM709 AUG17 03:01:50 1400 ISDNPROT table dynamic
   update: SPM 0
Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP  Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
SPM_NUM	1 to 85	Node number of the SPM
Alarm_Type	Minor/Major/ Critical	Alarm type
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.

SPM710 (end)

Field	Value	Description
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

Not applicable

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM710 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPRF670

Explanation

The SPRF670 log represents the data from the past 15 samples from the SPM. The data is for the SPM activity (SPMACT) subtool.

ATTENTION
Start the SPRF670 log from the SPERFORM process.

Format

The format for log report SPRF670 follows.

SPRF 670 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SPMACT_DATA

Example

An example of log report SPRF670 follows. For readability, the fields and values are divided into two sections.

```
PSWC SPRF670 SEP23 17:38:01 3800 INFO SPMACT_DATA
     SPM 0          Load Name: CEM0011
          CEMSYS   CEMAPP   CEMBAK   ORIG   TERM
1:        0%       0%       98%      0      0
2:        0%       0%       98%      0      0
3:        0%       0%       97%      0      0
4:        1%       0%       97%      0      0
5:        1%       0%       97%      0      0
6:        0%       0%       98%      0      0
7:        0%       0%       98%      0      0
8:        2%       0%       96%      0      0
9:        0%       0%       98%      0      0
10:       0%       0%       98%      0      0
11:       0%       0%       98%      0      0
12:       0%       0%       98%      0      0
13:       0%       0%       98%      0      0
14:       0%       0%       98%      0      0
15:       0%       0%       98%      0      0
SUMMARY   0%       0%       98%      0      0
```

SPRF670 (continued)

```
          MF       DTMF     ECAN     COT    TONE
1:        0        0        0        0      0
2:        0        0        0        0      0
3:        0        0        0        0      0
4:        0        0        0        0      0
5:        0        0        0        0      0
6:        0        0        0        0      0
7:        0        0        0        0      0
8:        0        0        0        0      0
9:        0        0        0        0      0
10:       0        0        0        0      0
11:       0        0        0        0      0
12:       0        0        0        0      0
13:       0        0        0        0      0
14:       0        0        0        0      0
15:       0        0        0        0      0
SUMMARY   0        0        0        0      0

SUMMARY MFAVAIL: 32 DTMFAVAIL: 32 MFHIGH: 0 DTMFHIGH: 0
 ECANAVAIL 16 ECANHIGH 0 COTAVAIL 32 COTHIGH 0
 TONEAVAIL 32 TONEHIGH 0
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CEMSYS	Numeric	System class occupancy
CEMAPP	Numeric	Application occupancy
CEMBAK	Numeric	Background class occupancy
ORIG	Numeric	Originations
TERM	Numeric	Terminations
MF	Numeric	Multi frequency in use
DTMF	Numeric	Dual tone multi frequency in use
ECAN	0 to MAX	ECAN resources in use during a particular minute
COT	0 to MAX	Resources in use during a particular minute
TONE	0 to MAX	Resources in use during a particular minute

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SUMMARY	Numeric	Average of the samples
MFAVAIL	Numeric	Highest number of MFs available
DTMFAVAIL	Numeric	Highest number of DTMFs available
ECANAVAIL	0 to MAX	ECAN resources available for the SPM node.
COTAVAIL	0 to MAX	COT resources available for the SPM node.
TONEAVAIL	0 to MAX	Resources available for the SPM node.
MFHIGH	Numeric	Highest number of MFs used during the 15 samples period
DTMFHIGH	Numeric	Highest number of DTMFs used during the 15 samples period
ECANHIGH	0 to MAX	Maximum usage of ECAN resources for the SPM node
COTHIGH	0 to MAX	Maximum usage of COT resources for the SPM node
TONEHIGH	0 to MAX	Maximum usage of TONE resources available for the SPM node

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SPRF671

Explanation

The SPRF 671 log displays the data from the past 15 samples from the SPM. The data is for the SPM USAGE(SPUSAGE) subtool.

> **ATTENTION**
> Start the logs from the SPERFORM process.

Format

The format for log report SPRF671 follows:

SPRF671 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SPUSAGE_DATA

Example

An example of log report SPRF671 follows. For readability, the fields and values are divided into two sections.

```
PSWC     SPRF671 SEP23 17:38:01 9651 INFO SPUSAGE_DATA
       SPM   0                Load Name: CEM0011
  ABDN  EXIT  CONF  REL_CAL  TX_FAIL  NET_PAR  NET_INTG  NET_FND  NET_NFND


 1:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0        0        0
 2:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0        0        0
 3:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0        0        0
 4:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0        0        0
 5:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0        0        0
 6:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0        0        0
 7:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0        0        0
 8:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0        0        0
 9:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0        0        0
10:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0        0        0
11:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0        0        0
12:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0        0        0
13:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0        0        0
14:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0        0        0
15:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0        0        0
```

SPRF671 (continued)

```
SPRF 671 SEP23 17:38:01 9651 INFO SPUSAGE_DATA

    DTMF_DNY    MF_DNY    ECAN_DNY    COT_DNY    TONE_DNY

 1:  0          0         0           0          0
 2:  0          0         0           0          0
 3:  0          0         0           0          0
 4:  0          0         0           0          0
 5:  0          0         0           0          0
 6:  0          0         0           0          0
 7:  0          0         0           0          0
 8:  0          0         0           0          0
 9:  0          0         0           0          0
10:  0          0         0           0          0
11:  0          0         0           0          0
12:  0          0         0           0          0
13:  0          0         0           0          0
14:  0          0         0           0          0
15:  0          0         0           0          0
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ABDN	Numeric	Abandon message
EXIT	Numeric	Exit message
CONF	Numeric	Confusion message
REL_CAL	Numeric	Release call messages
TX_FAIL	Numeric	Transmit fail messages
NET_PAR	Numeric	Parity error count messages
NET_INTG	Numeric	Network integrity lost messages
NET_FND	Numeric	Network integrity found messages
NET_NFND	Numeric	Network integrity not found messages
DTMF_DNY	Numeric	Dual Tone Multi Frequency Deny messages
MF_DNY	Numeric	Multi Frequency Deny messages

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ECAN_DNY	0 to MAX	ECAN allocation denied during a particular minute
COT_DNY	0 to MAX	COT allocation denied during a particular minute
TONE_DNY	0 to MAX	TONE allocation denied during a particular minute

Action

N/A

Associated OM registers

N/A

Additional information

N/A

SRC400

Explanation

The system recovery controller (SRC) system generates log report SRC400. The system generates this report when initialization of a service component software occurs for level 1 to level 4.

Format

The log report format for SRC400 is as follows:

```
SRC400  mmmdd  hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INIT
    Service:          <service_component> <sos_node>
    Reinit level:     <reinit_level>
    Duration:         <time>
    Reinit reason:    <reinit_reason>
    Impact:           <impact_statement>
```

Example

An example of log report SRC400 follows:

```
SRC400  FEB07  08:15:36  1800  INIT
   Service:          CallP Base (CM)
   Reinit level:     1
   Duration:         00:00:00.089
   Reinit reason:    System initiated reinit
   Impact:           Loss of call originations for 00.069 sec
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
service_component	Character string	Indicates the identification of a service component
sos_node	Character string	Indicates the node of the support operating system (SOS)
reinit_level	1-4	Indicates the level of reinitialization
time	Character string of h:min:s	Indicates the time taken to reinitialize

SRC400 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
reinit_reason	Character string	Indicates the reason for the reinitialization
impact_statement	Character string	Indicates the impact of the reinitialization

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SRC500

Explanation

The system generates log SRC500 during core restart and norestart-swact to indicate the progress of system recovery controller (SRC) recovery status.

Format

The log report format for SRC500 is as follows:

SRC500 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SRC Progress Report
SRC action in progress: <src_action>
<number> percent done, with <numobj> object<s> to recover.

Example

An example of log report SRC500 follows:

```
SRC500 MAR18 15:40:23 6600 INFO SRC Progress Report
   SRC action in progress:  Core Restart
   100 percent done, with 0 object to recover
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
src_action	Character string	Current SRC action.
number	33, 67, 100	Percentage of objects in the SRC object database recovered by SRC when the system generates the log.
numobj	0 - 10240	Total number of objects in the SRC object database that the SRC recovers when the system generates the log.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SRC510

Explanation

This log is generated whenever SRC times out waiting to recover some objects during a core restart or norestart-swact. (Note the variant parts in the examples.)

Format

The format for log report SRC510 follows.

```
SRC510 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SRC Progress Report
  SRC action timed out: <src_action>
  <percent> percent done, with a total of <num_obj> object<s>
to recover.
  <callpblock>
<callpblock> ::= <nocallpmsg> | <callp_classlist>
<no_callp_obj_msg> ::= No unrecovered Callp_pm class object.
<callp_classlist> ::=
  Callp Class   Number of unrecovered Callp objects
  TM_x: <num_obj>
  DCM_x: <num_obj>
  LM_x: <num_obj>
  LGC_x: <num_obj>
  RCC_x: <num_obj>
```

Example

Two examples of log report SRC510 follow.

```
SRC510 MAR18 16:07:40 0700 INFO SRC Progress Report
  SRC action timed out: Core Restart
  79 percent done, with a total of 4 objects to recover.
  Callp Class   Number of unrecovered Callp objects
  TM_C: 2
  DCM_C: 0
  LM_C: 0
  LGC_C: 0
  RCC_C: 1

SRC510 MAR19 19:07:42 0060 INFO SRC Progress Report
  SRC action timed out: Core Restart
  80 percent done, with a total of 3 objects to recover.
  No unrecovered Callp_pm class object.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
src_action	text	Current SRC action
percent	0 to 100	Percentage of objects in the SRC object database recovered by SRC at the time of the log.
num_obj	integer	Total number of objects in the SRC object database that have not been recovered at the time of the log.
no_callp_obj_msg	text	This message is printed if there are no callp_pm class objects still waiting to be recovered when SRC timed out. This is mutually exclusive with the variant part callp_classlist.
callp_classlist	text	This portion of the message is printed if there are callp_pm class objects still waiting to be recovered when SRC timed out. This is mutually exclusive with the variant part no_callp_obj_msg and has 1 output line per callp_pm class registered with SRC.

Action

Craft should apply usual manual actions to recover the out-of-service nodes.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SRC520

Explanation

The system generates SRC520 to indicate an important event in the system recovery controller (SRC). The system generates this log when the events that follow occur:

- the first time the Dependency Manager Fail-Safe Process starts after a core restart.
- a restart or norestart-swact completes or times out while the SRC concurrency limit was reached during the recovery.
- a service part passes a test.
- the system detects a software class disabled for fault recovery. The software class activates again in 24 h.
- the software maintenance query object procedure fails.
- the Group Manager Audit finds a difference between the Group Manager database and the Name Server.

Format

The log report format for SRC520 is as follows:

```
SRC520 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SRC Status Report
    <statustxt>
```

Example

An example of log report SRC520 follows:

```
SRC520 MAR18 16:07:50 0800 INFO SRC Status Report
   Dependency FailSafe Process is started
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
statustxt	Character string	Status message.

Action

There is no action required.

SRC520 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SRC620

Explanation

The subsystem generates log SRC620 when the system detects one of the following conditions:

- a condition that is not expected.
- a condition that requires analysis.

This condition occurs in the system recovery controller (SRC). The SRC continues to operate with the problem condition. The subsystem generates SRC620 when the events that follow occur:

- the system detects an SRC request timeout.
- an application aborts an SRC request.
- an SRC object stays in the initiate-required state for too long. The Dependency Manager Fail-Safe Process detects the SRC object.

Format

The log report format for SRC620 is as follows:

SRC520 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SRC Status Report
Procedure <procname>,
Encountered: <message>
While working on object: <gridname>, <classlabel>: <obj_class>
<actionlabel> <src_internal_action>
Tag: <hexnumber>

Example

An example of log report SRC620 follows:

```
SRC620 MAR21 13:27:30 9600 INFO SRC Trace Log
   Procedure SRCBASEI::handle_timeout,
   Encountered:  obj timed out waiting for completion
   While working on object:  Test 1, of Class:  NEWAPPL_C
   SRC action:  Core_Restart
   Tag:  20B5
```

SRC620 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
procname	Character string	Name of the procedure that generates this log.
message	Character string	Internal SRC cause to generate this log.
gridname	Character string	Name of the object.
obj_class	Character string	Class name of object.
src_internal_action	Character string	Current SRC action.
hexnumber	0B00, 20B5, 3200, 3201	The SRC development group uses hexnumber internally to indicate where the system generates the log.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SRC660

Explanation

The system recovery controller (SRC) generates this report when the target of a service component returns a code that is not expected.

Format

The log report format for SRC660 is as follows:

```
SRC660  mmmdd  hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INFO  Bad return code
   Service:      <service_component> <sos_node>
   Target:       <target>
   Return code:  <return_code>
```

Example

An example of log report SRC660 follows:

```
SRC660  MAR18  15:40:23  7400  INFO  Bad return code
   Service:     CallP Base (CM)
   Target:      Abort
   Return code: Failed
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
service_component	Character string	Indicates the identification of a service part.
sos_node	Character string	Indicates the node of the support operating system (SOS).
target	Character string	Indicates that the target of a service component returns a code that is not expected.
return_code	Character string	Indicates the code returned by the service part. This code is the return code that is not expected.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

SRC660 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Maintain a record of the log during a power failure. Contact the next level of support.

SRC640

Explanation

The subsystem generates log SRC640 when the system detects a condition that is not expected. This condition is in the system recovery controller (SRC) system. The system generates SRC640 in place of SRC620. The replacement occurs when the system prints an integer value with the object name and procedure name. The system uses SRC620 under the following conditions:

- a system fails to delete an object from an auxiliary group during a given phase of an SRC group request. This given phase is the grouping phase.
- application phase advance procedure returns a code that is not a correct return code.

Format

The log report format for SRC640 is as follows:

SRC640 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SRC Trace Info
<procname_str>
Object Name <gridname>
<label> : <number>
Tag : <hexnumber>

Example

An example of log report SRC640 follows:

```
SRC640 MAR21 12:53:07 7100 INFO SRC Trace Info
   Phase advance failed
   Object Name: MTM 4
   Phase Num  : 1
   Tag        : 20F1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
proname_str	Character string	Indicates the name of the procedure that generates this log and indicates why the system generates the log.
Object Name	Character string	Indicates the name of the object.

SRC640 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
label number	Character string	Indicates the value of the field printed.
Tag hexnum	Character string	Indicates the hexadecimal that the SRC development group uses internally to indicate where system generates the log.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Maintain a record of the log during a power failure. Contact the next level of maintenance.

SRC661

Explanation

The system recovery controller (SRC) generates this report when the system aborts or times out a maintenance action.

Format

The log report format for SRC661 is as follows:

```
SRC661  mmmdd  hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INFO  Unexpected event
   Service:      <service_component> <sos_node>
   Action:       <mtc_action>
   Event:        <event>
   Reason:       <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SRC661 follows:

```
SRC661  MAR18  15:40:23  7400  INFO  Unexpected event
   Service:     CallP Base (CM)
   Action:      Deloading
   Event:       Timeout
   Reason:      –
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
service_component	Character string	Indicates the identification of a service part.
sos_node	Character string	Indicates the node of the support operating system (SOS).
mtc_action	Character string	Indicates the maintenance action in progress while the abort or timeout occurs.
event	Character string	Indicates if the system aborted the maintenance action or a timeout occurred.
reason	Character string	Indicates the cause of the abort.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

SRC661 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Maintain a record of the log during a power failure. Contact next level of support.

SSR600

Explanation

The Switch Status Report Generator feature implements the Switch Status Report (SSR) log . The Switch Status Report Generator feature provides the ability to customize log reports from a base of OM calculations. The system generates the default log report SSR600 every 15 min. The system provides one accurate log on different aspects of switch status.

Format

The log report format for SSR600 is as follows:

```
SSR600  MMMDD hh:mm:ss  6408 INFO Switch Status Report
Current Data reported from MMMDD hh:mm to MMMDD hh:mm
                 00:15       00:15       00:15                      00:15
     00:15        00:15
NAME            CURR      PREV         AVG    NAME             CURR
PREV         AVG
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
LABEL_1:  <VALUE> <VALUE> <VALUE>  LABEL_2:      <VALUE> <VALUE> <VALUE>
LABEL_3:  <VALUE> <VALUE> <VALUE>  LABEL_4:      <VALUE> <VALUE> <VALUE>
LABEL_5:  <VALUE> <VALUE> <VALUE>  LABEL_6:      <VALUE> <VALUE> <VALUE>
 .  .  .
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
TRK_LOW_1:      <CLLI>          XX TRK_LOW_2:      <CLLI>          XX
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
CM:  <STATUS>  MS:   <STATUS>      IOD:  <STATUS>      Net:  <STATUS>
PM:  <STATUS>  CCS: <STATUS>       Lns:  <STATUS>      Trks: <STATUS>
Ext:  <STATUS> APPL:<STATUS>
```

Example

An example of log report SSR600 follows:

SSR600 (continued)

```
SSR600 MAR31 14:17:00  6408 INFO Switch Status Report
Current Data reported from MAR31 14:02 to MAR31 14:17
                 00:15   00:15   00:15                00:15   00:15   00:15
NAME              CURR    PREV     AVG  NAME           CURR    PREV     AVG
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
TOTAL_TERM:      14317   13990   14932  BLKD_CPRES:       0       0       0
TOTAL_ORIG:      14331   13996   14943  BLKD_MISC:        0       0       0
TRK_INC:          4898    4877    5112  DROPPED:          0       0       0
LINE_ORIG:        9433    9119    9830  CP_TRAPS:         0       0       0
TANDEM:            595     554     615  CP_SUICIDE:       0       0       0
INTER_OFC:        5851    5664    6096  1TRIALFAIL:       1       4       0
INTRA_OFC:        1663    1661    1794  DLY_PER10K:       0       0       0
CPU_OVERLD:          0       0       0  PSIG_PDIL:      162     179     166
PM_OVERLD:           0       0       0  CP_OCC_PCT:      19      18      18
SYSB_PM:             0       0       0  NONCP_TRAP:       0       0       0
MANB_PM:             0       0       0  SWER_LOGS:        0       0       0
C7MSU_TX:        32536   30256   31530  C7LINK1_ERR:      0       0       0
C7MSU_RX:        32537   30256   31530  C7RS_ERR:         0       0       0
AMA_RECS:         7086    6850    7539  ORIG_CHG:         2      -1       1
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
TRK_LOW_1:      GRCCTOMFIE0         59  TRK_LOW_2:     GRCCTOMFIE1        37
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
CM: .               MS: .               IOD: .              Net: 1Link
PM: .               CCS: .              Lns: .              Trks: 2 CC/C
Ext: 2Crit/C        APPL: .
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
TOTAL_TERM	numeric	Indicates combined total number of line and trunk terminations.
TOTAL_ORIG	numeric	Indicates combined total number of line and trunk originations.
TRK_INC	numeric	Indicates number of trunk originations.
LINE_ORIG	numeric	Indicates number of line originations.
TANDEM	numeric	Indicates number of trunk to trunk calls.
INTER_OFC	numeric	Indicates number of line to trunk calls.

Note: The last section of the SSR log displays the node status summary. This data describes the alarm status banner that appears in MAPCI.

SSR600 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
INTRA_OFC	numeric	Indicates number of line to line calls.
CPU_OVERLD	numeric	Indicates number of minutes of CM (CC) overload.
PM_OVERLD	numeric	Indicates the number of calls denied because of peripheral module (PM) overload.
SYSB_PM	numeric	Indicates number of PM changes to SYSB that did not go to CBSY first .
MANB_PM	numeric	Indicates number of PM changes to MANB from IS or ISTB .
C7MSU_TX	numeric	Indicates number of CCS7 MSUs transmitted and terminated. The number must equal C7MSU_RX.
C7MSU_RX	numeric	Indicates number of CCS7 MSUs received and originated. The number must equal C7MSU_TX.
AMA_RECS	numeric	Counts number of automatic message accounting (AMA) records generated.
BLKD_CPRES	numeric	Indicates number of calls blocked because not enough call processing (CP) resources are available.
BLKD_MISC	numeric	Indicates total number of calls blocked for all other causes. This number does not include calls blocked because not enough call processing resources (CP) are available.
DROPPED	numeric	Indicates number of established calls that the system dropped.
CP_TRAPS	numeric	Indicates number of call processing software traps.

Note: The last section of the SSR log displays the node status summary. This data describes the alarm status banner that appears in MAPCI.

SSR600 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
CP_SUICIDE	numeric	Indicates number of call processing detected software errors.
1TRIALFAIL	numeric	Indicates number of first trial failures (no network path).
DLY_PER10K	numeric	Indicates number of dial tone delays for each group of 10000 delays.
PSIG_PDIL	numeric	Indicates combined total number of permanent signal and part dial conditions encountered.
CP_OCC_PCT	numeric	Indicates CPU status Call Processing occupancy.
NONCP_TRAP	numeric	Indicates number of CPU traps. The number does not include CP software traps.
SWER_LOGS	numeric	Indicates number of SWER logs.
C7LINK1_ERR	numeric	Indicates combined total number of CCS7 link syncs and link errors.
C7RS_ERR	numeric	Indicates number of CCS7 routeset activities and failures.
ORIG_CHG	numeric	Indicates the percent change between reporting periods.
CURR	numeric	Current value of optional user defined parameter for the last 15 minute interval.
PREV	numeric	Previous value of optional user defined parameter. The value provides information on the previous 15 minute interval.

Note: The last section of the SSR log displays the node status summary. This data describes the alarm status banner that appears in MAPCI.

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
AVG	numeric	Average value of optional user defined parameter. Computed as the gathered average for that hour on that day of the week divided by four. To produce quarter-hour values, divide the gathered average of the hour by four.
TRK_LOW_1	alphanumeric	CLLI of the trunk with the most failures.
	numeric	Number of trunk failures recorded for TRK_LOW_1.
TRK_LOW_2	alphanumeric	CLLI of the trunk with the second largest number of failures.
	numeric	Number of trunk failures recorded for TRK_LOW_2.

Note: The last section of the SSR log displays the node status summary. This data describes the alarm status banner that appears in MAPCI.

Action

Check the data in the SSR600 log. Compare current values to previous values and average values to determine if service loss conditions are present.

Associated OM registers

Formulas depend on OMs. See separate formulas for each field to determine the associated OM registers.

Additional information

The SSR600 log can appear in a long format that includes text descriptions for each field. To access the SSR commands, type:

SST100

Explanation

The safe store tap (SST) log generates as a result of an error or event in the SST system. This log lists any unprocessed DIRP files that have been copied to tape.

Format

The format for log report SST100 follows:

SST100 date time seqnbr INFO SSTCOPY Uyymmddhhmmsqssys copied to tape
File Length = nnnn

Example

An example of log report SST100 follows:

```
SST100 JAN01 16:46:28 3328 INFO SSTCOPY U7601011646040CC
   copied to tape
   FILE_LENGTH=  200
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Uyymmddhhmmsqssys	alphanumeric	This field indicates the filename that consists of the following: • u=state • yy=year • mm=month • dd=date • hh=hour • mm=minute • sqs=sequence number
nnnn	numeric	This field indicates the length, in blocks, of the file that has been copied to tape.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SST101

Explanation

This safe store tap (SST) log indicates a file that had been partially closed has been reopened by a primary user at a block number greater than the value of the LAST TRANSFERRED BLOCK. The following table describes the SST copy fields.

Format

The format for log report SST101 follows:

```
SST101 date time seqnbr INFO SST OPEN PFT Uyymmddhhmmsqssys
   opened; past LAST TRANSFERRED BLOCK
   LAST TRANSFERRED BLOCK = ltb  Open Block Number = obn
```

Example

An example of log report SST101 follows:

```
SST101 FEB02 15:43:22 4325 INFO SST OPEN U7601011646040CC
   opened; past LAST TRANSFERRED BLOCK
   LAST TRANSFERRED BLOCK = 150    Open Block Number = 190
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Uyymmddhhmmsqssys	alphanumeric	This field indicates the filename that consists of the following: • u=state • yy=year • mm=month • dd=date • hh=hour • mm=minute • sqs=sequence number
ltb	numeric	This field indicates the block number of the last transferred block.
obn	numeric	This field indicates the block number where file was opened to start transferring data.

Action

This log indicates some of the file blocks have been neglected. Transfer this file manually.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SST102

Explanation

This log indicates that a non-software problem, such as a disk device going SYSTEM BUSY, has occurred when accessing a file.

Format

The format for log report SST102 follows:

```
SST102 date time seqnbr TBL SST FILE SYSTEM PROBLEM
   text
```

Example

An example of log report SST102 follows:

```
SST102 JAN01 16:46:28 3328 TBL SST FILE SYSTEM PROBLEM
   Invalid Device
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
text	alphabetic	This field describes non-software problems.

Action

Perform the necessary maintenance on the affected device, and return the device to service, if necessary.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SST103

Explanation

This log indicates the specified file has been renamed to a P-file and deleted from DIRPHOLD and the SAFE STORE directory.

Format

The format for log report SST103 follows:

SST103 date time seqnbr INFO SST FILE DELETED
Uyymmddhhmmsqssys
deleted from DIRPHOLD and SS Directory

Example

An example of log report SST103 follows:

```
SST103 JAN01 16:46:28 3328 INFO SST FILE DELETED
   U7601011646040CC
   deleted from DIRPHOLD and SS Directory
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Uyymmddhhmmsqssys	alphanumeric	This field indicates the filename that consists of the following: • u=state • yy=year • mm=month • dd=date • hh=hour • mm=minute • sqs=sequence number

Action

No action is required.

SST103 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

STOR102

Explanation

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates log report STOR102 when the store audit detects an error in the inuse or avail vastarea links. The store audit connects the vastarea links again to correct the error.

Format

The log report format for STOR102 is as follows:

```
STOR102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO LINK CORRUPTION
    TYPE= nn  LNKS= nn  ORGN= nn  DSTN= nn
    VATYP= nn  STAT= nn    ACT= hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report STOR102 follows:

```
STOR102 JAN 1 00:00:01 0902 INFO LINK CORRUPTION
   TYPE= 02 LNKS= 03 ORGN= 32 DSTN= 45
   VATYP= 05 STAT= 02 ACT= 07
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO LINK CORRUPTION	Constant	Indicates a link corruption detected.
TYPE	nn	Indicates the type of corruption the audit discovered.
LNKS	nn	Identifies the links that the system was scanning at the time the audit discovered the error.
ORGN	nn	Identifies the vastarea that started the link field.
DSTN	nn	Identifies the vastarea indicated by the link field.
VATYP	nn	Identifies the vastarea where the corruption occurred.

STOR102 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
STAT	nn	Indicates the status of the vastarea where the corruption occurred.
ACT	hhhh	Indicates the action the audit performed to correct the problem.

Action

There is no action required. This log is for BNR and NT personnel to use if the system encounters other problems.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

STOR103

Explanation

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates log report STOR103. The subsystem generates this report when the STOR audit detects errors that relate to a critical variable in the STOR allocator. If STOR audit correcting action is enabled, the audit regenerates the variable immediately.

Format

The log report format for STOR103 is as follows:

```
STOR103 hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INFO VARIABLE CORRUPTION
    TYPE= nn  DORP= nn  CUR= hhhhhhhh
    COR= hhhhhhhh  ACT= hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report STOR103 follows:

```
STOR103 JAN 1 00:00:01 0903 INFO VARIABLE CORRUPTION
   TYPE= 04   DORP= 01   CUR= 00F00000
   COR= 00F00000   ACT= 06
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO VARIABLE CORRUPTION	Constant	Indicates store audit detects an error with a critical variable in store allocator.
TYPE	nn	Identifies type of corruption.
DORP	nn	Identifies if data store or program store.
CUR	0000-FFFF	Indicates current value of corrupted field.
COR	0000-FFFF	Indicates correct value of corrupted field.
ACT	hhhh	Identifies action that the audit performs to correct problem.

Action

There is no action required. Bell Northern Research and Northern Telecom operating company personnel can use this log if other problems occur.

STOR103 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

STOR104

Explanation

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates log report STOR104. The subsystem generates this report when the subsystem detects an error in the information that relates to a vast area. The STOR audit normally generates the specified value again. In some events, the STOR audit marks the vast area as corrupt. The user can correct the error after the STOR audit correcting action is enabled.

Format

The log report format for STOR104 is as follows:

```
STOR104  hh:mm:ss:  ssdd INFO VAST AREA CORRUPTION
    TYPE= nn   INDEX= nn   VATYP= nn   STAT= nn
    ADDR= hhhhhhhh  SIZE= hhhh  WORDS
    CUR= hhhh  COR= hhhh  ACT= hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report STOR104 follows:

```
STOR104 JAN 1 00:00:01 0904 INFO VAST AREA CORRUPTION
   TYPE= 03 INDEX= 45 VATYP= 02 STAT= 02
   ADDR= 006E0000 SIZE= 7FFF WORDS
   CUR= 0002 COR= 0003 ACT= 0002
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO VAST AREA CORRUPTION	Constant	Indicates an error that the system detects in information that relates to a vast area.
TYPE	nn	Indicates type of corruption that an audit discovers.
INDEX	nn	Provides index of vast area in audit_allvastareasdesc.
VATYP	nn	Indicates type of corrupted vast area.
STAT	nn	Indicates status of corrupted vast area.

STOR104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ADDR	0000-FFFF	Indicates physical address of corrupted area.
SIZE	0000-FFFF	Indicates size of block of store that ADDR indicates.
CUR	hhhh	Indicates current value of corrupted field.
COR	hhhh	Indicates correct value of corrupted field.
ACT	hhhh	Indicates the action that the audit performs to correct the error.

Action

There is no action required. Bell Northern Research and Northern Telecom operating company personnel can use this log if other problems occur.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

STOR105

Explanation

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates log report STOR105. The subsystem generates this report when the STOR audit detects an error that associates with the headers for a vast area. The STOR audit marks the area corrupt when the audit correcting action is enabled.

Format

The log report format for STOR105 is as follows:

```
STOR105  hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO HEADER CORRUPTION
    TYPE= nn  INDEX= nn   VATYP= nn
    ADDR= hhhhhhhh  SIZE= hhhh  WORDS
    BLKS= nnn   MAX= nnn  IND= nnn
    CUR= hhhhhhhh  COR= hhhh  ACT= hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report STOR105 follows:

```
STOR105 JAN 1 00:00:01 0905 INFO HEADER CORRUPTION
   TYPE= 02 INDEX= 45 VATYP= 00
   ADDR= 006E0000 SIZE= 7FFF WORDS
   BLKS= 150 MAX= 700  IND= 43
   CUR= FDFDFDFD COR= 0001 ACT= 11
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO HEADER CORRUPTION	Constant	Indicates that the system detects an error with a header for a specified vast area.
TYPE	nn	Indicates type of corruption that an audit discovers.
INDEX	nn	Provides index of vast area in audit_allvastareasdesc.
VATYP	nn	Indicates type of corrupt vast area.
ADDR	0000-FFFF	Provides physical address of vast area where corruption occurs.

STOR105 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SIZE	0000-FFFF	Indicates size of block of store that ADDR indicates.
BLKS	nnn	Indicates number of blocks in current vast area.
MAX	nnn	Indicates maximum number of blocks possible in current vast area.
IND		Indicates index in header table of current block.
CUR	0000-FFFF	Provides current value of corrupt field.
COR	hhhh	Provides correct value of corrupt field.
ACT	hhhh	Indicates action audit performs to correct problem.

Action

There is no action required. Bell Northern Research and Northern Telecom emergency personnel can use this log if other problems occur.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

STOR106

Explanation

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates log report STOR106. The subsystem generates this report when the STOR audit cannot allocate or deallocate store. The STOR audit cannot allocate or deallocate store for the local tables or the test procedure. In the first occurrence, the system kills the audit and creates the audit again. In the second occurrence, the audit does not take action.

Format

The log report format for STOR106 is as follows:

```
STOR106 hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO STORE AUDIT FAILED
    ALLOCATE/DE
   ALLOCATE
   DALOC= nn  RC= nn  BSIZE= hhhh  STT= nn
   BIG= hhhh   TEST= nn    ACT= hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report STOR106 follows:

```
STOR106 JAN 1 00:00:01 0906 INFO STORE AUDIT FAILED
   ALLOCATE/DE
   ALLOCATE
   DALOC= 00 RC= 05 SIZE= 5EF STT= 00
   BIG= 70F TEST= 01 ACT= 10
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO STORE AUDIT FAILED ALLOCATE/DEALOCATE	Constant	Indicates store audit fails to allocate or not allocate store for the local tables or the test procedure.
DALOC	nn	Indicates system generates log, because of an allocation or deallocation problem.
RC	nn	Identifies the return code that the STOR allocator generates when the audit fails to allocate or deallocate store.

STOR106 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
BSIZE	hhhh	Indicates size of current block of store.
STT	nn	Identifies store type used in allocation or not allocation.
BIG	hhhh	Indicates size of largest block of store available.
TEST	nn	Indicates if audit fails allocation for a local variable or for a test of allocation/deallocation process.
ACT	hhhh	Indicates action the audit performs action to correct problem.

Action

There is no action required. Bell Northern Research or Northern Telecom emergency personnel can use this log if other problems occur.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

STOR107

Explanation

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates log report STOR107 daily. This report provides information about the condition of the STOR allocator. Use this information if other problems occur.

Format

The log report format for STOR107 is as follows:

```
STOR107 hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INFO STORE AUDIT DAILY REPORT
    PAUD= mmmdd hh mm ss  FREQ= hhhh MINUTES ACT= hhhh
hhhh
    PROB CNT= hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh.....
     STT| CUR USG     | TTL VA| TTL CPTD   | TTL ALOC   | TTL D
    LOC  |
        ———————  |———————————  |———————————  |———————————  |———————
    —    |———————
      —  |
         0    |     < >  |     .     |     .     |     .     |     .
     |
         1    |      .   |           |           |           |
     |
         2    |      .   |           |           |           |
     |
         3    |          |           |           |           |
     |
         4    |          |           |           |           |
     |
          .   |          |           |           |           |
     |
          .   |          |           |           |           |
     |
          .   |          |           |           |           |
     |
    TTL VAST= nnn TTL DS ST= hhhh hhhh TTL PS ST= hhhh hhhh
    SPRE=
     hhhh
    CUR DS INSE= nn% (vast1) CUR PS INSE= nn% (vast2)
    CUR DS AVAL= nn% (vast3) CUR PS AVAL= nn% (vast3)
```

STOR107 (continued)

Example

An example of log report STOR107 follows:

```
 STOR107 DEC 31 00:00:01 0907 INFO STORE AUDIT DAILY REPORT
    PAUD= DEC30 22:00:00 FREQ= 0002 MINUTES ACT= 0000 0005
    PROB CNT= 0000 0005 0001 0002 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
       STT | CUR USG | TTL VA | TTL CPTD | TTL ALOC | TTL D
    LOC |
    -------|---------|--------|----------|----------|------
    --- |
         0 |003A B778|    003C|    0000  | 0100 003E| 0000
    0011|
         1 |0000 38B6|    0001|    0000  | 0000 0567| 0000
    0431|
         2 |0053 B910|    0056|    0000  | 0000 1234| 0000
    1111|
         3 |001C 961C|    001E|    0001  | 0000 F0AD| 0000
    1010|
         4 |0003 0000|    0000|    0000  | 0000 1101| 0000
    0E00|
          . |    .    |     .  |     .    |     .    |     .
    |
          . |    .    |     .  |     .    |     .    |     .
    |
          . |    .    |     .  |     .    |     .    |     .
    |
    TTL VAST= 150 TTL DS ST= 3E 7FFF TTL PS ST= 4E 0000 SPRE=
    50
    0000
    CUR DS INSE= 89% (133) CUR PS INSE= 93% (155)
    CUR DS AVAL= 8%  (4)   CUR PS AVAL= 7% (10)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO STORE AUDIT DAILY REPORT	Constant	Indicates information display. The STOR audit gathered information from previous and current STOR allocator audits.
PAUD	mmmdd hh mm ss	Indicates date and time previous audit runs.
FREQ	hhhh	Indicates frequency of store audit.
ACT	hhhh hhhh	Indicates store allocator activity.

STOR107 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PROB CNT	hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh.....	Indicates number of problems that the audit detects for each error class.
TTL VAST	nnn	Indicates total number of vast areas in use.
TTL DS ST	0000-FFFF	Indicates total data store in hexadecimal.
TTL PS ST	0000-FFFF	Indicates total program store in hexadecimal.
SPRE	0000-FFFF	Indicates total program store in hexadecimal.
CUR DS INSE	nn% (vast1)	Indicates current in use data store, as a percentage. Indicates number of vast areas assigned in use status.
CUR PS INSE	nn% (vast2)	Indicates average in use program store, as a percentage. Indicates number of vast areas assigned in use status.
CUR DS AVAL	nn% (vast3)	Indicates current available data store, as a percentage. Indicates number of vast areas assigned available status.
CUR PS AVAL	nn% (vast4)	Indicates average available program store, as a percentage. Indicates number of vast areas assigned available status.
STT	n	Identifies store type.
CUR USG	0000-FFFF	Indicates current use of each store type in hexadecimal.
TTL VA	0000-FFFF	Indicates total number of vast areas assigned to each store type.
TTL CPTD	hhhh	Indicates number of corrupted vast areas of each store type.
TTL ALOC	0000-FFFF	Indicates total number of allocations for each store type.
TTL DLOC	hhhh	Indicates total number of deallocations for each store type.

STOR107 (end)

Action

There is no action required. Bell Northern Research or Northern Telecom emergency personnel can use this log if problems occur.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

STOR108

Explanation

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates log report STOR108. The subsystem generates this report when the STOR audit detects a wrong pattern written to overflow buffers for block of store. The STOR audit does not define the overflow buffer if STOR audit correcting action is enabled.

Format

The log report format for STOR108 is as follows:

```
STOR108 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd Inuse/Free Block Corruption
    TYPE=<inuse/free> VAINDEX=<vastnum> HEADING<header index
    VATYPE=<vasttype> STAT=<status
    VAADDR:ADDR:<addres> SIZE=<words> WORDS OWNER=
     <ownerid> <owner type and name>
    THISBLK:ADDR=<address> SIZE=<words> WORDS OWNER=
     <ownerid> <owner type and name>
    NEXTBLK:ADDR=<address> SIZE=<words> WORDS OWNER=
     <ownerid> <owner type and name> <memlock>pattern before>*
     <invalid pattern> <pattern after>
```

Example

An example of log report STOR108 follows:

```
STOR108 JAN02 15:11:08 550 Inuse/Free Block Corruption
   TYPE:001 VAINDEX=001B HEADING=0023 VATYPE=0000
   STAT=0002
   VAADDR:ADDR=0059000 SIZE=8000 WORDS MEM=Y ACT=0000
   PREVBLK:ADDR=0059B44 SIZE=0036 WORDS OWNER=6108 8040
    MODULE WASTE
   THISBLK:ADDR=0059BB0 SIZE=004E WORDS OWNER=6108 8040
    PROCESS PROCESS JUNK
   0059AC3E:FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD *001 EFEF 004E FFFF 0000
    0094
```

STOR108 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INUSE/FREE BLOCK CORRUPTION	buffer, or free block	The type of corruption the system detects (buffer or free block)
TYPE	numeric	Indicates type of corruption that the audit discovers.
VAINDEX	alphanumeric	The index of vast area for which block in question resides.
HEADING	numeric	The index in header table that corresponds to block in question.
VATYPE	numeric	The store type of vast area.
STAT	numeric	The status of vast area.
VAADDR	numeric	The vast area block.
MEM	y,n	If the memory (memloc) that appears is correct.
ACT	numeric	Store Audit performs correcting action.
PREVBLK	alphanumeric	The block address, size and owner.
THISBLK	alphanumeric	The block address, size and owner.
NEXTBLK	alphanumeric	The block address, size and owner of next block in memory.
memloc	hexadecimal	The corrupted pattern, the pattern before corruption, and the pattern after corruption.

Action

There is no action required. Bell Northern Research or Northern Telecom Technical Assistance Service (TAS) operating personnel can use this log if problems occur. Contact TAS immediately.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

STR250

Explanation

This special tone receiver (STR) log generates when the STR recognizes blue box fraud (BBF) as defined by BBF parameters in the BBTKSGRP table.

Format

The format for log report STR250 follows:

```
STR250 date time seqnbr INFO STR DETECTS BLUE BOX FRAUD
   ORIG = orig          BILLING NO = calling_no
   TERM = termin        CALLED NO = called_no
   BBF DIGITS = bbfdig
   BLOCKED = bool
```

Example

An example of log report STR250 follows:

```
STR250 JUL04 17:52:45 1200 INFO STR DETECTS BLUE BOX FRAUD
   ORIG = MEAN2WMFWK94 BILLING NO = 7034760456
   TERM = MONT2WDTWK92 CALLED NO = 4715261
   BBF DIGITS = MF D1112333122C
   BBF DIGITS = DTMF 768
   BLOCKED = YES
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
orig	alphanumeric	The field indicates the originating trunk of the BBF.
calling_no	numeric	This field indicates the dialed ANI or calling card number if there is one. This may not apply to all circumstances.
termin	alphanumeric	This field indicates the terminating BBF trunk. This is the trunk which is enabled by BBF detection.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
called_no	up to 15 digits	This field indicates the original digits dialed.
bbfdig	maximum 30 DTMF digits maximum 45 MF digits	This field indicates the BBF digits received by the STR. Both MF and DTMF digits can be displayed. KP codes are in HEX D KPP codes are in HEX C KP2 codes are in HEX E KP3 codes are in HEX B ST codes are in Hex F STP codes are in Hex C ST2P codes are in Hex E ST3P codes are in Hex B ***Note:*** This field may contain unreliable information when scanning for both MF and DTMF signals (because of the overlap of MF and DTMF signal codes).
bool	YES or NO	This field indicates whether the call was allowed to continue.

Action

Because this log occurs when BBF is detected, make a record of calling and called data. Maintenance is not required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

STOR600

Explanation

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates this report when a request for storage occurs. The storage requested is greater than the maximum amount allocated in Table DSlimit.

Format

The format for log report STOR600 follows.

```
STOR600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DSLIMIT_OVERFLOW
Data store request of <num_words> words disallowed for module
ID <mod_id>.
MAX TOTAL <ds_max> WORDS EXCEEDED.
FREE UP SPACE ON SFDEV OR INCREASE STORE IN
TABLE DSLIMIT.
```

Example

An example of log report STOR600 follows.

```
STOR600 OCT02 05:52:08 4407 INFO DSLIMIT_OVERFLOW
Data store request of 36 words disallowed for module ID 0204.
MAX TOTAL 750000 WORDS EXCEEDED. FREE UP SPACE ON SFDEV OR
INCREASE
STORE IN DSLIMIT.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
num_words	integer	Provides the number of words requested.
mod_id	0000-FFFF (hex)	Provides the hexadecimal identification for the process.
ds_max	0 to 35	The DSmax value entered in table DSLIMIT.

Action

Delete unnecessary files from SFDEV to free up store, or list Table DSLIMIT from the CI MAP (maintenance and administration position) level for the DSmax value. Increase the amount of store available via the DSmax value entered for tuple STOREFS.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SWCT101

Explanation

A switch generates this log after a successful warm start.

Format

The format for log report SWCT101 follows:

```
SWCT101 date time seqnbr INFO

    WARM SWACT TIME BREAKDOWN — TIME IN HH-MM-SS

    BCS n AND RESTART                hh-mm-ss
    BCS n+ UP TO EXEC LOADING        hh-mm-ss
    EXEC LOADING OLD PMS             hh-mm-ss
    EXEC LOADING NEW PMS             hh-mm-ss
    BCS n+ AFTER EXEC LOADING        hh-mm-ss
    TOTAL TIME                       hh-mm-ss
```

Example

An example of log report SWCT101 follows:

```
SWCT101 NOV15 10:01:09 2532 INFO

   WARM SWACT TIME BREAKDOWN -- TIME IN HH-MM-SS

   BCS 16 AND RESTART               05-00-00
   BCS 17 UP TO EXEC LOADING        06-08-00
   EXEC LOADING OLD PMS             06-59-44
   EXEC LOADING NEW PMS             07-01-12
   BCS 17 AFTER EXEC LOADING        08-43-00
   TOTAL TIME                       09-45-33
```

SWCT101 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
n	numeric	Batch change supplement number.
hh-mm-ss	numeric	Time in hours-minutes-seconds format.

Action

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

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SWCT102

Explanation

This log report provides an account of the improvement of a central control (CC) warm switch of activity (SWACT). The system executes steps 0 through 11 on the active side of the CC before the SWACT. The system executes steps 100 through 105 on the active side after the SWACT.

Format

The log report format for SWCT102 is as follows:

SWCT102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS msgtxt

Example

An example of log report SWCT102 follows:

```
SWCT102 SEP05 18:14:33 1800 PASS Preinitialization done
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
msgtxt	Preinitialization done	Step 0, successful completion of initialization of warm SWACT on active side.
	Communication established	Step 1, establishment of communication between active and not active sides is successful.
	Exchange of data with the mate done	Step 2, exchange of data between active and not active sides is successful.
	Data estimation done	Step 3, estimation of how much data is transferred in step 11 is successful.
	Store allocated on active CC	Step 4, allocation of data store calculated in step 3 on active side is successful.
	Store allocated on inactive CC	Step 5, allocation of data store on side that is not active is successful.
	AMA processing complete	Step 6, AMA data dump is successful.

SWCT102 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Call processing in PM stopped	Step 7, which disallows call originations is successful.
	Call processing I/O in CC stopped	Step 8, which stops processing call originations and feature activation requests is successful.
	Call data extracted	Step 9, which saves active, steady two-port call data to make sure that calls maintain SWACT, is successful.
	Data transfer completed	Step 10, which transfers data saved in step 9 to not active side is successful.
	SWACT done	Step 11, which active and not active sides switch activity is successful.
	Post-initialization done	Step 100, initialization of warm SWACT on active side is successful.
	Data restored	Step 101, in which data transferred in step 10 is restored on active side, is successful.
	CC processes resumed	Step 102, in which call processing I/O activates again in active CPU, is successful.
	Created EXEC loading process	Step 103, creates process to download EXECs to PMs, is successful.
	PM states set	Step 104, downloads bitmaps to PMs to indicate which calls must maintain SWACT is successful. Call processing resumes in the peripherals.
	SWACT finishedTotal time in hh:mm:ss	Step 105, indicates completion of warm SWACT, and displays processing time, is successful.

Action

Log SWCT102 is an information log. There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWCT103

Explanation

The software for the central control (CC) warm switch of activity (SWACT) generates this report when a warm SWACT step fails or traps.

Format

The log report format for SWCT103 is as follows:

SWCT103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL <failure_text>

Example

An example of log report SWCT103 follows:

```
SWCT103 OCT04 11:48:03 5100 FAIL Failed to allocate store on
active CC
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL	constant	Indicates that a description of a CC warm SWACT step trap or failure follows.
failure_text	Failed preinitialization	Step 0, initialization of CC warm SWACT on active side, did not complete. This field indicates that an image was taken when the SWACT was attempted.
	Failed to establish communication	Step 1, communication between the active and inactive sides, was not established. Check for SWCT105 logs.
	Failed to exchange data with the mate	Step 2, data exchange between active and inactive sides, was not successful. Check for SWCT104, 105, and 106 logs.
	Failed data store estimation	Step 3, estimation of the amount of data transferred in step 11, was not successful. Check for SWCT106 logs.

SWCT103 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
failure_text (continued)	Failed to allocate store on active CC	Step 4, allocation of data store on active side, was not successful. Check for STOR, SOS, SWERR, and TRAP logs.
	Failed to allocate store on inactive CC	Step 5, allocation of data store on inactive side, was not successful. Check for STOR, SOS, SWERR, SWACT105, and TRAP logs on the active and inactive sides.
	Failed to process AMA data	Step 6, AMA data dump, was not successful. Check the billing device to make sure that the process operates correctly.
	Failed to stop PM call processing	Step 7, which prevents new call originations, was not successful. Check for PM logs.
	Failed to stop call processing I/O	Step 8, which stops call processing I/O in the CPU, was not successful. The system did not process call originations or feature activation requests.
	Failed to extract data	Step 9, which saves information on active, stable, two-port calls, was not successful.
	Failed to transfer data	Step 10, which transfers data saved in step 9 to the inactive side, was not successful. Check for MS, CM, TRAP, SWERR, and SWCT117 logs.
	Failed to SWACT	Step 11, which switches activity from one CPU to the other, was not successful. Check for MS, CM, TRAP, SWERR, and SWCT117 logs.
	Failed post- initialization	Step 100, the initialization of the CC warm SWACT, failed on the active side. Check for SWCT106 logs.
	Failed to restore data	Step 101, which restores the data transferred in step 10 to the active side, was not successful.
failure_text (continued)	Failed to resume CC CP process	Step 102, which activates call processing I/O on the active CPU again, was not successful.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	Failed to create EXEC loading process	Step 103, which creates the EXEC loading process, was not successful.
	Failed to set PM TSI	Step 104, which resumes call processing in the PMs, was not successful. Check for PM logs.
	Failed to finish CC warm SWACT	Step 105, which completes warm SWACT, was not successful. Check for TRAP, SWERR, and SWCT106 logs.

Action

This log report indicates a problem that affects service. You must investigate and clear the cause(s) he cause(s) before a warm SWACT can be completed.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

It is recommended that you collect SWACT, SWERR, and TRAP logs for the active and inactive sides.

SWCT104

Explanation

The SWCT subsystem generates SWCT104 to provide important information during the warm Switch of Activity (SWACT) process.

Format

The log report format for SWCT104 is as follows:

SWCT104 mmmdd hh :mm : ss ssdd INFO msgtxt

Example

An example of log report SWCT104 follows:

```
SWCT104 DEC08 11:17:23 7000 INFO FORCESWCT enabled
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates warm SWACT information follows.
msgtxt	FORCESWCT enabled	Indicates that if more than 10% of PMs are out of service on new side, activity remains on new BCS side.
	FORCESWCT disabled	Indicates activity returns to old BCS side if system encounters condition that is not normal. The system generates this message if the user enters the CI command FORCESWCT OFF.
	ABNORMAL CONDITION CONTINUING	Indicates that more than 10% of PMs are offline, and warm SWACT continues on new BCS side.
	ABNORMAL CONDITION RETURNING TO OLD SIDE	Indicates that more than 10% of PMs are offline, and warm SWACT returns to old BCS side.
	NOCHECK option executed	Indicates an option specified for the central control (CC) warm SWACT that disables the node status that checks on active side.

SWCT104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	NOMATCH option executed	Indicates an option specified for CC warm SWACT that disables the node status matching between active and inactive side.
	Time-out in CC warm SWACT occurred	Indicates a communication time-out, between computing module (CM) and a peripheral, while the system establishes the call processing on the peripheral, again.
	STATUSCHECK device status mismatch found	Fix device status on old active or new inactive side of CM.

Action

Fix the device status when the message text reads: STATUSCHECK device status mismatch found. Fix the device status on the old active or new inactive side of the CM. You must fix the device status to correct the mismatch. The list of mismatched devices is output to the console of the user.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWCT105

Explanation

The central control (CC) warm Switch of Activity (SWACT) subsystem generates SWCT105. The system generates this report when CC warm SWACT fails communication over the MATE communication facilities. The NT40 uses the MATE communication register (MCR). The SuperNode uses MATELINK.

This condition occurs when the communication link between the two sides fails to operate. The communication link fails to operate because of a software restriction or hardware problem. The INFO lines give a two-line trace of the calling code. Problem analysis requires INFO lines.

Format

The log report format for SWCT105 is as follows:

```
SWCT105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL COMMUNICATION
PROBLEM
    REASON  : reasontext
    INFO: infotext1
     : infotext2
```

Example

An example of log report SWCT105 follows:

```
SWCT105 JAN12 11:05:25 2112 TBL COMMUNICATION PROBLEM
   REASON   : HANDSHAKE FAIL SWCT DATA.
   INFO : 0A132D:SWCTNRUI.AQ01:SWCT_HAND_#+00A2
    : 0A12EA:SWCTNRUI.AQ01:SWCT_SWCT_D#+0009
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
TBL COMMUNICATION PROBLEM	Constant	Indicates a communication problem.
REASON	Areas for inactive exceed maximum number.	Indicates limit for number of transfer data areas exceeded on the side that is inactive.

