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DMS-100 Family

North American DMS-100

Log Report Reference Manual Volume 4 of 7

Log Reports ECTS100-LINE301

LEC0015 and up Standard 14.02 May 2001

NORTEL NETWORKS™

DMS-100 Family

North American DMS-100

Log Report Reference Manual Volume 4 of 7

Log Reports ECTS100-LINE301

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1 Log reports

Introduction

This volume contains log report descriptions. Each log report description contains the following sections:

- Explanation
- Format
- Example
- Field descriptions
- Action
- Associated OM registers
- Additional information

Explanation

This section identifies the affected subsystem and indicates the reason the system generates the log report.

Format

This section shows the format of the log report. If the log report has more than one format, this section displays each format.

Example

This section contains an example of a log report. If the log report has more than one format, this section can contain a minimum of two examples.

Field descriptions

This section describes each field in the log report.

Action

This section describes the user action required when the system generates the log report.

Associated OM registers

This section lists associated OM registers for the log report.

Additional information

This section provides additional information about the log report.

ECTS100

Explanation

The system generates Enhanced Network Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (ECTS) 100 logs. The system generates ECTS100 every time an EICTS connection has too many integrity faults between audit cycles. The connection clears and the system generates the log. Note that the BSIDE endpoint of the path is the endpoint that exceeds the number of integrity faults that the EICTS connection allows. The path is the ASIDE to BSIDE connection.

Format

The log report format for ECTS100 is as follows:

```
ECTS100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXEC EICTS INTEG THRESHOLD
  aside PM name/number    bside PM name/number
  ENETA n, CARD n, LINK n, CH n
  ENETB n, CARD n, LINK n, CH n
  EICTS connection cleared – too many integrity faults
```

Example

An example of log report ECTS100 follows:

```
1.ECTS100 JAN02 07:00:00 8859 EXEC EICTS INTEG THRESHOLD
   DCM  0     DTC  0
   ENETA 1, CARD 9, LINK 3 , CH 8
   ENETB 2, CARD 12, LINK 20, CH 55
   EICTS connection cleared – too many integrity faults
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
EXEC EICTS INTEG THRESHOLD	Constant	Indicates that an EICTS connection has more than the acceptable number of integrity faults between audit cycles.
ASIDE PM name/number	Alphanumeric	Indicates an ASIDE PM name and number.
BSIDE PM name/number	Alphanumeric	Indicates a BSIDE PM name and number.

ECTS100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ENETA	Numeric	Indicates the aside ENET shelf number.
CARD	Numeric	Indicates the aside ENET card number.
LINK	Numeric	Indicates the aside network link number.
CH	Numeric	Indicates the aside channel number.
ENETB	Numeric	Indicates the bside PM shelf number.
CARD	Numeric	Indicates the bside ENET card number.
LINK	Numeric	Indicates the bside network link number.
CH	Numeric	Indicates the bside channel number.
EICTS connection cleared - too many integrity faults	Constant	Message text displays that indicates an EICTS connection is clear. because of the number of integrity faults.

Action

Enter the ENET level of the map and test the hardware. The number of acceptable integrities between audit cycles is variable through the IOPTION command. The default value is 15 integrity faults between cycles for each connection.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ECTS101

Explanation

The system generates an Enhanced Network Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (ECTS101) log every half hour. The ECTS101 log report indicates the number of audit cycles the system executes in that period. The log contains information about the steps of the audit process. The operating company personnel can turn this log on or off with the IOPTION AUDIT command. To determine the number of connections refreshed since the last log, multiply the number of EICTS connections multiplied by the number of audit cycles. Use the number of audit cycles to determine your result, unless some of the connections are clear. The number of connections refreshed in the last cycle is the current number of EICTS connections established.

Format

The log report format for ECTS101 is as follows:

```
ECTS101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EICTS AUDIT STATUS REP
NO OF AUDIT CYCLES SINCE LAST LOG REPORT              : nnn
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM INTEG THRESHOLD: nnn
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM TRAFFIC                : nnn
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM PATH MISMATCH   : nnn
NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED SINCE LAST LOG        : nnn
NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED IN LAST CYCLE         : nnn
```

Example

An example of log report ECTS101 follows:

```
1.ECTS101 JAN02 07:00:05 8769 INFO EICTS AUDIT STATUS REP
   NO OF AUDIT CYCLES SINCE LAST LOG REPORT       :   6
   NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM INTEG THRESHOLD :   1
   NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM TRAFFIC         :   1
   NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM PATH MISMATCH   :   0
   NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED SINCE LAST LOG     : 598
   NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED IN LAST CYCLE      :  98
```

ECTS101 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
EICTS AUDIT STATUS REP	Constant	Indicates the number of cycles the system executes.
NO OF AUDIT CYCLES SINCE LAST LOG REPORT	Integer	Number of complete audit cycles after the last audit status log report.
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM INTEG THRESHOLD	Integer	Number of connections that exceed the integer threshold in the audit cycle. Refer to ECTS100.
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM TRAFFIC	Integer	Number of connections that cleared during the refresh because they did not pass the traffic checks on the link.
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM PATH MISMATCH	Integer	Number of connections that have faults during the refresh. For example, a failure to trace the path or a failure to send integrity to the PM. In all occurrences, the connection clears.
NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED SINCE LAST LOG	Integer	The total number of attempts that refresh after the last log report (current number of EICTS connections).
NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED IN LAST CYCLE	Integer	The number of connections that refresh in the last audit cycle (current number of EICTS connections).

Action

Log ECTS is an information log. If the number of connections that clear because of traffic starts to increase, turn off EICTS. This action does not allow the EICTS to compete with call processing for network resources.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ECTS103

Explanation

The system produces the Enhanced Network Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (ECTS103) log when the audit reaches the audit remake time. The audit remake option default is OFF. When the audit remake activates, the audit frees all connections. The audit attempts to make the same number of connections on the configured links. The audit informs the user of the number of connections that clear and the number of connections that the audit remakes.

Format

The log report format for ECTS103 is as follows:

ECTS103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EICTS REMAKE STATUS REP
EICTS CONNECTIONS CLEARED: nnn
EICTS CONNECTIONS REMADE : nnn

Example

An example of log report ECTS103 follows:

```
ECTS103 JAN02 07:00:02  9261 INFO EICTS REMAKE STATUS REP
    EICTS CONNECTIONS CLEARED:   100
    EICTS CONNECTIONS REMADE :   100
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EICTS REMAKE STATUS REP	Integer	Indicates that the ECTS subsystem produces the EICTS state report log. This log informs the user of the number of connections that clear and the number of connections that the audit makes.
EICTS CONNECTIONS CLEARED	Integer	Indicates the number of EICTS connections the audit frees.
EICTS CONNECTIONS REMADE	Integer	Indicates the number of connections that the audit establishes again.

Action

Log ECTS is an information log. This log to indicates that EICTS attempts to establish the number of EICTS connections again. The remake attempts to use different hardware when the audit established the connections again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ECTS105

Explanation

The system produces the Enhanced Network Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (ECTS) 105 log report. This log report describes the results of the network fabric tests that occur the previous night.

Format

The log report format for ECTS105 is as follows:

```
ECTS105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Network Fabric Report

Test Period Results:
____________________

    Schedule Status:  sched status  suspend
    Scheduled Test Period:  test period

    Interval Duration: dur
    Test Status: test status      action
    Test Started: start time
    Test Stopped: stop time

    Coverage
    ________

    Channels Tested: chnl test
    Not Tested – Competition: chnl traffic
    Not Tested – Not Supported: chnl notsup
    Not Tested – Out of Service: chnl notinsv
```

Results
_____

Total Number of Connections Tested: path tested
Number of Connections with Errors: path error

Errored Paths
_____

Hits for Plane 0: hits Hits for Plane 1: hits
FROM: Plane pl Shelf sh Slot sl Link lk Chnl ch
TO : Plane pl Shelf sh Slot sl Link lk Chnl ch

.
(Up to 10 paths)
.
.
.

Example

An example of log report ECTS105 follows:

ECTS105 (continued)

```
ECTS105 APR19 08:00:00 3221 INFO Network Fabric Report

   Test Period Results
   -------------------
   Schedule Status:       Enabled
   Scheduled Test Period:  2:00 –  6:00

   Interval Duration: 10 mins
   Test Status:  Not Running
   Test Started: 1988/04/19 02:04:34
   Test Stopped: 1988/04/19 06:09:17

   Coverage
   --------
   Channels Tested:              6 %
   Not Tested – Competition:     6 %
   Not Tested – Out of Service: 22 %
   Not Tested – Not Supported:   0 %

   Results
   -------
   Total Number of Connections Tested: 762
   Number of Connections with  Errors: 13

   Errored Paths
   -------------

   Hits for Plane 0:  0   Hits for Plane 1:  1
   FROM: Plane  0 Shelf  0 Slot 10 Link 07 Chnl 013
   TO  : Plane  0 Shelf  0 Slot 31 Link 00 Chnl 123

   Hits for Plane 0:  0   Hits for Plane 1: 10
   FROM: Plane  0 Shelf  1 Slot 12 Link 03 Chnl 007
   TO  : Plane  0 Shelf  0 Slot sl Link 00 Chnl 055

   Hits for Plane 0:  0   Hits for Plane 1:  1
   FROM: Plane  0 Shelf  0 Slot 31 Link 01 Chnl 345
   TO  : Plane  0 Shelf  0 Slot 31 Link 02 Chnl 310
```

```
Hits for Plane 0:  0   Hits for Plane 1:  1
FROM: Plane  1 Shelf  0 Slot 29 Link 06 Chnl 028
TO  : Plane  1 Shelf  2 Slot 11 Link 15 Chnl 003

Hits for Plane 0:  0   Hits for Plane 1:  1
FROM: Plane  1 Shelf  1 Slot 10 Link 03 Chnl 011
TO  : Plane  1 Shelf  3 Slot 10 Link 11 Chnl 023

Hits for Plane 0:  1   Hits for Plane 1:  0
FROM: Plane  0 Shelf  3 Slot 32 Link 02 Chnl 003
TO  : Plane  0 Shelf  3 Slot 32 Link 02 Chnl 003

Hits for Plane 0:  0   Hits for Plane 1:  1
FROM: Plane  1 Shelf  0 Slot 31 Link 02 Chnl 212
TO  : Plane  1 Shelf  3 Slot 32 Link 10 Chnl 016

Hits for Plane 0:  0   Hits for Plane 1:  2
FROM: Plane  0 Shelf  2 Slot 26 Link 08 Chnl 025
TO  : Plane  0 Shelf  0 Slot 28 Link 00 Chnl 013
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Network Fabric Report	Constant	Indicates the results of the network fabric tests that the previous night. The system generates the log each day at 8:00 a.m. (if the user has this feature.)
Schedule Status	Text	Indicates if scheduled tests are enabled or disabled. Can list a maximum of 10 paths in plane 1. Indicates if scheduled tests are not permanently suspended.
TEST RESULTS FIELDS		
Scheduled Test Period	Numeric, time	Indicates the time period that scheduled tests can occur.
Interval Duration		

ECTS105 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Test Status	Text	Indicates the current state of the test process: Not Running, Scheduled Test Running, Manual Test Running. action: If the test runs, the test indicates the test action performed. Initialize: Establishing Connections, Supervision - Plane 0, Supervision - Plane 1, Monitoring - Plane 0, Monitoring - Plane 1, Stop Supervision,Free Connections, Update Results
Test Started	yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss	The last time the test started or resumed.
Test Stopped	yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss	The time that tests were suspended or stopped (if the test_status is suspended or stopped).
COVERAGE FIELDS		The fields grouped under coverage contain data about the percentage of channels tested.
Channels Tested	numeric, percentage	Indicates the percent of all the channels in the office tested in the time interval. The time interval is from the start time to the stop time or the present time if the test runs.
Not Tested - Competition	numeric, percentage	The percent of the channels on which tests are to occur but do not because of competition with call processing for the resources.
RESULTS FIELDS		
Total Number of Connections Tested	numeric	Indicates the number of connection tests.
Not Tested -Out of Service	numeric, percentage	The percent of the channels on which tests are to occur but do not because the required equipment is not in service.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Not Tested -Not Supported	numeric, percentage	The percent of the channels on which tests are to occur but do not. The peripherals that connect to the network do not support the test.
Number of Connections with Errors	numeric	Indicates the number of connections tested with errors.
ERRORED PATHS FIELDS		Lists the tested network paths on which errors are detected. Each listing includes: - plane on which test is run - ENET shelf number - ENET slot number - ENET link number - ENET channel number.
Hits for Plane 0 Hits for Plane 1	Alphanumeric	Lists a maximum of 10 paths.

Action

Log ECTS is an information log. Use the ENET path test to diagnose the error paths. An integrity fault buffer stores error paths. Error paths appear on the ENET INTEG level of the MAP display.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENCP100

Explanation

The Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem log report ENCP100. The subsystem generates ENCP100 when an integrity fault occurs and the connection does not go out-of-service. Both pathends of the connection are known, and the system checks the ENET hardware to make sure a connection is established.There are two formats for the ENCP100 log. One format is for a log that originates from the enhanced integrity check traffic simulator (EICTS). The second is for a non-EICTS path. The following field descriptions apply to both formats.

Note: The system generates this log by request only. It defaults to OFF and is not placed in the system logs.

Format

The log report format for ENCP100 is as follows:

Format 1. Non-EICTS paths
ENCP100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ENET INTEGRITY FAULT
Call State: statxt Fault: rsntxt
EICTS Connection: bbb
Conn Verified: ffff Remade: rrrr
Fault Found: yyyy Slot at Fault: nnnn
Mtce Enabled: bbb Slot at fault: nnnn
Diagnostics submitted: bbb
FROM Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: lk Channel: chnl
TO Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: lk Channel: chnl
FROM PM: pm_name Active Unit: x Number of Units: x Terminal: trmnl_id
TO PM: pm_name Active Unit: x Number of Units: x Terminal: trmnl_id

Format 2. EICTS paths
ENCP100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ENET INTEGRITY FAULT
Call State: statxt Fault: rsntxt
EICTS Connection: bbb
Diagnostics submitted: bbb
FROM Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: lk Channel: chnl
TO Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: lk Channel: chnl
FROM PM: pm_name Active Unit: x Number of Units: x Terminal: trmnl_id
TO PM: pm_name Active Unit: x Number of Units: x Terminal: trmnl_idFROM PM: DTC 11 Active Unit: 0 Number of Units: 1 Terminal:
HALIFAXTO PM: LGC 9 Active Unit: 1 Number of Units: 2 Terminal: OTTAWA

Example

The following is an example of log report ENCP100.

ENCP100 (continued)

```
Example 1. Non-EICTS paths
ENCP100  MAY03 10:12:31 6000 ENET INTEGRITY FAULTCall State:
   CALLSETUP Fault: INTEGRITY
   EICTS Connection: NO
   Conn Verified: PASS   Remade: No Attempt
   Fault Found: NONE      Slot at Fault: NONE
   Mtce Enabled: NO       Slot at fault: NONE
   Diagnostics Submitted: YES
   FROM Plane: 0 Shelf: 00 Slot: 16 Link: 04 Channel:014
   TO   Plane: 0 Shelf: 01 Slot: 25 Link: 12 Channel:014
   FROM PM: DTC 11  Active Unit: 0 Number of Units: 1
   Terminal: HALIFAX
   TO   PM: LGC  9  Active Unit: 1 Number of Units: 2
   Terminal: OTTAWA

Example 2. EICTS paths
ENCP100 MAY03 10:12:31 6000 ENET INTEGRITY FAULTCall State:
   CALLSETUP Fault: INTEGRITYEICTS Connection:
YESDiagnostics  Submitted: YESFROM Plane: 0 Shelf: 00 Slot:
16 Link: 04
   Channel:014TO   Plane: 0 Shelf: 01 Slot: 25 Link: 12
   Channel:014
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Refer to Table I.	Constant	Indicates an integrity failure causes the system to generate log report.
statxt	CALLSETUP CALLNOTUP	Indicates state of the call during integrity fault detection.
rsntxt	PARITY INTEGRITY	Indicates type of fault the Peripheral Module (PM) reports.
EICTS Connection	YES NO	NO indicates that EITCS action does not generate the report, and that the log appears in Format 1. YES indicates that EITCS action generates the log and appears in Format 2.
Conn Verified: ffff (Format 1 only)	PASS FAIL	Indicates if system verified the connection.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Remade: rrrr (Format 1 only)	PASS FAIL NO ATTEMPT	Indicates if an attempt to remake a connection is complete.
Fault Found: yyyy (Format 1 only)	YES NONE	Indicates if a fault is present.
Slot at Fault: nnnn (Format 1 only)	NONE sh/sl	Identifies the shelf (sh) and slot (sl) of the suspected ENET and card. If a fault does not occur, the value is NONE.
Mtce Enabled: bbb (Format 1 only)	YES NO	Indicates if maintenance is disabled.
Diagnostics Submitted: bbb	YES NO	Indicates if diagnostics are submitted.
pl	0-1	Identifies ENET plane with faults.
sh	0-3	Identifies ENET shelf with faults.
sl	9-32	Identifies card with accuracy faults.
lk	0-15	Identifies link with faults.
chnl	0-511	Identifies channel with faults.
trmnl_id	17 characters	Defines the terminal that connects to the given ENET endpoint.
x	1 digit	Identifies the unit of the PM that is active (0 or 1), and the number of units on the PM (1 or 2).
pm_name	Refer to Table I.	Identifies the PM that connects to the given ENET endpoint.

Action

Log ENCP is an information log. There is no action required. The OM register ENSPCHER increases.

ENCP101

Explanation

The Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem log report ENCP101. The subsystem generates ENCP101 when a peripheral module (PM) reports an integrity mismatch. This mismatch is on a connection that terminates when the Integrity Fault Handler performs an analysis of the report. NOTE: The subsystem only generates this log on request.

Format

The format for log report ENCP101 is as follows:

```
ENCP101  mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd  ENET SINGLE ENDED
    INTEGRITY
    FROM: PL: pl ENET: en CARD: cc LINK: linkid CHNL: chnl PM:
    pmid
```

Example

The following is an example of log report ENCP101.

```
ENCP101  MAY03 10:12:31  6000  ENET SINGLE ENDED INTEGRITY
   FROM: PL: 1 ENET: 2 CARD:14 LINK:12  CHNL:22   PM:LCM 9
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
ENET SINGLE ENDED INTEGRITY	Constant	Indicates integrity fault handler cannot determine the second pathend of data path.
pl	0 - 1	Identifies ENET plane with the fault.
en	0 - 3	Identifies ENET shelf with the fault.
cc	9 - 32	Identifies crosspoint card with the integrity fault.
linkid	0 - 15	Identifies link with the fault.
chnl	0 - 511	Identifies channel with the fault.
pmid	Refer to Table I.	Identifies PM that connects directly to given endpoint.

ENCP101 (end)

Action

LOG ENCP is an information log. There is no required action.

Associated OM registers

There are no additional OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENCP102

Explanation

The Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem log report ENCP102. The subsystem generates ENCP102 when a peripheral module (PM) reports an integrity fault. The system generates this report when the subsystem does not take the connection out of service. Both path ends of the connection are known, and the Enhanced Network (ENET) hardware is checked for a connection. Diagnostics are run on the path.

Format

The log report format for ENCP102 is as follows:

```
ENCP102  mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd  ENET Integrity Diagnostics
    Call State: statxt              Fault:  intg–par
    ICTS Connection:  yes/no
    From Plane:  nn  Shelf:  nn  Slot: nn Link: nn Channel:  nnn
    To Plane:  nn  Shelf:  nn  Slot: nn Link: nn Channel:  nnn
    From PM:  pmid  Active Unit: n Number of Units: n Terminal: id
    To PM:  pmid  Active Unit: n Number of Units: n Terminal: id
    Diagnostic Results:  path test result
        PM loop around text
    Number of Suspect Cards: nn
    Suspect Cards:
        card list
```

Example

The following is an example of log report ENCP102.

```
1.ENCP102  MAY03 12:00:00  6000  ENET Integrity Diagnostics
   Call State:  CALLSETUP   Fault:  INTEGRITY
   ICTS Connection:  NO
   From Plane: 0 Shelf: 01 Slot: 16 Link: 04 Channel: 014
   To Plane: 0 Shelf: 00 Slot: 25 Link: 12 Channel: 014
   From PM: DTC 11 Active Unit: 0 Number of Units: 1
   Terminal: HALIFAX
   To PM: LGC 9 Active Unit: 1 Number of Units: 2 Terminal:
   OTTAWA
   Diagnostic Results:  Path Test Failed
   PM loop around run by PM
   Number of Suspect Cards: 2

   Suspect Cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description Slot EqPec
   HOST 23  D31   ENC0 0 00  ENET:0:03   10  NT9X35CA Frnt
   HOST 23  D31   ENC0 0 00  ENET:0:03   10  NT9X40BA Back
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
ENET Integrity Diagnostics	Constant	Indicates that a PM reports an integrity fault and both pathends are known
Call State	CALLNOTUP	Indicates that the system did not find integrity while the PM was in “look-for-integrity" mode
	CALLSETUP	Indicates the system establishes integrity and switches the PM from “look-for-integrity" to “checking-integrity" mode before failure occurs
Fault	INTEGRITY PARITY	Indicates the type of fault the PM reports
ICTS Connection	YES, NO	Indicates if connection is an Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (ICTS) connection

ENCP102 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
From/To	Constant	Indicates if the information applies to the originating or terminating plane or PM
Plane	0, 1	Indicates the plane where the system detects the fault
Shelf	0 to 7	Identifies the ENET shelf where the end point resides
Slot	Integers	Identifies ENET slot where the originating and terminating path ends reside. ENET slots: 9-32. ENET 128K slots: 12-19. ENET 16K slots: 22-29.
Link	0 to 18	Indicates the defective link
Channel	0 to 511	Indicates the defective channel
PM	Alphanumeric, refer to Table I.	Identifies the PM that directly connects to the given ENET endpoint
Active Unit	0, 1	Indicates the active unit of the PM
Number of Units	1, 2	Indicates the number of units on the PM
Terminal	Character string	Identifies the terminal that connects to the given ENET endpoint
path-test-result	Path Test Passed, Path Test Failed, Path Test Aborted	Indicates the results of the path test. Includes an abort reason if the system stops the path test.
PM loop around text	PM loop around run by PM, PM loop around rejected by PM, PM loop around not supported by PM	Indicates the status of the PM loop around
Number of Suspect Cards	Integers	Indicates the number of suspect cards

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Suspect Cards	Alphanumeric	Lists the suspect cards that indicate the Site, Flr, Rpos, Bay_id, Shf, Description, Slot and EqPec
card list	0 to 7	Identifies the suspect cards that cause the test failure. The standard list format presents this list.

Action

Replace the cards in the defective card list. Run the ENET path test again to check for a correct replacement.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENCP103

Explanation

The Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem log report ENCP103. The subsystem generates ENCP103 every hour when an integrity fault audit runs. The report contains a summary the number of integrity faults that the audit reports for:

- the DMS switch
- each enhanced network (ENET) plane
- each ENET network

The report also gives a list of all cards set to in service trouble (ISTB) because of excess integrity faults.

Format

The log report formats for ENCP103 are as follows:

Format 1

```
1.ENCP103  mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd  ENET Integrity Audit
   ENET Integrity Hourly Audit
   Number of Integrity Faults from time to time: nnnnn
   Plane 0:  nnnnn          Plane 1:  nnnnn
   Shelf 00: nnnn           Shelf 00: nnnn
   Shelf 01: nnnn           Shelf 01: nnnn
   Shelf 02: nnnn           Shelf 02: nnnn
   Shelf 03: nnnn           Shelf 03: nnnn
   ISTB Slots
   Shelf: sh Slot: slot Shelf: sh Slot: slot
   Shelf: sh Slot: slot Shelf: sh Slot: slot
   Shelf: sh Slot: slot Shelf: sh Slot: slot
   Shelf: sh Slot: slot Shelf: sh Slot: slot
   Number of Integrity Lost Reports:  nnnn
   Slot threshold:  1 fault in ccc calls
   Default: 1 fault in ccc calls
   Link threshold:  1 fault in ccc calls
   Default:     1 fault in ccc calls
```

Format 2

```
1.ENCP103  MAY03 12:00:00  6000  ENET Integrity Audit
   ENET Integrity Hourly Audit
   Number of Integrity Faults from 11:00 TO 12:00 : 154
   Plane 0:  102           Plane 1:  52
   Shelf 00:  30           Shelf 00:  0
   Shelf 01:  22           Shelf 01:  0
   Shelf 02:  10           Shelf 02:  4
   Shelf 03:  40           Shelf 03: 48
   ISTB Slots
   Shelf: 00 Slot: 16   Shelf: 03 Slot: 12
   Shelf: 03 Slot: 15   Shelf: 03 Slot: 13
   Shelf: 03 Slot: 12
   Number of Integrity Lost Reports:  21
   Slot threshold: 1 fault in 150 calls
   Default:        1 fault in 100 calls
   Link threshold: 1 fault in 200 calls
   Default:        1 fault in 100 calls
```

Example

The following are examples of log report ENCP103.

Example 1

```
1.ENCP103  mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd  ENET Integrity Audit
   ENET Integrity Daily Audit
   Number of Integrity Faults for mm/dd: nnnnn
   Plane 0:  nnnnn          Plane 1:  nnnnn
   Shelf 00: nnnn           Shelf 00: nnnn
   Shelf 01: nnnn           Shelf 01: nnnn
   Shelf 02: nnnn           Shelf 02: nnnn
   Shelf 03: nnnn           Shelf 03: nnnn
   ISTB Slots
   Shelf: sh Slot: slot Shelf: sh Slot: slot
   Shelf: sh Slot: slot Shelf: sh Slot: slot
   Shelf: sh Slot: slot Shelf: sh Slot: slot
   Shelf: sh Slot: slot Shelf: sh Slot: slot
   Number of Integrity Lost Reports:  nnnn
   Slot threshold:  1 fault in ccc calls
   Default:     1 fault in ccc calls
   Link threshold:  1 fault in ccc calls
   Default: 1 fault in ccc calls
```

Example 2

ENCP103 (continued)

```
1.ENCP103  MAY03 12:00:00  6000  ENET Integrity Audit
   ENET Integrity Daily Audit
   Number of Integrity Faults for 05/16: 154
   Plane 0:  102           Plane 1:  52
   Shelf 00:  30           Shelf 00:  0
   Shelf 01:  22           Shelf 01:  0
   Shelf 02:  10           Shelf 02:  4
   Shelf 03:  40           Shelf 03: 48
   ISTB Slots
   Shelf: 00 Slot: 16   Shelf: 03 Slot: 12
   Shelf: 03 Slot: 15   Shelf: 03 Slot: 13
   Shelf: 03 Slot: 12
   Number of Integrity Lost Reports:  21
   Slot threshold: 1 fault in 150 calls
   Default:        1 fault in 100 calls
   Link threshold: 1 fault in 200 calls
   Default:        1 fault in 100 calls
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ENET Integrity Audit	Constant	Indicates the system ran an integrity audit
typtxt	HourlyDaily	Identifies the type of report
Plane	Integers	Identifies ENET plane and number of faults for each plane
Number of Integrity Faults	Integers	Indicates the number of faults on the DMS switch, ENET planes, and ENET shelves
from time	Integers	Indicates start of time span for hourly audits
To time	Integers	Indicates end of time span for hourly audits
for	Integers	Indicates the day of a daily audit
Shelf	Integers	Identifies the ENET shelf

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ISTB Slots	Character string	Provides a list of cards set to in service trouble (ISTB) because of excess integrity faults
Slot	Integers	Identifies ENET slot
Number of Integrity Lost Reports	Integers	Indicates the number of integrity lost reports
ccc	Integers	Indicates the number of calls that will cause the XPT or link to go ISTB

Action

Remove the ISTB cards from service (OOS) and run diagnostics.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENCP104

Explanation

The Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem log report ENCP104. The subsystem generates ENCP104 when a request is made to clear the Integrity counters. The log prints the value of the counters for the DMS switch, each ENET plane and each ENET pair.

Format

The log report format for ENCP104 is as follows:

```
ENCP104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ENET INTEGRITY COUNTS
   CLEARED
   Number of Integrity Faults Since Last Cleared: nnnn
   PL 0:  nnnnn       PL 1:  nnnnn
   ENET 0: nnnn       ENET 0: nnnn
   ENET 1: nnnn       ENET 1: nnnn
   ENET 2: nnnn       ENET 2: nnnn
   ENET 3: nnnn       ENET 3: nnnn
```

Example

The following is an example of log report ENCP104.

```
ENCP104  MAY03  08:00:00  6000  ENET INTEGRITY COUNTS
   CLEARED
   Number of Integrity Faults Since Last Cleared: 303
   PL 0:     51         PL 1:    252
   ENET 0:    0         ENET 0:  109
   ENET 1:   12         ENET 1:   56
   ENET 2:   19         ENET 2:   45
   ENET 3:   20         ENET 3:   42
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INTEGRITY COUNTS CLEARED	Constant	Indicates that the log generates this report when the Integrity counters clear.
Number of Integrity Faults Since Last Cleared	nnnnn	Indicates number of faults on the DMS switch since the counters last cleared.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PL	0 - 1	Identifies ENET plane and number of faults for each plane.
ENET	0 - 3	Identifies ENET pair and number of faults per pair.

Action

Log ENCP104 is an information log. There is no required action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENCP105

Explanation

The Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem generates report ENCP105 when values are changed for the following:

- Integrity thresholds
- PM thresholds
- ENET Integrity logs

Format

The log report format for ENCP105 is as follows:

```
.ENCP105  mmmdd  hh:mm:ss  ssdd  ENET INTEGRITY INFO
    rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report ENCP105 follows:

```
ENCP105  MAY03  08:00:00  6000  ENET INTEGRITY INFO
   ENET Integrity Audits DISABLED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INTEGRITY INFO	Constant	Indicates a change in the threshold values, and that the logs or the audits are either turned on or off.
rsntxt		Identifies the condition that changed, with the old and new values.

Action

There is no action required. This report is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENCP131

Explanation

The Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem generates report ENCP131 when a new ENET connection overwrites an existing connection. Report ENCP131 can indicate that connections are not freed correctly after use.

Format

The log report format for ENCP131 is as follows:

```
ENCP131  mmmdd  hh:mm:ss  ssdd  EXC Connection Overwritten
    Is from  Shelf: sh  Slot: sl Link: lnk  Channel:  chnl
    PM:pm_name, Terminal: trmnl_id
    To Shelf: sh  Slot:  sl Link: lnk Channel:  chnl
    PM:pm_name, Terminal: trmnl_id
    Was from Shelf: sh  Slot: sl  Link:  lnk Channel:  chnl
    PM:pm_name, Terminal: trmnl_id
```

Example

An example of log report ENCP131 follows:

```
ENCP131 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC Connection Overwritten
   Is from Shelf:sh Slot:sl Link:lnk Channel:chnl
   PM:pm_name,Terminal:trmnl_id
   To Shelf:sh Slot:sl Link:lnk Channel:chnl
   PM:pm_name,Terminal:trmnl_id
   Was from Shelf:sh Slot:sl Link:lnk Channel:chnl
   PM:pm_name,Terminal:trmnl_id
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
EXC Connection Overwritten	Constant	Indicates that the ENET connection has been overwritten
lnk	2 digits0-15	Identifies the link number on the given card
chnl	3 digits0-511	Identifies the ENET crosspoint channel used for path ends

ENCP131 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
trmnl_id	up to 12 characters for terminal name, up to 4 digits define the number of the terminal	Identifies the character string that defines the terminal for the given ENET endpoint
pm_name	up to 4 characters for peripheral name, up to 2 digits define the number of the peripheral	Identifies the character string that defines the peripheral connected to the given ENET endpoint

Action

There is no action required. This report is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENCP132

Explanation

The Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem generates report ENCP132 when a new ENET connection tries to overwrite an existing connection. Report ENCP132 can indicate that connections are not freed correctly after use.

Format

The log report format for ENCP132 is as follows:

```
ENCP132 date time seqnbr EXC Attempt To Overwrite Connection
   Is from     Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: Lnk Channel: chnl
     PM: pm_name, Terminal: trmnl_id
   To          Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: lnk Channel: chnl
     PM: pm_name, Terminal: trmnl_id
   Tried from Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: lnk Channel: chnl
     PM: pm_name, Terminal: trmnl_id
```

Example

An example of log report ENCP132 follows:

```
ENCP132 FEB15 00:00:00 6000 EXC Attempt To Overwrite Connect
   Is from    Shelf: 02 Slot: 16 Link: 00 Channel: 039
       PM: DTC 11, Terminal: HALIFAXXX 201
   To      Shelf: 02 Slot: 15 Link: 01 Channel: 038
       PM: LCM 9, Terminal: OTTAWAXXX
   Tried from Shelf: 02 Slot: 15 Link: 00 Channel: 037
       PM: DTC 11: Terminal: HALIFAXXX 202
```

Field descriptions

There are no field descriptions.

Action

There is no action required. This report is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENCP133

Explanation

The Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem generates report ENCP133 when an ENET connection log audit runs. Report ENCP133 shows the number of logs that are unprinted for each connection log with a non-zero unprinted log count. When the subsystem generates ENCP133, all the counters are cleared.

Format

The log report format for ENCP133 is as follows:

```
ENCP133 date time seqnbr EXC ENET Connection Log Audit
   Number of unprinted connection logs from hh:mm to hh:mm : tu
   ENCPXXX Full_log_name : uuuuu unprinted : status
```

Example

An example of log report ENCP133 follows:

```
ENCP133 FEB15 00:00:00 6000 EXC ENET Connection Log Audit
   Number of unprinted connection logs from 15:30 to 16:30:tu
   ENCP131 Connection Overwritten : 4 unprinted : disabled
   ENCP 136 No In-Service Plane Between Pathends : 64
   unprinted: enabled
```

Field descriptions

There are no field descriptions.

Action

There is no action required. This report is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENCP143

Explanation

The Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem generates report ENCP143. The subsystem generates ENCP143 when the system finds a discrepancy between the NUC map and the connection map. A discrepancy between the NUC map and the connection map indicates a problem with NUC software. The problem can exist with the connection control or user software.

Format

The log report format for ENCP143 is as follows:

```
ENCP143 date time seqnbr EXC NUC Table Discrepancy
   From   Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: lnk Channel: chnl
          PM: pm_name, Terminal: trmnl_id
   To     Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: lnk Channel: chnl
          PM: pm_name, Terminal: trmnl_id
```

Example

An example of log report ENCP143 follows:

```
ENCP143 FEB15 00:00:00 6000 EXC NUC Table Discrepancy
   From      Shelf: 02 Slot: 15 Link: 00 Channel: 037
         PM: DTC 11, Terminal: HALIFAXXX 201
   To        Shelf: 02 Slot: 15 Link: 01 Channel: 038
         PM: LCM 9, Terminal: OTTAWAXXX 101
```

Field descriptions

There are no field descriptions.

Action

There is no action required. This report is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENCP150

Explanation

The Enhanced Network Call Processing (ENCP) subsystem generates report ENCP150 when a connection is freed. The given from end and the from end that connection has stored are not equal. This log can be turned on or off when a connection is freed.

Format

The log report for ENCP150 is as follows:

```
ENCP150 date time sdqnbr EXC Free Path With Wrong From End
   Is from     Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: lnk Channel: chnl
          PM: pm_name, Terminal: trmnl_id
   To          Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: lnk Channel: chnl
          PM: pm_name, Terminal: trmnl_id
   Error from Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: lnk Channel: chnl
          PM: pm_name, Terminal: trmnl_id
```

Example

An example of log report ENCP150 follows:

```
ENCP150 FEB15 00:00:00 6000 EXC Free Path With Wrong From End
   Is from     Shelf: 02 Slot: 15 Link: 00 Channel: 037
          PM: DTC 11, Terminal: HALIFAXXX 201
   To          Shelf: 02 Slot: 15 Link: 01 Channel: 038
          PM: LCM 9, Terminal: OTTAWAXXX 101
   Error from  Shelf: 02 Slot: 16 Link: 00Channel:  039
          PM: DTC 11: Terminal: HALIFAXXX 202
```

Field descriptions

There are no field descriptions..

Action

There is no action required This report is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENDB101

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) SONET Digital Multiplex Switch (SDMS) Database Audit subsystem (ENDB) generates report ENDB101 The mismatch occurs between the master copy and the node and the copy that is being audited. The ENDB101 report indicates details like the node name and the data being audited.

Format

The log report format for ENDB101 is as follows:

1.ENDB101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENDB UPDT LOG
DATA: data_table

Example

An example of log report ENDB101 follows:

```
1.ENDB101 FEB05 21:13:08 0320 FAIL ENDB UPDT LOG
   DATA: ISN_NODE_DATA_TABLE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ENDB UPDT LOG	Constant	Indicates a failure to update the central copy of the ENET SDMS database, in the master DMS core or the OAM node.
DATA	Symbolic text	Indicates the name of the data table that did not get updated.

Action

If the system generates too many logs for the same node, perform a return to service (RTS) on the affected node. There is no other action required. The database audit will correct the error.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENDB101 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET102

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET102 when an ENET node goes from:

- central-side busy (CBSY) to a manual busy (ManB) state
- system busy (SysB) to a ManB state
- offline (OFFL) to a ManB state

Format

The log report format for ENET102 is as follows:

Format 1
ENET102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM OK; text_reason
Translated CSLink: MSCard: mscd Port: mspt

Format 2
ENET102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM OK; text_reason
Translated CSLink: MSCard: mscd MSLink: mslk Port: mspt

Example

An example of log report ENET102 follows:

```
Example 1
ENET102 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 MANB  ENET Plane: 0  Shelf: 03
   ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM CBSY; By manual action
   Translated CSLink: MSCard: 15  Port: 2

Example 2
ENET102 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 MANB  ENET Plane: 1  Shelf: 03
   ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM OK; By manual action
   Translated CSLink: MSCard: 15 MSLink: 0  Port: 2
```

ENET102 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
ManB ENET	Constant	Specifies the current state of the ENET node as ManB.
Plane: pl	0-1	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf: sh	0-3	Identifies the ENET shelf.
ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM OK	Constant	Indicates the ENET node change from a CBSY, SysB, or OFFL to a ManB state.
mscd	6-32	Identifies the message switch (MS) card.
mspt	0-128	Identifies the message switch (MS) port
mslk	0-3	Indicates the link number.
text_reason	manual action	Indicates the ENET node was removed from service by manual action.
state	CBSY, SysB, OFFL	Indicates the previous state of the ENET node

Action

- There is no action required. The operational measurement (OM) registers incremented are as follows:
- ENMBU. ManB use.
- ENMPARP. Pegged if a partitioning potential is present.
- ENMISOP. Pegged if at least one PM is isolated because of ManB state.

ENET103

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET103 when an ENET node changes state from:

- an in service to a system busy (SysB) state.
- an in service state to a manual busy (ManB) state.

Format

The log report format 1 for ENET103 is as follows:

```
1.ENET103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB ENET Plane: pl  Shelf: sh
   ENET state change  Set from OK; reason_text
   Translated CSLink: MSCard: nn Link: nn Port: nn
```

The log report format 2 for ENET103 is as follows:

```
1.**ENET103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB ENET Plane: pl Shelf:sh
   ENET state change  Set from OK; reason_text
   Translated CSLink: MSCard: nn Link: nn Port: nn
```

Example

An example of log report format 1 ENET103 follows:

```
1.**ENET103 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB ENET Plane: 1 Shelf: 03
   ENET state change. Set from OK; ENET H/W mismatches field
   ENCLASS in table ENINV
   Translated CSLink: MSCard: 15 MSLink: 01  Port: 02
```

An example of log report format 2 ENET103 follows:

```
1.**ENET103 SEP24 11:23:54 2112 MANB ENET Plane: 1 Shelf: 03
   ENET state change. Set from OK; Local test not started
   Translated CSLink: MS Card: 15 Link: 01 Port: 02
```

ENET103 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
ManB ENET	Constant	Indicates the node changed state from OK to ManB
SysB ENET	Constant	Indicates the node state change from OK to SysB
Plane	0 or 1	Identifies the ENET plane number
Shelf	0 to 3	Identifies the ENET shelf number
ENET state change. Set from OK	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the node to be OK
reason_text	Text	Indicates the reason for the generation of the report. Refer to the Additional information section at the end of this report for a list of reasons.
MSCard	6-23	Identifies the associated message switch (MS) card
MS Link	0-3	Identifies the associated MS link number
Port	0-128	Identifies the associated MS port number

Action

Follow standard office procedures for maintenance of a SysB ENET.

Determine if the subsystem generated ENET111 because the ENET hardware does not match the entry in field ENCLASS in table ENINV. If the ENET hardware does not match the entry field ENCLASS in table ENINV, correct the problem.

To correct the problem, determine the type of ENET provisioned (16k, 64k or 128k). Enter the ENET class in field ENCLASS. Delete the provisionable data in table ENCDINV and the subtending node information. Delete all tuples in table ENINV. Use the correct value in field ENCLASS to enter the tuples again in table ENINV. Enter the provisionable data in table ENCDINV

again. For additional information, refer to the descriptions of tables ENINV and ENCDINV.

The recommended actions are as follows:

- Initial office - If Nortel entered the load, request that Nortel supply a new load that contains the correct data. If Nortel did not enter the load, follow the above instructions.
- Retrofit - To correct field ENCLASS, go back in the retrofit process. Back up the retrofit process to field ENCLASS in table ENINV. For more information on retrofit, refer to feature description AL1618 in *Feature Description Manual Reference Manual* .
- ONP - The subsystem does not always generate ENET111 during the one-night process (ONP). The subsystem will generate ENET111 during the ONP if a user:

  — logs into the inactive side of the switch

  — does not enter fields ENCLASS in table ENINV correctly

  When a user causes the subsystem to generate ENET111, the subsystem generates ENET111 during the activity switch section of the ONP. To correct the problem, abort the activity switch and repeat the ONP. For more information, refer to *One Night Process and Hybrid Software Delivery Procedures* , 297-1001-303.

Associated OM registers

The following operational measurement (OM) registers increase:

- ENSBU SysB use
- ENSPARP partitioning potential is present
- ENSISOP a minimum of one peripheral module (PM) is isolated because the of the SysB component.