SWCT105 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	Not able to protect inactive.	Indicates attempt to unprotect data store (DS) not allowed.
	Not enough store on inactive.	Indicates inactive side free store is not enough for data transfer.
	Work area full on inactive.	Indicates inactive side applications that return data to active overflow buffer.
	Not able to send from inactive to active side.	Indicates communication to active side is not possible.
	Reply not received on inactive.	Indicates that the data transfer from inactive to active side is not acknowledged.
	Reply not correct on inactive.	Indicates active side sends reply that is not correct.
	Areas for active exceed maximum number.	Indicates limit for number of data transfer areas exceeded on active side.
	Not able to unprotect active.	Indicates attempt to unprotect DS allowed.
	Not enough store on active.	Indicates active side free store is not enough for data transfer.
	Work area full on active.	Indicates active side applications that fill the data transfer buffer, overflow the buffer.
	Not able to send from active to inactive side.	Indicates communication to side that is inactive is not possible.
	Reply not received on active.	Indicates that the data transfer from active to inactive side is not acknowledged.
	Reply not correct on active.	Indicates side that is inactive sends a reply that is not correct.

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	Comm link failure, bad return code.	Indicates the MCR or MATELINK did not open or was not claimed for CC warm SWACT use. Also indicates failure of the communication link.
	Estimate of store exceeded.	Indicates an error in store estimate occurs.
	Fail to read data from inactive.	Indicates attempt to read data from inactive side fails.
	Fail to copy data on inactive.	Indicates attempt to copy data from active to inactive side failed.
	Fail to write data to inactive side.	Indicates attempt to write data into inactive store failed.
	Invalid format for data.	Indicates data transferred contains a format that is not correct.
	End of format missing for data.	Indicates data transferred does not contain end format information.
	Count for data that is not correct.	Indicates amount of data stored for an application and transferred, was not correctly put in the index.
	Handshake failure SWACT DATA.	Indicates handshake failure when system determines SWACT application format codes.
	Handshake failure DEVICE STATUS.	Indicates handshake failure when the system determines SWACT device application codes.
	Switch activity notice fails to send.	Indicates system cannot send switch activity notice for inactive side.
	Switch activity notice ACK fails.	Indicates inactive side does not acknowledge request to switch activity notice.

SWCT105 (end)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	OFCSTD BCS_NUMBER is not correct for SWACT.	Indicates software version of CC warm SWACT identifies the data entered BCS_NUMBER, is not correct.
	Failed to attain BCS number from inactive.	Indicates attempt to reach BCS version from inactive side failed. Check BCS_NUMBER of inactive side and logs to help identify problem.
INFO	Symbolic text	Provides additional information about communication failure.

Action

Use the communication link, MATE/MATELOG, to determine if the problem relates to the hardware or the software. If MATE/MATELOG does not work, the problem is with the hardware. For software problems, check the logs for software error reports (SWER).

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWCT106

Explanation

The system generates SWCT106 when a central control (CC) warm Switch of Activity (SWACT) application encounters problems. This condition normally occurs when a software restriction or hardware problem occurs.

The system generates SWCT106 if a SWACT application trap occurs. The log report contains information on the application that traps.

Format

The log report format for SWCT106 is as follows:

```
SWCT106 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL  SWACT Application Problem
    Application     : <application_name>
    Reason          : <reason_text>
    Data            :  aaaa bbbb cccc dddd eeee ffff gggg hhhh iiii jjjj
    Traceback       : <traceback_text1>
                    : <traceback_text2>
```

Example

An example of log report SWCT106 follows:

```
SWCT106 APR25 16:01:54 4200 TBL SWACT Application Problem
   Application  :   SWACT Base Activity
   Reason   :       Trap occurred on critical application
   Data     :       0002 0001 0000 1234 1234 1234 1234 1234
   1234 1234
   Traceback    :
                :073AE6C4+SWCTNRUI.CD12:SWCT_ME+#012C
                :073AF7C4+SWCTNRUI.CD12:SWCT_VER+#0024
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL SWACT Application Problem	Constant	Indicates that a warm SWACT application has a problem.
Application	Constant	Indicates that name of affected SWACT BASE activity follows.

SWCT106 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
application_name	text	Indicates warm SWACT application that has the problem.
Reason	constant	Indicates the reason that the system generates the log.
reason_text	text	Indicates the problem that occurs. The first table in the Additional information section of this log report description contains reasons for SWACT logs. The SWACT logs are associated with CC warm SWACT traps.
Data	constant	Indicates that debug information follows.
aaaa bbbb cccc dddd eeee ffff gggg hhhh iiii jjjj	0000 to 9999 for aaaa through jjjj	Indicates a series of up to ten 4-digit numbered codes that provide debug information on the problem. The value 1234 indicates that data was not output.
Traceback	constant	Indicates that tracebacks follow. A traceback identifies the warm SWACT procedure that generates the log.
traceback_text1	Alphanumeric text	Indicates the procedure and the offset into procedure where the system detects a problem.
traceback_text2	Alphanumeric text	Indicates the procedure and the offset into procedure where the system makes call to first procedure.

Action

Report the SWCT106 log to the operating company personnel responsible for the SWACT.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Reason text explanations for SWCT106 logs, associated with traps in a CC warm SWACT, appear in the following table.

Reason text	Explanation
Trap occurs on critical application	Indicates that a trap occurs on a critical warm SWACT application. The SWACT aborts.
Trap occurred on a not-critical application	Indicates that a trap occurs on a not critical warm SWACT application. The SWACT is not affected.
Trap on area in SWACT code (stops SWACT) that cannot be traced.	Indicates that a trap occurs on a not-traceable location in SWACT code. This reason text indicates that the SWACT aborts.

SWCT110

Explanation

The warm Switch of Activity (SWACT) subsystem generates log report SWCT110. The subsystem generates this report when the STATUSUPDATE or STATUSCHECK application fails as part of the warm SWACT process. This log provides information about the warm SWACT process.

Format

The log report format for SWCT110 is as follows:

SWCT110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL Device Status Application Problem
Application: <application name>
Reason: <rsntxt>
Data: XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX
Traceback: <text>

Example

An example of log report SWCT110 follows:

```
SWCT110 APR12 15:09:29 1707 FAIL Device Status Application
Problem
   Application: Nodes
   Reason: Node not defined in INACTIVE side.
   Data: 0000 0567 1000 2000 1234 1234 1234 1234 1234
   Traceback: 082C399E=NODESTAT.AA01:GET_NODENO+#0036
   08776E2E=SWCTNRUI.AR01:SWCT_MEXTR+#0056
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL Device Status Application Problem	Constant	Indicates device status application problem occurred.
application name	Text	Indicates name of STATUSUPDATE or STATUSCHECK application that failed.

SWCT110 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
rsntxt	Text	Indicates reason of problem that occurs.
Data	Hexadecimal	Provides ten words of hexadecimal data for the problem. The operating company personnel use this data to debug the problem. The default value of the data is #1234. This pattern indicates that no data is output.
Traceback	Text	Indicates trace of the calling code in two lines. Problem requires analysis.

Action

After warm SWACT failure, the system stops the process because the central controllers (CC) do not match. Match the CCs and try the warm SWACT again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWCT112

Explanation

The Switch of Activity (SWACT) subsystem generates log report SWCT112. The subsystem generates this report when the EXEC that preloads, fails for the specified peripheral module (PM). The subsystem generates one report for every PM that fails to preload EXECs.

Format

The log report format for SWCT112 is as follows:

```
SWCT112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd     EXEC PRELOADING FAILED
FOR                             <pm_id>
```

Example

An example of log report SWCT112 follows:

```
SWCT112 JUL17 23:15:32 2300     EXEC PRELOADING FAILED FOR
                LTC 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
EXEC PRELOADING FAILED FOR	Constant	Indicates the EXEC that preloads for the specified PM failure.
<pm_id>	Symbolic text	Indicates the PM on which the EXEC that preloads, fails.

Action

Repeat the procedure. Attempt to preload the EXECs to the specified PM. If the procedure fails, load the EXECs for the specified PM after the SWACT.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWCT114

Explanation

- The warm Switch of Activity (SWACT) subsystem generates log report SWCT114. The subsystem generates this report after use of the MODCHECK facility is not successful. This problem can occur after the:
- PRESWACT step
- MODCHECK command
- use of RESTART/ABORTSWCT commands.

Format

The log report format for SWCT114 is as follows:

SWCT114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL SWACT MODULES MISSING

Example

An example of log report SWCT114 follows:

```
SWCT114 AUG09 06:02:06 4200 FAIL SWACT MODULES MISSING
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL SWACT MODULES MISSING	Constant	Indicates failure caused by missing SWACT modules.

SWCT114 (end)

Action

CAUTION
Use of the OVERRIDE option on MODCHECK is very risky
Use only after the flagged modules that are not present have been investigated fully. During SWACT, severe degradation occurs in the feature that the overridden module supports.

Take the following steps if problems arise:

1. Collect all SWCT115 logs to see modules that are not present on the INACTIVE side.
2. Use SWACT command MODCHECK OVERRIDE to override the modules that are not present, if no modules flag as critical. Contact the next level of support to determine the reason that critical SWACT modules are not present on the INACTIVE side.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWCT115

Explanation

The warm Switch of Activity (SWACT) subsystem generates log report SWCT115. The subsystem generates SWCT115 after use of the MODCHECK facility is not successful. This problem can occur after the:

- PRESWACT step
- MODCHECK command
- use of RESTART/ABORTSWCT commands.

This log indicates that use of the MODCHECK facility is not successful. This log displays the name of every module that is not present. The system outputs one log per module that is not present.

Format

The log report format for SWCT115 is as follows:

```
SWCT115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SWACT MODULE modname
IS                    MISSING
```

Example

An example of log report SWCT115 follows:

```
SWCT115 AUG09 06:02:06 4200 INFO SWACT MODULE ENCSWCT IS
   MISSING
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SWACT MODULE...IS MISSING	Constant	Indicates that a SWACT module is not present.
modname	Symbolic text	Displays the name of the module that is not present, that causes the system to output log SWCT114. Refer to the list of correct module names at the end of this log report.

SWCT115 (end)

Action

You can flag modules that are not present as critical. Use this log to determine the reason the modules that are not critical, are not in the new INACTIVE load. Contact the next level of maintenance to determine the critical SWACT modules that are not present on the INACTIVE side. During SWACT, severe degradation occurs in the feature that the overridden module supports.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Refer to the following list for correct module names:

- SWCTNRUI, SWCTUI, SWCTDAD, SWCTKID, SWCTMACH
- SWEXKD, SWCTCI, NRPMEX, SWCTEMPCP, IPMLSWCT, C6SWCT
- STAUPDUI, RESTPRCS, C7MTPSWT, SCCPSWCT, LIUSWCT
- INTSWCTI, XPMASWCT, MSCSWCT, SYNCKUI, ENCSWCT
- SEASSWCT, FTRQPERM, DPNSWCT, N6SWACT, NODESTAT
- JCTRSTAT, CARRSTAT, IPMLSTAT, STCSTAT, CMWSWACT
- OPMSTAT, DCHSTAT, CCS6STAT, CSCSTAT, RCUSTAT, DRCCSTAT
- MPCSTAT, NRLMEX, INTLSWCT, FTASWCT, FRSSWCT, DATESWCT

SWCT116

Explanation

The warm Switch of Activity (SWACT) subsystem generates log report SWCT116. The subsystem generates this report after use of the:

- MODCHECK OVERRIDE command in SWACT
- PRESWACT step
- MODCHECK command.

This log indicates that an override on checks for a SWACT module is toggled. The log informs the user of these conditions.

Format

The log report format for SWCT116 is as follows:

SWCT116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO modname SET FOR action

Example

An example of log report SWCT116 follows:

```
SWCT116 AUG09 06:02:06 4200 INFO ENCSWCT SET FOR OVERRIDE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO...SET FOR	Constant	Indicates that a SWACT module has been overridden.
modname	Symbolic text	Displays the name of the affected module. Refer to the list of correct module names at the end of this report.
action	OVERRIDE	Indicates the action for the affected module
	CHECKING	

SWCT116 (end)

Action

Note overridden modules. During SWACT, severe degradation occurs in the feature that the overridden module supports.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Refer to the following list for correct module names:

- SWCTNRUI, SWCTUI, SWCTDAD, SWCTKID, SWCTMACH
- SWEXKD, SWCTCI, NRPMEX, SWCTEMPCP, IPMLSWCT, C6SWCT
- STAUPDUI, RESTPRCS, C7MTPSWT, SCCPSWCT, LIUSWCT
- INTSWCTI, XPMASWCT, MSCSWCT, SYNCKUI, ENCSWCT
- SEASSWCT, FTRQPERM, DPNSWCT, N6SWACT, NODESTAT
- JCTRSTAT, CARRSTAT, IPMLSTAT, STCSTAT, CMWSWACT
- OPMSTAT, DCHSTAT, CCS6STAT, CSCSTAT, RCUSTAT, DRCCSTAT
- MPCSTAT, NRLMEX, INTLSWCT, FTASWCT, FRSSWCT, DATESWCT

SWCT117

Explanation

The Switch of Activity (SWACT) subsystem generates log report SWCT117 to document activities or problems.

Format

The log report format for SWCT117 is as follows:

```
SWCT117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SWACT information
   TEXT: <info_text>
```

Example

An example of log report SWCT117 follows:

```
SWCT117 JUN09 14:22:10 5600 INFO SWACT information
   TEXT: Critical trap occurred in SWACT Base code (non
         application or SWACT step).
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SWACT information	constant	Indicates that SWACT information follows.
TEXT	constant	Indicates that a description of SWACT activities or problems follows.
info_text	Up to 80 characters	The SWACT: • messages • the meaning of the messages • required action

SWCT117 (end)

Action

The following table lists user action for different SWACT messages.

Message	Meaning and action
Critical trap in SWACT base code (non-application or SWACT step).	Indicates that a critical trap occurred in a part of the SWACT base code that is not an application or base step. Collect all SWCT, SWERR, and TRAP logs and contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SYNC202

Explanation

The system generates the SYNC202 log report when the system detects a synchronization problem in an office in the base configuration.

The SYNC202 log is an information log generated to convey

- any change in clock state
- timing link status
- an update to the tuning control for the system clock

Format

The format for log report SYNC202 follows:

```
SYNC202  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO System CNFG: SYNC Info
    CLOCK <clock_no>   <mastership>   <sync_log_event>
    CLK0, CLK1:       State = <sst0>, <sst1>  Tuning Control = <dac0>, <dac1>
                      Alarm = <alm0>, <alm1>
    LK0, LK1:         State = <tlk0>, <tlk1>  Slip Count = <tls0>, <tls1>
                      Carrier = <cst0>, <cst1>
<log_reason>
System Fault: <system_fault_description>
Timing Ref 0 Fault: <timing_ref_fault_description>
Timing Ref 1 Fault: <timing_ref_fault_description>
Internal Clock 0 Fault: <internal_fault_description>
Internal Clock 1 Fault: <internal_fault_description>
```

Example

An example of log report SYNC202 follows:

```
SYNC202  SEP24 13:25:44 7189  INFO System CNFG: SYNC Info
    CLOCK 0   Master Clock   Unexpected sample
    CLK0, CLK1:State = Sync, Sync  Tuning control = 0800, 0800
               Alarm = Htr, Sub
    LK0, LK1:  State = Lck, Smp  Slip Count = 1,7
               Carrier = . , .
    Timing Ref 0 Fault: Sample continuity check warning
```

SYNC202 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the SYNC202 log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
INFO System CNFG: SYNC Info	Fixed	Indicates the system detected a synchronization problem
CLOCK	Fixed	
clock_no	0 or 1	Identifies the plane number of the affected clock
mastership	Master Clock, Slave Clock	Indicates whether the affected clock is the master clock or the slave clock
sync_log_event	Text string	Identifies the clock synchronization event that caused the log report
CLK0, CLK1	Fixed	Indicates the information in the next field is for clock 0 and clock 1
sst0, sst1	Free (free-running), Sync (synchronized), Lkng (linking)	Indicates the synchronization state of the message switch (MS) clocks
dac0, dac1	0000 to FFFF	indicates the tuning control values of the clocks. The values are shown as four-digit hexadecimal numbers.
Alarm =	Fixed	Indicates alarm information follows

SYNC202 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
alm0, alm1	Htr, Pwr, Phse, Sub, Tun, Ext, Al0, Al1, Beat, MM, . (dot)	Identifies the alarms associated with the clocks. The alarm codes are as follows: • Htr indicates an internal oscillator heater fault • Pwr indicates the failure of a clock card power converter • Phse indicates a malfunction of the phase detector circuitry • Sub indicates a problem with the subsystem clock • Tun indicates the clock is almost out of its tuning range • Ext indicates the state of the clock in the master-external office is free running, or the external reference signal has failed • Al0 indicates the external reference oscillator has failed • Al1 indicates the power supply of the emergency reference oscillator has failed • Beat indicates the beat frequency period of the two external reference signals is too short • MM indicates a clock data mismatch between the CM and MS • A dot (.) indicates there is no alarm
LK0, LK1	Fixed	Indicates DS-1 synchronization link information follows ***Note:*** This entry appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.

SYNC202 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
tlk0, tlk1	Lck (locked), Smp (sampling), Idl (idle)	Indicates the state of the two DS-1 links used for synchronizing ***Note:*** This field appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
Slip Count	Fixed	Indicates slip count information follow ***Note:*** This entry appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
tls0, tls1	0 to 32, 768	Indicates the accumulated slip count for the timing link since the clock system was synchronized
	NA	In the case of OC-3 line-timing mode, indicates slip count is not available. ***Note:*** This field appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
Carrier =	Fixed	Indicates carrier state information follows ***Note:*** This entry appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
cst0, cst1	MBsy, SBsy, OOS, . (dot)	Indicates the state of the carriers. The carrier states are as follows: • MBsy indicates the carrier is manual busy • SBsy indicates the carrier is system busy • OOS indicates the carrier is out of service • A dot (.) indicates the carrier is in service ***Note:*** This field appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
log_reason	Text string	Describes the fault that caused the log report to be generated
System Fault:	Fixed	Indicates fault descriptions follow
system_fault_description	Text string	Describes the current system synchronization faults
Timing Ref n Fault	Fixed except that n = 0 or 1	Indicates timing reference fault information follows
timing_ref_fault_description	Text string	Describes the timing reference faults
Internal Clock n Fault	Fixed except that n = 0 or 1	Indicates internal clock fault information follows
internal_fault_description	Text string	Describes the internal clock faults

Action

For a list of user actions for different log messages, refer to the tables in the Additional information section.

Associated OM registers

None

SYNC202 (continued)

Additional information

The following tables list the log messages and the corresponding user actions.

User actions for messages in the system_fault_description field

Message	User Action
Clock unable to sync within time limit	Contact the next level of support
Phase error limit exceeded	Contact the next level of support
Stuck phase comparator detected	Contact the next level of support
Sync central/Local data mismatch	No action required
Sync/maintenance mastership mismatch	No action required
Sync system dropped sync within the last hour	No action required
Sync system switched carrier within the last hour	No action required
Sync system master within the last hour	No action required

User actions for messages in the timing_ref_fault_description field

Message	User action
Sample continuity check failed	Contact the next level of support
Sample continuity check warning	No action required
Sample maximum-minimum check warning	No action required
Sample maximum-minimum check failed	Contact the next level of support
Sample range check warning	No action required
Sample range check failed	Contact the next level of support
Samples timed out in central	No action required
Samples timed out in local	No action required
Slips reported on this link	No action required
Unable to make link active	Contact the next level of support
Unable to start link sampling	No action required

User actions for messages in the internal_fault_description field

Message	User action
DAC read failures exceed threshold	No action required
DAC write failures exceed threshold	Contact the next level of support

SYNC203

Explanation

The Synchronous Clock System (SYNC) subsystem generates log report SYNC203. This action occurs when the subsystem detects a problem in a clock, and the office is in the base design.

The SYNC203 log is an FLT log generated to convey

- a timing-link fault
- a clock fault
- office dropped synchronization
- digital-to-analog convertor (DAC) for the system clock

Format

The log report format for SYNC203 is as follows:

```
*SYNC203 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  FLT System CNFG: SYNC Event
Failure
    CLOCK <clock_no> <mastership>     <sync_log_event>
    CLK0 ,CLK1:   State = <sst0>,<sst1> Tuning Control =<dac0>,<dac1>
                  Alarm = <alm0>, <alm1>
    LK0 ,LK1  :   State = <tlk0>, <tlk1>  Slip Count = <tls0>, <tls1>
                  Carrier = <cst0>, <cst1>
System Fault: <system fault description>
Timing Ref 0 Fault:  <timing ref fault description>
Timing Ref 1 Fault:  <timing ref fault description>
Internal Clock 0 Fault:  <internal fault description>
Internal Clock 1 Fault:  <internal fault description>
Remote Clock 0 Fault:  <remote fault description>
Remote Clock 1 Fault:  <remote fault description>
```

Example

An example of log report SYNC203 follows:

```
*SYNC203 JAN12 16:23:25 5500 FLT  System CNFG: SYNC Event failure
    CLOCK 1   Master Clock   Unexpected sample
    CLK0,CLK1: State = Sync ,Sync  Tuning Control = 0800, 0800
               Alarm = Htr ,Sub
    LK0 ,LK1:  State = Lck ,Idl   Slip Count = 1,7
               Carrier = . , MBsy
    Subsystem clock failure
```

SYNC203 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

The following table describes each field of the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO System CNFG: SYNC Event Failure	Constant	Indicates that a clocking fault condition is present.
CLOCK	Constant	
clock_no	0, 1	The number of the clock that caused the system to generate the report.
mastership	Master Clock, Slave Clock	Identifies the clock that caused the system to generate the report.
sync_log_event	Text	The clock synchronization event that caused the system to generate the log report.
CLK0,CLK1	Constant	Indicates that the following information is for Clock 0 and Clock 1.
State =	Constant	
sst0, sst1	Free (free-running), Sync (synchronized), Lkng (linking)	The synchronization state of the central message controller (CMC) clocks.
Tuning Control =	Constant	
dac0, dac1	0000-FFFF	The label for the tuning control values of the clocks. Values have four hexadecimal digits for each clock.
Alarm =	Constant	

SYNC203 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
almo, alm1	Htr, Pwr, Phse, Sub, Tun, Ext, Al0, Al1, Beat, MM, . (dot)	Identifies the alarms for the clocks. The alarm codes are as follows: • Htr indicates an internal oscillator heater fault. • Pwr indicates the failure of a clock card power converter. • Phse indicates a failure of phase detector circuits. • Sub indicates a problem with the subsystem clock. • Tun indicates the clock is close to the end of the tuning range. • Ext Indicates the clock in the master-external office is in state FREE, or the external reference signal failed. • Al0 indicates the external reference oscillator failed. • Al1 indicates the power supply of the emergency reference oscillator failed. • Beat indicates the beat frequency of the two external reference signals has too short a period. • MM indicates a clock data mismatch between the CM and MS. • A dot (.) indicates there is no alarm.
LK0,LK1	Constant	
tlk0, tlk1	Lck (locked), Smp (sampling), Idl (idle)	The states of the two DS-1 links used for synchronization.
Slip Count	Constant	
tls0, tls1	0 to 32, 768	The total slip count for the timing link after clock system was first synchronized.

SYNC203 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	NA	In the case of OC-3 line-timing mode, indicates slip count is not available.
Carrier =	Constant	
	cst0, cst1	Indicates the state of the carriers. The carrier states are as follows: • MBsy indicates the carrier is manual busy. • SBsy indicates the carrier is system busy. • OOS indicates the carrier is out of service. • IS indicates the carrier is in service.
System Fault:	Constant	
system fault description	Text	The system sync defects that are present.
Timing Ref n Fault	n = 0 or 1	
timing ref fault description	Text	The timing reference defects that are present.
Internal Clock n Fault	n = 0 or 1	
internal fault description	Text	The internal clock defects that are present.
Remote Clock n Fault	n = 0 or 1	
remote fault description	Text	The remote clock defects that are present.

Action

If the CLOCK or SPAN alarm appears under the MS header of the alarm banner, clear the alarm. To clear the alarm, use the correct procedure in *Alarm*

Clearing Procedures . If no CLOCK or SPAN alarm is present, contact the next level of support.

If the system started synchronization again and failed, attempt synchronization again manually.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SYNC205

Explanation

The system generates the SYNC205 log report when the system detects a synchronization problem in an office in the remote synchronization configuration.

An office in the remote synchronization configuration is equipped with a Stratum 2 or Stratum 2.5 clock and NT9X53AC or NT9X53AD clock cards.

Format

The format for log report SYNC205 follows:

```
SYNC205  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO Reference CNFG: SYNC Info
    CLOCK <clock_no>   <mastership>   <sync_log_event>
    REM0, REM1:      State = <rst0>, <rst1>  Tuning Control = <rdc0>, <rdc1>
    CLK0, CLK1:      State = <sst0>, <sst1>  Tuning Control = <dac0>, <dac1>
                     Alarm = <alm0>, <alm1>
    LK0, LK1  :      State = <tlk0>, <tlk1>  Slip Count = <tls0>, <tls1>
                     Carrier = <cst0>, <cst1>
<log_reason>
System Fault: <system_fault_description>
Timing Ref 0 Fault: <timing_ref_fault_description>
Timing Ref 1 Fault: <timing_ref_fault_description>
Internal Clock 0 Fault: <internal_fault_description>
Internal Clock 1 Fault: <internal_fault_description>
Remote Clock 0 Fault: <remote_fault_description>
Remote Clock 1 Fault: <remote_fault_description>
```

Example

An example of log report SYNC205 follows:

```
SYNC205  SEP24 16:23:25 6000  INFO Reference CNFG: SYNC Info
    CLOCK 1   Master Clock   Unexpected sample
    REM0, REM1:  State = Sync, Sync  Tuning Control = 0800, 0800
    CLK0, CLK1:  State = Sync, Sync  Tuning Control = 0800, 0800
                 Alarm = Htr, Sub
    LK0, LK1:    State = Lck, Idl   Slip Count = 1,7
                 Carrier = . , MBsy
    Subsystem clock failure
    Timing Ref 0 Fault: Sample continuity check failed
```

SYNC205 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the SYNC205 log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Reference CNFG: SYNC Info	Fixed	Indicates the system detected a synchronization problem
CLOCK	Fixed	
clock_no	0 or 1	Identifies the plane number of the affected clock
mastership	Master Clock, Slave Clock	Indicates whether the affected clock is the master clock or the slave clock
sync_log_event	Text string	Identifies the clock synchronization event that caused the log report
REM0, REM1	Fixed	Indicates the information in the next field is for remote clock 0 and remote clock 1
State =	Fixed	Indicates that clock state information follows
rst0, rst1	Free (free-running), Sync (synchronized), Lkng (linking)	Indicates the synchronization state of the remote clocks
Tuning Control =	Fixed	Indicates that tuning control information follows
rdc0, rdc1	0000 to FFFF	Indicates the tuning control values of the remote clocks. The values are shown as four-digit hexadecimal numbers
CLK0, CLK1	Fixed	Indicates the information that follows is for clock 0 and clock 1
sst0, sst1	Free (free-running), Sync (synchronized),Lkng (linking)	Indicates the synchronization state of the message switch (MS) clocks
dac0, dac1	0000 to FFFF	Indicates the tuning control values of the clocks. The values are shown as four-digit hexadecimal numbers.

SYNC205 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
Alarm =	Fixed	Indicates alarm information follows
alm0, alm1	Htr, Pwr, Phse, Sub Tun Ext Al0 Al1 Beat MM . (dot)	Identifies the alarms associated with the clocks. The alarm codes are as follows: • Htr indicates an internal oscillator heater fault • Pwr indicates the failure of a clock card power converter • Phse indicates a malfunction of phase detector circuitry • Sub indicates a problem with the subsystem clock • Tun indicates the clock is almost out of its tuning range • Ext indicates the state of the clock in the master-external office is free running, or the external reference signal has failed • Al0 indicates the external reference oscillator has failed • Al1 indicates the power supply of the emergency reference oscillator has failed • Beat indicates the beat frequency period of the two external reference signals is too short • MM indicates a clock data mismatch between the CM and MS • A dot (.) indicates there is no alarm
LK0, LK1	Fixed	Indicates DS-1 synchronization link information follows ***Note:*** This entry appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.

SYNC205 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
tlk0, tlk1	Lck (locked), Smp (sampling), Idl (idle)	Indicates the state of the two DS-1 links used for synchronizing ***Note:*** This field appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
Slip Count	Fixed	Indicates that slip count information follows ***Note:*** This entry appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
tls0, tls1	0 to 32 768	Indicates the accumulated slip count for the timing link since the clock system was synchronized ***Note:*** This field appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
Carrier =	Fixed	Indicates carrier state information follows ***Note:*** This entry appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
cst0, cst1	MBsy, SBsy, OOS, . (dot)	Indicates the state of the carriers. The carrier states are as follows: • MBsy indicates the carrier is manual busy • SBsy indicates the carrier is system busy • OOS indicates the carrier is out of service • A dot (.) indicates the carrier is in service ***Note:*** This field appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
log_reason	Text string	Describes the fault that caused the log report to be generated
System Fault:	Fixed	Indicates fault descriptions follow
system_fault_description	Text string	Describes the current system synchronization faults
Timing Ref n Fault	Fixed except that n = 0 or 1	Indicates timing reference fault information follows
timing_ref_fault_description	Text string	Describes the timing reference faults
Internal Clock n Fault	Fixed except that n = 0 or 1	Indicates internal clock fault information follows
internal_fault_description	Text string	Describes the internal clock faults
Remote Clock n Fault	Fixed except that n = 0 or 1	Indicates remote clock fault information follows
remote_fault_description	Text string	Describes the remote clock faults

Action

For a list of user actions for different log messages, refer to the tables in the Additional information section.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

The following tables list the log messages and the corresponding user actions.

User actions for messages in the system_fault_description field (Sheet 1 of 2)

Message	User Action
Clock unable to sync within time limit	Contact the next level of support
Phase error limit exceeded	Contact the next level of support
Stuck phase comparator detected	Contact the next level of support
Sync central/Local data mismatch	No action required

SYNC205 (continued)

User actions for messages in the system_fault_description field (Sheet 2 of 2)

Message	User Action
Sync/maintenance mastership mismatch	No action required
Sync system dropped sync within the last hour	No action required
Sync system switched carrier within the last hour	No action required
Sync system master within the last hour	No action required

User actions for messages in the timing_ref_fault_description field

Message	User action
Sample continuity check failed	Contact the next level of support
Sample continuity check warning	No action required
Sample maximum-minimum check warning	No action required
Sample maximum-minimum check failed	Contact the next level of support
Sample range check warning	No action required
Sample range check failed	Contact the next level of support
Samples timed out in central	No action required
Samples timed out in local	No action required
Slips reported on this link	No action required
Unable to make link active	Contact the next level of support
Unable to start link sampling	No action required

User actions for messages in the internal_fault_description field

Message	User action
DAC read failures exceed threshold	No action required
DAC write failures exceed threshold	Contact the next level of support

User actions for messages in the remote_fault_description field

Message	User action
Clock unable to sync within time limit	No action required
Faulty phase report	No action required
Firmware and software PLL modes mismatch	No action required
Unable to change remote PLL mode	No action required
Unable to query remote PLL data	Contact the next level of support
Unable to start remote phase reports	No action required
Unable to stop remote phase reports	No action required

SYNC206

Explanation

The Synchronous Clock System (SYNC) subsystem generates SYNC206. The subsystem generates SYNC206 when the subsystem detects an error condition in a clock and the office is in remote SYNC design. The SYNC design indicates the clock type is Stratum2/2.5 and the switch has NT9X53AA or NT9X53AB.

Format

The log report format for SYNC206 is as follows:

```
* SYNC206 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT Reference CONFG: SYNC
Event Failure
    CLOCK <clock_no><mastership>     <sync_log_event>
    REM0 ,REM1:  State = <rst0>,<rst1> Tuning Control =<rdc0>,<rdc1>
    CLK0 ,CLK1:  State = <sst0>,<sst1> Tuning Control =<dac0>,<dac1>
                 Alarm = <alm0>, <alm1>
    LK0 ,LK1  :  State = <tlk0>, <tlk1>  Slip Count = <tls0>, <tls1>
                 Carrier = <cst0>, <cst1>
<system fault description>
```

A example of log report SYNC206 follows:

```
MCSA * SYNC206 JAN13 00:44:16 8400 FLT Reference CNFG: SYNC Event Failure
    CLOCK 0 Master Clock   Link State Changed
    REM0,REM1:  State = Free ,Free Tuning Control = 0800, 0800
    CLK0,CLK1:  State = Free ,Sync  Tuning Control = 0800, 0800
                Alarm = . , .
    LK0 ,LK1:   State = Idl ,Idl   Slip Count = 0,0
                Carrier = SisB,Offl
    Carrier or Pside node is out of service
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Reference CNFG: SYNC Event Failure	Constant	Indicates that a synchronization event occurred.
CLOCK	Constant	

SYNC206 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
clock_no	0, 1	The number of the clock that caused the subsystem to generate the report.
mastership	Master Clock, Slave Clock	Identifies the clock that caused the subsystem to generate the report.
sync_log_event	Text	The clock synchronization event that caused the subsystem to generate the log report.
REM0 ,REM1	Constant	Indicates the information that follows is for Remote Clock 0 and Remote Clock 1.
Tuning Control =	Constant	
dac0, dac1	0000-FFFF	The label for tuning control values of clocks. Values have four hexadecimal digits for each clock.
rst0, rst1	Free (free-running), Sync (synchronized), Lkng (linking)	The synchronization state of the remote clocks.
CLK0 ,CLK1	Constant	Indicates the information that follows is for Clock 0 and Clock 1.
State =	Constant	
sst0, sst1	Free (free-running), Sync (synchronized), Lkng (linking)	The synchronization state of the central message controller (CMC) clocks.
Tuning Control =	Constant	
dac0, dac1	0000-FFFF	The label for tuning control values of clocks. Values have four hexadecimal digits for each clock.
Alarm =	Constant	

SYNC206 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
	alm0, alm1	Identifies alarms for the clocks. The alarm codes are as follows: • Htr indicates an internal oscillator heater defect. • Pwr indicates the failure of a clock card power converter. • Phse indicates a failure of phase detector circuits. • Sub indicates a problem with the subsystem clock. • Tun indicates the clock is close to the end of the tuning range. • Ext indicates the clock in the master-external office is in state FREE, or the external reference signal failed. • Al0 indicates the external reference oscillator failed. • Al1 indicates the power supply of the emergency reference oscillator failed. • Beat indicates the beat frequency of the two external reference signals has too short a period. • MM indicates a clock data mismatch between the CM and MS. • A dot (.) indicates there is no alarm.
LK0 ,LK1	Constant	
tlk0, tlk1	Lck (locked), Smp (sampling), Idl (idle)	The state of DS-1 links used for synchronization.
Slip Count	Constant	
tls0, tls1	0 to 32, 768	Indicates the total slip count for the timing link after clock system was synchronized.

SYNC206 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
Carrier =	Constant	
	cst0, cst1	Indicates the state of the carriers. The carrier states are as follows: • MBsy indicates the carrier is manual busy. • SBsy indicates the carrier is system busy. • OOS indicates the carrier is out of service. • IS indicates the carrier is in service.
System Fault:	Constant	
system fault description	Text	The system sync defects that are present.
Timing Ref n Fault	n = 0 or 1	
timing ref fault description	Text	The timing reference defects that are present.
Internal Clock n Fault	n = 0 or 1	
internal fault description	Text	The internal clock defects that are present.
Remote Clock n Fault	n = 0 or 1	
remote fault description	Text	The remote clock defects that are present.

Action

If the CLOCK or SPAN alarm appears under the MS header of the alarm banner, clear the alarm. To clear the alarm, use the correct procedure in *Alarm Clearing Procedures*. If no CLOCK or SPAN alarm is present, contact the next level of support.

If the second synchronization the system initiates fails, attempt a manual synchronization.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

Table history

SN07 (DMS)

Table history added.

Log SYNC206 format corrections for CR Q00824241.

SYNC208

Explanation

The Synchronous Clock System (SYNC) subsystem generates SYNC208. The subsystem generates SYNC208 when the subsystem detects an error condition in a clock and the office is in remote SYNC design. The SYNC design indicates the clock type is Stratum2/2.5 and the switch has NT9X53AA or NT9X53AB.

Format

The log report format for SYNC208 is as follows:

```
SYNC208 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Reference CONFG: SYNC Event Failure
    CLOCK <clock_no><mastership><sync_log_event>
    REM0 ,REM1: State = <rst=0>,<rst1> Tuning Control =<rdc0>,<rdc1>
    CLK0 ,CLK1: State = <sst=0>,<sst1> Tuning Control =<dac0>,<dac1>
    Alarm = <alm0>,<alm1>
    LK0 ,LK1: State = <tlk=0>,<tlk1> Slip Count =<tls0>,<tls1>
    Carrier = <cst0>, <cst1>
    <system fault description>
```

Example

An example of log report SYNC208 follows:

```
MCSA SYNC208 JAN24 05:12:05 0600 INFO Reference CONFG: SYNC Event Failure
    CLOCK 0 Slave Clock         Remote : Drop Sync
    REM0 ,REM1: State = Free,Free Tuning Control =0858,0841
    CLK0 ,CLK1: State = Sync,Sync Tuning Control =07E7,07E1
    Alarm = Htr,Sub
    LK0 ,LK1: State = Lck,Idl Slip Count =1,7
    Carrier = . ,Mbsy
```

Field descriptions

There are no field descriptions.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SYNC208 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

Table history

SN07 (DMS)

Table history added.

Log SYNC208 format corrections and log explanation added for CR Q00824241.

SYNC209

Explanation

The Synchronous Clock System (SYNC) subsystem generates SYNC209 when the subsystem detects an error condition in a clock on a SuperNode.

Format

The log report format for SYNC 209 is as follows:

```
SYNC209 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT Reference CNFG: SYNC Event
Failure
    CLOCK n clktxt                      Remote : log_event
    REM0,REM1: State = syncst,syncst    Tuning Control = hhhh,hhhh
    CLK0,CLK1:  State = syncst,syncst   Tuning Control = hhhh,hhhh
                Alarm = fltcode,fltcode
    LK0 ,LK1    :  State = linkst,linkst      Slip Count = n,n
                Carrier = carrst,carrst
    log_reason
```

Example

An example of log report SYNC 209 follows:

```
SYNC209 JAN24 05:12:05 0600 FLT Reference CNFG: SYNC Event
Failure
   CLOCK 0  Slave Clock       Remote : Drop Sync
   REM0,REM1: State = Free,Free  Tuning Control = 0858,0841
   CLK0,CLK1: State = Sync,Sync  Tuning Control = 07E7,07E1
              Alarm =  . , .
   LK0 ,LK1 : State = Smp ,Smp   Slip Count = 0,0
              Carrier =  . , .
   MS node is busied out
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
FLT Reference CNFG: SYNC Event Failure	Constant	Indicates a fault condition that is present.
CLOCK n	0,1	Identifies the clock that generated this log report.

SYNC209 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
clktxt	Master Clock, Slave Clock	Indicates the clock that caused the generation of this report as the master or the slave clock.
FLT Reference CNFG: SYNC Event Failure	Constant	Indicates that an error condition exists
CLOCK n	0,1	Identifies the clock that generated this log report.
clktxt	Master Clock, Slave Clock	Identifies the clock that caused the generation of this report as the master or the slave clock.
log_event	Text	Identifies the clock synchronization event that caused the generation of this log.
REM0,REM1	Constant	Identifies the remote clock to the state field, and the tuning control field, and the values associated with these fields.
State	Character string	Indicate if the synchronization state of each remote clock is free-running, synchronized or linking.
Tuning Control	0000-FFFF	Refers to the label for the tuning control values of the remote clocks. The hexadecimal values and the associated frequencies are:
	0000	Indicates a frequency lower than the center by a frequency shift ratio (FSR) of -1.5 x 10&sm.&s6. &sm.
	8000	Indicates the center frequency, nominally 10.240 MHz.
	FFFF	Indicates a frequency higher than the center by an FSR of +1.5 x 10&sm.&s6. 10&sm.&s6. To obtain the frequency shift ratio, subtract the nominal frequency from the actual frequency, and divide the difference by the center frequency.

SYNC209 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
CLK0,CLK1	Constant	Identifies the clock to the following fields: state, tuning control, alarm, and the values associated with these fields.
Alarm		Indicates the type of alarm for the clocks. Alarm values are:
	HTR	Indicates an internal oscillator heater fault.
	PWR	Indicates failure of a clock card power converter.
	PHSE	Indicates a failure of phase detector circuits.
	TUN	Indicates that the clock is close to the end of the tuning range of the clock.
	EXT	Indicates that the master external office is in state FREE, or the external reference signal failed.
	ALM 0	Indicates that the external reference oscillator failed.
	ALM 1	Indicates that the power supply of the emergency reference oscillator failed.
	BEAT	Indicates that the beat frequency of the external reference signals has too short a period.
	MM	This field does not apply.
	(blank)	If no value appears after ALARM, there is no fault.
LK0 ,LK1	Constant	Identifies the link that fields state, slip count, and carrier and the corresponding values for these fields.
State	LCK SMP IDL	Indicates the links used for synchronization as locked, sampling, or idle.
SLIP CT	0-9, 0-9	Indicates the number of times that the link slips out of sync, after the time of the last synchronization.

SYNC209 (end)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
Carrier	SysB, ManB, OOS, . (dot)	Indicates if the carriers are system busy, manually busy, out of service, or in service.
log_reason	Text	Provides the cause for the SYNC clock failure.

Action

Test the clock that has faults or refer the problem to the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TCAP100

Explanation

Example 1

The Transaction Capability Application Part (TCAP) subsystem generates TCAP160 when these conditions occur:

- If the Freephone Services sends a reject or report error, the subsystem generates a TCAP report to print the error message.
- If the SSP receives a response message with a call that is not abandoned, from the SCP.
- If the subsystem receives a one-way or query package, the subsystem generates TCAP100 to print the business services database (BSDB) message.
- If the BSDB response message contains an invalid response transaction ID, the subsystem generates TCAP100 to print the BSDB message.
- For any response package, return error, or reject component, the subsystem generates TCAP100 to print the return error or reject message.
- If the private virtual network (PVN) sends a return error, reject, or Report Error, the subsystem generates TCAP100 to print the error message.
- For every Originating Line Number Screening (OLNS) TCAP response package that the Digital Multiplex System (DMS) switch receives from the OLNS line information database (LIDB) that contains:
- a return error component
- a return error component with a problem data parameter
- a reject component
- a various data error

The TCAP interface supports the residence name database design described in TR-NWT-001188, *CLASS Calling Name Delivery Generic Requirements*. The CNAMD feature provides the name of the calling party to the customer premises equipment (CPE) of the called party for display.

Example 2 - TOPS07

The TCAP subsystem generates this log when the subsystem receives a TOPSLNP TCAP package from the LNP SCP database. The package contains a return error component.

TCAP100 (continued)

Note: This log does not occur if the LNPVER Tool performed the query.

This log only appears with the TOPSLNP information in a LET PCL environment.

Example 3 - TOPS07

The subsystem generates TOPS07 when the subsystem receives a TCAP response package from the LNP SCP database that contains a reject component.

Note: This log does not occur if the LNPVER Tool performed the query.

This log only appears with the TOPSLNP information in a North American environment.

Example 4 - TOPS07

The subsystem generates this log when the subsystem receives an abort package from the LNP SCP database.

Note: This log does not occur if the was the LNPVER Tool performed the query.

This log only appears with the TOPSLNP information in a LET PCL environment.

Example 5 - TOPS07

The subsystem generates TOPS07 when the subsystem receives a TOPSLNP TCAP package from the LNP SCP database that contains a various data error.

Note: This log does not occur if the LNPVER Tool performs the query.

This log only appears with the TOPSLNP information in a LET PCL environment.

Format

The log report format for TCAP100 is as follows:

TCAP100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TCAP UDT MESSAGE
REASON: <rsntxt>
SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP INSTANCE: 0
CALLED ADDR: INDICATOR=<indicator> SUBSYS=<subsys> SSN=<ssn>
PC: NI=<ni> NETTYPE=<nettype> <aa>–<bb>–<cc>
CALLING ADDR: INDICATOR=<indicator> SUBSYS=<subsys> SSN=<ssn>
PC: NI=<ni> NETTYPE=<nettype> <aa>–<bb>–<cc>
CLASS=<class> SEQUENCE=<seq> OPTION=<opt> PRIORITY=<pri>
PACKAGE TYPE: <pkgtyp> RESPONSE ID: <response id>
COMPONENT SET: <component set>

Example

An example of log report TCAP100 follows:

Example 1

```
TCAP100 APR14 15:15:37 9000 INFO TCAP MESSAGE
   REASON: OLNS RETURN ERROR RECEIVED
   SUBSYSTEM NAME: OLNS INSTANCE: 2
   CALLED ADDR:  INDICATOR=#C1  SUBSYS=#58  SSN=#F0
   PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38-37-36
   CALLING ADDR:  INDICATOR=#C1  SUBSYS=#58  SSN=#F0
   GLOBAL TITLE:  TRANS=#23  TYPE=#05  DIGITS: 6138474387
   CLASS=0  SEQUENCE=0D  OPTION=0  PRIORITY=1
   PACKAGE TYPE: RESPONSE  RESPONSE ID: 00 00 00 00
   COMPONENT SET: E8 0A EB 08 CF 01 00 D3 01 04 F2 00
```

Example 2 - TOPS07

```
TCAP100 APR14 15:15:37 9000 INFO TCAP UDT MESSAGE
   REASON: RETURN ERROR RECEIVED
   SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP  INSTANCE: 0
   CALLED ADDR : INDICATOR=#C1  SUBSYS=#6C SSN=#F7
   PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38–37–36
   CALLING ADDR: INDICATOR=#C1  SUBSYS=#00 SSN=#F7
   PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38–37–36
   CLASS=0  SEQUENCE=0D  OPTION=0  PRIORITY=1
   PACKAGE TYPE: RESPONSE   RESPONSE ID: 00 00 00 00
   COMPONENT SET: E8 0A EB 08 CF 01 00 D4 01 01 30 00
```

Example 3 - TOPS07

TCAP100 (continued)

```
TCAP100 APR14 15:15:37 9000 INFO TCAP UDT MESSAGE
   REASON: REJECT RECEIVED
   SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP  INSTANCE: 0
   CALLED ADDR : INDICATOR=#C1  SUBSYS=#6C SSN=#F7
   PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38–37–36
   CALLING ADDR: INDICATOR=#C1  SUBSYS=#00 SSN=#F7
   PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38–37–36
   CLASS=0  SEQUENCE=0D  OPTION=0  PRIORITY=1
   PACKAGE TYPE: RESPONSE   RESPONSE ID: 00 00 00 00
   COMPONENT SET: E8 0B EC 09 CF 01 00 D5 02 01 01 F2 00
```

Example 4 - TOPS07

```
TCAP100 APR14 15:15:37 9000 INFO TCAP UDT MESSAGE
REASON: ABORT RECEIVED
SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP  INSTANCE: 0
CALLED ADDR : INDICATOR=#C1  SUBSYS=#6C SSN=#F7
PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38–37–36
CALLING ADDR: INDICATOR=#C1  SUBSYS=#00 SSN=#F7
PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38–37–36
CLASS=0  SEQUENCE=0D  OPTION=0  PRIORITY=1
PACKAGE TYPE: ABORT_PACKAGE    RESPONSE ID: 00 00 00 00
COMPONENT SET: D7 01 01
```

Example 5 - TOPS07

```
TCAP100 APR14 15:15:37 9000 INFO TCAP UDT MESSAGE
REASON: ERROR IN RESPONSE
SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP  INSTANCE: 0
CALLED ADDR : INDICATOR=#C1  SUBSYS=#6C SSN=#F7
PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38–37–36
CALLING ADDR: INDICATOR=#C1  SUBSYS=#00 SSN=#F7
PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38–37–36
CLASS=0  SEQUENCE=0D  OPTION=0  PRIORITY=1
PACKAGE TYPE: RESPONSE  RESPONSE ID: 00 00 00 00
COMPONENT SET: E8 0C E9 0A CF 02 01 00 D1 02 65 03 30 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TCAP MESSAGE	Constant	Indicates a report of transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) unit data message.
REASON	RSNTXT	Provides the reason the subsystem generated TCAP100. Refer to the table at the end of this report.
SUBSYSTEM NAME	Defined in C7LOCSSN/ C7NETSSN	Identifies the subsystem name.
INSTANCE	0 -31	Identifies the subsystem instance.
PC		Primary center. Any of the third-rank toll switching points in the distance dialing network. The primary center can home in on sectional centers, regional centers, or both of these centers.
	NI (Integer)	Network interface is a circuit card used in the network modules (NM). This card provides an interface between a peripheral module (PM) and the crosspoint switches in the NM. The value indicates the NI involved.
CALLED ADDR	Constant	Indicates that the field on the same line refers to the call address.
INDICATOR	00-FF	Identifies the contents of the address, which can be one or more point code, subsystem, or global title.
SUBSYS	#00-#FF	Provides the DMS subsystem ID of an address that refers to a local subsystem.
SSN	#00-#FF	Identifies the subsystem.
CALLING ADDR	Constant	Indicates that the field on the same line refers to the call address.

TCAP100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
GLOBAL TITLE	TRANS (Integer)	Translation number. A Global title is an application address. It does not contain the necessary information to allow the signaling connection control part (SCCP) to route the message transfer part (MTP). The SCCP global title translation (GTT) function is required to translate a GT in a network address that is correct.
CLASS	0-4	Identifies the signaling connection control part (SCCP) routing class of the message.
SEQUENCE	0-1F	Identifies the signaling link sector (SLS) of the message.
OPTION	0-0F	Identifies the routing options that apply to the message.
PRIORITY	0-3	Identifies the message priority given in the service information octet (SIO).
pkgtyp	Unidirectional	Identifies the package type as unidirectional.
	Begin	Identifies the package type as begin.
	Query	Identifies the package type as query.
	Response	Identifies the package type as response.
	Abort	Identifies the package type as abort.
	Conversation	Identifies the package type as conversation.
COMPONENT SET	0000-FFFF	Identifies the message sent or received.

Action

The reason text `CNAMD RETURN ERROR RECEIVED` indicates the central residence name database cannot return the requested name information completely. Analyze the component set of the log report data to determine the error code.

The reason text `COMMAND REJECT RECEIVED` indicates the central residence name database cannot perform the database search. The database cannot perform the search because of a protocol problem found in the TCAP

QWP package. Analyze the component set of the log report data to determine the problem code.

If the reason text is `CNAMD VERIFICATION QUERY SENT`, analyze the contents of the CNAMD TCAP QWP package sent. Use the TESTSS CNAMD database verification command to make sure TCAP standards conform to specifications for the service switching point (SSP).

If the reason text is `CNAMD VERIFICATION RESPONSE RCVD`, analyze the contents of the CNAMD TCAP response package. Analyze the package to make sure TCAP standards conform to specifications for the central residence name database.

In the OLNS environment, the subsystem generates this log for information use. There is no action that the operating company personnel to perform, if the reason text is:

`OLNS RETURN ERROR RECEIVED, OLNS RETURN ERROR WITH PD RCVD, OLNS REJECT RECEIVED, or OLNS DATA ERROR IN RESPONSE`

Associated OM registers

The following OM registers are for log report TCAP100 in the OLNS environment:

- OLNDATUN (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNMISRT (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNMISSR (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNMSSGR (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNNOPGR (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNPRTPR (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNSCRND (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNUNEXC (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNUNEXD (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNUNNET (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNVCTGR (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNRREJ (OM group TOPSOLNS)
- OLNRRERR (OM group TOPSOLNS)
- RETERRCV (OM group TOPATCAP)

TCAP100 (continued)

- REJCRCV (OM group TOPATCAP)
- ABTRCV (OM group TOPATCAP)

Note: When the subsystem generates this log in TOPS07, one of the registers in tuple TOPSLNP, OM group TOPATCAP can increase. If a register in TOPATCAP does not increase, a register in tuple TOPSLNP, OM group TOPAAPPL increases.

Additional information

The following table provides reasons that the subsystem generates TCAP100.