Additional information

The ENET subsystem generates ENET103 for the following reasons:

- ENET H/W mismatches field ENCLASS in table ENINV

  ENET NODE REX Test
- Cannot communicate with local
- Computing Module (CM) reload restart
- CM cold restart
- CM warm Swact

ENET103 (continued)

- CM warm restart
- State mismatch
- Local test not started
- Local test not finished
- Local cold restart occurred
- Local cold restart finished
- Local reload restart occurred
- Local reload restart finished
- Local Initial Program Load (IPL) occurred
- Local IPL finished
- To trap above threshold
- Access to memory that does not exist above threshold
- Single bit program Store (PS) protected Store (PROT) errors above threshold
- Single bit PS TEMP errors above threshold
- Single bit data store (DS) PROT errors above threshold
- Single bit DS permanent store (PERM) errors above threshold
- Single bit DS random access memory (RAM) errors above threshold
- Single bit DS SAVE errors above threshold
- Single bit DS TEMP errors above threshold
- Double bit PS PROT errors above threshold
- Double bit PS TEMP errors above threshold
- Double bit DS PROT errors above threshold
- Double bit DS PERM errors above threshold
- Double bit DS RAM errors above threshold
- Double bit DS SAVE errors above threshold
- Double bit DS TEMP errors above threshold
- Mem PROT access errors above threshold
- Mem parity errors above threshold
- 9X13 Memory Access Unit (MAU) device faults above threshold
- 9X13 memory control device faults above threshold

- 9X13 Maintenance (MTC) device faults above threshold
- 9X36 BAC device faults above threshold
- 9X36 CMCX device faults above threshold
- 9X36 CPU device faults above threshold
- 9X36 LH device faults above threshold
- 9X26 device faults above threshold
- 9X13 FIR test failed
- 9X13 interrupt handler test failed
- 9X13 interrupt mask test failed
- 9X13 MAU test failed
- CSIDE BUSY dropped
- CSLink verify failed to reach local
- CSLink verify again, failed to reach local
- Data manager lost data sync with local
- SysB caused by system RTS
- SysB caused by INS TST failed

ENET104

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET104 when an ENET node changes state from central-side busy (CBSY) to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report formats for ENET104 are as follows:

Format 1

```
**ENET104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB  ENET Plane: pl Shelf:sh
    ENET state change.  Set from CBSY; rsntxt
    Translated CSLink: MS Card: mscd Port: mspt
```

Format 2

```
**ENET104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB  ENET Plane: pl Shelf:sh
    ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM CBSY; text_reason
    Translated CSLink: MSCard: mscd MSLink: mslk Port: mspt
```

Example

Examples of log report ENET104 follow:

Format 1

```
1.**ENET104 SEP24 13:23:54 2112 SYSB ENET Plane: 1 Shelf: 03
   ENET state change. Set from CBSY; CSIDE BUSY dropped
   Translated CSLink: MS Card: 15 Port: 002
```

Format 2

```
1.**ENET104 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB  ENET Plane: 1  Shelf:
03
   ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM CBSY; CSIDE BUSY dropped
   Translated CSLink: MSCard: 15 MSLink: 0  Port: 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SysB ENET	Constant	Indicates the ENET node changed state to SysB
Plane	Integer	Identifies the ENET plane number
Shelf	Integer	Identifies the ENET shelf
ENET state change	Constant	Indicates the ENET node changed state
Set from CBSY	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the node to be CBSY
rsntxt	Character string	Indicates the reason for the generation of this log. Refer to *Additional information* at the end of this report for a list of reasons.
mscd	6-23	Identifies the message switch (MS) card
mspt	0-128	Identifies the MS port
mslk	0-3	Identifies the MS link

Action

Follow the standard procedures for maintenance of a SysB ENET.

Associated OM registers

The OM register ENSBU (SysB use) increases.

Additional information

The ENET subsytem generates ENET104 for the following reasons:

- Cannot communicate with local
- Computing module (CM) reload restart
- CM cold restart
- CM warm SWACT
- CM warm restart

ENET104 (continued)

- State mismatch
- Local test not started
- Local test not finished
- Local cold restart occurred
- Local cold restart finished
- Local reload restart occurred
- Local reload restart finished
- Local initial program load (IPL) occurred
- Local IPL finished
- Trap above threshold
- Access to memory that does not exist above threshold
- Single bit program store (PS) protected store (PROT) errors above threshold
- Single bit PS temporary store (TEMP) errors above threshold
- Single bit data store (DS) PROT errors above threshold
- Single bit DS permanent (PERM) errors above threshold
- Single bit DS random access memory (RAM) errors above threshold
- Single bit DS SAVE errors above threshold
- Single bit DS TEMP errors above threshold
- Double bit PS PROT errors above threshold
- Double bit PS TEMP errors above threshold
- Double bit DS PROT errors above threshold
- Double bit DS PERM errors above threshold
- Double bit DS RAM errors above threshold
- Double bit DS SAVE errors above threshold
- Double bit DS TEMP errors above threshold
- Mem PROT access errors above threshold
- Mem parity errors above threshold
- 9X13 MAU device faults above threshold
- 9X13 memory control device faults above threshold
- 9X13 mtc device faults above threshold

- 9X36 BAC device faults above threshold
- 9X36 CMCX device faults above threshold
- 9X36 central processing unit (CPU) device faults above threshold
- 9X36 LH device faults above threshold
- 9X26 device faults above threshold
- 9X13 FIR test failed
- 9X13 interrupt handler test failed
- 9X13 interrupt mask test failed
- 9X13 MAU test failed
- C-side BUSY dropped
- CSLink verify failed to reach local
- CSLink verify again, failed to reach local
- Data manager lost data sync with local
- SysB caused by system RTS
- SysB caused by INS TST failed
- Failed restart RTS with boot
- ENET NODE REX Test
- Failed ENET NODE REX test
- 9X36 spurious receive interrupts above threshold

ENET105

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET105 when the ENET node changes from:

- an OK state to a central-side busy (CBSY) state
- a manual busy (ManB) state to a CBSY state
- a system busy (SysB) state to a CBSY state

Format

The log report formats for ENET105 are as follows:

Format 1

```
**ENET105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY  ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
    ENET state change.  Set from statxt; rsntxt
    Translated CSLink: MS Card: mscd Port: mspt
```

Format 2

```
**ENET105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY  ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
    ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM; text_reason
    Translated CSLink: MSCard: mscd MSLink: mslk Port: mspt
```

Example

Examples of log report ENET105 follow:

Format 1

```
1.**ENET105 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 CBSY ENET Plane: 1 Shelf: 03
   ENET STATE CHANGE. SET FROM OK; C-side busy by system RTS
   Translated CSLink: MS Card: 15  Port: 002
```

Format 2

```
1.**ENET105 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 CBSY  ENET Plane: 1  Shelf:
03
   ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM OK; C-side busy by system RTS
   Translated CSLink: MSCard: 15 MSLink: 0  Port: 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
CBSY ENET	Constant	Indicates the state of the ENET node changed to CBSY
Plane	Integers	Identifies the ENET plane
Shelf	Integers	Identifies the ENET shelf
ENET state change.	Constant	Indicates a change in the ENET state
Set from	OK,ManB, SysB	Indicates the previous state of the ENET node
text_reason	Text	Indicates the reason for the generation of this log. Refer to *Additional information* at the end of this log report.
Translated CSlink	Constant	Indicates the changed CSlink
MSCard	6-23	Identifies the message switch (MS) card
MSLink	0-3	Identifies the MS link
Port	0-128	Identifies the MS port

Action

If the ENET recovery fails, follow the ENET return to service procedures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET106

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET106 when an ENET node changes from:

- a manual busy (ManB) state to an offline (OFFL) state
- an unequipped (UNEQ) state to an OFFL state

Format

The log report formats for ENET106 are as follows:

Format 1
ENET106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL
ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM statxt ENET: pl–pr;
MSCARD: mscd MSPORT: mspt; rsntxt

Format 2
ENET106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM; text_reason
Translated CSLink: MSCard: mscd MSLink: mslk Port: mspt

Example

Examples of log report ENET106 follow:

```
Example 1
ENET106 SEP24 03:22:13 2112 OFFL ENET
   STATE CHANGE SET FROM MANB  ENET: 1–4;
   MSCARD: 5,MSPORT: 2; By manual action

Example 2
ENET106 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 OFFL  ENET Plane: 1  Shelf: 03
   ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM MANB; By manual action
   Translated CSLink: MSCard: 15 MSLink: 0  Port: 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
OFFL ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM	Constant	Indicates the ENET node changed state to offline.
statxt	ManB, UNEQ	Indicates the previous state of the ENET node.
pl	0-1	Identifies the ENET plane.
pr	0-63	Identifies the ENET pair.
mscd	6-23	Identifies the message switch (MS) card.
mspt	0-128	Identifies the MS port.
mslk	0-3	Indicates the MS link number.
rsntxt	By manual action	Indicates manual action removed the ENET node from service.

Action

There is no action required.

ENET107

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report EBET107 when an ENET node goes from an offline (OFFL) state to an unequipped (UNEQ) state.

Format

The log report formats for ENET107 are as follows:

Format 1
ENET107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd UNEQ
ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM OFFL ENET: pl–pr;
MSCARD: mscd MSPORT: mspt; rsntxt

Format 2
ENET107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd UNEQ ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM; text_reason
Translated CSLink: MSCard: mscd MSLink: mslk Port: mspt

Example

Examples of log report ENET107 follow:

```
Example 1
ENET107 SEP24 08:22:43 2112 UNEQ
   ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM OFFL  ENET: 1–4;
   MSCARD: 5,MSPORT: 2; Deleted from table ENINV by manual
   action

Example 2
ENET107 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 UNEQ  ENET Plane: 1  Shelf: 03
   ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM OFFL;Deleted from table ENINV
   by manual action
   Translated CSLink: MSCard: 15 MSLink: 0  Port: 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
UNEQ ENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM OFFL	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the ENET node was offline.
pl	0-1	Identifies the ENET plane.
pr	0-63	Identifies the ENET pair.
mscd	0-31	Identifies the message switch (MS) card.
mspt	0-128ENET107 SEP24 08:22:43 2112 UNEQENET STATE CHANGE SET FROM OFFL ENET: 1-4; MSCARD: 5,MSPORT: 2; Deleted from Table ENINV by manual action	Identifies the MS port.
mslk	0-3	Indicates the MS link number.
rsntxt	Deleted from Table ENINV by manual action	Indicates that manual action deleted the ENET node from customer data Table ENINV.

Action

There is no action required.

ENET108

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET108 when an ENET node sets or clears an in-service trouble (ISTb).

Format

The log report formats for ENET108 are as follows:

Format 1

ENET108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET Node ISTB Plane: n Shelf: nn
    Translated CSLink: MSCard: nn Port: nn; Action text

Format 2

ENET108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET Plane: n Shelf:nn
    STB Reason: reason text
    Translated CSLink: MSCard: nn MSLink: nn Port:nn

Example

Examples of log report ENET108 follow:

Format 1

```
1.ENET108 SEP24 08:43:33 2112 INFO ENET Node ISTB Plane: 1
Shelf: 03
   Translated CSLink: MSCard: 15, Port: 002; 9X13 AHR test
   failure set
```

Format 2

```
1.ENET108 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 INFO ENET Plane: 1  Shelf: 03
   ISTB Reason: Single bit protected data store error
   Translated CSLink: MSCard: 15 MSLink: 0  Port: 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET Node ISTB	Constant	Indicates the ENET node has set or cleared ISTb
Plane	0-1	Identifies the ENET plane
Shelf	Integers	Identifies the ENET shelf
MSCard	6-23	Identifies the message switch (MS) card
Port	0-128	Identifies the MS port
MSlink	0-3	Indicates the MS link number
Reason	Text	Indicates the reason for the generation of the report. Refer to *Additional information* at the end of this report.
Action	set,cleared	Indicates if the ISTb reason was set or cleared

Action

Follow standard office procedures for handling an ISTb.

Associated OM registers

Operational measurement (OM) ENERR increases when the ENET system card error occurs.

Additional information

The ENET subsystem generates ENET108 for the following reasons:

- Access to memory that does not exist
- Single bit temporary program store
- Single bit protected data store
- Single bit permanent data store
- Single bit RAM data store
- Single bit save data store

ENET108 (end)

- Single bit temporary data store
- Double bit protected program store
- Double bit temporary program store
- Double bit protected data store
- Double bit permanent data store
- Double bit RAM data store
- Double bit save data store
- Double bit temporary data store
- Memory protection access error
- Memory parity error
- 9X13 memory access unit device fault
- 9X13 memory controller device fault
- 9X13 maintenance timing control chip device fault
- 9X36 bus access control device fault
- 9X36 connection memory chip device fault
- 9X36 central processing unit (CPU) device fault
- 9X36 Link handler device fault
- 9X26 device fault. System card ID PROM test failure
- 9X13 mem prot acc test failure
- 9X13 read only memory (ROM) checksum test failure
- 9X13 data cache test failure
- 9X13 address hold register (AHR) test failure
- 9X13 low memory test failure
- 9X13 memory control test failure
- 9X36 sanity test failure
- 9X36 clock test failure
- 9X36 sync test failure
- 9X26 read status test failure
- 9X26 card in status test failure
- 9X26 self test failure
- jambit test failure

ENET111

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates the ENET111 log report when ENET node tests fail. An audit or failure of a manually initiated ENET node test generates this log report.

Format

The log report formats for ENET111 are as follows:

Format 1

```
ENET111  mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd  FAIL ENET Node Test
    Plane: pl  Shelf: pr;  test_name  By: originator
    test_results
```

Format 2

```
ENET111  mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd  FAIL ENET Node Test
    Plane: pl  Shelf: sh  Overall result: overall_result
    Type: enet_test_name  By: originator
    test_results
```

Example

Examples of log report ENET111 follow:

Format 1

```
1.*ENET111  SEP24 00:00:00  6000  FAIL ENET Node Test
   Plane: 0  Shelf: 03;  INSV TEST  By: Manual test
   Data Cache Test
   FIR Test            FIR Could not be reset
                     Fault did not generate interrupt
```

ENET111 (continued)

Format 2

```
1.*ENET111  SEP24 00:00:00  6000  FAIL ENET Node Test
   Plane: 0  Shelf: 03  Overall result: Severe failure
   Type: In–Service  By: Manual Test
   H/W vs Datafill Test    Incorrect ENCLASS in table ENINV
   There are no suspect cards.

2.*ENET111  SEP24 00:00:00  6000  FAIL ENET Node Test
   Plane: 0  Shelf: 03  Overall result: Severe failure
   Type: In–Service  By: Manual Test
   Interrupt handler
   H/W vs Datafill Test    Incorrect ENCLASS in table ENINV
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot  EqPEC
   HOST  01  A00  ENC00  00   ENET:0:00    07  9X13FA FRNT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ENET NodeTest	Constant	Indicates the test on the ENET node failed
Plane	0 or 1	Identifies the ENET plane number
Shelf	0 to 3	Identifies the ENET shelf number
result	Nonsevere failureNon-severe Node test failureSevere failureSevere Node test failure	Indicates the result of the node test
test_name	In-Service test	Indicates the in-service node test ran
	OOSN Test	Indicates the out-of-service safe node test ran
	OOSD Test	Indicates the out-of-service destructive node test ran
	Fiber Link Test	Indicates the C-side fiber test ran
	Reload Restart	Indicates the node reload restart test ran

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	Reset Test	Indicates the node reset test ran
	Loop Test	Indicates the node loop test ran
	Cold Restart	Indicates the node cold restart test ran
	Port MSG test	Indicates the port message test ran
By	Inservice Audit	Indicates an in-service audit originated the tests
	C-Side Link Mtc	Indicates central side (C-side) link maintenance originated tests.
	Manual Test	Indicates manual TST command originated tests.
	Boot Load	Indicates boot load loaded the node.
	Destructive Boot Load	Indicates the loaded node contains the destructive option.
	Node REX Test	Indicates the system performed a node routine exercise test (REX).
test_results	subtst and addinfo	Indicates the event that caused the report to print.

ENET111 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
subtst	Text	Provides the name of the test that failed. This field consists of one entry for each failed test. Each entry has a minimum of one line. The first line of each entry contains the failed test name and any adTLLOGENET111.AA04ditional information. For more information, refer to the Subtest table at the end of this log report description.
addinfo	Text	Provides additional information for some test failures. This table lists additional information that can appear for a specified test. If no additional information is available, the table contains none in this field. For more information, refer to the Subtest table at the end of this log report description.

Action

Replace the cards listed and test the replacement cards, if the system generates a card list.

If the system generates the ENET111 because the H/W vs Datafill test fails, correct datafill problems from table ENINV. To correct the problem, determine the type of ENET and enter the correct ENET class in field ENCLASS. The type of ENET can be 16k, 64k, or 128k. Delete the data in table ENCDINV and the subtending node information. Delete all tuples in table ENINV and enter the tuples again. Use the correct value in field ENCLASS. Enter the provisioned data in table ENCDINV again. For additional information, refer to the descriptions of tables ENINV and ENCDINV.

The following are the recommended actions:

- First office - If Northern Telecom personnel entered the load, request the Northern Telecom personnel to supply a new load with the correct data. Under other conditions, follow the instructions from above.
- Retrofit - To correct field ENCLASS, entries in field ENCLASS of table ENINV must support the retrofit process. For more information on retrofit, refer to feature description AL1618 in *Feature Description Manual Reference Manual* .
- ONP Process - Incorrect entries in table ENINV normally do not cause the system to generate a report during the one night process (ONP). The system only generates a report if a user logs into the inactive side of the switch and the entry for field ENCLASS in table ENINV is not correct. The system generates the report during the activity switch allocation of the ONP. To correct the problem, the system must abort the activity switch and repeat the ONP. Refer to *One Night Process and Hybrid Software Delivery Procedures* , 297-1001-303 for more information.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table provides additional information on Subtest names.

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Subtest name	Additional information
H/W vs Datafill test	Incorrect ENCLASS in table ENINV
Read ID PROM test	There is no additional information.
Mem Protn Access	There is no additional information.
ROM Checksum	There is no additional information.
MAU Test	There is no additional information.
Data Cache	There is no additional information.
FIR Test	The system cannot reset FIR. Fault did not generate interrupt. FIR did not latch fault. MAU did not latch fault. MAU not reset. FIR not reset after MAU cleared.

ENET111 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Subtest name	Additional information
AHR Test	Bus timeout or protection problem. AHR not cleared. MCHs (G62) AHR not latched. MTCs (H04) AHR not latched.
Interrupt Mask Test	Peripheral interrupt mask not cleared. Peripheral interrupt mask not set. Misc interrupt mask not cleared. Misc interrupt mask not set. MCR interrupt mask not cleared. MCR interrupt mask not set. Mismatch interrupt mask not cleared. Mismatch interrupt mask not set.
Interrupt Handler	Clock interrupt defective. FIR interrupt defective. NMI interrupt defective. Sanity interrupt defective.
Low Memory	DS = hhhhh, PS = hhhhh <DS Low> <PS Low> Provides the number of kilowords of free data store and free protected store. Indicates if data store or protected store is low.
Memory Controller	There is no additional information.
9X36 Sanity	There is no additional information.
9X36 Clk Track Test	Link 0 failedLink 1 failed
9X36 Clk Sync Test	There is no additional information.
RTIF Status	A 9X26 communication faultcentral processing unit (CPU) clock fault detectedSubsystem clock fault detectedreset terminal interface (RTIF) not ENET TypeRTIF match bus not negativeRTIF RAM failureRTIF hardware failureRTIF PROM checksum failedRTIF 24 s reset failure
RTIF Card In Status	There is no additional information.
RTIF Self Test	There is no additional information.
RTIF Jambit Test	There is no additional information.
Node State Mismatch	There is no additional information.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Subtest name	Additional information
C-Side Link failure	C-side Link # not maintenance opened Link action abortedCannot post FLTFailed FLTCannot send resetFailed reset - (alarm code received) OK - (alarm code received) Cannot post port MSG testFailed port MSG test
Restart Not Started	There is no additional information.
Restart Not Finished	There is no additional information.
F/W CPU Test Failed	Maze testROM checksumUSART loopback testFIR testMAU testData cache testBus access testAccess protection testStatic RAM test
F/W Mem Test Failed	There is no additional information.
Status Msg Failed	There is no additional information.
Local Test Timeout	There is no additional information.
Local Communication	There is no additional information.
Read ID PROM	There is no additional information.
Mem Protectn Access	There is no additional information.
There is no CPU test reply	There is no additional information.
No MEM test reply	There is no additional information.

ENET112

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates the ENET112 log report when an ENET return to service (RTS) attempt fails.

Format

Format 1 for log report ENET112 is as follows:

```
ENET112  mmmdd  hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INFO
    System Recovery Failure.  Action: rts_type  ENET: pl–pr
    failure_reason
```

Format 2 for log report ENET112 is as follows:

```
ENET112  mmmdd  hh:mm:ss  ssdd  FAIL ENET System Recovery
    Plane: pl  Shelf: sh  Action: rts_type
    Actions taken: text_reason
    Failure: rts_results
```

Example

An example of log report ENET112 follows:

```
1.*ENET112  SEP24 00:00:00  6000  INFO
   System Recovery Failure.  Action: Manual RTS  ENET: 0–3
```

Examples of format 2 log reports ENET112 follow:

```
1.*ENET112  SEP24 00:00:00  6000  FAIL ENET System Recovery
   Plane: 1  Shelf: 03  Action: Manual RTS
   Action taken: OOSN test
   Failure: OOSN test fail.  H/W vs Datafill Test
   Incorrect ENCLASS in table ENINV
   There are no suspect cards

2.*ENET112  SEP24 00:00:00  6000  FAIL ENET System Recovery
   Plane: 0  Shelf: 03  Action: Manual RTS
   Failure: OOSN test fail.  Interrupt handler
   H/W vs Datafill Test    Incorrect ENCLASS in table ENINV
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id Shf Description  Slot  EqPEC
   HOST  01  A00  ENC00  00   ENET:0:00    07  9X13FA FRNT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	System Recovery Failure	Indicates an ENET system or manual RTS failure
Action	Manual RTS or System RTS	Indicates the type of action performed
ENET: pl-PR	(0-1) to (0-3)	Identifies the ENET plane and pair affected
FAIL ENET System recovery	Constant	Indicates an ENET system or manual RTS failure
Plane	0 to 1	Identifies the ENET plane number
Shelf	0 to 3	Identifies the ENET shelf number
Actions taken	Loop Test	Indicates the node loop test ran
	Reset Test	Indicates the node reset test ran
	OOSN Test	Indicates the out-of-service safe node test ran
	OOSD Test	Indicates the the out-of-service destructive node test ran
	Fiber link Test	Indicates the C-side fiber test ran
	Double FLT Test	Indicates the double C-side fiber test ran
	Cold Restart	Indicates the node cold restart test ran
	Reload Restart	Indicates the node reload restart test ran
Failure	subtst and addinfo	Provides a description of what caused the report to be printed. Certain reasons cause the add_info field to appear.

ENET112 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
subtest	text	Provides the name of the exact test that failed. This field contains one entry for each failed test. Each entry contains one or more lines. The first line of each entry contains the failed test name and any additional information. For more information, refer to the Sub-test table at the end of this log report description.
add_info	text	Provides additional information for sure test failures. This table lists additional information that can appear with a specified subtest. If additional information is not available, the table contains “none" in this field. For more information, refer to the Sub-test table at the end of this log report description.

Action

If the system generates ENET111 log report because the H/W vs Datafill test fails, correct the datafill problem in table ENINV. To correct the datafill problem, determine the type of ENET provisioned (16k, 64k or 128k) and datafill the correct ENET class in field ENCLASS. To do this, delete the provisionable data in table ENCDINV and the subtending node information. Delete and enter all tuples in table ENINV with the correct value in field ENCLASS used. Enter provisionable data in table ENCDINV. For additional information, refer to the descriptions of tables ENINV and ENCDINV.

The following are the recommended actions:

- First office - If the load is datafilled at Nortel, then request that Nortel supply a new datafilled load that contains the correct data. If the load is not datafilled at Nortel, follow the previous instructions.
- Retrofit - the retrofit process must be backed up to the point of datafilling field ENCLASS in table ENINV. This step allows field ENCLASS to be

corrected. For more information on retrofit, refer to feature description AL1618 in *Feature Description Manual Reference Manual* .

- ONP Process - The report that incorrect datafill in table ENINV generates does not occur during the one night process (ONP). Operating company personnel must log in to the inactive side of the switch and datafill field ENCLASS in table ENINV incorrectly for the system to generate the report. The system generates the log report during the activity switch allocation of the ONP. To correct the problem, the activity switch is aborted and the ONP repeated. For more information refer to *One Night Process and Hybrid Software Delivery Procedures* , 297-1001-303.

Associated OM registers

OM Register ENFLT can be increased. depending on the severity of the test failure.

Additional information

The following table provides additional information on Sub-test names.

Sub-test name	Additional information
Interrupt Handler	
H/W vs Datafill test	Wrong ENCLASS in table ENINV

ENET114

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET114 when an ENET parallel system recovery action occurs. The subsystem generates a major alarm with the report if any ENET fails. An alarm does not occur with the log if recoveries occur correctly.

Format

Log report ENET114 has two acceptable formats.

The first log report format for ENET114 is as follows:

ENET114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET Parallel Recovery Summary
    Overall result: rsultxt
    addinfo
    Plane: pl Shelf: pr; failtxt

The second log report format for ENET114 is as follows:

ENET114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET Parallel Recovery Summary
    Overall result: rsultxt
    <additional overall information>
    <Plane: pl Shelf: pr; failtxt>

Example

An example of log report ENET114 follows:

```
1.ENET114 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 INFO ENET Parallel Recovery
   Summary
   Overall result: Successful recovery
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET Parallel Recovery Summary	Constant	Indicates an ENET parallel recovery system action occurred
rsultxt	Text	Provides the results of the event that occurred. Some results cause the addinfo line to appear. Refer to table Results at the end of this log report.
addinfo	Text	Provides additional information for some results. Refer to table Results at the end of this log report.
Plane	Integers	Identifies the plane. This field is optional.
Pair	Integers	Identifies the pair of shelves. This field is optional.
failtxt	Refer to the Results table at the end of this log report.	Provides the reason that derives from the rsultxt field. This field is optional.

Action

Follow the standard office procedures for ENET node recovery failures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table provides detailed information for results of ENET node recovery attempts.

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Results	Information	Explanation
Successful loading and recovery		

ENET114 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Called NIL proc		
Aborted by MTCBASE system		
Requested action aborted		
Post mtc open failed		
NACK from mtc open request		
Timeout waiting for mtc open	Timeout was: h hours and m minutes	
Mtc open links failed		
Instigate the OOSD test failed		
NACK from the OOSD test		
Timeout waiting for OOSD test	Timeout was: nn seconds	
All OSD tests failed (all NACKs)		
Getting the FID failed		
The FID is not different		
Initiate boot failed	Boot return code: codetxt	Refer to table Boot return codes for values in boot rc field.
NACK from load request	Boot load results: progress mark: x kwords	The field x kwords indicates the number of kilo words reached before the failure occurred.
	Total failure: failuretxt	Refer to the Failures list at the end of this log report.

(Sheet 3 of 4)

	Result: boot result at boot rc	Boot result provides the same information as field Total failure field. Refer to the Failures list at the end of this log report. Refer to table Boot return codes for values in boot rc field.
Timeout waiting for load	Timeout was: nn seconds	
Timeout on restarts	Timeout was: nn seconds	
Restart messages out of sequence		
No restart message received		
Instigate loop test failed		
NACK from loop test request		
Timeout waiting for loop test	Timeout was: nn seconds	
All looptests failed (all NACKs)		
Instigate RTS failed		
NACK from RTS request		
Timeout waiting for RTS	Timeout was: nn seconds	
All RTSs failed (all NACKs)		
Post double close failed		
NACK from double close		

ENET114 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Timeout waiting for close	Timeout was: nn hours and nn minutes
NIL reason	

The following table provides additional information on boot return codes.

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Boot return codes	Additional information
no control blocks	
no subtable	
all resources in use	
process contention	
number of addresses	
address did not match	
not booting address	
bad send rc	
not booting that ref num	
bad ref num	
Loading aborted - internal bootloader error	
Loading aborted - bad Brecord length = n	
Loading aborted - bad Brecord address = n	
Loading aborted - bad Brecord checksum = n	

Note: n represents an integer that varies according to error.

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Loading aborted - bad Brecord id = n	
Loading aborted - Brecord id out of sequence = n	
Loading aborted - First record not header record, id = n	
Loading aborted - bad PS/DS range in header Brecord	
Loading aborted - not enough memory for this load	
Loading aborted - wrong boot file type - expected ENET, found-dev-	One of the following devices appears: BUSH CM MS NT40 LIU LIM
Loading aborted - header Brecord lacks CM/MS identification	
Loading aborted - device error - errortxt	Refer to the list of Device errors at the end of this log report.
Loading aborted - header Brecord lacks CM/MS identification	
Loading aborted - device error - errortxt	Refer to the list of Device errors at the end of this log report.
Loading aborted - boot device faulty or unequipped	
Note: n represents an integer that varies according to error.	

ENET114 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Loading aborted - port failed init/test in slot Loading aborted - port failure - cannot receive msgs from slot Loading aborted - port failure - unable to send message via slot Loading aborted - link error - bad message received, Ds512 received, Ds512 length = n Loading aborted - link error - bad message received, Ds30 length = n Loading aborted - Ds30 error byte = n Loading aborted - link error - bad reply data length = n Loading aborted - link error - bad reply from boot device = n Loading aborted - link error - bad reply message from MS n Loading aborted - link error - bad reply message from IOC Loading aborted - both links failed to MS n Loading aborted - could not load either MS Loading aborted - no reply from boot device Loading aborted - no reply from MS n
Note: n represents an integer that varies according to error.

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Loading aborted - no reply from IOC Loading aborted - could not reset IOC through MS n Loading aborted - could not reset IOC via slot Loading aborted - memory readback error at n Loading aborted - disk boot file not found for ENET Loading aborted - could not set disk boot file pointer
Note: n represents an integer that varies according to error.

A list of examples of total failures follows:

- failed
- failed with result words
- send failed (boot data)
- send failed (boot yourself)
- no reply from hardware
- boot data timeout
- BMS rc-get buff
- BMS rc-data add
- BMS rc-data reserve
- FTS send rc (BD)
- FTS send rc (BY)
- FTS envelope rc
- get buff rc
- BMS rc-get header

ENET114 (end)

- BMS rc-read data
- invalid image
- file system rc
- could not open file
- not planned signal
- trapped
- user aborted
- early end of file met
- not a boot file
- file device unavailable

The following is a list of examples of device errors:

- buffer fault in controller
- drive not online
- busy rewinding
- passed end of tape
- drive will not accept command
- unexpected/missing tape mark
- undecodeable tape mark
- 25 feet of blank tape
- buffer fault in controller
- passed end of file
- disk seek failed
- disk read failed
- wrong block sequence number
- block address conversion failed
- drive not ready

ENET120

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET120 when an ENET Routine Exercise (REx) test on a shelf fails. An error with the sanity or availability of the ENET boot file caused the failure of the REx test.

Format

The log report format for ENET120 is as follows:

```
ENET120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd FAIL ENET Boot File Test
    Plane: pl;  Shelf: sh; reasontxt
```

Example

An example of log report ENET120 follows:

```
1.ENET120  SEP24  00:00:00  6000 FAIL ENET Boot File Test
   Plane: 0; Shelf: 00; ENET load file does not match BCS.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ENET Boot File Test	Constant	Indicates the ENET boot file test failed.
Plane	Integers	Identifies the plane on which the ENET REX test performed.
Shelf	Integers	Identifies the shelf on which the ENET REX test performed.
rsntxt	Text	Provides the reason for the failure of the ENET REX test: Datafill error. ENET load file does not match BCS. Cannot allocate buffer. Not a boot file. Cannot open file.

ENET120 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
		B$ record corrupted.
		Processor type that is not matched.
		Bad file system return code.
		File device not available.

Action

Follow the standard office procedures for the ENET boot file failure.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET200

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET200 when the ENET card changes state from manual busy or system busy to correct.

Format

The log report format for ENET200 is as follows:

Format 1
ENET200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS
ENET CARD STATE CHANGE SET FROM: statxt ENET: pl–pr
CARD: nn SIDE: txt; ACTION TAKEN: actxt

Format 2
ENET200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot
ENET card state change. Set from state: action taken
side

Example

An example of log report ENET200 follows:

```
Example 1
ENET200  APR04   22:52:18  8226      RTS
   ENET CARD STATE CHANGE SET FROM:  MBSY    ENET: 0–0
   CARD: 11  SIDE: FRNT;  By Manual Action

Example 2
ENET200 APR04 22:52:18 8226 RTS ENET Plane:0 Shelf:03
   Slot:10
   ENET card state change. Set from MANB: RTS by manual
   action
   Front and Back
```

ENET200 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RTS	Constant	Indicates the ENET card is returned-to-service (RTS).
ENET CARD STATE CHANGE SET FROM: statxt	ManB	Indicates the previous state of the ENET card as manual busy.
	SysB	Indicates the previous state of the ENET card as system busy.
ENET: pl-pr	n-n	Identifies the ENET plane and ENET pair.
CARD	11-26	Identifies the ENET card.
SIDE	FRNT	Identifies the front of the card.
	BACK	Identifies the back of the card.
ACTION TAKEN	actxt	Indicates the action taken.

Action

This log report is for information only. There is no action required.

ENET203

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET203 when the ENET card changes state from OK to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for ENET203 is as follows:

```
**ENET203 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot:
    slot
    ENET card state change.  Set from OK;  actxt
    sidetxt
```

Example

An example of log report ENET203 follows:

```
1.**ENET203  APR04 22:52:18 8226 SYSB ENET Plane: 0 Shelf:
03              Slot:
   10
   ENET card state change.  Set from OK; System Busy due to
   INS
   TST failed.
   Front and Back
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB ENET	Constant	Indicates the ENET card changes state from OK to SysB.
Plane	Integer	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	Integer	Identifies the ENET shelf.
Slot	Integer	Identifies the ENET slot.
ENET state change	Constant	Indicates the ENET card changes states.
Set from OK	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the card.

ENET203 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
actxt	Text	Indicates the action taken.
sidetxt	Front	Indicates that the front of the card is affected.
	Back	Indicates that the back of the card is affected.
	Front and Back	Indicates that the front and back of the card are affected. Indicates if the crosspoint, paddle board, or both were affected.

Action

To handle SysB ENET cards, follow standard office procedures.

Associated OM registers

The following operational measurement (OM) registers increase:

- ENCDSBU and/or ENPBSBU (SysB use).
- ENSCDPAR and/or ENSPBPAR (increases if a partitioning potential exists).
- ENSCDISO and/or ENSPBISO (increases this manual busy (ManB) component isolates one PM).

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET204

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET204. The subsystem generates ENET204 when the ENET card changes state from control-side busy (CBSY) to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for ENET204 is as follows:

```
**ENET204 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
    Slot: sl
    ENET card state change.  Set from CBSY; acttxt
    sidetxt
```

Example

An example of log report ENET204 follows:

```
1.**ENET204  APR04 22:52:18 8226 SYSB ENET Plane: 0 Shelf:
03
   Slot: 10
   ENET card state change.  Set from CBSY; System Busy due
   to
   System RTS
   Front and Back
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB ENET	Constant	Indicates the ENET card changes state from CSBY to SysB.
Plane	Integers	Indicates the ENET plane.
Shelf	Integers	Identifies the ENET shelf.
Slot	Integers	Identifies the ENET slot.
ENET card state change	Constant	Indicates the ENET card changes state.
Set from CBSY	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the card.

ENET204 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
actxt	System busy due to system RTS	Indicates action taken.
sidetxt	Front	Indicates that the front of the card is affected.
	Back	Indicates that the back of the card is affected.
	Front and Back	Indicates that both the front and back of the card are affected. Indicates if the crosspoint, paddle board, or both are affected.

Action

Follow standard office procedures for SysB ENET cards.

Associated OM registers

Operational measurement (OM) registers ENCDSBU and ENPBSBU, or both, increase.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET205

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET205 when the ENET card changes state from:

- OK to control-side busy (CBSY)
- manual busy (MANB) to CBSY
- system busy (SysB) to CBSY

Format

The log report format for ENET205 is as follows:

```
**ENET205 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
    Slot: slot
    ENET card state change.  Set from statxt; acttxt
    sidetxt
```

Example

An example of log report ENET205 follows:

```
1.*ENET205  APR04 22:52:18  8226 CBSY ENET Plane: 0 Shelf:
03              Slot:
   10
   ENET card state change.  Set from OK; C-side busy by node
   mtc
   Front and Back
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CBSY ENET	Constant	Indicates the ENET card changes state to CBSY.
Plane	Integers	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	Integers	Identifies the ENET card shelf.
Slot	Integers	Identifies the ENET slot.
ENET card state change.	Constant	Indicates the ENET card changes state.

ENET205 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
statxt	OK	Indicates the previous state of the ENET card was OK.
	SysB	Indicates the previous state of the ENET card was SysB.
	ManB	Indicates the previous state of the ENET card was MANB.
actxt	C-side busy by node mtc.	Indicates the action taken.
sidetxt	Front	Indicates that the front of the card is affected.
	Back	Indicates that only the back of the card was affected.
	Front and back	Indicates that the front and back of the card are affected. Indicates if the crosspoint, paddleboard, or both are affected.

Action

Follow standard office procedures to handle CBSY ENET cards.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET208

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET208 when the ENET card is set or cleared in in-service trouble (ISTB).

Format

The log report format for ENET208 is as follows:

```
ENET208 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET Card ISTB Plane: pl
    Shelf: sh  Slot:slot
    State: xxxx, sidetxt, action
```

Example

Example 1 of log report ENET208 follows:

```
1.ENET208 SEP24 00:00:00 600 INFO ENET Card ISTB Plane: 0
   Shelf: 03 Slot: 10
   State: OK; Front; CP ID PROM test failure Set
```

Example 2 of log report ENET208 follows:

```
1.ENET208 SEP24 00:00:00 600 INFO ENET Card ISTB Plane: 0
   Shelf: 03 Slot: 10
   State: OK; Front; CP ID PROM test failure Cleared
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET Card ISTB	Constant	Indicates the ENET card is set or cleared in in-service trouble
Plane	Integers	Identifies the ENET plane
Shelf	Integers	Identifies the ENET shelf
Slot	Integers	Identifies the ENET card slot
State	OK, ManB, or SysB	Indicates the state that the ENET card was in before ISTB. The states are: OK, manual busy (ManB), or system busy (SysB)

ENET208 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
sidetxt	Front	Indicates that the front of the ENET card is affected
	Back	Indicates that the back of the ENET card is affected
	Front and Back	Indicates that the front and back of the card are affected. Indicates if the crosspoint, paddle board, or both are affected.
Action	Text	Indicates the action that caused the state change. Refer to the Actions table at the end of this log report.

Action

Use the logs to determine the reason for the problem. Test the node when in-service and replace the cards that the cardlist produces. The ENCDERR and/or ENPBERR operational measurement (OM) registers increase.

The following actions cause an ENET card state change:

- Slot test failure
- CP ID PROM test failure
- CMC parity test failure
- CMC write read test failure
- Internal DP test failure
- Data memory test failure
- BIF clock monitor test failure
- PB ID PROM test failure
- DTRC interrupt test failure
- Qflic clock test failure
- Internal loop around test failure
- DTRC BIST test failure
- Qflic loop around test failure
- XPT excessive integrity faults.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET211

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET211 when tests run on the ENET card are not successful. The tests can be in-service or out-of-service and the card may be the crosspoint, paddleboard, or both (slot). If the card is in service when the test fails, it is taken out of service and put in a system busy state. The generation of the log depends on the software that performs the test.

Format

The log report format for ENET211 is as follows:

```
**ENET211 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET Card Test
    Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot; typtxt
    Originator: orig
    card_text_results
    hbus_test_results
    vbus_test_results
    cardlist
```

Only fields <card_test_results> and <cardlist> are applicable to Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM).

The format for the <card_test_results> field follows:

```
<slot_elements_tested>
<xpt_not_inserted>
<pb_not_inserted>
Failed Tests:          Additional Information:
<failed_tests>          <additional_info>
Card test aborted. <abort_reason>
```

The format for the <cardlist> field follows:

```
Site   Flr   RPos   Bay_id  Shf   Description   Slot   EqPEC
<st>   <fl>   <row>   <bay>  <sh>   <desc>      <sl>
```

Example

Example 1 for log report ENET211 follows:

```
 1.**ENET211 SEP24 00:00:00 6000  FAIL ENET Card Test
    Plane: 0  Shelf: 03  Slot: 10; In–Service
    Originator: Manual Action
    Card Test run with NT9X40BA Paddle Board
    Failed Tests:          Additional Information:
    ID PROM Test           Contents: NT9X35AA
    PEC Did Not Match Database
    CMC Parity Test
    DTRC Self Test         DTRC Status: F34C
    HBUS Test: Not Run
    VBUS Test: Not Run
    Site Flr RPos Bay_id  Shf Description Slot EqPec
    HOST 23  D31  NWSC098 00  ENET:0:03   10   NT9X35CA Front
    HOST 23  D31  NWSC098 00  ENET:0:03   10   NT9X40BA Back
```

Example 2 for log report ENET211 follows:

```
 1.**ENET211 SEP24 00:00:00 6000  FAIL ENET Card Test
    Plane: 0  Shelf: 03  Slot: 10; In–Service
    Originator: Manual Action
    Card Test run with NT9X40BA Paddle Board
    Failed Tests:          Additional Information:
    DTRC Self Test      DTRC Status: F34C
    VBUS INSV TEST Plane: 0 Cards: 9–10 Failed
    Cards Used: 0:00:10
    Reason: Preliminary Tests Failed
    Plane: 0 Shelf: 00 Slot: 10 Failed preliminary tests.
    ID Prom          Pass
    Card Slot            Pass
                 Uppr Lowr Main Mate
    Operation Control        Pass Pass Fail Pass
    Mode Control     Pass Pass Pass Pass
    Clock Monitor        Pass Pass Pass Pass
    HBus Insv Test Failed ENET 0:00 Cards Used: 10,12,14,16
     Preliminary Test Failed
         Tests Run  Slot: 10 12 14 16
             HBus BIF 0
                 Clock Recovery: X . .
    Site Flr RPos Bay_id  Shf Description Slot EqPec
    HOST 23  D31  NWSC098 00  ENET:0:0   10   NT9X35BA Front
    HOST 23  D31  NWSC098 00  ENET:0:0   10   NT9X40BA Back
```

Example 3 is an example of crosspoint card 9X35F (ENET16K) for log report ENET211:

ENET211 (continued)

```
1.**ENET211 SEP24 00:00:00 6000  FAIL ENET Card Test
   Plane: 0  Shelf: 00  Slot: 12 Test Type:In–Service
   Originator: Manual Action
   Card Test run with NT9X40BA Paddle Board
   Failed Tests:          Additional Information:
    DTRC Self Test         DTRC Status: F34C
   VBUS INSV TEST Plane: 0 Cards: 12–13 Failed
   Cards Used: 0:00:12
   Reason: Preliminary Tests Failed
   Plane: 0 Shelf: 00 Slot: 12 Failed preliminary tests.
   ID Prom          Pass
   Card Slot            Pass
                Uppr Main Mate
   Operation Control        Pass Fail Pass
   Mode Control     Pass Pass Pass
   Clock Monitor        Pass Pass Pass
   HBus Insv Test Failed ENET 0:00 Cards Used:12,14,16
    Preliminary Test Failed
        Tests Run  Slot: 12 14 16
            HBus BIF 0
                Clock Recovery: X . .
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id  Shf Description Slot EqPec
   HOST 23  D31  NWSC098 00  ENET:0:0   12   NT9X35FA Front
   HOST 23  D31  NWSC098 00  ENET:0:0   12   NT9X40BA Back
```

Example 4 for the Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) log report ENET211 follows:

```
1.**ENET211 SEP24 10:00:41 6000  FAIL ENET Card Test
   Plane: 0  Shelf: 01  Slot: 16 Test Type:In–Service
   Originator: System Action
   Both front and back cards tested.  Back Card type:
   NT9X40DA
   Failed Tests:            Additional Information:
   Internal Loop Around     QLC Hits Detected
                            Hit Count:  12
.  Site Flr RPos Bay_id  Shf Description Slot EqPec
   HOST 23  D31  NWSC098 00  ENET:0:01   16   NT9X35CA Front
   HOST 23  D31  NWSC098 00  ENET:0:01   16   NT9X40DA Back
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ENET Card Test	Constant	Indicates ENET card tests fail
Plane	0-1	Indicates ENET plane number
Shelf	Integers	Indicates ENET shelf
Slot	Integers	Indicates ENET slot number
typtxt	In-Service : In-service Card Test	Indicates in-service card test was run
	Out-Of-Service : Out-of-Service Card Test	Indicates out-of-service card test was run
Originator	Manual Action System Action Manual REX Action system action	Indicates if manual action, system REX action, or routine exercise (REX) action originated the test.
card_test_results	Variable length	Provides accurate test descriptions of a failed test. This field includes paddle board (pb-type) information, crosspoint information, overall test results (overall results), name of failed tests, and additional information.
pb_type	NT9X40B Paddle Board NT9X40D Paddle Board NT9X41B Paddle BoardNo Paddle Board	Indicates type of paddleboard in the slot that was tested. NT9X40DA is added for SPM.
overall result	Passed Failed In-Service Trouble Aborted Not Run	Indicates overall result of the card test
FAILED TESTS	Text	Identifies failed test. Refer to Tests and Additional Information table in the “Action" section.

ENET211 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	Text	Indicates additional information about the failed tests. Refer to Tests and Additional Information table in the “Action" section.
abort_reason	NFC software error	If the test aborts, this field gives the reason for the abort.
	NC software error	
	INSV NT9X35 results timeout	
	INSV NT9X40 results timeout	
	INSV NT9X40DA results timeout	
	INSV NT9X41 results timeout	
	INSV NT9X45 results timeout	
	OOS NT9X35 results timeout	
	OOS NT9X40 results timeout	
	OOS NT9X40DA results timeout	
	OOS NT9X41 results timeout	
	OOS NT9X45 results timeout	
	INSV NT9X35 started timeout	
	INSV NT9X40 started timeout	

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	INSV NT9X40DA started timeout	
	INSV NT9X41 started timeout	
	INSV NT9X45 started timeout	
	OOS NT9X35 started timeout	
	OOS NT9X40 started timeout	
	OOS NT9X40DA started timeout	
	OOS NT9X41 started timeout	
	OOS NT9X45 started timeout	
	Cannot initialize scratchpad	
	Abort from maintenance system	
	ENET busy	
xpt_not_inserted	Constant	This field is output when crosspoint card is not present.
pb_not_inserted	Constant	This field is output when the paddleboard or its idprom is not present.
hbus_test_results	Passed Failed In-Service Aborted Not Run	Indicates result of HBUS test

ENET211 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
vbus_test_results	Passed Failed In-Service Trouble Aborted Not Run	Indicates result of VBUS test
cardlist	alphanumeric	Identifies cards suspected of test failure

Field descriptions for the Spectrum Peripheral Module

Only fields <card_test_results> and <cardlist> are applicable to the Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM).

<card_test_results>

The following table describes the <card_test_results> field for the SPM:

(Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
<slot_elements_tested>	Front card only tested. Both front and slot 8 paddleboard tested. Back Card type: <pb_type> Both front and back cards tested. Back Card Type: <pb_type> Front Card only tested. Front Card only tested. Back Card only tested. Back Card type: <pb_type>	The slot elements (paddleboard, crosspoint) included in the test.
<pb_type>	No Paddle Board NT9X40BA NT9X41BA NT9X45BA NT9X40DA	The type of paddleboard in the slot.

(Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
<xpt_not_inserted>	Front Card (XPT) may not be inserted.	This field is output when the crosspoint card is not present.
<pb_not_inserted>	Back Card or its idprom may not be inserted.	This field is output when the paddleboard is not present.
<failed_tests> <additional_info>	Refer to the following values.	The tests that failed and additional information about those failed tests.
	QLC RDAT Interface Test	Cannot Access QLC Register
		Data Transmit onto RDAT Stuck
		Global Interrupt Reg Contents: nn
	QLC Clock and Frame Test	Cannot Access QLC Register
		QLC Clock Not Present
		QLC Frame Not Present
		QLC Clock and Frame Not Present
		QLC Clock Reg Contents: nn

ENET211 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	PB ICM Parity Test	Cannot Access ICM Control Reg
		ICM Parity Error Occurred
		Control Reg Contents: nn
		Address of Parity Error: nn
		Data Read Register: nn
	PB Processor Message Test	Cannot Access Register
		Message Send to Processor Failed
		Message Receive from Processor Failed
		Injected Checksum Error Not Detected
	PB Processor Sanity Test	Cannot Access Register
		Processor Sanity Failure
	Internal Loop Around Test	Cannot Access QLC Register
		Cannot Access Connection Memory
		Cannot Access HBUS BIF
		QLC Hits Present
		CL61 Clock May be Absent
		Hit Count: nn

(Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	PB ICM Parity Checker Test	Cannot Access ICM
		ICM Parity Checker Failed
	PB Processor Self Test	Cannot Access Register
		Processor Self Test Did Not Complete
		Processor Self Test Failed
	QLC Loop Around Test	Cannot Access QLC Register
		Cannot Access Connection Memory
		Cannot Access HBUS BIF
		QLC Hits Present
		CK61 Clock May be Absent
		Hit Count: nn

ENET211 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
<abort_reason>	NFC Software Error NC Software Error INSV NT9X35 Results Timeout INSV NT9X40 Results Timeout INSV NT9X40DA Results Timeout INSV NT9X41 Results Timeout INSV NT9X45 Results Timeout OOS NT9X35 Results Timeout OOS NT9X40 Results Timeout OOS NT9X40DA Results Timeout OOS NT9X41 Results Timeout OOS NT9X45 Results Timeout INSV NT9X35 Started Timeout INSV NT9X40 Started Timeout INSV NT9X40DA Started Timeout INSV NT9X41 Started Timeout INSV NT9X45 Started Timeout OOS NT9X35 Started Timeout OOS NT9X40 Started Timeout OOS NT9X40DA Started Timeout OOS NT9X41 Started Timeout OOS NT9X45 Started Timeout Cannot Initialize Scratchpad Abort from Maintenance System ENET Busy	If the test is aborted, this field gives the reason for the abort.

<card_list>

The format for the <cardlist> field is standard for all ENET logs. However, the value NT9X40DA is added to field <pec> for SPM.

Action

Test the failed card manually. If the failure occurs again, replace the card. The following table provides information about the card tests:

Test information (Sheet 1 of 6)

Test name	Additional information
Card Slot Test	Cannot access card slot register
	Card slot does not match database
	Card slot contents: nn
CP ID PROM Test	Cannot read ID PROM
	Bad ID PROM product engineering code (PEC)
	ID PROM contents: nnnnnnnn nn
CMC Parity Test	Central message controller (CMC) n: cannot access CMC control reg
	CMC n: CMC parity error occurred
	Control reg contents: nn
	Address of parity error: nn
	Data read register: nn
CMC Write/Read Test	CMC n: cannot access CMC register
	Data read register: nn
Data Path Test	Upper VBUS failed
	Lower VBUS failed
	Cannot access upper VBUS BIF
	Cannot access lower VBUS BIF
	Cannot access main VBUS BIF
	Upper VBUS hit count: nn

ENET211 (continued)

Test information (Sheet 2 of 6)

Test name	Additional information
	Lower VBUS hit count: nn
Data Memory Test	Cannot access main VBUS BIF
	Cannot access mate VBUS BIF
	Cannot access HBUS BIF 0
	Cannot access HBUS BIF 1
	Cannot access connection memory
	Bad data path detected
	Failure map: nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
BIF Clock Test	VBUS main BIF: cannot access BIF clock register
	VBUS main BIF: cannot access BIF clock register
	VBUS mate BIF: cannot access BIF clock register
	VBUS upper BIF: cannot access BIF clock register
	VBUS lower BIF: cannot access BIF clock register
	VBUS lower BIF: cannot access BIF clock register
	HBUS BIF 0: cannot access BIF clock register
	HBUS BIF 1: cannot access BIF clock register
	VBUS main BIF: clock not present
	VBUS mate BIF: clock not present
	VBUS upper BIF: clock not present
	VBUS lower BIF: clock not present

Test information (Sheet 3 of 6)

Test name	Additional information
	HBUS BIF 0: clock not present
	HBUS BIF 1: clock not present
	VBUS main BIF: register contents: nn
	VBUS mate BIF: register contents: nn
	VBUS upper BIF: register contents: nn
	VBUS lower BIF: register contents: nn
	HBUS BIF 0: register contents: nn
	HBUS BIF 1: register contents: nn
PB ID PROM Test	Cannot read ID PROM
	Bad ID PROM PEC code
	Bad ID PROM version code
	ID PROM contents: nnnnnnnn nn
DTRC Interrupt Test	DTRC n: cannot access DTRC interrupt register
	DTRC n: cannot access DTRC mask register
	DTRC n: DTRC interrupt test failed
	Flag reg contents: nnnn
QFLIC Activity Test	Cannot access QFLIC clock register
	QFLIC clock not present
	QFLIC clock reg contents: nn
Internal Loop Around Test	DTRC n: cannot access DTRC register
	DTRC n: cannot access connection memory
	DTRC n: DTRC hits present
	Cannot access QLC register

ENET211 (continued)

Test information (Sheet 4 of 6)

Test name	Additional information
	Cannot access HBUS BIF
	QLC hits present
	CL61 clock may be absent
	Hit count: nn
CMC Parity Checker Test	CMC n: cannot access CMC
	CMC n: CMC parity checker failed
CMC Self Test	Cannot access CMC
	CMC self test setup failed
	CMC self test failed
DTRC Self Test	DTRC n: cannot access DTRC
	DTRC n: DTRC BIST did not complete
	DTRC n: DTRC memory failure
	BIST status contents: nnnn
QFLIC Self Test	Cannot access DTRC
	Cannot access QFLIC
	QFLIC BIST setup failure
	QFLIC BIST failure
	QFLIC ETM1 contents: nnnn
QFLIC Loop Around Test	DTRC n: cannot access DTRC register
	DTRC n: QFLIC hits detected
	Hit count: nn
R41 Loop Around Test	DTRC n: cannot access DTRC register
	DTRC n: R41 hits detected
	Hit count: nn

Test information (Sheet 5 of 6)

Test name	Additional information
QLC RDAT Interface Test	Cannot access QLC register
	Data transmit onto RDAT stuck
	Global interrupt reg contents: nn
QLC Clock and Frame Test	Cannot access QLC register
	QLC clock not present
	QLC frame not present
	QLC clock and frame not present
	QLC clock reg contents: nn
PB ICM Parity Test	Cannot access ICM control reg
	ICM parity error occurred
	Control reg contents: nn
	Address of parity error: nn
	Data read register: nn
PB Processor Message Test	Cannot access register
	Message send to processor failed
	Message receive from processor failed
	Injected checksum error not detected
PB Processor Sanity Test	Cannot access register
	Processor sanity failure
PB ICM Parity Checker Test	Cannot access ICM
	ICM parity checker failed
PB Processor Self Test	Cannot access register
	Processor self test did not complete
	Processor self test failed

ENET211 (end)

Test information (Sheet 6 of 6)

Test name	Additional information
QLC Loop Around Test	Cannot access QLC register
	Cannot access connection memory
	Cannot access HBUS BIF
	QLC hits present
	CK61 clock may be absent
	Hit count: nn

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET220

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET220 when a Matrix Test of the ENET switching matrix passes. The log indicates the type of test run (manual, system, or routine exercise [REX] test action). The log indicates the network plane that the test runs on. The ENET220 also indicates the configuration of the switching matrix when the test ran. The configuration of the switching matrix is in terms of the card status (off-line or otherwise). The configuration is for each crosspoint card equipped in table ENCDINV at the test time.

Format

The log report format for ENET220 is as follows:

```
ENET220 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd PASS ENET MATRIX TEST
PLANE: pl TEST TYPE: request test <with istb>
                    VBUS
        0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7
                    HBUS
  0     <x  x   x   x   x   x   x   x>
  1     <x  x   x   x   x   x   x   x>
  2     <x  x   x   x   x   x   x   x>
  3     <x  x   x   x   x   x   x   x>
  4     <x  x   x   x   x   x   x   x>
  5     <x  x   x   x   x   x   x   x>
  6     <x  x   x   x   x   x   x   x>
  7     <x  x   x   x   x   x   x   x>
```

Example

An example of log report ENET220 follows:

```
1.ENET220 SEPT10 08:45:30 4913 PASS ENET MATRIX TEST
PLANE: 1 TEST TYPE: Manual INSV
                        VBUS
        0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7
  0     .   .   .   .   .   .   .   .
  1     .   O   .   .   .   S   .   .
  2     .   .   .   .   .   .   .   .
  3     .   .   .   M   .   .   .   O
  4     .   .   .   .   .   .   .   .
  5     .   O   .   .   .   .   .   .
  6     .   .   .   .   .   .   .   .
  7     .   .   .   –   –   .   .   .
```

ENET220 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PASS ENET MATRIX TEST	Constant	Indicates that the matrix test of the switching matrix passes.
PLANE	n	Identifies the plane of the enhanced network on which the test is run.
request	MANUAL	Indicates that a user invokes the request from the (MAP) maintenance and administration position.
	SYSTEM	Indicates that the request is invoked by the system.
	REX	Indicates that the REX test invoked the request.
test	INSV	Indicates that an in-service test is run on all in-service cards, manual busy (MANB) and system-busy cards (SysB).
	OOS	Indicates that an out-of-service test is run on all MANB and SysB cards.
	RTSALL	Indicates that a combination of in-service and out-of-service tests is run in an attempt to return-to-service (RTS) all out-of-service crosspoints.
	<with istb>	An additional optional value. Indicates if in-service trouble (ISTB) also existed.
x	`.'	Indicates the in-service crosspoint on which the test passes.
	`-'	Indicates an unequipped crosspoint not used in a test.
	`O'	Indicates an equipped, off-line crosspoint not used in a test.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	`M'	Indicates a manual busy crosspoint on which the test passes.
	`S'	Indicates a system-busy crosspoint on which the test passes.
	`C'	Indicates a C-side busy crosspoint not used in a test.

Action

This log is for information only. Compare the previous or following matrix test fail logs to isolate faults in the switching matrix.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET221

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET221 when a matrix test of the ENET switching matrix fails.

Report ENET221 provides the following information:

- the type of matrix test that failed
- the plane on which the test ran
- the test results
- the set of cards suspected of having faults

A matrix test consists of tests run on all of the cards in the switching matrix. The system runs three sets of tests:

- The card test runs on each crosspoint and paddleboard.
- The VBus test runs on each VBus (a set of up to eight crosspoints).
- The HBus test runs on each HBus (a set of up to eight crosspoints).

A description of the results of each test are in four areas. The first area indicates the results. The other three areas indicate the results of the crosspoint (XPT), VBus, and HBus tests.

The result of the matrix test is an ordered card list that identifies up to nine cards. The card at the top of the card list is probably defective. The card list contains additional information about each card. The ENET card inventory Table ENCDINV defines the additional information.

Format

The log report format for ENET221 is as follows:

Format 1

```
**ENET221 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd  FAIL ENET Matrix Test
PLANE: pl Test type: request test
                Summary                                  XPT Test Results
    0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7          0    1    2    3    4
5   6    7
0   cc   c    c    c    c    c    c               x    x    x    x    x    x
x   x
1   cc   c    c    c    c    c    c               x    x    x    x    x    x
x   x
2   cc   c    c    c    c    c    c               x    x    x    x    x    x
x   x
3   cc   c    c    c    c    c    c               x    x    x    x    x    x
x   x
4   cc   c    c    c    c    c    c               x    x    x    x    x    x
x   x
5   cc   c    c    c    c    c    c               x    x    x    x    x    x
x   x
6   cc   c    c    c    c    c    c               x    x    x    x    x    x
x   x
7   cc   c    c    c    c    c    c               x    x    x    x    x    x
x   x
                VBus Test Results                        HBus Test Results
    0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7          0    1    2    3    4
5   6    7
0   v    v    v    v    v    v    v    v               h    h    h    h    h
h   h    h
1   v    v    v    v    v    v    v    v               h    h    h    h    h
h   h    h
2   v    v    v    v    v    v    v    v               h    h    h    h    h
h   h    h
3   v    v    v    v    v    v    v    v               h    h    h    h    h
h   h    h
4   v    v    v    v    v    v    v    v               h    h    h    h    h
h   h    h
5   v    v    v    v    v    v    v    v               h    h    h    h    h
h   h    h
6   v    v    v    v    v    v    v    v               h    h    h    h    h
h   h    h
7   v    v    v    v    v    v    v    v               h    h    h    h    h
h   h    h
cardlist
```

ENET221 (continued)

Format 2 is a report format for ENET16K:

```
**ENET221 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd  FAIL ENET Matrix Test
PLANE: pl Test type: request test
          Summary                          XPT Test Results
   0     1    2    3                  0   2    3         0    c    c
c  c                    x    x    x
1  cc    c    c                     x   x    x
        VBus Test Results                    HBus Test Results
   0     1    2    3                        0    1    2    3         0
v  v     v    v                      hh     h    h
1  v     v    v    v                      hh     h    h
```

Example

Examples of log report ENET221 follow:

Example 1

```
**ENET221 SEPT10 12:23:45 6023 FAIL ENET Matrix Test
Plane: 0  Test Type: Manual INSV
        Summary                        XPT Test Results
   0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7     0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7
0  .  .  x  .  .  .  .  –     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
1  x  x  F  x  x  x  x  x     .  .  F  .  .  .  .  .
2  .  .  x  .  .  .  .  x     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
3  .  .  x  .  .  .  .  x     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
4  .  .  x  .  .  .  .  –     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
5  x  x  F  x  x  x  x  x     .  .  F  .  .  .  .  .
6  .  .  x  .  .  .  .  x     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
7  S  .  x  .  .  O  .  x     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
     VBus Test Results          HBus Test Results
   0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7     0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7
0  .  .  x  .  .  .  .  –     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
1  .  .  F  .  .  .  .  x     x  x  F  x  x  x  x  x
2  .  .  x  .  .  .  .  x     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
3  .  .  x  .  .  .  .  x     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
4  .  .  x  .  .  .  .  –     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
5  .  .  F  .  .  .  .  x     x  x  F  x  x  x  x  x
6  .  .  x  .  .  .  .  x     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
7  .  .  x  .  .  .  .  x     .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
SITE FLR RPOS BAY–ID  SHF DESCRIPTION SLOT EQPEC
HOST 23  D31  NWSC098 00  ENET:0:00   14   NT9X35BA  Frnt
HOST 23  D31  NWSC098 03  ENET:0:00   14   NT9X35BA  Frnt
```

Example 2

```
**ENET221 SEPT10 12:23:45 6023 FAIL ENET Matrix Test
Plane: 0  Test Type: Manual INSV
        Summary                    XPT Test Results
   0  1  2  3               0  1  2  3
0  .  .  F  .               .  .  .  .
1  .  .  .  .               .  .  .  .
     VBus Test Results          HBus Test Results
   0  1  2  3               0  1  2  3
0  .  F  .  .               .  .  .  .
1  .  .  .  .               .  .  .  .

SITE FLR RPOS BAY-ID  SHF DESCRIPTION SLOT EQPEC
HOST 23  D31  NWSC098 00  ENET:0:00   14   NT9X35BA  Frnt
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ENET Matrix Test	Constant	Indicates the matrix test of the ENET switching matrix fails.
Plane	Integers	Identifies the plane of the enhanced network on which the test runs.
Test Type	Manual	Indicates a user invokes this type of test from the MAP (maintenance and administration position).
	System	Indicates the system invokes this type of test.
	REX	Indicates this type of test the routine exercise (REX) test invokes.
Request test	INSV	Indicates that an in-service test runs on all in-service manual-busy and system-busy cards.
	OOS	Indicates that an out-of-service test runs on all manual-busy and system-busy cards.
	RTSALL	Indicates that both in-service and out-of-service tests are run in an attempt to RTS all out-of-service crosspoints.

ENET221 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Summary	Constant	Indicates the configuration and a summary of the test results in field `c'.
XPT Test Results	Constant	Indicates the results of the crosspoint test in field `x'.
VBus Test Results	Constant	Indicates the results of the VBus test in field `v'.
HBus Test Results	Constant	Indicates the results of the HBus test in field `h'.
c	`.'	Indicates an in-service crosspoint on which the test passes.
	`O'	Indicates an equipped, off-line crosspoint not used in a test.
	`M'	Indicates a manual-busy crosspoint on which the test passes.
	`S'	Indicates a system-busy crosspoint on which the test passes.
	`C'	Indicates a C-side busy crosspoint not used in a test.
	`-'	Indicates an unequipped crosspoint not used in a test.
	`x'	Indicates an equipped crosspoint that failed the test.
	`F'	Indicates a crosspoint has faults.
x	` '	Indicates that the tests were not run.
	`.'	Indicates that the tests pass.
	`F'	Indicates that a fault was found.
	` '	Indicates that the tests are not run.
	`.'	Indicates that the tests pass.
	`x'	Indicates the other VBus cards involved in a failed test.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	`F'	Indicates the VBus cards that are probably defective.
	` '	Indicates that the tests are not run.
	`.'	Indicates that the tests pass.
	`x'	Indicates the other HBus cards involved in a failed test.
	`F'	Indicates the HBus cards that are probably defective.
cardlist	Standard cardlist format	Indicates the location and product engineering code of suspect equipment.

Action

Replace defective cards and run the matrix test again. If the test fails and continues to indicate the same cards as defective, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET222

Explanation

- The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET222 when the following occurs:
- a node is returned to service (RTS)
- the system finds at one or more defective cards during the RTS of the cards.

Report ENET222 indicates the following:

- the ENET plane involved in the ripple open
- the ENET pair involved in the ripple open
- the test results
- a list of cards that may be faulty

Format

The log report format for ENET222 is as follows:

```
**ENET222 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET Ripple Open
Plane: pl  Shelf:pr
09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32
CP Rslt State  s s s s s s s s s s s s s s
     s s s s s s s s s s s
Access         r r r r r r r r r r r r
     r r r r r r r r r r r
State Check    r r r r r r r r r r r r
     r r r r r r r r r r r
State fixed
Preliminary    r r r r r r r r r r r r
     r r r r r r r r r r r
Con Mem Cpyb b b b b b b b b b b b b
     b b b b b b b b b b b
PB Rslt State  s s s s s s s s s s s s s
     s s s s s s s s s s s
Access         r r r r r r r r r r r r r
     r r r r r r r r r r r
State Check    r r r r r r r r r r r r r
     r r r r r r r r r r r
State Fixed    r r r r r r r r r r r r r
Pad Val Cpy    b b b b b b b b b b b b b
     b b b b b b b b b b b
SITE FLR RPOS    BAY-ID  SHF DESCRIPTION     SLOT     EQPEC
```

Example

An example of log report ENET222 follows:

ENET222 (continued)

```
1.**ENET222 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET Ripple Open
Plane:  1  Shelf: 00
09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32
CP Rslt State     .  .  –  –  –  –  –  S  –  –  –  –  –
–  –  –  –  –  –  –  .  .  .  .
Access            .  .                X              .
.  .  .  .
State Check       .  .  .  .  .  .  .     .  .  .  .  .
.  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
State Fixed
Preliminary       .  .
 .  .  .  .
Con Mem Cpy       .  .
 .  .  .  .
PB Rslt State     –  .  –  –  –  –  –  –  –  –  –  –  –
 –  –  –  –  –  –  –  .  .  .  .
Access                     .

State Check       .  .  .  .  .  .  .     .  .  .  .  .
.  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .
State Fixed
Pad Val Cpy             .
 .  .  .  .
SITE  FLR RPOS BAY–ID  SHF DESCRIPTION SLOT EQPEC
HOST  23  D31  NWSC098 00  ENET:1:00   14   NT9X35BA FRNT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ENET Ripple Open	Constant	Indicates a ripple open is being run.
Plane	Integers	Indicates the ENET plane tested.
Shelf	Integers	Indicates the ENET pair tested.
s		Indicates the configuration and a summary of the test results.
	s=`.'	Indicates the card was tested and put in-service.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	s=`S'	Indicates the card failed ripple open and is placed as system-busy.
	s=`M'	Indicates the card is manual busy and is not tested.
	s=`C'	Indicates that the paddle board was not tested because the crosspoint failed.
	s=`O'	Indicates the card is off-line and was not tested.
	s=`-'	Indicates the card is unequipped and was not tested.
r		Indicates the sub-tests that ripple runs are open in an attempt to RTS the cards.
	r=` '	A blank indicates the card is not tested.
	r=`.'	Indicates the card was tested and is not defective.
	r=X	Indicates the card was tested and is defective.
b		Indicates if a connection memory copy was performed on the card.
	b=` '	A blank indicates that a connection memory copy was not performed.
	b=`.'	Indicates that a connection memory copy was performed.
cardlist element	Standard cardlist format	Indicates the location and product engineering code of suspect equipment.

Action

Replace the defective cards and RTS them. If the RTS fails and indicates the same cards as defective, contact the next level of maintenance.

ENET222 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET223

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET223 when a mismatch exists between the local and central database during a ripple open. The local database is then updated.

Format

The log report format for ENET223 is as follows:

ENET223 mmmdd hh:mm:ss seqnbr INFO ENET Ripple Open
Plane: <pl> Shelf: <pr>
A central/local database mismatch has been detected.
The local database has been updated.

Example

An example of log report ENET223 follows:

```
1.ENET223 SEPT10 08:45:30 9265 INFO ENET Ripple Open
   PLANE: 1 Shelf: 00
   A central/local database mismatch has been detected.
   The local database has been updated.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
mmmmdd	6 alphanumeric	Indicates the month and year the ENET generates the log report.
hh:mm:ss	6 numeric	Indicates the time in hours, minutes and seconds the ENET generates the log report.
seqnbr	4 numeric	Indicates the sequence number of the log report.

ENET223 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pl		Identifies the plane of the enhanced network on which the system finds the mismatch.
pr	2 numeric	Identifies the shelf of the enhanced network on which the system detects the mismatch.

Action

This log is for information only. A mismatch between the local and central database is common. The system updates the local database to correct the mismatch.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET230

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET230. This occurs when the crosspoint or ripple open test finds a crosspoint or interface card. The crosspoint or interface cards are not in the correct hardware state.

Format

The log report format for ENET230 is as follows:

```
ENET230 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET Card State Checker
Results
    Plane: pl Shelf: sh Found by: test
    08 09 10 11 12 12 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
    26 27 28 29 30 31 32
    CP r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r
    r r r r r r
```

Example

An example of log report ENET230 follows:

```
1.ENET230 SEP01 13:34:21 9265 INFO ENET Card State Checker
   Results
   Plane: 1  Shelf: 00 Found by: Ripple Open
   08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
   26 27 28 29 30 31 32
   CP                    .
   S
   PB                    F
   S
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET Card State Checker Results	Constant	Indicates what is done to the card, and the success or failure of the action.
Plane	0, 1	Indicates the ENET plane on which the test was run.

ENET230 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Shelf	0-3	Indicates the ENET shelf on which the test was run.
Found by	Crosspoint, Ripple Open	Indicates the type of test that calls the card state checker.
r	` ' (blank)	Blank indicates the card was not tested. The values of `r' appear opposite `CP' (crosspoint) and `PB' (paddleboard). This indicates the type of card to which the values apply.
	`.'	Period indicates the card was tested and no faults were found.
	`F'	Indicates the card was tested, found defective and fixed.
	`*'	Indicates the card was tested, found defective and not fixed.
	`S'	Indicates the card was tested, found defective and was not put in-service.
	`X'	Indicates the card was tested and found unequipped.
	`:'	Indicates the card was tested and an error occurred during correction.

Action

Test the defective cards again. To replace a defective card, use normal card replacement procedures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET300

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET300. The subsystem generates ENET300 when a peripheral side link (pslink) changes from a manual busy or a system busy state to OK. The word fiber appears in the log if the link reported on is a fiber link.

Format

The log report formats for ENET300 are as follows:

Format 1

```
1.ENET300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS
    PSLINK STATE CHANGE SET FROM statxt; ENET: pl–pr;
    XPT: cd, LINK: link; PM: pmid, PORT: port, CAP: captxt;
     rsntxt
```

Format 2

```
1.ENET300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
    Slot: slot Link: link
    PSLink (Fiber) state change.  Set from from_state: text_reason
    PM: pmid PORT: port Capability: captxt
```

Example

Examples of log report ENET300 follow:

Example 1

```
1.ENET300 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 RTS
   PSLINK STATE CHANGE SET FROM MANB; ENET: 1–3;
   XPT: 16, LINK:  3; PM: DCM  3, PORT:  3, CAP:  S;
   Returned to service by manual action
```

Example 2

```
1.ENET300 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 RTS ENET Plane: 1 Shelf: 03
   Slot: 16 Link: 03
   PSLink Fiber state change. Set from SYSB: System RTS
   PM: LTC 3 Port: 3 Capability: Fiber
```

ENET300 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RTS PSLINK STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a pslink state change.
SET FROM statxt	ManB or SysB	Indicates the previous state of the pslink.
ENET: pl-pr	(0-1) - (0-3)	Identifies the ENET plane and pair numbers.
XPT: cd	11-26	Identifies the crosspoints slot number.
LINK: link	0-15	Identifies the link on the crosspoint.
pmid	Refer to Table I.	Identifies the peripheral module that is connected to the link.
PORT: port	0-3	Indicates the peripheral port connected to the network link that changed state.
CAP: captxt	MS	Identifies the link as a messaging and speech link.
	S	Identifies the link as a speech link.
	Fiber	Identifies the link as a fiber link.
rsntxt	Returned-to-service by manual action. Returned-to- service by system action.	Describes what caused the ENET subsytem to generate this report.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET303

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET303 when a peripheral side link (pslink) changes state from an OK to a system busy (SysB). The word “fiber" appears if the link is a fiber link. Formats 2 and 3 and examples 2 and 3 are for fiber only.

The ENET logs have changed to include DS30 equivalent information for logs that are for fiber links. A manual action manipulates a DS30 equivalent on a fiber link. The log that the ENET generates as a direct result of the action can include the DS30 equivalent affected.

A manual action on a fiber can be on the whole fiber or a set of DS30 equivalents within the fiber. When a manual action is on a subset of the DS30 equivalents, the log includes a list of the affected equivalents. A list does not appear if the manual action affects all DS30 equivalents in the fiber.

Format

The log report formats for ENET303 are as follows:

Format 1

```
**ENET303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
    Slot: slot Link: link
    ENET PSLink state change.  Set from OK; text_reason
    PM: pmid  Port: port  Capability: captxt
```

Format 2

```
**ENET303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
    Slot: slot Link: link
    ENET PSLink Fiber state change.  Set from OK; text_reason
    PM: pmid  Port: port  Capability: captxt
```

Format 3

ENET303 (continued)

**ENET303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
Slot: slot Link: link DS30: ds30
ENET PSLink Fiber state change. Set from OK; text_reason
PM: pmid Port: port Capability: captxt

Example

Examples of log report ENET303 follow:

Example 1

```
**ENET303 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB  ENET Plane: 1 Shelf: 03
    Slot: 16 Link:03
    ENET PSLink state change. Set from OK; Link test failed
    PM: LTC 2 Port: 07  Capability: M,S
```

Example 2

```
**ENET303 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB  ENET Plane: 1 Shelf: 03
    Slot: 16 Link:03
    ENET PSLink Fiber state change. Set from OK; Link test
    failed
    PM: LTC 3 Port: 00  Capability: Fiber
```

Example 3

```
**ENET303 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB  ENET Plane: 1 Shelf: 03
    Slot: 16 Link:03 DS30: 02
    ENET PSLink Fiber state change. Set from OK; Link test
    failed
    PM: LTC 3 Port: 05  Capability: Fiber
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB ENET	Constant	Indicates a pslink state change.
Plane	0, 1	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	0-3	Identifies the ENET shelf.
Slot	9-32	Identifies the ENET slot.
Link	0-15	Identifies the link.
PSLink	Fiber	Appears only if pslink is a fiber link.
Set from OK	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the pslink.
rsntxt	Text	Provides the reason that the ENET generated the log report. Additional reasons can be generate to provide detailed information.
		PM detected link error
		Link test failed
		Nailed up connection corrupted
		Invalid WAI reported
		Link status not matched
		Card available recovery
		Reswitching failed to RTS link

ENET303 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
		MS failed to open
		PM failed to open
		ENET failed to make connection
		Open link failed
		MS failed to open
		PM failed to open
		ENET failed to make connection
		Open link aborted
		MS failed to open
		PM failed to open
		ENET failed to make connection
PM	Alphanumeric	Identifies the peripheral module (PM) that connects to the link. These characters define the name of the peripheral and digits that define the number of the peripheral.
Port	0-3	Indicates the peripheral port connected to the network link that changed state.
Capability	M	Identifies the capacity of the link (messaging and speech, speech, or fiber link) as a messaging and speech link.
	S	Identifies the link as a speech link.
	Fiber	Indicates the link as a fiber link.

Action

Follow standard office procedures to deal with SysB peripheral side links.

Associated OM registers

The following operational measurement (OM) registers increase when the ENET subystem generates this log:

- ENLKSBU- SysB usage register
- ENSLKPAR-increases if a partitioning potential exists
- ENSLKISO- increases if the SysB component isolates a minimum of one PM.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET304

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET304. This event occurs when a peripheral side link (pslink) state changes from a control-side busy (CBSY) or peripheral-side busy (PBSY) to system-busy (SysB). The word ``Fiber'' appears if the log subject is on a fiber link.

Format

The log report format for ENET304 is as follows:

```
**ENET304 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh
    Slot:
    slot Link: link
    PSLink fibertxt state change.  Set from from_state; rsntxt
    PM: pmid Port: port Capability: captxt
```

Example

An example of log report ENET304 follows:

```
1.**ENET304 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB ENET Plane: 1 Shelf: 03
                Slot:
   16 Link: 03
   PSLink (Fiber) state change.  Set from CBSY; MS failed to
   open link
   PM: LTG 3 Port: 3  Capability: Fiber
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB ENET	Constant	Indicates a pslink changed state.
Plane	Integers	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	Integers	Identifies the ENET shelf.
Slot	Integers	Identifies the crosspoint slot number.
Link	0-5	Identifies the link on the crosspoint.
fibertxt	``Fiber''	Indicates link is a fiber link.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Set from	SysB, OK, MANB, PBSY	Indicates the previous state of the link.
rsntxt	Text	Provides a description of what caused the ENET subsystem to generate the report. • ENET failed to make connection • Link status not matched • Card available recovery • Nailed-up connection available recovery • ENET failed to make connection • MS failed to open link • Link test failed • MS close CML recovery • MS open CML recovery • Open link failed • Open link aborted • Reswitching failed to RTS link • PM failed to open
PM	Character string	Identifies the peripheral module connected to the link.
Port	0-3	Indicates the peripheral port that connects to the network link that changes state.
Capability	M	Identifies the link as a messaging and speech link.
	S	Identifies the link as a speech link.
	Fiber	Identifies the link as a fiber link.

Action

Follow standard office procedures to deal with a system-busy peripheral side link.

ENET304 (end)

Associated OM registers

Operational measurement (OM) register ENLKSBU (SysB usage) increase.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET305

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET305 when a peripheral side link (PSLINK) changes from :

- OK state to control-side busy (CBSY) state
- manual busy (ManB) state to CBSY state
- system busy (SysB) state to CBSY state
- peripheral side busy (PBSY) state to CBSY state

Format

The log report format for ENET305 is as follows:

```
*ENET305 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot
    slot Link: link
    PSLink (Fiber) state change.  Set from statxt; rsntxt
    PM: pmid  Port: port  Capability: captxt
```

Example

An example of log report ENET305 follows:

```
1.*ENET305 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 CBSY ENET Plane: 1 Shelf: 03
    Slot:
   16  Link: 03
   PSLink (Fiber) state change.  Set from OK; Nailed–up
   connection unavailable
   PM: LTG 3  Port: 3  Capability: Fiber
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CBSY ENET	Constant	Indicates a pslink changed state.
Plane	Integers	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	Integers	Identifies the ENET shelf.
Slot	Integers	Identifies the ENET slot.
Link	0-15	Identifies the ENET link.

ENET305 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SET FROM	SYSB, OK, MANB, PBSY	Indicates the previous state of the pslink.
rsntxt	Text	Provides a description of what caused the ENET subsystem to generate this report. • Control side message links not available • Nailed up connection not available • Card not available • Open link failed • Open link aborted • PM failed to open link • MS failed to open link • ENET failed to connect
PM	Character string	Identifies the peripheral module connected to the link.
Port	0-3	Indicates the peripheral port connects to the network link that changes state.
Capability	M	Identifies the link as a messaging and speech link.
	S	Identifies the link as a speech link.
	Fiber	Identifies the link as a fiber link.

Action

Follow the standard office procedures to handle a CBSY PSLINK.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET308

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET308 when an in-service trouble (ISTb) on a peripheral side link (PSLINK) is set or cleared. Formats and examples 2 and 3 are for fiber only.

The ENET logs are modified to include DS30 equivalent information for logs that pertain to fiber links. A manual action manipulates a DS30 equivalent on a fiber link. The log that the ENET subsystem generates as a result of this action includes the affected DS30 equivalent.

A manual action on a fiber can be on the whole fiber or a set of DS30 equivalents in the fiber. When a manual action is on a subset of the DS30 equivalents in the fiber, the log includes a list of the affected equivalents. A list does not appear if the manual action affects all DS30 equivalents in the fiber.

Note: An ISTB Reason is required for integrated link maintenance (ILM) maintained links for the Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM).

Format

The log report formats for ENET308 are as follows:

Report format 1

```
*ENET308 mmmdd hh:mm:ss seqnbr INFO ENET PSLink ISTB action
Plane:
    pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: link
    ISTB Reason: text_reason
    PM: pmid  Port: port, Capability: captxt
```

Report format 2

```
*ENET308 mmmdd hh:mm:ss seqnbr INFO ENET PSLink ISTB action
Plane:
    pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: link
    ISTB Reason: text_reason
    PM: pmid  Port: port, Capability: captxt
```

Report format 3

ENET308 (continued)

*ENET308 mmmdd hh:mm:ss seqnbr INFO ENET PSLink ISTB action Plane:
pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: link DS30: ds30
ISTB Reason: text_reason
PM: pmid Port: port, Capability: captxt

Example

Examples of log report ENET308 follow:

Example 1

```
1.*ENET308 SEP24 00:00:00 2087 INFO ENET PSLink ISTB Set
    Plane: 1 Shelf: 03  Slot: 10  Link: 03
   ISTB Reason: Message test failed on path through MS 1
   PM: LGC 2 Port: 07 Capability: M,S
```

Example 2

```
1.*ENET308 SEP24 00:00:00 2087 INFO ENET PSLink ISTB Set
    Plane: 1 Shelf: 03  Slot: 10  Link: 03
   ISTB Reason: Message test failed on path through MS 1
   PM: LGC 1 Port: 00 Capability: Fiber
```

Example 3

```
1.*ENET308 SEP24 00:00:00 2087 INFO ENET PSLink ISTB Set
    Plane: 1 Shelf: 03  Slot: 10  Link: 03 DS30: 02
   ISTB Reason: Message test failed on path through MS 1
   PM: LGC 1 Port: 05 Capability: Fiber
```

Example 4 for the Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM)

```
*ENET308 SEP24 00:00:00 2087 INFO ENET PSLink ISTB Set
  Plane: 1 Shelf: 03 Slot:10 LINK: 03
  ISTB Reason: Fiber is ISTB
  PM: SPM 1 Port: 02 Capability: M,S
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET PSLink ISTB	Constant	Indicates a pslink is set in-service trouble (ISTb).
action	Set/Cleared	Indicates if the ISTb reason for card is set or cleared.
Plane	0-1	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	0-3	Identifies the ENET shelf.
Slot	9-32	Identifies the ENET slot.
Link	0-18	Identifies the link on the crosspoint.
DS30	0-15	Identifies the DS30 equivalent on the link. Appears only when the link is fiber.

ENET308 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ISTB reason	Text	Provides a description of what caused the ENET subsystem to generate this report. • ENET PSLink nil reason. • DS30 equivalent link on fiber is SysB. • DS30 equivalent link on fiber is ISTB. • Fault detected on speech channel of message link. • Backup message path through MS 0 had a fault. • Backup message path through MS 1 had a fault. • Message test failed on path through MS 0. • Message test failed on path through MS 1. • DS30 equivalent link on fiber is CBSY. • Fiber is ISTB.
PM	Symbolic text	Identifies the character string that defines the peripheral module (PM) connected to the link. The PM consists of characters that define the peripheral name and digits that define the peripheral number.
Port	0-31	Indicates the peripheral port connected to the network link that changes state.
Capability	MS, S, Fiber	Indicates the capability of the link: messaging and speech, speech, or fiber link.

Action

Follow standard office procedures to deal with SysB PSLINK.

For the Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM), log ENET308 indicates whether the in-service trouble reason for the link has been set or cleared. The log is for information only. Query specific reasons for the ISTB by using QUERYEN on the MAP workstation CARD level.

Associated OM registers

Operational measurement register ENLKERR (ENET pslink error) increases.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET309

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET309. The subsystem generates ENET309 when a peripheral side link (pslink) changes state. The pslink changes from a previous state to a peripheral-side busy state (PBSY). These previous states include OK, manual busy (MANB), system busy (SysB) and control-side busy (CBSY).)

Format

The log report format for ENET309 is as follows:

```
*ENET mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PBSY ENET Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot
    slot Link: link
    PSLink (Fiber) state change.  Set from statxt; rsntxt
    PM: pmid Port: port Capability: captxt
```

Example

An example of log report ENET309 follows:

```
1.*ENET309 SEP24 00:0:00 6000 PBSY ENET Plane: 1 Shelf: 03
   Slot:
   16  Link 033
   PSLink Fiber state change.  Set from OK; PM out of
   service
   PM: LTG 3 Port: 3  Capability: MS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PBSY ENET	Constant	Indicates a pslink changed state.
Plane	Integers	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	Integers	Identifies the ENET shelf.
Slot	Integers	Identifies the slot number of the crosspoint.
Link	0-15	Identifies the link on the crosspoint.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Set from statxt	OK, MANB, SysB, CBSY	Indicates the previous state of the pslink.
rsntxt	PM out-of-service PM out-of-service, card not available	Provides a description of what caused the system to generate this report.
PM	Character string	Identifies the peripheral module that connects to the link.
Port	Integers	Indicates the peripheral port that connects to the network link that changed state.
Capability	M	Identifies the link capability as a messaging and speech link.
	S	Identifies the link capability as a speech link.
	Optical Fiber	Identifies the link capability as an optical fiber link.

Action

Follow the standard office procedures that describe how handle peripheral-side busy links.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET311

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET311. The subsystem generates ENET311 when a peripheral side link (pslink) test runs and fails. A log format is required for integrated link maintenance (ILM) maintained links for Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM).

The subsystem generates format 1 when the pslink on a speech link fails.

The subsystem generates format 2 is when the pslink on a message link fails.

The subsystem generates format 3 when the pslink on a fiber link fails.

Formats 3 and 4, and examples 3 and 4, are for fiber only.

Format 5 and example 5 are for the Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM).

The ENET logs now include DS30 equivalent information for logs for fiber links.

When a manual action manipulates a DS30 equivalent on a fiber link, the subsystem generates a log. This log includes the DS30 equivalent affected.

A test of a fiber can be on the whole fiber or a set of DS30 equivalents in the fiber.

When a manual test is on DS30 equivalents within the fiber, the subsystem generates ENET311. This log includes a list of the equivalents affected. A list does not appear if the manual action affects all DS30 equivalents in the fiber.

Format

The log report formats for ENET311 are as follows:

Format 1

```
**ENET311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET Link Test
    Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: link
    Test Type: typtxt
    PM: pmid, Port: port, Capability: captxt
    Test is initiated by ORIGINATOR
    Speech Test: speech_test_result
    <speech subtests results>
    Suspected faulty card list:
    Site  Flr  RPos     Bay_id   Shf  Description    Slot  EqPEC
```

Format 2

```
**ENET311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET Link Test
    Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: link
    Test Type: typtxt
    PM: pmid, Port: port, Capability: captxt
    Test is initiated by ORIGINATOR
    message_test_result
    Speech Test: speech_test_result
    <speech subtests results>
    Suspected faulty card list:
    Site  Flr  RPos     Bay_id   Shf  Description    Slot  EqPEC
```

Format 3

```
**ENET311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET Link Test
    Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: link
    Test Type: typtxt
    PM: pmid, Port: port, Capability: captxt
    Test is initiated by ORIGINATOR
    fiber_test_fail_information
    Suspected faulty card list:
    Site  Flr  RPos     Bay_id   Shf  Description    Slot  EqPEC
```

Format 4

ENET311 (continued)

**ENET311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET Link Test
Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: link DS30: ds30
Test Type: typtxt
PM: pmid, Port: port, Capability: captxt
Test is initiated by ORIGINATOR
fiber_fail_information

Format 5 (Spectrum Peripheral Module)

**ENET311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET Link Test
Plane:pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: link Test Type: type_txt
PM: pmid
Test initiated by ORIGINATOR
Fail reason: fault
Problem severity: severity
Problem Type: problem_type
Suspect card list: card_list

Examples

Examples of log report ENET311 follow:

Example 1

```
1.** ENET311 SEP24 11:26:15 4714 FAIL ENET Link Test
   Test Plane: 1 Shelf: 00 Slot 10 Link: 04
   Test Type: DS30 Link Test
   PM: DTC 0, Port: 11 Capability: S
   Test is initiated by Inservice Audit
   Speech Test: Failed
   ENET Looparound          : Aborted, not run by PM
   ENET311  PM Looparound           : Failed, exceeded
   threshold
   DURATION: 1 secs,    THRESHOLD: 1,   HITS: 15
   Suspected faulty card list:
   Site Fir RPos    Bay_id  Shf Description Slot    EqPEC
   HOST 01  F05     ENC000  13  ENET:1:00   30      9X41BA
   BACK
   HOST 01  F05     ENC000  13  ENET:1:00   30      9X35BA
   FRNT
   HOST 01  F05     ENC000  13  ENET:1:00   30      9X36BA
   FRNT
   And PM link interface hardware.
```

Example 2

```
 1.** ENET311 SEP24 11:26:15 4714 FAIL ENET Link Test
    Plane: 1 Shelf: 00 Slot 10 Link: 04
    Test Type: DS30 Link Test
    PM: DTC 0, Port: 11 Capability: MS
    Test is initiated by Inservice Audit
    MS: 1, Card: 6, Port: 10, Primary: Message Test Failed
    ENET internal path test: exceeded threshold,
    DURATION: 1secs, THRESHOLD: 1,   HITS: 15
    Speech Test: Failed
    ENET Looparound          : Aborted, not run by PM
    PM Looparound            : Channel not available
    Suspected faulty card list:
    Site Fir RPos    Bay_id  Shf Description Slot    EqPEC
    HOST 01  F05     ENC000  13  ENET:1:00   30      9X41BA
    BACK
    HOST 01  F05     ENC000  13  ENET:1:00   30      9X35BA
    FRNT
    HOST 01  F05     ENC000  13  ENET:1:00   30      9X36BA
    FRNT
    And appropriate MS port cards.
```

Example 3

```
 1.** ENET311 SEP24 11:26:15 4714 FAIL ENET Link Test
    Test Plane: 1 Shelf: 0 Slot 10 Link: 04
    Test Type: DS30 Link Test
    PM: DTC 0, Port: 11 Capability: MS
    Test is initiated by Inservice Audit
    Fail reason: Local DS512 errors
    Looparound hit count: 12 THRESHOLD: 1
    co 0
    Suspect card list:
    Site Fir RPos    Bay_id  Shf Description Slot    EqPEC
    HOST 01  F05     ENC000  13  ENET:1:00   30      9X41BA
    BACK
    HOST 01  F05     ENC000  13  ENET:1:00   30      9X35BA
    FRNT
    HOST 01  F05     ENC000  13  ENET:1:00   30      9X36BA
```

Example 4

ENET311 (continued)

```
1.**ENET311 SEP24 11:26:15 4714 FAIL ENET Link Test
   Plane: 1 Shelf: 0 Slot: 10 Link: 02 DS30: 02 Test Type:
   DS30 Test on Fiber
   PM: DTC 0, Port: 05, Capability: Fiber
   Test is initiated by Manual Test
   Fail reason: local ds512 errors
   Looparound hit count: 12  THRESHOLD: 1
   Suspect card list
   Site  Flr  RPos  Bay_id  Shf  Description  Slot  EqPEC
   HOST  01   F05   ENC000  13   ENET:1:00  30  9X45BA
   BACK
   HOST  01   F05   ENC000  13   ENET:1:00  30  9X35BA
   FRNT
   HOST  01   F05   ENC000  13   ENET:1:00  30  9X36BA
   FRNT
```

Example 5 (Spectrum Peripheral Module)

```
1.**ENET311 SEP24 11:26:15 4714 FAIL ENET Link Test
   Test Plane: 1 Shelf: 00 Slot 10 Link: 04 Test Type: fiber
   PM: SPM 0
   Test initiated by ENET
   Fail reason: Far end frame error
   Suspect card list: no cardlist available
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ENET Link Test	Constant	Indicates that the system ran a pslink test and the test failed.
Plane	0-1	Identifies the ENET plane.
pl	n	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	0-3	Identifies the ENET shelf.
sh	nn	Identifies the ENET shelf.
Slot	9-32	Identifies the ENET slot.
Link	0-18	Identifies the link on the crosspoint.