(Sheet 1 of 5)

Reasons	Explanation
CNAMD REJECT RECEIVED	Indicates the subsystem received a CNAMD TCAP response package that contains a reject component. The subsystem received the package from the central residence name database.
CNAMD RETURN ERROR COMPONENTS	Indicates the subsystem received from a CNAMD TCAP response package that contains a return error component. The subsystem received the package from a database.
CNAMD RETURN ERROR RECEIVED	Indicates that the CNAMD TCAP response package received from the central residence name database contains a return error. The central residence name database cannot return the requested name information correctly. The text does not apply to return error components received in response to TCAP query with permission (QWP) packages. The subsystem sent these TCAP QWP packages with the TESTSS CNAMD database verification command. The terminating switch sends a TCAP QWP package to the central database to request the name information.
CNAMD VERIFICATION QUERY SENT	Indicates that the system sent a CNAMD TCAP QWP package with a reject component to the central residence name database. The subsystem used the TESTSS CNAMD database verification command to send the package.
CNAMD VERIFICATION RESPONSE RCVD	Indicates the subsystem received the CNAMD TCAP response package in response to a CNAMD TCAP QWP package sent. The system uses the TESTSS CNAMD database verification command to send the package.

(Sheet 2 of 5)

Reasons	Explanation
CONVERSATION SENT BY SSP	Indicates that the verification feature sent a conversation message to the BSDN. This event normally occurs after the verification feature collects personal identification number (PIN) or authorization code digits.
DN VALIDATION REJECT MSG RECEIVE	Indicates invalid directory number (DN) options entered in the service order.
NETRAG SEND FAILED	Indicates the NETRAG application sent a failure message. The message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
OLNS RETURN ERROR RECEIVED	This reason indicates that the DMS switch received an OLNS return error component.
OLNS RETURN ERROR WITH PD RCVD	This reason indicates that the DMS switch received a OLNS return error component with problem data.
OLNS REJECT RECEIVED	This reason indicates that the DMS switch received a OLNS reject component.
OLNS DATA ERROR IN RESPONSE	This reason indicates that the DMS switch received a miscellaneous error.
PACKAGE TYPE NOT SUPPORTED PVN	Indicates that the PVN application received a query package from the database. The received message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
PVN RECEIVED RETURN ERROR	Indicates the PVN application received a database with a return error component. The received message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
PVN SENT REJECT	Indicates the PVN application sent a message with a reject component to the database. The message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
PVN SENT REPORT ERROR	Indicates the PVN application sent a message with an invoke component, procedure report error, to the database. The message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
PVN SENT RETURN ERROR	Indicates that the PVN application sent a message with a return error component to the database. The message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
RESP MSG WITH NON-ABANDONED CALL	Indicates that the freephone application received a response message with a call that is not abandoned. The received message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.

TCAP100 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 5)

Reasons	Explanation
RTRS ABORT RECEIVED	Indicates an RTRS abort package received.
RTRS DATA ERROR IN RESPONSE	Indicates an RTRS TCAP response package received from the Real-Time Rating System database that contains a miscellaneous data error.
RTRS REJECT RECEIVED	Indicates an RTRS reject component received.
RTRS RETURN ERROR WITH PD RCVD	Indicates an RTRS return error component with a problem data parameter received.
TERMINATION MESSAGE SENT BY SSP	Indicates that the verification feature received a request for termination information from the BSDB. Indicates the verification feature sent the termination information to the BSDB.
UNI MSG RECEIVED-PVN	Indicates that the PVN application received a one-way package from the database. The message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
UNRECOGNIZED TRID-PVN	Indicates that the PVN application received a response / conversion message with an invalid transaction ID. The message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
UNSOLICITED FREEPHONE CALL	Indicates a call that the system cannot complete because of an internal systems error, or the time-out value expired.
VERIFICATION MESSAGE SENT FROM BSDB	Indicates that the verification feature received a message of any type from the BSDB.
VERIFICATION MESSAGE SENT BY SSP	Indicates that the verification feature sent a query to the BSDB.
RETURN ERROR RECEIVED	Indicates a TOPSLNP Return Error component received.
REJECT RECEIVED	Indicates a Reject component received.
ABORT RECEIVED	Indicates a TOPSLNP Abort package received.
ERROR IN RESPONSE	Indicates a TOPSLNP TCAP package received from the LNP SCP database that contains a miscellaneous error. The log can cover conditions like the receipt of an AIN message that is not correct for TOPSLNP. A disconnect message is an example of an AIN message that is not correct.

(Sheet 4 of 5)

Reasons	Explanation
QVPN: MISTYPED PARAMETER RECEIVING OPERATION	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message containing a mis-typed parameter from the far-end node. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field to determine the exact error.
QVPN: RECEIVED UNRECOGNIZED OPERATION	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message containing an unrecognized operation from the far-end node. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field to determine the exact error.
QVPN:INVOKE ID MISMATCH RECEIVING OPERATION	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message containing a Return Result or Reject component with an Invoke identifier that does not match the identifier of the previous Invoke component. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field to determine the exact error.
QVPN: UNEXPECTED PACKAGE TYPE	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message with an unexpected TCAP package type from the far-end node. Analyze the PKGTYP and COMPONENT SET fields to determine the exact error.
QVPN: RESOURCE LIMITATION AT PAN	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message from the far-end node, but insufficient software resources were available to process the message. Analyze other switch logs and OMs to determine the exact error.
QVPN: REMOTE OPERATION CANCELLED	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message containing an Abort indication or a Reject component from the far-end node. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field to determine the exact error.
QVPN: UNRECOGNIZED COMPONENT	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message containing an unrecognized component from the far-end node. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field to determine the exact error.
QVPN: UNRECOGNIZED OPERATION ID	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message containing an unrecognized operation identifier from the far-end node. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field to determine the exact error.

TCAP100 (end)

(Sheet 5 of 5)

Reasons	Explanation
QVPN: GENERAL DECODING FAILURE	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message where the component portion could not be decoded successfully. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field to determine the exact error.
ISDNSS: LOST UDT	Indicates that the ISDNSS TCAP framework received a TCAP message (an SCCP UnitData message) from the far-end node, but the UDT could not be delivered to any local TCAP application. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field and other switch logs and OMs to determine the exact problem.

TCAP101

Explanation

Example 1

Transaction Capabilities Application Part (TCAP) applications use TCAP101 to log TCAP messages received in signaling connection control part (SCCP) messages. This log has text reasons that relate to the CLASS Calling Name Delivery (CNAMD) TCAP application.

The subsystem generates log report TCAP101 each time a TCAP query with permission (QWP) package returns in a SCCP message. TCAP101 includes two text reasons to indicate that a CNAMD TCAP QWP package returned. The two text causes are `CNAMD UDTS RECEIVED` and `CNAMD VERIFICATION UDTS RECEIVED`. The two text reasons identify CNAMD TCAP QWP packages sent. Text causes use the TESTSS CNAMD database verification command and CNAMD TCAP QWP packages sent for current calls.

In NA006, TCAP101 expands to display a message that relates to Originating Line Number Screening (OLNS). The subsystem generates log report TCAP101 for each OLNS TCAP package that returns to the service switching point (SSP). OLNS TCAP packages return to the SSP from a signaling transfer point (STP) or service control point (SCP). OLNS TCAP packages return to the SSP from a STP or SCP in an SCCP unitdata service message (UDTS). A problem occurred if the report displays this reason message. The problem occurred while the system attempted to route the OLNS TCAP package to the OLNS LIDB.

Example 2 - TOPS07

The subsystem generates log report TCAP101 each time a TOPSLNP TCAP package returns to the SSP in an SCCP UDTS message. The system encounters a problem when an attempt to route the TOPSLNP TCAP package to the LNP SCP database occurred.

This log appears with TOPSLNP information in a LET PCL environment.

Format

The log report format for TCAP101 is as follows:

TCAP101 (continued)

```
TCAP101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TCAP UDTS MESSAGE
 REASON: <rsntxt>
 SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP  INSTANCE: 0
 CALLED ADDR:          INDICATOR=<indicator> SUBSYS=<subsys>
 SSN=<ssn>
 PC: NI=<ni> NETTYPE=<nettype> <aa>–<bb>–<cc>
 CALLING ADDR:              INDICATOR=<indicator>
 SUBSYS=<subsys> SSN=<ssn>
 PC: NI=<ni> NETTYPE=<nettype> <aa>–<bb>–<cc>
 CLASS=<class> SEQUENCE=<seq> OPTION=<opt> PRIORITY=<pri> DIAGNOSTIC=<diag>
 PACKAGE TYPE: <pkgtyp>  ORIGIN ID: <origin id>
 COMPONENT SET: <component set>
```

Example

An example of log report TCAP101 follows:

Example 1

```
TCAP101 APR14 15:16:37 9000 INFO TCAP SERVICE MESSAGE
   REASON: OLNS UDTS RECEIVED
   SUBSYSTEM NAME: OLNS INSTANCE: 2
   CALLED ADDR:  INDICATOR=#89  SUBSYS=#58  SSN=#F0
   PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38-37-36
   CALLING ADDR:  INDICATOR=#C3  SUBSYS=#58  SSN=#F0
   GLOBAL TITLE:  TRANS=#23  TYPE=#05  DIGITS: 6138474387
   CLASS=0  SEQUENCE=0D  OPTION=0 PRIORITY=1  DIAGNOSTIC=02
   PACKAGE TYPE: QUERY_W_PERMISSION RESPONSE ID:00 00 00 00
   COMPONENT SET: E8 1B E9 19 CF 01 00 D0 02 81 01 F2 10 97
   00 AA 0B 84 09 0B 00 11 0A 16 83 42 44 44
```

Example 2 - TOPS07

```
TCAP101 APR14 15:16:37 9000 INFO TCAP UDTS MESSAGE
  REASON: UDTS RECEIVED
  SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP  INSTANCE: 0
  CALLED ADDR : INDICATOR=#89
  PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38–37–36
  CALLING ADDR: INDICATOR=#C3  SUBSYS=#6C SSN=#F7
  PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38–37–36
  CLASS=0  SEQUENCE=0D  OPTION=0  PRIORITY=1  DIAGNOSTIC=02
  PACKAGE TYPE: QUERY_W_PERMISSION  ORIGIN ID: 00 00 00 00
  COMPONENT SET: E8 21 E9 1F CF 01 00 D1 02 64 03 30 16 BF 35
  07 81 05 03 24 02 21 43 8D 01 00 8F 07 03 10 03 24 02 21 43
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TCAP SERVICE MESSAGE	Constant	Indicates a report of transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) unit data service message.
rsntxt	Refer to the Table, Reasons at the end of this report.	Provides the reasons that the subsystem generates this log.
SUBSYSTEM NAME	Defined in C7LOCSSN/ C7NETSSN	Identifies the subsystem name.
INSTANCE	0-31	Identifies the subsystem instance.
CALLED ADDR	Constant	Indicates that the field on the same line relates to the called address.
INDICATOR	#00-#FF	Identifies the contents of the address, which may be one or more point code, subsystem, or global title.
SUBSYS	#00-#FF	Provides the DMS subsystem ID of an address that refers to a local subsystem.
SSN	#00-#FF	Identifies the subsystem.
CALLING ADDR	Constant	Indicates that the field on the same line applies to the calling address.
CLASS	0-4	Identifies the signaling connection control part (SCCP) routing class of the message.
SEQUENCE	0-1F	Identifies the signaling link sector (SLS) of the message.
OPTION	0-0F	Identifies the routing options that apply to the message.
PRIORITY	0-3	Identifies the message priority provided in the service information octet (SIO).
pkgtyp	Unidirectional	Identifies the package type as unidirectional.

TCAP101 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Begin	Identifies the package type as begin.
	Query	Identifies the package type as query.
	Response	Identifies the package type as response.
	Abort	Identifies the package type as abort.
	Conversation	Identifies the package type as conversation.
COMPONENT SET	0000-FFFF	Identifies the message sent or received.

Action

The received reason text `CNAMD UDTS RECEIVED` indicates a problem. The problem is that the attempt to route the CNAMD TCAP QWP package to the central residence name database failed. Analyze the test field of the log report data to determine the cause of the problem.

The received reason text `CNAMD VERIFICATION UDTS RECEIVED` indicates a problem. The problem occurred in the network. The problem occurred when the system attempted to route the CNAMD TCAP QWP package to the central residence name database. Analyze the test field of the log report data to determine the cause of the problem.

The received reason text `ACBAR UDTS MSG, LT_DENIAL` indicates a problem. The problem occurred when the attempt to route the ACBAR TCAP QWP, QNP, CWP or CNP package failed. Analyze the test field of the log report data to determine the cause of the problem.

The received reason text `ACBAR UDTS MSG, ST_DENIAL` indicates a problem. The problem occurred in the network when the system attempted to route the ACBAR TCAP QWP, QNP, CWP or CNP package. Analyze the test field of the log report data to determine the cause of the problem.

The received reason text `ACBAR UDTS MSG, RESP OR UNI` indicates a problem. The problem occurs when the system attempts to route the ACBAR TCAP UNI or RSP package. Analyze the test field of the log report data to determine the cause of the problem.

If the DMS switch receives the reason text `OLNS UDTS RECEIVED`, the operating company personnel does not need to perform any action. This log generates in the OLNS environment for information use only.

Note: This log is for information use. The network administration must take action as the report indicates that a Common Channel System 7 (CCS7) routing problem occurred.

Associated OM registers

Any one of the following OM registers in the C7SCCP OM group may associate with this log:

- C7RTFALL.
- C7RTFNTN.
- C7RTFNTA.
- C7RTFNWF.
- C7UDTSRX.
- C7RTFSSF.
- C7RTFSSC.
- C7RTFUEQ.

The following OM registers are for log report TCAP101 in the OLNS environment:

- OLNNETCG (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNNETFL (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNNOXLA (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNNOXLS (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNSUBCG (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNSUBFL (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNUNEQP (OM group TOPSOLNE)

Note: When the subsystem generates this log, one of the registers in tuple TOPSLNP in OM group TOPASCCP increases.

TCAP101 (continued)

Additional information

The following table describes each reason.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Reason	Explanation
ABAR UDTS MSG, LT_DENIAL	Indicates a failure detected during the attempt to route the ACBAR message. The received message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
ABAR UDTS MSG, ST_DENIAL	Indicates that a network problem occurred. The received message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
ACBAR UTS MSG, RESP OR UNI	Indicates that a failure occurred during the attempt to route an ACBAR TCAP UNI or RSP message. The received message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
CNAMD UDTS RECEIVED	Indicates that the route process to a residence name database failed.
CNAMD VERIFICATION UDTS RECEIVED	Indicates that a network problem occurred.
PACKAGE TYPE NOT SUPPORTED-PVN	Indicates that the database sent a PVN application to the QUERY package. The received message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
OLNS UDTS RECEIVED	This reason indicates that an OLNS TCAP package returned to the Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) DMS switch in an SCCP UDTS.
PVN RECEIVED REJECT	Indicates that the PVN application received a database message with a reject component. The received message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
PVN RECEIVED RETURN ERROR	Indicates that the PVN application received a database with a return error component. The receive message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
PVN SENT REJECT	Indicates that the PVN application sent a message with a reject component to the database. The message sent prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
PVN SENT REPORT ERROR	Indicates that the PVN application sent a message with a cause component, procedure report error, to the database. The message sent prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Reason	Explanation
PVN SENT RETURN ERROR	Indicates that the PVN application sent a message with a return error component to the database. The message sent prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
RTRS UDTS RECEIVED	Indicates an RTRS TCAP package returned to TOPS in an SCCP UDTS message.
UNI MSG RECEIVED-PVN	Indicates that the database sent a PVN application to the unidirectional package. The received message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
UNRECOGNIZED TRID-PVN	Indicates that the PVN application received a response/conversion message with a transaction ID that is not correct. The received message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
UDTS RECEIVED	Indicates a TOPSLNP TCAP package returned to TOPS in an SCCP UDTS message.
ISDNSS: LOST UDTS	Indicates that the ISDNSS TCAP framework received a TCAP message (an SCCP UnitData service message) from the SCCP software subsystem, but the UDTS could not be delivered to any local TCAP application. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field and other switch logs and OMs to determine the exact problem.

TCAP199

Explanation

Example 1

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates TCAP199 when a miscellaneous error condition occurs. The subsystem generates TCAP199 for debugging purposes only.

In NA006, the OLNS SCCP FORMAT ERROR adds to the errtxt field. This error appears when a miscellaneous error occurs in the Originating Line Number Screening (OLNS) environment.

Example 2 - TOPS07

The changes to this log for the TOPSLNP application are made in specific conditions. These conditions are when the subsystem attempts to format the Signaling Connection Control Part (SCCP) data. The subsystem attempts to format the SCCP data for a Transaction Capabilities Application Part (TCAP) message and the format fails.

This log appears with TOPSLNP information in a Line Equipment Transfer (LET) Product CM Load (PCL) environment.

Example 3 - TOPS07

The subsystem generates log report TCAP199 when the subsystem receives a package. The package is from the Local Number Portability (LNP) Service Control Point (SCP) and does not have a responding transaction id. At the present time, the AIN0.1 TCAP messaging interface this activity creates does not handle received packages without transaction ids.

This log appears with TOPSLNP information in a LET PCL environment.

Example 4

The OLI ERROR log appears when the incoming virtual message does not contain the Originating Line Identity (OLI).

On the transit node, the directory number (DN) of the originating station must uniquely identify digital private network signaling system (DPNSS) virtual calls and TCAP/SCCP interworked requests at this node.

If the originating station does not send the OLI, the OLI ERROR log appears at the DPNSS integrated services digital network user part (ISUP) transit node for virtual calls.

TCAP199 (continued)

Example 5

The point code from table MSGRTE is necessary to send a TCAP message to the far transit node.

Table MSGRTE routes DPNSS-ISUP virtual messages. Network identifier (NETID) and Called Party Address index these messages. The NETID of a DPNSS-ISUP call is the NETID of the originating line or DPNSS trunk. The Called Party Address used is the DPNSS Destination Address most siginifcant digits.

This log appears when there is no entry in Table MSGRTE against the NETID and most of the significant digits of the Destination Address.

Format

The log report for format TCAP199 is as follows:

Format 1

TCAP199 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TCAP MISC ERROR
TCAP Traffic: <errtxt> reason = n
SUBSYSTEM NAME: ssss INSTANCE: tt

Format 2 - TOPS07 (Example 2, 3, 4 and 5)

TCAP199 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TCAP MISC ERROR
<text message> 0
SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP INSTANCE: 0
<hex data>

Example

An example of log report TCAP199 follows:

Example 1

```
TCAP199 JUN18 18:47:33 7700 INFO TCAP MISC ERROR
   TCAP Traffic: OLNS SCCP FORMAT ERROR reason = 0
   SUBSYSTEM NAME: OLNS INSTANCE: 2
```

Example 2 - TOPS07

```
TCAP199 APR14 15:15:40 1210 INFO TCAP MISC ERROR
   SCCP FORMAT ERROR 0
   SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP  INSTANCE: 0
```

Example 3 - TOPS07

```
TCAP199 APR14 15:15:40 1210 INFO TCAP MISC ERROR
   BAD PKG RCVD 0
   SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP  INSTANCE: 0
   <hex data>
```

Example 4

```
TCAP199 APR14 15:15:40 1210 INFO TCAP MISC ERROR
   SIGTRANS:  OLI ERROR 0
   SUBSYSTEM NAME:  INSTANCE: 6
   <hex data>
```

Example 5

```
TCAP199 APR14 15:15:40 1210 INFO TCAP MISC ERROR
   SIGTRANS: No MSGRTE entry 0
   SUBSYSTEM NAME: INSTANCE: 6
   <hex data>
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TCAP MISC ERROR	Constant	Indicates a miscellaneous error condition occurred as the system tested.
errtxt	Dynamic	Describes the error that occurred.

TCAP199 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
reason	2 bytes	Identifies the return code from the tested procedure.
Subsystem Name	8 bytes	Identifies the subsystem name defined in C7LOCSSN/C7NETSSN
Instance	0-31	Identifies the subsystem instance.
<text message>	SCCP FORMAT ERROR	A text reason why the TCAP 199 log generated.
	BAD PKG RCVD	

Action

Log TCAP199 may report that there are not enough of Transaction IDs for the RTRS application. When this occurs, contact your next level of support.

An RTRS SCCP FORMAT ERROR message indicates a possible translation problem in the SCCP CCS7 tables. Check for datafill that is missing or wrong in the following CCS7 translations tables:

- C7GTTYPE
- C7NETWRK,
- C7GTT
- any other CCS7 tables

An SCCP FORMAT ERROR message for subsystem TOPSLNP, indicates a possible translation problem in SCCP CCS7 tables. Check for data that is missing or wrong in CCS7 translations tables:

- C7GTTYPE
- C7NETWRK
- C7GTT
- other CCS7 tables

An ISDNSS LOST MESSAGE error indicates that the ISDNSS TCAP framework received a TCAP message from the SCCP software subsystem, but the message could not be delivered to any local TCAP application. The nature of the message could not be determined.

Originating Line Number Screening

A TCAP199 may report that there are not enough Transaction IDs for the OLNS application. When this occurs, contact your next level of support.

An OLNS SCCP FORMAT ERROR message indicates a possible translation problem in the SCCP CCS7 tables. Check for data that is missing or wrong in the following CCS7 translations tables:

- C7GTTYPE
- C7NETWRK
- C7GTT
- other CCS7 tables

Associated OM registers

When the OLNS SCCP FORMAT ERROR displays in the errtxt field of log TCAP199, OM register OLNNOTRD (OM group TOPSOLNS) pegs.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TCW601

Explanation

The following conditions cause the system to generate the TCW601 log:

- the TCW serving office does not receive the ANM message within the duration that the T1 allows
- the TCW serving office does not receive the REL message within the duration that the T2 allows
- the system is unable to allocate the resources to route the call
- the connection to the SN is not ISUP or PRI ALL-THE-WAY

Format

The format for log report TCW601 follows.

```
logoffid          TCW601 mmmdd:mm:ss nnnn TCW log report
 Reason           The condition that caused the log to
                   generate
 Call ID          call identification number (hex number)
 TCW DN           the Talking Call Waiting (TCW)
                  subscriber's directory number (DN)
 SN DN            the directory number (DN) that TCW  uses
                  to reach the service node (SN)
```

Example

An example of log report TCW601 follows.

```
NTL2110AP    TCW601 MAR11 16:04:14 2300 TCW log report
Reason       T1 expired
Call ID      038B 0000
TCW DN       5145425541
SN DN        5148547855
```

TCW601 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
logoffid	symbolic text	Log_office_id - an office parameter defined in table OFCVAR that specifies a name for the office for the purpose of office identification in the log output header
TCW601	constant	log name
mmmdd	symbolic text	date the system generated the log, in the format monthday
hh:mm:ss	symbolic text	time the system generates the log, in the fomrat Hour:minute:second
nnnn	symbolic text	sequential number of logs
TCW log report	constant	log report type
Reason	T1 expired	T1 expires
	T2 expired	T2 expires
	NO_OF_CLONE_ TIDS exceeded	TCW was not able to allocate a necessary resource to route the call to the SN.
	unsupoorted signaling to SN	the connection to the SN is not ISUP or PRI all the way
Call ID	hexadecimal	call identification number
TCW DN	10 digits	controller's directory number
SN DN	4 to 30 digits	service node directory number

Action

Save the log report and use it as additional information to investigate:

- the failure of the SN to respond within the normal time range
- the failure of the system to allocate enough resources to route the call to the SN
- the routing to the SN (verify the translations to the SN and the trunk types)

Related OM registers

Operational measurements (OM) register TCWT1 in OM group TCW. This register increments whent he T1 timer expires.

Operational measurements (OM) register TCWT1 in OM group TCW. This register increments whent he T1 timer expires.

The TCW601 log is associated with the NO_OF_CLONE_TIDS exceeded of the TCWDNERR register of OM group TCW

Additional information

None

TELN100

Explanation

The subsystem generates TELN100 when the system establishes a complete Telnet connection to the Computing Module (CM).

Format

The log report format for TELN100 is as follows:

```
TELN100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Telnet Connection
    Node Name: <node name>  Node Number: <node_num>
    Remote Node Address: <IP_Addr>
```

Example

An example of log report TELN100 follows:

```
TELN100 AUG10 10:51:52 8600 INFO Telnet Connection
   Node Name: CM  Node Number: 0
   Remote Node Address: 47.128.9.190
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Date	mmmdd	Indicates the date the subsystem generated the report.
Time	hh:mm:ss	Indicates the time the subsystem generated the report.
Sequence	####	Indicates the sequence number of the report generated.
Node_name	Text	Indicates the name of the node where the Telnet server is. The name of the node has an eight-character limit.
Node_num	Integer	Indicates the number of the node where the Telnet server is.
IP Addr	Numeric	Indicates the IP address of the remote node that connects to the CM.

TELN100 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TELN110

Explanation

The subsystem generates TELN110 when the system closes a Telnet connection to the Computing Module (CM).

Format

The log report format for TELN110 is as follows:

TELN100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Telnet Dis–Connection
Node Name: <node name> Node Number: <node_num>
Remote Node Address: <IP_Addr>

Example

An example of log report TELN110 follows:

```
TELN100 AUG10 10:51:52 8600 INFO Telnet Dis–Connection
   Node Name: CM  Node Number: 0
   Remote Node Address: 47.128.9.190
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Date	mmmdd	Indicates the date the subsystem generated the report.
Time	hh:mm:ss	Indicates the time the subsystem generated the report.
Sequence	####	Indicates the sequence number of the report generated.
Node_name	Text	Indicates the name of the node where the Telnet server is. The name of the node has an eight-character limit.
Node_num	Integer	Indicates the number of the node where the Telnet server is.
IP Addr	Numeric	Indicates the IP address of the remote node that connects to the CM.

TELN110 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TKCV100

Explanation

The Trunk Conversion (TKCV) subsystem generates TKCV100 when the subsystem encounters an error condition. This error condition occurs during the operation of commands entered from the TRKCONV level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position).

Format

The log report format for TKCV100 is as follows:

```
TKCV100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TRK CONVERT TRBL
CKT  cktid       RECORD NUMBER = n
REASON = rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report TKCV100 follows:

```
TKCV100 MAY31 09:00:00 2112 INFO TRK CONVERT TRBL
CKT  ISUPOTG 5  RECORD NUMBER = 5
REASON = Cannot change state to OFFLINE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TRK CONVERT TRBL	Constant	Indicates trunk conversion trouble.
CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies the circuit affected. Refer to Table I.
RECORD NUMBER	Integer	Identifies the record number (from TKCV data table) that caused the error condition.
REASON	Cannot change state to MB	Indicates the circuit cannot be manual busy.
	Cannot change state to IDLE	Indicates the circuit cannot be idle.
	Cannot change state to OFFLINE	Indicates the circuit cannot be offline.

TKCV100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Cannot convert trunk to PTS	Indicates the trunk cannot convert to per trunk signaling.
	Cannot convert trunk to ISUP	Indicates the trunk cannot convert to ISDN User Part.
	Continuity test FAILED	Indicates a continuity test failed.

Action

Post the trunk that uses the TTP POST command to determine the state of the trunk. If possible,manually busy (ManB) the trunk. If this action does not work, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ToME602

Explanation

The Topology Mapping Environment (ToME) generates this log when the number of Data Interface and Topology Mapping (DITM) extension blocks in the DITM extension block pool concurrently in use nears exhaustion.

The number of DITM extension blocks in the DITM extension block pool is increased by increasing the value of office engineering parameter NUMBER_OF_DITM_EXTENSION_BLOCKS in table OFCENG.

If the available number of DITM extension blocks in the DITM extension block pool becomes exhausted, some features may not operate normally. The number of DITM extension blocks should be increased as soon as this log is generated.

Format

The format for log report ToME602 follows:

```
TOME602 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd DITM AGENT POOL SIZE
THRESHOLD REACHED
   Check OM register EXT #198 DITM_AGENT_EXT_BLOCKS
   NUMBER_OF_DITM_EXTENSION_BLOCKS office parm may need
   to be increased.  Number of times max threshold exceeded
   during audit delay = nnn
```

Example

An example of log report ToME602 follows:

```
TOME602 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 DITM AGENT POOL SIZE
THRESHOLD REACHED
   Check OM register EXT #198 DITM_AGENT_EXT_BLOCKS
   NUMBER_OF_DITM_EXTENSION_BLOCKS office parm may need
   to be increased.  Number of times max threshold exceeded
   during audit delay =    4
```

ToME602 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
nnn	Integer	The number of times the number of DITM extension blocks concurrently in use has exceeded 90% of the total number of DITM extension blocks available in the DITM extension block pool (the threshold) during the last 5 min.

Action

Complete the following steps:

- Determine the number of DITM extension blocks currently in use by entering OMSHOW EXT ACTIVE 198 at the command prompt. Check the EXTHI count of the displayed register. Note the value.
- Enter table OFCENG and position on NUMBER_OF_DITM_EXTENSION_BLOCKS office parameter. Verify that the EXTHI count has exceeded 90% of the office parameter. The office parameter indicates the number of DITM extension blocks currently allocated.
- Increase the value of the office parameter to accommodate the DMS switch's demand on DITM extension blocks.

Associated OM registers

Group EXT, register 198.

Additional information

This log indicates that the number of DITM extension blocks concurrently in use reached 90% of the total number of DITM extension blocks in the DITM extension block pool. When this threshold value is exceeded, the pool is nearing exhaustion. Increase the OFCENG office parm NUMBER_OF_DITM_EXTENSION_BLOCKS to avoid possible pool exhaustion.

TPS100

Explanation

The Transaction Processing System (TPS) generates TPS100 when the system receives a message from the Message Transport System (MTS). The MTS cannot deliver the message to the indicated TPS application.

The TPS100 generates when the TPS passes a message to the MTS, which does not send the message.

Format

The log report format for TPS100 is as follows:

```
TPS100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT TPS IH ERROR
    TRBLINFO= trbtxt  PRIO= nnnn  SUBC= nnnn
    SRC_MTA = hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh DST_MTA= hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    INTERNAL_MTA_NAME = name
    PROTOCOL = name
    SIGNAL = nn
    UID = hhhh hhhh
    MSG_HDR = hhhh hhhh hhhh
    MSG = hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report TPS100 follows:

```
FASTNETS6     TPS100 MAR25 12:48:02 4229 FLT TPS IH ERROR
TRBLINFO=  INVALID_SCB_STATE  PRIO= 0006  SUBC= 0000
SRC_MTA = 4202 1000 C92D 0000 DST_MTA = 4202 1000 C94F 0000
INTERNAL_MTA_NAME = LIU711
PROTOCOL = NILPRO
SIGNAL  = 178
UID = 0002 0003
MSG_HDR = 3EOA COB2 FF09
MSG = 0001 0007 2201
```

TPS100 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT TPS IH ERROR	Constant	Indicates the TPS input handler encountered an error in a received message.
TRBLINFO	NIL_TROUBLE_CODE	Indicates the general problem code for reasons that the remainder of problem codes do not cover. TPS input handler uses this code when the TPS IH receives a message from the MTS not for a TPS point.
	NO_SCBS	Indicates subnet control block (SCB) was not left in the system to allocate to a new instance when a message arrives.
	INVALID_LNAME	Indicates the local name of the destination TPS application is not correct.
	BAD_MTA_OFFSET	Indicates that an instance at the offset did not occur in the message.
	INVALID_UID	Indicates the user identifier (UID) is not correct.
	SCBLETTER_ OVERFLOW	Indicates too many SCB letters placed in queue on the SCB.
	BMS_DATA_PROB	Indicates the buffer that contains the message has faults or not correct.
	BMS_Q_PROB	Indicates the buffer that contains the message cannot place in queue on the destination SCB of the buffer because of defects in that queue.
	NO_MASTER_BOUND	Indicates a message sent to a TPS master is not linked,. This causes the TPS input handler to not find the destination TPS application.
	MTS_OUT_FAILURE	Indicates the message transmission from the TPS to the MTS layer failed.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	MESSAGE_USAGE_ EXCEEDED	Indicates a TPS application attempted to use more resources than accepted.
	NIL_SCBLONGQ	Indicates the TPS input handler received a long message (greater than 128 bytes of application data). The long message did not have long message buffers allocated in the system.
	NO_LONG_BUF_ AVAIL	Indicates the TPS input handler received a long message (greater than 128 bytes of application data). The long message did not have long message buffers allocated for the application.
	MP_ERROR	Indicates the message prescreener for the application found a problem with the received message and discarded it.
PRIO	0000-FFFF	Indicates the SOS class.
SUBC	0000-FFFF	Provides more information for NT debugging.
SRC_MTA	0000-FFFF	Indicates the source of the message.
DST_MTA	0000-FFFF	Indicates the destination of the message.
INTERNAL_MTA_NAME	Character string	Indicates the node part of the MTA.
PROTOCOL	Character string	Indicates the protocol of the message.
SIGNAL	0 - 32767	Indicates the signal of the message.
UID	0000-FFFF	Indicates the user identifier.
MSG_HDR	0000-FFFF	Indicates internal routing information.
MSG	0000-FFFF	Provides the first three words of the message sent.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TPS100 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TPS101

Explanation

The Transaction Processing System (TPS) subsystem generates this report when errors are found during the TPS Datablock (DB) audit process.

Format

The format for log report TPS101 follows.

```
TPS101 mmmdd   hh:mm:ss   INFO DB Audit
     PROBLEM: <datablock audit problem>
      PROBLEM MODULE: <problem module name>
       NETWORK: <problem network ID>
      PROBLEM LOCATION: <problem index in the auditing>
     DATABLOCK DUMP: <problem datablock dump information>
```

Example

An example of log report TPS101 follows.

```
TPS101 SEP05 18:14:33 9500 INFO DB AUDIT
   PROBLEM: INCONSISTENT_INFO
   PROBLEM MODULE: C7LKMDL
   NETWORK: 5
   PROBLEM LOCATION:200
   DATABLOCK DUMP:00FE 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
                       0000 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PROBLEM	INCONSISTENT_ INFO BAD_SCB_INDEX FREE_Q_ CORRUPT	Describes the type of problem that occurs during the datablock audit process.
PROBLEM MODULE	Up to 22 characters	Indicates the module name of the faulty application.

TPS101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NETWORK	0-1023	Indicates the network number associated with the faulty application.
PROBLEM LOCATION	200, 201, or 202	Indicates where the problem occurs in the datablock auditing process.
DATABLOCK DUMP	Up to 10 words	Describes information of the datablock that causes the problem.

Action

No action required Although the log report shows an error with the Datablock, the audit corrects the error. However, if these log reports generate frequently, contact the next level of maintenance.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

TPS102

Explanation

The Transaction Processing System (TPS) subsystem generates this report when the subsystem encounters errors during TPS TCB AUDIT. The audit corrects the problems.

Format

The log report format for TPS102 is as follows:

```
TPS102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TCB AUDIT
   TCB AUDIT PROBLEM = errtxt          FQID= n    ID= hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report TPS102 follows:

```
TPS102 OCT15 12:48:02 4229 INFO TCB AUDIT
   TCB AUDIT PROBLEM = TCB_FREE_Q_CORRUPT   FQID= 0  ID= 5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TCB AUDIT	Constant	Indicates that a TPS TCB AUDIT occurred.
TCB AUDIT PROBLEM		The error that is one of:
TCB_IN_LIMBO		The TCB is not on any queue and not prepared to be a set timer.
TCB_INVALID_DATA		The TCB did not have correct data for the determined state of the TCB.
TCB_FREE_Q_COR-RUPT		A TCB free queue had faults and correct action performed.
TCB_TIMER_Q_COR-RUPT		The TCB timer queue was had faults and correct action performed.

TPS102 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FQID	0-255 (depending on local office parameters)	Integer that describes the free queue the TCB belonged to, or the free queue that had faults.
ID	0-FFFF (depending on local office parameters)	Integer that describes the index to the TCB that had faults.

Action

There is no action required. The reports show an error with a TCB and the audit corrects the error. Contact field support if these logs generate.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TPS103

Explanation

The Transaction Processing System (TPS) subsystem generates this report when errors occur during TPS Subnetwork Control Block (SCB) Audit.

Format

The format for log report TPS103 follows.

```
TPS103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCB Audit
    SCB PROBLEM: <SCB_problem_reason>
     PROBLEM MODULE: <problem module name>
     PROBLEM LOCATION: <integer>
    SCB OFFSET: <hex integer>
    SCB DUMP: <scb dump into>
```

Example

An example of log report TPS103 follows.

```
TPS103 SEP05 18:14:33 1700 INFO SCB AUDIT
   SCB PROBLEM:SCB_OFFSET_CORRUPT
   PROBLEM MODULE: DMCUMDL
   PROBLEM LOCATION:151
   SCB OFFSET: 0001
   SCB DUMP:FFFF 0000 0001 FDOC 001B 0000 0001 01A4 E368
        0001 FFFF 0000 0001 0000 0040 0300 F805 01B0
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SCB PROBLEM	SCB_IN_LIMBO	The following values describe the type of problem that occurs during the Subnetwork Control Block (SCB) audit process.
	SCB_DATA_ WRONG	
	SCB_FREE_Q CORRUPT	
	SCB_SCHED_Q CORRUPT	

TPS103 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	SCB_PRIOR_Q CORRUPT SCB_FREE_Q_ HEADER_ CORRUPT SCB_PRIOR_Q_ HEADER_ CORRUPT SCB_SCHED_Q_ HEADER_ CORRUPT SCB_OFFSET_ CORRUPT SCB_LETTER_Q_ ERROR SCB_INVALID_ LNAME	
PROBLEM MODULE	Up to 22 characters	Describes the module name of the faulty application.
PROBLEM LOCATION	Integers of 100, 150, 151, 152, 101-128, 130-135	Indicates where the problem occurs in the Subnetwork Control Block audit process.
SCB OFFSET	hexadecimal integer	Indicates the offset of the Subnetwork Control Block (SCB) in the SCB table.
SCB DUMP	Up to 18 words	Indicates the data structure of the Subnetwork Control Block.

Action

No immediate action required. The log report shows an error with the Subnetwork Control Block (SCB), but the audit will correct this error. However, if this log report generates frequently, contact the next level of maintenance.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

TPS104

Explanation

The Transaction Processing System (TPS) subsystem generates this report when the subsystem encounters wrong return codes during TPS message processing. Under normal conditions, this log does not appear in the field.

Format

The log report format for TPS104 is as follows:

```
TPS104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INVOKER ERROR
   PROBLEM      =    probtxt
   LOG ID   =    nnnn
   NETWORK      =              nettxt
   MTAS/NID     =    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
   LOG MSG HDR      =    hhhh hhhh hhhh
   MSGBODY      =    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
        hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report TPS104 follows:

```
TPS104 AUG19 12:48:02 0997 INFO INVOKER ERROR
   PROBLEM  =    TPS_PROTOCOL_MISMATCH
   LOG ID   =   0004
   NETWORK  =                      NIL_TNETWORK
   MTAS/NID =   0001 0006 0000 0000 0100 0000
   LOG MSG HDR  =   0106 F801 0000
   MSGBODY  =   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
        FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PROBLEM	Refer to Table TPS trouble codes.	Indicates the problem encountered during the TPS message processing.
LOG ID	0-6	Indicates where the error occurs in the software of the process of the correct invoker.

TPS104 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NETWORK	Specified by the type TNETWORK_RANGE in the data dictionary.	The network name of the bad network. See Table TNETWORKS at the end of this log report.
MTAS/NID = hhhh (x6)	0000-FFFF	If a message is in the error, the message contains six words that consist the MTS header (dest. and source MTAs) and the TPS header (dest. NID).
LOG MSG HDR = hhhh (x3)	0000-FFFF	Indicates the logical message header. Printed if a message is in the error.
MSGBODY = hhhh (x16)	0000-FFFF	Indicates the contents of wrong message.

Action

There is no action required.

TPS trouble codes (Sheet 1 of 2)

Trouble code	Description
TPS_UTL_OK	Correct return code does not appear in a LOG.
TPS_TACTOR_OUTOFRANGE	Destination Transactor is not present in model.
TPS_TPORT_OUTOFRANGE	Destination port on transactor is not present.
TPS_PROTOCOL_MISMATCH	Protocol in message does not match protocol on port.
TPS_NOT_IMPLEMENTED	Not used.
TPS_MAPIDX_OUTOFRANGE	Map index in port has faults and does not indicate the message map.
TPS_UNINTIALISED_MTA	MTA in message map is not initialized and transactor attempts to send that port.
TPS_LOGICAL_MSG_TOO_LONG	Message sent by transactor is longer than 34 bytes.
TPS_CHAN_TYPE_INVALID	Attempts to send a priority message on an intra-subnet channel, or
TPS_NO_TMSGS	No TMSG blocks are available to send another intra-subnetwork message.

TPS trouble codes (Sheet 2 of 2)

Trouble code	Description
TPS_FREE_Q_EMPTY	SCBs are not present on the free queue.
TPS_INCONSISTENT_INFO	Not used.
TPS_GCHAN_OUTOFRANGE	GCHAN in message does not index the Table GCHAN correctly.
TPS_NONRESIDENT_GCHAN	GCHAN in message is present but not in this subnetwork.
TPS_UNANSWERED_TMSG	Not used.
TPS_CORRUPT_TMSG_Q	The TMSG audit determines the TMSG Q has faults.
TPS_BUFFER_NOTAVAILABLE	Message buffers are not available to send messages.
TPS_DATA_NOTAVAILABLE	Data block is not available.

TNETWORK (Sheet 1 of 2)

TNETWORK name	Use
NIL_TNETWORK	
TYMFDD_NETWORK	Call Processing Trunk
TYLN_NETWORK	Call Processing Line
FILLER_NOT_USED_ANYMORE	
XCT_NETWORK	Metering Changeover XPM
C7_LK_NETWORK	CCS7 Link XPM
C7_MH_NETWORK	CCS7 XPM
XPM_OCSYS_NETWORK,	CC Overload Control PM
MAT_NETWORK	Metering Tariff Application
MCC_NETWORK	Metering Changeover Control
MSLOCAL_NODE_NETWORK	Local Message Switch Network Definitions
MSLOCAL_DS30_CARD_NETWORK	

TPS104 (end)

TNETWORK (Sheet 2 of 2)

TNETWORK name	Use
MSLOCAL_MAPPER_NETWORK	
MSLOCAL_CLOCK_NETWORK	
MSLOCAL_CMIC_NETWORK	
MSLOCAL_P_BUS_TERMINATOR_NETWORK	
MSLOCAL_T_BUS_TERMINATOR_NETWORK	
MSLOCAL_MATE_REQUEST_NETWORK	
C7_RSM_NETWORK	C7 SNM Route Set
C7_LSM_NETWORK	C7 SNM Link Set
C7_NTA_NETWORK	C7 SNM non TPS Access
CC_OCSYS_NETWORK	CC Overload Control
LOOPDIS_NETWORK	Trunk Loop Disconnect
IDTC_FEATSIM_NETWORK	Feature simulation
MSLOCAL_MEMORY_NETWORK	Local message switch networks
MSLOCAL_T_BUS_ACCESS_TERM_NET	
MSLOCAL_MSP_NETWORK	

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TPS300

Explanation

The Transaction Processing System (TPS) subsystem generates this report when the subsystem encounters errors. The subsystem encounters these errors during a TPS input handler process that allocates messages that are not TPS logical. The log contains the TPS message and trackback information.

Format

The log report format for TPS300 is as follows:

```
TPS300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MSG TRACE
    PROCID  =
    SRCE MTA =
    DEST MTA =
    NETWORK =
    USER IDENTIFIER =
    LOG MSG HEADER =
```

Example

An example of log report TPS300 follows:

```
TPS300 OCT15 12:48:02 4229 INFO MSG TRACE
   PROCID = 0000 3459
   SRCE MTA = #4202 1000 000D 0000
   DEST MTA = #4377 1000 FFFF FFFF
   NETWORK = 7B
   USER IDENTIFIER = 007B 0001
   LOG MSG HEADER = #0004 0000 3E30 COBF FF01 00C9 0000 0000
                    #0000 0000 0000 0000 00BD 0000 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MSG TRACE	Constant	Indicates that aTPS message trace occurred.
PROCID	Integer	
SRCE MTA		Source Message Transport Address (MTA) used to address TPS messages.

TPS300 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DEST MTA		Destination Message Transport Address (MTA).
NETWORK	Integer (HEX) 0-1023	The running/destination network number.
USER IDENTIFIER		The destination user identifier.
LOG MSG HEADER		The logical message header of TPS messages.

Action

There is no action required. This log report will only in the lab.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TPS600

Explanation

The Transaction Processing System (TPS) generates this log report when the TPSWDOG audit process finds a TPS transactor (tactor) which has run over its defined time limit. This log report is for information only. It is used to explain errors in TPS applications as well as reengineer the transactor time limit.

Format

The format for log report TPS600 follows.

```
TPS600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Tactor CPU Usage Audit
    TACTOR: <tactor ID>
     INSTANCE: <instance ID>
     MODEL: <message model number>
    NETWORK: <network number>
     PROB MODULE: <problem module name>
   PRIORITY: <priority number>
  TIME LIMIT: <time limit> ms
  Went over time limit by: <time> ms(<number of ticks>ticks)
```

Example

An example of log report TPS600 follows.

```
TPS600 SEP05 18:14:33 8000 INFO Tactor CPU Usage Audit
   TACTOR: 23
   INSTANCE: 12
   MODEL:3
   NETWORK: 41
   PROB MODULE: PLANET
   PRIORITY: 6
   TIME LIMIT: 32.5 ms
   Went over time limit by:25ms (2 ticks)
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TACTOR	0-1023	Indicates the TPS transactor number.
INSTANCE	0-2048	Indicates the TPS instance number.
MODEL	0-1023	Indicates the model identifier associated with the faulty application.

TPS600 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NETWORK	0-1023	Indicates the network number associated with the faulty application.
PROB MODULE	Up to 22 characters	Describes the module name of the faulty application.
PRIORITY	0-6	Indicates which TPS priority level the faulty application operates. An application can operate in levels 0-6, with 0 indicating the lowest level.
TIME LIMIT	decimal number	Indicates the time limit that a transactor operates.
TIME	decimal number	Indicates the time in milliseconds that a transactor went over its time limit.
TICKS	Up to three words	Indicates the time in clock ticks that the transactor went over its time limit.

Action

No immediate action required. The TPS600 log report is only for information. However, if this log report generates frequently, contact the next level of maintenance.

Related OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

TRK101

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates this report. The subsystem generates TRK101 when the percentage of busy trunks in a trunk group reaches the limit value. The subsystem generates TRK101 when the percentage of busy trunks in a trunk group is more than the limit value. This limit value is for a minor alarm. The limit percentage for a minor alarm condition is in customer data Table CLLIMTCE.

Format

The log report format for TRK101 is as follows:

```
*TRK101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT GROUP_ALARM clli nnn%
    BUSY
```

Example

An example of log report TRK101 follows:

```
*TRK101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FLT GROUP_ALARM N5LOOP  15% BUSY
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT GROUP_ALARM	Constant	Indicates minor alarm limit reached or exceeded by trunks in suspect trunk group.
clli	Alphanumeric	Identifies suspect trunk group. Refer to customer data Table CLLI.
nnn% BUSY	0-100	Indicates percentage of trunks considered busy in suspect trunk group.

Action

Save all TRK101 reports for network planning personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TRK101 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK102

Explanation

Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem log report TRK102. The subsystem generates TRK102 when the percentage of busy trunks reaches or exceeds the threshold value for a major alarm. The busy trunks are in a trunk group. The customer data Table CLLIMTCE shows the threshold percentage for a major alarm condition.

Format

The log report format for TRK102 is as follows:

```
**TRK102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT GROUP_ALARM clli nnn%
   BUSY
```

Example

An example of log report TRK102 follows:

```
**TRK102 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FLT GROUP_ALARM N5LOOP  55%
   BUSY
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT GROUP_ALARM	Constant	Indicates the trunks in a suspect trunk group reach or exceed an major alarm threshold.
clli	Alphanumeric	Indicates suspect trunk group.
nnn% BUSY	0-100	Indicates percentage of trunks that are busy in suspect trunk group.

Action

Save all TRK102 log reports for network planning personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK103

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem report TRK103. The subsystem generates TRK103 if the percentage of busy trunks in a trunk group reaches or exceeds the threshold value for a critical alarm. The subsystem generates TRK103 if the system takes all trunks in a trunk group offline.

The customer data table CLLIMTCE shows the threshold percentage for a critical alarm. The system does not generate TRK103 if all the trunks in trunk group OAUSC or OAUSD are offline.

Format

The log report format for TRK103 is as follows:

```
***TRK103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT GROUP_ALARM clli nnn%
    BUSY
```

Example

An example of log report TRK103 follows:

```
***TRK103 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FLT GROUP_ALARM N5LOOP  75%
    BUSY
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT GROUP_ALARM	Constant	Indicates that trunks in a suspect trunk group reach or exceed an alarm threshold.
clli	Alphanumeric	Indicates suspect trunk group.
nnn% BUSY	0-100	Indicates percentage of trunks the system considers busy in suspect trunk group. If all the trunks of the trunk group are offline, the system indicates a value of 100%.

Action

Save all TRK103 log reports for network planning personnel.

TRK103 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK104

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates this report when the percentage of busy trunks drops below the threshold for a trunk group that reached or exceeded the threshold value for a minor, major, or critical alarm level. The threshold percentage is predefined in customer data Table CLLIMTCE. TRK104 is preceded by one of the following reports: TRK101, TK102, or TRK103.

Format

The format for log report TRK104 follows:

```
TRK104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO GROUP OK clli
```

Example

An example of log report TRK104 follows:

```
TRK104 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO GROUP OK N5LOOP
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO GROUP OK	Constant	Indicates busy condition dropped below the threshold value for suspect trunk group.
clli	Alphanumeric	Identifies suspect trunk group that previously reached or exceeded the threshold value.

Action

Save all TRK104 log reports for network planning personnel.

Associated OM registers

None

TRK106

Explanation

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem log report TRK106. The subsystem generates TRK106 when a diagnostic test on trunk equipment fails. The test is the result of either a manual request from the MAP display, or a system request. If the trunk equipment and/or its connected facilities encounter trouble, the system requests the test. When the system initiates a diagnostic test, a report with one of the following event types precedes the test:

- trouble (TBL)
- fault (FLT)
- information (INFO)

Each diagnostic test that the TRK106 reports consists of several test procedures. The subsystem generates TRK106 after the first test failure. The test procedures that remain do not complete until the subsystem clears the failure.

Format

The log report format for TRK106 is as follows:

```
1.TRK106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL
   CKT trkid
   DIAGNOSTIC RESULT: diagtxt
   ACTION REQUIRED: acttxt
   CARD TYPE: pec
   ERROR DETAIL: TTU n
```

Example

An example of log report TRK106 follows:

```
1.TRK106 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL
   CKT TERMBX04
   DIAGNOSTIC RESULT: Functional Test Fail
   ACTION REQUIRED: Replace card
   CARD TYPE: 2X48AB
   ERROR DETAIL: TTU 2
```

TRK106 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See table I.
DIAGNOSTIC RESULT	Character string	Indicates the result of the diagnostic test on trunk equipment. Refer to table Trunk diagnostic results.
ACTION REQUIRED	Character string	Provides information about required action for each result. Refer to the Action field of table Trunk diagnostic results.
CARD TYPE	Alphanumeric	Indicates the card product engineering code (PEC). See table I.
ERROR DETAIL	text	Provides additional details for trouble isolation. Refer to the Description field of the table Diagnostic results.
	NO MORE DETAILS	Indicates that no more details for trouble isolation are available in this report.
	Blank	Indicates that no more details for trouble isolation are available in this report.
	TTU n	Indicates the trunk test unit that the test used to diagnose the 2X48AB (dgtrcvr) card, where n is 0-999

Action

Refer to the ACTION field in table Diagnostic Results to isolate and correct failures that TRK106 indicates:

- For all failures that relate to data entry, refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*
- For all failures that relate to the central control (CC) or peripheral modules (PM), refer to the *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures.*
- For failures that relate to trunk equipment or information about trunk tests, refer to the *Trunks Maintenance Guide* .

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Diagnostic results (Sheet 1 of 9)

Value	Description	Action
CALIBRATION ERROR	Indicates circuit failure. The calibration factors are off limits.	Replace the indicated card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* .
CAMA OPR JACK IN	Indicates operator headset connects with centralized automatic message accounting (CAMA) trunk that the subsystem tests.	Check facility. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* .
CANNOT GET PM PATHEND	Indicates that no MTM pathend is available at the PM level.	If problem occurs repeatedly, contact next level of support.
CARD MISSING	Indicates request to test circuit pack occurred, and pack was not present at suspect equipment location	Insert card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* .
CARD OK,FACTST ABORT	Indicates circuit pack test is successful and complete. Indicates test aborted before the facility test was complete	Manual test. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures*
CC - No Mailbox	Indicates that not enough software resources are available to perform test	Try again. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* .

TRK106 (continued)

Diagnostic results (Sheet 2 of 9)

Value	Description	Action
Check +48V switch	Indicates return relay does not operate correctly	Return relay. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* .
CKT CANNOT BE IDLED	Indicates attempt to idle circuit pack for test failed. Test did not start	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* .
CONNECTION DEFECT	Indicates subsystem did not connect with far end equipment over a T1 test line	Try again. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* .
Data Store memory Read/Write Failure	Indicates metallic test unit (MTU) controller card detects a defect with the on-board memory. The system uses the on-board memory to store the down loaded firmware	Replace card. *Card Replacement Procedures*
DIAGNOSTIC ABORTED	Indicates the subsystem aborted extended diagnostics for a reason that is not known. This action occurred after the subsystem connected over the facility	Check facility. See *Card Replacement Procedures* .
Differential Amplifier Failure	Indicates MTU controller card detects a defect with the differential amplifier of the analog card, of the MTU	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* .
Digital Signal Processor EPROM Error	Indicates checksum test of the digital signal processor EPROM failed	Replace digital test unit (DTU).
Digital Signal Processor RAM Error.	Indicates an error in the random access memory (RAM) of the digital signal processor. The ERROR DETAIL field indicates the detection of the first bad memory address.	Replace DTU.
EQUIP DEFECT	Indicates the unknown hardware defect caused the test failure	Try again. See *Card Replacement Procedures* .

Diagnostic results (Sheet 3 of 9)

Value	Description	Action
ERROR-CHK TAB OFCSTD	Indicates that the duration of the maximum wink for Equal Access ATC trunks is less than 100 ms, and the SIG test fails. Indicates the minimum wink is greater than the maximum wink, and the SIG test fails. Indicates the minimum delay dial signal is greater than the maximum delay dial signal, and the SIG test fails.	Check table OFCSTD to make sure that the data entry is correct. The minimum value must be less than or equal to the maximum value.
Failed to setup PCM loopback.	Indicates failure to setup the pulse code modulation (PCM) path between the DTU and the maintenance trunk module (MTM). The MTM can go out of service during the test.	Check MTM. If the MTM is not in service, return the MTM to service and test the DTU again.
FLASH MSG RCVD	Indicates the duration of the far-end wink signal is between 60 to 100 ms. Indicates SIG test fails.	Check the state of the far-end trunk. If the far-end trunk is idle and the SIG test failure persists, you must replace the far-end trunk card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* . If the looping test fails, check the trunk connections between the two switches.
Floating point Firmware Failure	Indicates MTU controller card detects a failure that does not allow the MTU to perform measurements.	Reload MTU. See *Card Replacement Procedures*
FUNCTIONAL TEST FAILURE	Indicates detection of hardware defect during function test procedure of suspect equipment	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* .
GLARE MSG RCVD	Indicates detection of hardware defect during function test procedure of suspect equipment	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* .

TRK106 (continued)

Diagnostic results (Sheet 4 of 9)

Value	Description	Action
Hardware Defect	Indicates zero crossing detector, differential amplifier, high pass filter, voltage-controlled oscillator, or current limiter failed	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* .
INCOMING SEIZURE	Indicates subsystem did not test the facility because the subsystem seized the facility before the request to test occurred	Check facility. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for procedure.
Incorrect Load Checksum	Indicates corrupt firmware load in the DTU RAM. The diagnostic uses the bootstrap load in the EPROM to continue. The ERROR DETAIL field displays the test result.	If the test result in the ERROR DETAIL field PASSES, load the digital test unit and test the card again. Or, fix the error before you load the DTU again.
Master Processor EPROM Error	Indicates the checksum test failure of the master processor EPROM	Replace the DTU card and test the new card.
Master Processor RAM Error	Indicates an error in the RAM of the master processor. The ERROR DETAIL field indicates the detection of the first bad memory address.	Replace the DTU card and test the new card.
MAX DURTN EXCEEDED	Indicates that the system does not receive the far-end trailing edge in the maximum limit and the SIG test fails.	Check the state of the far-end trunk. If the far-end trunk is idle and the SIG test failure persists, replace the far-end trunk card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* . If the looping test fails, check the trunk connections between the two switches.
MEMBER NOT FOUND	Indicates the request to test a trunk unit that is not present in trunk group	Add unit 2. See the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* to correct customer data tables for trunk.

Diagnostic results (Sheet 5 of 9)

Value	Description	Action
METERING CARD NOT RESPONDING	Indicates metering circuit pack did not respond to request for testing	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for procedure.
Metering Pulse Amplifier Failure	Indicates MTU controller card detects a defect with the metering pulse amplifier of the analog card of the MTU	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for procedure.
NO CARD RESPONSE	Indicates attempt to idle circuit pack for tests failed. Test did not start	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for procedure.
NO COMMUNICATION	Indicates attempt to idle circuit pack for tests failed, and test did not start	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for procedure.
No Firmware Load	Indicates the checksum test did not detect firmware load in the DTU RAM. The diagnostic uses the bootstrap load that resides in the EPROM to continue. The ERROR DETAIL field displays the test result.	If the result in the ERROR DETAIL field is PASSED, load the DTU and retest the card. You can fix the error before you reload the DTU.
NO LOOP CONNECTION	Indicates detection of defect when attempt to establish a connection through the network occurred.	Check network. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for procedure.
No MTA Driver Card	Indicates metallic test access (MTA) card diagnostic, (MTADRIVER 0), did not detect the MTA card	Insert card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for procedure.
NO RESPONSE FROM DM	Indicates data memory (DM) of Network did not respond when request to connect to MTM occurred.	Check DM & MTM. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for procedure.
NO RESPONSE FROM LTC	Indicates attempt to idle line trunk controller for tests failed. Test did not start	Check peripherals. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for procedure.

TRK106 (continued)

Diagnostic results (Sheet 6 of 9)

Value	Description	Action
NO RESPONSE FROM PERIPHERAL	Indicates attempt to idle peripheral for test failed. Test did not start	Check peripherals. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for procedure.
PCM Error	Indicates the DTU failed to send or receive a pulse code modulation (PCM) sample	Check the MTM. If the MTM is not in service, return the MTM to service and retest the DTU. If the MTM is in service, replace the DTU and test the new DTU card. If the new card fails, place the old card in a different MTM slot and retest the card. If the test passes, a problem can be present in the MTM shelf.
PULSE DUR TOO SHORT	Indicates the far-end wink signal is less than the minimum wink. The SIG test fails.	Check the state of the far-end trunk. If the far-end trunk is idle and the SIG test failure persists, replace the far-end trunk card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* . If the looping test fails, check the trunk connections between the two switches.
PULSE DUR TOO LONG	Indicates the far-end wink signal is greater than the maximum wink. The SIG test fails.	Check the state of the far-end trunk. If the far-end trunk is idle and the SIG test failure persists, replace the far-end trunk card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* . If the looping test fails, check the trunk connections between the two switches.
RAM Checksum Failure	Indicates MTU controller card detects a failure of the firmware load checksum	Reload MTU. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for procedure.
RESET FAILED	Indicates attempt to reset circuit pack after test failure. Indicates pack did not return to service	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for procedure.

Diagnostic results (Sheet 7 of 9)

Value	Description	Action
Ring Zero Crossing Detector Failure	Indicates MTU controller card detected a defect with the MTU analog card detector. The MTU analog card detector is for AC voltage zero crossing on the ring side	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for procedure.
ROM Checksum Failure	Indicates MTU controller card detects a failure of the checksum for the attached ROM	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for procedure.
Set relay fails	Indicates MTA card, (MTADRIVER 0), failure to operate the relay at the link of horizontal 0 and vertical 0	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for procedure.
SHORT TEST ONLY	Indicates the subsystem did not perform the extended diagnostic test on request. Indicates the subsystem performed the short test.	Try again. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for procedure.
Termination Fault	Indicates a termination defect	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for procedure.
TEST EQUIPMENT DEFECT	Indicates detection of defect on test equipment required to complete test procedures	Try again. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for procedure.
THE "ABCD" SCAN POINTS ARE NOT IDLE	Indicates a defect with the card (circuit) that the system tests.	Check the peripheral. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for procedure.
Tip Zero Crossing Detector Failure	Indicates MTU controller card detected a defect with the MTU analog card detector. The detector is for AC voltage zero crossing on the tip side.	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for procedure.
TRANSMISSION FAILURE	Indicates detection of hardware defect during transmission test of equipment	Check pads. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for procedure.

TRK106 (continued)

Diagnostic results (Sheet 8 of 9)

Value	Description	Action
TTT EQUIPMENT FAULT	Indicates detection of defect on transmission test trunk. The system needs test trunk to perform transmission test procedure on equipment	Try again. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for procedure.
Unknown Error Code	Indicates MTU controller card detected a defect with the MTU. Indicates the MTU diagnostic software cannot identify the defect.	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for procedure.
Unknown Hardware Fault	Indicates the MTU controller card detected a hardware defect on the MTU analog card. Indicates the MTU diagnostic software cannot identify the hardware defect.	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for procedure.
Unknown Termination Fault	Indicates MTU controller card detected a defect with a termination on the MTU analog card. Indicates the MTU diagnostic software cannot identify the defective termination.	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for procedure.
WRONG CARD INSERTED	Indicates circuit pack inserted is not type expected	Change card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for procedure.
1.6 KOhm Secondary Termination Fault	Indicates MTU controller card detects a defect with the 1.6 KOhm secondary termination on the MTU analog card that serves the virtual MTU on channel A or B. Channel A is the even MTU circuit. Channel B is the odd MTU circuit)	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for procedure.
33.2 KOhm Termination Defect	Indicates MTU controller card detects a defect with the 33.2 KOhm termination on the MTU analog card	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for procedure.

Diagnostic results (Sheet 9 of 9)

Value	Description	Action
35.5 KOhm Termination Fault	Indicates MTU controller card detects a defect with the 35.5 KOhm termination on the MTU analog card	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for procedure.
47 Ohm Termination Fault	Indicates MTU controller card detects a defect with the 47 ohm termination on the MTU analog card	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for procedure.
200 Ohm Termination Fault	Indicates MTU controller card detects a defect with the 200 ohm termination on the MTU analog card	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for procedure.
900 Ohm Secondary Termination Fault	Indicates the MTU controller card detected a defect with the 900 Ohm secondary termination on the MTU analog card. The MTU analog card serves the virtual MTU on channel A or B. Channel A is the even MTU circuit. Channel B is the odd MTU circuit	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for procedure.
950 Ohm Termination Defect	Indicates MTU controller card detects a defect with the 950 ohm termination on the MTU analog card	Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for procedure.

TRK107

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem log report TRK107. The subsystem generates TRK107 when a diagnostic test on trunk equipment passes. A manual request from the MAP display, or a system request can cause the test. The system requests the test if the trunk equipment and/or the connected facilities have a defect. The system generates a report that provides the event type before the system initiates the test. Examples of event types are trouble (TBL), fault (FLT), or information (INFO).

The system initiates diagnostic tests for some of the systems troubles that TRK116 reports. If the diagnostic passes, the subsystem generates TRK107. If the system fails the test, the system outputs TRK106.

Each of the diagnostic tests that TRK107 reports contains several test procedures. The system performs the test procedures in random order. The entry point to the software module determines the order. The subsystem generates TRK107 when all tests complete.

Format

The log report format for TRK107 is as follows:

```
1.TRK107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS CKT trkid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK107 follows:

```
1.TRK107 APR01 12:00:00 2112 PASS CKT CAMA2W    1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PASS CKT	Constant	
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for the suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.

Action

There is no action required.

TRK107 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK109

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem log report TRK109. The subsystem generates TRK109 when a diagnostic test on a DS-1 facility fails. The test can be the result of a manual request from the MAP display, or the result of a system request. If a problem occurs in the DS-1 and/or the facilities that associate with the DS-1, the system initiates the test. When the system initiates a diagnostic test, a report with an event type precedes the test. Examples of event types are trouble (TBL), fault (FLT), or information (INFO).

The system initiates diagnostic tests for some of the system defects that TRK116 reports. The subsystem generates TRK109 if the diagnostic test fails. If the diagnostic test does not fail, the subsystem generates TRK108.

Each of the diagnostic tests that TRK109 reports contains several test procedures. The subsystem generates TRK109 when the first procedure fails to complete correctly.

Format

The log report format for TRK109 is as follows:

```
1.TRK109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL
   PM: pmnm NO nn CCT nn
   ERROR: diagtxt
   ACTION: acttxt
   CARD: pec
```

Example

An example of log report TRK109 follows:

```
1.TRK109 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL
   PM: SMR  NO  0 CCT  8
   ERROR: TEST FAIL
   ACTION: REPLACE CARD
   CARD: NT6X50
```

TRK109 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL PM	Symbolic text	Indicates the type of peripheral module (PM) that connects with the suspect DS-1. See NOTE that follows table I for a list of DMS PM.
NO	0-99	Indicates PM
CCT	0-99	Indicates DS-1 carrier
ERROR	CONNECTION FAILURE	Indicates test equipment cannot connect to suspect trunk
		ACTION: Try again. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for diagnostic test procedures. Test again. If the subsystem generates TRK109 a second time, contact the next level of maintenance to replace trunk circuit packs.
	DATA ERROR	Indicates software error.
		ACTION: Try again. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for diagnostic test procedures, and test again. If the subsystem generates TRK109 a second time, contact the next level of maintenance to replace trunk circuit packs.
	NO CHANNELS ASSIGNED	Indicates the system did not perform the looparound transmission test on all 24 channels
		ACTION: Test aborted. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for diagnostic test procedures, and test again. If the subsystem generatesTRK109 a second time, contact the next level of maintenance.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	SIGNALING CARD FAILURE	Indicates all channels failed signaling test ACTION: Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for step-by-step procedures to replace trunk circuit packs.
	SPEECHLINK INTERFACE	Indicates some channels passed diagnostics, and some failed speech link test ACTION: Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for step-by-step procedures to replace trunk circuit packs.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAILURE	Indicates all channels failed transmission test, and some channels passed signaling test ACTION: Try test again. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for diagnostic test procedures. Test again. If the subsystem generates TRK109 a second time, contact the next level of maintenance.
	TEST FAIL	Indicates system cannot complete diagnostics because carrier connects to a defective circuit card ACTION: Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for step-by-step procedures to replace trunk circuit packs.
	T1 LINE DIAG ABORTED	Indicates system cannot complete T1 line diagnostic tests because trunks are not busy. See table D for manual busy (ManB) and system busy (SysB) definitions. ACTION: Busy trunks. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for diagnostic test procedures.

TRK109 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	T1 LINE INTERFACE	Indicates all channels failed diagnostics. ACTION: Replace card. See *Card Replacement Procedures* for step-by-step procedures to replace trunk circuit packs.
ACTION	Symbolic text	See description column for ERROR for correct actions.
CARD	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product engineering code (PEC) of the card. See table I.

Action

Perform the action that appears in description column for ERROR. If the action does not complete or the error is not found, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK110

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem log report TRK110. The subsystem generates TRK110 when the system changes the trunk state from call processing busy (CPB) to system busy (SysB) or Lockout (LO). Log report TRK110 normally indicates a facility problem.

Format

The log report format for TRK110 is as follows:

```
1.TRK110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB LOCKOUT ON
   CKT trkid
        carrnm
```

Example

An example of log report TRK110 follows:

```
1.TRK110 APR01 12:00:00 2112 SYSB LOCKOUT ON
   CKT OGTOCARR1    2001
        NILC
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SysB LOCKOUT ON	Constant	Indicates system places suspect trunk equipment on LO list
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk on LO list. See table I.
carrnm	Symbolic text	Indicates other common carrier (OCC) at far-end of trunk in offices with equal access (NTX186 or NTX386). Refer to customer data table OCCNAME.

Action

Check the TRK log report buffer for trouble reports for the same trunk equipment. If you find a trunk trouble report, perform the required action for that report. If you do not find a trunk trouble report, see *Alarm and*

TRK110 (end)

Performance Monitoring Procedures . Follow the diagnostic procedures before you return the suspect trunk equipment to service.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK111

Explanation

The Trunk Maintenance subsystem generates a TRK111 log when trouble is encountered or a treatment is assigned during routing of an incoming trunk-to-trunk call.

Format

The format for log report TRK111 follows:

```
TRK111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT ROUTING TRBLCKT trkidTRBCODE=
trbtxt             TRBLINFO= infotxtINCTRK= CKT trkid
CLDNBR= dncalltxt
```

Example

Three examples of log report TRK111 follow:

Example 1

```
TRK111 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FLT ROUTING TRBL
   CKT RTP2W 26
   TRBCODE=  NO_CIRCUIT_AVAILABLE   TRBLINFO=
NIL
   INCTRK=CKT LONDONT1   18  CLDNBR =
9197811999
   CARRIER= ABC
```

Example 2

```
TRK111 JAN01 13:39:05 3285 FLT ROUTING TRBL
   TRBCODE=  NO_CIRCUIT_AVAILABLE TRBLINFO=  BVTONE
CIRCUIT
   INCTRK=Customer_Group:COMKODAK,ConsoleATTKDKCCLDNO=24111
   CALLID= 196699 NILC
```

TRK111 (continued)

Example 3

```
TRK111 JAN01 13:39:05 3285 FLT ROUTING TRBL
   CKT EAN670TWMFWK
   TRBCODE= PARTIALDIAL TRBLINFO= BVTONE CIRCUIT
   INCTRK=EAN670TWMFWK   CLDNO=2411
   CALLID= 196699 NILC
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT ROUTING TRBL	Constant	Indicates trouble was encountered or a treatment was assigned during routing of trunk-to-trunk call.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. If no circuit is available, line 2 of this log will not appear. (See Example 2).
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Identifies trouble encountered by suspect trunk equipment. (Example 3) PARTIALDIAL indicates that after the transition period from 3- to 4-digit CICs that a 4-digit CIC was expected, but a 3-digit CIC was received.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for trouble isolation.
INCTRK	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for originating trunk.
CLDNBR or CLDNO	Integers	Provides directory number (DN) and prefixes dialed by originating station, if digits were received before trouble was encountered. ***Note:*** The called number is truncated to 15 digits ; if more than 15 digits werereceived.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
calltxt	(Carrier=carrnm	(Example 1) Identifies InterLATA or International Carrier at far-end of an access to carrier (ATC) trunk group. List customer data table OCCNAME from CI MAP level for valid carrier names. Refer to customer data table OCCNAME. ***Note:*** This field is displayed only by equal access offices with NTX186 and/or NTX386.
	CALLID = callid NILC	(Example 2) Provides a callid for the current call. The carrier name is NILC (no carrier).

Action

If TRK111 is generated less than six times within one hour with the same message and CLLI or TRK111 is generated with different messages and/or CLLI, no action is required.

If TRK111 is generated six or more times within one hour with the same message and CLLI, contact the next level of maintenance.

If the TRBCODE is “NO_CIRCUIT_AVAILABLE" and the TRBINFO is “BVTONE CIRCUIT" (as in Example 2), the following (from most to least likely) may be true:

1. Tone circuits have been inadvertently left in manual busy (ManB) state. Solution: Return to service (RTS) the tone circuits.
2. BVTone circuit access has been disabled through datafill. Solution: modify table STN which contains tone circuits and their allocations.
3. There are not enough tone circuits for the current call load. (3X68AC cards are used to generate various tones, including EBO (Executive Busy Override) tones and Call Waiting tones). Solution: add more tone circuits or change tone circuit allocations through table STN.
4. A hardware problem prevents access to a 3X68AC card at the time of the call. Solution: diagnose hardware and effect repairs.
5. If Patch ANS34 is activated and the TRBCODE is “PARTIALDIAL" and the TRBINFO is “NIL," then an insufficient number of digits were received. A four-digit carrier identification codes (CIC) was expected, but a three-digit CIC was received on the incoming trunk. Report the problem to the originating switch.

TRK111 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

TRK112

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK112. This action occurs when the subsystem takes a trunk off the lockout (LO) list, and returns the trunk to service (RTS). This RTS occurs because of a system request or a manual request from the LTP MAP level. The subsystem generates TRK112 to confirm the RTS of a trunk that was on the LO list.

Format

The log report format for TRK112 is as follows:

```
 1.TRK112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS LOCKOUT OFF
    CKT trkid
          carrnm
```

Example

An example of log report TRK112 follows:

```
 1.TRK112 APR01 12:00:00 2112 RTS LOCKOUT OFF
    CKT OGTOCARR1    7001
         NILC
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RTS LOCKOUT OFF	Constant	Indicates the system removed trunk equipment from LO list.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk removed from LO list. See Table I.
carrnm	customer data Table OCCNAME	Indicates Other Common Carrier (OCC) at far-end of trunk facility in offices with Equal Access (NTX186 or NTX386).

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TRK112 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK113

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK113 when the subsystem meets trouble during call processing of a trunk-to-trunk call. The DMS can initiate diagnostic tests based on the trouble encountered.

Format

The log report format for TRK113 is as follows:

```
1.TRK113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  TRUNK TRBL
   TRBCODE= trbtxt                    TRBLINFO= infotxt
   REPORTED BY CKT trkid
   ORIG CKT trkid              TERM CKT trkid
   CALLID= callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK113 follows:

```
1.TRK113 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FLT  TRUNK TRBL
   TRBCODE=          INTEGRITY_LOST TRBLINFO= NIL
   REPORTED BY CKT  RTP2W  26
   ORIG CKTRTPT1 18    TERM CKT RTPT0 24
   CALLID= 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT TRUNK TRBL	Constant	Indicates when the subsystem meets trouble during processing of trunk-to-trunk call
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Indicates when the reporting trunk equipment meets trouble. See table G.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for trouble isolation. See table F.
REPORTED BY CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk reporting trouble. See table I.

TRK113 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ORIG CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for original trunk. See table I.
TERM CKT	Blank	Indicates when the subsystem finds trouble before route selection
	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for terminating trunk, if the subsystem finds trouble after route selection. See table I.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. See table I.

Action

There is no action required if the subsystem generates TRK113:

- less than six times in one hour with the same common language location identifier (CLLI)
- less than 20 times in one hour with different CLLI.

If the subsystem generates TRK113 more than 20 times in one hour with different CLLI, contact the next level of maintenance.

If the subsystem generates TRK113 six or more times in one hour with the same CLLI, the TRK log buffer can contain reports. Check the log buffer for trunk diagnostic reports TRK106 and TRK107. The subsystem generates TRK106 and TRK107 as a result of a system or manual request.

If the subsystem does not initiate diagnostic tests, perform trunk diagnostics on the suspect trunk equipment to isolate the defect. Perform the trunk diagnostics from the trunk test position (TTP) MAP level. See the maintenance guides for diagnostic tests that can be run on trunk equipment.

After the diagnostic test is complete for the suspect trunk equipment, use the information in the diagnostic report to clear the defect:

- If the subsystem generates TRK107 and continues to generate TRK113, for the suspect trunk equipment, check the NET log report buffer. Check the buffer for NET102 log reports with network links that connect to the suspect trunk equipment.
- If you find a NET102 report, perform the action required for NET102.

- If you do not find a NET102 report, contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the subsystem generates TRK106, perform the action required for TRK106.

Continue attempts to clear the defect until one of the following events occur:

- The subsystem generates TRK107 and not TRK113.
- You contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TRK114

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK114. The subsystem generates TRK114 when the subsystem finds trouble during dial pulse (DP) reception for an incoming call over a trunk. The subsystem did not determine the call destination. This event normally indicates an outside electromagnetic force distorts the signal. The DMS can initiate a diagnostic test based on the trouble.

Format

The log report format for TRK114 is as follows:

```
1.TRK114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  DP RECEP TRBL
   TRBCODE= trbtxt                TRBLINFO= infotxt
   INCTRK= CKT trkid               CLDNBR= dn
   CALLID= 123456
```

Example

An example of log report TRK114 follows:

```
1.TRK114 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FLT  DP RECEP TRBL
   TRBCODE= EXTRA_PULSE      TRBLINFO= NIL
   INCTRK= CKT LONDONT1 18    CLDNBR= 9197811999
   CALLID= 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT DP RECEP TRBL	Constant	Indicates the subsystem finds trouble during DP reception for an incoming call over a trunk.
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Indicates trouble on the suspect trunk. See table G.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for trouble isolation. See table F.
INCTRK	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See table I.

TRK114 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CLDNBR or CLDNR	Integers	Provides directory number (DN) and prefixes originating station dialed, if the station receives the digits before trouble occurs. See table I. If the subsystem receives more than 15 digits, the subsystem truncates the number to 15 digits.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid

Action

There is no action required if the subsystem generates TRK114:

- less than six times in one hour with the same common language location identifier (CLLI)
- less than 20 times in one hour with different CLLI

If the subsystem generates TRK114 more than 20 times in one hour with different CLLI, contact the next level of maintenance.

If the subsystem generates TRK114 six or more times in one hour with the same CLLI, the TRK log buffer contains reports. Check the log buffer for trunk diagnostic reports TRK106 and TRK107 with the same CLLI. The subsystem generates trunk diagnostic reports as a result of a system or a manual request.

If the subsystem does not initiate diagnostic tests, perform trunk diagnostics on the suspect trunk equipment to isolate the defect. Perform trunk diagnostics from the trunk test position (TTP) MAP level. See the *Advanced Maintenance Guide* for diagnostic tests that can run on trunk equipment.

After the diagnostic test is complete for the suspect trunk equipment, use the information in the trunk diagnostic report to clear the defect:

- If the subsystem generates TRK107 and continues to generate TRK114 for the suspect trunk equipment, contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the subsystem generates TRK106, perform the action required for TRK106.

Continue attempts to clear the defect until one of the following events occur:

- The subsystem generates TRK107 and not TRK114.
- You contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK115

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates report TRK115. The subsystem generates TRK115 when the subsystem finds trouble during dial pulse (DP) reception for an incoming call over a trunk. The subsystem cannot determine the call destination. The DMS initiates a diagnostic test based on the trouble.

Format

The log report format for TRK115 is as follows:

```
.TRK115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  DP PERM SIG
   CKT trkid
   TRBCODE= trbtxt                    TRBLINFO= infotxt
   CALLID= callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK115 follows:

```
.TRK115 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FLT  DP PERM SIG
   CKT    RTP2W   18
   TRBCODE= PERMANENT_SIGNAL     TRBLINFO= NIL
   CALLID= 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT DP PERM SIG	Constant	Indicates when the subsystem finds trouble during DP reception for an incoming call over a trunk.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Indicates the trouble with suspect trunk equipment. See Table G.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for trouble isolation. See Table F.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. See Table I.

TRK115 (end)

Action

There is no action required if the subsystem generates TRK115:

- less than six times in one hour with the same common language location identifier (CLLI)
- less than 20 times in one hour with different CLLI

If the subsystem generates TRK115 more than 20 times in one hour with different CLLI, contact the next level of maintenance.

If the subsystem generates TRK115 six or more times in one hour with the same CLLI, the TRK log buffer contains reports. Check the log buffer for trunk diagnostic reports TRK106 and TRK107 with the same CLLI. The subsystem generates trunk diagnostic reports as a result of a system or manual request.

If the subsystem does not initiate diagnostic tests, perform trunk diagnostics on the suspect trunk equipment to isolate the defect. Perform trunk diagnostics from the trunk test position (TTP) MAP level. See the *Advanced Maintenance Guide* for diagnostic tests that can run on trunk equipment.

After the diagnostic test is complete for the suspect trunk equipment, use the information in the trunk diagnostic report to clear the defect:

- If the subsystem generates TRK107 and continues to generate TRK115 for the suspect trunk equipment, contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the subsystem generates TRK106, perform the action required for TRK106.

Continue attempts to clear the defect until one of the following events occur:

- The subsystem generates TRK107 and not TRK106.
- You contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK116

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK116. The subsystem generates TRK116 when the subsystem finds trouble during multifrequency (MF) reception for an incoming call over a trunk. The call destination is not determined.

The subsystem normally generates TRK116 when one of the following events occur:

- an outside electromagnetic force (FEMF) distorts the signal
- a customer disconnects the call when the subsystem transmits on the trunk.

The DMS initiates diagnostic tests based on the trouble.

Format

The log report format for TRK116 is as follows:

```
TRK116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MF RECEP TRBL
    TRBCODE= trblcode          TRBLINFO= infotxt
    INCTRK= CKT trkid          MFRCVR= CKT trkid
    CLDKP= kpnm      CLDST= stnm
    CLDNO= dn        CALLID= callid
    CARRIER= carrnm
```

Example

An example of log report TRK116 follows:

```
TRK116 JAN27 05:06:07  1234 MF RECEP TRBL
   TRBCODE= PRE_ROUTE_ABANDON   TRBLINFO=    NIL
   INCTRK= CKT RTP2W   18   MFRCVR= CKT       RCVRMF   10
   CLDKP= NIL_MF_KP     CLDST= NIL_MF_ST
   CLDNO= $         CALLID= 123456
   CARRIER= ABC
```

TRK116 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MF RECEP TRBL	Constant	Indicates the system finds trouble during MF reception for an incoming call over a trunk.
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Identifies the trouble with suspect trunk equipment. See Table G.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for trouble isolation. See Table F.
INCTRK	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.
MFRCVR	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for MF receiver that connects to the incoming trunk. See Table I.
CLDKP	MF_KP	Indicates MF receiver received key pulse
	NIL_MF_KP	Indicates MF receiver did not receive keypulse
CLDST	MF_ST	Indicates MF receiver received start signal
	NIL_MF_ST	Indicates MF receiver did not receive start signal
CLDNO	Integers	Provides directory number and prefixes original station dialed, if the subsystem received digits before station had trouble. See table I. If the call number received has more than 15 digits, the system truncates the number to 15 digits.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. See table I.
CARRIER	Symbolic text	Indicates InterLATA or International Carrier at far-end of an access to carrier (ATC) trunk group. List customer data table OCCNAME from CI MAP level for correct carrier names. Equal access (EA) offices only display this field with NTX186 and/or NTX386.

Action

The subsystem can generate TRK116 with TRBCODE= PRE_ROUTE_ABANDON more than 20 times in one hour with the same common language location identifier (CLLI). If this event occurs, investigate at the far-end office.

There is no action required if the subsystem generates TRK116 less than:

- six times in one hour with the same CLLI
- 20 times in one hour with different CLLI

If the subsystem generates TRK116 more than 20 times in one hour with different CLLI, contact the next level of maintenance.

If the subsystem generates TRK116 six or more times in one hour with the same CLLI, the TRK log buffer contains reports. Check the log buffer for trunk diagnostic reports TRK107 (PASS) and TRK106 (FAIL) with the same CLLI. The subsystem generates the diagnostic reports as a result of a system or manual request.

If the subsystem does not initiate diagnostic tests, perform trunk diagnostics on the suspect trunk equipment to isolate the defect. Perform trunk diagnostics from the trunk test position (TTP) MAP level. See the maintenance guides for diagnostic tests that can run on trunk equipment.

After the diagnostic test is complete for the suspect trunk equipment, use the information in the trunk diagnostic report to clear the defect:

- If the subsystem generates TRK107 and continues to generate TRK116 for the suspect trunk equipment, contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the subsystem generates TRK106, perform the action required for TRK106.

Continue attempts to clear the defect until one of the following occurs:

- The subsystem generates TRK107 and not TRK116.
- You contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK117

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK117. The subsystem generates TRK117 when the subsystem finds trouble during multifrequency (MF) reception for an incoming call over a trunk. The subsystem cannot determine the call destination. The DMS initiates diagnostic tests based on the trouble.

Format

The log report format for TRK117 is as follows:

```
TRK117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MF PERM SIG
   TRBCODE= trbtxt                    TRBLINFO= infotxt
   INCTRK= CKT trkid                  MFRCVR= CKT trkid
   CALLID= callid  CARRIER= carrnm
```

Example

An example of log report TRK117 follows:

```
TRK117 JAN27 05:06:09 1234 MF PERM SIG
   TRBCODE= PERMANENT_SIGNAL   TRBLINFO= NIL
   INCTRK= CKT    RTP2W   18        MFRCVR= CKT RCVRMF 3
   CALLID= 123456  CARRIER= ABC
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MF PERM SIG	Constant	Indicates the system finds trouble during MF reception for an incoming call over a trunk
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Identifies trouble with suspect trunk equipment. See Table G.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for trouble isolation. See Table F.
INCTRK	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.

TRK117 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MFRCVR	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for MF receiver intended to receive signals from suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. See Table I.
CARRIER	Symbolic text	Indicates InterLATA or International Carrier at far-end of an access to carrier (ATC) trunk group. List customer data table OCCNAME from CI MAP level for correct carrier names. ***Note:*** Only equal access (EA) offices with NTX186 and/or NTX386, display this field.

Action

There is no action required if the subsystem generates TRK117 less than:

- six times in one hour with the same common language location identifier (CLLI)
- 20 times in one hour with different CLLI

If the subsystem generates TRK117 more than 20 times in one hour with different CLLI, contact the next level of maintenance.

If the subsystem generates TRK117 six or more times in one hour with the same CLLI, the TRK log buffer contains reports. Check the log buffer for the trunk diagnostic reports TRK106 and TRK107 with the same CLLI. The subsystem generates the report as a result of a system or a manual request.

If the system does not initiate diagnostic tests, perform trunk diagnostics on the suspect trunk equipment to isolate the defect. Perform trunk diagnostics on the suspect trunk equipment from the TTP MAP level. See the maintenance guides for diagnostic tests that can run on trunk equipment.

After the diagnostic test is complete for the suspect trunk equipment, use the information in the trunk diagnostic report to clear the defect:

- The subsystem generates TRK107 and continues to generate TRK117. The reports are for the suspect trunk equipment or for equipment connected to the same MFRCVR. To isolate the defect, perform trunk diagnostics on the MFRCVR from the trunk test position (TTP) MAP

level. See the *Alarm Clearing and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for diagnostic tests that can run on trunk receiver equipment. You will also find procedures to correct trouble in the same document.

- If the system generates TRK106, perform the action for TRK106.

Continue attempts to clear the defect until one of the following occurs:

- The subsystem generates TRK107 and not TRK117.
- The procedure in *Alarm Clearing and Performance Monitoring Procedures* is complete.
- You contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK118

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK118 when:

- the subsystem has problems during automatic number identification (ANI) spill for an incoming call over a trunk
- the subsystem cannot determine the call origination address.

Diagnostic tests that the DMS can initiate depending on the type of trouble encountered.

Format

The log report format for TRK118 is as follows:

```
TRK118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ANI RECEP TRBL
    TRBCODE= trbtxt              TRBLINFO= infotxt
    INCTRK= CKT trkid                MFRCVR= CKT trkid
    CLDNO= dn    CLGKP= kpnm     CLGST= stnm
    CLGNO= dn    CALLID= callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK118 follows:

```
TRK118 JAN27 05:06:09 1234 ANI RECEP TRBL
   TRBCODE=      ANI_OFFICE_FAILURE TRBLINFO= NIL
   INCTRK= CKT    RTP2W   18        MFRCVR= CKT RCVRMF 3
   CLDNO= 9197811999    CLGKP= MF_KP CLGST= MF_ST
   CLGNO= 2     CALLID= 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ANI RECEP TRBL	Constant	Indicates the system encountered trouble during an ANI spill for an incoming call over a trunk
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Identifies trouble suspect trunk equipment encountered. See Table G.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for trouble isolation. See Table F.

TRK118 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INCTRK	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See zTable I.
MFRCVR	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for multifrequency receiver that receives signals from suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.
CLDNO	Integers	Provides directory number and prefixes the originating station dials, if digits were received before the system encountered trouble. See Table I. ***Note:*** The called number truncates to 15 digits, if more than 15 digits were received.
CLGKP	MF_KP MF_KP2	Indicates the MF receiver receives and identifies the keypulse.
	NIL_MF_KP	Indicates MF receiver did not receive keypulse
CLGST	MF_ST MF_ST3P MF_STP MF_ST2P MF_STKP	Indicates MF receiver received start translation signal, and identifies the start translation signal
	NIL_MF_ST	Indicates MF receiver did not receive start translation signal
CLGNO	Integers	Provides directory number for originating station. See Table I.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. See Table I.

Action

If the system generates the TRK118 log and the trouble text in the TRBCODE field is ANI_NUMBER_FAILURE, ignore the log. This log occurs when a trunk that supports ANI interacts with a trunk that does not support ANI. The call is successful.

If the system generates TRK118 and the trouble is ANI_OFFICE_FAILURE, contact the office at the far-end of the trunk group. Inform the office that ANI is not sent when required.

There is no action required if the following occurs:

- the system generates TRK118 less than 6 times in 1 hour with the same CLLI
- the system generates TRK118 less than 20 times in 1 hour with different CLLI
- the trouble is not ANI_OFFICE_FAILURE

If the system generates TRK118 more than 20 times in 1 h with different CLLI, contact the next level of maintenance.

Trouble can occur 10 or more times within 1 h. Check the TRK log buffer for the following trunk diagnostic reports with the same CLLI: TRK106 and TRK107. A system request causes the system to generate these logs.

If the system has not initiated diagnostic testing, isolate the fault. To isolate the fault, delete trunk diagnostics on the suspect trunk equipment from the test trunk position (TTP) MAP level. See the maintenance guides for diagnostic tests that can be run on trunk equipment.

Use the information in the trunk diagnostic report to clear the fault. Only clear the fault after the diagnostic test is complete (either a result of a system or manual request) for the suspect trunk equipment, :

- If the system generates TRK107 isolates the fault. If TRK118 continues to generate for the suspect trunk equipment or for equipment connected to the same MFRCVR. Isolate the fault. To isolate the fault, perform trunk diagnostics on the MFR. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for diagnostic tests that can be run on trunk receiver equipment. *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* provides step-by-step procedures to correct the trouble encountered.
- If the system generates TRK106, follow the Action to be taken for TRK106.

Note: Continue to try to clear the fault until one of the following occurs:

- The system generates TRK107 and does not generate TRK118.
- The procedure in *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* is complete.
- You contacted the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TRK118 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK120

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK120 when the subsystem has problems. Problems occur during operator number identification (ONI) spill for an incoming call. The call routes over a central automatic message accounting (CAMA) trunk through the DMS or the intervening operator. The system cannot determine the call origination address. The DMS initiates diagnostic testing that depends on the trouble encountered.

Format

The log report format for TRK120 is as follows:

```
TRK120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ONI RECEP SIG
    TRBCODE= trbtxt          TRBLINFO    =      infotxt
    CAMAPOS= posnm          INCTRK=      CKT trkid
    MFRCVR= CKT trkid            CLDNO  =      dn
    FP503 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Device State Change
    Location: <object description>
    REASON: <change reason>
    FROM: <basic> <qualif>        DRIVE STATE: <drivest>
    TO: <basic> <qualif>                DRIVE STATE: <drivest>
    <test status>CLGNO= dn        CALLID =      callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK120 follows:

```
TRK120 JAN27 09:08:56 1234 ONI RECEP SIG
   TRBCODE=      ONI_OFFICE_FAILURE  TRBLINFO=  NIL
   CAMAPOS= CAMA                   INCTRK=  CKT    RTPCFW 18
   MFRCVR= CKT RCVRMF 3                 CLDNO=  9197811999
   CLGNO= $                            CALLID=  123456
```

TRK120 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
ONI RECEP SIG	Constant	Indicates that during ONI spill for an incoming call over a trunk the system encounters trouble.
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Identifies the trouble suspect trunk equipment encountered. See Table G.
CAMAPOS	Symbolic text	Identifies CAMA position to which access was attempted or from which trouble was reported. List customer data table POSNAME from the CI MAP (maintenance and administration position) level for valid position names.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for trouble isolation. See Table F.
INCTRK	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.
MFRCVR	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for multifrequency receiver intended to receive signals from suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.
CLDNO	Integers	Provides directory numbers and prefixes, that the originating station dialed for domestic and international calls. The called number truncates to 15 digits. See Table I.
CLGNO	Integers	Provides directory number for originating station. See Table I.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. See Table I.

Action

If the trouble is CAMA_POSITION_TROUBLE, contact the office at the far-end of the trunk group. Inform the office that ONI is not sent when required.

If the problem occurs less than 10 times within 1 h and the trouble is not ONI_OFFICE_FAILURE, there is no action required.

The problem can occur 10 or more times within 1 hour. Check the TRK log buffer for the following trunk diagnostic reports with the same CLLI: TRK107 (PASS) and TRK106 (FAIL). A system request generated these reports.

If the system has not initiated diagnostic testing, isolate the fault. Perform trunk diagnostics on the suspect trunk equipment from the test trunk position (TTP) MAP level. See the maintenance guides for diagnostic tests that can be run on trunk equipment. Try to clear the fault when the diagnostic test runs for the suspect trunk equipment. The diagnostic test runs because of a system or manual request. You may also clear the fault when the system generates a trunk diagnostic report.

If TRK107 is output and TRK120 continues to be output for the suspect trunk equipment. Isolate the fault if TRK 120 continue to be output for equipment connected to the same MFRCVR, isolate the fault. Perform trunk diagnostics on the MFRCVR from the test trunk position (TTP) MAP level. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for diagnostic tests that can be run on trunk receiver equipment. *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* provides step-by-step procedures to correct trouble encountered.

If TRK106 is output, follow the Action to be taken for TRK106.

Continue to try to clear the fault until one of the following occurs:

- TRK107 is output and TRK120 is not output.
- The procedure in *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* is complete.
- The user contacted the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK121

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK121 when the subsystem has problems while outpulsing on an exact outgoing trunk. The subsystem normally generates TRK121 when the DMS switch does not receive an acknowledgment wink from the far-end equipment. An acknowledgment wink from the far-end equipment indicates the DMS switch is ready to receive digits. This log indicates either the first or second occurrence of a problem. A maximum of two trial failures for a trunk to trunk call occurs. The subsystem takes the call down after the second failure. The trouble encountered can determine if the DMS switch can initiate diagnostic testing.

Format

The log report format for TRK121 is as follows:

```
TRK121 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  OUTPULSING TRBL
    CKT trkid
    TRBCODE= trbtxt         TRBLINFO= infotxt
    FAILURE = failcode
    INCTRK= CKT trkid           CLDNO= dn
    DIGOUT= digstxt         CALLID= callid  CARRIER= carrnm
```

Example

An example of log report TRK121 follows:

```
TRK121 JAN27 05:06:07 1234 OUTPULSING TRBL
   CKT  RSCOGMFWK1 18
   TRBCODE=     NO_START_DIAL   TRBLINFO=          NIL
   FAILURE=    FIRST_TRIAL_FAILURE
   INCTRK= CKT RSCICMFWK  12    CLDNO= 5142011111
   DIGOUT= D203111F     CALLID= 754058  CARRIER= NILC
```

TRK121 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OUTPULSING TRBL	Constant	Indicates the system encountered trouble during outpulsing of a trunk to trunk call
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See table I.
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Identifies trouble suspect trunk equipment encountered. See table G.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for trouble isolation. See table F.
FAILURE	FIRST TRIAL FAILURE	Indicates trouble encountered while outpulsing on a trunk-to-trunk call for the first time
	SECOND TRIAL FAILURE	Indicates trouble encountered while outpulsing on a trunk-to-trunk call for the second time
INCTRK	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for originating trunk. See table I.
CLDNO	Integers	Provides directory number and prefixes dialed by originating station, if digits were received before the system encountered trouble. See table I. ***Note:*** The called number truncates to 15 digits, if more than 15 digits were received.
DIGOUT	Alphanumeric	Provides multifrequency control codes and numeric information outpulsed for called number. The first element is the Key Pulse, either `D' (= KP1, terminating call), or `E' (= KP2, transit call). The last element is the Start Signal, always sent as `F'(=ST). This indicates the end of the dialed sequence. The numbers between the the Key Pulse and the Start Signal are a hexadecimal representation of the contents of the digit register.
	$	Indicates outpulse of digits did not occur.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. See table I.
CARRIER	Symbolic text	Identifies InterLATA or International Carrier at far-end of an access to carrier (ATC) trunk group. List OCCNAME from the CI MAP (maintenance and administration position) level for correct carrier names. ***Note:*** Only equal access (EA) offices with NTX186 and/or NTX386 display this field.

Action

Post suspect trunk equipment from the test trunk position (TTP) MAP level, and attempt outpulsing. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures*.

TRK121 logs can occur often with TRBCODE=NO_START_DIAL and trunk selection sequence set to LIDL (least idle) on a particular group. The trunk in the connecting office associated with TRK121 (CKT field) cannot prepare itself fast enough for a new call. Advise the connecting office.

If advising Northern Telecom Customer Service Center, specify the trunk group type(s) that exhibits the logs. To find the trunk group type, look in table TRKGRP under CLLI in the CKT field.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK122

Explanation

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates TRK122 when the central control (CC) detects accuracy loss on both planes of the trunk equipment. Normally, a hardware problem with one of the following is present:

- the circuit pack
- the facility
- the link between the peripheral and the network

Format

The log report format for TRK122 is as follows:

```
TRK122 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL INTEGRITY TRBL
    FROM trkid     TO trkid
    REPORTED BY = trkid          CALLID = callid
    CARRIER= carrnm
```

Example

An example of log report TRK122 follows:

```
TRK122 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL INTEGRITY TRBL
   FROM RTP2W      TO CARY2W
   REPORTED BY = CARY2W     CALLID = 123456
   CARRIER= NIL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL INTEGRITY TRBL	Constant	Indicates accuracy loss on both planes of the trunk equipment
FROM	Symbolic text	Identifies originating side of trunk connection. See Table I.
TO	Symbolic text	Identifies terminating side of trunk connection. See Table I.

TRK122 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REPORTED BY	Symbolic text	Identifies trunk equipment reporting trouble. See Table I.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. See table I.
CARRIER	Symbolic text	Identifies InterLATA International Carrier at far-end of an access to carrier (ATC) trunk group. List OCCNAME from CI MAP level for correct carrier names. Refer to customer data table OCCNAME. ***Note:*** Only equal access (EA) offices with NTX186 and/or NTX386 equal access (EA) offices display this field.

Action

See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for trunk diagnostic test procedures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK123

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK123 when the peripheral processor (PP) sends the wrong message to the central control (CC). The subsystem can generate TRK123 many times. Mass generation of log report TRK123 indicates that a problem with one of the following is present:

- the originating or terminating trunk
- the link between the peripheral and the CC
- the PP

The system initiates diagnostics in order to isolate the fault.

Format

The log report format for TRK123 is as follows:

```
TRK123 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL PP CC COMMNCTN
   ORIG CKT trkid                    TERM trkid
   EXPECTED MSGTYPE nnnn     RECEIVED MSGTYPE nnnn
   REPORTED BY CKT trkid          CALLID=   callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK123 follows:

```
TRK123 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL PP CC COMMNCTN
   ORIG CKT           ROTLTP     0 TERM
   EXPECTED MSGTYPE   0020   RECEIVED MSGTYPE 0001
   REPORTED BY CKT           ROTLP  0 CALLID=  123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL PP CC COMMNCTN	Constant	Indicates the system encountered trouble during messaging between the PP and CC
ORIG CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies originating trunk equipment. See Table I.
	Blank	Indicates terminating trunk equipment encountered trouble

TRK123 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TERM	Symbolic text	Identifies terminating trunk equipment. See Table I.
	Blank	Indicates originating trunk equipment encountered trouble
EXPECTED MSGTYPE	0000-FFFF	Identifies message CC expected to receive from PP
RECEIVED MSGTYPE	0000-FFFF	Identifies message CC correctly received from PP
REPORTED BY CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies trunk equipment that identified trouble. See Table I.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. See Table I.

Action

Check the TRK log buffer for results of system initiated diagnostics for the suspect equipment. Follow Action to be taken for diagnostic log reports. Contact the next level of maintenance:

- if no diagnostic reports are found
- if the system continues to generate TRK123 for the suspect equipment or for trunks connected to the same PP

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK124

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK124 when the subsystem aborts a group trunk test.

Note: See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for step-by-step procedures to isolate and correct trunk and test equipment failures.

Format

The log report format for TRK124 is as follows:

```
TRK124 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TL102 ABORTED
   trkid
   TSTEQ= trkid    REASON = reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK124 follows:

```
TRK124 JAN27 06:07:55 1234 TL102 ABORTED
   RTP2W      0
   TSTEQ= TTT      1    REASON = CONNECTION FAULT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
TL102 ABORTED	Constant	Indicates the system aborted test using 102-type testline.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.
TSTEQ	Symbolic text	Identifies test equipment for group test. See Table I.
REASON	BUSY TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a busy tone ACTION: Try test again.
	CONNECTION FAILURE	Indicates connection failure between trunk and test equipment ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.

TRK124 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	HARDWARE FAILURE	Indicates the system detects a hardware fault in the trunk circuit ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. It is possible the trunk has a hardware fault .
	HIGH - DRY	Indicates far-end office did not send an off-hook signal after a burst of audible ringing tone ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
	MILLIWATT	Indicates far-end office returned a milliwatt tone ACTION: Try test again.
	NO FAR END TEST EQUIPMENT	Indicates far-end test equipment was not available or was not present. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
	NCLEAR BACK MSG RCVD	Indicates far-end dropped the connection too soon ACTION: Try test again.
	NO MW TONE AFTER ANS	Indicates far-end office did not send a milliwatt tone after the office received signal ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
	NO START DIAL SIGNAL	Indicates far-end office did not respond after trunk was seized ACTION: Try test again.
	OUTPULSING TROUBLE	Indicates trouble encountered while outpulsing digits ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	RECORDED ANNOUNCEMENT	Indicates far-end office returned a recorded announcement ACTION: Try test again.
	REORDER TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a reorder tone ACTION: Try test again.
	RINGING	Indicates far-end office did not respond to ringing ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
	SOFTWARE ERROR	Indicates the software trouble had problems during test execution ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.
	STOP DIAL SIGNAL RECEIVED	Indicates far-end office returned a congestion signal during outpulsing of digits ACTION: Try test again.
	TLINE PROTOCOL FAULT	Indicates protocol failure on carrier ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
	UNEXPECTED TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a tone that is not planned or not known. ACTION: Diagnose trunk test equipment.

Action

If action stated in description column for REASON fails to correct problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for step-by-step procedures to isolate and correct trunk and test equipment failures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TRK124 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK125

Explanation

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) Subsystem generates log report TRK125 when a T102 trunk test completes successfully. T102 measures far-to-near loss on 102-type testlines. The DMS-100 switch and the far-end office set up and execute T102 testlines as follows:

- The DMS-100 switch connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The switch outpulses a test code to the far-end office.
- The far-end office responds with an off-hook signal when a milliwatt generator is connected to the test trunk.
- The far-end office applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
- The switch measures the signal strength and calculates the transmission loss.
- The test terminates and the trunk is freed.

Format

The format for log report TRK125 follows:

```
TRK125 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TL102 PASSED
    CKT trkid
    TSTEQ = trkid
    EML = nn.n DB       F_N DEV = nn.n DB
```

Example

An example of log report TRK125 follows:

```
TEST OK

COML110BN ***+ TRK125 NOV11 04:31:54 6100 PASS TL102 PASSED

CKT              C1N6BW  1

EML = 0.0 DB     F_N DEV = 0.0 DB
```

TRK125 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
TL102 PASSED	Constant	Indicates the test using 102-type testline failed.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides the equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment.
TSTEQ	Symbolic text	Provides the equipment identification for 102-type testline.
EML	0.0-36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. EML is a datafilled value in customer data table.
F_NDEV	-99.9- +99.9 dB	Provides far-to-near end loss deviation in decibels. FN_DEV indicates the difference between the measured loss on the trunk and the EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates the far-to-near end deviation is greater than 99.9 dB.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

TRK126

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK126 when a T102 trunk test fails. T102 measures far-to-near end loss on 102-type test lines. The DMS switch and the far-end office set up and execute T102 as follows:

- The DMS switch connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The switch outpulses a test code to the far-end office.
- The far-end office responds with an off-hook signal when a milliwatt generator connects to the test trunk.
- The far-end office applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
- The switch measures the signal strength and calculates the transmission loss.
- The test terminates and the trunk is free.