(Sheet 2 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
DS30	0-15	Identifies the DS30 equivalent on the link. This field value only appears when the link is fiber.
Test Type	DS30 Link Test, DS30 Test on Fiber Test	Identifies the type of pslink test.
typtxt	DS30 Link Test, DS30 Test on Fiber Test	Identifies the type of pslink test.
PM	Alphanumeric	Indicates the character string that defines the peripheral module (PM) that connects to the link. This string consists of characters that define the name of the peripheral, and digits that define the number of the peripheral. Refer to table I.
pmid	Alphanumeric	Indicates the character string that defines the peripheral module (PM) that connects to the link. This string consists of characters that define the name of the peripheral, and digits that define the number of the peripheral. Refer to table I.
Port	0-31	Indicates the peripheral port that connects to the network link that the system tested.
port	0-31	Indicates the peripheral port that connects to the network link that changed state.
Capability	constant	Indicates the capability of the link: messaging and speech, speech, extended message and speech, or fiber link.
captxt	M	Identifies the link as a messaging link.
	S	Identifies the link as a speech link.

ENET311 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
	Fiber	Identifies the link as a fiber link.
	E	Identifies the link as an extended message link.
Originator	Manual RTS, System RTS, In-service audit, Manual in service, Test, Manual, Out-Of-Service Test, MS In-Service Request, MS Out-Of-Service Request	Provides a description of the agent that invoked the link test.
Speech Test	Failed; Passed; Not run, PM isolated; Aborted; Timed out	Indicates result of the speech test.
speech_test_result	Failed; Passed; Not run, PM isolated; Aborted; Timed out	Indicates result of the speech test.
<speech subtests results>	ENET looparound, PM looparound	Appears only if the PM was not isolated and the system did not run the speech test. Displays the subfields <enet_looparound_result>, or <pm_looparound_result>, with <test_fail_abort_reason>, <duration>, <threshold>, and <hits>.
fiber_fail_information	Fail reason: fiber_fail_reason, THRESHOLD: threshold DURATION: duration, failure that is not shown, Card resources not available, Hardware access failed, Aborted by higher priority request, Local DS512 errors, Remote DS512 errors, Fxpm alarm looparound failed, Fxpm data looparound failed, Fiber receiver mode is not correct, Bad frame pulse on fiber, Alarm code that is not expected, Test parameters that are not correct, Fxpm failed to detect DS512 error	Lists reasons for test failure of fiber link. Displays for fiber tests only

ENET311 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
fiber_fail_card_list	Designates cards	Indicates the list of cards that can cause the test failure. This list is in the standard card list format, and appears as the list appears on the MAP terminal.
message_test_result	ms (0, 1)	Identifies the message switch (MS) that connects to the network link.
	ms_card (two digits)	Identifies the MS card that connects to the link that the system tested.
	ms_port (two digits)	Identifies the MS port that connects to the network link that the system tested.
	prim_sec (primary or secondary)	Indicates if the message switch port that connects to the network link that the system tested is primary or secondary. This value only applies to message links.
message_test_overall_results	PM failed to maintenance open, ENET failed to make connection, MS failed to maintenance open, Maintenance open failed, Maintenance open aborted, Maintenance timed out, Message test not run, Message test passed, Message test aborted, Message test timed out	Indicates the results of the message tests.
ENET Looparound	Not run; Passed; Failed; Aborted, PM did not run test; Timed out	Indicates the ENET looparound test result.
enet_looparound_result	Not run; Passed; Failed; Aborted, PM did not run test; Timed out	Indicates the ENET looparound test result.

ENET311 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
pm_looparound_result	PM looparound cannot turn off, Channel not available, PM does not support, Not run, Passed, Failed, Aborted, Timed out	Indicates the PM looparound test result.
test_fail_abort_reason	Exceeded threshold, Card access error, Conn verify failed, Local messaging error, Conn verify timeout, Conn not set up, Resources in use, ENET out-of-service card not equipped on path OSS card on path, Offline card on path connection exists, Bad data value, Bad pathend, Bad input PARM, Internal error, Bad PARM group aborted by other mtce channel in use	Lists reasons for failure of the PM and ENET looparound tests.
DURATION	Time_value_(0-255)_Time_unit (ms, 10ms, secs, mins, hours, aeons, 100ms)	Indicates the duration of the test.
THRESHOLD	Two digits	Indicates the maximum number of allowed hits.
HITS	0-32767	Displays the number of hits that occurred. A hit is one detection of data that is not compatible along the path.
Suspected faulty card list	Standard card list format, PM link interface hardware, Correct MS port cards	Indicates the list of cards that the system suspects caused the test failure. This list is in the format of standard card list, and appears as the list appears on the MAP terminal.
<card list>	Standard card list format, PM link interface hardware, Correct MS port cards	Indicates the list of cards that can cause the test to fail. This list is in the standard card list format, and appears as the list appears on the MAP terminal.

(Sheet 6 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
path_test_result	Not run, Passed, Failed, Aborted, Timed out	Indicates the results of the path test.
fault	link reset received from far end	Contains fault description
	CRC error detected	
	local loopback exists	
	receive loss of frame detected	
	transmit led driver fault	
	10b12b error	
	12blb loopback exists	
	10blb loopback exists	
	remote loopback exists	
	local frame error	
	far end frame error	
	far end receive error	
	far end remote loopback exists	
	hardware access error	
	fiber link receive hit counter is broken	
	fiber link receive hits is over threshold	
severity	critical problem	Contains the severity of the fault
	non-critical problem	
	no problem	
problem-type	endpoint problem	Contains the problem type
	end-to-end problem	

Action

Follow the standard office procedures that describe how to deal with peripheral side link tests that fail.

ENET311 (end)

For this type of report, multiple logs are generated for each piece of information. That is, one log is generated for the fault reason, another log is generated for the card list.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET312

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET312. The subsystem generates ENET312 when the PM message path through the ENET plane switches links. The path switches from one C-side fiber link to another C-side fiber link.

Format

The log report formats for ENET312 are as follows:

Format 1

```
1.ENET312 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   MESSAGE PATH RESWITCHING      PM: pmid;
   ENET: pl–pr; XPT: cd, LINK: link;
   Old route: MS n CARD c PORT p New Route: MS n CARD c PORT p
```

Format 2

```
1.ENET312 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET Pside Link Reswitching
    Message Path
   Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: link PM: pmid Port: port
   Old route: MS n Card ms_card Port ms_port New route: MS n
   Card ms_card Port ms_port
   text_reason
```

Example

An example of log report ENET312 follows:

Example 1

```
1.ENET312 MAY31 08:22:31 2112 INFO
   MESSAGE PATH RESWITCHING      PM: DCM 3;
   ENET: 0–1; XPT: 16, LINK: 3;
   Old route: MS 0 CARD 02 PORT 1; New Route: MS 1 CARD 03
   PORT 3
```

Example 2

ENET312 (continued)

```
1.ENET312 APR01 00:00:001 6001 INFO ENET Pside Link
    Reswitching Message Path
   Plane: 0 Shelf: 01 Slot: 16 Link: 03 PM: DCM3 Port: 0
   Old route: MS 0 Card 08 Port 1 New route: MS 1
   Card 08 Port 1
   MS Port went out of service
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO MESSAGE PATH RESWITCHING	Constant	Indicates a message path has switched.
pmid	Refer to Table I.	Identifies the peripheral module affected.
ENET: pl-pr	(0-1) - (0-3)	Identifies the ENET plane and pair numbers.
XPT: cd	11-26	Identifies the slot number of the crosspoints.
LINK: link	0-15	Identifies the link on the crosspoint.
Old route	Constant	Indicates that the following MS, card, and port values pertain to the old message path.
New Route	Constant	Indicates that the following MS, card, and port values pertain to the new message path.
MS n	0, 1	Identifies the message switch.
CARD c	6-23	Identifies the card number of the message switch that the system uses for the message path.
PORT: p	0-3	Indicates the peripheral port that the system uses for the message path.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET313

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET313. The subsystem generates ENET113 when a specified path with too many recent faults prevents message path reswitching. The path uses a primary link. Messaging continues to use the route through the other message switch (MS).

This log now includes DS30 equivalent information for fiber links. When a manual action manipulates a DS30 equivalent on a fiber link, the subsystem generates a log. This log includes the DS30 equivalent affected.

Format

The log report format for ENET313 is as follows:

Format 1

```
*ENET313 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET PSLink Message Path
    Not Reswitched
    Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: link PM: pmid
    Port: port
    Route over MS n CARD c PORT p has had too many recent faults
    Messaging remains on MS n Card c Port p.
```

Format 2

```
*ENET313 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET PSLink Message Path
    Not Reswitched
    Plane: pl Shelf: sh Slot: slot Link: link (DS30: ds30) PM: pmid
    Port: port
    Route over MS n CARD ms_card PORT ms_port has had too many
    recent faults
    Messaging remains on MS n Card ms_card Port ms_port.
```

Example

An example of log report ENET313 follows:

Example 1

```
1.*ENET313 MAY31 08:22:31 2112 INFO ENET PSLink Message Path
   Not Reswitched
   Plane: 0  Shelf: 01  Slot: 16 Link: 03  PM: DCM 3
   Port: 2
   Route over MS 0 CARD 08 PORT 1 has had too many recent
   faults
   Messaging remains on MS 1 Card 08 Port 1.
```

Example 2

```
1.*ENET313 APR01 00:00:00 6002 INFO ENET PSLink Message Path
                Not Reswitched
   Plane: 0 Shelf: 01 Slot: 16 Link: 03 DS30: 00 PM: DCM 3
   Port: 0
   Route over MS 0 Card 08 Port 1 has had too many recent
   faults.
   Messaging remains on MS 1 Card 08 Port 1.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET PSLink Message Path Not Reswitched	Constant	Indicates a message path reswitch failed.
Plane	Integers	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	Integers	Identifies the ENET shelf.
Slot	Integers	Identifies the slot on the specified shelf.
Link	0-15	Identifies the link on the crosspoint. This value includes DS30 equivalent information on a fiber link.
PM	Alphanumeric	Identifies the peripheral module (PM) affected.
Port	Integers	Indicates the peripheral port that connects to the network link that changed state.

ENET313 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Route over MS n CARD c PORT p has had too many recent faults	Integers	Indicates the MS, card, and port that has had too many faults.
Messaging remains on MS n Card c Port p	Integers	Indicates the MS, card, and port on which messaging remains.

Action

This log indicates that the specified MS card and port are defective. Normally, different log identifies the fault and the defective component is placed out of service. If the fault is not continuous, the ENET313 log appears repeatedly. At this point, the technician should follow standard office procedures for how to handle MS, card, and port failures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET314

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET314 each hour. This log report provides a summary of audit corrections of ENET pslink link during this period. The subsystem only generates ENET314 when the system makes audit corrections.

Format

The log report format for ENET314 is as follows:

FP503 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET PSIDE link audit summary
Since last summary:
Number of attempts to RTS SysB links: rts_num
Number of link status mismatches corrected: mis_num
Number of MS port status mismatches corrected: cml_num
Number of messaging nailed-up connection mismatches corrected: nuc_num

Example

An example of log report ENET314 follows:

```
ENET314 MAR23 20:40:12 4689 INFO ENET PSIDE link audit
   summary
   Number of attempts to RTS SysB links: 5
   Number of link status mismatches corrected: 1
   Number of MS port status mismatches corrected: 1
   Number of messaging nailed-up connection mismatches
   corrected: 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
rts_num	variable length	Indicates the number of attempts to return system-busy (SysB) links to service between the last summary and now.
mis_num	variable length	Indicates the number of times that the audit corrected a mismatch between the last summary and now. This mismatch is a mismatch of the pside link state.

ENET314 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
cml_num	variable length	Indicates the number of times the audit corrected some mismatches between the last summary and now. These mismatches are the active and inactive mismatches of the CML PBIT.
nuc_num	variable length	Indicates the number of nailed-up connection (NUC) mismatches that the audit corrected between the last summary and now.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENET315

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET315. The subsystem generates ENET315 when a user uses the ALTTEST command to change a P-side maintenance default parameter. This command is on the card level of the MAP.

Format

The log report format for ENET315 is as follows:

```
ENET315 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET PSide MTCE Parameter
    Changed
    ENET PSIDE mtce_default_parameter alt_text
```

Example

An example of log report ENET315 follows:

```
1.ENET315 MAR23 20:41:46 5992 INFO ENET PSide MTCE Parameter
                  Changed
   ENET PSide fiber loop around test default DURATION
   changed From 5 seconds To 10 seconds
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET PSide MTCE Parameter Changed	Constant	Indicates that ENET PSide maintenance state changed.
mtce_default_parameter	1-15	Link PM loop around test default DURATION.
	1-15	Link PM loop around test default THRESHOLD.
	0-15	Fiber test default local DS512 error THRESHOLD.
	0-15	Fiber loop around test default THRESHOLD.
	1-60	Fiber loop around test default DURATION.
	1-51	Link low priority audit period.
	1-255	Link high priority audit period.

ENET315 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	ON or OFF	Link audit
alt_text	changed From init_value To new_value	Identifies the number of times that the audit corrected the mismatch of the Pside link state between the last summary and now.
cml_num	variable length	The number of times that the audit corrected the active and inactive cmlpbit mismatch between the last summary and now.
nuc_num	variable length	The number of mismatches of messaging nailed-up connections that the audit corrected between the last summary and now.

Action

There is no action required. This log indicates the actions of the ENET Pside link audit between the last printed summary and now.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET400

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET400. The subsystem generates this report when the system finds a fault on one of the ENET control side (C-side) links. The log text contains the exact fault reason.

Format

The log report format for ENET400 is as follows:

```
*ENET400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT ENET Control-Side Link Fault
    CSLink fault detected. Plane: pl Shelf: sh CSLink: link
    Translated CSLink: MS: ms Card: mscd Port: mspt
    fault_reason
```

Example

An example of log report ENET400 follows:

```
1.*ENET400 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 FLT ENET Control-Side Link
   Fault
   CSLink fault detected. Plane: 0 Shelf: 00 CSLink: 0
   Translated CSLink: MS: 0 Card: 10 Port: 0
   LH Link code error.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT ENET Control-Side Link Fault, CSLink fault detected	Constant	Indicates the system detected a fault on a C-side link.
Plane	0, 1	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	0-3	Identifies the ENET shelf.
CSlink	0, 1	Identifies the link with faults.
MS	Integers	Identifies the message switch (MS).
Card	Integers	Identifies the card.

ENET400 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Port	Integers	Identifies the port.
Fault_reason	Text	Provides a description of the detected fault. Refer to Reasons table at the end of this log report.

Action

Follow standard office procedures that describes how to deal with failed tests of C-side link.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following is a list of reasons that cause the subsystem to generate this log report:

- LH WAM time-out
- LH WAN time-out
- LH WACK time-out
- LH WAS time-out
- LH CRC not correct
- LH Double NACK
- LH Link code error
- BAC Port timer error
- BAC Port msg overflow
- BAC Port msg error
- BAC FIFO purge
- BAC FIFO to LH time-out
- BAC Bus to FIFO time-out
- BAC FIFO full
- BAC RCX parity error
- Messaging on a closed link
- Message and Bus Error

- Loss of Sync
- Fiber slip error
- 10B12B code word error
- Open request failed caused by fiber fault
- Open request failed caused by of port fault
- Messaging hardware failed to configure
- End-to-End message test failed.

ENET401

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET401. The subsystem generates ENET401 when the system finds a fault with the control side (C-side) links. The system runs a link test when the port is tested or returned to service (RTS). This port is the message switch (MS) port that attaches to an ENET.

Format

The log report format for ENET401 is as follows:

```
*ENET401 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL ENET Control Side Link Test
    Plane: pl Shelf: sh CSLink: link
    Reason: rsntxt
    cardlist
```

Example

An example of log report ENET401 follows:

```
1.*ENET401 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 FAIL ENET Control Side Link
   Test
   Plane: 0 Shelf: 00 CSLink: 0
   Reason: Messaging hardware failed to configure.
   Site  Flr  RPos  Bay_id   Shf  Description  Slot  EqPec
   HOST  23   D31   NWSC098   00   ENET:0:00    08    NT9X40
   BA  Back
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ENET Control Side Link Test	Constant	Indicates the system ran a C-side link test on an MS port that connected to an ENET.
Plane	0, 1	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	0-3	Identifies the ENET shelf.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CSLink	0, 1	Identifies the defective link
Reason	Text	Provides a description of the detected fault. Refer to Reasons table at the end of this log report.

Action

Follow standard office procedures that describes how to deal with failed tests of C-side link.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following is a list of reasons that cause the subsystem to generate this log report:

- LH WAM time-out
- LH WAN time-out
- LH WACK time-out
- LH WAS time-out
- LH CRC not correct CRC
- LH Double NACK
- LH Link code error
- BAC Port timer error
- BAC Port msg overflow
- BAC Port msg error
- BAC FIFO purge
- BAC FIFO to LH time-out
- BAC Bus to FIFO time-out
- BAC FIFO full
- BAC RCX parity error
- Messaging on a closed link
- Message and Bus Error

ENET401 (end)

- Loss of Sync
- Fiber slip error
- 10B12B code word error
- Open request failed caused by fiber fault
- Open request failed caused by port fault
- Messaging hardware failed to configure
- End-to-End message test failed.

ENET402

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates this report if any C-side link faults have occurred on an in-service ENET port during the last audit cycle. This log is generated in order to display the nature of the faults. Only non-zero error types (faults) are displayed.

Format

The format for log report ENET402 follows:

```
*ENET402 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET Control-Side Link Fault
 Audit Report
    Plane: pl Shelf: sh CSLink: link
    Translated CSLink: MS: ms Card: mscd Port: mspt
    fault_reason  :errcnt
```

Example

An example of log report ENET402 follows:

```
*ENET402 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 INFO ENET Control-Side Link
 Fault Audit Report
 Report Plane: 0 Shelf: 02 CSLink: 0
   Translated CSLink: MS: 0 Card: 10 Port: 0
   LH Invalid CHKSUM.  :0001
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET Control-Side Link Fault Audit Report	Constant	Indicates at least one fault was incurred during the last C-side link audit cycle.
Plane	0, 1	Identifies the ENET plane.
Shelf	0 -3	Identifies the ENET shelf.
CSLink	0, 1	Identifies the faulty link.
MS	Integers	Identifies the message switch (MS).
Card	Integers	Identifies the card.

ENET402 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Port	Integers	Identifies the port.
fault_reason	Text	Provides a description of the fault that was detected. Refer to the list of reasons in the Additional information section.
errcnt	4 digits	Provides the number of faults for each C-side error type that was incurred during the last C-side link audit cycle.

Action

For information only. No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

The following is a list of reasons for generating this log report:

- Spurious fault interrupt
- LH WAM time-out
- LH WAN time-out
- LH WACK time-out
- LH WAS time-out
- LH Invalid CRC
- LH Double NACK
- LH Invalid CHKSUM
- LH Link code error
- BAC Port timer error
- BAC Port msg overflow
- BAC Port msg error
- BAC FIFO purge
- BAC FIFO to LH time-out
- BAC Bus to FIFO time-out
- BAC FIFO full

- BAC RCX parity error
- Messaging on a closed link
- Message Card Bus Error
- Loss of Sync
- Fiber slip error
- 10B12B code word error

ENET403

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET403. The subsystem generates ENET403 when a manual switch of reference links or a switch by the system sync audit occurs.

Format

The log report format for ENET403 is as follows:

*ENET403 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET Reference Link Switched
Plane: pl Shelf: sh SYNC To MS: By <reason> Action

Example

An example of log report ENET403 follows:

```
*ENET403 JUL10 OO:41:41 0700 INFO ENET Reference Link
   Switched
   Plane: 1 Shelf: 00 SYNC To MS:1 By Manual Action
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET Reference Link Switched	Constant	Indicates that a reference link has switched.
pl	0,1	Identifies the ENET plane.
sh	0-3	Identifies the ENET shelf.
link	0,1	Identifies the defective link.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET404

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem log report ENET404. The clock-switching subsystem in the Central transmits requests to the Local. This subsystem transmits a request two or three times if the system loses or rejects the first request. The system loses a request if the system does not receive a response from the Local in 5 s. When this condition occurs the subsystem generates this report.

Format

The log report format for ENET404 is as follows:

ENET404 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> INFO Switch Reference Link Failed
Plane: <pl> Shelf: <sh> Attempt: <att> To MS:<ms> By <originator>
Reason: <failure_reason>

Example

An example of log report ENET404 follows:

```
ENET404 JUL10 00:41:41 0700 INFO Switch Reference Link
Failed
   Plane: 0 Shelf:00 Attempt: 1 To MS:1 By Manual Action
   Reason: Target Link is Closed
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Date	mmmdd	Indicates the date the subsystem generated the report.
Time	hh:mm:ss	Indicates the time of day the subsystem generated the report.
Sequence	####	Indicates the sequence number of the report that the subsystem generated.
Plane	0 to 1	Indicates the plane of the ENET for which the subsystem generated the report.

ENET404 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Shelf	00 to 03	Indicates the shelf of the ENET for which the subsystem generated the report.
Attempts	1 to 3	Indicates the number of attempts to switch the clock reference.
MS	Integers	Indicates the target MS unit that provides the reference clock source.
Originator	Text	Indicates the source of the clock-switching request. A manual switch of reference or the system initiates the request.
Failure_reason	Text	Indicates the reason the clock-switching operation failed.
Maintenance name	Text	Indicates the maintenance request that blocked the clock-switching operation.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET500

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET500. The subsystem generates this report when the scheduled invocation of the ENET Routine Exercise (REX) Test is modified. The ENET level MAP REXTst command schedules the ENET REX Test again.

Format

The log report format for ENET500 is as follows:

```
ENET500 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 INFO ENET REX SCHEDULED TEST
    text_information
```

Example

An example of log report ENET500 follows:

```
ENET500 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 INFO ENET REX SCHEDULED TEST
   MON      TUE      WED      THU      FRI      SAT      SUN
   ON       ON       ON       ON       ON       ON       ON
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET REX SCHEDULED TEST	Constant	Indicates the re-schedule of REX Test.
text_information	MON,TUE,WED,THU,FRI,SAT,SUN	Displays the days of the week that the REX Test runs or does not run.

Action

There is no action required. For information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENET501

Explanation

The enhanced network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET501 when data in table REXSCHED disables REX testing on the ENET. The ENET501 log results each day when the data disables REX testing.

Format

The log report format for ENET501 is as follows:

ENET501 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET REX Scheduling by SREX controller
ENET REX IS DISABLED INDEFINITELY. RExSch alarm raised

Example

An example of log report ENET501 follows:

```
ENET501 APR18 14:04:01 5888 INFO ENET REx Scheduling by SREX Controller
    ENET REX IS DISABLED INDEFINITELY. RExSch alarm raised.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET REX Scheduling by SREX Controller	constant	Indicates information about the state of the ENET SREX controller follows.
ENET REX IS DISABLED INDEFINITELY.	constant	Indicates interruption of REX testing on the ENET.
RExSch alarm raised.	constant	Indicates the raise of the RExSch alarm .

Action

Determine if it is necessary to disable the ENET REX test. If required, a change of data in table REXSCHED allows ENET REX testing.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENET502

Explanation

The enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET502. The subsystem generates ENET502 when the ENET Routine Exercise (REX) Test cannot run manually or through system action.

Format

The log report format for ENET502 is as follows:

```
ENET502 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET REX TEST UNABLE TO
    RUN
    PLANE: pl; text_information_1; text_information_2
```

Example

An example of log report ENET502 follows:

```
ENET502 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 INFO ENET REX TEST UNABLE TO RUN
   PLANE: 0 ; SYSTEM INVOLVED ; C-SIDE LINK BUSY
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET REX TEST UNABLE TO RUN	Constant	Indicates the REX Test cannot run.
PLANE	0, 1	The ENET plane on which the REX Test was to occur.

ENET502 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
text_information_1	MANUALLY INVOKED or SYSTEM INVOKED	Indicates the source of the REX Test request.
text_information_2	text string, one of:- C-SIDE LINK IS BUSYPM WOULD BE ISOLATEDANOTHER REX TEST IS IN PROGRESSTEST IS DISABLEDHIGHER PRIORITY MAINTENANCE IS IN PROGRESSNOT APPROPRIATE SHELF STATUSNOT SUFFICIENT RESOURCESNOT PERMITTED CARD STATE	Indicates the reason why performance of the REX Test did not occur.

Action

There is no action required. This report is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENET503

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET503 when the ENET Routine Exercise (REX) Test has begun.

Format

The log report format for ENET503 is as follows:

```
ENET503 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET REX TEST STARTED
    PLANE: pl; Invoker_information;
```

Example

An example of log report ENET503 follows:

```
ENET503 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 INFO ENET REX TEST STARTED
   PLANE: 0 ; SYSTEM INVOKED;
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET REX TEST STARTED	Constant	Indicates the REX Test begun.
PLANE	0, 1	The ENET plane on which performance of the REX Test occurs.
Invoker_information	MANUALLY INVOKED or SYSTEM INVOKED	Indicates the source of the REX Test.

Action

There is no action required. For information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENET505

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET505 when the ENET routine exercise (REX) test fails.

Format

The log report format for ENET505 is as follows:

```
ENET505 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL  ENET REX Test Failed
    Plane: pl; Invoker_information
    Cardlist
```

Example

An example of log report ENET505 follows:

```
.ENET505 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 FAIL  ENET REX Test Failed
   Plane: 0 ; System Invoked ;
   Site  Flr  RPos  Bay_id    Shf  Description  Slot  EqPec
   HOST  23   D31   NWSC098   00  ENET:0:00    08   NT9X40BA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ENET REX Test Failed	Constant	An ENET REX test failed
Plane	0, 1	The ENET plane
Invoker_information	Manually or system Invoked	Invokes the ENET REX test
Cardlist	Representative text	Identifies ENET cards that failed ENET REX test. Defined in table ENCDINV in network card inventory.

Action

Replace the cards in the cardlist.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET506

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET506 when the ENET Routine Exercise (REX) Test aborts.

Format

The log report format for ENET506 is as follows:

```
ENET506 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  ENET REX TEST ABORTED
    PLANE: pl; Invoker_information;
```

Example

An example of log report ENET506 follows:

```
ENET506 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 INFO  ENET REX TEST ABORTED
   PLANE: 0 ; SYSTEM INVOKED ;
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET REX TEST ABORTED	Constant	Indicates the REX Test aborted.
PLANE	0, 1	The ENET plane on which the performance of the REX Test occurred.
Invoker_information	MANUALLY INVOKED or SYSTEM INVOKED	Indicates the source of the REX Test.

Action

There is no action required. This log report is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET507

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET507. The subsystem generates ENET507 when the ENET Routine Exercise (REX) Test has not completed because of an internal error.

Format

The log report format for ENET507 is as follows:

```
ENET507 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  ENET REX TEST
    INCOMPLETE
    PLANE: pl; Invoker_information;
```

Example

An example of log report ENET507 follows:

```
ENET507 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 INFO  ENET REX TEST INCOMPLETE
PLANE: 0 ; SYSTEM INVOKED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET REX TEST INCOMPLETE	Constant	Indicates the REX Test is not complete.
PLANE	0, 1	The ENET plane on which performance of the ENET REX Test occurred.
nvoker_information	MANUALLY INVOKED or SYSTEM INVOKED	Indicates the source of the ENET REX Test .

Action

There is no action required. This report is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENET507 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET508

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates report ENET508 when the ENET routine exercise (REX) test passes with non-severe failures.

Format

The log report format for ENET508 is as follows:

```
ENET508 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL  ENET REX Passed With In
Service
    Trouble
    Plane: pl; invoker_information
    Cardlist
```

Example

An example of log report ENET508 follows:

```
ENET508 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 FAIL ENET REX Passed With In
    Service
   Trouble
   Plane: 0 ; System Invoked ;
   Site  Flr  RPos  Bay_id    Shf  Description  Slot  EqPec
   HOST  23   D31   NWSC098   00   ENET:0:00   08
   NT9X40BA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ENET REX Passed With Inservice Trouble	Constant	Prompt of the ENET REX test occurred.
Plane	0, 1	The ENET plane where performance of the ENET REX test occurred.
Invoker_information	Manually/System invoked	Agent that invokes of the ENET REX test.
Cardlist	Symbolic text	ENET cards, defined in table ENCDINV of network card inventory, that failed the test.

ENET508 (end)

Action

If necessary, replace the cards in the card list.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET509

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET509. This report occurs when a system REX test abandons because of the instability of the components of the mate plane. The log text contains the fault reason. An ENET plane does not have stability if one or more nodes, cards, paddleboards or p-side links become SBsy in 12 to 24 hours.

Format

The log report format for ENET509 is as follows:

```
ENET509 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd>  INFO ENET REX Test Unable to Run
    Plane: <pl> ; System Invoked ; Opposite plane is unstable

    Component type   Shelf   Slot   Link   DS30   SBsy count
    ------------------------------------------------------
    <comp>           <shelf>  <slot>  <link>  <no>  <cnt>
    <comp>           <shelf>  <slot>  <link>  <no>  <cnt>
    <comp>           <shelf>  <slot>  <link>  <no>  <cnt>
```

One to three information lines are in this log. The number of information lines depends on the amount of invalid components detected in the last evaluation cycle. An evaluation cycle spans 12 to 24 hours. The log shown above contains the maximum (3) number of information lines.

Example

An example of log report ENET509 follows:

```
ENET509 MAY16 00:00:00 7854 INFO ENET REX Test Unable to Run
   Plane: 0 ; System Invoked ; Opposite plane is unstable

   Component type   Shelf  Slot  Link  DS30  SBsy count
   ------------------------------------------
    Link            0      26    2     1     2
    Card            0      10                1
    Pb              0      23                1
```

ENET509 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Date	mmmdd	Indicates the date of report generation.
Time	hh:mm:ss	Indicates the time of day report generation occurred.
Sequence	ssdd	Indicates the sequence number of the report generated.
Plane	0-1	Indicates the plane number the REX test attempt occurred on.
Component	Text	A component can be node, shelf, card, paddleboard or link.
Shelf	0-3	Indicates the shelf number to which the component that does not have stability belongs.
Slot	00-31	Indicates the slot number for the card that does not have stability, or paddleboard or link component.
Link	0-18	If the link that does not have stability is optical fiber, the field identifies the DS30 equivalent link on the crosspoint. The link can be 0 or 1 or 2. If the link that does not have stability is a group of copper/fiber, the field identifies the copper link on the crosspoint. The link can be between 0 and 15. The field also identifies the DS30 equivalent link on the crosspoint. The DS30 equivalent link can be 16 or 17 or 18.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
No	0-15	If the link that does not stability is optical fiber, the field identifies DS30 equivalent on the link (the group or "bundle" of channels). If the link that does not stability is not optical fiber, this entry will be empty.
Cnt	1-30	Indicates the number of times the component registered as SBsy in the last 12 to 24 hours.

Action

There is no special action required. The high offender component list in the log report may help investigate any persistent stability problems.

Associated OM registers

There are no directly associated OM registers. Some of the ENET OM registers peg component state changes, but the range of the counts differs.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET510

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET510 when an ENET NODE Routine Exercise (REX) Test:

- starts
- cannot run
- aborts
- has an inappropriate PSLINK status
- is not complete

Format

The log report format for ENET510 is as follows:

```
ENET510 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  ENET NODE REX TEST
    PLANE: pl ; SHELF: pr ; Information_type; Invoker_Information;
    Not_run_reasons
```

Example

An example of log report ENET510 follows:

```
ENET510 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 INFO  ENET NODE REX TEST
   PLANE: 0 ; SHELF: 0 ; UNABLE TO RUN; SYSTEM INVOKED;
   C–SIDE LINK IS BUSY
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET NODE REX TEST	Constant	Indicates REX Test started.
PLANE	0, 1	The ENET plane on which the subsystem performs or performed the ENET REX Test.
SHELF	0, 1	The ENET shelf on which the subsystem performs or performed the ENET REX Test.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Information_type	text string, one of: STARTED UNABLE TO RUN ABORTED INCOMPLETE	Provides information on the development of the NODE REX Test.
Invoker_information	MANUALLY INVOKED or SYSTEM INVOKED	Indicates the source of the ENET REX Test.
Not_run_reasons	text string, one of the following: C-SIDE LINK IS BUSY PM WOULD BE ISOLATED ANOTHER REX TEST IS IN PROGRESS TEST IS DISABLED HIGHER PRIORITY MAINTENANCE IS IN PROGRESS APPROPRIATE SHELF STATUS RESOURCES NOT SUFFICIENT NOT LEGAL CARD STATE INAPPROPRIATE PSLINK STATUS	Indicates the reason why the ENET REX Test was not able to run on the shelf.

Action

There is no action required. For information only.

ENET510 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENET512

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET512. The subsystem generates ENET512 when ENET NODE routine exercise (REX) tests pass or fail with in-service trouble.

Format

The log report format for ENET512 is as follows:

```
ENET512 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL  ENET NODE REX Test
    Plane: pl; Shelf: sh; Fail_type; Invoker;
    Cardlist
```

Example

An example of log report ENET512 follows:

```
ENET512 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 FAIL  ENET NODE REX Test
   Plane: 0; Shelf: 0; Failed; System Invoked;
   Site  Flr  RPos  Bay_id   Shf  Description  Slot EqPec
   HOST  23   D31   NWSC098  00   ENET:0:00    08   NT9X36BA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ENET NODE REX Test	Constant	Indicates the ENET NODE REX test ran.
Plane	0, 1	Identifies the ENET plane on which the ENET NODE REX test performance occurred.
Shelf	0-3	Identifies the ENET shelf on which the ENET NODE REX test performance occurred.
Fail_type	Failed Passed with in-service trouble	Indicates the type of failure that occurred.
Invoker	Manually Invoked / System Invoked	Indicates the source of the ENET REX test.
Cardlist	Symbolic text	Provides the location of the card that failed the ENET REX test. Defined in Table ENCDINV network card inventory.

ENET512 (end)

Action

If necessary, replace the cards in the cardlist.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET520

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates log report ENET520. The subsystem generates ENET520 when the ENET MATRIX Routine Exercise (REX) Test starts, cannot run, aborts, or is not complete.

Format

The log report format for ENET520 is as follows:

```
ENET520 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  ENET MATRIX REX TEST
    PLANE: pl ; Information_type; Invoker_information; Not_run_reasons
```

Example

An example of log report ENET520 follows:

```
ENET520 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 INFO  ENET MATRIX REX TEST
   PLANE: 0; UNABLE TO RUN; SYSTEM INVOKED; TEST IS DISABLED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET MATRIX REX TEST	Constant	Indicates a matrix REX Test that the subsystem performs or performed.
PLANE	0, 1	The ENET plane on which the subsystem performs or performed the MATRIX REX Test.
Information_type	text string, one of: STARTED UNABLE TO RUN ABORTED INCOMPLETE	Provides information on the development of the MATRIX REX Test.
Invoker_information	MANUALLY INVOKED or SYSTEM INVOKED	Indicates the source of the MATRIX REX Test.

ENET520 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Not_run_reasons could not be run.	text string, one of: ANOTHER REX TEST IS IN PROGRESS TEST IS DISABLED HIGHER PRIORITY MAINTENANCE IS IN PROGRESS NAPPROPRIATE SHELF STATUS NSUFFICIENT RESOURCES ILLEGAL CARD STATE	Indicates the reason why the MATRIX REX Test.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET522

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET522. The subsystem generates ENET522 when the ENET MATRIX routine exercise (REX) test fails or passes with in-service trouble.

Format

The log report format for ENET522 is as follows:

```
ENET522 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL  ENET MATRIX REX Test
    Plane: pl; Fail_type; Invoker
    Cardlist
```

Example

An example of log report ENET522 follows:

```
ENET522 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 FAIL  ENET MATRIX REX test
   Plane: 0; Failed; System Invoked ;
   Site  Flr  Rpos  Bay_id    Shf  Description  Slot  EqPec
   HOST  23   D31   NWSC098   00  ENET:0:00    08
   NT9X36BA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL ENET MATRIX REX Test	Constant	Indicates the subsystem ran an ENET MATRIX REX test.
Plane	0, 1	Identifies the ENET plane on which the subsystem performed the ENET MATRIX REX test.
Fail_type	Failed. Passed with in-service trouble.	Identifies the type of failure that occurred.
Invoker	Manually Invoked System Invoked	Indicates the source of the ENET REX test.
Cardlist	Symbolic text	Identifies the position of the card involved in the ENET REX test. Defined in Table ENCDINV network card inventory.

ENET522 (end)

Action

If necessary, replace the cards in the cardlist.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET600

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET6000 when the user starts a bit-error-rate test (BERT).

Format

The log report format for ENET600 is as follows:

```
ENET600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  ENET BERT STARTED
    BERT NUMBER: num ;PLANE: pl ;TOTAL TEST TIME: mm:ss
    ERR RATE TO VERIFY: err rate
```

Example

An example of log report ENET600 follows:

```
ENET600 FEB01 00:00:00 6001 INFO  ENET BERT STARTED
   BERT NUMBER: 0   ;PLANE: 1  ;TOTAL TEST TIME: 17:00
   ERR RATE TO VERIFY: 10E–12
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET BERT STARTED	Constant	Indicates an ENET BERT test that the system started.
BERT NUMBER	num, single digit	Gives the number of the BERT that started.
PLANE	0, 1	The plane on which the system runs the BERT.
TOTAL TEST TIME	mm:ss	The length of time for that the system ran the BERT.
ERR RATE TO VERIFY	hex. digits	Indicates the best error rate that can be verified given the length of the test.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ENET600 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET601

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET601 when the ENET bit-error-rate-test (BERT) is completed.

Format

The log report format for ENET601 is as follows:

```
ENET601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET BERT Complete
    Bert Number: n Plane: pl Total test time: mm:ss
    Error Rate: err Number of Hits: n Number of Suspect Paths: n
```

Example

An example of log report ENET601 follows:

```
ENET601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET BERT Complete
   Bert Number: 3  Plane: 0  Total test time: 17:00
   Error Rate:10E–12 Number of Hits:0 Number of Suspect
   Paths:0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET BERT Complete	Constant	Indicates a completed ENET BERT test.
Bert Number	Integer	Indicates the number of the test that the system started.
Plane	Integer	Identifies the ENET plane on which the system runs the ENET BERT.
Total test time	Integers	Indicates the time the test takes to complete.
Error Rate	0000-FFFF	Indicates the current error rate the test calculated.
Number of Hits	Integers	Indicates the total number of hits the test detected.
Number of Suspect Paths	Integers	Indicates the number of paths that the test found to contain hits.

ENET601 (end)

Action

Test suspected paths to determine the cause of errors.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET602

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem generates ENET602. The subsystem generates ENET602 when the ENET bit-error-rate-test (BERT) is manually stopped.

Format

The log report format for ENET602 is as follows:

ENET602 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET BERT Stopped
Bert Number: n Plane: pl Total test time: mm:ss
Error Rate: err Number of Hits: n Number of Suspect Paths: n

Example

An example of log report ENET602 follows:

```
ENET602 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET BERT Stopped
   Bert Number: 3  Plane: 0  Total test time: 17:00
   Error Rate:10E–12 Number of Hits:0 Number of Suspect
   Paths:0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET BERT Stopped	Constant	Indicates an ENET BERT test was manually stopped.
Bert Number	Integers	Indicates the number of the test that started.
Plane	Integers	Identifies the ENET plane on which the ENET BERT runs.
Total test time	Integers	Indicates the time in minutes and seconds that the test takes to complete.
Error Rate	Alphanumeric	Indicates the current error rate the test calculated.

ENET602 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Number of Hits	Integers	Indicates the total number of hits the test detected.
Number of Suspect Paths	Integers	Indicates the number of paths found to contain hits.

Action

Test suspected paths to determine the cause of errors.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ENET603

Explanation

The Enhanced Network (ENET) subsystem issues ENET603 when higher priority maintenance aborts an ENET bit-error-rate-test (BERT).

Format

The log report format for ENET603 is as follows:

ENET603 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET BERT Aborted
Bert Number: n Plane: pl Total test time: mm:ss
Error Rate: err Number of Hits: n Number of Suspect Paths: n

Example

An example of log report ENET603 follows:

```
ENET603 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ENET BERT Aborted
   Bert Number: 3  Plane: 0  Total test time: 17:00
   Error Rate:10E–12 Number of Hits:0 Number of Suspect
   Paths:0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ENET BERT Aborted	Constant	Indicates an ENET BERT test aborted.
Bert Number	Integers	Number of the test that started.
Plane	Integers	Plane where ENET BERT runs.
Total test time	Integers	Minutes and seconds to complete the test.
Error Rate	Alphanumeric	Test calculates current error rate.
Number of Hits	Integers	Total hits that the test detected.
Number of Suspect Paths	Integers	Number of paths that contain hits.

Action

Test suspected paths to check the cause of errors.

ENET603 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

EQAC100

Explanation

The system sends an equal access (EA) feature group D (FGD) multifrequency (MF) to signaling system 7 (SS7) call to treatment. This action occurs because not enough EA MF to SS7 extension blocks are present. The Equal Access (EQAC) subsystem generates EQAC100 to indicate that treatment receives this call. Office parameter EA_FGD_MFTOSS7_CIP in table OFCVAR is set to Y. The EA FGD MF to SS7 CIP calls require EA MF to SS7 extension blocks.

Increase the value of office parameter EA_MF_SS7_EXT_BLOCK_COUNT in table OFCENG so that treatment does not receive calls.

Format

The log report format for EQAC100 is as follows:

```
* EQAC100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL EA Datafill Error
   CKT        <outgoing trunk CLLI>
   Comment 1
   INCOMING CKT = <incoming trunk CLLI>
   Comment 2
   digits received =          <digit stream>
   Comment 3
```

Example

An example of log report EQAC100 follows:

```
* EQAC100 MAR16 00:11:34 9100 FAIL EA Datafill Error
   CKT      ISUP2WITT   0
   EA MF to SS7 call dropped
   INCOMING CKT = EATANDEMIC    1
   increase EA_MF_SS7_EXT_BLOCK_COUNT in table OFCENG
   digits received =        5198880050
   Call sent to treatment: no MF to SS7 extension block.
```

EQAC100 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
*	Alarm	One asterisk indicates that the system generates this log report to represent a minor alarm condition.
FAIL EA Datafill error	Constant	Describes the type of error the log report contains.
CKT	1- to 12-character string	Indicates the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the outgoing trunk, as entered in table CLLI
Comment 1	Character string	Indicates that the system dropped an EA FGD MF to SS7 call.
INCOMING CKT	1- to 12-character string	Indicates the CLLI of the incoming trunk, as entered in table CLLI
Comment 2	Character string	Describes the action required that prevents the generation of this log report
Digit stream	Numeric (0-30 digits)	Contains the first digit stream the system received in the failed EA FGD MF to SS7 call
Comment 3	Character string	Indicates that the system routed a call to treatment because of lack of EA MF to SS7 extension blocks

Action

Increase the value of office parameter EA_MF_SS7_EXT_BLOCK_COUNT in table OFCENG.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

EQAC600

Explanation

The Equal Access (EQAC) subsystem generates this log to indicate that an Automatic Number Identification (ANI) failure on an incoming Feature Group D (FGD) Intertoll (IT)/Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS)/ Super Centralized Automatic Messaging Accounting (SCAMA) or cellular trunk (MF signaling) to ATC trunk (ISUP signaling) exists. This action occurs when an incoming MF trunk does not have the correct ANI.

Format

The log report format for EQAC600 is as follows:

```
EQAC600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO ANI FAILURE REPORT
    THE ORIGINATING TRUNK      : CKT    <trkid>
    THE TERMINATING TRUNK      : CKT    <trkid>
    THE ANI INFORMATION DIGITS:         <digits>
    THE CALLED NUMBER          :        <dn>
    THE ANI DIGITS             :        <digits>
```

Example

An example of log report EQAC600 follows:

```
RTPT EQAC600 DEC09 10:14:33 4000 INFO ANI FAILURE REPORT
   THE ORIGINATING TRUNK    :       CKT     MF2WIT      1
   THE TERMINATING TRUNK    :       CKT     ISUP2WATC   0
   THE CALLED NUMBER        :       4078881174
   THE ANI INFORMATION DIGITS:              02
   ANI DIGITS               :   6136215000
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ANI failure report	Constant	Indicates the type of error the log report contains.
originating trunk	CLLI nnnn	Indicates the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the originating trunk group, as entered in table CLLI.

EQAC600 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
terminating trunk	CLLI nnnn	Indicates the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the terminating trunk group, as entered in table CLLI.
called number	Numeric (0-9 digits)	Contains the called number received on the originating trunk.
ANI information digits	Numeric (0-9 digits)	Contains the ANI information digits. This field can display a '$' if no ANI information digits are received.
ANI digits	Numeric (0-9 digits)	Contains the Automatic Number Identification (ANI). This field can display a '$' if no ANI information digits are received.

Action

An ANI failure does not require immediate action. It is logged in LOGUTIL with an EQAC600 title to provide the operating company with the information needed to find and correct the problem.

Associated OM registers

None

ESA101

Explanation

The emergency stand-alone (ESA) subsystem generates ESA101 when the system loads remote emergency stand-alone static data. This action occurs when the automatic lines (AUL) supported in ESA for the remote site are exceeded. Remote switching centers (RSC) and remote line concentrating modules (RLCM) are two types of remotes that use this data..

Format

The log report format for ESA101 is as follows:

```
ESA101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ESA AUTOMATIC LINE TABLE
    OVERFLOW
    xpmtxt n unittxt
    CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED
```

Example

An example of log report ESA101 follows:

```
ESA101 MAR19 13:14:40 3782 INFO ESA AUTOMATIC LINE TABLE
   OVERFLOW
   ESA 0
   CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ESA AUTOMATIC LINE TABLE OVERFLOW	Constant	Indicates the maximum lines that the ESA automatic line data table defines are exceeded
xpmtxt	RCC or ESA	Log issued for an RCC or ESA
n	0, 1	Identifies the RCC or ESA affected
unittxt	Unit 0/1 : Act/Inact	Active or not active unit. If xpmtxt value is ESA, this field is left blank. ESA is a single unit.
CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED	Constant	Indicates table overflow conditions affect service during ESA

ESA101 (end)

Action

Reconfigure the remote site customer entry to completely support ESA. Reconfigure so lines that are not 0-POTS AUL lines are less than or equal to 255 for RSC and 63 for RLCM.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ESA102

Explanation

The emergency stand-alone (ESA) subsystem generates ESA102 when the system loads remote emergency stand-alone static data. This action occurs when the Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) customer groups supported in ESA for a remote site is exceeded. The system treats parts of overflow groups as POTS lines.

Format

The log report format for ESA102 is as follows:

```
ESA102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ESA CUSTOMER LINE TABLE
OVERFLOW
   xpmtxt n unittxt
   CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED
```

Example

An example of log report ESA102 follows:

```
ESA102 MAR19 13:14:40 3782 INFO ESA CUSTOMER LINE TABLE
OVERFLOW
   RCC 1 Unit 0 : Act
   CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ESA CUSTOMER LINE TABLE OVERFLOW	Constant	Indicates the maximum number of MDC customer groups that the ESA customer line table was exceeded
xpmtxt	RCC, ESA	The system generates the log for a remote cluster controller (RCC) or an ESA
n	0, 1	Identifies the RCC or ESA affected
unittxt	Unit 0/1 : Act/Inact	Active or not active unit. If xpmtxt is ESA, this field is blank. ESA is a single unit.
CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED	Constant	Customer line table overflow conditions affect service during ESA

ESA102 (end)

Action

Reconfigure the remote site to maintain full service in ESA. Change entry in customer tables so that the number of MDC customer groups does not exceed 288 for RSC and 32 for RLCM.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ESA103

Explanation

The Emergency Stand-Alone (ESA) subsystem generates ESA103. This action occurs when the maximum number of ESA prefix translators exceeds the translators the ESA can support for the remote site. This condition occurs when the system loads remote emergency stand-alone static data. Remote Switching Centers (RSC) and Remote Line Concentrating Modules (RLCM) use this data.

Format

The format for log report ESA103 is as follows:

```
ESA103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ESA PREFIX TABLE
OVERFLOW
    xpmtxt n unittxt
    CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED
```

Example

An example of log report ESA103 follows:

```
ESA103 MAR19 13:14:40 3782 INFO ESA PREFIX TABLE OVERFLOW
   ESA 1
   CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ESA PREFIX TABLE OVERFLOW	Constant	Indicates overflow of the ESA prefix table.
xpmtxt	RCC, ESA	Identifies if a remote cluster controller (RCC) or an ESA causes the system to generate the log.
n	0,1	Identifies the affected RCC or ESA.

ESA103 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
unittxt	Unit 0/1 : Act/Inact	Identifies which unit is active or inactive. If the value of xpmtxt is ESA, this field remains blank, as the ESA is a single unit.
CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED	Constant	Indicates that Prefix table overflow conditions affects service during ESA.

Action

Reconfigure the remote site to maintain full support in ESA. Change the entries in customer tables. The total number of ESA prefix translators for the remote site must be a maximum of 2299 for RSC. For RLCM, the total number must be a maximum of 272.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ESA104

Explanation

The Emergency Stand-Alone (ESA) subsystem generates ESA104. This action occurs when the maximum number of Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) extension translators exceeds the translators the ESA can support for the remote site. If this condition occurs when the system loads a remote emergency stand-alone static data, the subsystem generates ESA104. Remote Switching Centers (RSC) and Remote Line Concentrating Modules (RLCM) use this data.

Format

The format for log report ESA104 is as follows:

```
ESA104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ESA EXTENSION TABLE
OVERFLOW
    xpmtxt n unittxt
    CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED
```

Example

An example of log report ESA104 follows:

```
ESA104 MAR19 13:14:40 3782 INFO ESA EXTENSION TABLE OVERFLOW
   RCC 0 Unit 1 : Inact
   CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ESA EXTENSION TABLE OVERFLOW	Constant	Indicates overflow of the ESA extension table that contains translators for each MDC customer group
xpmtxt	RCC, ESA	Identifies if the system generates the log for a remote cluster controller (RCC) or an ESA
n	0, 1	Identifies the affected RCC or ESA

ESA104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
unittxt	Unit 0/1 : Act/Inact	Identifies which unit is active or not active. If the value of xpmtxt is ESA, this field remains blank, as the ESA is a single unit.
CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED	Constant	Indicates that extension table overflow conditions affect service during ESA

Action

To maintain full support in ESA, change entries in customer tables. Reconfigure the remote site. The number of MDC translators for the customer groups in the RSC must be a maximum of 2304 for RSC. The total number for RLCM must be a maximum of 256.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ESA105

Explanation

The Emergency Stand Alone (ESA) subsystem generates ESA105. The maximum number of directory numbers (DN) the ESA can support for the remote site can be exceeded. If this event occurs when the system loads remote emergency stand alone static data, the subsystem generates ESA105. Remote Switching Centers (RSC) and Remote Line Concentrating Modules (RLCM) use this data.

Format

The log report format for ESA105 is as follows:

```
ESA105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ESA ABCD TABLE
OVERFLOW
xpmtxt n unittxt
CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED
```

Example

An example of log report ESA105 follows:

```
ESA105 MAR19 13:14:40 3782 INFO ESA ABCD TABLE OVERFLOW
ESA 1
CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ESA ABCD TABLE OVERFLOW	Constant	Indicates overflow of the ESA ABCD table that contains data for each DN in the RSC.
xpmtxt	RCC, ESA	Identifies if the system generates the log for a Remote Cluster Controller (RCC) or an ESA.
n	0,1	Identifies the affected RCC or ESA.

ESA105 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
unittxt	Unit 0/1 : Act/Inact	Identifies which unit is active or not active. If the value of xpmtxt is ESA, this field remains blank, as the ESA is a single unit.
CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED	Constant	Indicates that the maximum number of DN the RSC-ESA can support is exceeded and affects calls during ESA.

Action

Change entries in the line tables to reconfigure the remote site to maintain full support in ESA. The number of DNs in the remote site must be a maximum of 5760 for RSC. The number of DNs for RLCM must be a maximum of 640.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ESA106

Explanation

The Emergency Stand Alone (ESA) subsystem generates ESA106. The maximum number of hunt groups the ESA can support for the remote site can be exceeded. If this condition occurs when the system loads a remote emergency stand alone static data, the system generates ESA106. Remote Switching Centers (RSC) and Remote Line Concentrating Modules (RLCM) use this data.

Format

The log report format for ESA106 is as follows:

```
ESA106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ESA HUNT HEADER
TABLE OVERFLOW
xpmtxt n unittxt
CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED
```

Example

An example of log report ESA106 follows:

```
ESA106 MAR19 13:14:40 3782 INFO ESA HUNT HEADER TABLE
OVERFLOW
ESA 0
CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ESA HUNT HEADER TABLE OVERFLOW	Constant	Indicates overflow of the ESA HUNT HEADER table that contains data for each hunt group in the RSC.
xpmtxt	RCC, ESA	Identifies if the subsystem generates the log for a Remote Cluster Controller (RCC) or an ESA.
n	0,1	Identifies the affected RCC or ESA.

ESA106 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
unittxt	Unit 0/1 : Act/Inact	Identifies which unit is active or not active. If the value of the xpmtxt is ESA, this field remains blank, as the ESA is a single unit.
CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED	Constant	Indicates that the maximum number of hunt groups the RSC-ESA can support is exceeded and affects calls during ESA .

Action

Change entries in the hunt tables to reconfigure the remote site to maintain full support in ESA. The number of hunt groups in the RSC must be a maximum of 200 for for RSC. The number of hunt groups for RLCM must be a maximum of 26.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ESA107

Explanation

The Emergency Stand Alone (ESA) subsystem generates ESA107. The maximum number of hunt members the ESA can support for the remote site can be exceeded. If this condition occurs when the system loads a remote Emergency Stand Alone static data, the subsystem generates ESA107. Remote Switching Center (RSC) and Remote Line Concentrating Modules (RLCM) use this data.

Format

The log report format for ESA107 is as follows:

```
ESA107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ESA HUNT MEMBER TABLE
OVERFLOW
xpmtxt n untitxt
CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED
```

Example

An example of log report ESA107 follows:

```
ESA107 MAR19 13:14:40 3782 INFO ESA HUNT MEMBER TABLE
OVERFLOW
RCC 1 Unit 0 : Act
CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ESA HUNT MEMBER TABLE OVERFLOW	Constant	Indicates overflow of ESA Hunt Member table that contains data for each line in the RSC that belongs to a hunt group.
xpmtxt	RCC, ESA	Identifies if the subsystem generates the log for a RCC (Remote Cluster Controller) or an ESA.
n	0,1	Identifies the affected RCC or ESA.

ESA107 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
unittxt	Unit 0/1 : Act/Inact	Identifies which unit is active or not active. If the value of xpmtxt is ESA, this field remains blank, as the ESA is a single unit.
CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED	Constant	Indicates that the maximum number of hunt members that RSC-ESA can support is exceeded and affects calls during ESA.

Action

Change the entries in the hunt tables to reconfigure the remote site to maintain full support in ESA. The number of lines that belong to hunt groups must be a maximum of 4,000 for the RSC. The number of lines for the RLCM must be a maximum of 520.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ESA108

Explanation

The Emergency Stand-Alone (ESA) subsystem generates ESA108. The subsystem generates ESA108 when the detection of a change in data occurs when the system loads a remote emergency stand-alone static data. As a result, a loss of some ABCD table data occurs and call termination does not take place on the affected lines. Remote Line Concentrating Modules (RLCM) use this data.

Format

The log report format for ESA108 is as follows:

```
ESA108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATA CHANGE DURING
ESA DATA BUILD
DETECTED
xpmtxt n unittxt
CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED
```

Example

An example of log report ESA108 follows:

```
ESA108 MAR19 13:14:40 3782 INFO DATA CHANGE DURING ESA
DATA BUILD
DETECTED
RCC ESA 1
CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATA CHANGE DURING ESA DATA BUILD DETECTED	Constant	Indicates the detection of a change in the data during ESA data build.
xpmtxt	RCC, ESA	Identifies if the subsystem generates the log for a remote cluster controller (RCC) or an ESA.
n	0, 1	Identifies the affected RCC or ESA.

ESA108 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
unittxt	Unit 0/1 : Act/Inact	Identifies which unit is active or not active. If the value of the xpmtxt is ESA, this field remains blank, as the ESA is a single unit.
CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED	Constant	Indicates that a change in the static data while the system loads the data affects service during ESA.

Action

Load the affected data again through the MAP terminal.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ESA109

Explanation

The emergency stand-alone (ESA) subsystem generates ESA109 during a remote switching center (RSC)-ESA static data load. This report indicates the RSC configuration causes the limit of 64 trunk groups in the ESA trunk data table to be exceeded. A loss of data occurs.

The data loss causes the RSC in ESA mode to only support 64 ESA trunk groups. Trunk terminals that lose trunk group data are invalid agents and can not originate or terminate calls.

Format

The log report format for ESA109 is as follows:

```
ESA109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ESA TRUNK GROUP TABLE
OVERFLOW
    NODE NUMBER:  nnnn
    CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED
```

Example

An example of log report ESA109 follows:

```
ESA109 SEP12 12:20:00 3240 INFO ESA TRUNK GROUP TABLE
   OVERFLOW
   NODE NUMBER:  58
   CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ESA TRUNK GROUP TABLE OVERFLOW	Constant	The maximum number of trunk groups exceeds what RSC-ESA can support.
NODE NUMBER	0-2047	Node number for RSC with lost data.
CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED	Constant	Data loss for trunk call processing during ESA. Trunk terminals with lost data can not originate or terminate calls.

ESA109 (end)

Action

Reconfigure RSC so that the total ESA trunk groups for the remote site is a maximum of 64. This action makes sure RSC has a complete set of ESA data and corrects this report.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ESA110

Explanation

The emergency stand-alone (ESA) subsystem generates ESA110 when the system loads remote switching center (RSC)-ESA static data. The ESA home numbering plan area (HNPA) prefix translation entries exceed the maximum that the remote site can support.

Format

The log report format for ESA110 is as follows:

```
ESA110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ESA HNPA TABLE OVERFLOW
    NODE NUMBER: nnnn
    CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED
```

Example

An example of log report ESA110 follows:

```
ESA110 MAR17 13:14:40 3082 INFO ESA HNPA TABLE OVERFLOW
   RCC NODE NUMBER: 58
   CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ESA HNPA TABLE OVERFLOW	Constant	The ESA HNPA prefix translation entries exceed the maximum that the remote site can support.
NODE NUMBER	0-2047	Node number of RSC with lost data
CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED	Constant	ESA HNPA prefix translations for the site do not transmit to the remote cluster controller (RCC). This condition occurs when more than the maximum acceptable customer groups define an associated prefix translator. Meridian Digital Centrex (MDC) customer groups with lost data cannot terminate on ESA prefix that ESA supports. Customer groups in MDC with lost data cannot originate or terminate calls.

ESA110 (end)

Action

Make sure the RSC has a complete set of ESA data. Configure the RSC so that the number of ESA HNPA prefix translation entries for the RSC is a maximum of 2299. This action stops log report ESA110.

To configure the RSC, perform one of the actions that follow:

- reduce the MDC customer groups on the RSC
- allow a prefix translator that a number of MDC customers share
- reduce the number of entries in some of the prefix translators

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ESA112

Explanation

The Emergency Stand-Alone (ESA) subsystem generates ESA112. The subsystem generates ESA112 when the system loads an international remote line-concentrating module (IRLCM) ESA processor with static data.

The table line attribute in ESA processor contains a data selection in table LINEATTR in the central control (CC). The table contains a maximum of 255 tuples. The tuples exceed the maximum that the ESA table line attribute can support. All lines with line attributes that do not fit into the table cannot call process ESA mode. This condition occurs when the table overflows.

Format

The log report format for ESA112 is as follows:

```
ESA112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ESA Line Attribute Table
Overflow
    msgtxt
```

Example

An example of log report ESA112 is as follows:

```
ESA112 MAR24 13:10:02 2782 INFO Line Attribute Table
Overflow
   Calls during ESA will be affected
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ESA Line Attribute Table Overflow	Constant	The tuples in table line attribute of the ESA exceed the maximum that ESA can support.
Calls during ESA will be affected	Constant	Overflow of the line attribute table affects call processing during ESA

Action

Modify data entry. Configure lines in table LINEATTR so that remote lines have less than 255 line attribute indices. This action makes sure data are not lost and the tuple limit is not exceeded.

ESA112 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ESA113

Explanation

The Emergency Stand-Alone (ESA) subsystem generates this report during the loading of an international remote line concentrating module (IRLCM) ESA processor with static data. The report indicatesnumber of tuples exceeds the maximum number tuples in the ESA translations tables.

This table overflow causes the total data that all the lines require to exceed one of the limits on the transactions data.

Format

The log report format for ESA113 is as follows:

```
ESA113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ESA XLA Table Overflow
   Calls during ESA will be affected
```

Example

An example of log report ESA113 follows:

```
ESA113 MAR24 13:10:02 3782 INFO ESA XLA Table Overflow
   Calls during ESA will be affected
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ESA Line XLA Table Overflow	CONSTANT	Indicates that the number of tuples in the ESA translations tables exceed the maximum number.
CALLS DURING ESA WILL BE AFFECTED	Constant	Call processing during ESA is affected because of the overflow of the universal translation tables

Action

To make sure that data is not lost and clear this report, modify datafill. To modify datafill, move lines in UXLA tables so lines use fewer tuples for line-to-line calls.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ESG100

Explanation

The Emergency Services Group (ESG) system generates a log that contains:

- the directory number (DN) of the originating subscriber
- the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the incoming trunk
- the line equipment number (LEN) and DN of the terminating party

The system generates log ESG100 for intraswitch calls and interswitch calls over trunks. For intraswitch calls, the log contains the DN of the calling party. For interswitch calls, the log contains the CLLI of the incoming trunk. The system prints log report ESG100 when the ESG attendant goes off-hook.

Format

The log report format for ESG100 is as follows:

```
ESG100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EMERGENCY SERVICES
GROUP TRACE
    CALLED NUMBER    :   LEN       DN
    CALLING NUMBER   :   LEN       DN
```

Example

An example of log report ESG100 follows:

```
ESG100 DEC12 16:34:17 6900 INFO EMERGENCY SERVICES GROUP
TRACE
   CALLED NUMBER : LEN HOST 02 1 00 11 DN 18870001
   CALLING NUMBER: LEN HOST 02 0 06 00 DN 18870062
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

Description of fields (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ESG100	constant, up to 7 characters	Identifies the log name.
mmmdd	5 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the month (alphabetical) and day (numeric) that the system generates the log.
hh:mm:ss	8 digits	Identifies the time that the system generates the log.

Description of fields (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ssdd	4 digits	Identifies the sequence number of the log. The sequence number increases when the system generates a log.
INFO EMERGENCY SERVICES GROUP TRACE	constant	Identifies the type of log that the system generates.
CALLED NUMBER	numeric	Identifies the terminating DN.
CALLING NUMBER	numeric	Identifies the originating DN.
LEN	site ff b/m dd cc	Identifies the LEN for lines that connect to line module (LM) or line concentration module (LCM): site - frame location if remote LM or LCM (RLM or RLCM) is present. Otherwise, site = HOST. ff - LM or LCM frame (00 to 99) b/m - LM bay or LCM module (0 or 1) dd - LM drawer or LCM subgroup (00 to 31) cc - line card (00 to 31) LM and LCM test packs are located at site ff b/m 00 00.
DN	6 to 9 digits	This field identifies the DN.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Keep a record of the log for help when an outage occurs and contact the next level of support.

ESG101

Explanation

The Emergency Services Group system generates ESG101 when the Emergency Services Bureau (ESB) attendant rings the calling subscriber again. Log ESG101 contains the duration of this call, the calling party DN and the called party DN for an interswitch call. The system dials log ESG101 when the ESG attendant goes on-hook and the RERING completes the call. For interswitch calls when the calling party DN is not available, log ESG101 contains the incoming trunk common language location identifier (CLLI). The system prints the log when the ESB attendant goes off-hook.

Format

The log report format for ESG101 is as follows:

```
ESG101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EMERGENCY SERVICES
GROUP RE RING
   CALLED NUMBER    :   LEN        DN
   CALLING NUMBER   :   LEN        DN
   RE RING DURATION :  length of call MINUTES
```

Example

An example of log report ESG101 follows:

```
ESG101 DEC12 16:34:35 7000 INFO EMERGENCY SERVICES GROUP RE
RING
   CALLED NUMBER    : LEN HOST 02 1 00 11 DN 18870001
   CALLING NUMBER   : LEN HOST 02 0 06 00 DN 18870062
   RE RING DURATION : 1 MINUTES
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

Description of fields (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ESG101	constant, up to 7 characters	This field identifies the log name.
mmmdd	5 alphanumeric characters	This field identifies the month (alphabetical) and day (numeric) that the system generates the log.

Description of fields (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
hh:mm:ss	8 digits	Identifies the time that the system generates the log.
ssdd	4 digits	Identifies the sequence number of the log. The sequence number increases when the system generates a log.
INFO EMERGENCY SERVICES GROUP RERING	constant	Identifies the type of log that the system generates.
CALLED NUMBER	numeric	Identifies the terminating calling number.
CALLING NUMBER	numeric	Identifies the originating calling number.
LEN	site ff b/m dd cc	Identifies the LEN for lines that connect to line module (LM) or line concentration module (LCM): site - frame location if remote LM or LCM (RLM or RLCM) is present. Otherwise, site = HOSTff - LM or LCM frame (00 to 99) b/m - LM bay or LCM module (0 or 1) dd - LM drawer or LCM subgroup (00 to 31) cc - line card (00 to 31) LM and LCM test packs are located at site ff b/m 00 00.
DN	6 to 9 digits	This field identifies the DN.
RERING DURATION	numeric	This field indicates the duration of the RERING call in minutes.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Keep a record of the log for help when an outage occurs and ontact the next level of support.

ESG103

Explanation

The system generates ESG103 for interswitch calls over trunks generate when the calling party directory number (DN) is available. The log contains the calling party DN and called party DN. The system prints this log when the Emergency Services Bureau (ESB) attendant goes off-hook.

Format

The log report format for ESG103 is as follows:

```
ESG103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EMERGENCY SERVICE GROUP
TRACE
    CALLED NUMBER    :   LEN       DN
    CALLING NUMBER   :   LEN       DN
```

Example

An example of log report ESG103 follows:

```
ESG103 DEC12 16:34:35 7000 INFO EMERGENCY SERVICES GROUP
TRACE
   CALLED NUMBER : LEN 02 1 00 11 DN 18870001
   CALLING NUMBER: LEN 02 0 06 00 DN 18870062
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

Description of fields (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ESG103	constant, up to 7 characters	Identifies the log name.
mmmdd	5 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the month (alphabetical) and day (numeric) that the system generated the log.
hh:mm:ss	8 digits	Identifies the time that the system generated the log.
ssdd	4 digits	Identifies the sequence number of the log and increases when the system generates a log.
INFO EMERGENCY SERVICES GROUP TRACE	constant	Identifies the type of log that the system generated.

Description of fields (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CALLED NUMBER	numeric	Identifies the terminating calling number.
CALLING NUMBER	numeric	Identifies the originating calling number.
LEN	site ff b/m dd cc	Identifies the LEN for lines that connect to line module (LM) or line concentration module (LCM): site - frame location if remote LM or LCM (RLM or RLCM) is present. Otherwise, site = HOSTff - LM or LCM frame (00 to 99) b/m - LM bay or LCM module (0 or 1) dd - LM drawer or LCM subgroup (00 to 31) cc - line card (00 to 31) LM and LCM test packs are located at site ff b/m 00 00.
DN	6 to 9 digits	Identifies the DN.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Keep a record of the log for help when an outage occurs and contact the next level of support.

ESR100

Explanation

This log is generated when a caller makes a call to an emergency number and includes the following call party information:

- the calling number
- the date and time of the call
- a special terminating fire and police (FPT) trunk identification

The administrator can use this log to trace the call number.

Format

The format for log report ESR100 follows:

```
ESR100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    CALL INFO: LEN included for resident caller; no len (DN only) for
                Centrex or INS1500 subscriber
    TRUNK_NAME: A unique identification of the FPT trunk member
```

Example

An example of log report ESR100 follows:

```
ESR100 May6 19:29:47 4827 9700 INFO
   LEN HOST 01 0 05 02 DN 471690123
   FPT TRUNK: Kashiwa_Fire_1
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Calling Number	Numeric	The dial number of the originator.DN + LEN for residentDN for Centrex/INS1500CLLI if an error occurs
Trunk Member	Alphanumeric	An alphanumeric number that identifies each outgoing trunk member. It may indicate “All routes busy".

Action

The administrator will use this log for emergency purposes.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

ESV100

Explanation

Log ESV100 occurs when a caller makes a call to an emergency number. This log includes the following call information:

- the date and time of the call
- the calling number
- the calling party identification
- the outgoing trunk identification

Operating company personnel can use this log to trace the calling number.

Format

The format for log report ESV100 follows:

ESV100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO JAPAN EMERGENCY SERVICE TRACECALLING PARTY NUMBER : <calling_party_number> CALLING PARTY : <calling_party> OUTGOING TRUNK : <CKT_CLLI_nnn>

Example

An example of log report ESV100 follows:

```
ESV100 APR22 18:53:03 9800 INFO JAPAN EMERGENCY SERVICE
TRACECALLING PARTY NUMBER : 347701235      CALLING PARTY : HOST
03 1 00 03 DN 34770020      OUTGOING TRUNK : CKT FPTPLC1 3
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO JAPAN EMERGENCY SERVICE TRACE	Constant	This field indicates that the call is for emergency service.
calling_party_number	Numeric	This field identifies the directory number of the originator (up to 23 digits).
calling_party	Alphanumeric	This field identifies the calling party as either a trunk or a line.
CKT_CLLI_nnn	Alphanumeric	This field identifies the CLLI and outgoing trunk member.

Action

Operating company personnel use this log for emergency purposes.

Associated OM registers

Does not apply

Additional information

Does not apply

ESV110

Explanation

Log ESV110 occurs when a call to an emergency number cannot find a route. This log includes the following call information:

- the date and time of the call
- the calling number
- the calling party identification

Operating company personnel can use this log to trace the calling number.

Format

The format for log report ESV110 follows:

ESV110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO JAPAN EMERGENCY SERVICE TRACECALLING PARTY NUMBER : <calling_party_number>
CALLING PARTY : <calling party>

Example

An example of log report ESV110 follows:

```
ESV110 APR22 19:01:18 9900 INFO JAPAN EMERGENCY SERVICE ALL
ROUTES BUSYCALLING PARTY NUMBER : 347701235      CALLING PARTY
: HOST 03 1 00 003   DN 0347700020
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO JAPAN EMERGENCY SERVICE TRACE	Constant	This field indicates that the call is for emergency service.
calling_party_number	Numeric	This field identifies the directory number of the originator (up to 23 digits).
calling_party	Alphanumeric	This field identifies the calling party as either a trunk or a line.

Action

Operating company personnel use this log for the following purposes:

- to check that emergency service engineering and provisioning are correct. The switch may require additional trunks for emergency service.
- to check that the trunks used for emergency service are in service

Associated OM registers

Does not apply

Additional information

Does not apply

ESYN100

Explanation

The system generates ESYN100 when the mailbox for the data change collector cannot receive data changes. The system uses this mailbox during a third processor assisted dump and restore to collect all the changes to the DMS switch. After system collects the data change, the system sends the information to the third processor. The third processor copies the information to the tables of the new software release.

Format

The log report format for ESYN100 is as follows:

ESYN100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO COMMUNICATION
SWD DCC MBX NOT OKAY

Example

An example of log report ESYN100 follows:

```
ESYN100 OCT17 12:01:12  9200  INFO COMMUNICATION
                SWD DCC MBX NOT OKAY
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO COMMUNICATION SWD DCC MBX NOT OKAY	Constant	The mailbox for the data change collector cannot receive data changes

Action

Data changes made when the system generates ESYN100 are lost. These data changes do not appear on the new software release image after software delivery. The system does not copy data changes on a third processor where the new software has data entries. The Northern Telecom applicator and operating company personnel decide on cancellation of the application. You can cancel the application. Do not cancel the application if the applicator verifies that the changes lost were not important to the operating company. During dump and restore, preserve all data.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ESYN101

Explanation

The system generates a ESYN101 log when a table change is not stored in the data synchronization buffer. This buffer stores data tuples before the system copies the tuples to tables in the new software release image. This condition occurs if the image runs on the third processor during a third processor assisted dump and restore. A problem with the link to the third processor and many data changes made without restoring the link causes this error. The system can store approximately 1000 data changes without loss while the link is down.

Format

The log report format for ESYN101 is as follows:

```
ESYN101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TABLE CHANGE LOST
                            TABLE NAME: table name
```

Example

An example of log report ESYN101 follows:

```
ESYN101 OCT17 12:05:01 9200 INFO TABLE CHANGE LOST
                            TABLE NAME: TRKGRP
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TABLE CHANGE LOST	Constant	Indicates deletion of a table change without proceeding to the third processor for enhanced software delivery (ESD).
TABLE NAME	Character string	Indicates the external table name

Action

Restore communication link as soon as possible. Avoid data changes until restoration of the communication link occurs. When the link restores, restore the affected tables on the third processor. The restoration makes sure that third processor data is in sync with the DMS switch database.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

EXT100

Explanation

The External Alarms (EXT) subsystem generates log report EXT100 when a No Alarm scan point (scannm) changes state. The subsystem only generates an EXT100 if table ALMSC indicates. (Refer to *Customer Data Schema* .) Scan points can be office assigned. Refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* .

Format

The log report format for EXT100 is as follows:

EXT100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO scannm stattxt

Example

An example of log report EXT100 follows:

```
EXT100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO TSTSCAN  ON
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO scannm	Character string	Scan point that changed states. Refer to table ALMSC.
stattxt	OFF	Scan point changed to off (open) state
stattxt	ON	Scan point changed to on (closed) state

Action

Scan point determines action. Refer to *Index to Maintenance Procedure Documents* .

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

EXT101

Explanation

The External Alarms (EXT) subsystem generates log report EXT101 when a minor alarm scan point (scannm) changes state. The subsystem only generates EXT101 if table ALMSC indicates. (Refer to *Translations Guide* .) These scan points can be office assigned. Refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* .

Format

The log report format for EXT101 is as follows:

```
*EXT101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO scannm  stattxt
```

Example

An example of log report EXT101 follows:

```
*EXT101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO MNSUCFLR  ON
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO scannm	Character string	Scan point that changed state. Refer to customer data table ALMSC.
stattxt	OFF	Scan point changed to off (open) state.
stattxt	ON	Scan point changed to on (closed) state.

Action

The scan point determines the action. Refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* .

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

EXT102

Explanation

The external alarms (EXT) subsystem generates log report EXT102 when a major alarm scan point (scannm) changes state. The subsystem only generates EXT102 if table ALMSC indicates. (Refer to *Translations Guide.*) Scan points can be office assigned. Refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* .

Format

The log report format for EXT102 is as follows:

```
**EXT102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO scannm  stattxt
```

Example

An example of log report EXT102 follows:

```
**EXT102 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO ABMTMFL  ON
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO scannm	Character string	Scan point that changed state. Refer to customer data table ALMSC.
stattxt	OFF	Scan point changed to off (open).
stattxt	ON	Scan point changed to on (closed).

Action

The scan point determines the action. Refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* .

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

EXT103

Explanation

The External Alarms (EXT) subsystem generates log report EXT103 when a Critical-Alarm scan point (scannm) changes state. The subsystem only generates EXT103 if table ALMSC indicates. (Refer to *Translations Guide* .) These scan points can be office assigned.

Format

The log report format for EXT103 is as follows:

```
***EXT103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO scannm stattxt
```

Example

An example of log report EXT103 follows:

```
***EXT103 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO DEADSYSM ON
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO scannm	Character string	Identifies scan point that changed state. See customer data Table ALMSC.
stattxt	OFF	Indicates scan point changed to off (open) state
	ON	Indicates scan point changed to on (closed) state

Action

The scan point determines the action. Refer to *Index to Maintenance Procedure Documents* .

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

EXT104

Explanation

The External Alarms (EXT) subsystem generates log EXT104 when an expected change of state on a scan point (scannm) does not occur.

Format

The log report format for EXT104 is as follows:

```
*EXT104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO scannm FAIL
```

Example

An example of log report EXT104 follows:

```
*EXT104 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO REMOTEAR FAIL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO scannm	Character string	Identifies the scan point for which change does not occur. Refer to customer data table ALMSC.
FAIL	Constant	Indicates that the expected change of state on a scan point did not occur

Action

Test the office alarm unit or the maintenance trunk module (MTM), or replace the scan point card for the scan point that fails.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

EXT105

Explanation

The External Alarms (EXT) subsystem generates log report EXT105. The subsystem generates the report in format 1 when an alarm occurs on the SCP OAM location on the DVS. This alarm translates into no alarm on the DMS.

The EXT subsystem generates the report in format 2 when a software alarm turns on or off in the DMS switch. The EXT105 log report depends on two conditions. The first is that the condition raised must be NA (a No Alarm condition) in table SFWALARM. The second condition is that the REPORT field in table SFWALARM must be Y (Yes).

In the example for format 2, the user manually turned off the alarm SCC_PM_ALM. The command used to turn off the SCC_PM_ALM software alarm is “SETSC SCC_PM_ALM REL".

The EXT subsystem generates the report in format 3 under two conditions. The first condition is when a software alarm in Table SFWALARM is turned ON or OFF. The second condition is when field REPORT of the tuple for the software alarm is set to Y. The log depends on the severity of the alarm. The severity of the alarm is set in the field ALM of the tuple of the software alarm. Log report EXT105 indicates a No Alarm condition.

When the PARS feature is present, the subsystem generates the EXT alarm in format 3 only in standalone and host TOPS offices.

Format

The log report format for EXT105 is as follows:

Format 1

```
EXT105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCP_OAM_loctxt_almtxt
    ON COMMAND FROM DVS
```

Format 2

```
EXT105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO sfwalmtxt  acttxt
    rsntxt vsnnum
```

Format 3

```
EXT105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO <alarm> <On/Off>
```

Example

An example of log report EXT105 follows:

Format 1

```
EXT105 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO SCP_OAM_LOC_MIN
   ON COMMAND FROM DVS
```

Format 2

```
EXT105 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO SCC_PM_ALM OFF
BY MANUAL ACTION
```

Format 3

```
EXT105 JAN01 15:08:43 231 INFO TOPS_PARS_LINK ON
```

Format 3b

```
EXT105 AUG01 15:30:43 231 INFO SCC_CCS_ALM ON
   CCS_LVL_ALM_TO_SCCS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SCP_OAM	Constant	Indicates an information report about service control point (SCP) operation, administration, and maintenance (OAM).
loctxt	LOC	Indicates the alarm is present on the local SCP OAM.
	REM	Indicates the alarm is present on the remote SCP OAM.
almtxt	MIN	Indicates a minor alarm.
	CRIT	Indicates a critical alarm.
	MAJ	Indicates a major alarm.

EXT105 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	X25	Indicates the the X.25 link is down on the SCP OAM.
	SAN	Indicates a system sanity alarm.
sfwalmtxt	SCC_CC_ALM	Indicates one of the following conditions: • The DMS switch CPUs are out of sync. • A fault is present in program store, data store, one of the links to the CMC. • A CPU or a link to the CMC is out of service.
	SCC_CCS_ALM	This alarm indicates that there is a fault with the following CCS7 elements in a DMS-SSP or INode office: • routeset • linkset • local subsystem • remote subsystem • router • point code • link The log is generated when a CCS7 alarm is turned ON or OFF.
	SCC_CMC_ALM	Indicates that a CMC unit, CMC clock, or network clock is out of service or defective.
	SCC_IO_ALM	Indicates that a fault is present in the I/O controller. (The I/O controller includes the tape drive, disk drive, DATAPAC, MAP or logging channel, or any other I/O device in the DMS switch). In addition, this software alarm includes faults in external links or the AMA system.

(Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	SCC_NMC_ALM	Indicates the Network Module Controller is out of service or is defective.
	SCC_CKT_ALM	Indicates the number of trunks of service circuits in a circuit group that are out of service reached the automatic maintenance limit. The trunks can be out of service.
	SCC_PM_ALM	Indicates that a peripheral module is out of service or defective.
	VSN_NO_ALM	Indicates that the DMS received a maintenance notice message sent from the voice service node (VSN). The maintenance notice message contains the error code. This code informs the DMS of maintenance conditions or conditions that are not normal that occur at the VSN. Each error code in the maintenance notice message has a software alarm. If REPORT field in table SFWALARM is Y for software alarm, the subsystem generates the EXT105 log with the VSN_NO_ALM indication. In addition, the rsntxt field contains an explanation. The vsnnum field identifies the VSN that sends the error code. In table VSNALARM, the operating company defines the explanation contained in the rsntxt field.
	VSN_NO_LINKS	This software alarm turns on when all of the logical data links to a given VSN are out of service. The subsystem generates EXT105 log for this software alarm under two conditions. The REPORT field in table SFWALARM is Y. The SEVERITY field in table VSNALARM is NA.

EXT105 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	VSN_ONE_LINK	This alarm turns on when one data link to a given VSN remains in a set of two or more data links. The subsystem generates EXT105 log for this software alarm under two conditions. The REPORT field in table SFWALARM is Y. The SEVERITY field in table VSNALARM is NA.
Alarm	TOPS_PARS_LINK	The system activates this alarm when a MPC data link for the TOPSARS application is taken out of service. The alarm stops when all data links for the TOPSPARS application that are in table MPCFASTA are in service. (The operating company personnel also can deactivate this alarm. This action is not recommended.)
	TOPS_PARS_NODE	The system activates this alarm when all MPC data links to any PARS node are out of service. The alarm stops when one data link is in service between the DMS and each PARS node. (The alarm also stops when operating company personnel manually stops the alarm. This action is not recommended.)
	TOPS_PARS_APPL	The system activates this alarm when all MPC data links for the TOPSPARS application are out of service. The alarm stops when one datalink is in service for the TOPSPARS application. (The alarm also stops when operating company personnel manually stops the alarm. This action is not recommended.)
On/Off	ON	Indicates the system activated the alarm.
	OFF	Indicates the alarm was deactivated.

(Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
acttxt	ON	Indicates the system turned on the software alarm.
	OFF	Indicates the system turned off the software alarm.
rsntxt	BY MANUAL ACTION	Indicates that the user turned the software alarm on or off manually. The command string “SETSC <software alarm> OP" causes the system to turn on a software alarm. If you replace the string “OP" with “REL" the software alarm turns off.
	CC_LVL_ALM_TO_SCSS	Indicates that a CC software alarm occurred in the DMS switch.
	CCS_LVL_ALM_TO_SCCS	This value Indicates that a CCS7 software alarm occurred in the DMS-SSP or INode office.
	CKT_LVL_ALM_TO_SCSS	Indicates that a circuit limit software alarm occurred in the DMS switch.
	CMC_LVL_ALM_TO_SCSS	Indicates that a CMC alarm occurred in the DMS switch.
	IO_LVL_ALM_TO_SCSS	Indicates that an I/O alarm occurred in the DMS switch.
	NMC_LVL_ALM_TO_SCSS	Indicates an NMC alarm occurred in the DMS switch.
	PM_LVL_ALM_TO_SCSS	Indicates that a PM alarm occurred in the DMS switch.
	0 - 99	Identifies the VSN that sent the maintenance notice message.

Action

Format 1 log reports do not require action.

EXT105 (end)

Format 2 log reports indicate the area of the switch where the problem occurs. To solve the problem, enter the MAP display and proceed to the level that applies.

With a PM fault, for example:

1. Enter the PM level of the MAP
2. Display the PMs as a group to find which one is faulty
3. Post the faulty PM
4. Issue the command string “QUERYPM FLT."

The MAP displays the cause for the faulty PM.

With a CCS fault, for example;

1. Enter the CCS7 level of the MAP display
2. Use the DISALM command to display the alarm. The MAP also displays the cause of the alarm.
3. Refer to the correct clearing procedure to clear the CCS alarm.

Format 2 log reports for VSN software alarms do not require action at the DMS. Maintenance will be done at the VSN.

If Format 3 log reports are generated, examine logs PARS100 and PARS101 to determine which failed MPC datalinks need to be returned to service.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

EXT106

Explanation

The External Alarms (EXT) subsystem generates the EXT106 log when one of the following is turned on or off:

- VSN_MN_ALM.
- VSN_NO_LINKS.
- VSN_ONE_LINK.
- SCC_CCS_ALM.
- DASM software alarm.
- TOPS_QMS_MINOR on the MIS IP interface

The reason text (rsntxt) field of the report provides an explanation. The explanation indicates the condition. The voice service node number (vsnnum) field identifies the voice service node (VSN). The operating company defines in table VSNALARM the text output in the rsntxt field.

The subsystem generates EXT106 log under the following conditions:

- if the REPORT field associated with the VSN_MN_ALARM alarm in Table SFWALARM is set to Y (Yes)
- if the ALM field associated with the SCC_CCS_ALM in table SFWALARM is datafilled as a minor alarm condition (MN)
- if the REPORT field associated with the SCC_CCS_ALM in table SFWALARM is set to Y (Yes)

The subsystem generates log EXT106 in one of the following three formats.

The subsystem generates log format 1 when a command from the data voice system (DVS) turns an alarm on or off.

The subsystem generates log format 2 when the DMS receives a maintenance notice message from the VSN. The maintenance notice message contains the error code. The error code informs the DMS of conditions that are not normal or maintenance conditions that occur at the VSN.

The subsystem generates log format 3 (examples 3, 4c, 4d, and 5) whenever a software alarm defined in table SFWALARM is turned ON or OFF. The second condition is when the field REPORT of the tuple for the software alarm is set to Y. The log depends on the severity of the alarm. The severity is set in the field ALM of the tuple for the software alarm. Log report EXT106 indicates a minor alarm.