Format

The log report format for TRK126 is as follows:

```
TRK126 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TL102 FAILED
    CKT trkid
    TSTEQ = trkid     REASON = reastxt
    EML = nn.n DB      F_N DEV = nn.n DB
```

Example

An example of log report TRK126 follows:

```
TRK126 JAN27 05:06:56 1234 TL102 FAILED
   CKT       OLAMADCM     1
   TSTEQ = TTT  1  REASON = Q2 LIMIT EXCEEDED
   EML =  9.9 DB    F_N DEV = –9.9 DB
```

TRK126 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TL102 FAILED	Constant	Indicates test using 102-type testline failed
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.
TSTEQ	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for 102-type testline
REASON	Q1 LIMIT EXCEEDED	Indicates difference between the EML and actual measured loss exceeded the maintenance limit. Maintenance action must begin.
	Q2 LIMIT EXCEEDED	Indicates difference between the EML and actual measured loss exceeded the immediate action limit. Immediate action must begin.
EML	0.0-36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. EML is a datafilled value in customer data table.
F_NDEV	-99.9- +99.9 dB	Provides far-to-near end loss deviation in decibels. FN_DEV indicates difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates far-to-near end deviation is greater than 99.9 dB

Action

See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for corrective maintenance procedures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK127

Explanation

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates log report TRK127 when a T100 trunk test completes successfully. T100 measures the far-to-near end noise and loss on T100-type testlines. The DMS-100 switch and the far-end office set up and execute T100 testlines as follows:

- The DMS-100 switch connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The switch outpulses a test code to the far-end office.
- The far-end office responds with an off-hook signal when a milliwatt generator is connected to the test trunk.
- The far-end office applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
- The DMS-100 switch measures the signal loss.
- The far-end office provides quiet termination to the trunk.
- The switch measures the noise.
- The test terminates and the trunk is freed.

Format

The format for log report TRK127 follows:

```
TRK127 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TL100 PASSED
    CKT trkid
    TTT = trkid
    EML = n.n DB  F_N DEV = n.n DB
    NOISE = nn.n DB    NML = nn DBRN
    NIAL = nn DBRN
```

Example

An example of log report TRK127 follows:

```
TEST OK

COML110BN ***+ TRK127 NOV11 04:28:19 8000 PASS TL100 PASSED

CKT              C1N6BW  1

TTT = TTT     3  EML = 0.0 DB      F_N DEV = 0.0 DB

NOISE = 32.8 DBRN NML = 50 DBRN

NIAL = 50 DBRN
```

TRK127 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
TL100 PASSED	Constant	Indicates the test using 100-type testline was successful.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides the equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment.
EML	0-36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. EML is a datafilled value in customer data table CLLIMTCE.
F_NDEV	-99.9- +99.9 dB	Provides far-to-near end loss deviation in decibels. FN_DEV indicates the difference between the measured loss on the trunk and the EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates the far-to-near end deviation is greater than 99.9 dB.
NOISE	-99.9- +99.9	Provides the actual far-to-near end noise measured on the trunk in decibels above reference noise.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

TRK128

Explanation

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates TRK128 when a T100 trunk test fails. T100 measures the far-to-near end noise and loss. The DMS switch and the far-end office set up and perform T100 as follows:

- The DMS switch connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The switch outpulses a test code to the far-end office.
- The far-end office responds with an off-hook signal when a milliwatt generator connects to the test trunk.
- The far-end office applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
- The DMS switch measures the signal loss.
- The far-end office provides quiet termination to the trunk.
- The switch measures the noise.
- The test terminates and frees the trunk.

Format

The log report format for TRK128 is as follows:

```
TRK128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TL100 FAILED
    CKT trkid
    TTT = trkid      REASON = reastxt
    EML = n.n DB  F_N DEV = n.n DB
    NOISE = nn.n DB    NML = nn DBRN
    NIAL = nn DBRN
```

Example

An example of log report TRK128 follows:

```
TRK128 JAN27 05:06:44 1234 TL100 FAILED
   CKT RTP2W     1
   TTT = TTT     0  REASON = Q2 LIMIT EXCEEDED
   EML = 0.0 DB F_N DEV = ****
   NOISE = 31.5 DB  NML = 50 DB
   NIAL = 50 DBRN
```

TRK128 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TL100 FAILED	Constant	Indicates test using 100-type testline failed
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. See table I.
REASON	Q1 LIMIT EXCEEDED	Indicates difference between the EML and actual measured loss exceeded the maintenance limit. Maintenance action must begin.
	Q2 LIMIT EXCEEDED	Indicates difference between the EML and actual measured loss exceeded the immediate action limit. Immediate action must begin.
EML	0.0-36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. EML is a datafilled value in customer data table CLLIMTCE.
F_NDEV	-99.9- +99.9 dB	Provides far-to-near end loss deviation in decibels. FN_DEV indicates difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates far-to-near end deviation is greater than 99.9 dB
NOISE	-99.9- +99.9	Provides accurate far-to-near end noise measured on trunk in decibels above reference noise

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NML	1-63	Provides noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels above reference noise. NML is an entered value in customer data table CLLIMTCE. If the noise measurement exceeds NML, maintenance action must begin.
NIAL	1-63	Provides noise immediate action limit (NIAL) in decibels above reference noise. NIAL is an entered value in customer data table CLLIMTCE. If the noise measurement exceeds NIAL, immediate action must begin.

Action

See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for corrective maintenance procedures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK129

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK129 when a T100 trunk test fails. T100 measures far-to-near end noise and loss.

Format

The log report format for TRK129 is as follows:

```
TRK129 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TL100 FAILED
    CKT trkid
    TTT = trkid      REASON = reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK129 follows:

```
TRK129 JAN27 05:06:08 1234 TL100 FAILED
   CKT       OLAMADCM         1
   TTT = TTT     0  REASON = MWATT TEST FAILED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TL100 FAILED	Constant	Indicates test using 100-type testline failed
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for 100-type testline
REASON	Symbolic text	Indicates far-end office returned a busy tone. Refer to table T100 Results at the end of this log report.

Action

If the action in T100 Results table fails to correct problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

TRK129 (continued)

See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for step-by-step procedures to isolate and correct trunk and test equipment failures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes the test results for log report TRK129:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Test result	Description	Action
BUSY TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a busy tone	Try test again.
CONNECTION FAULT	Indicates connection failure between trunk and test equipment	Diagnose trunk test equipment.
HARDWARE FAULT	Indicates the system detects a hardware fault in the trunk circuit	Diagnose trunk under test.
HIGH - DRY	Indicates far-end office did not send an off-hook signal after a burst of audible ringing tone	Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
MILLIWATT CONN FAIL	Indicates connection failure between trunk and test equipment during milliwatt transmission	Diagnose trunk test equipment.
MWATT TEST FAILED	Indicates far-end office returned a wrong milliwatt tone	Try test again.
MWATT UNDROPPED	Indicates milliwatt test did not terminate normally	Try test again.
NOISE TEST FAILED	Indicates noise test did not terminate normally	Try test again.
NO FAR END EQUIPMENT	Indicates far-end test equipment was not available or did not exist	Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
NO START DIAL SIGNAL	Indicates far-end office did not respond after trunk was seized	Try test again.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Test result	Description	Action
OUTPULSING TROUBLE	Indicates trouble encountered while outpulsing digits	Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
RECORDED ANNOUNCEMENT	Indicates far-end office returned a recorded announcement	Try test again.
REORDER TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a reorder tone	Try test again.
SOFTWARE ERROR	Indicates software trouble encountered during test execution	Contact the next level of maintenance.
STOP DIAL SIGNAL RECEIVED TEST EQUIPMENT FAILED	Indicates fault was detected in test equipment	Diagnose trunk test equipment.
UNEXPECTED TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a not planned or not known tone	Diagnose trunk equipment.
UNKNOWN TONE	Indicates far-end office returned an not planned or not known tone	Diagnose trunk equipment.

TRK130

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK130 when a T100 trunk test completes. T100 measures the far-to-near end noise. The DMS switch and the last item office install and perform T100 as follows:

- The DMS switch connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The switch transmits a test code to the last item office.
- The last item office responds with an off-hook signal when a milliwatt generator connects to the test trunk.
- The last item office applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
- The DMS switch measures the noise.
- The test stops and the trunk is free.

Format

The log report format for TRK130 is as follows:

```
TRK130 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TL100 PASSED
    CKT trkid
    TTT = trkid       NOISE = nn.n DBRN
    NML = nn DBRN  NIAL = nn DBRN
```

Example

An example of log report TRK130 follows:

```
TRK130 JAN27 12:09:45 1234 TL100 PASSED
   CKT   RTP2W       0
   TTT = TTT     0    NOISE = 28.9 DBRN
   NML =  2 DBRN  NIAL =  4 DBRN
```

TRK130 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TL100 PASSED	Constant	Indicates the passage of a test that uses 100-type testline.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. See Table I.
NOISE	-99.9- +99.9	Provides accurate far-to-near end noise measured on trunk in decibels above reference noise.
NML	1-63	Provides noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels above reference noise. NML is a value entered in customer data table CLLIMTCE. If the noise measurement exceeds NML, take maintenance action.
NIAL	1-63	Provides noise immediate action limit (NIAL) in decibels above reference noise. NIAL is a value entered in customer data table CLLIMTCE. If the noise measurement exceeds NIAL, take immediate action.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK131

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK131 when a T100 trunk test fails. T100 measures the far-to-near end noise. The DMS switch and the last item office install and perform T100 as follows:

- The DMS switch connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The switch transmits a test code to the far-end office.
- The last item office responds with an off-hook signal when a milliwatt generator connects to the test trunk.
- The last item office provides quiet termination to the trunk.
- The DMS switch measures the noise.
- The test stops and the trunk is free.

Format

The log report for format TRK131 is as follows:

```
TRK131 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TL100 FAILED trkid
   TTT   = trkid     REASON = reastxt
   NOISE = nn.n DB     NML    = nn DB
   NIAL  = nn DB
```

Example

An example of log report TRK131 follows:

```
TRK131 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL TL100 FAILED RTP2W
   TTT   = TTT        1    REASON = Q2 LIMIT EXCEEDED
   NOISE = 51.5 DB          NML   = 30 DB
   NIAL  = 50 DB
```

TRK131 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TL100 FAILED	Constant	Indicates the failure of a test that uses 100-type testline.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. See Table I.
REASON	Q1 LIMIT EXCEEDED	Indicates difference between the expected measure loss (EML) and actual measured loss exceeded the maintenance limit. Perform maintenance action.
	Q2 LIMIT EXCEEDED	Indicates difference between the EML and actual measured loss is greater than the immediate action limit. Immediate action required.
NOISE	-99.9- +99.9	Provides actual far-to-near end noise measured on trunk in decibels above reference noise.
NML	1-63	Provides noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels above reference noise. NML is a value entered in customer data Table CLLIMTCE. If the noise measurement exceeds NML, perform maintenance action.
NIAL	1-63	Provides noise immediate action limit (NIAL) in decibels above reference noise. NIAL is a value entered in customer data table CLLIMTCE. If the noise measurement exceeds NIAL, perform immediate action.

Action

See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for correct maintenance procedures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK133

Explanation

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates log report TRK133 when a T103 trunk test fails. The T103 trunk test tests the supervisor and signal features of intertoll trunks. The DMS switch and the last item office install and perform T100 as follows:

- The DMS switch connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The switch transmits an access code to the last item office.
- The last item office responds with an off-hook signal.
- The DMS switch sends a ring-forward signal to the last item office.
- The last item office responds with an on-hook signal.
- The switch sends a second ring-forward signal to the last item office.
- The last item office responds on-hook and off-hook signals at 120 ipm.
- The outgoing trunk and the TTT disconnect.
- The DMS switch sends a clear-forward signal to the last item office.

Format

The log report format forTRK133 is as follows:

```
TRK133 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TL103 FAILED  trkid
    TTT = trkid          FAILURE = reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK133 follows:

```
TRK132 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL TL103 FAILED  RTP2W
26
   TTT = TTT         1   FAILURE = CONNECTION FAULT
```

TRK133 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TL103 FAILED	Constant	Indicates the failure of a test that uses 103-type test line.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for tested trunk equipment. See Table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for 103-type test line. See Table I.
REASON	BUSY TONE	Indicates last item office returned a busy tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	CONNECTION FAULT	Indicates connection failure between trunk and test equipment. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	FIRST OFFHK NOT STEADY	Indicates first off-hook signal received from the last item office ended prematurely by an on-hook signal. ACTION: Try test again.
	FIRST ONHK NOT STEADY	Indicates last item office did not return on-hook signal after a second ring-forward signal sent. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the last item or transmission building.
	FIRST ONHK UNSTEADY	Indicates first on-hook signal received from the last item office ended prematurely by an off-hook signal. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the last item or transmission building.
	HARDWARE FAULT	Indicates the system detects a hardware fault in the trunk circuit. ACTION: Test trunk under test.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	HIGH - DRY	Indicates last item office did not send an off-hook signal after a burst of audible ringing tone. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the last item or transmission facility.
	INTEGRITY LOST	Indicates channel accuracy loss detected. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	NO FAR END EQUIPMENT	Indicates last item test equipment is not available or is not present. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the last item or transmission facility.
	NO START DIAL SIGNAL	Indicates last item office did not respond after trunk seized. ACTION: Try test again.
	OUTPULSING TROUBLE	Indicates problem encountered while digits transmit. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the last item or transmission building.
	RECORDED ANNOUNCEMENT	Indicates last item office returned a recorded announcement. ACTION: Try test again.
	REORDER TONE	Indicates last item office returned a reorder tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	SOFTWARE ERROR	Indicates software problem encountered during test operation. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
	STOP DIAL SIGNAL RECEIVED	Indicates last item office returned an activity signal during transmission of digits. ACTION: Try test again.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAILED	Indicates detection of fault in test equipment. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.

TRK133 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	UNEXPECTED TONE	Indicates last item office returned a tone that is not expected or not known. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	120IPM OFFHK NOT RCVD	Indicates last item office did not return 120 IPM signal after the second ring-forward signal sent. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the last item or transmission facility.
	120IPM ONHK NOT RCVD	Indicates last item office did not return on-hook part of 120 IPM after second ring-forward signal sent. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the last item or transmission facility.
	120IPM OUT OF SPEC	Indicates last item office sent on-hook and off-hook pulses that do not meet 120 IPM specification. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the last item or transmission facility.

Action

If action stated in description column for REASON does not correct the problem, contact the next level of support. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for the step-action procedures to isolate and correct trunk and test equipment failures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK135

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK135 when a T104 trunk test fails. T104 measures the far-to-near and near-to-far end noise and loss. The DMS switch and the last item office install and execute T104 as follows:

- The switch connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The DMS switch transmits a test code to the last item office.
- The last item office responds with an off-hook signal when a milliwatt generator connects to the test trunk.
- The switch applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
- The last item office measures the signal strength and calculates the loss.
- The last item office applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
- The switch measures the signal strength and calculates the loss.
- The last item office applies an attenuated milliwatt signal that depends on near-to-far end loss.
- The DMS switch received the attenuated milliwatt signal and calculates the near-to-far end loss.
- The last item office provides quiet termination to the trunk.
- The switch measures the noise.
- The switch provides quiet termination to the trunk.
- The last item office measures the noise.
- The test stops and the trunk is free.

Format

The log report format forTRK135 is as follows:

```
TRK135 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TL104 FAILED
    trkid
    TTT = trkid
    REASON = reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK135 follows:

TRK135 (continued)

```
TRK132 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL TL104 FAILED
   RTP2W       26
   TTT = TTT         1
   REASON = CONNECTION FAULT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TL104 FAILED	Constant	Indicates test that uses 104-type test line failed.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for tested trunk equipment. See Table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for 104-type test line. See Table I.
REASON	ADD 10 PULSE EXCD IS	Indicates last item office sent an Add_10 pulse that is not specified.
		ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, test both the trunk and test equipment. If tests pass, contact last item office about the failure.
	BAD NOISE READING	Indicates noise reading by test equipment is not in the correct range.
		ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, test both the trunk and test equipment. If tests pass, contact last item office about the failure.
	BUSY TONE	Indicates last item office returned a busy tone.
		ACTION: Try test again.
	CONNECTION FAULT	Indicates connection failure between trunk and test equipment.
		ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	FAR END DISCONNECT	Indicates last item office went on-hook (disconnected) during test protocol.
		ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, test both the trunk and test equipment. If tests pass, contact last item office about the failure.

TRK135 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	FIRST MW NOT CEASE	Indicates first milliwatt tone sent from last item office did not stop. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, test both the trunk and test equipment. If tests pass, contact last item office about the failure.
	FIRST MW NOT RCVD	Indicates TTT did not detect the first milliwatt tone from the last item office. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, test both the trunk and test equipment. If tests pass, contact last item office about the failure.
	HARDWARE FAULT	Indicates hardware fault detected in the trunk circuit. ACTION: Test trunk under test.
	HIGH - DRY	Indicates test office did not send an off-hook signal after a burst of audible ringing tone. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the last item or transmission facility.
	INTEGRITY LOST	Indicates channel accuracy loss detected. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	NOISE INDIC MISSING	Indicates last item office did not return noise indication for noise measurements. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, contact last item office about failure.
	NO FAR END EQUIPMENT	Indicates far-end test equipment is not available or is not present. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the last item or transmission facility.
	NO START DIAL SIGNAL	Indicates far-end office did not respond after trunk seized. ACTION: Try test again.

TRK135 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	OUTPULSING TROUBLE	Indicates problem encountered while digits transmitted. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the last item or transmission facility.
	PARKING TOO LONG	Indicates last item office sent a test progress tone (TPT) that continued longer than the accepted time limit. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, contact far-end office about failure.
	RECORDED ANNOUNCEMENT	Indicates far-end office returned a recorded announcement. ACTION: Try test again.
	REESTABLISH RCVD	Indicates far-end office returned a signal that was established again during test protocol. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, test trunk under test. If tests pass, contact last item office about the failure.
	REORDER TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a reorder tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	SECOND MW NOT CEASE	Indicates second milliwatt tone sent from far-end office did not stop. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, test both the trunk and test equipment. If tests pass, contact far-end office about the failure.
	SECOND MW NOT RCVD	Indicates TTT did not detect the second milliwatt tone from the far-end office. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, test both the trunk and test equipment. If tests pass, contact far-end office about the failure.
	SOFTWARE ERROR	Indicates software problem encountered during test operation. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	STOP DIAL SIGNAL RECEIVED	Indicates far-end office returned an activity signal during transmission of digits. ACTION: Try test again.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAILED	Indicates fault detected in test equipment. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	TOO MANY REPEAT REQT	Indicates far-end office sent a repeat signal for the third time. ACTION: Try test. If fault continues, test both the trunk and test equipment. If tests pass, contact far-end office about the failure.
	UNEXPECTED TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a tone that is not expected or not known. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.

Action

If action stated in description column for REASON does not correct the problem, contact the next level of support. See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for the step-action procedures to isolate and correct trunk and test equipment failures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK136

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK136 when a T104 trunk test fails. T104 measures the far-to-near and near-to-far end noise and loss. The DMS switch and the far-end office install and perform T104 as follows:

- The DMS switch connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The switch transmits a test code to the far-end office.
- The last item office responds with, an off-hook signal when a milliwatt generator connects to the test trunk.
- The DMS switch applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
- The last item office measures the signal strength and calculates the loss.
- The last item office applies a milliwatt tone to the test trunk.
- The switch measures the signal strength and calculates the loss.
- The last item office applies an attenuated milliwatt signal that depends on near-to-far end loss.
- The DMS switch received the attenuated milliwatt signal and calculates the near-to-far end loss.
- The last item office provides quiet termination to the trunk.
- The switch measures the noise.
- The DMS switch provides quiet termination to the trunk.
- The last item office measures the noise.
- The test stops and the trunk is free.

Format

The log report format for TRK136 is as follows:

```
TRK136 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TL104 FAILED
    CKT trkid
    TTT = trkid      REASON = Q2 LIMIT EXCEEDED
    EML = n.n DB  F_N DEV = n.n DB
    N_F DEV = n.n DB  FN_NOISE = nn.n DB
    NML = nn DB  NIAL = nn DB
```

Example

An example of log report TRK136 follows:

TRK136 (continued)

```
TRK136 JAN30 15:07:38 0600 FAIL TL104 FAILED
   CKT    OLAMADCM  1
   TTT = TTT        1   REASON = Q2 LIMIT EXCEEDED
   EML = 0.0 DB F_N DEV = 0.0 DB
   N_F DEV = 0.0 DB FN_NOISE = 50.5 DB
   NML = 30 DB  NIAL = 50 DB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TL104 FAILED	Constant	Indicates test that uses 104-type testline failed.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for possible damaged trunk equipment. See Table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. SeeTtable I.
REASON	Q1 LIMIT EXCEEDED	Indicates difference between the EML and actual measured loss exceeded the maintenance limit. Maintenance action required.
	Q2 LIMIT EXCEEDED	Indicates difference between the EML and actual measured loss exceeded the immediate action limit. Immediate action required.
EML	0.0 - 36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. EML is a value data entered in customer data Table CLLIMTCE.
F_N DEV	-99.9- +99.9 dB	Provides far-to-near end loss deviation in decibels. FN_DEV indicates difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates far-to-near end deviation is greater than 99.9 dB.
N_F DEV	-99.9- +99.9 dB	Provides near-to-far end loss deviation in decibels. FN_DEV indicates difference between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	***	Indicates near-to-far end deviation is greater than 99.9 dB.
FN_NOISE	-99.9- +99.9	Provides far-to-near end noise measured on trunk in decibels above reference noise.
NML	1-63	Provides noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels above reference noise. NML is a value data entered in customer data table CLLIMTCE. If the noise measurement exceeds NML, maintenance action required.
NIAL	1-63	Provides noise immediate action limit (NIAL) in decibels above reference noise. NIAL is a value data entered in customer data table CLLIMTCE. If the noise measurement exceeds NIAL, immediate action is required.

Action

See *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* for correct maintenance procedures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TRK138

Explanation

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates this report when a call is routed to a treatment after being call processing busy. TRK138 usually follows a TRK110 trouble report.

Format

The format for log report TRK138 follows:

```
TRK138 date time seqnbr INFO TRMT
    CKT clli trunk_num
    TREATMENT SET = trtnm CALLED NO = dn
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK138 follows:

```
TRK138 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO TRMT
   CKT RTP2W    0
   TREATMENT SET = BLDN  CALLED NO =
2122201234
   CALLID =   123456
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
clli	alphanumeric	Identifies originating trunk equipment. The common language location identificaion (CLLI) is defined in table CLLI.
trunk_num	0-9999	Identifies the circuit number for the trunk in the CLLI group.
trtnm		Identifies the treatment assigned to the trunk.

TRK138 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
dn	numeric string up to 25 digits;	Indicates terminating line directory number if dialed before treatment was assigned. (Also, see STDDEF.)
callid		Indicates the sequence number reflecting the number of call attempts through equipment.

Action

Check the TRK log report buffer for trunk trouble report(s) with the same originating trunk circuit or trunk group. Follow the action required for the trouble report(s) generated.

TRK140

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK140 when a non-synchronous testline (TNSS) test fails. TNSS tests signal over trunks for asynchronous inter-office signaling. TNSS tests also provide fast testing of ringing, tripping, and supervisor uses of toll-completing trunks. The DMS switch and the far-end office install and perform TNSS as follows:

- The DMS switch connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The switch transmits a test code to the far-end office.
- The far-end office returns a ringing tone that you can hear for a short time (0.5 to 1.5 seconds).
- The DMS switch trips the ringing.
- The last item office sends a series of off-hook and on-hook pulses.
- The outgoing trunk and the TTT disconnect.
- The switch sends a clear-forward signal to the far-end office.

Format

The log report format for TRK140 is as follows:

```
TRK140 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TLNSS FAILED
    trkid
    TTT = trkid         REASON = reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK140 follows:

```
TRK140 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL TLNSS FAILED
   RTP2W       26
   TTT = TTT          1  REASON = CONNECTION FAULT
```

TRK140 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TLNSS FAILED	Constant	Indicates test of an asynchronous testline failed.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for tested trunk equipment. See Table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. See Table I.
REASON	AUD RINGING UNACCEPT	Indicates the time of audible ringing tone is not in range of 0.5 to 1.5 s. ACTION: Try test. If fault continues, test both the trunk and test equipment. If tests pass, contact far-end office about the failure.
	BUSY TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a busy tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	CONNECTION FAULT	Indicates connection failure between trunk and test equipment. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	FIRST OFFHOOK NOT RCVD	Indicates far-end office did not send an off-hook signal after a burst of audible ringing tone. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.
	FIRST ONHOOK NOT RCVD	Indicates falling edge of first pulse not detected. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in last item or transmission facility.
	FIRST MW NOT RCVD	Indicates TTT did not detect the first milliwatt tone from the last item office.

TRK140 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
		ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, test both the trunk and test equipment. If tests pass, contact far-end office about the failure.
	HARDWARE FAULT	Indicates the system detects a hardware fault in the trunk circuit. ACTION: Test trunk under test.
	INSUFF PULSES RCVD	Indicates less than 3 pulses received in 6 s. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, the fault is in the last item or transmission facility.
	INTEGRITY LOST	Indicates the system detects a channel accuracy loss. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	NOISE INDIC MISSING	Indicates last item office did not return noise indication for noise measurements. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, contact far-end office about failure.
	NO AUDIBLE RINGING	Indicates short burst of audible ringing is not detected. ACTION: Test trunk under test. If tests pass, fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	NO FAR END EQUIPMENT	Indicates far-end test equipment is not available or not present. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in the last item or transmission facility.
	NO START DIAL SIGNAL	Indicates far-end office did not respond after trunk seized. ACTION: Try test again.
	OUTPULSING TROUBLE	Indicates problem encountered while outpulsing digits.

TRK140 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
		ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	PULSE OUT OF SPEC	Indicates pulse received was either less than 150msec or greater than 2s.
		ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, the fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	RECORDED ANNOUNCEMENT	Indicates far-end office returned a recorded announcement.
		ACTION: Try test again.
	REORDER TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a reorder tone.
		ACTION: Try test again.
	SOFTWARE ERROR	Indicates software problem encountered during test operation.
		ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
	STOP DIAL SIGNAL RECEIVED	Indicates far-end office returned an activity signal during transmission of digits.
		ACTION: Try test again.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAILED	Indicates fault detected in test equipment.
		ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	UNEXPECTED TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a tone that is not expected or not known.
		ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.

Action

If action stated in description column for REASON does not correct problem, contact the next level of support.

See *Alarm Performance and Monitoring Procedures* for the step-action procedures to isolate and correct trunk and test equipment failures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK142

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates this report when a synchronous testline test (TSYN) fails. TSYN tests signal over trunks for synchronous inter-office signaling. The DMS and the far-end office setup and perform TSYN as follows:

- The DMS connects a transmission test trunk (TTT) level meter to the outgoing trunk.
- The DMS transmits a test code to the far-end office.
- The far-end office responds with:
  - — Audible ringing.
  - — A silent interval of 5 s following the last ringing tone that could be heard.
  - — A 1.5 s off-hook synchronizing pulse, followed by two short off-hooks.
  - — Repeat c.
  - — The test terminating sequence: for non-centrex a 120 ipm `tick-tock' tone, and for centrex a 5-15 s off-hook followed by a 60 ipm busy tone.
- The outgoing trunk and the TTT disconnect.
- The DMS sends a clear-forward signal to the far-end office.

Format

The log report format for TRK142 is as follows:

```
TRK142 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TLSYN FAILED
    trkid
    TTT = trkid                 REASON = reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK142 follows:

```
TRK142 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL TLSYN FAILED
   RTP2W       26
   TTT = TTT          1  REASON = CONNECTION FAULT
```

TRK142 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TLSYN FAILED	Constant	Indicates test of a synchronous trunk failed.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for tested trunk equipment. See table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. See Table I.
REASON	AUD RINGING UNACCEPT	Indicates time of audible ringing tone not in range of 0.5 to 1.5 s. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, diagnose both the trunk and test equipment. If diagnostics pass, contact far-end office about the failure.
	BUSY TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a busy tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	CONNECTION FAULT	Indicates connection failure between trunk and test equipment. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	FIRST OFFHOOK NOT RCVD	Indicates far-end office did not send an off-hook signal after an audible burst of ringing tone. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in last item or transmission facility.
	FIRST ONHOOK NOT RCVD	Indicates falling edge of first pulse not detected. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in far-end or transmission facility.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	FIRST MW NOT RCVD	Indicates TTT did not detect the first milliwatt tone from the far-end office. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, diagnose both the trunk and test equipment. If diagnostics pass, contact far-end office about the failure.
	HARDWARE FAULT	Indicates hardware fault detected in the trunk circuit. ACTION: Test trunk under test.
	INSUFF PULSES RCVD	Indicates less than three pulses received in 6 s. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, the fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	INTEGRITY LOST	Indicates channel accuracy loss detected. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	NOISE INDIC MISSING	Indicates far-end office did not return noise indication for noise measurements. ACTION: Try test again. If fault continues, contact far-end office about failure.
	NO AUDIBLE RINGING	Indicates a short burst of audible ringing is not detected. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	NO FAR -END EQUIPMENT	Indicates far-end test equipment is not available or not present. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	NO START DIAL SIGNAL	Indicates far-end office did not respond after trunk seized. ACTION: Try test again.

TRK142 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	OUTPULSING TROUBLE	Indicates problem encountered while digits transmitted. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	PULSE OUT OF SPEC	Indicates pulse received was either less than 150 msec or greater than 2 s. ACTION: Diagnose trunk under test. If diagnostics pass, the fault is in the far-end or transmission facility.
	RECORDED ANNOUNCEMENT	Indicates far-end office returned a recorded announcement. ACTION: Try test again.
	REORDER TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a reorder tone. ACTION: Try test again.
	SOFTWARE ERROR	Indicates software problem encountered during test operation. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
	STOP DIAL SIGNAL RECEIVED	Indicates far-end office returned an activity signal during transmission of digits. ACTION: Try test again.
	TEST EQUIPMENT FAILED	Indicates fault detected in test equipment. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.
	UNEXPECTED TONE	Indicates far-end office returned a tone that is not expected or not known. ACTION: Test trunk test equipment.

Action

If action stated in description column for REASON does not correct problem, contact the next level of support. See *Alarm Performance and Monitoring Procedures* for the step-action procedures to isolate and correct trunk and test equipment failures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK157

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem log report TRK157. The system generates log TRK157 when a TLPA trunk test aborts and the subsystem cannot execute the requested test.

Format

The log report format for TRK157 is as follows:

```
TRK157 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TLPA ABORTED trkid
   TSTEQ = trkid        REASON = reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK157 follows:

```
TRK157 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL TLPA ABORTED CKT RTP2W  1
   TSTEQ = TTT    1     REASON = CONNECTION FAULT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TLPA ABORTED	Constant	Indicates TLPA trunk test cannot complete.
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. Refer to Table I.
TSTEQ	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. Refer to Table I.
REASON	Reason text	Provides reason for test failure. Refer to Table O.

TRK157 (end)

Action

If reason text that the system generated is not in Table O, contact the next level of maintenance. If the reason text is in Table O, use the following references to correct failures that TRK157 indicates:

- the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* - All failures related to datafill
- *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* - All failures related to trunk equipment
- maintenance guides - More information on trunk testing

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK158

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem log report TRK158. The system generates log TRK158 when a TLPA trunk test fails or does not complete on a reference or test trunk.

Format

The log report format for TRK158 is as follows:

```
TRK158 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TLPA FAILED trkid
    TSTEQ = trkid            REASON = reastxt
    FOR REF TRK
    EML: nn.n FN_DEV: nn.n      NF_DEV:  nn.n
    FOR TST TRK
    EML: nn.n FN_DEV: nn.n      NF_DEV:  nn.n
```

Example

An example of log report TRK158 follows:

```
TRK158 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL TLPA FAILED CKT RTP2W    1

   TSTEQ = TTT    1            REASON = CONNECTION FAULT
   FOR REF TRK     EML: 1.7 dB
   FN_DEV: –1.3 dB NF_DEV: –1.4 dB
   FOR REF TRK     EML: 1.7 dB
   FN_DEV: –1.3    NF_DEV: –1.4 dB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TLPA FAILED	Constant	Indicates TLPA trunk test meets an error and cannot complete
trkid	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. Refer to Table I.
TSTEQ	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. Refer to Table I.
REASON	Reason text	Provides reasons for test failure. Refer to Table O.

TRK158 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FOR REF TRK	Constant	Indicates that the information that follows this entry is for the reference trunk.
EML	0.0-36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. The EML is an entry value in customer data table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA.
FN_DEV	-99.9- +99.9 dB	Provides far-to-near end loss deviation in decibels. The FN_DEV indicates differences between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates far-to-near end deviation is more than 99.9 dB
NF_DEV	-99.9- +99.9 dB	Provides near-to-far end loss deviation in decibels. The NF_DEV indicates differences between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates near-to-far end deviation is more than 99.9 dB
FOR TST TRK	Constant	Indicates that the information that follows this entry is for the test trunk
EML	0.0-36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. The EML is an entry value in customer table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA.
FN_DEV	-99.9- +99.9 dB	Provides far-to-near end loss deviation in decibels. The FN_DEV indicates differences between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates far-to-near end deviation is more than 99.9 dB
NF_DEV	-99.9- +99.9 dB	Provides near-to-far end loss deviation in decibels. The NF_DEV indicates differences between measured loss on trunk and EML in decibels.
	***	Indicates near-to-far end deviation is in excess of 99.9 dB

Action

If reason text generated is not in table O, contact the next level of maintenance. If reason text is in table O, use the following references to correct failures that TRK158 indicates:

- the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* - All failures that relate to entries
- *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* - All failures that relate to trunk equipment
- maintenance guides - More information on trunk testing

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK162

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem log report TRK162. The TRK generates this report during outpulsing of a trunk-to-trunk or line-to-trunk call. The outpulsing uses digital multifrequency (DTMF) signaling.

The DMS can initiate diagnostic testing that depends on the type of problem that occurs.

Format

The log report format for TRK162 is as follows:

```
TRK162 mmmdd hh&gml.mm&gml.ss ssdd FLT  OUTPULSING TRBL

   CKT trkid
   TRBCODE= trbtxt        TRBLINFO= infotxt    text
   INCTRK= equnm          CLDNO= dn
   DTMFCKT= CKT trkid        DIGOUT= digits    CALLID= callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK162 follows:

```
TRK162 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FLT  OUTPULSING TRBL
   CKT  RTP2W  26
   TRBCODE=           NO_START_DIAL TRBLINFO=  NIL
   INCTRK= 12 1 18 24 DN 9097811999 CLDNO= $
   DTMFCKT= CKT         SVDTMF 0 DIGOUT= $  CALLID= 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT OUTPULSING TRBL	Constant	Indicates that a problem occurred during the transmission of a trunk to trunk or line to trunk call
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for outgoing trunk equipment. Refer to table I.

TRK162 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Identifies trouble that suspect trunk equipment encountered. Refer to table G.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for trouble isolation. Refer to table F.
INCTRK	CKT Alphanumeric	Provides equipment identification for originating trunk. Refer to table I.
	LEN Integers DN Integers	Provides equipment identification and directory number for originating line. Refer to table I.
CLDNO	Integers	Provides directory number and prefixes that the originating station dials. The field provides directory number and prefixes when the subsystem encounters problems before the subsystem receives the digits. Refer to table I. ***Note:*** If the subsystem receives more than 15 digits, the called number truncates to 15 digits.
DTMFCKT	Symbolic text	Provides the equipment identification for DTMF receiver that connects to the incoming trunk or line. Refer to table I.
DIGOUT	Integers	Provides digits transmitted before stop dial. Before the subsystem encounters problems, the subsystem can transmit: 1 to 20 digits, key pulse (KP) and start signal (ST).
	$	Indicates that the subsystem did not transmit digits
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. Refer to table I.

Action

There is no action required if the subsystem generates log TRK162 a minimum of six times in 1 h with the same CLLI. There is no action required if the subsystem generates TRK162 less than 20 times in 1 h with different CLLIs

If the subsystem generates log TRK162 more than 20 times in 1 h with different CLLIs, contact the next level of maintenance.

The subsystem can generate log TRK162 a minimum of six times in 1 h with the same CCLI. If this event occurs, check the TRK log buffer. Determine if the subsystem generated trunk diagnostic reports with the same CCLI as a result of a system request. The trunk diagnostic reports include the following: TRK107 (PASS) and TRK106 (FAIL); TRK107 (PASS) and TRK106 (FAIL).

If the system does not initiate diagnostic tests, use trunk diagnostics on the suspect trunk equipment to isolate the problem. Use the trunk test position (TTP) MAP display level to perform the diagnostic tests. Refer to the maintenance guides for diagnostic tests for the trunk equipment.

When the diagnostic test completes for the suspect trunk equipment, use the information in the trunk diagnostic report to clear the problem:

Perform trunk diagnostics on the DTMFRVR from the TTP MAP level if either of the following conditions occurs:

- the subsystem generates TRK107 and continues to generate TRK162 for suspect trunk equipment
- the subsystem generates the TRK107 and continues to generate TRK162 for equipment that connects to the same DTMFRCVR

For additional information on diagnostic tests that can operate trunk receiver equipment, refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures.*

If the subsystem generates TRK106, follow the Action for TRK106.

Clear the problem until one of the following occurs:

- the subsystem generates log TRK107 and the subsystem does not generate log TRK162
- the procedure in *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* is complete
- you contact the next level of maintenance

TRK162 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK163

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem log report TRK163. The TRK generates TRK163 when the system routes local line call over a trunk to a line in a distant office. This office receives a calling line identification (CLI) request.

Format

The log report format for TRK163 is as follows:

```
TRK163 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CALLING LINE IDENT
    CALLING LEN = len DN dn
    OUTGOING TRUNK = trkid
    CALLED DN = dn
    CALLID = callid
    TIME = mmmdd hh:mm:ss
```

Example

An example of log report TRK163 follows:

```
TRK163 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CALLING LINE IDENT
   CALLING LEN = HOST 00 0 19 20 DN = 9093622001
   OUTGOING TRUNK = CKT RTP2W     1
   CALLED DN = 4811999
   CALLID = 123456
   TIME: APR01 12:00:00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CALLING LINE IDENT	Constant	Indicates that the subsystem requests CLI for a call routed over trunk
CALLING DN	Integers	Provides originating line directory number (DN). Refer to table I of any *Log Report Reference Manual*.
CALLING LEN	Integers	Provides originating line equipment identification (LEN). Refer to the table.

TRK163 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OUTGOING TRUNK	Symbolic text	Provides outgoing trunk equipment identification. Refer to the table.
CALLED	Integers	Provides terminating DN for line at distant office. Refer to the table.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. Refer to the table.
TIME	mmmdd hh:mm:ss	Indicates the time the local line call was routed to a line in a distant office.

Action

Save log report TRK163 for any department that requested CLI.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK164

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem log report TRK164. The TRK generates TRK164 when the system routes a call that originates from an external line through the office to a line in a distant office. This office has a calling line identification (CLI).

Format

The log report for format TRK164 is as follows:

```
.TRK164 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CALLING LINE IDENT
    INCOMING TRUNK     =     trkid
    OUTGOING TRUNK     =     trkid
    CALLED DN = dn
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK164 follows:

```
TRK164 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CALLING LINE IDENT
   INCOMING TRUNK = CKT RTP2W     1
   OUTGOING TRUNK = CKT RTP2W     1
   CALLED DN = 4811999
   CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CALLING LINE IDENT	Constant	Indicates that the system requested CLI for call through the office.
INCOMING TRUNK	Symbolic text	Provides incoming trunk equipment identification. Refer to Table I.
OUTGOING TRUNK	Symbolic text	Provides outgoing trunk equipment identification. Refer to Table I.
CALLED DN	Integers	Provides terminating directory number for line at remote office. Refer to Table I.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. Refer to Table I.

TRK164 (end)

Action

Save TRK164 for the department that requested CLI.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK174

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log TRK174 when a trunk test on a 105-type test line does not complete correctly.

Format

The log report for format TRK174 is as follows:

```
TRK174 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TL105 FAILED
   CKT trkid          TTT = trkid     REASON = reastxt
   MEAS AT –16 DB   EML: 4.0 DB
   LOSS                 404  1004  2804 HZ
   FN_DEV:           n1     n2     n3 DB
   NF_DEV:           n1     n2     n3 DB
   NOISE C_NOTCHED     NML: nn   NIAL: nn  DBRN
   FN_NSE:  nn.n   NF_NSE: nn.n
```

Example

An example of log report TRK174 follows:

```
TRK174 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL TL105 FAILED
   CKT RTP2W        1    TTT = TTU     2  REASON = Q2
   MEAS AT –16 DB   EML: 4.0 DB
   LOSS            404  1004  2804 HZ
   FN_DEV:  –1.5  –1.0  –1.6 DB
   NF_DEV:  –1.0  –3.9  –1.1 DB
   NOISE C_NOTCHED      NML: 20   NIAL: 45 DBRN
   FN_NSE: 30      NF_NSE: 35 DBRN
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TL105 FAILED	Constant	Indicates TL105 test did not complete correctly.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. Refer to Table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. Refer to Table I.

TRK174 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
REASON	Reason text	Identifies reason for test failure. Refer to Table O.
MEAS AT -16 DB	Constant	Indicates transmission loss measurements made with a set of test tones at -16 dB. This field acts as a header for a transmission loss measurement table.
EML	0.0-36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. Customer data table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA contains EML entry.
LOSS 404 1004 2804 HZ	Constant	Indicates transmission loss measurements made with a set of test tones at 404, 1004, and 2804 Hz. This field acts as a header for a transmission loss measurement table.
FN_DEV	-99.9- + 99.9	Provides far-to-near end transmission loss deviation from expected measured loss in decibels for each test tone frequency.
NF_DEV	-99.9- +99.9	Provides near-to-far end transmission loss deviation from expected measured loss in decibels for each test tone frequency.
NOISE C_NOTCHED	Constant	Indicates test performed noise measurements on trunk with the use of C_notched filter, which attenuates test tone frequency.
NML	1-63	Provides noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels above reference noise. Customer data table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA contains the NIAL entry. If NOISE measurement exceeds NIAL, maintenance action is required.
NIAL	1-63	Indicates noise immediate action limit (NIAL) in decibels above reference noise. Customer data Table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA contains NIAL entry. If noise measurement exceeds NIAL, immediate maintenance action is required.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FN_NSE	-99.9- +99.9	Indicates far-to-near end noise measured in decibels above reference noise.
NF_NSE	-99.9- +99.9	Indicates near-to-far end noise measured in decibels above reference noise.

Action

Contact the next level of support if the reason TEXT GENERATED is not in table O. If this text is in table O, use the following references to isolate and correct failures that TRK174 indicates:

- The data design section of the *Translations Guide* - All failures that relate to datafill.
- *Alarm Clearing and Performance Monitoring Procedures* - All failures that relate to trunk equipment.
- maintenance guides - More information on trunk testing.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK175

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates this report trunk test on a 105-type test line that does not complete correctly.

Format

The log report format for TRK175 is as follows:

```
TRK175 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TL105 FAILED
   CKT trkid    TTT = trkid          REASON = reastxt
   MEAS AT –16 DB   EML: 4.0 DB
   LOSS MEAS AT:   404  1004  2804 HZ
   FN_DEV:         n1     n2     n3 DB
   NF_DEV:         n1     n2     n3 DB
```

Example

An example of log report TRK175 follows:

```
TRK175 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL TL105 FAILED
   CKT RTP2W  1 TTT = TTU        0    REASON = Q2
   MEAS AT –16 DB   EML: 4.0 DB
   LOSS            404  1004  2804 HZ
   FN_DEV:  –3.5  –0.5  –0.9 DB
   NF_DEV:  –4.5  –0.9  –0.5 DB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TL105 FAILED	Constant	Indicates TL105 test did not complete correctly.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. See Table I.
REASON	Reason text	Identifies cause of test failure. See Table I.

TRK175 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MEAS AT -16 DB	Constant	Indicates transmission loss measurements are made with a set of test tones at -16 dB. This field acts as a header for a transmission loss measurement table.
EML	0.0-36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. The EML entry is in customer data table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA.
LOSS 404 1004 2804 HZ	Constant	Indicates transmission loss measurements made with a set of test tones at 404, 1004, and 2804 Hz. This field acts as a header for a transmission loss measurement table.
FN_DEV	-99.9- + 99.9	Provides far-to-near end transmission loss deviation from expected measured loss in decibels for each test tone frequency.
NF_DEV	-99.9- + 99.9	Provides near-to-far end transmission loss deviation from expected measured loss in decibels for each test tone frequency.

Action

Contact the next level of support if you cannot find the cause text in table O. If you find the cause text in table O, use the following references to isolate and correct failures TRK175 indicates:

- The data design section of the *Translations Guide*. This section provides information on all failures that relate to datafill.
- *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures*. This section provides information on all failures that relate to trunk equipment.
- Maintenance guides. These guides provide more information that concerns trunk testing.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK176

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK176 when a trunk test on a 105-type test line does not complete correctly.

Format

The log report format for TRK176 is as follows:

```
TRK176 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TL105 FAILED
   CKT trkid                  TTT = trkid    REASON = reastxt
   LOSS MEAS  AT nn DB  nnnn HZ                      EML = n.n DB

   FN_DEV = n.n NF_DEV = n.n DB
   NOISE MEAS C–MESSAGE.              NML = nn   NIAL = nn
   DBRN    FN_NSE = n         NF_NSE = nn  DBRN
```

Example

An example of log report TRK176 follows:

```
TRK176 JAN30 21:56:18 0100 FAIL TL105 FAILED
   CKT       OLAMADCM     1 TTT = TTU   0  REASON = Q2
   LOSS MEAS  AT 0  DB  1004 HZ          EML = 1.1 DB
   FN_DEV = 0.8 NF_DEV = 0.9 DB
   NOISE MEAS C–MESSAGE.        NML = 63   NIAL = 50
   DBRN  FN_NSE = 5     NF_NSE = 15  DBRN
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TL105 FAILED	Constant	Indicates TL105 test did not complete correctly.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. See Table I.
REASON	Reason text	Identifies cause for test failure. See Table O.

TRK176 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LOSS MEAS AT 0 DB 1004 HZ	Constant	Indicates transmission loss measurements made with a set of test tones at 0 dB and 1004 HZ.
EML	0.0-36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. The EML entry is in customer data table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA.
FN_DEV	-99.9- +99.9	Provides far-to-near end transmission loss deviation from expected measured loss in decibels for each test tone frequency.
NF_DEV	-99.9- +99.9	Provides near-to-far end transmission loss deviation from expected measured loss in decibels for each test tone frequency.
NOISE MEAS C_NOTCHED	Constant	Indicates test performed noise measurements on trunk. The test uses C_notched filter, which attenuates only test tone frequency.
NML	1-63	Provides noise maintenance limit (NML) in decibels above reference noise. The NML entry is in customer data table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA. If NOISE measurement exceeds NML, maintenance action is required.
NIAL	1-63	Indicates noise immediate action limit (NIAL) in decibels above reference noise. The NIAL entry is in customer data table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA. If noise measurement exceeds NIAL, immediate maintenance action is required.
FN_NSE	-99.9- +99.9	Indicates far-to-near end noise measured in decibels above reference noise.
NF_NSE	-99.9- +99.9	Indicates near-to-far end noise measured in decibels above reference noise.

Action

Contact the next level of support if you cannot find cause text in table O. If you find cause text in table O, use the following references to isolate and correct failures indicated by TRK176:

- The data design section of the *Translations Guide*. This section provides information on all failures that relate to datafill.
- *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures*. This section provides information on all failures that relate to trunk equipment.
- Maintenance guides. These guides provide more information that concerns trunk testing.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK177

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates this report when a trunk test on a 105-type test line does not complete successfully.

Format

The format for log report TRK177 follows:

```
TRK177 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS TL105 FAILED
   CKT trkid                TTT = trkid    REASON = reastxt
   LOSS MEAS  AT 0 DB  1004 HZ          EML = n.n DB
   FN_DEV = n.n   NF_DEV = n.n DB
```

Example

An example of log report TRK177 follows:

```
TRK177 JAN30 21:56:18 2112 PASS TL105 FAILED
   CKT RTP2W     1      TTT = TTU    0  REASON = Q2
   CKT       OLAMADCM     1
   LOSS MEAS  AT 0  DB  1004 HZ           EML = 6.0 DB
   FN_DEV = 1.4   NF_DEV = 0.9 DB
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PASS TL105 FAILED	Constant	Indicates TL105 test did not completed successfully
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. See Table I.
REASON	Reason text	Identifies reason for test failure. See table O.
LOSS MEAS AT 0 DB 1004 HZ	Constant	Indicates transmission loss measurements are made with a set of test tones at 0 dB and 1004 HZ

TRK177 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
EML	0.0-36.0	Provides expected measured loss (EML) in decibels. EML is datafilled in customer data table CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA.
FN_DEV	-99.9- +99.9	Provides far-to-near end transmission loss deviation from expected measured loss in decibels for each test tone frequency
NF_DEV	-99.9- +99.9	Provides near-to-far end transmission loss deviation from expected measured loss in decibels for each test tone frequency

Action

If reason text generated cannot be found in Table O, contact the next level of maintenance. If reason text is found in Table O, use the following references to isolate and correct failures indicated by TRK177:

- The data schema section of the *Translations Guide* - All failures related to datafill
- *Alarm Clearing and Performance Monitoring Procedures* - All failures related to trunk equipment
- Maintenance guides - More information concerning trunk testing

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

TRK178

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK178 when a trunk test on a 105-type test line does not complete correctly.

Format

The log report format for TRK178 is as follows:

```
TRK178 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS TL105 FAILED
   CKT trkid
   TTT = trkid      REASON = reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK178 follows:

```
TRK178 JAN30 21:56:18 2112 PASS TL105 FAILED
   CKT RTP2W     1
   TTT = TTU    0   REASON = Q2
   FN_DEV = 1.4       NF_DEV = 0.9 DB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PASS TL105 FAILED	Constant	Indicates TL105 test did not complete correctly.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for possible defective trunk equipment. See Table I.
TTT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for trunk test equipment. See Table I.
REASON	Reason text	Identifies cause of test failure. See Table O.

TRK178 (end)

Action

Contact the next level of support if you cannot find the reason text in Table O. If you find the reason text in Table O, use the following references to isolate and correct failures TRK178 indicates:

- The data design section of the *Translations Guide*. This section provides information on all failures that relate to datafill.
- *Alarm Clearing and Performance Monitoring Procedures*. This section provides information on all failures that relate to trunk equipment.
- Maintenance guides. These guides provide more information that concerns trunk testing.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK182

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates TRK182 when a problem occurs during digitone (DGT) reception for an incoming call over a trunk. The subsystem cannot determine the call destination. Normally, this event indicates that an outside electromagnetic force distorts the signal. The type of problem that occurs determines if the DMS starts diagnostics.

Format

The log report format forTRK182 is as follows:

```
TRK182  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd DGT RECEP TRBL
    TRBCODE= trbtxt          TRBLINFO= infotxt
    INCTRK= CKT trkid        DGTRCVR= CKT trkid
    CLDNO= dn     CALLID= callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK182 follows:

```
TRK182 JAN27 05:05:33 1234 DGT RECEP TRBL
   TRBCODE=   PARTIALDIAL   TRBLINFO= NIL
   INCTRK= CKT RTP2W  18 DGTRCVR= CKT       RCVRDGT   10
   CLDNO= $                     CALLID= 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DGT RECEP TRBL	Constant	Indicates problem that occurred during DGT reception for an incoming call over a trunk.
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Identifies problem in suspect trunk equipment. Refer to Table G.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information to isolate problem. Refer to Table F.
INCTRK	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for possible defective trunk equipment. Refer to table I.
DGTRCVR	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. Refer to Table I.

TRK182 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CLDNO	Integers	Provides directory number and prefixes that originate station dials, if subsystem received digits before problem occurred. Refer to Table I. ***Note:*** The subsystem truncates the called number to 15 digits, if the subsystem received more than 15 digits.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. Refer to Table I.

Action

If the subsystem generates TRK182 with the problem PRE_ROUTE_ABANDONED, there is no action required.

If the subsystem generates TRK182 with any problem other than PRE_ROUTE_ ABANDONED, check for other TRK182 reports:

- There is no action required if the system generates a TRK with:
  - — the same CLLI a maximum of five times in one hour or
  - — a different CLLI a maximum of 19 times in one hour.
- If the subsystem generates TRK a minimum of 21 times in one hour with different CLLI, contact the next level of support.
- If the subsystem generates TRK182 a minimum of six times in one hour with the same CLLI, check the TRK log buffer. The system request causes the subsystem to generate the following trunk diagnostic reports with the same CLLI:
  - — TRK106
  - — TRK107

If the system does not start diagnostic tests, isolate the problem. To isolate the problem, perform tests on suspect trunk and receiver equipment from the TTP MAP level. Refer to the maintenance guides for tests that can operate on trunk equipment.