EXT106 (continued)

When the PARS feature is present, the subsystem only generates The EXT alarm in Example 3 in standalone and host TOPS offices .

Example 4a also uses log format 3. Example 4a shows an additional field <Text> to indicate the condition of the TOPSVR1 or TOPSVR2 links.

Note 1: As of NA006, the “Text" field shows the condition of the links for each TOPSVR database instance; (TOPSVR1 [0-15], TOPSVR2 [0-15]). This change allows the support of multiple database access. Refer to example 4b.

Note 2: For information about multiple database access, refer to the “Multiple DA System I" section of the Operator Service Directory Services (OSDA) section of the *North American DMS-100 Translation Guide*, 297-XXXX-350.

The subsystem generates Example 5 when a call has a complete CT4Q refinement. The call must have refinement with a CT4Q that is not in Table TQMSFCQA or TQCQINFO. This feature provides two software alarms: TQMSFCQ_ALM and TQCQINFO_ALM. These alarms are both minor alarms.

Note: In NA006, alarm information for the operator centralization data link (OCDL) of the Enhanced Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) message switch (ETMS) no longer occurs in this log. Log PM128 has the current ETMS OCDL alarm information.

Format 4 (refer to Example 6) generates an EXT106 log with a text reason of SP_MINOR. The SP_MINOR is the reason when the DMS receives a minor alarm request from a session pool.

Format 5 (refer to Example 7) generates an EXT106 log with a text reason of SN_MINOR. The SN_MINOR is the reason when the DMS receives a major alarm request from a service node.

Format 6 (example 8) generates a text reason of TQMS_MIS_IP_CONN when a TOPS_QMS_MINOR alarm goes on or off on the MIS IP interface. Refer to the TOPS IP User’s Guide.

Format

The log report format for EXT106 is as follows:

Format 1

EXT106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO etxt_almtxt_statxt
ON COMMAND FROM DVS

Format 2

EXT106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO sfwalarm almstate rsntxt vsnnum

Format 3

EXT106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO <Alarm> <On/Off> <Text>

Format 4

EXT106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SP_MINOR <ON/OFF>
<SP number>

Format 5

EXT106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SN_MINOR <ON/OFF>
<SN identifier>

Format 6

EXT106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TQMS_MIS_MINOR <ON/OFF>
<info>

Example

An example of log report EXT106 follows:

Example 1

```
EXT106 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO DVS_SIDE2_MIN OFF
ON COMMAND FROM DVS
```

Example 2

```
EXT106 APR22 14:24:58 425 INFO VSN_MN_ALM  ON
CNTRLNK_INTERFACE 1
```

Example 3

EXT106 (continued)

```
EXT106 JAN01 15:08:43 231 INFO TOPS_PARS_LINK OFF
```

Example 4a

```
EXT106 FEB12 03:34:44 298 INFO VR1_MINOR ON DA TOPSVR1 LINK
TRBL
```

Note: The above example occurs in offices that have software loads that precede NA006.

Example 4b

```
EXT106 FEB12 03:34:44 298 INFO VR1_MINOR ON DA TOPSVR1 0
LINK TRBL
```

Note: The above example occurs in offices that have software loads at release NA006 and higher.

Example 4c

```
EXT106 JUL11 14:09:07 2121 INFO SCC_CCS_ALM ON
CCS_LVL_ALM_TO_SCCS
```

Note: This example occurs in DMS-SSP or INode.

Example 5

```
EXT106 APR22 14:24:58 425 INFO TQMSFCQA_ALM ON
DA_411_SPANISH
```

Example 6

```
EXT106 JUL30 16:15:07 0000 INFO SP_MINOR ON
SPID: 42
```

Example 7

```
EXT106 JUL30 16:15:07 0000 INFO SN_MINOR ON
SNID: OSNM 6
```

Example 8a

```
EXT106 NOV10 20:15:39 2500 INFO TQMS_MIS_MINOR OFF
TQMS_MIS_IP_CONN
```

Example 8b

```
EXT106 NOV10 20:15:39 2500 INFO TQMS_MIS_MINOR ON
TQMS_MIS_IP_CONN
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
etxt (Format 1)	DVS_SIDE2	Indicates that the alarm is present on side 2 of the dynamic network controller (DNC) 1000.
	DVS	Indicates that the alarm is present on the DVS.
	SCP_OAM	Indicates that the alarm is present on the service control point operation, administration, and maintenance.
almtxt (Format 1)	MIN	Indicates a minor alarm.
statxt (Format 1)	MAJ	Indicates an major alarm.
	ON or OFF	Indicates if the alarm is on or off.
sfwalarm (Format 2)	VSN_MN_ALM	Identifies the software alarm for the error code in the maintenance notice message the VSN sends. The software alarm is a minor alarm and is an entry in tables SFWALARM and VSNALARM.

EXT106 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	VSN_NO_LINKS	This software alarm turns on when all of the logical data links to a VSN are out of service. The subsystem generates the EXT105 log for this software alarm if the report field in table SFWALARM is Y. The SEVERITY field in table VSNALARM must be MN.
	VSN_ONE_LINK	This software alarm turns on when one data link to a VSN remains in a set of two or more data links. The subsystem generates EXT105 log for this software alarm if the REPORT field in table SFWALARM is Y. The SEVERITY field in table VSNALARM must be MN.
	DASM	This software alarm turns on when one of the two data links between the DMS and the Directory Assistance database is lost. The software alarm also turns on when one of the data links was down and is restored.
almstate (Format 2)	ON or OFF	Indicates if the alarm is on or off.
rsntxt (Format 2)	0000-FFFF	Provides an explanation for text about the alarm condition at the VSN. The text is a data entry in table VSNALARM against each possible error code that the VSN sends.
vsnnum (Format 2)	0-99	Identifies the VSN that sent the maintenance notice message.

(Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
Alarm (Format 3)	SCC_CCS_ALM	This alarm indicates that there is a fault with the following CCS7 elements in a DMS-SSP or INode office: • routeset • linkset • local subsystem • remote subsystem • router • point code • link The log is generated when a CCS7 alarm is turned ON or OFF.
Alarm (Format 3)	TOPS_PARS_LINK	The system activates this alarm activates when a multiprotocol controller (MPC) data link for the TOPSPARS application is taken out of service. The alarm stops when all data links for the TOPSPARS application that are data entries in table MPCFASTA are in service. (The operating company personnel also can deactivate this alarm. This action is not recommended.)
	TOPS_PARS_NODE	The system activates this alarm when all MPC data links to any PARS node are taken out of service. The alarm stops when one data link is in service between the DMS and each PARS node. (The operating company personnel also can deactivate this alarm. This action is not recommended.)
	TOPS_PARS_APPL	The system activates this alarm when all MPC data links for the TOPSPARS application are taken out of service. The alarm stops when one data link is in service for the TOPSPARS application. (The operating company personnel can deactivate this alarm. This action is not recommended.)

EXT106 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	VR1_MINOR	Indicates that a minor alarm occurred on a TOPSVR1 link.
	VR2_MINOR	Indicates that a minor alarm occurred on a TOPSVR2 link.
Alarm (Format 6)	TQMS_MIS_MINOR	This software alarm turns on when there are only QMS_MIS_MINOR_ALARM_THRESH (table TQMISOPT) connections up to the MIS vendor. The alarm turns off when the number of MIS IP connections increases above this threshold.
On/Off (Format 3)	ON	Indicates an activated alarm.
	OFF	Indicates a deactivated alarm.
<Text> (Format 3)	CCS_LVL_ALM_TO_ SCCS	Indicates that a CCS7 alarm is generated in a DMS-SSP or INode office.
	DA TOPSVR1 LINK TRBL	Example 4a only. Identifies the TOPSVR links and indicates the state of the links.
	DA TOPSVR1 LINKS OK	
	DA TOPSVR2 LINK TRBL	
	DA TOPSVR2 LINKS OK	
<Text> (Format 3)	DA TOPSVR1 (0-15) LINK TRBL	Example 4b only. As of NA006, this field indicates the state of the links for each TOPSVR database instance.
	DA TOPSVR1 (0-15) LINKS OK	
	DA TOPSVR2 (0-15) LINK TRBL	
	DA TOPSVR2 (0-15) LINKS OK	

(Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	TQMS_MIS_IP_CONN	An alarm has gone on or off on the MIS IP interface.
<SN identifier>	SNID: (OSN, OSNM, OSN) (0 to 255)	Identifies the service node that made the major alarm request.
<SP number>	SPID: (0-4094)	Identifies the session pool that made the major alarm request.

Action

If the alarm activates, monitor the DVS by the SAS administration logs service to determine what caused the alarm. Take action to correct the problem.

There is no action required if the alarm is turned off.

Format 2 log reports for VSN software alarms do not require action at the DMS. Maintenance will be done at the VSN.

If the system generates log format 3 (example 3) reports, examine logs PARS100 and PARS101. You must determine which failed MPC data links require return to service.

If the system generates log format 3 (example 4c), enter the CCS7 MAP level and use the DISALM command to display the alarm. The MAP displays the cause of the CCS alarm. Refer to the correct CCS alarm clearing procedure to clear the alarm.

If the system generates log format 3 (example 5) report, check the entries in Table TQMSFCQA or Table TQCQINFO. Make sure that the entries include representation of all potential final CT4Qs from Table CT4Qs from Table CT4QNAMS.

If the system generates a log format 6 (example 8) report, reason TQMS_MIS_IP_CONN, check the value of parameter QMS_MIS_MINOR_ALARM_THRESH in table TQMISOPT. Check the state of the TCP/IP connection.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

EXT106 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

EXT107

Explanation

The External Alarms (EXT) subsystem generates Format 1 of this report when an alarm exists on the DVS, Dynamic Network Controller (DNC100), or service control point (SCP) operation administration and maintenance (OAM).

Format 2 log report is generated when a maintenance notice message sent by the voice service node (VSN) is received by the DMS. The maintenance notice message contains the error code informing the DMS of any abnormal or maintenance conditions occurring at the VSN. The EXT107 log is generated when the VSN_MAJ_ALM, the VSN_NO_LINKS, or the VSN_ONE_LINK software alarm is turned on or off. Explanatory text is provided in the reason text (rsntxt) field of the report indicating the particular condition occurring and the voice service node number (vsnnum) field identifies the particular VSN. The text output in the rsntxt field is defined by the operating company in Table VSNALARM.

Note: In addition, the EXT107 log is generated only if the report field in Table SFWALARM is set to Y (Yes) for the VSN_MAJ_ALARM alarm. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* for details of table VSNALARM and table SFWALARM.

The EXT subsystem generates the report in Format 3 whenever a software alarm defined in Table SFWALARM is turned ON or OFF, and the REPORT field, of the tuple associated with the software alarm, is set to Y (yes). The log is based on the severity of the alarm, which is set in the field ALM of the tuple associated with the software alarm. EXT107 indicates a major alarm.

The EXT alarm in Format 3 is generated in standalone and host TOPS offices when the PARS feature is present or in DMS-SSP or INode offices.

Format 3 is also used in Example 3b, where an additional field <Text> is used to indicate the condition of the TOPSVR1 or TOPSVR2 links.

Note 1: As of NA006, the “Text" field is changed to display the condition of the links associated with each TOPSVR database instance (TOPSVR1 [0-15], TOPSVR2 [0-15]). This change allows the support of multiple database access. Reference example 3c.

Note 2: For additional information about multiple database access, please refer to the “Multiple DA System I" section of the Operator Service Directory Services (OSDA) " section of the *North American DMS-100 Translation Guide*, 297-8001-350.

EXT107 (continued)

Format 4 (Example 4 or 5) is generated each time the TQMS_MIS_MINOR alarm goes up or down.

Format 5 (Example 6 and 7) is generated each time the TQMS_MIS_MAJOR alarm goes up or down. The alarm itself is turned on when the number of TOPS QMS links up to the MIS vendor drops to the QMS_MIS_MINOR_ALARM_THRESH, or QMS_MIS_MAJOR_ALARM_THRESH (See customer data Table TQMISOPT). The alarm is turned off when the number of links up increases above the threshold. The alarm may also be generated when Table TQMISOPT changes.

Format 6 (see Example 8) generates an EXT107 log with a text reason of SN_MAJOR. SN_MAJOR is the reason when the DMS receives a major alarm request from a service node.

Format 7 (see Example 9) generates an EXT107 log with a text reason of SP_MAJOR. SP_MAJOR is the reason when the DMS receives a major alarm request from a session pool.

Format 8 (example 10) generates an EXT107 log with a text reason of poolid_MAJ statxt. (Specify the threshold by the CRS_ALARM_MAJOR_THRESHOLD office parameter.) This log indicates that call recording stream (CRS) memory pool use exceeds the specified threshold. Billing recording resources are low. If a CRS outage has not occurred, the memory pool for the specified CRS pool is too low.

Format 9 (Example 11) is generated when a TOPS_QMS_MAJOR alarm goes on or off in the MIS IP interface. Refer to the TOPS IP User's Guide.

Format

Formats for log report EXT107 follow:

Format 1

```
EXT107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO etxt_loctxt_almtxt statxt
    ON COMMAND FROM DVS
```

Format 2

```
EXT107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO sfwalarm almstate rsntxt vsnnum
```

Format 3

EXT107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO <Alarm> <On/Off><text>

Format 4

EXT107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RBSY TQMS_MIS_MINOR <on/off>
TQMS_MIS MPC LINKS

Format 5

EXT107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RBSY TQMS_MIS_MAJOR <on/off>
TQMS_MIS MPC LINKS

Format 6

EXT107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SN_MAJOR <ON/OFF>
<SN identifier>

Format 7

EXT107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SP_MAJOR <ON/OFF>
<SP number>

Format 8

EXT107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO poolid_MAJ statxt

Format 9

EXT107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TQMS_MIS_MAJOR <ON/OFF>
<info>

Example

Example of log report EXT107 follow:

Example 1

```
EXT107 MAY31 08:22:56 2112 INFO DVS_SIDE1_MAJ OFF
   ON COMMAND FROM DVS
```

Example 2

EXT107 (continued)

```
EXT107 APR22 14:24:58 425 INFO VSN_MAJ_ALM ON   CNTRLNK_INTE
R           FACE 1
```

Example 3a

```
EXT107 JAN01 15:08:43 231 INFO TOPS_PARS_NODE ON
```

Example 3b

```
EXT107 JAN01 15:08:43 231 INFO VR1_MAJOR ON DA TOPSVR1 LINK
TRBL
```

Note: This example occurs in offices that have pre-NA006 software loads.

Example 3c

```
EXT107 JAN01 15:08:43 231 INFO VR1_MAJOR ON DA TOPSVR1 0
LINK TRBL
```

Note: This example occurs in offices that have software loads at release NA006 and higher.

Example 3d

Note: This example occurs in DMS-SSP or INode offices.

```
EXT107 JUL12 14:09:07 2121 INFO SCC_CCS_ALM ON
CCS_LVL_ALM_TO_SCCS
```

Example 3e

```
EXT106 NOV10 20:15:39 2500 INFO TQMS_MIS_MAJOR ON
TQMS_MIS IP CONN

EXT106 NOV10 20:15:39 2500 INFO TQMS_MIS_MAJOR OFF
TQMS_MIS IP CONN
```

Example 4

```
EXT107 NOV27 11:14:24 9500 RBSY TQMS_MIS_MINOR OFF
   TQMS_MIS MPC LINKS
```

Example 5

```
EXT107 NOV27 11:14:22 8700 RBSY TQMS_MIS_MINOR ON
   TQMS_MIS MPC LINKS
```

Example 6

```
EXT107 NOV27 11:14:24 9600 RBSY TQMS_MIS_MAJOR OFF
   TQMS_MIS MPC LINKS
```

Example 7

```
EXT107 NOV27 11:14:22 8800 RBSY TQMS_MIS_MAJOR ON
   TQMS_MIS MPC LINKS
```

Example 8

```
EXT107 JUL30 16:15:07 0000 INFO SN_MAJOR ON
   SNID: OSNM 6
```

Example 9

```
EXT107 JUL30 16:15:07 0000 INFO SP_MAJOR ON
   SPID: 27
```

Example 10a

```
EXT107 SEP03 11:45:12 1122 INFO CRSPRUPOOL1_MAJ ON
PRUPOOL1 70%
```

Example 10b

```
EXT107 SEP03 11:45:12 1122 INFO CRSPRUPOOL1_MAJ ON
PRUPOOL1 70% AUTO
```

Example 11a

```
EXT107 NOV10 20:15:39 2500 INFO TQMS_MIS_MAJOR OFF
TQMS_MIS_IP_CONN
```

Example 11b

```
EXT107 NOV10 20:15:39 2500 INFO TQMS_MIS_MAJOR ON
TQMS_MIS_IP_CONN
```

EXT107 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
etxt	DVS	Indicates the alarm exists on the DVS.
	SCP_OAM	Indicates the alarm exists on the service control point operation, administration, and maintenance.
	DVS_SIDE2	Indicates that the alarm exists on side 2 of the DNC 1000.
almtxt	MIN	Indicates a minor alarm exists.
	MAJ	Indicates a major alarm exists.
statxt	ON or OFF	Indicates whether the alarm has been turned on or off.
sfwalarm	VSN_MAJ_ALM	Identifies the software alarm associated with the error code in the maintenance notice message sent by the VSN. The software alarm is a major alarm and is datafilled in tables SFWALARM and VSNALARM.
	VSN_NO_LINKS	This software alarm is turned on when all of the logical data links to a particular VSN are out of service. The EXT105 log is generated for this software alarm if the REPORT field in table SFWALARM is set to Y and the SEVERITY field in table VSNALARM is set to MJ.
	VSN_ONE_LINK	This software alarm is turned on when only one data link to a particular VSN remains in a set of two or more data links. The EXT105 log is generated for this software alarm if the REPORT field in table SFWALARM is set to Y and the SEVERITY field in table VSNALARM is set to MJ.

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
Alarm	SCC_CCS_ALM	This alarm indicates that there is a fault with the following CCS7 elements in a DMS-SSP or INode office: • routeset • linkset • local subsystem • remote subsystem • router • point code • link The log is generated when a CCS7 alarm is turned ON or OFF.
	TOPS_PARS_LINK	This alarm is activated when any multiprotocol controller (MPC) data link for the TOPSPARS application is taken out of service. It is deactivated when all data links for the TOPSPARS application that are datafilled in table MPCFASTA are in service (or when deactivated by the craftsperson, which is not recommended).
	TOPS_PARS_NODE	This alarm is activated when all MPC data links to any PARS node are taken out of service. It is deactivated when at least one data link is in service between the DMS and each PARS node (or when deactivated manually by the craftsperson, which is not recommended).
	TOPS_PARS_APPL	This alarm is activated when all MPC data links for the TOPSPARS application are taken out of service. It is deactivated when at least one data link is in service for the TOPSPARS application (or when deactivated manually by the craftsperson, which is not recommended).
	CLFALARM	This alarm is activated when the user activates Malicious Call Trace. It is deactivated when the call is cleared.

EXT107 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	VR1_MAJOR	Indicates that a major alarm has occurred on a TOPSVR1 link.
	VR2_MAJOR	Indicates that a major alarm has occurred on a TOPSVR2 link.
	TQMS_MIS_MAJOR	This software alarm turns on when there are only QMS_MIS_MAJOR_ALARM_THRESH (table TQMISOPT) connections up to the MIS vendor. The alarm turns off when the number of MIS IP connections increases above this threshold.
On/Off	ON	Indicates the alarm was activated.
	OFF	Indicates the alarm was deactivated.
almstate	ON or OFF	Indicates whether the alarm has been turned on or off.
<text>	CCS_LVL_ALM_TO_ SCCS	Indicates that a CCS7 alarm has been generated in the DMS-SSP or INode office.
	DA TOPSVR1 LINK TRBL	Format 3 (Example 4b only). Identifies the TOPSVR links and indicates their state.
	DA TOPSVR1 LINKS OK	
	DA TOPSVR2 LINK TRBL	
	DA TOPSVR2 LINKS OK	
<text>	DA TOPSVR1 (0-15) LINK TRBL	Format 3 (Example 3c only). As of NA006, this field is used to indicate the state of the links associated with each TOPSVR database instance.
	DA TOPSVR1 (0-15) LINKS OK	
	DA TOPSVR2 (0-15) LINK TRBL	

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	DA TOPSVR2 (0-15) LINKS OK	
	TQMS_MIS_IP_CONN	An alarm has gone on or off on the MIS IP interface.
poolid	CRSPRUPOOL1, CRSPRUPOOL2, CRSPRUPOOL3, CRSSUBRUPOOL1, CRSSUBRUPOOL2, CRSSUBRUPOOL3, CRSSUBRUPOOL4, CRSSUBRUPOOL5	Format 8 (example 10a) specifies the RU pools used for billing. Format 8 [example 10b) AUTO indicates the pool is managed by autoprovisioning. If AUTO is not displayed the pool is manually provisioned.
rsntxt	0000-FFFF	Provides explanatory text regarding the alarm condition at the VSN. The text is datafilled in table VSNALARM against each possible error code that could be sent by the VSN.
vsnnum	0-99	Identifies the VSN that sent the maintenance notice message.
<SN identifier>	SNID: (OSAC, OSN, OSNM) (0-255)	The service node that made the major alarm request
<SP number>	SPID: (0-4094)	The session pool that made the major alarm request

Action

If the alarm has been turned on, monitor the DVS by the SAS administration logs service to find out why the alarm has been raised. Take appropriate corrective action.

If the alarm has been turned off, no action is required.

Format 2 log reports for VSN software alarms require no action at the DMS. maintenance will be done at the VSN.

If Format 3 log reports are generated, examine logs PARS100 and PARS101 to determine which failed MPC data links need to be returned to service.

If Format 3 (Example 3d) log reports are generated, enter the CCS7 MAP level and use the DISALM command to display the alarm. The cause of the CCS

EXT107 (continued)

alarm is displayed on the MAP. Refer to the appropriate CCS alarm clearing procedure to clear the alarm.

If Format 4 log reports are generated, check customer data table TQMISOPT for on/off state and consult next level of maintenance.

If a Format 8 log occurs, the following actions clear the alarm:

- increase the allocated store for the CRS pool associated with the log
- reprovision the threshold level

Note: If the pool level drops on its own, the alarm extinguishes without intervention. However, do not depend on system action alone. This alarm must be investigated.

The reason message text identifies whether the alarm is turned off to raise or lower the alarm status of the pool. The reason text replaces the provisioned threshold level in the message line. The text message ALARM LEVEL RAISED indicates an escalated status. The escalated status typically is CRITICAL although FAILURE status is possible for rare circumstances. The text message ALARM LEVEL LOWERED indicates a lowered status of OFF. A message illustration follows.

Format 8 alarm generates:

EXT107 SEP03 11:45 1122 INFO CRSPRUPOOL1_MAJ ONPRUPOOL1 70%

Format 8 autoprovisioned pool alarm generates:

EXT107 SEP03 11:45 1122 INFO CRSPRUPOOL1_MAJ ONPRUPOOL1 70% AUTO

Format 8 alarm clears:

EXT107 SEP03 11:45 1122 INFO CRSPRUPOOL1_MAJ OFFALARM LEVEL LOWERED

If the system generates log format 9 (example 11) report, reason TQMS_MIS IP CONN, check the value of parameter QMS_MIS_MAJOR_ALARM_THRESH in table TQMISOPT. Check the state of the TCP/IP connection

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

Report format 8 logs to Nortel personnel. Nortel personnel need to examine memory provisioning guidelines for the current release.

EXT108

Explanation

Format 1

The External Alarms (EXT) subsystem generates this report. The subsystem generates this report when an operational measurements critical alarm (OMCRITICAL) index reaches the threshold in the scan period.

Format 2

This report indicates the status of the directory-assistance system (DAS) data links and the critical alarm for these links.

Format 3

The subsystem generates this report when the DMS receives a maintenance notice message sent by the Voice Service Node (VSN). The maintenance notice message contains an error code. The error code informs the DMS of any conditions that are not normal or maintenance conditions that occur at the VSN.

The subsystem generates the EXT108 log when one of the following is turned on or off:

- VSN_CRIT_ALM.
- VSN_NO_LINKS.
- VSN_ONE_LINK.
- DASC software alarm.

The reason text (rsntxt) field of the report provides an explanation. The explanation describes the condition that occurred. The voice service node number (vsnnum) field identifies the VSN. In table VSNALARM the operating company defines the text output in the rsntxt field. The subsystem only generates the EXT108 log for the VSN_CRIT_ALM alarm if the REPORT field in table SFWALARM is Y (Yes). Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* for details of table VSNALARM and table SFWALARM.

When the PARS feature is present, the subsystem generates the EXT alarm in format 3 only in standalone and host TOPS offices.

Format 4

The subsystem generates the EXT108 log when a software alarm defined in table SFWALARM is turned ON or OFF and the REPORT field of the tuple for the software alarm is set to Y (yes). The log depends on the severity of the alarm. The severity is set in the field ALM of the tuple for the software alarm. Log report EXT108 indicates a critical alarm.

Example 5a also uses log format 4. Example 5a has an additional field <Text> to indicate the condition of the TOPSVR1 or TOPSVR2 links.

Note 1: As of NA006, the “Text" field shows the condition of the links for each TOPSVR database instance (TOPSVR1 [0-15]), TOPSVR2 [0-15]). This change allows the support of multiple database access. Refer to example 5b.

Note 2: For information about multiple database access, refer to the “Multiple DA System I" section of the “Operator Services Directory Assistance (OSDA)" section of the *North American DMS-100 Translation Guide* , 297-8001-350.

Format 5

The subsystem generates this report when the TQMS_MIS_CRITICAL alarm goes up or down. The alarm is turned on when the number of TOPS QMS links up to the MIS vendor drops to the QMS_MIS_CRITICAL_ALARM_THRESH. (Refer to customer data table TQMISOPT.) The alarm is turned off when the number of links established increases above the threshold. The system can generate the alarm when table TQMISOPT changes.

Format 6

The subsystem generates this report when the TQMS_MIS_PROCESS critical alarm goes up or down. The alarm is turned on when the QMSMIS process dies and the MPC system cannot create the QMSMIS process again. The alarm is turned off when the REVIVE command creates the child process again. The alarm also is turned off after a switch restart. This child process controls the QMS MIS MPC links. If the child process dies, the system cannot send QMS messages across the link. This condition brings the MIS system down.

Format 7

The subsystem generates this report when the TQMS_MIS_BUFFS critical alarm goes up or down. The alarm is turned on when event messages are ready to be buffered and buffers are not available. The buffers are not available to

EXT108 (continued)

store the messages for transmission. The alarm is turned off when the number of EMPC buffers allocated increases, or a switch reload or cold restart occurs.

Formats 8 and 9

The subsystem generates this report when an Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) failure occurs. When logged as AMAFAIL ON, the AMA subsystem has problems.

When logged as AMAFAIL OFF, the AMA subsystem is normal.

A number of faults can cause AMAFAIL ON. These faults include:

- an AMA software problem.
- a Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) problem.
- an AMA subsystem overload.

Examples 9 and 10 correspond to formats 8 and 9 in this order.

Note: In NA006, Enhanced Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) message switch (ETMS) operator centralization data link (OCDL) alarm information no longer occurs in this log. Log PM128 has the current ETMS OCDL alarm information.

Format 10

Format 10 (see Example 11) generates an EXT108 log with a text reason of SP_CRITICAL. The reason is SN_CRITICAL when the DMS receives a critical alarm request from a session pool.

Format 11

Format 11 (see Example 12) generates an EXT108 log with a text reason of SN_CRITICAL. The reason is SN_CRITICAL when the DMS receives a critical alarm request from a service node.

Format 12

Format 12 (see Example 13) generates an EXT108 log with a text reason of poolid_level statxt. (Specify the threshold by the CRS_ALARM_CRITICAL_THRESHOLD office parameter.) This log indicates that call recording stream (CRS) memory pool use exceeds the specified threshold. Billing recording resources are low. If a CRS outage has not occurred, the memory pool is critically low or exhausted.

Format 13

Format 13 (Example 14) is generated when a TOPS_QMS_CRITICAL alarm goes on or off in the MIS IP interface. Also, this example is generated when the TOPS_QMS_MIS_PROCESS alarm is turned on or off. Refer to the TOPS IP User's Guide.

Format

The log report formats for EXT108 are as follows:

Format 1

```
EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO OMCRITICAL ON
    omnm  tuplnm THRES=nnnnn DELTA=nnnnn
```

Format 2

```
EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DAS trbltext
```

Format 3

```
EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO sfwalarm almstate rsntxt vsnnum
```

Format 4

```
EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO <Alarm> <On/Off> <Text>
```

Format 5

```
EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RBSY TQMS_MIS_CRITICAL
<on/off>
    TQMS_MIS MPC LINKS
```

Format 6

```
EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RBSY TQMS_MIS_PROCESS <on/off>
    TQMS_MIS CHILD <dead|alive>
```

Format 7

EXT108 (continued)

EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RBSY TQMS_MIS_BUFFS <on/off>
TQMS_MIS BUFFS <low|added>

Format 8

EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AMAFAIL ON DEVICE
FAILURE FOR STREAM: AMA

Format 9

EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AMAFAIL OFF DEVICE
STOPPED FAILING FOR STREAM: AMA

Format 10

EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SP_CRITICAL <ON/OFF>
<SP number>

Format 11

EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SN_CRITICAL <ON/OFF>
<SN identifie>

Format 12

EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO poolid_level statxt

Format 13

EXT108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO <name> <state>
<info>

Example

Examples of log reports EXT108 follow:

Example 1

```
EXT108 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO OMCRITICAL ON
   RCVSBU-RCVRDGT THRES=15    DELTA=18
```

Example 2

```
EXT108 JAN01 16:22:11 5568 INFO DAS LINK DOWN ON
```

Example 3

```
EXT108 APR22 14:24:58 425 INFO VSN_CRIT_ALARM ON
   LANLINK_FAILURE 1
```

Example 4a

```
EXT108 JAN01 15:08:43 231 INFO TOPS_PARS_APPL ON
```

Example 4b

```
EXT108 JUL15 14:09:07 2121 INFO SCC_CCS_ALM ON
CCS_LVL_ALM_TO_SCCS
```

Note: The above example occurs in DMS SSP or INode offices.

Example 5a

```
EXT108 MAR23 00:01:23 118 INFO VR1_CRITICAL OFF DA TOPSVR1
   LINK UP
```

Note: This example occurs in offices that have software loads that precede NA006.

Example 5b

```
EXT108 MAR23 00:01:23 118 INFO VR1_CRITICAL OFF DA TOPSVR1 0
   LINK UP
```

Note: This example occurs in offices that have software loads at release NA006 and higher.

Example 6

```
EXT108 AUG24 10:05:45 231 RBSY TQMS_MIS_CRITICAL ON
   TQMS_MIS MPC LINKS
```

Example 7

```
EXT108 AUG24 10:05:45 321 RBSY TQMS_MIS_PROCESS OFF
   TQMS_MIS CHILD ALIVE
```

EXT108 (continued)

Example 8

```
EXT108 AUG24 10:05:45 231 RBSY TQMS_MIS_BUFFS <on/off>
   TQMS_MIS BUFFS LOW
```

Example 9

```
EXT108 AUG24 09:35:37 3600 INFO AMAFAIL ON DEVICE FAILURE
   FOR STREAM:  AMA
```

Example 10

```
EXT108 AUG24 09:35:37 3600 INFO AMAFAIL OFF DEVICE STOPPED
FAILING FOR STREAM:  AMA
```

Example 11

```
EXT108 JUL30 16:15:07 0000 INFO SP_CRITICAL ON
   SPID: 27
```

Example 12

```
EXT108 JUL30 16:15:07 0000 INFO SN_CRITICAL ON
   SNID: OSNM 6
```

Example 13a

```
EXT108 SEP19 15:05:27 1122 INFO CRSPRUPOOL1_CRIT ON
PRUPOOL1 90%
```

Example 13b

```
EXT108 SEP19 15:05:27 1122 INFO CRSPRUPOOL1_CRIT ON
PRUPOOL1 90% AUTO
```

Example 14a

```
EXT108 NOV10 20:15:39 2500 INFO TQMS_MIS_CRITICA ON
TQMS_MIS_IP_CONN
```

Example 14b

```
EXT108 NOV10 20:15:39 2500 INFO TQMS_MIS_PROCESS OFF
TQMS_MIS_IP_CHILD_ALIVE
```

Example 14c

```
EXT108 NOV10 20:15:39 2500 INFO TQMS_MIS_PROCESS ON
TQMS_MIS_IP_CHILD_DEAD
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
INFO OMCRITICAL ON (Format 1)	Constant	Indicates an OM index in customer data table ALARMTAB or OMTHRESH reaches the threshold in scan period.
INFO AMAFAIL ON DEVICE FAILURE FOR STREAM: AMA (Format 8)	Constant	Indicates an AMA failure.
INFO AMAFAIL OFF DEVICE STOPPED FAILING FOR STREAM: AMA (Format 9)	Constant	Indicates the AMA subsystem is normal.
omnm (Format 1)	Symbolic text	Provides OM name. Refer to customer data tables ALARMTAB and OMTHRESH.
tuplnm	Symbolic text	Provides OM tuple. Refer to customer data tables ALARMTAB and OMTHRESH.
THRES=nnnnn (Format 1)	1 -32767	Provides the number of pegs in scan period (entered value) that causes alarm, and causes the subsystem to generate EXT108.
DELTA=nnnnn (Format 1)	1 -32767	Provides exact number of pegs in same scan period.
trbltext (Format 2)	DAS LINK DOWN ON	Indicates that the last link to the DAS is out of service. Initiates a critical alarm.

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(Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
	DAS LINK UP OFF	Indicates that a DAS that was not linked has a link brought back up. Cancels the critical alarm.
	VSN_CRIT_ALM	Identifies the software alarm for the error code in the maintenance notice message the VSN sent. The software alarm is a minor alarm entered in tables SFWALARM and VSNALARM.
sfwalarm (Format 3)	VSN_NO_LINKS	This software alarm is turned on when all of the logical data links to a VSN are out of service. The subsystem generates the EXT105 log for this software alarm if the REPORT field in table SFWALARM is Y. The SEVERITY field in Table VSNALARM must be CR.
	VSN_ONE_LINK	This alarm is turned on when one data link to a VSN remains in a set of two or more data links. The subsystem generates the EXT105 log for this software alarm if the REPORT field in table SFWALARM is Y. The SEVERITY field in Table VSNALARM must be CR.
	DASC	This software alarm activates when the system loses both data links between the DMS and the Directory Assistance database. The software alarm also is turned on when both data links were down and one data link is returned to service.
almstate (Format 3)	ON or OFF	Indicates if the alarm is turned on or off.
rsntxt (Format 3)	alphanumeric	Provides an explanation for the alarm condition at the VSN. The text is an entry in Table VSNALARM against all error codes that the VSN can send.
vsnnum (Format 3)	0-99	Identifies the VSN that sent the maintenance notice message.

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Field	Value	Description
<Alarm> (Format 4)	SCC_CCS_ALM	This alarm indicates that there is a fault with the following CCS7 elements in a DMS-SSP or INode office: • routeset • linkset • local subsystem • remote subsystem • router • point code • link The log is generated when a CCS7 alarm is turned ON or OFF.
<Alarm> (Format 4)	TOPS_PARS_LINK	The system activates this alarm when any MPC data link for the TOPSPARS application is out of service. The system deactivates when all data links for the TOPSPARS application entered in Table MPCFASTA are in service. (The operating company personnel also can deactivate the alarm. This action is not recommended.)
	TOPS_PARS_NODE	The system activates the alarm when all MPC data links to any PARS node are taken out of service. The system deactivates the alarm when one data link is in service between the DMS and each PARS node. (The operating company personnel also can deactivate the alarm. This action is not recommended.)
	TOPS_PARS_APPL	The system activates the alarm when all MPC data links for the TOPSPARS application are out of service. The system deactivates the alarm when one data link is in service for the TOPSPARS application. (The operating company personnel also can deactivate the alarm. This action is not recommended.)
	CLFALARM	The system activates the alarm when the user activates Malicious Call Trace. The system deactivates the alarm when the call clears.

EXT108 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
	VR1_CRITICAL	Indicates that a critical alarm occurred on a TOPSVR1 or TOPSVR2 link.
	VR2_CRITICAL	
<Alarm> (Format 13)	TQMS_MIS_ CRITICA	This software alarm turns on when there are only QMS_MIS_CRITICAL_ALARM_THRESH (table TQMISOPT) connections up to the MIS vendor. The alarm turns off when the number of MIS IP connections increases above this threshold.
<Alarm> (Format 13)	TQMS_MIS_ PROCESS	This software alarm turns on when the child process dies.
<On/Off> (Format 4)	ON	Indicates the system activated the alarm.
	OFF	Indicates the system deactivated the alarm.
poolid	CRSPRUPOOL1, CRSPRUPOOL2, CRSPRUPOOL3, CRSSUBRUPOOL1, CRSSUBRUPOOL2, CRSSUBPRPOOL3, CRSSUBRUPOOL4, CRSSUBRUPOOL5	Format 12 (example 13a) specifies the RU pools used for billing. Format 12 (example 13b) AUTO indicates the pool is managed by autoprovisioning. If AUTO is not displayed the pool is manually provisioned.
level	CRIT, FAIL	Format 12 (example 13a). CRIT means that storage use exceeds the critical alarm threshold. FAIL means that allocated storate is completely in use.
<Text>	CCS_LVL_ALM_TO_ SCCS	This value indicates that a CCS7 alarm has been generated in a DMS SSP or INode office.
	DA TOPSVR1 LINK DOWN	Example 5a only. Identifies the TOPSVR links and indicates their state.
	DA TOPSVR1 LINK UP	
	DA TOPSVR2 LINK DOWN	

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Field	Value	Description
	DA TOPSVR2 LINK UP	
<Text>	DA TOPSVR1 (0-15) LINK DOWN	Example 5b only. As of NA006, this field indicates the state of the links for each TOPSVR database instance.
	DA TOPSVR1 (0-15) LINK UP	
	DA TOPSVR2 (0-15) LINK DOWN	
	DA TOPSVR2 (0-15) LINK UP	
	TQMS_MIS_IP_ CONN	The TOPS_QMS_CRITICAL alarm has gone on or off on the MIS IP interface.
	TQMS_MIS_IP_ CHILD_ALIVE	The TOPS_QMS_MIS_PROCESS alarm is turned off.
	TQMS_MIS_IP_ CHILD_DEAD	The TOPS_QMS_MIS_PROCESS alarm is turned on.
<SP number>	SPID: (0-4094)	The session pool that made the critical alarm request.
<SN identifier>	SNID: (OSAC, OSN, OSNM) (0-255)	The service node that made the major alarm request.

Action

Keep the previous 5 min of log reports. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Format 3 log reports for VSN software alarms do not require action at the DMS. Maintenance occurs at the VSN.

If the system generates log format 4 (example 4a) reports, examine logs PARS100 and PARS101. You must determine which failed MPC data links require return to service and return the data links to service.

If the system generates log format 4 (example 4b), enter the CCS7 MAP level and use the DISALM command to display the alarm. The cause of the CCS

EXT108 (continued)

alarm is displayed on the MAP. Refer to the appropriate CCS alarm clearing procedure to clear the alarm.

After the TOPS_QMS_PROCESS (format 6) alarm is turned off, the process must be brought back up. Use the revive command at the MPC level of the MAP.

When format 7 occurs, increase the number of buffers (TQMS_MIS_MPC_BUFFS) available in customer data table OFCENG.

When format 8 occurs, the format indicates an AMA failure appears and that you must analyze. The AMA100, AMA114 and DIRP logs provide exact information on the AMA failure cause. Refer to the *Bellcore Format AMA Maintenance Guide* for more detail on AMA failure.

If a format 12 log occurs, the following actions clear the alarm:

- increase the allocated store for the CRS pool associated with the log
- reprovision the threshold level

Note: If you reprovision the threshold level, a CRITICAL alarm clears but not a FAILURE alarm.

There is no way to reduce CRS pool storage without a cold restart or a NORESTARTSWACT. If no CRS outage has occurred, the provisioning value is probably low for this CRS pool. Increase the number of elements for the pool or billing losses could occur shortly.

When Format 12 alarms clear, the alarm status level for this log can drop multiple levels.

The reason message text identifies whether the alarm is turned off to raise or lower the alarm status of the pool. The reason text replaces the provisioned threshold level in the message line. The text message ALARM LEVEL RAISED indicates an escalated status.

The escalated status typically is CRITICAL although FAILURE status is possible for rare circumstances. The text message ALARM LEVEL LOWERED indicates a lowered status or OFF. A message illustration follows.

Format 12 alarm generates:

EXT108 SEP03 11:45 1122 INFO CRSPRUPOOL1_CRIT ONPRUPOOL1 90%

Format 12 autoprovisioned pool alarm generates:

EXT108 SEP03 11:45 1122 INFO CRSPRUPOOL1_CRIT ONPRUPOOL1 90% AUTO

Format 12 alarm clears:

EXT108 SEP03 11:45 1122 INFO CRSPRUPOOL1_CRIT OFFALARM LEVEL LOWERED

If the system generates log format 13 (example 14) report, perform the applicable action as follows:

- For the TQMS_MIS_CRITICAL alarm, check the value of parameter QMS_MIS_CRITICAL_ALARM_THRESH in table TQMISOPT. Check the state of the TCP/IP connection
- For the TQMS_MIS_PROCESS alarm, try to manually re-create the child process using the MISCHILD command in the TQMIST CI tool.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Report format 12 logs to Nortel personnel. Nortel personnel need to examine memory provisioning guidelines for the current release.

EXT109

Explanation

The External Alarms (EXT) subsystem generates this report. The subsystem generates this report generates when an alarm scan point detects switch battery voltage that crosses a set threshold voltage.

Format

The log report format for EXT109 is as follows:

```
EXT109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO reptype  almtxt
    PWR lev levtxt since yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss
```

Example

An example of log report EXT109 follows:

```
EXT109 MAR10 20:10:40  3456 INFO LVDMSPWR        ON
   PWR lev was OK since 1987/03/01 10:20:30
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	LVDMSPWR	Indicates a report of switch battery voltage that crosses a set threshold voltage.
	LVDT7	Indicates a report of switch battery voltage that crosses a set threshold voltage for the first time after an office reload.
altext	ON	Indicates the low voltage alarm is on.
	RMDR	Indicates the low voltage alarm is on. The subsystem generates this “reminder" log every 15 min while a low voltage condition is present.
	OFF	Indicates the low voltage alarm is off. Voltage level is normal.

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Field	Value	Description
PWR	was OK	Indicates the voltage level was above the set threshold voltage since the date and time given.
	is low	Indicates the voltage level was below a set threshold voltage since the date and time given.
	was low	Indicates the voltage level was below the set threshold voltage since the date and time given.
yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss	Integers	Provides the date and time since the last threshold voltage crossover.
	OFFICE RELOAD	Indicates the last threshold voltage crossover occurred before the latest office reload.

Action

If the subsystem generates a low voltage log, examine the battery to determine the cause for voltage drop. Contact the next level of support.

If the “contxt" field of the log contains “was low", there is no action required. This log indicates voltage returned to normal.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

EXT110

Explanation

The External Alarm (EXT) subsystem generates this alarm after a DMS system audit. The subsystem generates this log when the audit finds the alarm count does not match the number of alarms. The alarm count is for a specified alarm type: Critical, Major, Minor, and No Alarm. These alarms occur in the DMS switch. The subsystem normally generates this log report when operators set/reset Scan or Signal Distribution points. Operators set/reset these points at the EXT level of the MAP display.

Format

The log report format for EXT110 is as follows:

```
EXT110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ALARM_LEVEL ALARM
    COUNTS
   RECALCULATED
```

Example

An example of log report EXT110 follows:

```
EXT110 JAN02 13:37:39 2180 INFO OAU_CRITICAL ALARM COUNTS
   RECALCULATED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
ALARM LEVEL	OAU_NO_ALARM, OAU_CRITICAL, OAU_MAJOR, OAU_FSP, or OAU_MINOR	Resets the count for the ALARM LEVEL indicated in the report.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

EXT300

Explanation

The External Alarms (EXT) subsystem generates the EXT102 log report when a Major Alarm scan point (scanm) changes state. The related scan point can be defined in table ALMSC. When the alarm status occurs, EXT102 has status text as “ON", to indicate Alarm on. Otherwise EXT102 has status text as “OFF".

The SN Problem Manager generates the EXT300 log when the subsystem does not generate a fan “alarm off" log within 20 s. The fan “alarm off" log is EXT102 with status text OFF. If the fan “alarm off" DMS log arrives in 20 s, the subsystem does not generate the log. The only EXT logs the Problem Manager counts are fan alarms.

Format

The log report format for EXT300 is as follows:

```
** EXT300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL External Alarm Indication
    Location: <scnnm>
    Problem id: <probid>
    Status: <stattxt>
    Trouble: <tbltext>
    Action: <acttext>
    Initial event: <inittext>
    Initial event time: <initime>
    Duration: <eventime>
    Pending event: <pendtext>
```

Example

An example of log report EXT300 follows:

```
** EXT300 MAY07 13:50:00 5200 TBL External Alarm
Indication
   Location: CRSC_FSPAISB_MJ
   Problem id: 5981
   Status: Alarm raised
   Trouble: Awaiting alarm clear
   Action: Check alarm source
   Initial event: CRSC_FSPAISB_MJ alarm indicated
   Initial event time: 13:40:00
   Duration: 20 sec
   Pending event: CRSC_FSPAISB_MJ alarm cleared
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL External Alarm	Constant	Indicates External Alarm Trouble.
scnnm	Symbolic text	Identifies the scan point that changed state. Table ALMSC provides the list of the scan points.
probid	nnnnnn	Provides the problem number. This number associates logs related to the same problem. The Problem Viewer also shows the number.
stattxt	Alarm raised	Explains why the subsystem generates this log report.
tbltxt	Awaiting alarm clear	Explains the potential trouble condition.
acttxt	Check alarm source	Describes the action required.
inittext	<scnnm> alarm indicated	Lists the initial problem that generates this log report.
initime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of initial event.
eventime	nnnn sec	Provides the duration of the event.
pendtext	<scnnm> alarm cleared	Provides the pending event that can clear this problem.

Action

Fuse failures, power inverter failures, or air flow problems caused by dirty air filters can produce trouble logs. This problem lights the FRAME FAIL LAMP on the frame supervisory panel (FSP). This problem can light the FAN FAIL lamp on the FSP. If the FAN FAIL lamp lights on the FSP, the probable causes are:

- clogged filter
- the switch on the inverter (if the cooling unit is ac)
- blown inverter fuse on PDC frame

EXT300 (end)

- defective fan motor
- defective sail switch
- loose or broken wiring

To silence the FAN FAIL alarm, determine if the cooling unit is in a network frame. If the unit is not in a network frame set the FAN ALM OVERRIDE switch on the right on the FSP. Remove the air intake grill and filter assembly from the front of the cooling unit. If the FAN FAIL lamp turns off, a clogged filter causes the fault. Clean or replace the filter.

If the cooling unit is in a network frame, the procedure to clean the filter is the same. To replace the fan, refer to *Trouble Locating and Clearing Procedures* .

If the FAN FAIL lamp does not go off, inspect the fans in the cooling unit and locate the defective fan. Examine the connection. To replace the fan refer to *Trouble Locating and Clearing Procedures* .

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

EXT301

Explanation

The External Alarms (EXT) subsystem generates the EXT102 log report when a Major Alarm scan point (scanm) changes state. You can define a related scan point in table ALMSC. When the alarm status occurs EXT102 lists status text as “ON", to indicate Alarm on. Otherwise, EXT102 has status text as “OFF".

The SN Problem Manager in SN OPC generates the EXT301 log when the system receives a fan "alarm off" log after 20 s. The only EXT logs the Problem Manager counts are fan alarms.

Format

The log report format for EXT301 follows:

```
EXT301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL External Alarm Indication
    Location: <scnnm>
    Problem id: <probid>
    Status: <stattxt>
    Trouble: <trbtxt>
    Action: <acttext>
    Initial event: <inittext>
    Initial event time: <initime>
    Final event: <fnltxt>
    Final event time: <fnltime>
```

Example

An example of log report EXT301 follows:

```
EXT301 MAY06 13:50:00 5000 TBL External Alarm Indication
   Location: CRSC_FSPAISB_MJ
   Problem id: 5981
   Status: Alarm cleared
   Trouble: Trouble cleared
   Action: No action required
   Initial event: CRSC_FSPAISB_MJ alarm indicated
   Initial event time: 13:00:00
   Final event: CRSC_FSPAISB_MJ alarm cleared
   Final event time: 13:49:00
```

EXT301 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL External Alarm Indication	Constant	Indicates Major Alarm
scnnm	Symbolic text	Identifies the scan point that changed state. Table ALMSC gives the list of the scan points.
probid	nnnnnn	Provides the problem number. This number associates logs related to the same problem. The Problem Viewer also shows the number.
stattxt	Alarm cleared	Explains why the subsystem generated this log report.
tbltxt		Explains the potential trouble condition.
acttxt	Action is not required	Describes the required action .
inittext	<scnnm> alarm indicated	Lists the first problem that produced this log.
initime	hh:mm:ss	Provides time of first event.
fnltxt	<scnnm> alarm cleared	Lists the first problem that produced this log.
fnltime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of final event.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

EXT400

Explanation

The External Alarms (EXT) subsystem generates the EXT102 log report when a major alarm occurs because of fan related problems.

The Problem Manager in the SN OPC counts the number of occurrences of transient ON/OFF EXT102 pairs for one hour. If the count equals or exceeds 30 after one hour, the problem manager generates an EXT400 summary log report. The only EXT logs the problem manager counts are the fan alarms. The Problem Manager does not count other types of EXT logs.

Format

The log report format for EXT400 is as follows:

EXT400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SUMM External Alarm Indication
Location: <scnnm>
Problem id: <probid>
Event: <rsntxt>
Initial event time: <initime>
Event count: <num_events>
Duration: <eventime>

Example

An example of log report EXT400 follows:

```
EXT400 OCT21 14:57:00 5100 SUMM External Alarm Indication
   Location: CRSC_FSPAISB_MJ
   Problem id: 5981
   Event: CRSC_FSPAISB_MJ transient count
   Initial event time: 13:40:00
   Event count: 46
   Duration: 60 min
```

EXT400 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SUMM External Alarm Indication	Constant	Indicates summary log report for external alarm.
scnnm	Symbolic text	Identifies the scan point that changed state. Table ALMSC lists the scan point.
probid	nnnnnn	Provides the problem number. This number associates logs related to the same problem. The Problem Viewer shows the problem number.
rsntxt	<scnnm> transient count	Explains why the subsystem generated this log report.
initime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of initial event.
num_events	n,nnnnnnnn	Provides the number of observed events.
eventime	nnnn sec	Provides the duration of the event.

Action

The probable cause of the problem is a hardware failure. Fuse failures, power inverter failures, and air-flow problems can cause the trouble. Examine the frame indicated in the Location field in the log report format. This problem lights the FRAME FAIL lamp on the frame supervisory panel (FSP). This problem can light the FAN FAIL lamp on the FSP.

If the FAN FAIL lamp lights on the FSP, the probable causes are:

- clogged filter
- the switch on inverter (if the cooling unit is ac)
- blown fuse for the inverter on the PDC frame (ac cooling unit)
- defective fan motor
- defective sail switch
- the wiring is loose or broken

To silence the FAN FAIL alarm, determine if the cooling unit is in a network frame. If the cooling unit is not in a network frame, set the FAN ALM OVERRIDE switch on the right on the FSP. Remove the air intake grill and filter assembly from the front of the cooling unit. If the FAN FAIL lamp turns off, the filter is the source of the fault. Clean or replace the filter.

If the cooling unit is in a network frame, the procedure to clean the filter is the same. To replace the fan, refer to *Trouble Locating and Clearing Procedures* .

If the FAN FAIL lamp does not turn off, inspect the fans in the cooling unit and locate the defective fan. Examine the connection. To replace the fan refer to *Trouble Locating and Clearing Procedures* .

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

EXT800

Explanation

The External Alarms (EXT) subsystem generates the EXT102 log when a major alarm occurs because of fan related problems.

The Problem Manager in the SN OPC counts the number of transient ON/OFF EXT102 pairs for one hour. If the count reaches the 10, 20 and 30 threshold value the Problem Manager generates EXT800 threshold log report. The only EXT logs the problem manager counts are the fan alarms. The Problem Manager does not count other types of EXT logs.

Format

The log report format for EXT800 is as follows:

EXT800 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd THR External Alarm Indication
Location: <scnnm>
Problem id: <probid>
Event: <rsntxt>
Initial event time: <initime>
Event count: <num_events>

Example

An example of log report EXT800 follows:

```
EXT800 OCT21 14:20:00 3000 THR External Alarm Indication
   Location: CRSC_FSPAISB_MJ
   Problem id; 5981
   Event: CRSC_FSPAISB_MJ transient count
   Initial event time: 13:51:00
   Event count: 20
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
THR External Alarm Indication	Constant	Indicates incoming logs exceed the threshold.
scnnm	Symbolic text	Identifies the scan point that changed state. Table ALMSC lists the scan point.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
probid	nnnnnn	Provides problem number. This number associates logs related to the same problem. The Problem Viewer also shows the problem number.
rsntxt	<scnnm> transient count	Explains why the subsystem generates this log report.
initime	hh:mm:ss	Provides time of initial event.
num_events	n,nnnnnnnn	Provides number of observed events.

Action

The source of the problem is dirty air flow sensors on the frame supervisory panel (FSP).

If the FAN FAIL lamp lights, the probable causes are:

- clogged filter
- the switch on inverter (if the cooling unit is ac)
- blown fuse for the inverter on the PDC frame (ac cooling unit)
- damaged fan motor
- damaged sail switch
- the wiring is loose or broken

To silence the FAN FAIL alarm, determine if the cooling unit is in a network frame. If the cooling unit is not in the network frame, set the FAN ALM OVERRIDE switch on the right on the FSP. Remove the air intake grill and filter assembly from the front of the cooling unit. If the FAN FAIL lamp turns off, the filter is the source of the fault. Clean or replace the filter.

If the cooling unit is in a network frame, the procedure to clean the filter is the same. To replace the fan, refer to *Trouble Locating and Clearing Procedures* .

If the FAN FAIL lamp does not turn off, inspect the fans in the cooling unit and locate the defective fan. Examine the connection. To replace the fan refer to *Trouble Locating and Clearing Procedures* .

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

FCO100

Explanation

The FiberCenter (FC) Acquisition subsystem generates log FCO100. The subsystem generates this log when an association is established between the association manager and the FiberCenter association manager.

Format

The log report format for FCO100 is as follows:

```
FCO100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO COMMUNICATION
ESTABLISHED TO FIBERCENTER OPC
```

Example

An example of log report FCO100 follows:

```
FP100 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED TO
FIBERCENTER OPC
```

Field descriptions

Except for the date, time, and sequence number entries, there is no variable information in the FCO100 log report.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

None

FCO101

Explanation

The FiberCenter OM Acquisition (FCO) subsystem generates FC0101. The FCO subsysem generates FCO101 when the association between the DMS flexible calling (FC) association manager and the SuperNode association manager process goes down.

Format

The log report format for FCO101 is as follows:

```
FCO101   mmmdd   hh:mm:ss   ssdd   INFO COMMUNICATION
                                    FAILURE TO SUPERNODE
OPC
```

Example

An example of log report FCO101 follows:

```
FCO101 NOV03 01:18:53 9300 INFO COMMUNICATION
                              FAILURE TO SUPERNODE OPC
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO COMMUNICATION FAILURE TO SUPERNODE OPC	Constant	Indicates a communication failure between the DMS FC association manager and the SuperNode association manager

Action

Refer to Reason table for action to take. If the reason for the log does not appear in Reason table, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

FCO101 (end)

Additional information

The following table describes the problems for the log report:

Problem	Action
Protocol problem	The operational controller (OPC) attempts to connect every two minutes.
Hardware problem	Check the Ethernet Interface Units (EIU) fr the Defense Advance Project Research Agency (DARPA). Set to in-service.
Computing module (CM) restart	The OPC establishes the connection again.
SwAct	The active unit establishes a new connection.

FM100

Explanation

The Focused Maintenance (FM) subsystem generates log report FM100 when the failure count for specified trunk troubles exceeds defined alarm thresholds. For more information, refer to Table TRKMTCE (trunk maintenance). An increase in completed call attempts on the line can cause the reduction of alarm severity. The subsystem also generates log FM100 when this condition occurs.

Selected details on trunks troubles caused by the system maintenance processes are available through the trunks trouble (TRKTRBL) level of the MAP display. Problems reported by call processing are also available at this level. You can access the TRKTRBL level through the trunks test position (TTP) level of the MAP display.

Trunk trouble reports have three sources:

- manual action by operating company personnel
- system initiated maintenance processes
- call processing

The subsystem does not generate alarms for trouble that results from user maintenance action. The user can define the alarm thresholds for both of the other trouble causes.

The TRKSTRBL alarms do not generate the audible alarms associated with system out-of-service alarms. The TRKSTRBL and the maintenance (MTC) levels of the MAP display indicate the alarms.

This feature is an optional package available to the telephone companies. When this feature is present the feature can suppress the trunk logs the feature replaces. These logs remain available to the telephone company. To produce the logs, unsuppress the required logs.

When this feature is active, the LOGUTIL command can suppress the following logs:

- TRK 110: SBSY LOCKOUT ON
- TRK 111: FLT ROUTING TRBL
- TRK 112: RTS LOCKOUT OFF
- TRK 113: FLT TRK TRBL
- TRK 114: FLT DP RECEP TRBL
- TRK 115: FLT DP PERM SIG

FM100 (continued)

- TRK 116: FLT MF RECEP TRBL
- TRK 117: FLT MF PERM SIG
- TRK 118: FLT ANI RECEP TRBL
- TRK 119: FLT ANI RECEP TRBL
- TRK 120: FLT ONI RECEP SIG
- TRK 121: FLT OUTPULSING TRBL
- TRK 122: FAIL INTEGRITY TRBL
- TRK 123: FAIL PP CC COMMUNICATION
- TRK 162: FAIL OUTPULSING TRBL
- TRK 182: FLT DGT RECEPTION TRBL
- TRK 183: FLT DGT_PERM_SIG

Format

The log report format FM100 is as follows:

```
FM100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL FM TRK ALARM
    TRK GROUP = trknm ALARM = alrmtxt
    ALARM TYPE = scetxt
```

Example

An example of log report FM100 is as follows:

```
FM100 FEB10 01:01:54 0630 TBL FM TRK ALARM
   TRK GROUP = OTMF1 ALARM = CR
   ALARM TYPE = CP
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL FM TRK ALARM	Constant	Indicates that one type of trunk alarm exceeds the threshold
TRK GROUP		Provides the name of the trunk group on which the alarms occur. Refer to table TRKMTCE.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ALARM	MN, MJ, CR, NA	Indicates if the alarm is minor, major, critical, or no alarm. (No alarm occurs if completed call attempts reduce the alarm condition to no alarm.)
ALARM TYPE	CP, MTCE	Identifies the source of the alarm as a call processing (CP) or maintenance (MTCE) type

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FM101

Explanation

The Focused Maintenance (FM) subsystem generates log report FM101 when one of the following conditions occur:

- The failure count for specified line troubles that relate to call processing, exceeds defined alarm thresholds. Refer to table LNSMTCE (line maintenance).
- An increase in completed call attempts on the line reduces in alarm severity.

Information on the precise lines at fault is available through the lines trouble (LNSTRBL) level of the MAP display.

The Nodetxt field can refer to the line module (LM) or the line concentrating module (LCM) from a local node. This feature provides the LEN (line equipment number). The Nodetxt field provides the module; for example, `LCM REM1 01 0'.

The LNSTRBL alarms do not generate the audible alarms associated with the LNSTRBL and the MTC (maintenance) levels of the MAP display.

When this feature is active, the LOGUTIL command can suppress the following logs:

ON (Line lockout on)

- LINE 103

  :

  RTS (line trouble)
- LINE 105

  :

  TBL
- LINE 108

  :

  TBL (nostart dial/integrity fail/reversed trk)
- LINE 110

  :

FEM REMOVED (foreign EMF removed)

- LINE 120

  :

  THR (line trouble)

Format

The log report format for FM101 is as follows:

```
FM101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL FM LNS ALARM
   nodetxt
   ALARM = alrmtxt
```

Example

An example of log report FM101 follows:

```
FM101 FEB12 02:23:12 7151 TBL FM LNS ALARM
   LM HOST 00 0
   ALARM = MN
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL FM LNS ALARM	Constant	Indicates one type of the line alarm exceeds the alarm threshold
nodetxt	Alphanumeric	Provides information about the node on which the alarms occur
ALARM	MN, MJ, CR, NA	Indicates if the alarm type is minor, major, critical, or no alarm. (No alarm occurs if completed call attempts reduce the alarm condition to no alarm.)

Action

Refer to the *Line Maintenance Reference Manual* , 297-2101-516.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

FM101 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FMT100

Explanation

The Fiber Multiplex Terminal (FMT) subsystem generates log report FMT100 when a condition that does not affect service is raised on the FMT. This log indicates FMT equipment failure and loss of some redundant circuits.

Format

The log report format for FMT100 is as follows:

```
** FMT100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL FMT
   SITE  FMT NO LOC: FL  RPOS   FRAME  SHELF
   HOST    n          loctxt
   REMn    n          loctxt
   FROM statxt TO Major ALARM
```

Example

An example of log report FMT100 follows:

```
** FMT100 SEP10 11:14:29 1235 FAIL FMT
   SITE  FMT NO LOC: FL  RPOS   FRAME  SHELF
   HOST     1          3   A3      3      4
   REM1     1          3   B4      5      2
   FROM No_alm TO Major ALARM
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FMT	Constant	Indicates a report of FMT equipment failure.
SITE	HOST or REMn	Indicates the site of the FMT.
FMT n	0 to 31	Identifies the host or remote FMT.
REMn	0 to 63	Identifies the remote site.
loctxt	Alphanumeric characters.	Provides equipment location.
statxt	No_Alm, Critical	Indicates the previous alarm level of the FMT. The alarm level for this log is major.

FMT100 (end)

Action

Suppress the alarm at the MAP display. Determine the exact fault location on the MAP display. Go into lower MAP levels to show the status of the alarms. Repair the defective components.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

FMT101

Explanation

The Fiber Multiplex Terminal (FMT) subsystem generates log report FMT101 when a condition that does not affect service is raised on the FMT. This log indicates FMT equipment failure and loss of some redundant circuits.

Format

The log report format for FMT101 is as follows:

```
** FMT101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL FMT
   SITE  FMT NO LOC: FL  RPOS   FRAME  SHELF
   HOST    n          loctxt
   REMn    n          loctxt
   FROM statxt TO Major ALARM
```

Example

An example of log report FMT101 follows:

```
** FMT101 SEP10 11:14:29 1235 FAIL FMT
   SITE  FMT NO LOC: FL  RPOS   FRAME  SHELF
   HOST     1          3   A3      3      4
   REM1     1          3   B4      5      2
   FROM No_alm TO Major ALARM
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FMT	Constant	Indicates a report of FMT equipment failure.
SITE	HOST or REMn	Indicates the site of the FMT.
FMT n	0 to 31	Identifies the host or remote FMT.
REMn	0 to 63	Identifies the remote site.
loctxt	Alphanumeric characters	Provides equipment location.
statxt	No_Alm, Critical	Indicates the previous alarm level of the FMT. The alarm level for this log is major.

FMT101 (end)

Action

Suppress the alarm at the MAP display. Determine the exact fault location on the MAP display. Go into lower MAP levels to show the status of the alarms. Correct the defective components.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

FMT102

Explanation

The Fiber Multiplex Terminal (FMT) subsystem generates FMT102 when FMT is disabled.

Format

The log report format for FMT102 is as follows:

```
 * FMT102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FMT
    SITE  FMT NO LOC: FL  RPOS   FRAME  SHELF
    HOST    n          loctxt
    REMn    n          loctxt
    ALARMS DISABLED
```

Example

An example of log report FMT102 follows:

```
 * FMT102 APR01 08:22:34 2112 INFO FMT
    SITE  FMT NO LOC: FL  RPOS   FRAME  SHELF
    HOST     1         3   A3      3      4
    REM1     1         3   B4      5      2
    ALARMS DISABLED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FMT	Constant	Indicates a report of FMT information.
SITE	HOST or REMn	Indicates the site of the FMT.
FMT n	0 to 31	Identifies the host or remote FMT.
REMn	0 to 63	Identifies the remote site.
loctxt	Alphanumeric characters	Provides equipment location.
ALARMS DISABLED	Constant	Indicates the alarms are disabled for the indicated FMT.

FMT102 (end)

Action

After you clear the fault, enable the alarms again .

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

FMT103

Explanation

The Fiber Multiplex Terminal (FMT) subsystem generates log report FMT103. The subsystem generates this log when the alarm status of an FMT changes from Critical or Major to No_Alarm (Format 1). The subsystem also generates this alarm on the performance of the alarm ENABLE function (Format 2).

Format

The log report format for FMT103 is as follows:

Format 1

```
FMT103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FMT
   SITE  FMT NO LOC: FL  RPOS   FRAME  SHELF
   HOST   n         loctxt
   REMn   n         loctxt
   FROM statxt TO No_Alm ALARM
```

Format 2

```
FMT103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FMT
   SITE  FMT NO LOC: FL  RPOS   FRAME  SHELF
   HOST   n         loctxt
   REMn   n         loctxt
   ALARMS ENABLED
```

Example

An example of log report FMT103 follows:

Format 1

```
FMT103 SEP10 11:15:20 1236 INFO FMT
   SITE  FMT NO LOC: FL  RPOS   FRAME  SHELF
   HOST     1         3   A3      3      4
   REM1     1         3   B4      5      2
   FROM Critical TO No_Alm ALARM
```

Format 2

FMT103 (end)

```
FMT103 SEP10 11:15:20 1236 INFO FMT
   SITE  FMT NO LOC: FL  RPOS   FRAME  SHELF
   HOST     1         3   A3      3      4
   REM1     1         3   B4      5      2
   ALARMS ENABLED
```

Field description

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FMT	Constant	Indicates a report of FMT information.
SITE	HOST or REMn	Indicates the site of the FMT.
FMT n	0 to 31	Identifies the host or remote FMT.
REMn	0 to 63	Identifies the remote site.
loctxt	Alphanumeric characters.	Provides equipment location.
FROM statxt TO No_Alm ALARM	Major, Critical	Provides the previous FMT alarm.
ALARMS ENABLED	Constant	Indicates FMT alarms are enabled.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

FP501_NT

Explanation

The Footprint (FP) generates log report FP501_NT when

- the last active device in a set changes state as a result of system restart action. a system restart action
- the user enters the MANB command
- the user enters STOPMEMBER, STOPSHADOW OR STARTSHADOW command of the disk shadowing feature

This log associates with a minor alarm (*).

Format

The log report format for FP501_NT is as follows:

```
*FP501 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  DEVICE STATE CHANGE
    OBJECT: <object_description>
    SOURCE: <command_source>
    <res_state> –> <res_state>
```

Example

An example of log report FP501_NT follows:

```
*FP501 OCT23 12:00:01 2351 DEVICE STATE CHANGE
   OBJECT: FP0 SHAD1
   SOURCE: System
   INSV –> SYSB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DEVICE STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a device changed state.
<object_description>	Alphanumeric	Provides footprint and disk shadow identification.
<command_source>	System or Manual	Indicates if a system action or a command entered manually caused the state change.

FP501_NT (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<res_state> -> <res_state>	INSV -> SYSB	The system changes the state from INSV to SYSB.
	SYSB -> MANB	State change from SYSB after MANB, STOPMEMBER or STOPMEMBER command.
	SYSB -> INSV	State change from SYSB after STARTSHADOW command.
	MANB-> INSV	State change from MANB after STARTSHADOW command.

Action

Action is necessary only when <res_state> = INSV -> SYSB. Use the associated device log to identify and correct the disk problem before you start the set again. To start the set again, use the STARTSHADOW command.

There is no action required for other <res_state> values. For other values the log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

FP502_NT

Explanation

The Footprint (FP) subsystem generates log report FP502_NT. The subsystem generates FP502_NT when the use of any disk shadowing feature command initiates, completes or aborts an operation. The list of the disk shadowing feature commands is in the OPERATION field. This log associates with a minor alarm (*).

Format

The log report format for FP502_NT is as follows:

```
*FP502 mmmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  SHADOW SET CHANGE
    OBJECT: <object_description>
    SOURCE: <command_source>
    SHADOW SET: <name>
    MEMBER: <name>
    OPERATION: <op>
    ACTION TAKEN: <action>
```

Example

An example of log report FP502_NT follows:

```
*FP502 OCT23 12:10:00 2351  SHADOW SET CHANGE
   OBJECT: FP0 SHAD1
   SOURCE: Manual
   SHADOW SET: FP02DK00
   MEMBER: FP02DK03
   OPERATION: DelSet
   ACTION TAKEN: Aborted
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SHADOW SET CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the occurrence of a disk shadow feature change.
<object_description>	Alphanumeric	Provides footprint and disk shadow identification of OBJECT.

FP502_NT (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<command_source>	Manual	Indicates a manually entered command is the SOURCE of the change.
<name>	Alphanumeric	Provides SHADOW SET and MEMBER identification.
<op>	Text	Indicates the name of the disk shadowing operation that causes the subsystem to generate the report.
		AddMember
		DefineSet
		DelMember
		DelSet
		FullSync
		StartMember
		StartSet
		StopMember
		StopSet
		TableSync

Action

When <action> = Aborted, the condition requires action. Use the associated device logs to identify and correct the problem. Start the operation again. When <action> = Initiated or Completed, there is no action required. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

FP505_NT_CK

Explanation

The system generates log report FP505_NT_CK when the last active device in a set goes to SYSB. The table Synchronization aborts with an indication of 1/0 error. When full Synchronization aborts, the indication is I/O error I/O error. If the start shadow set operation aborts, the report is initialization failure of master. The system synchronized the device. If the start member operation aborts, the report is initialization of device or synchronization of device. The value I/O failure indicates device initialization or synchronization.

Format

The log report format for FP505_NT_CK is as follows:

Format 1
FP505 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO State Change
Location: <location_description>
Reason: <command_source>
From: <res_state>
To: <res_state> The following is the format for log report FP505:

Example

Examples of log report FP505_NT_CK follow:

FP505_NT_CK (continued)

```
Example 1
   FP505 JUN18 10:35:27 7000 INFO State Change
   Location: FP3 Shadow
   Reason:   Manual command
   From:     Insv
     To:     Sysb

Example 2
   FP505 JUN18 10:31:47 6500 INFO State Change
   Location: FP3 SHADOW 1
   Reason:   Manual command
   Set Name: RADY
   Member Name: FP03DK13
   Operation: TableSync
   Result:  Aborted

Example 3
   FP505 JUN18 10:31:47 6500 INFO State Change
   Location: FP3 SHADOW 1
   Reason:   Manual command
   Set Name: RADY
   Member Name: FP03Dk13
   Operation: FullSync
   Result: Aborted

Example 4
   FP505 JUN18 10:31:47 6500 INFO State Change
   Location: FP3 SHADOW 1
   Reason:   Manual command
   Set Name: RADY
   Member Name: FP03DK13
   Operation: StartSet
   Result: Aborted

Example 5
   FP505 JUN1810:31:47 6500 INFO State ChHange
   Location: FP3 SHADOW 1
   Reason:   Manual command
   Set Name: RADY
   Member Name: FP03DK13
   Operation: StartMember
   Result: Aborted
```

Action

Example 1 uses an associated device log to identify and correct the disk problem before the user can start the set again. Examples 2, 3, 4, and 5 use other logs to correct the problem and restart the operation. These other logs are normally device logs. Use the STARTSHADOW command to restart the set.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

FP601

Explanation

The system generates log report FP601 when a fault indication register (FIR) exception occurs on the file processor (FP) node. The Integrated Event Management (IEM) defines this log as internal and debug only.

Format

The log report format for FP601 is as follows:

```
FP601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Software Alarm
Location :  locid
Status :    statext
Trouble :   tbltext
Action :    acttext
Info :      inftext
                        CTRL 0          CTRL1
                   Data is valid    Data is valid.
DABM Element Space
Memory Page :           xxxx           xxxx
Interrupt Pending :     xxxx           xxxx
Interrupt Mask          xxxx           xxxx
Lower Addr fault :      xxxx           xxxx
Upper Addr fault :      xxxx           xxxx
Arb/Cbus/SIP Ctrl :     xxxx           xxxx
Parity/Misc. :          xxxx           xxxx

SIP Element Space
SIP 0 Status Scan       xxxxxxxx      xxxxxxx
SIP 1 Status Scan :     xxxxxxxx      xxxxxxx

SIP RAM Backdoor      SIP0 SIIP1       SIP0 SIP1
SIP Reset Count :       xxxx xxxx        xxxx xxxx
SIPLockFlag :           xxxx xxxx        xxxx xxxx
Last Unsol Msg :        xxxx xxxx        xxxx xxxx
Last SIP Reset :        xxxx xxxx        xxxx xxxx

Last Exception :        xxxx xxxx        xxxx xxxx
Last Status Req :       xxxx xxxx        xxxx xxxx
Last Except Addr :      xxxxxx xxxxxx  xxxxxxx xxxxxxx
Last Berr Address :     xxxxxx xxxxxx  xxxxxxx xxxxxxx
SIP Identity :          xxxx xxxx        xxxx xxxx
Last SIP Log :          xxxx xxxx        xxxx xxxx
Last Faults Found :     xxxx xxxx        xxxx xxxx

FIR Analysis Data
DABM FAR Value :        xxxxxxxxxxx    xxxxxxxxxx
DABM FAR Data :         xxxxxxxxxxx    xxxxxxxxxx
DABM fault found :      xxxxxxxxxxxx   xxxxxxxxxxx
SIP0 fault found :      xxxxxxxxxxxx   xxxxxxxxxxxx
SIP1 fault found :      xxxxxxxxxxxx   xxxxxxxxxxxx
```

FP601 (continued)

Example

An example of log report FP601 follows:

```
FP601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Software Alarm
Location : FP 2 DABM
Status : Trouble alert
Trouble : Common Hardware failure
Action : Information for analysis, no immediate action
require
Info : Fir occurred
                      CTRL_0          CTRL1
                  Data is valid.   Data is valid.
DABM Element Space
Memory Page :           083E           083E
Interrupt Pending :     CC00           CC00
Interrupt Mask          0255           0255
Lower Addr fault :      0091           0090
Upper Addr fault :      4000           C000
Arb/Cbus/SIP Ctrl :     FF00           FF00
Parity/Misc. :          A2FC           A2FC

SIP Element Space
SIP 0 Status Scan :   07033CAF       07833CCF
SIP 1 Status Scan :   07833C2F       FFFFFFFF

SIP RAM Backdoor    SIP0 SIIP1       SIP0 SIP1
SIP Reset Coun      0034 002E        0027 00FD
SIPLockFlag :       00B0 00B0        00B1 00FD
Last Unsol Msg :    0000 0000        0000 0000
Last SIP Reset :    0000 0000        0000 0000

Last Exception :    107C 107C         B008 FDFD
Last Status Req :   3709 3709         3000 FDFD
Last Except Addr  00086A28 00080774 0008F342 FDFDFDFD
Last Berr Address: 0000000 00000000 080002A4 FDFDFDFD
SIP Identity :      0004 0006         0005 00FD
Last SIP Log :      0000 0000        0000 00FD
Last Faults Found :  0000 0000        0000 FDFD

FIR Analysis Data
DABM FAR Value :     08000090            08000090
DABM FAR Data :      FFFFFFFF            20000000
DABM fault found : Non Cachability Subtest   No fault
SIP0 fault found :  No fault                 No fault
SIP1 fault found :  No fault      Status Scan Bus Error
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL Software Alarm	Constant	Indicates the occurrence of a software trouble alarm.
Location	00-99	Identifies the FP that reports the alarm.
Status	Trouble alert	Identifies the general reason for the log.
Trouble	mismatch occurred	Identifies additional reason for the log.
Action	symbolic text	Provides an action for the FP maintenance group.
Info	symbolic text	Provides information for analysis.

Action

Direct this report and all associated data to the FP maintenance group.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

FPRT102

Explanation

The Footprint (FP) subsystem generates this log after the completion of an out of sync restart. During this restart, the transfer of the Footprint data of the inactive CPU to the active CPU was not successful.

The FP data remains after all types of restarts, except when a reboot follows a power failure.

The name of the log report subsystem `FP' changes to `FPRT' in BCS33. This change allows you to avoid confusion with the file processor (FP) peripheral log reports. Log report FPRT102 is the same as the FP102 log report before BCS33.

Format

The log report format for FPRT102 is as follows:

```
FPRT102 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd
    Restart number : N,        Active CPU : N
    Restart out of SYNC
    Inactive CPU's Footprint data is unavailable.
    A second attempt will be made on the next manual sync.
```

Example

An example of log report FPRT102 follows:

```
FPRT102 MAR29 03:14:09 7581
   Restart number : 1,      Active CPU : 1
   Restart out of SYNC
   Inactive CPU's Footprint data is unavailable.
   A second attempt will be made on the next manual sync.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Restart number : N	0-32767	Indicates the restart number.
Active CPU : N	0-1	Indicates the CPU that remains active.

Action

When correct, initiate a manual sync. The manual sync attempts to transfer the Footprint data of the inactive CPU. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FPRT103

Explanation

The Footprint (FP) subsystem generates this report when the transfer of the Footprint data of the inactive central processing unit (CPU) fails. This transfer fails after the completion of a manual transfer.

The name of the log report subsystem `FP' changes to `FPRT' in BCS33. This change allows you to avoid confusion with the file processor (FP) peripheral log reports. Log report FPRT103 is same as the FP103 log report before BCS33.

Format

The log report format for FPRT103 is as follows:

```
FPRT103 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd
    Restart number : N,        Active CPU : N
    Restart out of SYNC
    Inactive CPU's Footprint data is unavailable.
    No further attempts will be made to collect it.
```

Example

An example of log report FPRT103 follows:

```
FPRT103 MAR29 03:14:09 7581
   Restart number : 1,      Active CPU : 1
   Restart out of SYNC
   Inactive CPU's Footprint data is unavailable.
   No further attempts will be made to collect it.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Restart number : N	0-32767	Indicates the restart number.
Active CPU : N	0-1	Indicates the CPU that remains active.

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FPRT104

Explanation

The Footprint (FP) subsystem generates this report after the completion of an out of sync restart. During the restart, the transfer of Footprint data from the inactive central processing unit (CPU) to the active CPU was not complete.

The name of the log report subsystem `FP' changes to `FPRT' in BCS33. This change allows you to avoid confusion with the file processor (FP) peripheral log reports. Log report FPRT104 is the same as the FP104 log report before BCS33.

Format

The log report format for FPRT104 is as follows:

```
2.FPRT104 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd
Restart number : N,       Active CPU : N
Restart synctxt
The Footprint data has been corrupted by a possible hardware fault or
power loss.  No data can be collected.
```

Example

An example of log report FPRT104 follows:

```
2.FPRT104 MAR29 03:14:09 7581
Restart number : 1,     Active CPU : 1
Restart synctxt
The Footprint data has been corrupted by a possible hardware
fault or power loss.  No data can be collected.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Restart number : N	0-32767	Indicates the restart number.
Active CPU : N	0-1	Indicates the active CPU.
synctxt	in SYNC	Indicates a restart occurred with two CPUs in SYNC.
	out of SYNC	Indicates a restart occurred with two CPUs out of SYNC.

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information

FPRT105

Explanation

The Footprint (FPRT) subsystem generates this log report when a restart or reboot occurs. The log is like the FPRT100 log. Log FPRT105 contains less information than FPRT100. Log FPRT105 is less complete because the FOOTPRINT snapshot event records all the information from the FPRT100.

Format

The log report format for FPRT105 is as follows:

```
FPRT105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Successful Footprint
   Object:          <object_description>
   RESTART NUMBER:<restart_num>CURRENT ACTIVE SIDE: <cpu_
   <Reinit code>
```

Example

An example of log report FPRT105 follows:

```
*FPRT105 NOV16 14:02:10 9700 INFO Successful Footprint
   Object:  AP 7
   RESTART NUMBER: 2   CURRENT ACTIVE SIDE: 0
   RELOAD from Command
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Successful Foot print	Constant	Indicates a restart or reboot of the system.
Object	Alphanumeric	Identifies the object description
RESTART NUMBER	Numeric	Identifies the restart number
CURRENT ACTIVE SIDE	Numeric	Identifies the active CPU
Reinit code	Text	Identifies the reinitialization code
		llegal SWINT
		Activity Switch

(Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
		Manual Restart
		System Image Reload
		Uncontrolled CM CPU Clock Switch
		Controlled Clock Switch
		Hardware Restart
		System Image Reload through LDMATE
		WARM Restart from Command
		Trap at interrupt level
		Too many traps when locked
		Death of initialization timer
		TRAP during initialization
		SENDINITDONE called twice
		BASE restarted - Module replaced
		Failed to create initial process
		Death of initial process
		Failed to create permprocs
		Permproc data corrupt
		SENDINITDONE timeout
		Inactive warm restart on DPSYNC
		Overdue sanity report
		Death of idler
		Death of ADAM
		Death of System Monitor
		Too many Sanity Timeouts

FPRT105 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
		Module replaced
		Cannot create ABEL
		CDB queue corrupt
		CDB states inconsistent
		CCB queue corrupt
		CCB states inconsistent
		Both Message Switches are Busy
		Base restarted from RTIF
		WARM Restart from RTIF
		Base restarted from firmware
		WARM Restart from firmware
		All ready queues empty
		Peripheral interrupt mismatch
		Not known trap condition
		Bus error
		Address error
		TRAP in trap handler
		Unknown exception vector number
		Trap in firmware caused restart
		User filter reinitialized
		There are no links from MS to CM
		COLD Restart from Command
		Too many WARM restarts
		Module Replaced

(Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
		Warm SWACT critical failure
		Inactive cold restart on DPSYNC
		COLD Restart from RTIF
		COLD Restart from firmware
		CCS7 MTP Corrupted
		SCB scheduling queue corrupted
		TRAP handling mismatch
		Multiple Mismatches Overlap
		Mismatch, handler not ready
		Inactive CPU entered Split Mode
		ENET COLD Restart from CM request
		MS COLD Restart from CM request
		Cold Restart from Communication Audit
		CCB Queue badly corrupted
		Both Message Switches offline
		Asynchronous activity switch
		RELOAD from Command
		ENET RELOAD Restart from CM request
		Nucleus process not created
		Module Replaced
		ENET RELOAD Restart by high trap rate
		Uncorrectable memory error.
		RELOAD Restart from RTIF

FPRT105 (end)

(Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
		RELOAD Restart from firmware
		Mismatch: this CPU Insane
		IPL from Command
		Initial entry to SOS

Action

The system generates this log for the information of operating company personnel. If you do not know the cause of the restart, notify the Technical Assistance Service (TAS). Keep the log for additional analysis.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FPRT106

Explanation

The Footprint (FPRT) subsystem generates this log report when the FOOTPRINT buffers transfer from the inactive plane to the active plane.

Format

The log report format for FPRT106 is as follows:

```
FPRT106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Update Traffic Exception
    Object:       object description
    RESTART NUMBER: nn   CURRENT ACTIVE SIDE: nn
    Description
```

Example

An example of log report FPRT106 follows:

```
*FPRT106 NOV16 14:02:10 8300 INFO Update Traffic Exception
   Object:  AP 7
   RESTART NUMBER:  2               CURRENT ACTIVE SIDE: 0
   First attempt at footprint data transfer failed
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Update Traffic Exception	Constant	Indicates the restart or reboot of the system.
Object	alphanumeric	Identifies the object description
RESTART NUMBER	numeric	Identifies the restart number

FPRT106 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CURRENT ACTIVE SIDE	numeric	Identifies the active CPU
Description	first attempt at footprint data transfer failed	Describes the reason for transfer to the active plane
	second attempt at footprint data transfer failed	
	footprint buffers corrupted	

Action

The subsystem generates this log for the information of the operating company personnel. If you do not know the cause of the restarts, notify Technical Assistance Service (TAS). Keep the log for analysis.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FPRT200

Explanation

The Footprint (FP) subsystem generates this log when the subsystem collects the FP data from the active central processing unit (CPU).

The name of the log report subsystem `FP' changes to `FPRT' in BCS33. This change allows you to avoid confusion with the file processor (FP) peripheral log reports. Log report FPRT200 is the same as the FP200 log report before BCS33.

Format

The log report format for FPRT200 is as follows:

FPRT200 (continued)

```
FPRT200 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Active Restart
Restart number : nn,       reinit code
Entry Module : moduleid SSTI : #hhhh
PTA : hhhhhhhh Procname, TEST_FIR : #hhhh Vector offset : hhhh
Active CPU : n Active Clock : n
Reinitcount : n previous restart : restartrsn previous reset : hhhh
MCR Claimer String  : claimtxt
FIRS : hhhh Clk_stat : hhhh Mau_ctrl : hhhh
Acc_mask : hhhh Int_mask : hhhh Pint_mask : hhhh
AHR : hhhh hhhh
    Registers:
D0–3: #hhhhhhhh #hhhhhhhh #hhhhhhhh  #hhhhhhhh
D4–7: #hhhhhhhh #hhhhhhhh #hhhhhhhh  #hhhhhhhh
A0–3: #hhhhhhhh #hhhhhhhh #hhhhhhhh  #hhhhhhhh
A4–6: #hhhhhhhh #hhhhhhhh #hhhhhhhh  #hhhhhhhh
Hex Display Sequence : hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh  hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
Restart Sequence: hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
USP : hhhhhhhh              ISP : hhhhhhhh
hhhh hhhh                   hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh                   hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh                   hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh                   hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh                   hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh                   hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh                   hhhh hhhh
Traceback:
    hhhhhhhh = module.editioncode : procedurename + offset
    hhhhhhhh = module.editioncode : procedurename + offset
    hhhhhhhh = module.editioncode : procedurename + offset


    hhhhhhhh = module.editioncode : procedurename + offset
    hhhhhhhh = module.editioncode : procedurename + offset
    hhhhhhhh = module.editioncode : procedurename + offset
    hhhhhhhh = module.editioncode : procedurename + offset
```

Example

An example of log report FPRT200 follows:

```
FPRT200 MAR29 00:00:09 1800 INFO Active Restart
Restart number : 2, RELOAD Restart from COMMAND
Restart number : nn,    reinit code
Entry Module : INVOKER SSTI : #00E9
PTA : 0095E6D4=ECPUTST.AC03:TEST_FIR+#0084,Vector
offset:0008
Active CPU : 1 Active Clock : 1
Reinitcount : 3 previous restart : COLD, previous reset :
0001
MCR Claimer String  : 05:47:61
FIRS : 03FF, 0000 Mau_ctrl : 0085 MCR : 000C AHR : FDFD FDFD
   Registers:
D0–3: #000000FF #00000018 #0000FFFF  #00000000
D4–7: #00000010 #00000010 #00000000  #005FEA3C
A0–3: #0051B6C2 #00663EE8 #005FE9A6  #004BF994
A4–6: #00489270 #00663F78 #00501BD0
Hex Display Sequence : 0169 0169 0169 AAAA BBBB CCCC DDDD
EEEE 016B 016C 016D 016F 0177 017D 0160 00A1
Restart Sequence : 0163 0164 0165 0166 0167 0168 016A 0169
016B 016C 016D 016F 0177 017D 0160 A1A1
USP : 00663F70          ISP : 0040FDFD
01FF 3F80               0000 009A
0062 0214               AF0E 0000
0066 3F94               0000 0000
009A ABE2               0000 0000
005C 0001               0000 0000
009A AEA8               0000 0000
0052 8818               0000 0000
Traceback:
   007F310E = SYSINIT.EC13 : REINITIN+#0102
   007BBAE8 = INTSYS.AD09 : SOFT_REI+#0104
   009AABE2 = MSLNODE.AJ03: MSLOCAL_NODE_TR+#012A
   008E9BCE = INVOKER.AJ04 : SOS_INVO+#054A
   008E959E = INVOKER.AJ04 : INVOKER_P+#0242t
   007EC094 = MODULES.BX10 : INITIALIZEP+#0014
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Active Restart	Constant	Indicates a report of a restart event from the active CPU.
Restart number : N	nn	Indicates the restart number.

FPRT200 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
reinit code		Indicates the reinitialization code.
Entry Module	moduleid#hhhh	Identifies the entry module of the current process.
PTA:	Alphanumeric	Identifies the possible trap address.
Procname	Text	Indicates the processor name.
Active CPU	0 or 1	Identifies the active CPU.
Active Clock	0 or 1	Identifies the active clock.
Reinit count	n	Indicates the reinitialization count.
restartrsn	Text	Indicates the type of the previous restart.
Previous reset	hhhh	Indicates the type of the previous reset.
claimtxt	Alphanumeric	Indicates the claim string in the MAU Control Register (MCR).
FIRS	hhhh	Indicates the contents of the Fault Indication Register (FIR).
clk_stat	hhhh	Indicates the state of the clock.
Mau_ctrl	hhhh	Provides the contents of the memory access unit.
Acc_mask	hhhh	Provides the value of Access Protection Attributes.
Int_mask	hhhh	Provides the contents of the Interrupt Mask register.
Pint_mask	hhhh	Provides the contents of the Peripheral Interrupt Mask register.
AHR	hhhh hhhh	Provides the contents of the Matcher Address Hold Register.
Registers	Hexadecimal	Indicates the values of the internal address and data address registers.
Hex Display sequence	Hexadecimal	Indicates that the last sequence of unique writes to the hexadecimal display.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Restart Sequence	Hexadecimal	Indicates that the last sequence of modules reinitialized during a restart.
USP	Hexadecimal	Indicates the contents of the User Stack Pointer.
ISP	Hexadecimal	Indicates the contents of the Interrupt Stack Pointer.
Traceback	Alphanumeric	Indicates the traceback of the process that ran at the time of the restart.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FREQ_NT

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates FREQ_NT when the trap handler corrects a CM or MS hardware fault. A threshold of 2 in 10 ms timeframe generates this log.

Format

The log report format for FREQ_NT is as follows:

FREQ mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd
There have been 2 traps with do–nothing disposition within n ms.

Example

An example of log report FREQ_NT follows:

```
FREQ  JUL04  12:46:50  5900
   There have been 2 traps with do–nothing disposition  with
in 0 ms
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
There have been 2 traps with do nothing disposition within n ms	constant	Indicates the threshold timeframe of 2 in 10 ms is reached.
n ms	n	Indicates the timeframe for the threshold. This threshold is 0 or 10 ms.