The test of the possible defective trunk and receiver equipment completes because of a system or manual request. After the test completes, use the information in the trunk test report to clear the fault:

- The subsystem can generate TRK107 and can continue to generate TRK182 for the suspect trunk equipment. If this event occurs, perform diagnostics on suspect receiver equipment and contact the next level of support.
- If the subsystem generates, perform the required action for TRK106.

Continue to clear the problem until one of the following events occurs:

- The subsystem generates TRK107 and does not generate TRK182.
- The user contacts the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK183

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK183 when the subsystem encounters a problem. This problem occurs during digitone (DGT) reception for incoming calls over a trunk, when permanent signal problems occur. The DMS can initiate diagnostic tests.

Format

The log report format for TRK183 is as follows:

```
TRK183 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd DGT PERM SIG
   TRBCODE= trbtxt        TRBLINFO= infotxt
   INCTRK= CKT trkid            DGTRCVR= CKT trkid
   CALLID= callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK183 follows:

```
TRK183 JAN27 05:06:08 1234 DGT PERM SIG
   TRBCODE= PARTIALDIAL     TRBLINFO= NIL
   INCTRK= CKT RTP2W      18   DGTRCVR= CKT RCVRDGT   10
   CALLID= 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DGT PERM SIG	Constant	Indicates a permanent signal problem occurs during DGT reception for an incoming call over a trunk.
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Identifies trouble the suspect trunk equipment encounters. See Table G.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for problem isolation. See Table F.
INCTRK	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. See Table I.

TRK183 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DGTRCVR	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for DGT receiver that connects to the incoming trunk. See Table I.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. See Table I.

Action

If the subsystem generates TRK183 with the problem PRE_ROUTE_ABANDONED, there is no action required.

If the subsystem generates TRK183 with any trouble other than PRE_ROUTE_ABANDONED, check for other TRK183 reports:

- If the subsystem generates TRK183 less than 6 times in 1 hour with the same CLLI, there is no action required. If the system generates TRK183 less than 20 times in 1 hour with different CLLI, there is no action required.
- If the subsystem generates TRK183 more than 20 times in 1 hour with different CLLI, contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the subsystem generates TRK183 6 or more times in 1 hour with the same CLLI, check the TRK log buffer. The TRK log buffer can contain the trunk diagnostic reports TRK106 and TRK107 with the same CLLI. The subsystem generates these reports because of a system request.

If the system does not start diagnostic tests, isolate the problem. Perform diagnostics on suspect trunk and receiver equipment from the trunk test position (TTP) MAP level. See the maintenance guides for diagnostic tests that can run on trunk equipment.

When the diagnostic test completes for the suspect trunk and receiver equipment, clear the fault. The diagnostic test can complete because of a system or manual request. Use information from the trunk diagnostic report to clear the fault:

- If the system generates TRK10 and continues to generate TRK183 for the suspect trunk equipment, perform diagnostics on suspect receiver equipment. Contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the system generates TRK106, follow the required action for TRK106.

Continue attempts to clear the problem until one of the following events occur:

- The system generates TRK10 and does not generate TRK183.
- You contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no additional OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK213

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK213 when the system encounters a problem on the identified trunk. The DMS can initiate diagnostic testing for some problems.

Format

The log report format for TRK213 is as follows:

```
TRK213 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TRUNK TRBL
   CKT trkid
   TRBCODE= trbtxt                    TRBLINFO= infotxt
   CALLID= callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK213 follows:

```
TRK213 JAN27 08:06:09 1234 TRUNK TRBL
   CKT     PSPD   18
   TRBCODE=  ANNOUNCEMENT_MACH_TRBL  TRBLINFO = NIL
   CALLID= 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TRUNK TRBL	Constant	Indicates a problem on the suspect trunk.
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. Refer to Table I.
TRBCODE	Trouble text	Identifies the problem the suspect trunk equipment encounters. Refer to Table G.
TRBLINFO	Information text	Provides additional information for problem isolation. Refer to Table F.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the callid. Refer to Table I.

Action

If the system generates TRK213 with the problem PRE_ROUTE_ABANDONED, there is no action required.

TRK213 (end)

If the system generates TRK213 with any problem other than PRE_ROUTE_ABANDONED, check for other TRK213 reports:

- If the system generates TRK213 a maximum of six times in 1 h with the same CLLI, there is no action required. If the system generates TRK213 a maximum of 20 times in 1 h with different CLLI, there is no action required.
- If the system generates TRK213 more than 20 times in 1 h with different CLLI, contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the system generates TRK213 a minimum of six times in 1 h with the same CLLI, check the TRK log buffer. Check the TRK log buffer for the trunk diagnostic reports TRK106 and TRK107 with the same CLLI. The system generates these reports as a result of a system request.

If the system has not started diagnostic testing, isolate the fault. To isolate the fault, perform trunk diagnostics on the suspect trunk equipment from the trunk test position (TTP) MAP level. Refer to the maintenance guides for diagnostic tests that can run on trunk equipment.

When the diagnostic test is complete (because of a system or manual request) for the suspect trunk equipment, clear the fault. Use the information in the trunk diagnostic report to clear the fault:

- If the system generates TRK107 and continues to generate TRK213 for the suspect trunk equipment, contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the system generates TRK106, follow the “Action to be taken" for TRK106.

Continue to try to clear the fault until one of the following conditions occurs:

- The system generates TRK107 and does not generate TRK213.
- You contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRK250

Explanation

If it uses an audio tone detector (ATD), a switch generates this report to return the current state of the ATD after disconnect.

Format

The format for log report TRK250 follows:

```
TRK250 date time seqnbr INFO ATD IDLE WITH REPORT
   ATD STATE =  result_code
```

Example

An example of log report TRK250 follows:

```
TRK250 MAY30 08:50:32 1643 INFO ATD IDLE WITH REPORT
   ATD STATE = 10
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
result_code	numeric, as follows:	The result codes and corresponding ATD states are listed below.
	0	ATD INIT.
	1	HI_DRY_TIMEOUT.
	2	TOO_MANY_RINGS.
	4	NO_CSM_TRANS.
	5	AUDIBLE_RING.
	6	ATD_VOICE.
	8	ATD_DIAL (dialtone detected).
	9	DEFAULT_ANSWER.
	10	ATD_BUSY.

TRK250 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	11	ATD_REORDER.
	12	DIALTONE_NOT_DETECTED.

Action

This log only provides information. Save all the logs for operating company personnel who are responsible for setting the office parameter that generates this log.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

TRK251

Explanation

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates this report when a subscriber dials an invalid authority code. Office parameter LOG_INVALID_AUTH in table OFCVAR must be set to *Y* for this log to be generated.

Format

The format for log report TRK251 follows:

```
TRK251 date time seqnbr INFO AUTHCODE_TROUBLE_DATA
   CKT trkid
   TRBCODE = trbtxt        AUTHCODE = adin auth_num
   CLDNO = c_num           RCVR = r_num
```

Example

An example of log report TRK251 follows:

```
TRK251 AUG19 08:26:28 9615 INFO AUTHCODE_TROUBLE_DATA
   CKT UDAL2WDTLS91       1
   TRBCODE = AUTHCODE_INVALID  AUTHCODE = 358276488
   CLDNO = 2145788929          RCVR = UTR
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
trkid	clli nnn	This field provides equipment identification number for trunk.
trbtxt	alphanumeric	This field indicates the authority code is invalid.
adin	00-99	This field provides the authcode database index number (ADIN) for the authcode.
auth_num	numeric	This field specifies the authority code dialed by customer.

TRK251 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
c_num	nnnnnnnnnn	This field indicates the direct distance dialing (DDD) number dialed by the customer.
r_num	alphanumeric	This field provides the equipment identification for the receiver. For example, UTR, RCURDST, RCURMF.

Action

No action is required. Instances of this report are to be given to operating company personnel who are responsible for setting the office parameter that generates this log.

TRK252

Explanation

Call processing generates this RESOURCE_BUSY log in either of the following conditions:

- The switch performs an audio tone detector (ATD) or digital echo suppressor (DES) route advance.
- The switch requires an ATD or DES, but one is not available for the route advance.

Format

The format for log report TRK252 follows:

```
TRK252 date time seqnbr INFO RESOURCE_BSY
   CKT   clli_name + cktnbr
   RESOURCE  = resource      OUTGTRK  =  CKT   trk_grp   ckt_no
   CLDNO = cldno              CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK252 follows:

```
TRK252 AUG18 09:48:30 0550 INFO RESOURCE_BSY
   CKT   2WDAL05   10
   RESOURCE = ATD   OUTGTRK = CKT   2WDAL15     12
   CLDNO = 8441234             CALLID = 37
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
clli_name	alphanumeric	The trunk common language name plus the number in the trunk group.
resource	alphabetic	The ATD or DES.
trk_grp	alphabetic	The outgoing trunk identification.
cldno	numeric	The DDD number dialed by the customer.

TRK252 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
callid	numeric	A sequence number assigned to each new call origination to uniquely identify the call.
cktnbr	numeric	Circuit number (trunk).

Action

This log does not require action. Give all instances of this log to operating company personnel who are responsible for setting the office parameter that generates this log.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

TRK253

Explanation

A switch generates this log when it encounters a problem during digit reception.

Format

The format for log report TRK253 follows:

```
TRK253 date time seqnbr FLT DT RECEP TRBL
   CKT   clli_name + cktnbr
   TRBCODE = text      DTRCVR = CKT clli
   CLDNO = cldno       CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK253 follows:

```
TRK253 AUG18 09:23:23 0548 FLT DT_RECEP_TRBL
   CKT IMTIC01 11
   TRBCODE=PARTIAL DIAL  DTRCVR=CKT DTRCVR01
   CLDN0=2145551212    CALLID=63
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
clli_name	alphanumeric	Trunk common language name plus number in trunk group.
clli	alphanumeric	The equipment ID for the digitone receiver.
cktnbr	numeric	Circuit number (trunk).
cldno	numeric	The direct distance dialing (DDD) number dialed by customer.
callid	numeric	The sequence number assigned to each new call origination to uniquely identify the call.
text	PARTIALDIAL	A partial dial time-out.
	FALSE_START	A false start.

TRK253 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	MUTILATED_DIGIT	A mutilated digit.
	DIG_RCVR_NOISE_HIGH	The high noise on a digital digitone receiver.
	DIG_RCVR_NOISE_MARGINAL	Marginal noise on a digital digitone receiver.
	NO_INTERDIGT_PAUSE	There is no inter-digit pause on a digital digitone receiver.
	LARGE_TWIST	A large twist (error reported by digital digitone receiver).
	MORE_THAN_TWO_FREQS	There are more than two frequencies on a digital digitone receiver.
	INDECISION	There is indecision (fluctuation) on a digital digitone receiver.
	IDDD_MISSING_TERMID	The incoming IMT expected to see a terminating delimiter but did not. The call is routed to partial dial treatment.

Action

If the same trouble code persists for the same circuits, make the circuit busy and run the proper diagnostics. (The system may have already initiated diagnostics.) Check other reports for results.

When a dual-tone multi-frequency (DTMF) intermachine trunk (IMT) groups that expects a terminating delimiter (controlled by trunk subgroup field TERMID) receives an international call with a terminating indicator, it produces the IDDD_MISSING_TERMID trouble code. Notify the switch from which the IMT originated that it is not sending a DTMF terminating digit.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

TRK254

Explanation

A switch generates this log when it encounters a permanent signal condition while waiting for called digits on a digitone incoming trunk.

Format

The format for log report TRK254 follows:

```
TRK254 date time seqnbr FLT DT PERM SIG
    CKT clli_name + cktnbr
    TRBCODE = trbcode   DTRCVR = CKT  ckt
```

Example

An example of log report TRK254 follows:

```
TRK254 AUG18 04:14:24 2231 FLT DT PERM SIG
   CKT IMTIC01 10
   TRBCODE=PERM_SIG       DTRCVR=CKT DTRCVR1
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
clli_name	alphanumeric	The trunk common language name plus the number in the trunk group.
cktnbr	numeric	Circuit number (trunk).
trbcode	PERM_SIG	The trouble causing this report is always PERM_SIG.
ckt	alphanumeric	The equipment ID for the digitone receiver.

Action

If the switch produces this log several times for the same circuit, make the circuit busy and run the proper diagnostics. (The system may have already initiated diagnostics.) Check other reports for results.

TRK254 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

TRK255

Explanation

This report is generated on switch coin calls when account code and/or PIN digits are datafilled against the ANI tuple for the ANI received on FGD Operator Service System (OSS) agencies. The FGD OSS agency does not support the reception of account codes or PIN digits.

The switch also generates this log report with trouble code UA_ANI_INVALID for a Universal Access (UA) Mechanized Calling Card Service (MCCS) call that originates on an EANT FGD trunk when any of the following ANI failures occur:

- Received ANI is not in the correct format
- Received ANI is not present in the ANI database
- Received ANI is marked as DA in the ANI database

The switch also generates this log report with trouble code UA_ANI_NOT_RECVD for a UA MCCS call that originates on an EANT FGD trunk and the switch does not receive an ANI.

Note: ANI screening for UA MCCS calls on EANT FGD trunks requires SOC UBFR0004. MCCS calls requires SOC CRDS0001. Out-of-switch validation for MCCS calls requires SOC CRDS0002.

Format

The format for log report TRK255 follows:

```
TRK255 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn    INFO DATABASE TRBL
    CKT = clli_name_no  MEM = clli_member_no
    TRBCODE = <string>
    OUTGTRK = clli_member
    CLDNO = called_no                CALLID = called_id
```

Example

An example of log report TRK255 follows:

```
TRK255 AUG18 06:05:07 3809 INFO DATABASE TRBL
   CKT   UEAN2WMFWK91  100
   TRBCODE = UA_ANI_INVALID
   OUTGTRK = UEAN2WMFWK99
   CLDNO = 2145551212         CALLID = 2144241212
```

TRK255 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
CKT	alphanumeric	This field identifies the CLLI for the trunk circuit.
MEM	numeric	This field indicates the member within the trunk group.
TRBCODE	string	This field indicates the reason the log was generated.
OUTGTRK	alphanumeric	This field indicates the outgoing trunk for the call.
CLDNO	numeric	This field indicates the number that was dialed.
CALLID	numeric	This field indicates directory number of the calling party.

Action

Re-datafill the ANI received on the FGD OSS agency in table ANISCUSP to indicate no account code or PIN digits are required for this ANI.

If the switch generates this log with the UA_ANI_INVALID or UA_ANI_NOT_RECVD trouble codes, this indicates that the call is a possible fraud call. The action to be taken depends on the service provider. The switch may generate this log with these trouble codes when option UAANISCR is datafilled against the EANT FGD trunk in table TRKGRP and the ANI screening fails for the UA MCCS call. The service provider may choose to route the UA MCCS call to the operator or apply treatment.

Routing the call to the operator requires datafilling the RTETOPER option in table STDPRTCT for the UA selector. This option can be datafilled against a UA number. If this option is not datafilled, the call processing software routes the to treatment. The type of treatment applied to the call which include ADBF and ANIA, depends on the ANI failure type.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

TRK256

Explanation

When its audio tone detector (ATD) detects silence, a DMS-250 switch generates this log. The silence may be the result of a problem with a CO circuit or a level that is too low for the ATD to evaluate. Whenever HI and DRY occur on an outgoing ONAL, the switch generates this log.

Format

The format for log report TRK256 follows:

```
TRK256 date time seqnbr INFO ATD HI AND DRY
    CKT clli_name + cktnbr
    OUTGTRK = CKT    ckt  cp_id
```

Example

An example of log report TRK256 follows:

```
TRK256 OCT12 15:12:24 4534 INFO ATD HI AND DRY
   CKT   DALIMT   02
   OUTGTRK=CKT WASHDC01   04
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
clli_name	alphanumeric	Trunk common language name plus number in trunk group.
cktnbr	numeric	Circuit number (trunk).
ckt	alphanumeric	The outgoing trunk ID.
cp_id	numeric	The call processing ID.

Action

Save all the instances of this report for maintenance support personnel.

TRK256 (end)

If the same outgoing ONAL shows frequent recurrences of this log, run the proper diagnostics to determine if any of the following is the problem:

- the CO line is faulty
- levels are too low
- something else is wrong

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

TRK312

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) subsystem generates log report TRK312. The subsystem generates this report when the system encounters signaling problems over an incoming trunk that uses register signaling.

Format

The log report format for TRK312 is as follows:

```
TRK312 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MFC RECEP TRBL
   TRBCODE = codetxt          TRBLINFO = hhhh
   INCTRK = trkid             CLDNO = dn
   CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRK312 follows:

```
TRK312 JAN27 04:04:04 1234 MFC RECEP TRBL
   TRBCODE= REGISTER_SIGNALING_FAILURE  TRBLINFO= 0007
   INCTRK= CKT ICDELDIALBA    4 CLDNO= 30300
   CALLID= 66359
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MFC RECEP TRBL	constant	Indicates a digit reception or register signaling problem.
TRBCODE	symbolic text	Specifies which trouble the system encountered. Refer to the table that describes trouble codes.
TRBLINFO	0000 to 008F	Defines the type of signaling failure. The value of this field is 0000 unless TRBCODE = REGISTER_SIGNALING_FAIL. For international offices that are not international, refer to the table describing trouble information. For international offices, refer to the table describing international trouble information.

TRK312 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INCTRK	symbolic text	Specifies CLLI name and circuit number of incoming trunk. Refer to Table I.
CLDNO	numeric	Specifies the called number. Refer to Table I.
	$ to blank	Called number is not known.
CALLID	numeric	The system assigns a sequence number to each new call to identify the call. Refer to Table I.

Action

For offices that are not international, the system can initiate diagnostics. Check other log reports for results of diagnostics that the system initiated.

If the system generates TRK312 again with the same trouble code for the same circuit, take action on the circuit. Busy the circuit and manually run diagnostics. If the system continues to generate this log, contact the next level of maintenance.

For international offices, if the system continues to generate the log for the same trunk circuit, manually test the trunk circuit. Diagnose possible problems.

When the trunk passes all tests and diagnostics and the system continues to generate the log, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes trouble codes.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Value	Description
PERMANENT_ SIGNAL	Indicates a permanent signal condition. The TRBLINFO field is set to 0000.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Value	Description
PARTIAL_DIAL	The system did not receive enough digits. The call did not terminate. The TRBLINFO field is set to 0000.
REGISTER_ SIGNALING_FAIL	Signaling failure occurred during the compelled register signaling phase of the call. The TRBLINFO field indicates the type of signaling failure. Refer to the table that describes trouble information.

The following table describes trouble information.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Digit reception phase	Status information phase	Type of failure
0001	0081	Information the system received out of sequence.
0002	0082	The system received an unknown message.
0003	0083	The system detected an internal problem. Refer to the next level of maintenance.
0004	0084	The universal tone receiver (UTR) received a corrupted digit.
0005	0085	The system detected high background noise was in the UTR.
0006	0086	The system detected a large power twist in the UTR.
0007	0087	A multifrequency compelled (MFC) signal timeout.
0008	0088	A UTR was not allocated.
0009	0089	The system received an invalid signal.
0016		Invalid activity occurred in the switch.
0017		This is an invalid state.

TRK312 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Digit reception phase	Status information phase	Type of failure
000A	008A	No UTR channels are available for the call.
000A	008F	The duration of the register signaling phase exceeded the maximum time.

Note: If bit 7 of the four-digit number is 0, failure occurred during the digit-reception phase of the call. If bit 7 is 1, signaling failure occurred during the transmission of called party status information to the originating exchange.

The following table describes international trouble information.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

TRBLINFO value	Type of failure
0003	A format error. The system received a digit that was not expected.
0004	There are no UTR or digit register resources available in the IXPM.
0005	A data error. The digits received do not correspond to table RGSIGSYS.
0006	The UTR detected a corrupted digit.
0007	The UTR detected excessive twist.
0008	The UTR detected no interdigit pause.
0009	The UTR detected high noise.
000A	The system detected an incorrect ABCD code in the PM.
000B	The system did not receive a stop dial.
XX0C	The tone, that the system receives, continues. The first two hexadecimal digits contain the current activity when the timer expired. The activity range is 00 to FF.
000D	The pulse continues.

TRK312 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

TRBLINFO value	Type of failure
000E	The signal the system receives is not defined.
000F	The signal the system receives is not expected.
XX10	The timer expired while waiting for a signal from the next office. The first two hexadecimal digits contain the current activity when the timer expired. The activity range is 00 to FF.
XX11	The timer expired while waiting for a response from the CC. The first two hexadecimal digits contain the current activity when the timer expired. The activity range is 00 to FF.
0012	The PM has stopped dialing.
YZ13	The signal received maps to a NIL activity in table SIGACT. The left hexadecimal digit contains the signal received that mapped to a NIL activity. The value range is 0 to F. The next digit contains the R2 phase at the time of the NIL mapping. The value range is 0 to F.
YZ14	The current activity index into table ACTSIG maps to a NIL signal. The upper two digits contain the activity that mapped to a NIL signal. The value range is 00 to FF.
0016	Forward signal turned off. The action was not expected.

TRK313

Explanation

The Trunk (TRK) Maintenance subsystem generates log report TRK313. This report appears when the system encounters a signaling problem over a trunk with register signaling. The system can encounter the problem during outpulsing or after outpulsing.

The call direction is outgoing.

Format

The log report format for TRK313 follows:

```
TRK313 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MFC TRUNK TRBL
    TRBCODE = trblcode        TRBLINFO = infotxt
    ORIG = CKT trkid          CLDNO = nnnnnn
    TERM = CKT trkid          CALLID = nnnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report TRK313 follows:

```
TRK313 OCT30 12:41:27 1234 FLT MFC TRUNK TRBL
   TRBCODE= REGISTER_SIGNALING_FAILURE  TRBLINFO= 0007
   ORIG= CKT ICDELDIALBA    4            CLDNO= 30300
   TERM= CKT OGDELDIALBC    10           CALLID= 66359
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT MFCTRUNK TRBL	Constant	Indicates the system encountered a problem while the system processed an outgoing call over a trunk. The system used multifrequency compelled (MFC) signaling
TRBCODE	PERMANENT_SIGNAL	Indicates the system did not receive a seizure acknowledge signal from the far end, following seizure of the outgoing trunk. The TRBLINFO field is set to 0000.

TRK313 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	REGISTER_SIGNALING_FAIL	Indicates signaling failure occurred during the compelled register signaling phase of the call. The TRBLINFO field indicates the type of signaling failure. Refer to the trouble information table.
TRBLINFO	0000 to 0011	Provides additional information for problem isolation. For offices that are not international, refer to the table that describes problem information. For international offices, refer to the table that describes international trouble information.
ORIG	symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for originating trunk. Refer to Table I.
CLDNO	numeric	Provides directory number and prefixes that the originating station dialed if the system receives digits before the system encounters the problem. Refer to Table I. System received 15 digits.
TERM	symbolic text	Identifies terminating trunk equipment. Refer to Table I.
CALLID	numeric	Indicates the callid. Refer to Table I.

Action

If the same trouble code continues for the same circuit, manually busy the circuit and run diagnostics.

Note: For offices that are not international, the system can initiate diagnostics. Check other log reports for any results of diagnostics that the system initiated. If the trunk passes all tests and diagnostics and the system continues to generate TRK313, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

For offices that are not international, trunk group and office traffic OM registers increase when the system generates TRK313.

The TRK_OUTFAIL register increases if the trouble code is REGISTER_SIGNALING_FAIL or PERMANENT_SIGNAL. PERMANENT_SIGNAL.

The OFZ_PSGM register increases if the trouble code is PERMANENT_SIGNAL.

Additional information

The following table describes trouble information.

Code	Description
0001	The system received information out of sequence.
0002	The system received a message that is not known.
0003	The system received an internal fault-finding log that maintenance support group personnel use.
0004	The system received a tone that was not expected
0005	The system detected high background noise in the universal tone receiver (UTR).
0006	The system detected a large power twist in the UTR.
0007	The MFC signal timed out.
0008	The system did not allocate a UTR.
0009	The system received an invalid signal.
00016	An invalid activity occurred in the switch.
00017	This is an invalid state.
000A	There were no UTR channels available for the call.
000B	The system encountered congestion.
000C	The system received an internal fault-finding log that maintenance support group personnel use.
000D	A time-out occurred while the system waited for the first register signal.
000F	The duration of the register signaling phase exceeded the maximum time.
0010	The system received a clear-back signal from the far end during the register signaling phase of the call.

TRK313 (continued)

The following table describes international trouble information.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Code	Description
0002	The system dialed only part of the directory number.
0003	A format error occurred. The system received a digit that was not expected.
0004	There are no UTR or digit register resources are available in the IXPM.
0005	A data error occurred. The digits do not correspond to table RGSIGSYS.
0006	The UTR detected a corrupted digit.
0007	The UTR detected excessive twist.
0008	The UTR did not detect an interdigit pause.
0009	The UTR detected high noise.
000A	The system detected an incorrect ABCD code.
000B	The system did not receive a stop dial signal.
XX0C	The tone continues. The first two hexadecimal digits contain the current activity when the timer expired. The activity range is 00 to FF.
XX0D	The pulse continues. The first two hexadecimal digits contain the current activity when the timer expired. The activity range is 00 to FF.
000E	The system received a signal that was was not defined.
000F	The system received a signal that was not expected.
XX10	The timer expired before a signal arrived from the next office. The first two hexadecimal digits list the current activity when the timer expired. The activity range is 00 to FF.
XX11	The timer expired before a response arrived from the CC. The first two hexadecimal digits contain the current activity when the timer expired. The activity range is 00 to FF.
0012	The PM stopped dialing.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Code	Description
XY13	The signal maps to a NIL activity in table SIGACT. The first hexadecimal digits contains the signal that is mapped to the NIL activity. The signal range is 0 to F. The next hexadecimal digit contains the R2 phase of the signal when it mapped to NIL. The value range is 0 to F.
XX14	The current activity index into table ACTSIG maps to a NIL signal. The first two hexadecimal digits contain the current activity when the timer expired. The activity range is 00 to FF.
XX15	The OGREPLS timer expired. The first two hexadecimal digits contain the current activity when the timer expired. The activity range is 00 to FF.

TRK342

Explanation

The trunk maintenance subsystem generates the TRK342 log to report invalid or abnormal signaling on a flexible signaling type (FST) trunk. The TRK342 log report provides detailed information on the event. In most occurrences, other TRK logs accompany the TRK342 log. These logs indicate the results of the problem and provide instructions to correct the problem.

The system generates the TRK342 log for trunk types other than FST.

Format

The log report format for TRK342 is as follows:

```
TRK342 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INVALID MSG CONTENTS
   CKT trkid
   REASON: error class
   DATA = error data
```

Example

An example of log report TRK342 for FST trunks follows:

```
TRK342 NOV19 12:52:50 9481 INFO INVALID MSG CONTENTS
   CKT ICIBNR2MEX16A 0
   REASON: PTS ERROR CODE
   DATA = 0302 0004 010B 0001 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO INVALID MSG CONTENTS	constant	Indicates a problem in calls over trunks that use the FST trunk subgroup. ***Note:*** The system can generate the TRK342 log for trunk types other than FST.
CKT	constant	Indicates the trunk identifier follows
trkid	alphanumeric text	Provides the trunk identifier

TRK342 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REASON:	constant	Indicates the error class follows
error class	alphanumeric text	Describes the error class. For FST trunks, the entry in this field is always PTS ERROR CODE.
DATA =	constant	Indicates that error data follows
error data	0000 to HHHH	Provides error data in the form of hexadecimal numbers. Nortel technical support personnel use this data to determine the source of the error.

Action

If the system generates TRK342 or other TRK logs often for a particular trunk, contact your next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TRK355

Explanation

The trunk maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates log report TRK355 when Idle Q sanity trouble/rebuild occurs.

Format

The log report format for TRK355 is as follows:

```
FP503 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IDLE Q CORRUPT
    CLLI: clli
    REASON: <reason text>
```

Example

An example of log report TRK355 follows:

```
TRK355 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO IDLE_Q_CORRUPT
   CLLI: OG_MIDL
   REASON: Q CORRUPTION DETECTED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO IDLE_Q_CORRUPT	Constant	Indicates that the system detects a corrupt group. The system starts a rebuild process for the trunk group.
CLLI	Symbolic text	Identifies the affected trunk group.
REASON	Symbolic text	Indicates the possible reasons why the subsystem produces this log. Refer to section *Additional information* at the end of this report.

Action

The subsystem generates TRK355 when the system detects a trunk idle queue corruption, and the rebuild process begins. Determine any recent changes on the switch. For example, a new feature, software patch addition or a new software release that can corrupt the queue.

TRK355 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes why the subsystem generates log report TRK355:

Reason	Explanation
Q REBUILD DETECTED	Indicates the system detected a trunk idle queue corruption.
Q REBUILD INITIATED	Indicates that the system initiated the queue rebuild process.
Q REBUILD SUCCESSFUL	Indicates that the queue rebuild process is successful.
Q REBUILD FAILED - CALL FIELD SUPPORT	Indicates the failure of the rebuild process. This process requires manual intervention.

TRK411

Explanation

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates this report when the TCN TRAP parameter is set to true when it is returned from the service control point (SCP).

Format

The format for log report TRK411 follows:

```
TRK411 date time seqnbr FLT TCN_TROUBLE_DATA
   CKT trkid            ORIG SWITCH ID = sid
   TRBCODE = trblcode   TCN_TRAP TCNNO = tcn_no
   DIALEDNO = d_num       CLDNO = c_num
   ORIGANI = orig_ani
```

Example

An example of log report TRK411 follows:

```
TRK411 AUG19 08:26:28 9615 FLT TCN_TROUBLE_DATA
   CKT UNEAN2WMFWK91 100        ORIG SWITCH ID = 111
   TRBCODE = _____________  TCN_TRAP TCNNO = 23232323232323
   DIALEDNO = 02149908888       CLDNO = 02149908888
   ORIGANI = 2145551212
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CKT	clli nnn	This field provides equipment identification number for trunk. (See Output Report Log Reference Manual).
ORIG SWITCH ID	000-999	This field indicates the value of the office parameter ORIG_SWITCH_ID in table OFCVAR.
TRBCODE	Trouble text	This field identifies the trouble encountered by suspect trunk equipment.
TCN_TRAP TCNNO	14 digits	This field indicates the Travel Card Number (TCN) that is flagged.

TRK411 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DIALEDNO	11-18 digits	This field contains the dialed number. This field is blank unless Call Detail Recording (CDR) is activated.
CLDNO	11-18 digits	This field contains the called number. This field is blank unless Call Detail Recording (CDR) is activated.
ORIGANI	7-12 digits	This field contains the origination ANI if available. This field is blank unless Call Detail Recording (CDR) is activated.

Action

This report informs operating company personnel the flagged TCN has been used so that further action can be taken if necessary.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

TRK424

Explanation

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates log report TRK424 under the following conditions:

- The trunk exceeds the call processing error thresholds for the first time and the trunk is scheduled for system diagnostics.
- The trunk fails the system-initiated diagnostics.
- The trunk exceeds the call processing error thresholds again in 15 min after a system diagnostic.

Format

The log report format for TRK424 is as follows:

```
TRK424 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CP ERRORS EXCEEDED
    CKT  ckt_id
    TROUBLE= trouble
    INFO=  action
    COUNT= error_count
```

Example

An example of log report TRK424 follows:

```
TRK424 DEC13 14:35:33 2302 INFO CP ERRORS EXCEEDED
   CKT             BTUP1IC 0
   TROUBLE = CPERROR THRESHOLD EXCEEDED
   INFO =  CKT WILL BE DIAGNOSED
   COUNT =  4
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CP ERRORS EXCEEDED	Constant	Indicates the trunk exceeds the error thresholds
CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies the circuit, which consists of the trunk CLLI and CKTNBR. Refer to Table I.

TRK424 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TROUBLE	CPERROR THRESHOLD EXCEEDED	Indicates the trunk exceeds the call processing thresholds
	CKT DIAGNOSTIC FAILED	Indicates the trunk fails the system diagnostic
	CKT REMOVED FROM SERVICE BY SYSTEM	Indicates the system diagnostic removed the trunk from service
INFO	CKT WILL BE DIAGNOSED	Indicates the system diagnostics will be run
	CONTACT SUPPORT GROUP	Indicates the operating company personnel must contact the next level of maintenance
COUNT	Integer	Indicates the number of call processing errors that occurred

Action

If system diagnostics do not correct the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

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TRK605

Explanation

The TRK605 log is used in a tandem switch to identify the origination number when the called number is being traced. It is generated when the called number is datafilled in table CLIDN in the tandem switch and the call came in on an SS7 trunk. To generate this log when the line being traced is a remote call forwarded line, simply datafill the DN in table RCFCLI in the same terminating end office (EO) in which the Remote Call Forward (RCF) line exists.

Format

The log report format for TRK605 is as follows:

*TRK605 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ALARM INFO Inter-Office Call Trace
INCOMING TRUNK = <CKT CLLI>
OUTGOING TRUNK = <CKT CLLI>
CALLED NUMBER = NXXNXXXXX
ORIGINATION NUMBER = NXXNXXXXXX
SOURCE CALLING NUMBER/CHARGE NUMBER/
UNAVAILABLE
CALLID = XXXXXX
TIME: MONTH: DAY HH:mm:ss

Example

An example of log report TRK605 follows:

```
TRK605 JUN03 15:23:40 5000INFO Inter-Office Trace
INCOMING TRUNK = CKT EATANDEMIC 1
OUTGOING TRUNK = CKT EATANDEMOG 1
CALLED NUMBER = 613215955
ORIGINATING NUMBER = 5198885015
SOURCE CALLING NUMBER
CALLID = 867350
TIME: JUN03 9:30:08
```

TRK605 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
*	Alarm	One asterik indicates that the generation of this log report represents a minor alarm condition.
INCOMING TRUNK	Trunk Group name and member number	This field identifies the CLLI name and member number of the incoming trunk.
OUTGOING TRUNK	Trunk Group name and member number	This field identifies the CLLI and member number of the outgoing trunk.
CALLED NUMBER	Digits 0-9	This field identifies the called number which is being traced.
ORIGINATING NUMBER	Digits 0-9	This field identifies either the calling number or charge number from the Initial Address Message, depending on what the SOURCE field displays. The Inter-Switch Call Trace feature attempts to get the calling number first. If the calling number is not available, the charge number is used, if available. If neither the calling or charge number is available, this field is left blank.
SOURCE	Calling Number, Charge Number, or Unavailable	This field identifies what the originating number was derived from. If the originating number cannot be derived, then no number will appear in the ORIGINATING NUMBER field and the SOURCE field will display “UNAVAILABLE".
CALLID	6 digit number; Digits 0-9 used	This field identifies the call id number.
TIME	Month, Day, Hour, Minute, and Second	This field identifies the date and time the call was logged.

Action

Action to be taken is determined by the local telephone company.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The TRK605 log will replace the TRK164 log when generated. This log is only used in the tandem switch. If a TRK605 log is not generated (if a non-SS7 type trunk is used as the incoming trunk) the TRK164 log is generated.

This log is generated when the called number is datafilled in table CLIDN in the tandem switch. If the called number is a remote call forwarded line, the called number must be datafilled in table RCFCLI.

If the call being traced is an Equal Access call, the ANI bit in table OCCINFO must be set to yes. If it is set to no, “UNAVAILABLE" will be shown in the SOURCE field and the origination number will not be available. If the call is non-Equal Access and a non-SS7 type trunk is used anywhere in the incoming path of a multi-leg call, the origination number is NOT available and “UNAVAILABLE” will be shown in the source field.

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

Log history

SN07 (DMS)

Log TRK605 was added to DMS-250 under feature A00004045.

NA005

This log introduced by design activity AN1658.

TRK882

Explanation

The Trunk Maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates the TRK882 report when the number of busy trunks in a trunk group exceeds the Out of Service (OOS) threshold. The OOS threshold is defined in LSSGR TR-TSY-000064 9.2-17 as the following:

OOS Threshold = [(Ntg+3) /4] (for groups with < 16 members)

[(Ntg+23) /8] (for groups with >16 members)

Where

Ntg = Number of trunks in the group

[ ] = The greatest integer function

Format

The log report format for TRK882 is as follows: TRK882 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd GROUP INFO clli

Example

TRK882 APR20 12:30:46 8500 GROUP INFO N5LOOP OOS Threshold

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
clli	Alphanumeric	Identifies suspect trunk group

Action

Save all TRK882 log reports for network planning personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TRKT200

Explanation

The trunk maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates this log when a call is routed to the specified treatment.

Format

The format for log report TRKT200 follows:

```
TRKT200 date  time  seqnbr  INFO TRTMT
    CKT trkid
    TREATMENT SET = trtnm CALLED NO = dn
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRKT200 follows:

```
TRKT200 AUG27 12:00:00 2112 INFO ANI DATABASE FAILURE
   CKT UEAN2WMFWK91
   KTTREATMENT SET = ADBF CALLED NO = 8009901234
   KTCALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trkid	alphanumeric	Originating trunk equipment.
trtnm	alphabetic	Treatment assigned to trunk.
dn	numeric string of up to 25 numbers	Terminating line directory number, if dialed before treatment was assigned.
callid	0-FFFFF	Number that uniquely identifies the call.

Action

Check the TRK log report buffer for trunk trouble report(s) with the same originating trunk circuit or trunk group. Follow the action to be taken for the trouble report(s) generated.

TRKT200 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

TRKT201

Explanation

The trunk maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates this log when a call is routed to the specified treatment.

Format

The format for log report TRKT201 follows:

```
TRKT201  date  time  seqnbr  INFO TRTMT
    CKT trkid
    TREATMENT SET = trtnm CALLED NO = dn
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRKT201 follows:

```
TRKT201 AUG27 12:00:00 2112 ANI Acct Status Not Allowed
    CKT UEAN2WMFWK91
    TREATMENT SET = ANIA CALLED NO = 8009901234
    CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trkid	alphanumeric	Originating trunk equipment.
trtnm	alphabetic	Treatment assigned to trunk.
dn	numeric string of up to 25 numbers	Terminating line directory number, if dialed before treatment was assigned.
callid	0-FFFFF	Number that uniquely identifies the call.

Action

Check the TRK log report buffer for trunk trouble report(s) with the same originating trunk circuit or trunk group. Follow the action to be taken for the trouble report(s) generated.

TRKT201 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

TRKT202

Explanation

The trunk maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates this log when a call is routed to the specified treatment.

Format

The format for log report TRKT202 follows:

```
TRKT202  date  time  seqnbr  INFO TRTMT
    CKT trkid
    TREATMENT SET = trtnm CALLED NO = dn
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRKT202 follows:

```
TRKT202 AUG27 12:00:00 2112 ANI Acct Recently Disallowed
    CKT UEAN2WMFWK91
    TREATMENT SET = AARD CALLED NO = 8009901234
    CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trkid	alphanumeric	Originating trunk equipment.
trtnm	alphabetic	Treatment assigned to trunk.
dn	numeric string of up to 25 numbers	Terminating line directory number, if dialed before treatment was assigned.
callid	0-FFFFF	Number that uniquely identifies the call.

Action

Check the TRK log report buffer for trunk trouble report(s) with the same originating trunk circuit or trunk group. Follow the action to be taken for the trouble report(s) generated.

TRKT202 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

TRKT203

Explanation

The trunk maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates this log when a call is routed to the specified treatment.

Format

The format for log report TRKT203 follows:

```
TRKT203  date  time  seqnbr  INFO TRTMT
    CKT trkid
    TREATMENT SET = trtnm CALLED NO = dn
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRKT203 follows:

```
TRKT203 AUG27 12:00:00 2112 Calling Card Invalid
    CKT UEAN2WMFWK91
    TREATMENT SET = CCNV CALLED NO = 8009901234
    CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trkid	alphanumeric	Originating trunk equipment.
trtnm	alphabetic	Treatment assigned to trunk. CCNV indicates Calling Card Invalid.
dn	numeric string of up to 25 numbers	Terminating line directory number, if dialed before treatment was assigned.
callid	0-FFFFF	Number that uniquely identifies the call.

TRKT203 (end)

Action

Check the TRK log report buffer for trunk trouble report(s) with the same originating trunk circuit or trunk group. Follow the action to be taken for the trouble report(s) generated.

Associated OM registers

None

TRKT204

Explanation

The trunk maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates this log when a call is routed to the specified treatment.

Format

The format for log report TRKT204 follows:

```
TRKT204  date  time  seqnbr  INFO TRTMT
    CKT trkid
    TREATMENT SET = trtnm CALLED NO = dn
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRKT204 follows:

```
TRKT204 AUG27 12:00:00 2112 Calling Card Timeout
    CKT UEAN2WMFWK91
    TREATMENT SET = CCTO CALLED NO = 8009901234
    CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trkid	alphanumeric	Originating trunk equipment.
trtnm	alphabetic	Treatment assigned to trunk.
dn	numeric string of up to 25 numbers	Terminating line directory number, if dialed before treatment was assigned.
callid	0-FFFFF	Number that uniquely identifies the call.

Action

Check the TRK log report buffer for trunk trouble report(s) with the same originating trunk circuit or trunk group. Follow the action to be taken for the trouble report(s) generated.

TRKT204 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

TRKT205

Explanation

The trunk maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates this log when a call is routed to the specified treatment.

Format

The format for log report TRKT205 follows:

```
TRKT205  date  time  seqnbr  INFO TRMT
    CKT trkid
    TREATMENT SET = trtnm CALLED NO = dn
    CALLID = callid
    STS = sts
```

Example

An example of log report TRKT205 follows:

```
TRKT205 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO TRMT
    CKT EAN670TWMFWK1
    TREATMENT SET = GNCT CALLED NO = 2122201234
    CALLID = 123456
    STS = 611
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CKT	alphanumeric	This field indicates the CLLI for the originating trunk circuit.
TREATMENT SET	symbolic text	This field indicates the treatment assigned to the trunk.
CALLED NO	numeric string of up to 25 numbers	This field indicates the terminating line directory number, if dialed before treatment was assigned.

TRKT205 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CALLID	integers	This field indicates the number that uniquely identifies the call.
STS	000-999	The field indicates the serving translations scheme (STS) used by the UCS DMS-250 switch to derive routing information for the call.

Action

Check the TRK log report buffer for trunk trouble report(s) with the same originating trunk circuit or trunk group. Follow the action to be taken for the trouble report(s) generated.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

TRKT206

Explanation

The trunk maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates this log when a call is routed to the specified treatment.

Format

The format for log report TRKT206 follows:

```
TRKT206 date  time  seqnbr  INFO TRTMT
    CKT trkid
    TREATMENT SET = trtnm CALLED NO = dn
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRKT206 follows:

```
TRKT206 AUG27 12:00:00 2112 Reorder
    CKT UEAN2WMFWK91
    TREATMENT SET = RODR CALLED NO = 8009901234
    CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trkid	alphanumeric	Originating trunk equipment.
trtnm	alphabetic	Treatment assigned to trunk.
dn	numeric string of up to 25 numbers	Terminating line directory number, if dialed before treatment was assigned.
callid	0-FFFFF	Number that uniquely identifies the call.

Action

Check the TRK log report buffer for trunk trouble report(s) with the same originating trunk circuit or trunk group. Follow the action to be taken for the trouble report(s) generated.

TRKT206 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

TRKT207

Explanation

The trunk maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates this log when a call is routed to the specified treatment.

Format

The format for log report TRKT207 follows:

```
TRKT207  date  time  seqnbr  INFO TRTMT
    CKT trkid
    TREATMENT SET = trtnm CALLED NO = dn
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRKT207 follows:

```
TRKT207 AUG27 12:00:00 2112 Restricted Date Time
   CKT UEAN2WMFWK91
   TREATMENT SET = RSDT CALLED NO = 8009901234
   CALLID = 123456 CALLID = callid
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trkid	alphanumeric	Originating trunk equipment.
trtnm	alphabetic	Treatment assigned to trunk.
dn	numeric string of up to 25 numbers	Terminating line directory number, if dialed before treatment was assigned.
callid	0-FFFFF	Number that uniquely identifies the call.

Action

Check the TRK log report buffer for trunk trouble report(s) with the same originating trunk circuit or trunk group. Follow the action to be taken for the trouble report(s) generated.

TRKT207 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

TRKT208

Explanation

The trunk maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates this log when a call is routed to the specified treatment.

Format

The format for log report TRKT208 follows:

```
TRKT208  date  time  seqnbr  INFO TRTMT
    CKT trkid
    TREATMENT SET = trtnm CALLED NO = dn
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRKT208 follows:

```
TRKT208 AUG27 12:00:00 2112 Storage Overflow Reorder
   CKT UEAN2WMFWK91
   TREATMENT SET = SORD CALLED NO = 8009901234
   CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trkid	alphanumeric	Originating trunk equipment.
trtnm	aphabetic	Treatment assigned to trunk.
dn	numeric string of up to 25 numbers	Terminating line directory number, if dialed before treatment was assigned.
callid	0-FFFFF	Number that uniquely identifies the call.

Action

Check the TRK log report buffer for trunk trouble report(s) with the same originating trunk circuit or trunk group. Follow the action to be taken for the trouble report(s) generated.

Associated OM registers

None

TRKT209

Explanation

The trunk maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates this log when a call is routed to the specified treatment.

Format

The format for log report TRKT209 follows:

```
TRKT209  date  time  seqnbr  INFO TRTMT
    CKT trkid
    TREATMENT SET = trtnm CALLED NO = dn
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRKT209 follows:

```
TRKT209 AUG27 12:00:00 2112 Start Signal Timeout
   CKT UEAN2WMFWK91
   TREATMENT SET = SSTO CALLED NO = 8009901234
   CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trkid	alphanumeric	Originating trunk equipment.
trtnm	alphabetic	Treatment assigned to trunk.
dn	numeric string of up to 25 numbers	Terminating line directory number, if dialed before treatment was assigned.
callid	0-FFFFF	Number that uniquely identifies the call.

Action

Check the TRK log report buffer for trunk trouble report(s) with the same originating trunk circuit or trunk group. Follow the action to be taken for the trouble report(s) generated.

TRKT209 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

TRKT210

Explanation

The trunk maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates this log when a call is routed to the specified treatment.

Format

The format for log report TRKT210 follows:

```
TRKT210  date  time  seqnbr  INFO TRTMT
    CKT trkid
    TREATMENT SET = trtnm CALLED NO = dn
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRKT210 follows:

```
TRKT210 AUG27 12:00:00 2112 Vacant Speed Number
    CKT UEAN2WMFWK91
    TREATMENT SET = VACS CALLED NO = 8009901234
    CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trkid	alphanumeric	Originating trunk equipment.
trtnm	alphabetic	Treatment assigned to trunk.
dn	numeric string of up to 25 numbers	Terminating line directory number, if dialed before treatment was assigned.
dn	0-FFFFF	Number that uniquely identifies the call.

Action

Check the TRK log report buffer for trunk trouble report(s) with the same originating trunk circuit or trunk group. Follow the action to be taken for the trouble report(s) generated.

TRKT210 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

TRKT211

Explanation

The trunk maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates this log when a call is routed to the specified treatment.

Format

The format for log report TRKT211 follows:

```
TRKT211  date  time  seqnbr  INFO TRTMT
    CKT trkid
    TREATMENT SET = trtnm CALLED NO = dn
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRKT211 follows:

```
TRKT211 AUG27 12:00:00 2112 Vacant Code
   CKT UEAN2WMFWK91
   TREATMENT SET = VACT CALLED NO = 8009901234
   CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trkid	alphanumeric	Originating trunk equipment.
trtnm	alphabetic	Treatment assigned to trunk.
dn	numeric string of up to 25 numbers	Terminating line directory number, if dialed before treatment was assigned.
callid	0-FFFFF	Number that uniquely identifies the call.

Action

Check the TRK log report buffer for trunk trouble report(s) with the same originating trunk circuit or trunk group. Follow the action to be taken for the trouble report(s) generated.

TRKT211 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

TRKT213

Explanation

The trunk maintenance (TRK) subsystem generates this log when a call is routed to the TCPB treatment.

Format

The format for log report TRKT213 follows:

```
TRKT213  date  time  seqnbr  INFO  TRTMT
    CKT trkid
    TREATMENT SET = trtnm CALLED NO = dn
    CALLID    = callid
```

Example

An example of log report TRKT213 follows:

```
TRKT213 JAN03 10:20:38 4301 INFO TRTMT
    CKT UEAN2WMFWK91
    TREATMENT SET = TCPB  CALLED NO = 8009901234
    CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trkid	alphanumeric	Originating trunk equipment.
trtnm	alphabetic	Treatment assigned to trunk.
dn	numeric	Terminating line directory number, if dialed before treatment was assigned.
callid	numeric	Number uniquely identifying the call.

Action

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

TRKT213 (end)

Associated OM registers

Treatment TCPB pegs the OMs associated with feature invoked treatments.

TRMS450

Explanation

The TRMS450 report summarizes under one log header a series of transaction log recovery events.

The timestamp on the TRMS450 header line is the time when the report is submitted to the central log system for output.

The timestamps on the separate event header lines are the local times assigned to the separate events. The local times assigned to the separate events occur at the reporting nodes when the events first generated. The time on the TRMS450 header line is normally 10 to 20 s after the time of the last event reported.

The TRMS450 log is never alarmed, regardless of the alarm level of the contents of the log. The TRMS450 is for the human reader. The reader can use the log as an abbreviated summary of a routine series of operations. Persons that compose a transaction log recovery should use these logs.

<entity name> is the text name of a hardware or software component, a service, or some other entity associated with the switch.

<Log Name> gives the name of the transaction log that TRMS recovery processess.

<AbortCnt> gives a count of the transactions that are not complete that the system rolls back.

<CommittedCnt> gives a count of the committed transactions that the system rolls forward.

High-priority events that the reporting applications identify are logged as they reach the central log system. Other events are logged following the generation of the TRMS450 summary report. Events of the INTIATE and COMPLETION classes appear only in the TRMS450 report, and never as separate logs.

Format

The log report format for TRMS450 is as follows:

TRMS450 (continued)

TRMS450 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Log Recovery Summary
Location: Transactional Record Management Service on <entity>

<entity>
TIME LOG NAME HIGH LOG TRANSACTIONS TRANSACTION
NUMBER ABORTED COMMITTED
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____
<Time> <Log Name> <LogNo> <AbortedCnt> <CommittedCnt>
. . . . . .

<Time> <Log Name> <LogNo> <AbortedCnt> <CommittedCnt>

Example

An example of log report TRMS450 follows:

```
TRMS450 JUN20 12:26:58 8591 INFO Log Recovery Summary
   Location: Transactional Record Management Service on
   FP 3
   TIME   LOG NAME   HIGH LOG  TRANSACTIONS
   TRANSACTIONS
                      NUMBER    ABORTED
   COMMITTED
   ----   --------   --------  ------------
   ------------
   12:26:58 SYSLOG       0          0               0
    .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
<entity name>		The entity name is the text name of a hardware or software component. The entity name also can be the name of a service or some other entity associated with the switch.
<Log name>		The Log name gives the name of the transaction log that the TRMS recovery processed.
<AbortedCnt>		The AbortCnt gives a count of the transactions that are not complete that the system rolled back.
<CommittedCnt>		The CommittedCnt gives a count of the committed transactions that the system rolled forward.

Action

The user can use the TRMS450 message to help log analysis. This message brings together related events in one report, and the correct time sequence of the events. The action required depends upon the nature of the events reported.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TUPL600

Explanation

The system generates TUPL600 when the system adds a tuple to a monitored table. The table is not a digilator table.

Format

The log report format for TUPL600 is as follows:

```
TUPL600 ssdd INFO TUPLE ADDED
    TABLE: <table_name>
    KEY: <key>
    TUPLE: <tuple entry>
    SEQNUM: <sequence_no>
    USER: <user_id> ON: <device type and name>
    DATE: mmddyy   TIME: hhmmss
    PCL: <pcl_id>
```

Example

An example of log report TUPL600 follows:

```
TUPL600 4827 INFO TUPLE ADDED
   TABLE: FNPACONT
   KEY: 613
   TUPLE: 613 1 S D DUMPANDRESTORE OFRT 1  0   0   0
   SEQNUM: 2
   USER: ADMIN ON: CONSOLE: MAP
   DATE: 012696  TIME: 154336
   PCL: LECB 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TUPLE ADDED	constant	Indicates that the system adds a tuple to a monitored table.
TABLE:	constant	Indicates the name of the affected table follows.

TUPL600 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
table_name	up to 8 alphanumeric characters	The name of the table to which the system adds the tuple.
KEY:	constant	Indicates the key follows.
key	up to 80 alphanumeric characters	The key to the table.
TUPLE:	constant	Indicates the added tuple follows.
tuple entry	up to 248 alphanumeric characters	The tuple added to the table.
SEQNUM:	constant	Indicates the sequence number follows.
sequence_no	0 to 32767	The sequence number.
USER:	constant	Indicates the userid of the originator of the tuple addition follows.
user_id	up to 16 alphanumeric characters	The userid of the originator of the tuple addition.
ON:	constant	Indicates the device type and device name associated with the tuple addition follows.
device type and name	up to 17 alphanumeric characters	The device type and name. For example: CONSOLE: MAP.
DATE:	constant	Indicates the month, day, and year of the tuple addition follows.
	mmddyy	The month, day, and year of the tuple addition.
TIME:	constant	Indicates the time of the tuple addition follows.
	hhmmss	The time of the tuple addition in hours, minutes, and seconds.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
PCL	constant	Indicates the name of the product CM load (PCL) follows.
pcl_id	up to 34 alphanumeric characters	The name and version of the PCL. For example: LECB 4.

Action

This log provides tuple change information to the downstream operational support systems (OSSs) to allow them to synchronize their data.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Datafill in table TABMON activates the generation of TUPL600 log reports for a table.

TUPL601

Explanation

The system generates TUPL601 when the system deletes a tuple from a monitored table. The table is not a digilator table.

Format

The log report format for TUPL601 is as follows:

```
TUPL601 ssdd INFO TUPLE DELETED
    TABLE: <table_name>
    KEY: <key>
    TUPLE: <tuple_entry>
    SEQNUM: <sequence_no>
    USER: <user_id> ON: <device_type_and_name>
    DATE: mmddyy   TIME: hhmmss
    PCL: <pcl_id>
```

Example

An example of log report TUPL601 follows:

```
TUPL601 4827 INFO TUPLE DELETED
   TABLE: FNPACONT
   KEY: 613
   TUPLE: 613 1 S D DUMPANDRESTORE OFRT 1   0   0   0
   SEQNUM: 2
   USER: ADMIN ON: CONSOLE: MAP
   DATE: 012696  TIME: 154336
   PCL: LECB 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TUPLE DELETED	constant	Indicates that the system deleted a tuple from a monitored table.
TABLE :	constant	Indicates the name of the affected table follows.

TUPL601 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
table_name	up to 8 alphanumeric characters	The name of the table from which the system deleted the tuple.
KEY:	constant	Indicates the key follows.
key	up to 80 alphanumeric characters	The key to the table.
TUPLE:	constant	Indicates the deleted tuple follows.
tuple_entry	up to 248 alphanumeric characters	The tuple deleted from the table.
SEQNUM:	constant	Indicates the sequence number follows.
sequence_no	0 to 32767	The sequence number.
USER:	constant	Indicates the userid of the originator of the tuple deletion follows.
user_id	up to 16 alphanumeric characters	The userid of the originator of the tuple deletion.
ON:	constant	Indicates the device type and device name associated with the tuple deletion follows.
device_type_and_name	up to 17 alphanumeric characters	The device type and name. For example: CONSOLE: MAP
DATE:	constant	Indicates the month, day, and year of the tuple deletion follows.
	mmddyy	The month, day, and year of the tuple deletion.
TIME:	constant	Indicates the time of the tuple deletion follows.
	hhmmss	The time of the tuple deletion in hours, minutes, and seconds.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
PCL	constant	Indicates the name of the product CM load (PCL) follows.
pcl_id	up to 34 alphanumeric characters	The name and version of the PCL. For example, LECB 4.

Action

This log provides tuple change information to the downstream operational support systems (OSSs) to allow them to synchronize their data.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Datafill in table TABMON activates the generation of TUPL601 log reports for a table.

TUPL602

Explanation

The system generates TUPL602 when the system changes a tuple in a monitored table. The table is not a digilator table.

Format

The log report format for TUPL602 is as follows:

```
TUPL602 ssdd INFO TUPLE CHANGED
    TABLE: <table_name>
    KEY: <key>
    TUPLE: <tuple_entry>
    SEQNUM: <sequence_no>
    USER: <user_id> ON: <device_type_and_name>
    DATE: mmddyy   TIME: hhmmss
    PCL: <pcl_id>
```

Example

An example of log report TUPL602 follows:

```
TUPL602 4827 INFO TUPLE CHANGED
   TABLE: FNPACONT
   KEY: 613
   TUPLE: 613 1 S D DUMPANDRESTORE OFRT 1   0   0   0
   SEQNUM: 2
   USER: ADMIN ON: CONSOLE: MAP
   DATE: 012696  TIME: 154336
   PCL: LECB 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TUPLE CHANGED	Constant	Indicates that the system changed a tuple in a monitored table.
TABLE :	Constant	Indicates the name of the affected table follows.

TUPL602 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
table_name	up to 8 alphanumeric characters	The name of the table in which the system changed the tuple.
KEY:	Constant	Indicates the key follows.
key	up to 80 alphanumeric characters	The key to the table.
TUPLE:	Constant	Indicates the changed tuple follows.
tuple_entry	up to 248 alphanumeric characters	The changed tuple.
SEQNUM:	Constant	Indicates the sequence number follows.
sequence_no	0 to 32767	The sequence number.
USER:	Constant	Indicates the userid of the originator of the tuple change follows.
user_id	up to 16 alphanumeric characters	The userid of the originator of the tuple change.
ON:	Constant	Indicates the device type and device name associated with the tuple change follows.
device_type_and_name	up to 17 alphanumeric characters	The device type and name. For example: CONSOLE: MAP
DATE:	Constant	Indicates the month, day, and year of the tuple change follows.
	mmddyy	The month, day, and year of the tuple change.
TIME:	Constant	Indicates the time of the tuple change follows.
	hhmmss	The time of the tuple change in hours, minutes, and seconds.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
PCL	Constant	Indicates the name of the product CM load (PCL) follows.
pcl_id	up to 34 alphanumeric characters	The name and version of the PCL. For example: LECB 4.

Action

This log provides tuple change information to the downstream operational support systems (OSSs) to allow them to synchronize their data.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Datafill in table TABMON activates the generation of TUPL602 log reports for a table.

TUPL603

Explanation

The system generates this log report when a tuple is added to a digilator table that is monitored.

Format

The log report format for TUPL603 is as follows:

```
TUPL603 ssdd INFO DIGILATOR TABLE – TUPLE ADDED
    TABLE: <table_name>
    KEY: <key>
    TUPLE: <tuple_entry>
    SEQNUM: <sequence_no>
    USER: <user_id> ON: <device_type_and_name>
    DATE: mmddyy   TIME: hhmmss
    PCL: <pcl_id>
```

Example

An example of log report TUPL603 follows:

```
TUPL603 4827 INFO DIGILATOR TABLE – TUPLE ADDED
   TABLE: FNPACONT
   KEY: 613.HNPACODE.1
   TUPLE: 1 2 HRTE 1
   SEQNUM: 3
   USER: OPERATOR ON: TTY: TTY0
   DATE: 012696  TIME: 154336
   PCL: LECB 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TUPLE ADDED	constant	Indicates that a tuple has been added to a digilator table that is monitored.
TABLE :	constant	Indicates the name of the affected table follows.

TUPL603 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
table_name	up to 8 alphanumeric characters	The name of the table to which the tuple was added
KEY:	constant	Indicates the key follows.
key	up to 80 alphanumeric characters	The key to the table
TUPLE:	constant	Indicates the added tuple follows.
tuple_entry	up to 248 alphanumeric characters	The tuple added to the table
SEQNUM:	constant	Indicates the sequence number follows.
sequence_no	0 to 32767	The sequence number
USER:	constant	Indicates the user identification of the originator of the tuple addition follows.
user_id	up to 16 alphanumeric characters	The user identification of the originator of the tuple addition
ON:	constant	Indicates the device type and device name associated with the tuple addition follows.
device_type_and_name	up to 17 alphanumeric characters	The device type and name, for example, TTY: TTY0
DATE:	constant	Indicates the month, day, and year of the tuple addition follows.
	mmddyy	The month, day, and year of the tuple addition
TIME:	constant	Indicates the time of the tuple addition follows.
	hhmmss	The time of the tuple addition in hours, minutes, and seconds

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
PCL	constant	Indicates the name of the product CM load (PCL) follows.
pcl_id	up to 34 alphanumeric characters	The name and version of the PCL, for example, LECB 4.

Action

This log provides tuple change information to the downstream operational support systems (OSS). The information allows the OSSs to synchronize data.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Datafill in table TABMON activates the generation of TUPL603 log reports for a table.

TUPL604

Explanation

The system generates log report TUPL604 after the deletion of a tuple from a monitored digilator table.

Format

The log report format for TUPL604 is as follows:

```
TUPL604 ssdd INFO DIGILATOR TABLE – TUPLE DELETED
   TABLE: <table_name>
   KEY: <key>
   TUPLE: <tuple_entry>
   SEQNUM: <sequence_no>
   USER: <user_id> ON: <device_type_and_name>
   DATE: mmddyy   TIME: hhmmss
   PCL: <pcl_id>
```

Example

An example of log report TUPL604 follows:

```
TUPL604 4827 INFO DIGILATOR TABLE – TUPLE DELETED
   TABLE: FNPACONT
   KEY: 613.HNPACODE.1
   TUPLE: 1 2 HRTE 1
   SEQNUM: 3
   USER: OPERATOR ON: TTY: TTY0
   DATE: 012696  TIME: 154336
   PCL: LECB 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TUPLE DELETED	constant	Indicates the deletion of a tuple from a monitored table.
TABLE :	constant	Indicates that the name of the affected table follows.

TUPL604 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
table_name	up to 8 alphanumeric characters	The name of the table in which the tuple deletion occurs.
KEY:	constant	Indicates that the key follows.
key	up to 80 alphanumeric characters	The key to the table.
TUPLE:	constant	Indicates that the deleted tuple follows.
tuple_entry	up to 248 alphanumeric characters	The tuple deleted from the table.
SEQNUM:	constant	Indicates that the sequence number follows.
sequence_no	0 to 32767	The sequence number.
USER:	constant	Indicates that the userid of the originator of the tuple deletion follows.
user_id	up to 16 alphanumeric characters	The userid of the originator of the tuple deletion.
ON:	constant	Indicates the device type and device name associated with the tuple deletion follows.
device_type_and_name	up to 17 alphanumeric characters	The device type and name, for example, TTY: TTY0.
DATE:	constant	Indicates that the month, day, and year of the tuple deletion follows.
	mmddyy	The month, day, and year of the tuple deletion.
TIME:	constant	Indicates that the time of the tuple deletion follows.
	hhmmss	The time of the tuple deletion in hours, minutes, and seconds

TUPL604 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
PCL	constant	Indicates that the name of the product CM load (PCL) follows.
pcl_id	up to 34 alphanumeric characters	The name and version of the PCL, for example, LECB 4.

Action

This log provides tuple change information to the downstream Operational Support Systems (OSS) to allow them to synchronize their data.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Datafill in table TABMON activates generation of TUPL604 log reports for a table.

TUPL605

Explanation

The system generates log report TUPL605 when a tuple changes in a monitored digilator table.

Format

The log report format for TUPL605 is as follows:

```
TUPL605 ssdd INFO DIGILATOR TABLE – TUPLE CHANGED
   TABLE: <table_name>
   KEY: <key>
   TUPLE: <tuple_entry>
   SEQNUM: <sequence_no>
   USER: <user_id> ON: <device_type_and_name>
   DATE: mmddyy   TIME: hhmmss
   PCL: <pcl_id>
```

Example

An example of log report TUPL605 follows:

```
TUPL605 4827 INFO DIGILATOR TABLE – TUPLE CHANGED
   TABLE: FNPACONT
   KEY: 613.HNPACODE.1
   TUPLE: 1 2 HRTE 1
   SEQNUM: 3
   USER: OPERATOR ON: TTY: TTY0
   DATE: 012696  TIME: 154336
   PCL: LECB 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TUPLE CHANGED	constant	Indicates the change of a tuple in a monitored table.
TABLE	constant	Indicates that the name of the affected table follows.

TUPL605 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
table_name	up to 8 alphanumeric characters	The name of the table in which the tuple change occurs.
KEY:	constant	Indicates that the key follows.
key	up to 80 alphanumeric characters	The key to the table.
TUPLE:	constant	Indicates the changed tuple follows.
tuple_entry	up to 248 alphanumeric characters	The changed tuple.
SEQNUM:	constant	Indicates that the sequence number follows.
sequence_no	0 to 32767	The sequence number.
USER:	constant	Indicates the userid of originator of the tuple change follows.
user_id	up to 16 alphanumeric characters	The userid of the originator of the tuple change.
ON:	constant	Indicates that the device type and device name, which associates with the tuple change, follows.
device_type_and_name	up to 17 alphanumeric characters	The device type and name, for example, TTY: TTY0.
DATE:	constant	Indicates that the month, day, and year of the tuple change follows.
	mmddyy	The month, day, and year of the tuple addition
TIME:	constant	Indicates that the time of the tuple change follows.
	hhmmss	The time of the tuple change in hours, minutes, and seconds.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
PCL	constant	Indicates that the name of the product CM load (PCL) follows.
pcl_id	up to 34 alphanumeric characters	The name and version of the PCL, for example, LECB 4.

Action

This log provides tuple change information to the downstream Operational Support Systems (OSS) to allow them to synchronize their data.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Datafill in table TABMON activates generation of TUPL605 log reports for a table.

TUPL606

Explanation

The system generates log report TUPL606 when a user executes RENAMECLLI command.

Format

The log report format for TUPL606 is as follows:

```
TUPL606 ssdd INFO CLLI RENAMED
    OPERATION: RENAMECLLI <old_clli> <new_clli>
    SEQNUM: <sequence_no>
    USER: <user_id> ON: <device_type_and_name>
    DATE: mmddyy   TIME: hhmmss
    PCL: <pcl_id>
```

Example

An example of log report TUPL606 follows:

```
TUPL606 4827 INFO TUPLE CHANGED
   OPERATION: RENAMECLLI DMODEMC NWMSCI
   SEQNUM: 2
   USER: ADMIN ON: CONSOLE: MAP
   DATE: 012696  TIME: 154336
   PCL: LECB 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TUPLE CLLI RENAMED	constant	Indicates the use of the RENAMECLLI command to rename a CLLI.
OPERATION: RENAMECLLI	constant	Indicates that the old and new CLLIs follow.
old_clli	alphanumeric characters	The renamed CLLI.
new_clli	alphanumeric characters	The new name of the CLLI.
SEQNUM:	constant	Indicates that the sequence number follows.

TUPL606 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
sequence_no	0 to 32767	The sequence number.
USER:	constant	Indicates that the userid of originator of the CLLI change follows.
user_id	up to 16 alphanumeric characters	The userid of the originator of the CLLI change.
ON:	constant	Indicates that the device type and device name, which associate with the CLLI change, follow.
device_type_and_name	up to 17 alphanumeric characters	The device type and name, for example, CONSOLE: MAP.
DATE:	constant	Indicates that the month, day, and year of the CLLI change follows.
	mmddyy	The month, day, and year of the CLLI change.
TIME:	constant	Indicates that the time of the CLLI change follows.
	hhmmss	The time of the CLLI change in hours, minutes, and seconds.
PCL	constant	Indicates that the name of the product CM load (PCL) follows.
pcl_id	up to 34 alphanumeric characters	The name and version of the PCL, for example, LECB 4.

Action

This log provides tuple change information to the downstream Operator Service Systems (OSS) to allow the OSS to synchronize their data.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TUPL606 (end)

Additional information

Datafill in table TABMON activates the generation of TUPL606 log reports for a table.

TUPL607

Explanation

The TUPL607 log report captures the changes made to the XLAPLAN and RATEAREA keys by the KEYCHG CI tool.

To activate this log the LOG field for the relevant tuple (XLAPLAN or RATEAREA) in table TABMON, has to be set to Y. Any datafill change in the TABMON table is dependant on the SOC BASE0011.

Format

The format for log report TUPL607 follows.

TUPL607 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TABLE KEY CHANGED
OPERATION: KEYCHG <table name> <old KEY> <new KEY>
SEQNUM: <sequence number>
DATE:<mmmdd> TIME:<hhmmss>
USER:<userid> ON:<device type>:<device name>
PCL:<pcl product name> <pcl version>

Example

An example of log report TUPL607 follows.

```
COMDS11AY TUPL607 JAN05 23:31:19 9503 INFO TABLE KEY CHANGED
   OPERATION: KEYCHG XLAPLAN 613_P621_0 ABCDEFG
   SEQNUM: 1
   DATE: 01051999   TIME:233119
   USER: ADMIN  ON:CONSOLE:MAP
   PCL: LET011
```

Field descriptions

The table that follows explains each of the fields in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OPERATION	up to 43 characters	This field contains information on the KEYCHG tool including; the table name, the old key and the new key.
SEQNUM	0 to 32767	This field contains information on the sequence number.

TUPL607 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
USER	user id (up 16 characters)	This field contains information on the user is making the table change.
ON	up to 17 characters	This field contains information on the device type and the device name.
PCL	up to 34 characters	This field contains information on the PCL product name and the PCL version.

Action

The TUPL607 log report provides information to downstream OSSs to allow them to synchronize their data. The OSS reads the log and processes it.

Related OM registers

There are no related OM registers.

TUPL608

Explanation

The TUPL608 log report generates when the compress command, located in the COMPRSCI directory, removes identical tuples from the LINEATTR table. The TUPL608 log report generation requires the following:

- the BASE0011 software optionality code (SOC) set to ON
- the LOG and MONITOR fields in the TABMON table set to Y for the LINEATTR entry

The TUPL608 log report contains a list of up to 20 tuples deleted based on the reference tuple used with the compress command. Each reference tuple generates a separate TUPL608 log report. A reference tuple generates additional log reports only if the compress command deletes more than 20 tuples.

The compress command also generates the TUPL601 and TUPL602 logs, and also the TUPL605 log if the command updates references in tables other than the LINEATTR table.

Format

The format for the TUPL608 log report follows.

```
TUPL608 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TABLE LINEATTR COMPRESSION
        OPERATION: <compress command entered by user>
        TABLE: <lineattr>
        REFERENCE TUPLE: <tuple LKx>
        OWNED BY: <reference tuple owner>
        LIST OF TUPLES DELETED:  <list of up to 20 LINEATTR keys>
        SEQNUM: <log sequence number>
        DATE: <mmddyyy>  <hhmmss>
        USER ID: <8 character string>  ON:  CONSOLE: <console name>
        PCL: <PCL product name and version>
```

Example

An example of the TUPL608 log report follows.

TUPL608 (continued)

```
TUPL608 JAN05 23:32:19 9503 INFO TABLE LINEATTR COMPRESSION
      OPERATION: COMPRESS KEY  2  0  4  5  $
      TABLE: LINEATTR
      REFERENCE TUPLE: 2 1FR NONE NT 10 NILSFC 0 NIL NIL 00 $
      OWNED BY: CIVIC
      LIST OF TUPLES DELETED:
      0          3          4          6
      8          LATTR21    10         11
      98         121        LATTR1     900
      SEQNUM: 1
      DATE: 01052000  TIME: 233119
      USER: ADMIN  ON: CONSOLE: MAP
      PCL: LET0 11
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OPERATION	up to 252 characters ***Note:*** This field supports up to 4 lines of 72 characters each.	The compress command entered by the user.
TABLE	up to 8 characters	The name of the table used with the compress command.
REFERENCE TUPLE	1 tuple	The defined tuple to search and delete all instances from the table.
OWNER ID	up to 8 characters	The reference tuple owner ID defined in the DATAOWNR table.
LIST OF TUPLES DELETED	up to 360 characters ***Note:*** This field supports up to 4 tuples in a row and up to 5 rows.	The list of table tuples that were deleted during the compression process. A log specifies up to 20 different tuples.
SEQNUM	0 to 32 767	The log sequence number issued during the compression process.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DATE	mmddyy	The month, day, and year that the compress command was used.
TIME	hhmmss	The hour, minute, and second that the compress command was used.
USER	up to 16 characters	Identification of the user that entered the compress command.
ON	up to 17 characters	The name and type of device that was used to enter the compress command.
PCL	up to 34 characters	The PCL product name and version.

Action

To restore tuples that the compress command deleted from the LINEATTR table, use the information in the TUPL608 log report to create a data modification order processor (DMOPRO) file. Execute the DMOPRO file on the switch to restore the deleted tuples to the LINEATTR table. Use the same process to restore replaced or deleted datafill from other tables using information from the TUPL601, TUPL602, and TUPL605 logs.

Related OM registers

The TUPL608 log report does not affect OM registers.

Additional information

The LINEATTR Compression Tool feature removes duplicate tuples from the LINEATTR table. The compress command also replaces tuples in the following tables with the referenced LINEATTR key:

- ACDDNDR
- CFW
- CUSTHEAD
- DATAOWNR
- DNINV
- DNROUTE
- IBNLINES
- IBNRTE
- IBNRT2

TUPL608 (end)

- IBNRT3
- IBNRT4
- IBNXLA
- KSETLINE
- LATTRDR
- LENLINES
- LTCALLS
- NCOS
- PODPATTR
- RMPCKT
- TRIGITM
- VFGDATA
- VIRTGRPS
- XLAMAP
- XLANAME

UNB305

Explanation

The UNB305 log report is generated to report any problems that affect USNBD administration data and to report user/administrator creations and deletions.

Format

The format for log report UNB305 follows:

```
UNB 305 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    <user_event
    <result>
    USERNAME: <user_id>
    [COMMAND ENTERED BY: <user>]
```

Example

An example of log report UNB305 follows:

```
UNB 305 JUN05 15:33:23 7300 INFO
    USER ADD COMMAND SUCCESSFULLY PROCESSED
    USNBD USER HAS BEEN ADDED
    USERNAME: USER1
    COMMAND ENTERED BY: USER23
```

UNB305 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
user_event	Can be any one of the following: • CI user has been deleted • ASSIGN STATE ON command successfully processed • USER ADD command successfully processed • USER DEL command successfully processed	This field identifies the event encountered.
result	Can be any one of the following: • USNBD user has been added • USNBD administrator has been added • Initial USNBD adminsitrator has been defined • USNBD administrator has been deleted: no administrator left (see ***Note 1***)	This field indicates the USNBD administrator data that has been affected.
user_id	alphanumeric	This field identifies the CI user name that was added or deleted.
user	alphanumeric	This field identifies the user who performed the action. ***Note:*** This field is optional and is only provided when the event is the successful processing of a command.

Note 1: When this result appears in the message, a major alarm is raised in the office.

Action

The action to be taken depends on the problem indicated in the result field.

If the <result> field indicates...	then...
USNBD administrator has been deleted; no administrator left	Contact your Nortel Networks representative for further action.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

UTR100

Explanation

The Universal Tone Receiver (UTR) subsystem generates log UTR100. The UTR generates this log when the peripheral module (PM) does not send the necessary operational measurement (OM) values to central control (CC). The subsystem generates UTR100 to indicate that the CC did not receive a response from the PM. The subsystem generates this log during periods of high traffic.

Format

The log report format for UTR100 is as follows:

```
UTR100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO UTR OM REPORT
    Fail to get response from        <pmid>
```

Example

An example of log report UTR100 follows:

```
UTR100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO UTR OM REPORT
   FAIL TO GET RESPONSE FROM    PRCC 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO UTR OM REPORT	Constant	Indicates information on UTR OM. The log report supplies this information.
Fail to get response from <pmid>	Symbolic text	Indicates that the subsystem generates this log report because the PM failed to respond to the CC. See Table I.

Action

If the subsystem generates UTR100 for less than 2 min, there is no action required. If the system generates UTR100 in excess of 2 min, analyze the cause. If this action is not effective, contact the next level of maintenance.

UTR100 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

VAMP201

Explanation

The switch generates this log report when the Variable AIN Messaging Platform (VAMP) resource exceeds the 75% or 90% usage threshold set in table VAMPTRID. If the resource usage exceeds the 75% threshold, but not the 90% threshold, a minor alarm is indicated. If both the 90% threshold is exceeded, a major alarm is indicated.

This log report is output in ten-minute intervals until the resource usage drops below 75% of the allocation.

Format

The format for log report VAMP201 follows:

```
VAMP201 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL VAMPTRID HIGH RESOURCE
USE
    APPL:   <string>
    RSRC:   <string> BLOCKS
    CAUSE:  USAGE OF <int> BLOCKS EXCEEDS <int>% LEVEL
    ACTION: INCREASE AVAILABLE BLOCKS IN TABLE
VAMPTRID
```

Example

An example of log report VAMP201 follows:

```
VAMP201 NOV01 18:17:24 4600 TBL VAMPTRID HIGH RESOURCE USE
   APPL:    IN1
   RSRC:    TRANSACTION BLOCKS
   CAUSE:   USAGE OF 48 BLOCKS EXCEEDS 75% LEVEL
   ACTION:  INCREASE AVAILABLE BLOCKS IN TABLE VAMPTRID
```

VAMP201 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
APPL	String name of application	This field identifies the application whose resource warning threshold was exceeded. CAIN02 and IN1 are the only values for this field.
RSRC	String name of resource	This field identifies the resource type whose warning threshold was exceeded.
CAUSE	0-32767 and a percentage limit (either 75% or 90%)	This field identifies the number of blocks in use and the percentage threshold exceeded.

Action

Increase the available blocks for the application and resource type in table VAMPTRID.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

VAMP202

Explanation

The switch generates this log report when attempted usage of a Variable AIN Messaging Platform (VAMP) framework resource exceeds resource allocation set in table VAMPTRID. A critical alarm is indicated.

This log report is output each time a resource seizure fails and all available resources are in use.

Format

The format for log report VAMP202 follows:

```
VAMP202 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL VAMPTRID RESOURCE
OVERFLOW
    APPL:    <string>
    RSRC:    <string> BLOCKS
    CAUSE:  USAGE OF <int> BLOCKS EXCEEDS 100% LEVEL
    ACTION: INCREASE AVAILABLE BLOCKS IN TABLE
VAMPTRID
```

Example

An example of log report VAMP202 follows:

```
VAMP202 NOV01 18:17:24 4600 TBL VAMPTRID RESOURCE OVERFLOW
   APPL:     IN1
   RSRC:     TRANSACTION BLOCKS
   CAUSE:    USAGE OF    60 BLOCKS EXCEEDS 100% LEVEL
   ACTION:   INCREASE AVAILABLE BLOCKS IN TABLE VAMPTRID
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
APPL	String name of application	This field identifies the application whose resource warning threshold was exceeded. CAIN02 and IN1 are the only values for this field.

VAMP202 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RSRC	String name of resource	This field identifies the resource type whose warning threshold was exceeded.
CAUSE	0-32767 and a percentage limit 100%)	This field identifies the number of blocks in use.

Action

Increase the available blocks for the application and resource type in table VAMPTRID.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

VAMP203

Explanation

The switch generates this log report after a VAMP201 log report is output indicating high resource usage and once usage of a Variable AIN Messaging Platform (VAMP) resource drops below 75% of the allocation. This log report indicates the resource usage was lowered because changes occurred in the call volume or call mix, or the resource allocation was increased in table VAMPTRID.

Format

The format for log report VAMP203 follows:

```
VAMP203 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL VAMPTRID ALARM
CLEARED
    APPL:  <string>
    RSRC:  <string> BLOCKS
```

Example

An example of log report VAMP203 follows:

```
VAMP203 NOV01 18:17:24 4000 TBL VAMPTRID ALARM CLEARED
   APPL:  IN1
   RSRC:  TRANSACTION BLOCKS
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
APPL	String name of application	This field identifies the application whose resource warning threshold was exceeded. CAIN02 and IN1 are the only values for this field.
RSRC	String name of resource	This field identifies the resource type whose warning threshold was exceeded.

Action

None.

VAMP203 (end)

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

VAMP301

Explanation

The switch generates this log when an outgoing query from the switch is blocked due to encountering an Automatic Code Gapping (ACG) control.

Format

The format for log report VAMP301 follows:

```
VAMP301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO VAMP ACG QUERY BLOCKED
   APPL: <string>
   TT: <string>
   DIGITS: <digit string>
   CCI: n DIGIT <string>
   GAP: <string>
   DURATION: <string>
```

Examples

An example of log report VAMP301 follows:

```
VAMP301 APR18 10:25:00 4800 INFO VAMP ACG QUERY BLOCKED
   APPL: CAIN02
   TT: CAIN_ADDR_GT
   DIGITS: 214684
   CCI: 6 DIGIT SCP
   GAP: 4 SECS
   DURATION: INFINITE
```

Another example of log report VAMP301:

```
VAMP301 APR18 10:25:00 4800 INFO VAMP ACG QUERY BLOCKED
   APPL: IN1
   TT: E800BELLCORE
   DIGITS: 888111
   CCI: 6 DIGIT SVP
   GAP: 4 SECS
   DURATION: INFINITE
```

VAMP301 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
APPL	CAIN02, IN1	The APPLICATION field identifies the string name of the application whose query was blocked by an ACG control. CAIN02 and IN1 are the only values applicable for this field.
TT	<string>	The Translations Type (TT) field identifies the name of the TT from the ACG control responsible for blocking the query.
DIGITS	numeric	The DIGITS field indicates the digits that represents the Global Title Application (GTA).
CCI	0-99	The Control Cause Indicator (CCI) field contains the number of digits in the ACG control, and the ACG control indicator.
GAP	0-32767 or INFINITE	The GAP field indicates the ACG control gap in seconds.
DURATION	0-32767 or INFINITE	The DURATION field indicates the ACG control duration in seconds.

Action

This log does not require any immediate action.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

VAMP302

Explanation

The switch generates this log when an Automatic Code Gapping (ACG) control is added, removed, expired, or updated on the ACG control lists.

Format

The format for log report VAMP302 follows:

```
VAMP302 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO VAMP ACG CONTROL LIST CI
   APPL: <string>
   TT: <string>
   DIGITS: <digit string>
   CCI: n DIGIT <string>
   GAP: <string>
   DURATION: <string>
   CHANGE: <string>
```

Examples

An example of log report VAMP302 follows:

```
VAMP302 APR18 10:26:00 4900 INFO VAMP ACG CONTROL LIST CHANGE
   APPL: CAIN02
   TT: CAIN_ADDR_GT
   DIGITS: 2146841234
   CCI: 10 DIGIT SOCC
   GAP: 0.00 SECS
   DURATION: 64 SECS
   CHANGE: INSTALLED
```

Another example of log report VAMP302:

```
VAMP302 APR18 10:25:00 4900 INFO VAMP ACG CONTROL LIST CHANGE
   APPL: IN1
   TT: E800BELLCORE
   DIGITS: 8881112222
   CCI: 6 DIGIT SCP
   GAP: 4 SECS
   DURATION: INFINITE
   CHANGE: INSTALLED
```

VAMP302 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
APPL	CAIN02, IN1	The APPLICATION field identifies the string name of the application whose query was blocked by an ACG control. CAIN02 and IN1 are the only values applicable for this field.
TT	<string>	The Translations Type (TT) field identifies the name of the TT from the ACG control responsible for blocking the query.
DIGITS	numeric	The DIGITS field indicates the digits that represents the Global Title Application (GTA).
CCI	0-99	The Control Cause Indicator (CCI) field contains the number of digits in the ACG control, and the ACG control indicator.
GAP	0-32767 or INFINITE	The GAP field indicates the ACG control gap in seconds.
DURATION	0-32767 or INFINITE	The DURATION field indicates the ACG control duration in seconds.
CHANGE	INSTALLED, REMOVED, EXPIRED, UPDATED	The CHANGE field indicates the type of change that was made to the ACG control lists.

Action

This log does not require any immediate action.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

VAMP303

Explanation

The switch generates this log when it receives an Automatic Code Gapping (ACG) global reset message.

Format

The format for log report VAMP303 follows:

```
VAMP303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO VAMP ACG GLOBAL RESET
    APPL: <string>
    LIST: <string>
```

Examples

An example of log report VAMP303 follows:

```
VAMP303 APR18 10:27:00 5000 INFO VAMP ACG GLOBAL RESET
   APPL: CAIN02
   LIST: SOCC NON-ZERO
```

Another example of VAMP303:

```
VAMP303 APR18 10:27:00 5000 INFO VAMP ACG GLOBAL RESET
   APPL: IN1
   LIST: SOCC NON-ZERO
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
APPL	CAIN02, IN1	The APPLICATION field identifies the name of the application whose query was blocked by an ACG control.
LIST	ALL, SCP, SOCC, SOCC NON-ZERO	The LIST field identifies the ACG control list that is being reset.

Action

This log does not require any immediate action.

VAMP303 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

VAMP304

Explanation

The switch generates this log when an Automatic Code Gapping (ACG) control with an infinite duration is present on one of the control lists. The switch generates this log every ten minutes while any infinite duration controls are present in the control list.

Format

The format for log report VAMP304 follows:

```
VAMP304 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO VAMP ACG INFINITE DURATI
    APPL: <string>
    TT: <string>
    DIGITS: <digit string>
    CCI: n DIGIT <string>
    GAP: <string>
    CAUSE: <string>
```

Examples

An examples of log report VAMP304 follows:

```
VAMP304 APR18 10:28:00 5100 INFO VAMP ACG INFINITE DURATION
   APPL: CAIN02
   TT: CAIN_ADDR_GT
   DIGITS: 214684
   CCI: 6 DIGIT SOCC
   GAP: 4 SECS
   CAUSE: INFINITE DURATION CONTROL PRESENT IN CONTROL LIST
```

Another example of log report VAMP304:

```
VAMP304 APR18 10:28:00 5100 INFO VAMP ACG INFINITE DURATION
   APPL: IN1
   TT: E800BELLCORE
   DIGITS: 214684
   CCI: 6 DIGIT SCP
   GAP: 4 SECS
   CAUSE: INFINITE DURATION CONTROL PRESENT IN CONTROL LIST
```

VAMP304 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
APPL	CAIN02, IN1	The APPLICATION field identifies the string name of the application whose query was blocked by an ACG control. CAIN02 and IN1 are the only values applicable for this field.
TT	<string>	The Translations Type (TT) field identifies the name of the TT from the ACG control responsible for blocking the query.
DIGITS	numeric	The DIGITS field indicates the digits that represents the Global Title Application (GTA).
CCI	0-99	The Control Cause Indicator (CCI) field contains the number of digits in the ACG control, and the ACG control indicator.
GAP	0-32767 or INFINITE	The GAP field indicates the ACG control gap in seconds.
CAUSE	INFINITE DURATION CONTROL PRESENT IN CONTROL	The CAUSE field indicates the reason why the UCS DMS-250 switch generates the log.

Action

This log does not require any immediate action.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

VAMP305

Explanation

The switch generates this log when the Automatic Code Gapping (ACG) control list overflows. The log also indicates a critical alarm by displaying three asterisks (***).

Format

The format for log report VAMP305 follows:

```
***VAMP305 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL VAMP ACG OVERFLOW
   APPL: <string>
   LIST: <string>
   CAUSE: <string>
   ACTION: <string>
```

Examples

An example of log report VAMP305 follows:

```
***VAMP305 APR18 10:29:00 5200 TBL VAMP ACG OVERFLOW
   APPL: CAIN02
   LIST: SOCC
   CAUSE: 100% OF ACG BLOCKS USED
   ACTION: INCREASE AVAILABLE BLOCKS IN TABLE VAMPTRID
```

Another example of log report VAMP305:

```
***VAMP305 APR18 10:29:00 5200 TBL VAMP ACG OVERFLOW
   APPL: IN1
   LIST: SCP
   CAUSE: 100% OF ACG BLOCKS USED
   ACTION: INCREASE AVAILABLE BLOCKS IN TABLE VAMPTRID
```

VAMP305 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
APPL	CAIN02, IN1	The APPLICATION field identifies the application whose query was blocked by an ACG control.
LIST	SCP, SOCC	The LIST field identifies the ACG control list that has overflowed.
CAUSE	100% OF ACG BLOCKS USED	The CAUSE field indicates why the UCS DMS-250 switch generates the log.
ACTION	INCREASE AVAILABLE BLOCKS IN TABLE VAMPTRID	The ACTION field indicates the action the user should take.

Action

Increase the number of ACG blocks that are allocated in table VAMPTRID for the application.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

VAMP306

Explanation

The switch generates this log when a Global Outgoing Control (GOC) is present in the Automatic Code Gapping (ACG) control list. The switch generates this log every five minutes while the GOC is enabled.

Format

The format for log report VAMP306 follows:

```
VAMP306 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO VAMP ACG GLOBAL OUTGOI
   APPL: <string>
   GOC: <string>
   GAP: <string>
   ACTION: <string>
```

Examples

An examples of log report VAMP306 follows:

```
VAMP306 APR18 10:30:00 5300 INFO VAMP ACG GLOBAL OUTGOING CON
   APPL:    CAIN02
   GOC:     OVERRIDE
   GAP:     4 SECS
   ACTION:  DISABLE GOC WITH ACGCNTRL CI COMMAND
```

Another example of log report VAMP306:

```
VAMP306 APR18 10:30:00 5300 INFO VAMP ACG GLOBAL OUTGOING CON
   APPL:    IN1
   GOC:     OVERRIDE
   GAP:     4 SECS
   ACTION:  DISABLE GOC WITH ACGCNTRL CI COMMAND
```

VAMP306 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
APPL	CAIN02, IN1	The APPLICATION field identifies the name of the application whose query was blocked by an ACG control. CAIN02 and IN1 are the only applicable values for this field.
GOC	OVERRIDE, PRE-PROCESS	The GLOBAL OUTGOING CONTROL field identifies the type of GOC present in the control list.
GAP	0-32767	The GAP field indicates the GOC gap in seconds.
ACTION	DISABLE GOC WITH THE ACGCNTRL CI COMMAND	The ACTION field indicates the action user should take to stop the log generation.

Action

Enter the ACGCNTRL CI command and disable GOC. An example follows:

```
>ACGCNTRL


ACGCNTRL:

>GLOBAL CAIN02 DISABLE


Global Outgoing Control Disabled
```

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

VAMP601

Explanation

The switch generates this log report when errors are found in the audit of a resource pool or free queue. If an audit completes successfully, this log report is not generated.

Format

The format for log report VAMP601 follows:

```
VAMP601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO VAMPTRID AUDIT
SUMMARY
    APPL:      <string>
    RSRC:      <string> BLOCKS
    ERRORS:  (<int>) <string> [<sting>...}
```

Example

An example of log report VAMP601 follows:

```
VAMP601 NOV01 18:17:24 4800 INFO VAMPTRID AUDIT SUMMARY
   APPL:     IN1
   RSRC:     TRANSACTION BLOCKS
   ERRORS:   (1) LOST_BLOCK
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
APPL	String name of application	This field identifies the application whose resource warning threshold was exceeded. CAIN02 and IN1 are the only values for this field.

VAMP601 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RSRC	String name of resource	This field identifies the resource type whose warning threshold was exceeded.
ERRORS	Integer and a list of error type(s) found in string form. Possible values are: LOST_BLOCK, BLOCK_BAD, BLOCK_TRAP, LINK_BAD, QUEUE_BAD	This field identifies the number and types of errors found during an audit.

Action

None.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

This log report indicates a software or system failure that has left one or more resource blocks in the resource pool or in the resource free queue in a bad state (or in a free state but not in the free queue), or the free queue itself is damaged. If a VAMP601 log report is produced with error types other than QUEUE_BAD, then one or more VAMP602 log reports will be output for the defective blocks.

This log report can be correlated with a VAMP603 log report if the error type includes QUEUE_BAD. This indicates that queue corruption was corrected by rebuilding the free queue.

VAMP602

Explanation

The switch generates this log report during a resource pool audit when an individual resource block is found damaged or in an inconsistent state and is recovered and placed in the free queue. This log report contains the error type that caused the block to be recovered, as well as a dump of the block contents in hexadecimal form.

Format

The format for log report VAMP602 follows:

VAMP602 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO VAMPTRID AUDIT BLOCK ERR
APPL: <string>
RSRC: <string> BLOCK
ADDR: <address>
INDEX: <int>
ERROR: <string>
——————————hex dump of block——————————
<hexadecimal data, in 1 word units>

Example

An example of log report VAMP602 follows:

```
VAMP602 NOV01 18:17:24 4800 INFO VAMPTRID AUDIT BLOCK ERR
   APPL:    IN1
   RSRC:    TRANSACTION BLOCK
   ADDR:    03EE 0000
   INDEX:   12
   ERROR:   LOST_BLOCK
   ------------------hex dump of block--------------
   XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX
   XXXX XXXX ...
                 ...  XXXX XXXX XXXX
```

VAMP602 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
APPL	String name of application	This field identifies the application whose resource warning threshold was exceeded. CAIN02 and IN1 or the only values for this field.
RSRC	String name of resource	This field identifies the resource type whose warning threshold was exceeded.
ADDR	Address in memory on the CM	This field provides the address of the memory block.
INDEX	0-32767	This field provides the index of the block in the resource pool.
ERROR	An error type in string form. Possible values are: LOST_BLOCK, BLOCK_BAD, BLOCK_TRAP, LINK_BAD, QUEUE_BAD	This field identifies the error type causing block recovery.

Action

None.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

This log report indicates a software or system failure that has left a resource block in the resource pool or in the resource free queue in a bad state (or in a free state but not in the free queue). If a VAMP602 log report is produced, it is eventually followed by a VAMP601 log report that summarizes the errors found in the resource pool where the bad block was found.

VAMP603

Explanation

The switch generates this log report when an application's free queue of a resource type must be rebuilt to recover from queue corruption. The rebuilding of a queue temporarily removes the queue from service, which may cause resource seizure attempts to fail.

Format

The format for log report VAMP603 follows:

VAMP603 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO VAMPTRID FREE QUEUE REBUILT
APPL: <string>
RSRC: <string> BLOCKS

Example

An example of log report VAMP603 follows:

```
VAMP603 NOV01 18:17:24 4800 INFO VAMPTRID FREE QUEUE REBUILT
   APPL:    IN1
   RSRC:    TRANSACTION BLOCKS
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
APPL	String name of application	This field identifies the application whose resource warning threshold was exceeded. CAIN02 and IN1 are the only values for this field.
RSRC	String name of resource	This field identifies the resource type whose warning threshold was exceeded.

Action

None.

Associated OM registers

None

VAMP603 (end)

Additional information

This log report indicates a software or system failure that has left a resource free queue in a corrupt state such that resources cannot be drawn from the queue or returned to the queue. Queue failure prevents further resource seizures.

This log report can be correlated with a VAMP601 log report with an error type of QUEUE_BAD. However, free queue rebuilding can be triggered from sources other than an audit. Therefore, an audit log report may not proceed this log.

VAMP901

Explanation

The switch generates this log report when an inbound message is received from the Variable AIN Messaging Platform (VAMP). Outbound messages bounced back by the transport layer are not logged.

The VAMP 901 log report is generated when a message is received from the SCP through the VAMP framework. The framework captures the messages when message logging is enabled with the VPTRACE tool. The CI command VPTRACE ENABLE and VPTRACE DISABLE control the VAMP901 log. The VPTRACE ENABLE command activates the log and the VPTRACE DISABLE command deactivates the log.

Note 1: The VPTRACE tool must be enabled to view this log.

Note 2: This log is intended for lab use only and is not suited for live switches due to the number and size of reports.

Format

The format for log report VAMP901 follows:

Note 1: The order of the parameters may vary based on the messages.

Note 2: All parameters of Implicit Null type are always displayed as TRUE if they are present.

Note 3: The vertical bar "|" stands for "or". This indicates the display output may have different formats or values.

Note 4: There may be multiple components in the VAMP901 log.

VAMP901 (continued)

```
 VAMP 901 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO VAMP INBOUND MESSAGE
KEY      : MSGSET= <string>, PROTO= <string>
CONTXT   : <string>
TRID     : <string>
ROUTE    : PC= <string>, SSN=<integer>
PACKAGE  : <string>
***COMPONENT***
COMP     : <string>
COMP_ID  : <string>
OPCODE   : <string> |
PROBCODE : <string> |
ERRCODE  : <string> |
CODE     : <string>
  *** PARAMETERS ***
  CHGNO      : NOA = <string> NUMPLAN = <string> DIGITS = <
  CLGNO      : NOA = <string> NUMPLAN = <string> DIGITS = <
  CHGPTYSTN  : <integer>
  CLDNO      : NOA = <string> NUMPLAN = <string> DIGITS = <
  OPULSNO    : NOA = <string> NUMPLAN = <string> DIGITS = <
  COLLDIGS   : NOA = <string> NUMPLAN = <string> DIGITS = <
  PRITRK     : OPULSNO = <boolean> SWID = <string> TRKGRP =
  ALTTRK     : OPULSNO = <boolean> SWID = <string> TRKGRP =
  SALTTRK    : OPULSNO = <boolean> SWID = <string> TRKGRP =
  CARRIER    : CARRIER_SEL = <string> DIGITS = <string>
  ALTCARR    : CARRIER_SEL = <string> DIGITS = <string>
  SALTCARR   : CARRIER_SEL = <string> DIGITS = <string>
  AMADIGS    : DIGTYPE = <string> DIGITS <string>
 AMABUSCUSTID: AMABUSCUSTID = <string> DIGITS <string>
 CSID        :<integer>
 FCI         :A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
             :<string>
 RSRCTYPE    :<string>
 STRPARM     :ANNC_BLK: |
             :INTER
             :ANNC_ID = <string>  DIGITS = <string>
             :ANNC_ID = <string>  DIGITS = <string>
             :UNINTER :
             :ANNC_ID = <string>  DIGITS = <string>
             :ANNC_ID = <string>  DIGITS = <string>
```

```
      STRPARM    : DIG_BLK: |
              MAXDIGS  = <string>  : <integer>
              INTER  :
                  ANNC_ID = <string>  DIGITS = <string>
                  ANNC_ID = <string>  DIGITS = <string>
             UNINTER   :
                  ANNC_ID = <string>  DIGITS = <string>
                  ANNC_ID = <string>  DIGITS = <string>
      STRPARM    : FLEX_BLK:
     <Hex strings> |
        NT DMS250 RESOURCE ENCODING AUTHORITY : VIP
         COLL_TYPE  RSRC   INT  ADNUM  MIN   MAX   TIMER
<string> <string> <integer> <boolean> <integer> <integer> <int
   DISCFLAG : TRUE
   ANSWIND  : TRUE
   APPLERR  : <string>
   CLOSECSE : <string>
   FAILCSE  : <string>
   DESTADDR : NOA = <string> NUMPLAN <string> DIGITS = <string
   EDPREQ   : <string>      <string>
   EDPNOTIF : <string>      <string>
   ONOANSWT : <integer>
   TNOANSWT : <integer>
   TIMEOUTT : <integer>
   AMAMEAS  : <string>
   DISPTEXT : CALLING_PTY_NAME = <string> |
   DISPTEXT : ORIG_CALLED_NAME = <string> |
   DISPTEXT : REDIRECTING_NAME = <string> |
   DISPTEXT : UNRECOGNIZED DISPLAY TAG
   LEGID    : <integer>
   AMASLPID : <string>
   AMAABNUM: NOA=<string>,NUMPLAN=<string>,DIGITS = <string>
   AMALNNUM: LNUMTYPE = <string>, DIGITS = <string>
   TCM      : ** UNSUPPORTED **
              <Hex strings>
   PASLGTRT : ** UNSUPPORTED **
              <Hex strings>
```

VAMP901 (continued)

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VAMP901 (continued)

```
REDIRPID : ** UNSUPPORTED **
            <Hex string>
PRIBILL  : **UNSUPPORTED **
            <Hex strings>
ALTBILL  : **UNSUPPORTED **
            <Hex strings>
SALTBILL : **UNSUPPORTED **
            <Hex strings>
OVFLBILL : **UNSUPPORTED **
            <Hex strings>
AMABCID  : ** UNSUPPORTED **
             <Hex strings>
 AMABCID  : **UNSUPPORTED **
             <Hex strings>
 AMP1     : **UNSUPPORTED **
             <Hex strings>
 AMP2     : **UNSUPPORTED **
             <Hex strings>
 SPID     : **UNSUPPORTED **
             <Hex strings>
 SVCCNTXT : **UNSUPPORTED **
             <Hex strings>
 AMABFEAT : **UNSUPPORTED **
             <Hex strings>
 AMASQNUM : **UNSUPPORTED **
             <Hex strings>
 REDIRINF : **UNSUPPORTED **
             <Hex strings>
 CARRUSG  : **UNSUPPORTED
             <Hex strings>
 NSFACILT : **UNSUPPORTED **
             <Hex strings>
 CLGPBGID : **UNSUPPORTED **
             <Hex strings>
 AMASPID  : **UNSUPPORTED **
             <Hex strings>
 PREFIX   : **UNSUPPORTED **
             <Hex strings>
 RTPRTNUM :  **UNSUPPORTED **
             <Hex strings>
 DPCONVTR : **UNSUPPORTED **
             <Hex strings>
 EXTRING  : **UNSUPPORTED **
             <Hex strings>
 CTRLGTRT : **UNSUPPORTED **
             <Hex strings>
 ALTDPIND : **UNSUPPORTED **
             <Hex strings>
```

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VAMP901 (continued)

```
   *** Extension Parameter ***
   NT DMS250 EXTENSION PARAMETER FAMILY |
    UNREC EXTENSION PARAMETER FAMILY
    STS     : <integer>
    PRISTS  : <integer>
    ALTSTS  : <integer>
    SALTSTS : <integer>
    OVFLSTS : <integer>
    CALLTYPE: <string>
    SATREST : TRUE
    COS     : <integer>
    CALLBRND: <integer>
    BILLSEQ : <string>
    CONNSCU : TRUE
    CAINGRP : <integer>
    TREATMT : <string>
    REORGALL: <integer>
    UNIVIDX : <string>
    NETBACT : RTEAVAIL = <string> RTESDONE = <string>
                TERMRTE_GNCT = <string>
    OCLDBACT: RTEAVAIL = <string> RTESDONE = <string>
    ONOANACT: RTEAVAIL = <string> RTESDONE = <string>
    EDPBUFFR: TRUE
    CALLCTRL: <string>
    PREXLA  : <integer>
    AMADIGS : DIGTYPE = <string> DIGITS = <string>
    BILLNUM : NOA = <string> NUMPLAN = <string> DIGITS =
    ACCTCODE: NOA = <string> NUMPLAN = <string> DIGITS =
    PIN     : NOA = <string> NUMPLAN = <string> DIGITS =
  *** Generic Address List ***
  DNIS    : NOA = <string> NUMPLAN = <string> DIGITS = <s
  ALTOPNO  : NOA = <string> NUMPLAN = <string> DIGITS = <
  SALTOPNO : NOA = <string> NUMPLAN = <string> DIGITS = <
  OVFLWNO  : NOA = <string> NUMPLAN = <string> DIGITS = <
  PORTEDNO  : NOA = <string> NUMPLAN = <string> DIGITS =
---------------hex dump of message -------------
 E4 1C C7 04 00 00 )E 00 E8 14 E9 12 CF 02 01 01
 D1 02 65 01 30 08 9F 2A 05 00 10 01 20 02 ...
```

Examples

Examples of log report VAMP901 follow:

```
250G      VAMP901 APR09 13:56:53 1600 INFO VAMP INBOUND MESS
   KEY      : MSGSET=CAIN02, PROTO=TCAP_SCCP
   CONTXT   : DEFAULT
   TRID : 00 00 00 14
   ROUTE    : PC=01-01-01, SSN=33
   PACKAGE  : CWP
   ***COMPONENT***
   COMP: INVL
   COMP_ID  : 2F 01
   OPCODE   : ANALYZE_ROUTE
     *** PARAMETERS ***
   CHGNO    : NOA= AUTH     NUMPLAN= PRIV DIGITS= 6113311
   CLDNO    : NOA= NATL     NUMPLAN= ISDN DIGITS= 2201234
   CLGNO    : NOA= SUBR     NUMPLAN= PRIV DIGITS= 2201234
   OPULSNO  : NOA= SUBR     NUMPLAN= PRIV DIGITS= 2345678
   PRITRK   : OPULSNO=Y  SWID=011  TRKGRP= 00220
   AMADIGS  : DIGTYPE = CIC  DIGITS = 6234567
   AMABUSCUSTID AMABUSCUSTID DIGITS = 12345678901
   SALTBILL: **UNSUPPORTED**
   AMAABNUM: NOA= UNK  NUMPLAN= UNK  DIGITS: 123456
   AMALNNUM: LNUMTYPE= ANI  DIGITS= 2146112211
  *** Extension Parameter ***
     NT DMS250 EXTENSION PARAMETER FAMILY
      BILLNUM : NOA = NATL  NUMPLAN = PRVT  DIGITS = 6113311
      PIN : NOA = INTL  NUMPLAN = PRIV      DIGITS = 6253446
      ACCTCODE: NOA = MCCS  NUMPLAN = PRIV  DIGITS = 8762345
   *** COMPONENT ***
   COMP     : INVL
   COMP_ID  : 30
  OPCODE   : REQUEST_REPORT_BCM
   *** PARAMETERS ***
  EDPREQ   : OCLDBUSY  ONOANSWR  NETBUSY
  EDPNOTIF: OTERMSZ  OANSWR
 ONOANSWT: 120
  TNOANSWT: 120
```

VAMP901 (continued)

```
*** Extension Parameter ***
       NT DMS250 EXTENSION PARAMETER FAMILY
       BILLNUM  :NOA = NATL NUMPLAN = PRVT DIGITS = 611
       PIN      :NOA = INTL NUMPLAN = PRIV DIGITS = 625
       ACCTCODE :NOA = MCCS NUMPLAN = PRIV DIGITS = 876
  ***  COMPONENT ***
  COMP     : INVL
  COMP_ID  : 30
  OPCODE   : REQUEST_REPORT_BCM
    *** PARAMETERS ***
    EDPREQ  : OCLDBUSY ONOANSWR NETBUSY
    EDPNOTIF: OTERMSZ OANSWR
    ONOANSWT: 120
    TNOANSWT: 120
      *** Extension Parameter ***
       NT DMS250 EXTENSION PARAMETER FAMILY
       NETBACT : RTEAVAIL = IGNORE    RTESDONE = REQUES
                 TERMRTE_GNCT = IGNORE
        OCLDBACT: RTEAVAIL = IGNORE    RTESDONE = REQUE
        EDPBUFFR: TRUE
        TIMEOUTT: 1
  -------------hex dump of message---------------
  E5 6E C7 08 00 00 11 00 00 00 14 00 E8 62 E9 22
  CF 02 2F 01 D1 02 65 01 30 18 93 06 E4 50 16 31
  13 01 8F 06 83 10 22 10 32 04 9F 2A 05 00 10 01
  20 02 E9 3C CF 01 30 D1 02 6D 01 30 33 9F 5C 03
  07 C0 80 9F 5D 02 04 30 9F 5B 01 78 9F 63 01 78
  BF 54 18 06 09 2A 86 44 85 F5 7D 08 41 10 31 0B
  93 01 09 94 01 01 95 01 01 96 00 9F 81 0B 01 01
```

Note: The above example is a formatting example only. The content may not reflect a possible call processing scenario.

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
MSGSET	String name of application	This field identifies the application owning the transport layer callback through which the message was received.
PROTO	String name of protocol	This field identifies the name of the protocol type of the transport layer callback.
CONTXT	Name/value of application context ID	This field contains the name of the application context from the TCAP dialog part. DEFAULT if the dialog part is not used.
TRID	00-FF	This field identifies the external network transaction ID. This is the local ID except in the case of a new inbound query message.
PC	00-FF	This field identifies the point code of the message sender.
SSN	00-FF	This field identifies the subsystem number of the message sender.
PACKAGE		This field Contains the TCAP package type.
	QWP	Query with permission
	CWP	Conversation with permission
	RESP	Response
	UNI	Unidirectional
	ABORT	Abort
	QWOP	Query without permission
	CWOP	Conversation without permission
COMP		This field contains the TCAP component type for a message sent from the SCP to the switch.
	INVL	Invoke (Last)

VAMP901 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
	INVNL	Invoke (Not Last)
	RRL	Return Result (Last)
	RRNL	Return Result (Not Last)
	RE	Return Error
	REJ	Reject
COMP_ID	0 to 4 hex digits	This field contains the TCAP component identifier for a message sent from the SCP to the switch.
OPCODE		This field contains the TCAP operation code.
	ANALYZE_ROUTE	*Analyze_Route* message
	AUTHORIZE_TERMINATION	*Authorize_Termination* message
	COLLECT_INFORMATION	*Collect_Information* message
	CONTINUE	*Continue* message
	DISCONNECT	*Disconnect* message
	CONNECT_TO_RESOURCE	*Connect_To_Resource* message
	SEND_TO_RESOURCE	*Send_To_Resource* message
	CANCEL_RESOURCE_EVENT	*Cancel_Resource_Event* message
	CLOSE	*Close* message

VAMP901 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
	REPORT_ERROR	*Report_Error* message
	REQUEST_REPORT_BCM	*Request_Report_BCM_Event* message
	CALL_INFO_TO_RESOURCE	*Call_Info_To_Resource* message
	SEND_NOTIFICATION	*Send_Notification* message
	ACG	*ACG* message
	ACG_GLOBAL_CTRL_RESTORE	*ACG_Global_Ctrl_Restore* message
	CONNECT	*Connect* message
	PLAY_ANN	*Play_Ann* message
	TERMINATION	*Termination* message
PROBCODE		This field contains the reject problem code.
	UNREC_COMP	Unrecognized component type
	COMP_ERROR	Incorrect component portion
	BAD_HEADER	Badly structured component portion
	DUP_INVID	Duplicate invoke ID
	UNREC_OPCODE	Unrecognized operation code
	BAD_PARM	Incorrect parameter
	UNREC_CORRID	Unrecognized correlation ID
	UNEXP_RETRSLT	Unexpected return result
	BAD_PARM	Incorrect parameter
	UNEXP_RETERR	Unexpected return error
	UNREC_ERROR	Unrecognized error

VAMP901 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
	UNEXP_ERROR	Unexpected error
	UNREC_PKG	Unrecognized package type
	TRANS_ERROR	Incorrect transaction portion
	BAD_HEADER	Badly structured transaction portion
	UNREC_TRID	Unrecognized transaction ID
	REL_PROB	Permission to release problem
	RSRC_UNAVAIL	Resource unavailable
ERRCODE		This field contains the Return Error error code.
	UNUSED	Not used
	UNEXP_COMP_SEQ	Unexpected component sequence
	UNEXP_DATA	Unexpected data value
	RSRC_UNAVAIL	Unavailable resource
	MISSING_CUSTOMER_REC	Missing customer record
	SPARE	Spare
	DATA_UNAVAIL	Data unavailable
	TASK_REFUSED	Task refused
	QUEUE_FULL	Queue full
	NO_QUEUE	No queue
	TIMER_EXPIRED	Timer expired
	DATA_EXIST	Data already exists
	UNAUTH_REQUEST	Unauthorized request
	NOT_QUEUED	Not queued
	UNASSIGNED_DN	Unassigned directory number
	NOTIF_UNAVAIL	Notification unavailable to destination directory number

VAMP901 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
	VMSR_ID_NO_MATCH	VMSR system identification did not match user profile
	SECURITY_ERROR	Security error
	MISS_PARM	Missing parameter
	UNEXP_PRMSEQ	Unexpected parameter sequence
	UNEXP_PKG_TYPE	Unexpected message
	UNEXP_PKG_TYPE	Unexpected package type
CCI	boolean and integer	This field contains data for the *CCI* parameter that indicates the cause control indicator. This field also contains the number of digits to which the ACG control is applied.
GAPDUR	alphanumeric	This field contains data for the *GAPDUR* parameter that indicates the length in seconds that an ACG control is applied before it times out and is removed from the control list by the UCS DMS-250 switch.
GAPINT	alphanumeric	This field contains data for the *GAPINT* parameter. This parameter contains the minimum length in seconds that the UCS DMS-250 switch must wait before sending another query to the SCP.
GTA	10-digit string	This field contains data for the *GTA* parameter. This parameter is a string of 10-digits that indicate the global title address of the ACG control.
TT	alphanumeric	This field contains data for the *TT* parameter. This parameter indicates the translations type of the ACG control.
ACGGBOVD	string	This field contains data for the *ACGGBOVD* parameter. This parameter reinitializes the ACG control list.
CHGNO	alphanumeric	This field contains the nature of address, numbering plan, and digits for the *ChargeNumber* parameter.

VAMP901 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
CLGNO	alphanumeric	This field contains the nature of address, numbering plan, and digits for the *CallingPartyID* parameter.
CHGPTYSTN	0 to 99	This field contains the integer charge party station ID
CLDNO	alphanumeric	This field contains the nature of address, numbering plan, and digits for the *CalledPartyID* parameter.
OPULSNO	alphanumeric	This field contains the nature of address, numbering plan, and digits for the *OutpulseNumber* parameter.
COLLDIGS	alphanumeric	This field contains the digits collected from the calling party.
PRITRK	alphanumeric<boolean><string value>	This field contains the outpulse number, SWID, and trunk group for the *PrimaryTrunkGroup* parameter.
ALTTRK	alphanumeric<boolean><string value>	This field contains the outpulse number, SWID, and trunk group for the *AlternateTrunkGroup* parameter.
SALTTRK	alphanumeric<boolean><string value>	This field contains the outpulse number, SWID, and trunk group for the *SecondAlternateTrunkGroup* parameter
ALTCARR	numeric	This field contains the alternate carrier identification code.
SALTCARR	numeric	This field contains the second alternate carrier identification code.
CARRIER	numeric	This field contains the carrier identification code.
AMADIGS	3 to 27 digits	This field contains the *AMADigitsDialedWC* parameter.
FCI	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I J, K, L, M, N, O, P	This field contains the bit ID used in the *ForwardCallIndicator* parameter.

VAMP901 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
RSRCTYPE		This field indicates the resource type accessed from the *Send_To_Resource*, *Call_Info_To_Resource*, or *Connect_To_Resource* message.
	PLAY_ANN	Play announcement
	COLL_DIGITS	Collect digits
	FLEX_PARAMETER_BLOCK	Flex parameter block
STRPARM	<STRParameter text string>	This field contains information returned to the switch in the *Resource_Type* parameter within a *Send_to_Resource*, *Call_Info_To_Resource*, or *Connect_To_Resource* message.
DISCFLAG	Presence	When present, this field indicates whether the leg of a call is disconnected after the call is branded. (This parameter is only returned in a *Send_To_Resource* or *Connect_To_Resource* message.)
ANSWIND	Presence	When present, this field indicates whether answer supervision is required while the caller is connected to the resource. (This parameter is only returned in a *Send_To_Resource* message.)
APPLERR		This field indicates the application error detected and can include information pertaining to the erroneous message. This field has a subfield ERRCSE. The subfield contains the error cause parameter.
	DATA_ERR	Data error
	MISS_PARM	Missing parameter
	T1_EXPIRE	T1 timer expired
	UNEXP_COMM	Unexpected communication
	UNEXP_MSG	Unexpected message
	UNEXP_MSGSEQ	Unexpected message sequence
	UNEXP_PRMSEQ	Unexpected parameter sequence

VAMP901 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
CLOSECSE		This field explains why a Close message is sent to end a TCAP transaction.
	CALL_TERM	Call terminated
	EDP_COMPL	EDPs completed
	UNEXP_COMM	Unexpected communication
	ANSWER	Called party answered
FAILCSE		This field indicates that the received operation should not be performed due to unavailable hardware or software resources.
	HIGH_RATE	High rate
	CHNBUSY	Channel busy
	ABORT	Abort
	RSRC_LIM	Limited resources
	APPL_ERR	Application error
	TIMER_EXP	Timer expired
	TEMP_FAIL	Temporary failure
DESTADDR	10 digits	This field contains the *DestinationAddress* parameter.
GENADDR		This field contains the *GenericAddressList* parameter for an *Analyze_Route* message.
	ALTOPNO	`AlternateOutpulseNo` parameter
	OVFLWNO	`OverflowRoutingNo` parameter
	SALTOPNO	`SecondAlternateOutpulseNo` parameter
	DNIS	This field contains a DNIS value specific to the service specified.
EDPREQ	alphanumeric	This field contains the EDPs armed to send EDP requests.

VAMP901 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
EDPNOTIF	alphanumeric	This field contains the EDPs armed to send EDP notifications.
ONOANSWT	1 to 120	This field indicates the value (in seconds) of the SSP originating no answer timer.
TNOANSWT	1 to 120	This field indicates the value (in seconds) of the SSP terminating no answer timer.
TIMEOUTT	1 to 180	This field indicates the value (in minutes) of the SSP terminating timeout timer.
AMAMEAS	connectTimeDestinationRecordedSSP, connectTimeRecordedSCP, connectTimeNotRecorded	This field contains the AMAMeasure parameter and indicates whether a duration time measure needs to be made. The parameter also indicates the destination of the duration time that is measured.
DISPTEXT	alphanumeric	This field contains the text string associated with the display information.
LEGID	0, 1, or 2	This field contains the *LegID* parameter.
AMASLPID	vector of up to 9 digits	This field contains a service or a unique subset of service functionality which indicates that the UCS DMS-250 switch should override normal switch-based recording and invoke AIN AMA recording generation.
AMAABNUM	alphanumeric<NOA>: {UNK, NATL, INTL, ACCT, ANI, 12ANI, AUTH, HOTL, MCCS, PIN, VPN, N00, PART}<NUMPLAN>: {UNK, ISDN, RSV0, RSV1, RSV2, PRVT, RSV4, RSV5}<DIGITS>: vector of up to 24 digits	This field contains an alternate billing number to which the AIN service should be billed (AMAAlternateBillingNumber).
AMALNNUM	alphanumeric<LNUMTYPE>: {005, 006}<DIGITS>: vector of up to 24 digits	This field contains information about the calling party ID or ANI (AMALineNumber).

VAMP901 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
CARRIER	NATL/NR, INTL/NR, NATL/R, INTL/R UNK, ISDN, TELE, DATA, TELEX, MARI, LAND, PRIV vector of up to 24 digits	This field contains the carrier digits. This field, whose format is different from the existing CAIN02 CARRIER, is for the IN1 message set. This field has subfields of NON, NUMPLAN, and DIGITS. The values for the NON subfield include: NATL/NR, INTL/NR, NATL/R, and INTL/R. The values for the NUMPLAN subfield include: UNK, ISDN, TELE, DATA, TELEX, MARI, LAND, and PRIV. The value for the DIGITS subfield can be a vector of up to 24 digits.
BILLIND	141, 142 vector of up to 3 digits	This field contains the value associated with the AMA call type code and the Service Feature Identification number to be recorded in the CDR. This field has subfields of AMACT and SERVFEAT. The values for the AMACT subfield are 141 and 142. The value for the SERVFEAT subfield can be a vector of up to 3 digits.
ROUTENUM		This field contains the routing number. Refer to the CARRIER field for the IN1 message set for values applicable to this field.
CLDNO	NATL/NR, INTL/NR, NATL/R, INTL/R UNK, ISDN, TELE, DATA, TELEX, MARI, LAND, PRIV, NUMB vector of up to 24 digits	This field contains the called party number. This field, whose format is different from the existing CAIN02 CLDNO, is for the IN1 message set. This field has the following subfields: NON, NUMPLAN, and DIGITS. the NON subfield can have the following values: NATL/NR, INTL/NR, NATL/R, and INTL/R. the NUMPLAN subfield can have the following values: UNK, ISDN, TELE, DATA, TELEX, MARI, LAND, PRIV, and NUMB. The DIGITS subfield can be a vector of up to 24 digits.

VAMP901 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
ACGIND	UNUSED, VACANT_CODE, OUT_OF_BAND, DB_OVLD, DEST_MASS_CLG, SMS_INIT vector of up to 5 digits vector of up to 5 digits	This field contains the following Automatic Call Gapping information: the gap interval, the control duration, and the cause of the ACG control. This parameter, whose format is different from the existing CAIN02 ACGIND is for the IN1 message set. This parameter has subfields of CNTRLCSE, ACGINT, and ACGDUR. The values for the CNTRLCSE subfield include: UNUSED, VACANT_CODE, OUT_OF_BAND, DB_OVLD, DEST_MASS_CLG, and SMS_INIT. The value for the ACGINT subfield can be a vector of up to 5 digits. The value for the ACGDUR subfield can be a vector of up to 5 digits.
ECHODATA	alphanumeric	This field contains the *EchoData* parameter and is used to associate the *Termination_Notification* message with the *Send_Notification* message.
STDANNC	up to 3 digits	This field contains the code that corresponds to a particular type of standard announcement.
PROBDATA		This field contains the Problem Data value returned in a Return_Error component. The value for the <identifier> subfield can contain any valid identifier, and its contents are displayed in the <contents> subfield.
STS	3 digit number	This field contains the `servTranslationScheme` extension parameter and is used to redefine an existing STS.
PRISTS	3 digit number	This field contains the STS to be used with the *PrimaryTrunkGroup* parameter.
ALTSTS	3 digit number	This field contains the STS to be used with the *AlternateTrunkGroup* parameter.
SALTSTS	3 digit number	This field contains the STS to be used with the *SecondAlternateTrunkGroup* parameter.

VAMP901 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
OVFLSTS	3 digit number	This field contains the STS to be used with the *OverflowRoutingNo* parameter.
CALLTYPE		This field contains the `callType` extension parameter.
	0	This field indicates the call type is off network.
	1	This field indicates the call type is on network.
	2	This field indicates the call type is forced ONNET.
	3	This field indicates the call type is virtual ONNET.
SATREST	TRUE	When present, this field indicates the call is not routed through any satellite-based routing.
COS	4 hex digits	This field contains the `classOfSvc` extension parameter.
CALLBRND	4 hex digits	This field contains the `callBranding` extension parameter.
AUTHTRAP	not supported	This field is not supported in this release.
BILLSEQ	32 bit binary value	This field contains the `billSequenceNumber` extension parameter.
STRCONTP	NONE, CONNECT_ONLY, CONNECT_1129_STYLE	This field contains the *strConnectionType* extension parameter.
CONNSCU	TRUE	When present, this field indicates the call should connect to a PSN SCU.
CAINGRP	0 to 255	This field contains the GRPNUM associated with the CAIN group returned in the `cainGroup` extension parameter.
TREATMT	Up to 8 alphanumeric characters	This field contains the `treatment` extension parameter.

Field	Value	Description
REORGALL	0 to 255	This field contains the `reorigAllowed` extension parameter.
NETINFO	EXTNETIDNETCGIDNCOS	This field contains the external network id, the network customer group id, and the network class of service for a multiple switch business group call.
UNIVIDX	NIL, AC, PX, CT, FA, OFC, DN, AM, FT, CC, NSC, CTY, NN, VPN	This field contains the universal translations system that was used.
NETBACT	Three valid EDP action strings	This field indicates what actions to take when the *Network_Busy* EDP is reached.
OCLDBACT	Two valid EDP action strings	This field indicates what actions to take when the *O_Called_Party_Busy* EDP is reached.
ONOANACT	Two valid EDP action strings	This field indicates what actions to take when the *O_No_Answer* EDP is reached.
EDPBUFFR	TRUE	This field indicates that digits should be buffered when an EDP request is sent.
CALLCTRL	NIL, LEAVE_TDP, CONT_NOTRIG	This field contains the `callctrl` extension parameter.
PREXLA	0 to 255	This field contains the `preXLA` extension parameter.
AMADIGITS	3 to 27 digits	This field contains the *amaDigits* extension parameter.
BILLNUM	alphanumeric	This field contains the *billingNumber* extension parameter.
ACCTCODE	alphanumeric	This field contains the *accountCode* extension parameter.
PIN	alphanumeric	This field contains the *pinDigits* extension parameter.
AMABUSCUSTID	Vector of 11 digits	This field contains the *AMA Business Customer ID*.

Action

None

VAMP901 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

This log report is controlled by the CI commands VPTRACE ENABLE and VPTRACE DISABLE. The log is activated when set to enable, deactivated when set to disable.

Table history

SN07 (TDM)

Added field AMABUSCUSTID according to feature A00005363.

VAMP902

Explanation

The switch generates this log report when an outbound message is sent through the Variable AIN Messaging Platform (VAMP).

The VAMP 902 log report is generated when a message is sent through the VAMP framework. The framework captures the messages when message logging is enabled with the VPTRACE tool. For detailed information, refer to AD7765 - Carrier-AIN 0.2 Message Driver.

The CI command VPTRACE ENABLE and VPTRACE DISABLE control the VAMP902 log. The VPTRACE ENABLE command activates the log and the VPTRACE DISABLE command deactivates the log. The VPTRACE tool must be enabled to view this log.

Note: This log is intended for lab use only and is not suited for live switches due to the number and size of reports.

Format

The format for the VAMP902 log is as follows:

- The order of the parameters may vary based on the messages.
- All parameters of Implicit Null type are always displayed as TRUE if the parameters are present.
- The vertical bar “|" stands for “or". This is used to indicate the display output may have different formats or values.

Note 1: This parameter format that is different from the exising CAIN02 CLGNO, is for the IN1 message set.

Note 2: This parameter format that is different from the exising CAIN02 CONNTIME, is for the IN1 message set.

Note 3: This parameter format that is different from the existing CAIN02 ERRCODE, is for the IN1 message set.

VAMP902 (continued)

Example of the VAMP902 log format (continued)

```
VAMP 902 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO VAMP OUTBOUND MESSAGE
        KEY     : MSGSET=<string>, PROTO=<string>
        CONTXT  : <string>
        TRID    : <integer>
        ROUTE   : GTTYPE=<string>, GTDIGS=<integer>
        PACKAGE : <string>
        *** COMPONENT ***
        COMP    : <string>
        COMP_ID : <string>
        OPCODE  : <string> |
        PROBCODE: <string> |
        ERRCODE : <string> |
        CODE    : <string>
           *** PARAMETERS ***
           USERID  : CAIN SWID = <string>  TRKGRP = <string>|
                     : DN  <string>  |
                     : TRK  <string> |
                     : PRIVFAC <string>
           CLDNO   : NOA = <string>  NUMPLAN = <string>
DIGITS = <string>
           TRIGCRIT: <string>
           CHGNO   : NOA = <string>  NUMPLAN = <string>
DIGITS = <string>
           CLGNO   : NOA = <string>  NUMPLAN = <string>
DIGITS = <string>
           CHGPTYST: <integer>
           CARRIER : CARRIER_SEL = <string>   DIGITS =
<string>
           ACCESS  : NOA = <string>  NUMPLAN = <string>
DIGITS = <string>
           COLLADDR: NOA = <string>  NUMPLAN = <string>
DIGITS = <string>
           COLLDIGS: NOA = <string>  NUMPLAN = <string>
DIGITS = <string>
           VERTSERV: NOA = <string>  NUMPLAN = <string>
DIGITS = <string>
           FEATID  : <integer>
           NOTIFIND: <boolean>
           PIC     : <string>
           STRCONN : <boolean>
           APPLERR : <string>
           BUSYCSE : CSEVALUE = <string>  DIAGNOSTICS =
<integer>  |
                     : CSEVALUE = <string>
           CLOSECSE: <string>
           CLEARCSE: <string>
           FAILCSE : <string>
           CCID    : <string>
           CLRCSEDT: <Hex strings>  |
                     No parameter data
           LEGID   : <integer>
           IPRETBLK: <Hex strings>
           IPRETBLK: NT DMS250 RESOURCE ENCODING AUTHORITY
- VIP
           IPCOLDIG: NOA = <string>  NUMPLAN = <string>
DIGITS = <string>
```

Example of the VAMP902 log format (end)

```
           JIP     : <string>
           AMP1    : <string>
             *** Extension Parameter ***
             INFOCOLLECTED EXTENSION AA|
             INFOANALYZED EXTENSION AA|
             NT DMS250 EXTENSION PARAMETER
             REORIG  : TRUE
             TREATMT : <integer>
             ORIGTRK : TRKTYPE = <string>  TRKGRP = <string>
TRKMEM = <string>
             TERMTRK : TRKTYPE = <string>  TRKGRP = <string>
TRKMEM = <string>
             ADIN    : <integer>
             CAINGRP : <integer>
             UNIVACC : <string>
             UNIVIDX : <string>
             NETINFO : EXTNETID = <integer>
             SUBINFO : SUB_TYPE = <string>  DIG_TYPE =
<string>
             T1OVFL  : TRUE
             LNPRCVD : TRUE
             CONNTIME: mmmmm:ss.t
             JIP     : <string>
             NUMREORG: <integer>
             CAINPRT : NOA = <string>  NUMPLAN = <string>
DIGITS = <string>
             BILLNUM : NOA = <string>  NUMPLAN = <string>
DIGITS = <string>
             ACCTCODE: NOA = <string>  NUMPLAN = <string>
DIGITS = <string>
             PIN     : NOA = <string>  NUMPLAN = <string>
DIGITS = <string>
             SWID    : <integer>
             BUSYRTE :
             NUMTRIES: <integer>
             ROUTENO : NOA = <string>  NUMPLAN = <string>
DIGITS = <string>
             RTEINDEX: SWID = <string>  TRKGRP = <string>
             ACCESSTP: <numeric>
          ------------- hex dump of message -------------
          E2 81 98 C7 04 01 00 35 00 E8 81 8F E9 81 8C CF
          01 01 D1 02 64 03 30 81 82 BF 35 07 81 05 ...
```

VAMP902 (continued)

Examples

The following is an example of the VAMP902 log report.

```
250Z VAMP902 JUL13 10:35:23 3900 INFO VAMP OUTBOUND MESSAGE
   KEY      :   MSGSET=CAIN02, PROTO=TCAP_SCCP
   CONTXT   : DEFAULT
   TRID     :   00 00 00 1B
   ROUTE    :  GTTYPE=CAIN_CLID_GT, GTDIGS=70872721026
   PACKAGE  : QWP
   ***COMPONENT***
   COMP     : INVL
   COMP_ID  : 01
   OPCODE   : INFO_ANALYZED
     *** PARAMETERS ***
    USERID  : PRIVFAC 337
    CHGNO   : NOA=CLGP_SUBR NUMPLAN=ISDN DIGITS=7087271026
    LATA    : NOA=UNK NUMPLAN=UNKNOWN  DIGITS=101
    TRIGCRIT: OFFHKDEL
    CLGNO   : NOA=NON_UNI_NATL NUMPLAN=ISDN DIGITS=3124056789
    CHGPTYST: 00
    COLLADDR: NOA=SUBR NUMPLAN=ISDN DIGITS=5253038919
      *** Extension Parameter ***
        INFOANALYZED EXTENSION AA
        ACCESSTP: 1PLUS
   ------------- hex dump of message -------------
   E2 81 98 C7 04 01 00 35 00 E8 81 8F E9 81 8C CF
   01 01 D1 02 64 03 30 81 82 BF 35 07 81 05 ...
```

Note: The above example is a formatting example only. The content may not reflect a possible call processing scenario.

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
MSGSET	String name of application	This field identifies the application owning the transport layer callback through which the message was received.
PROTO	String name of protocol	This field identifies the name of the protocol type of the transport layer callback.
CONTXT	Name/value of application context ID	This field contains the name of the application context from the TCAP dialog part. DEFAULT if the dialog part is not used.

VAMP902 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
TRID	00-FF	This field identifies the external network transaction ID. This is the local ID.
GTTYPE	Alphanumeric	This field identifies the global title type in the global title address.
GTDIGS	0-F	This field identifies the global title address digits.
PACKAGE		This field contains the TCAP package type.
	QWP	Query with permission
	CWP	Conversation with permission
	RESP	Response
	UNI	Unidirectional
	ABORT	Abort
	QWOP	Query without permission
	CWOP	Conversation without permission
COMP		This field contains the TCAP component type for a message sent from the SCP to the switch.
	INVL	Invoke (Last)
	INVNL	Invoke (Not Last)
	RRL	Return Result (Last)
	RRNL	Return Result (Not Last)
	RE	Return error
	REJ	Reject
COMPID	0 to 4 hex digits	This field contains the TCAP component identifier for a message sent from the SCP to the switch.
OPCODE	alphanumeric	This field contains the Local access and Transport Area of the originating or terminating facility.
	ORIGINATION_ATTEMPT	*Origination_Attempt* message

VAMP902 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
	O_FEATURE_REQUESTED	*O_Feature_Requested* message
	INFO_COLLECTED	*Info_Collected* message
	INFO_ANALYZED	Info_Analyzed message
	NETWORK_BUSY	*Network_Busy* message
	O_TERM_SEIZED	*O_Term_Seized* message
	O_CALLED_PARTY_BUSY	*O_Called_Party_Busy* message
	O_ANSWER	*O_Answer* message
	O_NO_ANSWER	*O_No_Answer* message
	O_DISCONNECT	*O_Disconnect* message
	TIMEOUT	*Timeout* message
	O_MID_CALL	*O_Mid_Call* message
	TERMINATION_ATTEMPT	*Termination_Attempt* message
	RESOURCE_CLEAR	*Resource_Clear* message
	CTR_CLEAR	*CTR_Clear* message

VAMP902 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
	CLOSE	*Close* message
	REPORT_ERROR	*Report_Error* message
	CALL_INFO_FROM_RESOURCE	*Call_Info_From_Resource* message
	TERMINATION_NOTIFICATION	*Termination_Notification* message
	ACG_OVERFLOW	*ACG_Overflow* message
	START	*Start* message
	FAILURE_OUTCOME	*Failure_outcome* message
	O_ABANDON	*O_Abandon* message
PROBCODE		This field contains the reject problem code.
	UNREC_COMP	Unrecognized component type
	COMP_ERROR	Incorrect component portion
	BAD_HEADER	Badly structured component portion
	DUP_INVID	Duplicate invoke ID
	UNREC_OPCODE	Unrecognized operation code
	BAD_PARM	Incorrect parameter
	UNREC_CORRID	Unrecognized correlation ID
	UNEXP_RETRSLT	Unexpected return result
	BAD_PARM	Incorrect parameter
	UNEXP_RETERR	Unexpected return error

VAMP902 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
	UNREC_ERROR	Unrecognized error
	UNEXP_ERROR	Unexpected error
	UNREC_PKG	Unrecognized package type
	TRANS_ERROR	Incorrect transaction portion
	BAD_HEADER	Badly structured transaction portion
	UNREC_TRID	Unrecognized transaction ID
	REL_PROB	Permission to release problem
	RSRC_UNAVAIL	Resource unavailable
ERRCODE		This field contains the Return Error error code.
	UNUSED	Not used
	UNEXP_COMP_SEQ	Unexpected component sequence
	UNEXP_DATA	Unexpected data value
	RSRC_UNAVAIL	Unavailable resource
	MISSING_CUSTOMER_REC	Missing customer record
	SPARE	Spare
	DATA_UNAVAIL	Data unavailable
	TASK_REFUSED	Task refused
	QUEUE_FULL	Queue full
	NO_QUEUE	No queue
	TIMER_EXPIRED	Timer expired
	DATA_EXIST	Data already exists
	UNAUTH_REQUEST	Unauthorized request
	NOT_QUEUED	Not queued
	UNASSIGNED_DN	Unassigned directory number
	NOTIF_UNAVAIL	Notification unavailable to destination directory number

VAMP902 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
	VMSR_ID_NO_MATCH	VMSR system identification did not match user profile
	SECURITY_ERROR	Security error
	MISS_PARM	Missing parameter
	UNEXP_PRMSEQ	Unexpected parameter sequence
	UNEXP_PKG_TYPE	Unexpected message
	UNEXP_PKG_TYPE	Unexpected package type
USERID	A valid TCAP User ID text string	This field informs the SCP of the network identity for the caller.
BEARCAP	SPEECH, 3_1KHZ, 7KHZ, 56KBPS, 64KBPS, MULTI	This field contains the call's bearer capability when the CAIN0.2 message is sent.
CLDNO	alphanumeric	This field contains the known address of the called party.
TRIGCRIT		This field contains the trigger criteria.
	CUST_INT	Triggering occurred at the *Customized_Dialing_Plan* trigger.
	OFFHKIMM	Triggering occurred at the *Off_Hook_Immediate* trigger.
	NETWBUSY	Triggering occurred at the *Network_Busy* trigger.
	O_CLDBSY	Triggering occurred at the *O_Called_Party_Busy* trigger
	O_NOANSW	Triggering occurred at the *O_No_Answer* trigger.
	O_FTRREQ	Triggering occurred at the *O_Feature_Requested* trigger.
	OFFHKDEL	Triggering occurred on the off hook delay address from the *Offhook_Delay* trigger.
	CSP_CLID	Triggering occurred on the calling line identifier from the *PRI_B-Channel* trigger.

VAMP902 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
	CSP_ADDR	Triggering occurred on the called party's address from the *PRI_B-Channel* trigger.
	CSP_N00	Triggering occurred on the N00 address from the *PRI_B-Channel* trigger.
	CSP_INTL	Triggering occurred on the international address from the *PRI_B-Channel* trigger.
	CSP_ADIN	Triggering occurred on the ADIN address from the *PRI_B-Channel* trigger.
	PRI_STD	Triggering occurred for the *PRI_B-Channel* trigger, send the standard (GR-1298-CORE) trigger criteria value to the SCP.
	SDS_ADDR	Triggering occurred on the called party's address from the *Specific_Digit_String* trigger.
	SDS_INTL	Triggering occurred on the international address from the *Specific_Digit_String* trigger.
	SDS_INFO	Triggering occurred on the information digits from the *Specific_Digit_String* trigger.
	SDS_ANI	Triggering occurred on the ANI from the *Specific_Digit_String* trigger.
	SDS_N00	Triggering occurred on the N00 address from the *Specific_Digit_String* trigger.
	SDS_CIC	Triggering occurred on the CIC from the *Specific_Digit_String* trigger.
	SDS_ADIN	Triggering occurred on the ADIN from the *Specific_Digit_String* trigger.
	SIO_CIC	Triggering occurred on the CIC from the *Shared_Interoffice_Trunk* trigger.
	SIO_INFO	Triggering occurred on the information digits from the *Shared_Interoffice_Trunk* trigger.
	SIO_ANI	Triggering occurred on the ANI from the *Shared_Interoffice_Trunk* trigger.

VAMP902 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
	SIO_ADDR	Triggering occurred on the called party's address from the *Shared_Interoffice_Trunk* trigger.
	SIO_N00	Triggering occurred on the N00 address from the *Shared_Interoffice_Trunk* trigger.
	SIO_INTL	Triggering occurred on the international address from the *Shared_Interoffice_Trunk* trigger.
	SIO_ADIN	Triggering occurred on the ADIN address from the *Shared_Interoffice_Trunk* trigger.
	SIO_STD	Triggering occurred for the *Shared_Interoffice_Trunk* trigger, send the standard (GR-1298-CORE) trigger criteria value to the SCP.
	NPA	Triggering occurred on the NPA address from the *Office_Code* trigger.
	NPA_N	Triggering occurred on the NPA address from the *Office_Code* or *Specific_Digit_String* trigger.
	NPA_NX	Triggering occurred on the NPA address from the *Office_Code* or *Specific_Digit_String* trigger.
	NPA_NXX	Triggering occurred on the NPA_NXX address from the *Office_Code* trigger.
	NPA_NXXX	Triggering occurred on the NPA_NXXX address from the *Office_Code* or *Specific_Digit_String* trigger.
	NPA_NXXXX	Triggering occurred on the NPA_NXXXX address from the *Office_Code* or *Specific_Digit_String* trigger.
	NPA_NXXXXX	Triggering occurred on the NPA_NXXXXX address from the *Office_Code* or *Specific_Digit_String* trigger.
	LNP_OFCD	Triggering occurred on the LNP_OFCD address from the *Office_Code* trigger.

VAMP902 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
	OIECREO	Triggering occurred at the *O_IEC_Reorigination* trigger.
	SPECFEAT	Triggering occurred at the *Specific_Feature_Code* trigger.
	TERM_ATT	Triggering occurred at the *Termination_Attempt* trigger.
CHGNO	alphanumeric	This field contains the charge number.
CLGNO	alphanumeric	This field contains the calling party's number.
CHGPTYST	0 to 99	This field contains the integer charge party station ID.
CARRIER		This field contains the carrier identification code.
ACCESS		This field contains the switch's account code.
COLLADDR	alphanumeric	This field contains the address collected from the calling party.
COLLDIGS	alphanumeric	This field contains the digits collected from the calling party.
VERTSERV	alphanumeric	This field contains the vertical service code of the information collected from the calling party.
FEATID		This field contains the *O_Feature_Requested* feature activator identifier. (The feature activator is datafilled in the FEAT selector of table OFTRREQ.)
NOTIFIND	YES or NO	This field identifies a Switch Call Related Message as either a request (NO) or a notification (YES) message (thus determining whether or not the SCP should send a response).
PIC		This field contains the point in call where the trigger occurred.
	O_NULL	*O_Null* PIC

VAMP902 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
	COLLINFO	*Collect_Information* PIC
	ANLZINFO	*Analyze_Information* PIC
	SELROUTE	*Select_Route* PIC
	SENDCALL	*Send_Call* PIC
	O_ALERTG	*O_Alerting* PIC
	O_SUSPEND	*O_Suspended* PIC
	CARD	Calling card feature
	AUTH	Authorization code feature
	ADDR	Called party address feature
STRCONN		This field is not supported in this release.
APPLERR		This field Identifies the application error detected and can include information pertaining to the erroneous message. This field has a subfield ERRCSE. The subfield contains the error cause parameter.
	DATA_ERR	Data error
	MISS_PARM	Missing parameter
	T1_EXPIRE	T1 timer expired
	UNEXP_COMM	Unexpected communication
	UNEXP_MSG	Unexpected message
	UNEXP_MSGSEQ	Unexpected message sequence
	UNEXP_PRMSEQ	Unexpected parameter sequence

VAMP902 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
BUSYCSE		This field indicates the reason the call cannot be presented to the terminating party.
	NOCIRCAV	No channel or circuit available
	TEMPFAIL	Temporary failure
	SWEQCONG	Switching equipment congestion
	RESUNEAV	Resource unavailable - unspecified
	NTWKOOO	Network out of order
	UINFDISC	User information discarded
	CHANUNAV	Requested circuit/channel not available
	USERBUSY	User busy
	NOUSRESP	No user responding
	NOANSWER	No answer from user
	CALLREJ	Call rejected
CLOSECSE		This field explains why a Close message is sent to end a TCAP transaction.
	CALL_TERM	Call terminated
	EDP_COMPL	EDPs completed
	UNEXP_COMM	Unexpected communication
	ANSWER	Called party answered
CLEARCSE		This field indicates the reason a connection between a user and a resource was terminated.
	NORMAL	Normal termination
	TIMEOUT	Timeout occurred
	ABANDON	Call was abandoned
	FAILURE	Failure
	INVCODE	Invalid code
	CLDPANSW	Called party answered

VAMP902 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
	TASKREF	Task refused
	PROTOERR	Protocol error
	RSRC_UNK	Resource unknown
	RSRC_NA	Resource not available
FAILCSE		This field indicates that the received operation should not be performed due to unavailable hardware or software resources.
	HIGH_RATE	High rate
	CHNBUSY	Channel busy
	ABORT	Abort
	RSRC_LIM	Limited resources
	APPL_ERR	Application error
	TIMER_EXP	Timer expired
	TEMP_FAIL	Temporary failure
CCID	ORIGINATINGSETUP, STABLE2PARTY	This field indicates the call configuration on the SSP.
LEGID	0 to 2	This field indicates the leg of the call.
IPRETBLK	Alphanumeric	This field contains information collected by the UCS DMS-250 switch due to a request from the SCP. Information is returned in a *Resource_Clear* or a *CTR_Clear* message.
JIP	up to 10-digits	This field contains the Location Routing Number (LRN) for the originating switch.
ACGENC	boolean, string, and integer	This field contains data for the*ACGENC* parameter. This parameter contains the control indicator (SCP overload or SOCC), the control type, and the number of digits in the control.
CCI	boolean and integer	This field contains data for the *CCI* parameter that indicates the cause control indicator . This field also contains the number of digits to which the ACG control is applied.

VAMP902 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
TT	alphanumeric	This field contains data for the *TT* parameter. This parameter indicates the translations type of the ACG control.
GTA	10-digit string	This field contains data for the *GTA* parameter. This parameter is a string of 10-digits that indicate the global title address of the ACG control.
CLGNO	NATL/NR, INTL/NR, NATL/R, INTL/R UNK, ISDN, TELE, DATA, TELEX, MARI, LAND, PRIV, NUMB vector of up to 24 digits	This field contains the calling party number. This field, whose format is different from the existing CAIN02 CLGNO, is for the IN1 message set. This field has the following subfields: NON, NUMPLAN, and DIGITS. The NON subfield can have the following values: NATL/NR, INTL/NR, NATL/R, and INTL/R. The NUMPLAN subfield can have the following values: UNK, ISDN, TELE, DATA, TELEX, MARI, LAND, PRIV, and NUMB. The DIGITS subfield can be a vector of up to 24 digits.
LATA	NATL/NR, INTL/NR, NATL/R, INTL/R UNK, ISDN, TELE, DATA, TELEX, MARI, LAND, PRIV, NUMB vector of up to 3 digits	This field contains the LATA number. This field has the following subfields: NON, NUMPLAN, and DIGITS. The NON subfield can have the following values: NATL/NR, INTL/NR, NATL/R, and INTL/R. The NUMPLAN subfield can have the following values: UNK, ISDN, TELE, DATA, TELEX, MARI, LAND, PRIV, and NUMB. The DIGITS subfield can be a vector or up to 3 digits.
ORIGSTAT	2 digits	This field contains the originating station ID (information digits).
ECHODATA	alphanumeric	This field contains the *EchoData* parameter and is used to associate the *Termination_Notification* message with the *Send_Notification* message.
CONNTIME	Minutes (5 digits): Seconds (2 digits). Tenth (1 digit) NO FILL CHAR, FILL CHAR PRES, SPARE	This field contains the elapsed time from answer to disconnect. This parameter, whose format is different from the existing CAIN02 CONNTIME, is for the IN1 message set. This field has a subfield SIGN which can have the following values: NO FILL CHAR, FILL CHAR PRES, and SPARE.

VAMP902 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
ERRCODE	UNUSED, CALLER ABANDON, IMPROPER CALLER RESPONSE	This field contains the Standard User Error Code carried in a Return_Result component or as part of termination information when an error condition is the result of a customer action. This parameter, whose format is different from the existing CAIN02 ERRCODE, is for the IN1 message set.
TERMIND	Y, N Y, N Y, N	This field indicates whether ACG control list overflow has occurred, whether the call was answered, and whether there has been an error detected. This field has the following subfields CTRLOVFL, ANS, and ERR. Each of these subfields can have the value of Y or N.
PROBDATA	<identifier> <contents>	This field contains the Problem Data value returned in a Return_Error component. The <identifier> value can contain any valid identifier. The contents are displayed in the <contents> field.
EXTENSION PARAMETER		This field contains the extension parameter family.
	INFOCOLLECTED EXTENSION AA	This value describes the INFOCOLLECTED EXTENSION AA object identifier family.
	INFOANALYZED EXTENSION AA	This value describes the INFOANALYZED EXTENSION AA object identifier family.
	NT DMS250	This field describes the NT DMS250 extension parameter family.
REORIG	Presence	When present, this field indicates the call-in-progress results from a reorigination of the previous call.
TREATMT	0 to 255	This field contains the treatment set by the switch before triggering occurred.
ORIGTRK	DAL, DAL-TIE, EANT, or PRI	This field contains the trunk type and trunk number for the originating agency.
TERMTRK	DAL, DAL-TIE, EANT, PRI, IMT, AXXESS, FGA, FGB, FGC	This field identifies the considered route when the trigger occurred.

VAMP902 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
ADIN	1 to 5	This field contains a value that provides an index into the authorization code tables for authcode validation.
CAINGRP	0 to 255	This field contains the CAIN group extension parameter. The CAIN group extension parameter provides an index into table CAINGRP.
UNIVACC	10 digits	This field contains the universal access number dialed by the calling party.
UNIVIDX	AC, PX, CT, FA, OFC, DN, AM, FT, CC, NSC, CTY, NN, VPN	This field contains the universal translations system that was used.
NETINFO	EXTNETIDNETCGIDNCOS	This field contains the external network ID, the network customer group id, and the network class of service for a multiple switch business group call.
SUBINFO	alphanumeric , CARRIER	This field contains the *Subinfo* extension parameter, which describes the subscription type and digit type.
T1OVFL	TRUE	This field contains the `t1Overflow` extension parameter. If present, the value is always Yes (Y) or TRUE.
LNPRCVD	TRUE	This field indicates whether or not LNP information was received in the IAM.
CONNTIME	alphanumeric (5 digits for number of minutes, 2 digits for number of seconds, 1 digit for tenths of seconds)	This field displays the value of the connectTime extension parameter. The connectTime extension parameter indicates how much time has elapsed since a call was answered. If any digit value received is not in the range 0 to 9, a question mark is printed in place of the digit.
JIP	<string>	To be provided.
NUMREORG	<integer>	To be provided.
CAINPRT	numeric	This field contains the *CAINPart* extension parameter.
BILLNUM	alphanumeric	This field contains the *billingNumber* extension parameter.

VAMP902 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
ACCTCODE	alphanumeric	This field contains the *accountCode* extension parameter.
PIN	alphanumeric	This field contains the *pinDigits* extension parameter.
SWID	0-999	This field contains the switch ID of the switch performing the query.
BUSYRTE	numeric	This field identifies the outpulse number and the number of routing attempts for calls triggering at the *Network_Busy*, *O_Called_Party_Busy*, or *O_No_Answer* triggers.
ACCESSTP	1PLUS	This field indentifies the value field of accessType.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

This log report is controlled by the CI commands VPTRACE ENABLE and VPTRACE DISABLE. The log is activated when set to enable, deactivated when set to disable.

VAMP902 logs are output when the VPTrace CI tool is enabled and an outbound message is sent through the VAMP framework to the SCP.

Release history

SN07 (DMS)

The VAMP902 log may now display the subscription type via the SUBINFO field. The SUBINFO field is enhanced to display CARRIER as a possible value by feature A59033965 (CAIN via CICROUTE PEP Sourcing).

UCS17

The VAMP902 log is enhanced to display the new *infoAnalyzedExtensionAa* object identifier and *accessType* extension parameter populated in the *info_Analyzed* query message from the DMS-250 switch, (A59033965).

VAMP902 (end)

Added UCS15 changes missed as follows: The VAMP902 log is modified to display the *infoCollectedExtensionAa* object identifier and *accessType* extension parameter received in the query message from the DMS-250/Succession switch, (A60009592).

Added information about the NT DMS250 Parameter that was not included in previous releases.

VAMP903

Explanation

When a call is completed with the ANIINTL subfield CAINMSG set to ‘Y’, CPN will be populated in the DIGITS field for the Calling Party number or Charge Number of the VAMP903 log.

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
DIGITS	<Calling Party number> <Charge number>	When a call is completed with the ANIINTL subfield CAINMSG set to ‘Y’.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

This log report is controlled by the CI commands VPTRACE ENABLE and VPTRACE DISABLE. The log is activated when set to enable, deactivated when set to disable.

Release history

UCS17

The CPN can be populated in the DIGITS field of the VAMP903 log, (A59038177).

WB100

Explanation

The switch generates this log when an IAM message is received containing circuits that are not idle.

Format

The format for log report WB100 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report WB100 follows:

```
WB100 APR15 11:16:45 4500 INFO INVALID TRUNK STATE
   TRUNK_STATE  =   MB
   CALLID       =   459880
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
state	alphabetic; possible values include MB, CFL, LO, SB, NMB, PMB, etc.	This field indicates the trunk state of the trunk that received the IAM.
number	numeric	This field indicates the callid number of the call that received the invalid IAM.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

WB101

Explanation

The switch generates this log when no wideband extension blocks are available for this call. The call does not complete.

Format

The format for log report WB101 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report WB101 follows:

```
 WB101 MAR15 18:14:33 5600 INFO NO WIDEBAND EXT BLOCK
```

Field descriptions

There are no variable fields in this log report.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

Look at the EXT register WIDEBAND_EXT_BLKS.

Additional information

Consider regenerating the number of Wideband Extension Blocks that are available by changing the MAX_NUM_WIDEBAND_CALLS parameter in table OFCENG. If this number is too small, it should be adjusted.

WB102

Explanation

The switch generates this log when the transfer rate indicated in the Bearer Capability information element, in the IAM message, is undefined or unsupported. For example, if only FIXED wideband is supported and a transfer rate of eight is received, the call does not complete. Only 6 and 24 are supported for FIXED.

Format

The format for log report WB102 follows:

```
WB102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss seq INFO INVALID TRANSFER RATE
```

```
 WB size         =   itrnumber
CALLID           =
```

Example

An example of log report WB102 follows:

```
WB102 SEP05 18:14:33 4500 INFO INVALID TRANSFER RATE
     WB size = 8
     CALLID  = 459803
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
itr	numeric	This field indicates the information transfer rate received in the IAM.
number	numeric	This field indicates the callid number of the call that received the invalid IAM.

Action

No action is required.

WB102 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

WB103

Explanation

The switch generates this log to indicate that an IAM message containing wideband information is received on a trunk that does not have wideband enabled.

Format

The format for log report WB103 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report WB103 follows:

```
WB103 SEP05 18:14:33 4500 INFO WB ON OON WB TRUNK
```

Field descriptions

There are no variable fields in this log report.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

WB104

Explanation

The switch generates this log to indicate that an IAM is received on a trunk using FIXED selection. FIXED selection can use slots 1-6, 7-12, 13-18, and 19-24 *only*. In this IAM, the controlling channel is not on one of these fixed boundaries.

Format

The format for log report WB104 follows:

```
WB104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss seq INFO NONBOUNDED ON FIXED
```

Example

An example of log report WB104 follows:

```
WB104 SEP05 18:14:33 4500 INFO NONBOUNDED ON FIXED
```

Field descriptions

There are no variable fields in this log report.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

WB106

Explanation

The switch generates this log is generated when a trunk shows a different trunk state at the MAP terminal than the actual (stored) trunk state should be.

Format

The format for log report WB106 follows:

```
WB106 date time seqnbr INFO CONFLICTING TRUNK STATE
    ACTUAL BITMAP   = real_slot
    STORED BITMAP   = stored_slot
```

Example

An example of log report WB106 follows:

```
WB106 APR15 11:16:45 4500 INFO CONFLICTING TRUNK STATE
   ACTUAL BITMAP   = FFFF FFFF
   STORE BITMAP    = 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
real_slot	longword; hexadecimal	This field indicates the actual channels on a wideband trunk that are busy (1) or idle (0).
stored_slot	longword; hexadecimal	This field indicates the database view of channels on a wideband trunk that are busy (1) or idle (0).

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

WB107

Explanation

The switch generates this log when call processing sees the maximum available bandwidth available for use on a wideband trunk to be different than the value stored in the database.

Format

The format for log report WB107 follows:

```
WB107 date time seqnbr INFO CONFLICTING MAX AVAILABLE
    BANDWIDTH
    ACTUAL MAX_AVAIL_BAND   = actual_max
    STORED MAX_AVAIL_BAND   = stored_max
```

Example

An example of log report WB107 follows:

```
WB107 APR15 11:16:45 4500 INFO CONFLICTING MAX AVAILABLE
   BANDWIDTH
   ACTUAL MAX_AVAIL_BAND   = 24
   STORED MAX_AVAIL_BAND   = 12
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
actual_max	numeric	This field indicates the actual value of the maximum number of available channels for a wideband call on this trunk.
stored_max	numeric	This field indicates the database value of the maximum number of available channels for a wideband call on this trunk.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

WB107 (end)

Additional information

None

WB108

Explanation

The switch generates this log report when call processing shows that certain channels on a wideband trunk are either available or not available, and this conflicts with the values stored in the database (as per the datafill entered for the trunk in table TRKGRP).

Format

The format for log report WB108 follows:

```
WB108 date time seqnbr INFO CONFLICTING AVAIL BAND BM
   ACTUAL AVAIL BITMAP   = real_avail
   STORED AVAIL BITMAP   = stored_avail
```

Example

An example of log report WB108 follows:

```
WB108 APR15 11:16:45 4500 INFO CONFLICTING AVAIL BAND BM
   ACTUAL AVAIL BITMAP   = F0FF 0000
   STORED AVAIL BITMAP   = F1FF 0000
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
real_avail	longword; hexadecimal	This field indicates the actual channels on a wideband trunk that are busy (1) or idle (0).
stored_avail	longword; hexadecimal	This field indicates the database view of channels on a wideband trunk that are busy (1) or idle (0).

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

WB108 (end)

Additional information

None

Digital Switching System

UCS DMS-250

Logs Reference Manual Volume 6 of 6

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