Action

Examine the CM or MS logs for signs of trouble. Information can also reside in FOOTPRT. Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

FRS101

Explanation

The Frame Relay Service (FRS) subsystem generates FRS101 when the status of a T1 trunk changes from busy (BSY) to in_service (INSV). The FRS subsystem also generates FRS101 when the status changes from INSV to BSY.

Format

The log report format for FRS101 is as follows:

```
FRS101 mm dd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO T1 TRUNK
    REASON = <reastxt>
    GROUP = grp          MEMBER = n
```

Example

An example of log report FRS101 follows:

```
FRS101 OCT 19 13:20:37 3200 INFO T1 TRUNK
   REASON = BSY TO INSV
   GROUP = FRS90           MEMBER = 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO T1 Trunk	constant	Indicates that the status of a t1 trunk has changed.
Reason	BSY TO INSV INSV TO BSY	Indicates the reason for the status change.
Group	Any character string in table CLLI	Indicates the trunk datafilled group.
Member	0 - 5	Indicates the member of the trunk group.

Action

When a trunk member goes out of service, bring back the trunk by RTSing channel 1 of the carrier of the correct FRIU.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

FRS181

Explanation

The system generates FRS181 at the office of the calling DN. The system does this when the called DN is not available from the other end of the trunk group. The ROUTE field (CLLI) specifies the trunk group.

Format

The log report format for FRS181 is as follows:

```
FRS181  date hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  FRS BILLING
    REASON = INCORRECT ROUTE TO CALLED DN
    CUSTOMER = XXXXXXXXXXXX
```

Example

An example of log report FRS181 follows:

```
FRS181 Sep10 11:36:50 1456 INFO FRS BILLING
   REASON = INCORRECT ROUTE TO CALLED DN
   CUSTOMER = XXXXXXXXXXXX
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO FRS BILLING	Constant	Indicates a FRS billing condition.
REASON	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason for the FRS billing report.
CUSTOMER	Alphanumeric	Identifies the customer.

Action

Change the ROUTE field of the originators Table FRSCNEND to indicate the correct trunk group CLLI name in the ROUTE field.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

FRS301

Explanation

The originating office will generate this log if the terminating office rejects the connection request. Both end offices will generate a log (ESTABLISHED) when the connection is CONFIRMED. The log parameters will include, as a minimum, the information contained in the original request. For example, called and calling DN-DLCIs, the assigned trunk member and trunk DLCI.

Format

The log report format for FRS301 is as follows:

```
FRS301  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ALLC SERVICE
    REASON = rsntxt
    CALLING DN = dn             DLCI = nnn
    CALLED  DN =  dn            DLCI = nnnn
    ROUTE = clli   VCI = nnnn         DLCI = nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report FRS301 follows:

```
FRS301 Sep10 11:23:56 2873 INFO ALLC SERVICE
    REASON = ESTABLISHED
    CALLING DN = 6137671111 DLCI = 47
    CALLED  DN =  6135551212DLCI = 16
    ROUTE = FRS06   VCI =  0          DLCI = 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO FRS BILLING	Constant	Indicates a FRS billing condition.
REASON	Text	Indicates the reason for the FRS billing report. Refer to the table provided under Additional Information for detailed responses.
CALLING DN	Numeric	Identifies the calling DN.
CALLED DN	Numeric	Identifies the called DN.
ROUTE	alphanumeric	Identifies the CLLI.

FRS301 (continued)

Action

The technician selects the correct reason from Reason test table, at the end of this report, and follows the action specified.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table provides actions for indications from the Reason field of the test table.

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Reason	Explanation	Action to be taken
ESTABLISHED	The system generates this log when a connection is established across a T1 trunk member (CLLI name is in ROUTE field). The VCI number specifies the trunk member. The DLCI used on the trunk is in the DLCI field next to the VCI.	There is no action required.
CALLED DN-DLCI NOT FOUND	The calling DN office generates this log when the called DN and/or DLCI has not been defined in Table FRSCNEND at the other end of the connection.	Check the datafill in the table FRSCNEND at both ends of the connection.
INCORRECT ROUTE TO CALLED DN	The system generates this log at the calling DN office. The system generates this log when the called DN is not accessible from the other end of the trunk group. The ROUTE field (CLLI name of trunk) specifies in the ROUTE field (CLLI name of trunk).	Change the ROUTE field of the originators table FRSCNEND to indicate the correct trunk group CLLI name in the ROUTE field.
CALLED DN-DLCI ALREADY ASSIGNED	The system generates this log at the office where the called DN-DLCI had already been assigned to a different connection.	Indicates the FRSCNEND datafill at either end is wrong. Check both the calling and called tuples to make sure the calling and called DN-DLCIs will match.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Reason	Explanation	Action to be taken
NO MORE DLCIs IN TRUNK GROUP FOR NEW CONNECTION	The system generates this log at the calling DN office when the system cannot get a new DLCI value from existing trunk members.	The selection of DLCIs is based on a random selection algorithm that may fail to find a DLCI even if one though is available. If the system generates this log after a second attempt to establish a connection, then check the trunk group for DLCI exhaustion. You will need a new trunk member if all DLCIs are used on all members.
FRSCNEND TBL ERR: UNABLE TO CHANGE STATUS TO CONF	The system generates this log at the office where Table FRSCNEND failed to update the status of an established connection to "confirmed". The ESTABLISHED log will still generate.	Indicates the table FRSCNEND is defective or a transient problem exists. Try manually changing the tuple indicated by the given DN-DLCIs in the log, to confirmed.
FRSCNEND TBL ERR: DELETED DN REFERENCED	The system generates this log at the office where Table FRSCNEND did not find the calling DN after confirmation of the connection at the calling end.	Indicates that you must manually update the table FRSCNEND at the called DN office to remove the connection to the deleted DN.
FRSCNEND TBL ERR: UNABLE TO ADD CONNECTION	The system generates this log when Table FRSCNEND fails to accept a new connection entry.	Indicates damage in the table FRSTRKCN that generates this log. A DMS table technician will be needed to solve the problem.
DN DOES NOT BELONG TO ANY CUSTOMER	The called DN office generates this log when the called DN is not associated with a customer.	Make sure the DN is associated with a customer (in the CUSTOMER subtable of table PVDNCUST).

FRS301 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Reason	Explanation	Action to be taken
CONFIRMED ORIGINATOR LOCAL-ACCESS CREATED	An access-to -access connection call moves its origination end to confirmed.	There is no action required.
CONFIRMED RECEIVER LOCAL-ACCESS CREATED	An access-to-access connection call moves its non-origination end to confirmed.	There is no action required.
ORIGINATING LOCAL END REMOVED	Delete the tuple in FRSCNEND to remove the origination end of a confirmed call.	There is no action required.
RECEIVER LOCAL END REMOVED	Delete the tuple in FRSCNEND and the non-origination end of the confirmed call is removed.	There is no action required.
CONNECTION CONFIRMED AT REMOTE BUT LOCALLY DELETED	The system generates this log at the calling DN office when the remote end confirms a deleted connection	Make sure to remove the remote end of the connection.
NO ACTIVE TRUNK MEMBER FOR SIGNALLING IN TRK GRP	The system generates this log when it cannot find an operation T1 member for the trunk group. The ROUTE field of the log specifies this. The system generates this log for each new tuple added into the table FRSCNEND (or the tuples being-retried during the AUDIT cycle). The system generates this log until one trunk member returns to service (INSV or ISTB).	Make sure at least one trunk member is active (INSV or ISTB).

FTU100

Explanation

The file transfer subsystem (FTS) generates FTU100 when the system downloads a file and is stored on a volume.

Report format

The log report format for FTU100 is as follows:

```
FTU100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FILE DOWNLOAD
SESSION nn
DEVICE:
 rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report FTU100 follows:

```
FTU100 JAN22 09:12:23 3656 INFO FILE DOWNLOAD
SESSION 3
FILE DOWNLOADED
DEVICE: D010TEMP
LIU26BD
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FILE DOWNLOAD	Constant	Indicates a report of a downloaded file.
SESSION nn	Integer	Identifies the remote operations session that generates this log report.
FILE DOWNLOADED	Constant	Indicates a file is downloaded.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

FTU100 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FTU101

Explanation

The File Transfer subsystem (FTS) generates FTI101 when an I/O fault causes a message to discard. The message may be an entering message that cannot pass to the operator. The message also can be an outgoing message that cannot pass to the link level.

Report format

The log report format for FTU101 is as follows:

```
FTU101 mmmdd   hh:mm:ss  ssdd   INFO I/O FAULT
dirtxt FAULT= rsntxt
DST FTA= hhhh hhhh, SRC FTA= hhhh hhhh
APS= nn, CLASS= classtxt, USER= usertxt
DATA FOLLOWS:
hhhh hhhh ....
```

Example

An example of log report FTU101 follows:

```
FTU101  MAR17  23:59:04  0604  INFO  I/O FAULT
INCOMING FAULT= BAD BUFFER
DST FTA= #1000 4202, SRC FTA= #1000 4242
APS= 13, CLASS= USER, USER= ILLP
DATA FOLLOWS:
0234 4351 44AE 48D2 5555 0038 98A2 3343
3278 AB43 6190 6010 3444 217F FFFF FFFF
0000 0001 0095 33A8 0202 1033 A3A2 DD43
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO I/O FAULT	Constant	Indicates a report of an input/output problem.
dirtxt	OUTGOING	Indicates an outgoing message.
	INCOMING	Indicates an entering message.
rsntxt	Refer to Table 1—TEXT FAILURE REASONS at the end of this log report.	Provides the reasons for failure.

FTU101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DST FTA	hhhh hhhh	Provides the destination address of the message.
SRC FTA	hhhh hhhh	Provides the source address of the message.
APS	nn	Indicates the value of anticipated path selector.
classtxt	USER	Indicates the FTS message is of class user.
	MTCE	Indicates the FTS message is of class maintenance.
usertxt	symbolic text	Identifies the user of the message.
DATA FOLLOWS	hexadecimal	Provides words of data in hexadecimal. There are eight words per line and maximum of three lines.

Action

There is no action required. This is for information only.

Text failure reasons

Reasons	Explanation
INV USER	Indicates the user is not registered to use I/O routines.
INV MSG FMT	Indicates the message format does not match prsent format in use.
INV NODE	Indicates the message is destined for a node that is not correct.
MSG TOO BIG	Indicates the message is too large to be handled by I/O system.
BAD BUFF	Indicates a buffering error occurred.
INV SUBNET	Indicates the message does not specify a correct subnet work identification.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

FTU102

Explanation

The File Transfer Subsystem (FTS) generates FTU102 when the node receives an FTS routing message and discards the same message. This log indicates a failure in the delivery of updated routing information to the local node.

Format

The log report format for FTU102 is as follows:

```
FTU102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ROUTING FAULT
FAULT= rsntxt, RC= n
MSG=typetxt, NUM= nnnn, PKT= n/n
DATA FOLLOWS:
hhhh hhhh.....
```

Example

An example of log report FTU102 follows:

```
FTU102  MAR19  20:08:56  5100  INFO  ROUTING FAULT
FAULT= BAD BUFFER, RC= 3
MSG= ROUTE INIT, NUM= 0334, PKT= 1/2
DATA FOLLOWS:
0002 2002 8000 0060 8000 0064 FFFF FFFF
FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF 0202 0FFF
0FFF 0FFF 0003 4202 8005 0050 8005 0054
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ROUTING FAULT	Constant	Indicates a failure in delivery of updated routing information to the local node.
rsntxt	Refer to Table 1—TEXT FAILURE REASONS at the end of FTU101 log report.	Provides the causes for failure.
RC	integer	Provides the software cause with the failure.
MSG	typetxt	Indicates the type of routing message.

FTU102 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NUM	nnnn	Indicates the reference message number.
PKT	n/n	Identifies each packet of the message and the total packets in the the message.
DATA FOLLOWS	hhhh hhhh hhhh.....	Provides a message in hexadecimal data format.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FTU103

Explanation

The File Transfer Subsystem (FTS) generates FTU106. The subsystem generates FTU106 when a change occurs in the state of the connections of a node to its higher node. These logs appear in two. The `NODE ISOLATED' message appears when the node loses accurate connections to its root in order. The `CONNECTIVITY REGAINED' message appears when an accurate connection to the root of the node establishes.

Format

The log report format for FTU103 is as follows:

```
FTU103 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO CONNECTIVITY
 rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report FTU103 follows:

```
FTU103  MAY24  08:43:12  2010  INFO  CONNECTIVITY
CONECTIVITY REGAINED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONNECTIVITY	Constant	Indicates the change in state of the connections of a node to its higher nodes.
rsntxt	NODE ISOLATED	Indicates that the node lost accurate connections with its root in order.
	CONNECTIVITY REGAINED	Indicates that the node established an accurate connection with its root in order.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

FTU103 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FTU104

Explanation

The File Transfer Subsystem (FTS) generates FTU104 when an audit process determines a mismatch. The mismatch is between the exact contents of the mapper and the view from the file transfer system of the correct mapper contents.

Format

The log report format for FTU104 is as follows:

```
FTU104 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss  ssdd FLT  ROUTING MISMATCH
ADDR= hhhh  typetxt, STATUS= statxt
CARD= nnn, PORT= nnn, MSGHWID=hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report FTU104 follows:

```
FTU104  JUN06  12:23:21  9732  FLT  ROUTING MISMATCH
ADDR= #2400 PRIMARY, STATUS= OPEN
CARD= 255, PORT= 255, MSGHWID= #8400 #2209
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT ROUTING MISMATCH	Constant	Indicates that the audit process determines a mismatch between the exact contents of the mapper and the FTS view of those contents.
ADDR=hhhh	0000 - FFFF	Indicates the Mapper address where the problem occurred.
typetxt	PRIMARY	Indicates the problem was in the primary address.
	SECONDARY	Indicates the problem was in the secondary address.
statxt	OPEN	Indicates the status of the address as open.
	CLOSED	Indicates the status of the address as closed.

FTU104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CARD=nnn	Integer	Provides the number of the card in the address.
PORT=nnn	Integer	Indicates the number of the port in the address.
MSGHWID=hhhh hhhh	0000- 0000- FFFF FFFF	Provides the view of the File transfer system of the correct contents of the mapper.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FTU201

Explanation

The system generates an FTU201 state change problem log when the FTS (Frame Transport System) detects a mismatch. The mismatch occurs between present data that concerns the node state, and data the node receives from the node maintenance software.

Format

There are five formats for log report FTU201. An example of these formats follows:

FTU201 <date> <time> <log no> INFO FTS STATE CHANGE FAULT
FAULT = DATA MISMATCH, Corrected by System Actions
(node changing state = <pm type><pm no>, FTA = <FTA>, PC = <pt code>
Node State = <fts node state>, FTS state = <fts node state>)

FTU201 <date> <time> <log no> INFO FTS STATE CHANGE FAULT
FAULT = NIL OPERATION REQUEST, Handled by System Actions
(node changing state = <pm type><pm no>, FTA = <FTA>, PC = <pt code>
State = <fts node state>)

FTU201 <date> <time> <log no> INFO FTS STATE CHANGE FAULT
FAULT = MULTIPLE OPERATION REQUEST, Corrected by System Actions
(node changing state = <pm type><pm no>, FTA = <FTA>, PC = <pt code>
node_from_state = <fts node state>, node_to_state = <fts node state>)

FTU201 <date> <time> <log no> INFO FTS STATE CHANGE FAULT
FAULT = MULTIPLE REQUESTS, Corrected by System Actions
(node changing state = <pm type><pm no>, FTA = <FTA>,
PC = <pt code>)

FTU201 <date> <time> <log no> INFO FTS STATE CHANGE FAULT
FAULT = NIL REPLY ADDRESS
(node changing state = <pm type><pm no>, FTA = <FTA>,
PC = <pt code>)

Example

An example of log report FTU201 follows:

FTU201 (continued)

```
FTU201 MAY20 10:04:03 5493 INFO FTS STATE CHANGE FAULT
FAULT = DATA MISMATCH, Corrected by System Actions
(node changing state = LIU7114, FTA = 248, PC = 5
 Node State = NOCOMM, FTS state = COMM)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Fault	DATA MISMATCH, NIL OPERATION REQUEST, MULTIPLE OPERATION REQUEST, MULTIPLE REQUESTS, or NIL REPLY ADDRESS	Indicates type of problem found
node changing state	Alphanumeric	Indicates name and number of affected node
FTA	Integer	Indicates the Frame Transport Address of the node
PC	Hexidecimal	Indicates the point code of the node
Node State	Alphanumeric	Indicates the FTS routing state of the node
FTS state	Alphanumeric	Indicates the FTS routing state
State	Alphanumeric	Indicates the FTS routing state
node_from_state	Alphanumeric	Indicates the FTS routing state of the node
node_to_state	Alphanumeric	Indicates the FTS routing state of the node

Action

There is no immediate action required. This is an information log only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FTU501

Explanation

When the FTS (Frame Transport System) is unable to allocate more space for a BMS buffer or an AR (adaptive routing) table the system does not generate an FTU501 log report.

Format

The log report formats for FTU501 are as follows:

FTU501 <date> <time> <log no> INFO FTS NO RESOURCE LOG
FAULT = BMS BUFFER, Subcode = <code number>

FTU501 <date> <time> <log no> INFO FTS NO RESOURCE LOG
FAULT = DATA STORE, Subcode = <code number>
Table = <table>

Example

An example of log report FTU501 follows:

```
FTU501 MAY20 10:04:03 5493 INFO FTS NO RESOURCE LOG
FAULT = DATA STORE, Subcode = #1000
Table = RDB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAULT	BMS BUFFER or DATA STORE	Indicates type of fault found
Subcode	Hexidecimal	Indicates the subcode number in a procedure
Table	Alphanumeric	Indicates the name of the table for which store was not allocated

Action

There is no immediate action required. This is an information log only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FTU502

Explanation

The FTS (Frame Transport System) receives a time-out for either a query reply or a propagation timer. The FTU502 I/O fault log generates a report when the time-out occurs.

Format

The log report format for FTU502 is as follows:

FTU502 <date> <time> <log no> INFO FTS I/O FAULT LOG
FAULT = Time-Out, Subcode = <code number>
No reply from <point code> while processing <request>

Example

An example of log report FTU502 follows:

```
FTU502 MAY20 10:04:03 5493 INFO INFO FTS I/O FAULT LOG
FAULT = Time-Out, Subcode = #1000
No reply from LIM30 while processing propagation
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAULT	Time-Out	Indicates time-out fault found
Subcode	Hexidicimal	Indicates the subcode number in a procedure
point code	Alphanumeric	Indicates the FTS point code of the node
request	Alphanumeric	Indicates the type of request that generated the log

Action

There is no immediate action required. This report is an information log only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FTU601

Explanation

When one of the following FTS adaptive routing performance pegs reaches the threshold, the subsystem generates the FTU601 FTS pegs log:

- failed to send message (send failures)
- failed to get BMS buffer (get buff failures)
- administration nacks received (nacks received)
- transmit timeouts (trans. timeouts)
- database errors
- late replies

Format

The log report format for FTU601 is as follows:

```
FTU601 <date> <time> <log number> INFO PEGS LOG
NODE = <device name>
Peg that reached threshold = <AR performance Peg>
 messages sent = <msg sent>                messages received = <msg rcvd>
 send failures =<send failures>            received failures = <rcvd failures>
 get buff failure = <get BMS fails>        nacks received = <nacks rcvd>
 trans. timeouts = <tx timeouts>           receive q timeouts = <rx timeouts>
 database errors = <dbs errors>            BMS errors = <BMS errors>
 # Of max bundles = <max bundle>           late replies = <late replies>
 bad msg type = <bad msg type>             pre-acks sent = <pre acks sent>
 pre-acks received = <pre acks rcvd>
```

Example

An example of log report FTU601 follows:

```
FTU601 MAY20 10:04:03 5493 INFO PEGS LOG
NODE = LIM30
Peg that reached threshold = send_failures
 messages sent =      6055      messages received =     6028
 send failures =      10        received failures =     2
 get buff failure =   1         nacks received =        3
 trans. timeouts =    4         receive q timeouts =    11
 database errors =    2         BMS errors =            2
 # Of max bundles =  8         late replies =          6
 bad msg type =       0         pre-acks sent =         8
 pre-acks received =  12
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NODE	Alphanumeric	Indicates the name of the node that sent the peg
Peg that reached threshold	Alphanumeric	Indicates the adaptive routing performance peg that reached threshold
messages sent	Integer	Indicates the number of FTS admin messages sent
messages received	Integer	Indicates the number of FTS admin messages received
send failures	Integer	Indicates the number of times FTS failed to send messages
received failures	Integer	Indicates the number of times FTS failed to receive messages
get buff failures	Integer	Indicates the number of times FTS failed to get a BMS buffer
nacks received	Integer	Indicates the number of FTS administration nacks received
trans. timeouts	Integer	Indicates the number of timeouts received while waiting for a reply from the node

FTU601 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
receive q timeouts	Integer	Indicates the number of timeouts for the receive queue process
database errors	Integer	Indicates the number of FTS database errors
BMS errors	Integer	Indicates the number of BMS errors that FTS incurred
# Of max bundles	Integer	Indicates the number of maximum size bundles performed
late replies	Integer	Indicates the number of late replies from the node
bas msg type	Integer	Indicates the number of bad message types
pre-ack sent	Integer	Indicates the number of pre-acks sent
pre-acks received	Integer	Indicates the number of pre-acks received

Action

There is no immediate action required. This report is an information log only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

FTU602

Explanation

The system generates an FTU602 FTS audit detected fault log when the FTS reachability audit database detects a mismatch with a nearest neighbour.

Format

The log report format for FTU602 is as follows:

FTU602 <date> <time> <log no> INFO FTS AUDIT DETECTED FAULT LOG
FAULT = Data Mismatch (Corrected), Subcode = <code number>
Data = Remote Reachability
Mismatch detected with nearest neighbour = <node device name>

Example

An example of log report FTU602 follows:

FTU602 MAY20 10:04:03 5493 INFO FTS AUDIT DETECTED FAULT LOG
FAULT = Data Mismatch (Corrected), Subcode = #1000
Data = Remote Reachability
Mismatch detected with nearest neighbour = LIM30

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAULT	Data Mismatch (Corrected)	Indicates that a data mismatch fault was found and corrected.
Subcode	Hexidecimal	Indicates the subcode number in a procedure.
Data	Remote Reachability	Indicates the type of data found. This data has faults.
Mismatch detected with nearest neighbour	Alphanumeric	Indicates the FTS nearest neighbour node name.

Action

There is no immediate action required. FTU602 is an information log only.

FTU602 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

HEAP100

Explanation

The HEAP subsystem generates the HEAP100 report when the audit for the extension store allocator is complete.

Format

The log report format for HEAP100 is as follows:

```
HEAP100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO HEAP_AUDIT_STATUS
HEAP AUDIT COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY.
```

Example

An example of log report HEAP100 follows:

```
HEAP100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO HEAP_AUDIT_STATUS
HEAP AUDIT COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
HEAP_AUDIT_STATUS	Constant	Indicates HEAP audit status report.
HEAP AUDIT COMPLETE	Constant	Indicates audit for extension store allocator complete.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

HEAP101

Explanation

The subsystem generates a HEAP101 log report if an image dump is taken while the audit for the extension store allocator runs. The subsystem prematurely stops the audit.

Format

The log report format for HEAP101 is as follows:

```
HEAP101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO HEAP_AUDIT_STATUS
    HEAP AUDIT PREMATURELY ENDED DUE TO
INITIALIZATION OF IMAGE    DUMP
```

Example

An example of log report HEAP101 follows:

```
HEAP101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO HEAP_AUDIT_STATUS
   HEAP AUDIT PREMATURELY ENDED DUE TO INITIALIZATION OF
   IMAGE DUMP
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO HEAP_AUDIT_STATUS	Constant	Indicates HEAP audit status report
HEAP AUDIT ENDED EARLY BECAUSE OF INITIALIZATION OF IMAGE DUMP	Constant	Indicates audit for extension store allocator ended early because of image dump

Action

If the image dump continuously preempts the audit, wait to perform the image dumps until the subsystem generates HEAP100. This action will make sure that audit runs correctly.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

HEAP102

Explanation

The system generates HEAP102 when the HEAP audit discovers problems with the memory HEAP. The log locates the area of the problem and displays this information. The log also reports the action taken by the audit to correct the problem.

Format

The log report format for HEAP102 is as follows:

```
HEAP102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO HEAP_AUDIT_PROBLEM
    HEAP PROBLEM = prbtxt  OWNER = owntxt
    INDEX = hhhh    BLOCKSIZE = hhhh        STORE_TYPE = stortxt
    HEAP ACTION TAKEN = acntxt
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report HEAP102 follows:

```
HEAP102 MAY16 11:16:36 2839 INFO HEAP_AUDIT_PROBLEM
   HEAP PROBLEM = ELT_MAY_BE_ON_WRONG_USED_Q      OWNER =
   INDEX = 1234    BLOCKSIZE = 0006         STORE_TYPE =
   HDSPROT
   HEAP ACTION TAKEN = ELT_RECOVERED_FROM_LIMBO
   1234 1111 2222 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO HEAP_AUDIT_PROBLEM	Constant	Indicates a problem with the HEAP audit
HEAP PROBLEM		Problem will be one of the following:
	OWNER_NOT_NIL_HEAP_USER	The owner of a HEAP block on the free queue is not the NIL_HEAP_USER.
	ELT_BELONGS_ON_FREE_Q	The system finds an element to place on the free queue.

HEAP102 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	ELT_INVALID_FOR_FREE_Q	An element is on the free queue that must not be on the queue.
	TAB_ID_INVALID_FOR_FREE_Q	A used tab id is on the used free queue.
	ELEMENT_NOT_OWNED	The system found an element in suspension.
	ELT_MAY_BE_ON_WRONG_RES_Q	The system found an element in the wrong state for the reserved queue.
	ELT_USED_BUT_ON_RES_Q	A used element is on the reserved queue.
	ELT_MAY_BE_ON_WRONG_USED_Q	An element was in the wrong state for the used queue.
	ELT_MARKED_RES_BUT_USED	The system reserved a used element.
OWNER	Character string	Name given by the module that uses the HEAP as a representative. Can be blank to mark an owner that is not known.
INDEX	0000-FFFF	The index of the element in the HEAP.
BLOCKSIZE	0000-0200	The size in bytes of the element being corrected.
STORE TYPE	NIL_HSTYPE, HDSTEMP, HDSPERM, HDSPROT	Indicates the HEAP store type.
HEAP ACTION TAKEN		The audit takes one of the following actions:
	ELT_MOVED_FROM_FREE_Q	Element placed in suspension by the audit.
	ELT_RECOVERED_FROM_LIMBO	The audit recovers the element from suspension and places the element on the correct queue.
	ELT_PLACED_IN_LIMBO	Element placed in suspension by the audit.

HEAP102 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	TAB_ID_PLACED_IN_LIMBO	Tab id placed in suspension.
	TAB_ID_RECOVERED	Tab id recovered from limbo.
	ELEMENT_DEALLOCATED	The system deallocated an unowned element.
	ELT_REMOVED_FROM_RES_Q	An element placed in suspension when removed from the reserved queue.
	ELT_MOVED_RES_TO_USED_Q	An element moved from a reserved queue to a used queue.
	ELT_REMOVED_FROM_USED_Q	An element moved from the used queue to suspension.
	ELT_MARKED_USED	The system marked an element used.
hhhh	0000-FFFF	Memory location of the heap store block being logged. This field is only valid for the number of bytes in the BLOCKSIZE field. This means that if the BLOCKSIZE is less than 10 words, then the words up to 10 that remain will be filled with zeros.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IBN100

Explanation

The Auxiliary Operator Services System (AOSS) subsystem generates IBN100. When the subsystem receives an invalid message from the IBN Directory Assistance System/Computerized (DAS/C), the subsystem generates IBN100.

Format

The log report format for IBN100 is as follows:

```
IBN100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IBN PROTOCOL ERROR
    ERROR    = errtxt
    STATE    = statxt
    MSG IN HEX   = msghex
    FORMATTED MSG=
    TRANSCODE  : codtxt
    CALLID   : nnnn
    DESTID   : hhhh
    LIST/ANNID   : hhhh
    TARG/TELNO1      : hhhhhhhhhhhh
```

Example

An example of log report IBN100 follows:

```
IBN100 NOV14 22:50:43 2112 INFO IBN PROTOCOL ERROR
   ERROR    = INVALID DAS CALLID
   STATE    = AP CALL SETUP
   MSG IN HEX   = < 64 Hexadecimal characters >
   FORMATTED MSG    =
   TRANSCODE    : AMA TRANSFER
   CALLID   : 502E
   DESTID   : 0000
   LIST/ANNID   : 0006
   TARG/TELNO1  : 9012345678FF
```

IBN100 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
INFO IBN PROTOCOL ERROR	Constant	Indicates a report of an invalid message from the IBN Directory Assistance System (DAS)
ERROR	INVALID MSG	Indicates an invalid message was received from the IBN Directory Assistance System
	INVALID MSG DIRECTION	Indicates invalid message direction
	INVALID MSG LENGTH	Indicates invalid message length
	INVALID DAS CALLID	Indicates the requested Directory Assistance System callid was invalid
	INACTIVE DAS CALLID	Indicates the requested Directory Assistance System callid was inactive
	NIL ANNOUNCEMENT	Indicates announcement not made for the Directory Assistance audio request
STATE	Text	Indicates the state of DMS call process when the message is received
	OPR CALL ORIG	Indicates beginning of an operator originated call to a forward number
	CALL ORIG	Indicates beginning of an AOSS call
	WAIT FOR OPR	Indicates call is in an operator queue
	WAIT FOR REPLY	Indicates waiting for an acknowledgment message from an assistant
	CALL SETUP	Indicates connection of an idle operator to handle a call
	AP CALL SETUP	Indicates connection of an idle assistant to handle a call
	CALL AT POS	Indicates the call is at an operator position
	MONITOR ORIG	Indicates the beginning of a monitor call
	MONITOR SETUP	Indicates establishment of monitor connections

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	MONITOR AT POS	Indicates monitoring of an operator position
	VR ORIG	Indicates the beginning of a voice response (VR) call
	VR AUDIO PEND	Indicates a VR call awaiting search results
	VR AUDIO SETUP	Indicates a VR call that prepares an announcement for playback
	VR AUDIO PLAY	Indicates a VR call that plays an announcement to a subscriber
	VR RECALL PEND	Indicates a VR call awaiting recall timeout after announcement
	VR DAS REQUEST	Indicates a VR call handling a directory assistance message
	UNKNOWN	Indicates the system can not determine the state of the DMS call process
MSG IN HEX	0000-FFFF	Identifies the directory assistance message (DAM) in hexadecimal form
FORMATTED MSG	Constant	Provides a header for the fields that follow
TRANS CODE	Symbolic text	Identifies the message type
	ARU SELECT	Indicates call connection to an audio recording unit (ARU)
	ARU STAT REQ	Indicates a request for the state of an ARU device
	ARU STATUS	Indicates the state of an ARU device
	CALL ARRIVAL	Indicates a new intercept request
	DELAYED XFR	Indicates a request to release subscriber from operator to await the ARU
	IMMED TRANSFER	Indicates a request for call connection to an Audio Recording Unit
	NEW REQUEST	Indicates updated automatic message accounting (AMA) information

IBN100 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	POS IN BUSY	Indicates connection to operator
	POS STAT	Indicates state of operator position
	POS STAT REQ	Indicates request for state of an operator position
	POS RELEASE	Indicates release of operator position by IBM DAS/C
	REFERRAL	Indicates a request for call connection to ARU
	SPEAK	Indicates the announcement to speak
	SPEAK COMPLETE	Indicates the end of an announcement
	SPEAK REJECT	Indicates the system can not provide an announcement
	SUB DISCONNECT	Indicates the end of the call
	SYS ID REPLY	Indicates an end-to-end audit message acknowledgment
	SYS ID REQUEST	Indicates a request for end-to-end message test
	TRANSFER	Indicates a request for call connection to either an operator or an ARU
	TRANSFER ABORT	Indicates the system can not perform the requested transfer
	XFR CANCEL	Indicates to ignore the preceding transfer request
CALLID	Symbolic text	Provides sequence number that reflects the number of call requests
DESTID	0000-FFFF	Identifies the device the DAS requested to handle the call
LIST/ANNID	0000-FFFF	Identifies DAS search result or announcement number

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
TARG/TELNO1	0000-FFFF	Provides the result of the search of the DAS database or the requested number
	UNKNOWN	Indicates the message received was not recognized as part of the protocol

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN101

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN101 when the IBN console changes state because of a trouble.

Format

The log report format for IBN101 is as follows:

```
IBN101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL CONSOLE TROUBLE
    CUSTOMER_GROUP: clli,  CONSOLE: clli
    DM: cktid  CONF: cktid
    FROM  statxt  TO  statxt
    TROUBLE: trbltxt  CKT: cktid
    MSG: hhhh  CALLID: callid
```

Example

An example of log report IBN101 follows:

```
IBN101 JAN21 13:51:33 6169 TBL  CONSOLE TROUBLE
   Customer_Group: COMKOKAK, Console: ATTKDKA
   DM: DMODEM    7  CONF: CKT     CF3P    18
   FROM  AC_CP_BUSY   TO AC_CP_BUSY
   TROUBLE:  AC_CKT_CONFUSION  CKT: DMODEM 7
   MSG: 000D, CALLID:    557093
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL CONSOLE TROUBLE	Constant	Indicates a report of trouble with the IBN attendant console. The specified digital modem and the attendant console lost the carrier between the two.
CUSTOMER GROUP: clli	Symbolic text	Identifies the customer group that the console serves. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide.*
CONSOLE: clli	Symbolic text	Gives the name of the console that is having trouble. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide.*

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DM:cktid	Symbolic text	Identifies the digital modem that connects to the attendant console.
CONF:cktid	Symbolic text	Identifies the 3-port conference circuit (CF3P) connects to the attendant console.
FROMstatxt	Symbolic text	Gives the previous state of the console.
TOstatxt	Symbolic text	Gives the new state of the console.
TROUBLE:trbltxt	Symbolic text	Explains why the subsystem generates this log.
CKT:cktid	Symbolic text	Identifies the circuit on which trouble occurred (DMODEM, CF3P or one of the AC lines).
MSG: hhhh	0000-FFFF	Identifies internal constant that identifies the message type associated with trouble code.
CALLID: callid	Symbolic text	Identifies call in progress when trouble occurred.

Action

There is no action required. If the subsystem generates IBN101 repeatedly, investigate the cause.

Associated OM registers

When this log report generates, the system increases one of the registers in the ACTRBL group.

IBN102

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN102. The removal of an IBN console from service because of a trouble causes the report.

Format

The log report format for IBN102 is as follows:

IBN102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL CONSOLE TAKE DOWN
Customer_Group: clli, CONSOLE: clli
DM: cktid CONF: cktid
FROM statxt TO statxt
TROUBLE: trbltxt
MSG: hhhh CALLID: callid

Example

An example of log report IBN102 follows:

```
IBN102 JAN21 13:51:33 6169 FAIL CONSOLE TAKE DOWN
   Customer_Group: COMKODAK,  Console: ATTKDKB
   DM: DMODEM   2, CONF: CKT      CF3P   3
   FROM  AC_CP_BUSY TO  AC_MAN_BUSY
   TROUBLE: AC_MANUAL_FRLS   CKT: DMODEM 2
   MSG: 0033, CALLID:    6
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CONSOLE TAKE DOWN	Constant	Indicates the removal of an attendant console from service.
CUSTOMER GROUP	Symbolic text	Identifies the customer group (CG) served by the console. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide.*
CONSOLE	Symbolic text	Gives the name of the console. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide.*
DM	Symbolic text	Identifies the digital modem that the attendant console (AC) connected to before taking the digital modem down.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CONF	Symbolic text	Identifies 3-port conference circuit (CF3P) that the the AC connected to before taking the CF3P down.
FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates previous state of the console.
TO	Symbolic text	Indicates new state of the console.
TROUBLE	Symbolic text	Gives the reason for the generation of this log.
CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies the circuit on which trouble occurred (DMODEM, CF3P or one of the AC lines).
MSG	0000-FFFF	Indicates the internal constant that identifies the message type associated with trouble code.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies the call in progress when the trouble occurred.

Action

Take correcting action according to the trouble reason.

Associated OM registers

When this log generates, one of the registers in the ACTAKEDN OM group increases.

IBN103

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN103 when an attendant console returns to service (RTS).

Format

The log report format for IBN103 is as follows:

```
IBN103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS  CONSOLE RTS SUCCESS
    CUSTOMER_GROUP: clli,  CONSOLE: clli
    DM: cktid  CONF: cktid
    FROM stattxt  TO stattxt
```

Example

An example of log report IBN103 follows:

```
IBN103 MAR19 14:52:35 0803 RTS CONSOLE RTS SUCCESS
   Customer_Group: COMKODAK,  Console: ATTKDKA
   DM: DMODEM   6, CONF: CKT        CF3P 24
   FROM  AC_MAN_BUSY TO AC_CP_BUSY
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RTS CONSOLE RTS SUCCESS	Constant	Indicates that an attendant console returns to service.
CUSTOMER GROUP: clli,	Symbolic text	Refer to Tables Custhead and Custcons in 297-2001-451. Identifies the customer group (CG) served by the console. Refer to Table I.
CONSOLE: clli	Symbolic text	Refer to Table Attcons in 297-2001-451. Gives the name of the console that returns to service. Refer to Table I.
DM: cktid	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Identifies the digital modem to which the attendant console (AC) is connected.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CONF: cktid	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Identifies the 3-port conference circuit (CF3P) to which the attendant console (AC) is connected.
FROM stattxt	Symbolic text	Gives the previous state of the console.
TO stattxt	Symbolic text	Gives the first state of the console.

Action

There is no action required.

Associate OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN104

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN104. The subsystem generates IBN104 when an attendant console fails to return to service (RTS).

Format

The log report format for IBN104 is as follows:

```
IBN104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  CONSOLE RTS FAIL
    CUSTOMER_GROUP: clli,  CONSOLE: clli
    DM: cktid  CONF: cktid
    FROM state  TO state
    TROUBLE: trbltxt  CKT: cktid
    MSG: hhhh  CALLID: number
```

Example

An example of log report IBN104 follows:

```
IBN104 OCT17 13:51:33 5169 INFO CONSOLE RTS FAIL
   Customer_Group: COMKODAK, CONSOLE: ATTKDKA
   DM: DMODEM  0, CONF:
   FROM  AC_MAN_BUSY TO  AC_SEIZED
   TROUBLE: AC_DM_BUFFER_FULL CKT: DMODEM   0
   MSG: 0086, CALLID: 426047
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONSOLE RTS FAIL	Constant	Indicates failure of an attendant console to return to service.
CUSTOMER GROUP	Symbolic text	Identifies the customer group (CG) that the console serves. Refer to the data schema section in the *Translations Guide.*
CONSOLE	Symbolic text	Gives the name of the console that fails to return to service. Refer to the data schema section in the *Translations Guide.*

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DM	Symbolic text	Identifies the digital modem (DM) to which AC connects (during RTS) before RTS fails. If this field is blank, the failure occurs before DM connects to AC.
CONF	Symbolic text	Identifies 3-port conference circuit (CF3P) to which AC connects (during RTS) before failure of RTS fails. If this field is blank, the failure occurs before the CF3P connects to AC.
FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates previous state of the console.
TO	Symbolic text	Indicates the new state of the console.
TROUBLE	Symbolic text	Explains why production of this log occurs.
CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies the circuit on which problem occurs (DMODEM, CF3P or one of the AC lines).
MSG	0000-FFFF	Identifies internal constant identification message type that associates with problem code.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies call in progress when problem occurs.

Action

If the condition persists, take correct manual action according to the trouble code.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN105

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN105. The subsystem generates IBN105 when a new DM replaces the digital modem (DM) of the console.

Format

The log report format for IBN105 is as follows:

```
IBN105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CONSOLE DM SWAPPED
    CUSTOMER_GROUP: clli  CONSOLE: clli
    OLD DM: cktid   CONF: cktid
    NEW DM: cktid
    REASON: rsntxt
    CALLID: number
```

Example

An example of log report IBN105 follows:

```
IBN105 MAR05 22:15:45 2100 INFO CONSOLE DM SWAPPED
   CUSTOMER_GROUP: COMKODAK CONSOLE: ATTKDKD
   OLD DM: DMODEM 3  CONF: CKT CF3P 54
   NEW DM: DMODEM 6
   REASON: AC_CKT_RELEASED
   CALLID: 132153
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONSOLE DM SWAPPED	Constant	Indicates the successful replacement of the DM of the console with a new DM.
CUSTOMER_GROUP	Symbolic text	Identifies the customer group that the console serves.
CONSOLE	Symbolic text	Identifies the name of the console.
OLD DM	Symbolic text	Identifies the replacement DM.
NEW DM	Symbolic text	Identifies the current DM.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REASON	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason for the swap of the DMs.
	AC_CKT_RELEASED	Indicates that the DM must release, or the maintenance trunk module (MTM) that holds the DM is out of service.
	AC_DM_MESSAGE_ ERROR	Indicates the console cannot establish normal communications. A defective connection can cause this condition.
	AC_INTEGRITY_LOST	Indicates the number of integrity lost messages from this console exceeds the limit.
	AC_CKT_CONFUSION	Indicates a circuit confusion message from the DM.
	AC_SYSTEM_ERROR	Indicates Terminal Process Block as busy because of heavy message loads.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies the active call.

Action

If this log appears often, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN106

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates log report IBN106. The subsystem generates IBN106 when the LOG flag is set to “Y" in Table IBNTREAT (refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*) for the correct treatment. The system uses the treatment table to route IBN lines or trunks to tones, announcements, or lamps on the attendant console (AC).

Format

The log report format for IBN106 is as follows:

```
IBN106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IBN_TRTMT
    len          DN dn
    IBN TREATMENT SET=nnn BY CUSTOMER
GROUP=nn
    ORIG_AGENT=len  DN dn  CALLED NBR: dn
```

Example

An example of log report IBN106 follows:

```
IBN106 DEC20 11:19:32 9602 INFO IBN_TRTMT
   HOST 001 05 10   DN 9097226111
   IBN TREATMENT SET=5 BY CUSTOMER GROUP=6
   ORIG_AGENT=HOST 00 1 05 10 DN 9097226111 CALLED NBR=0
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO IBN_TRTMT	Constant	Indicates that this log contains treatment information
len	Symbolic text	Identifies the line equipment (LEN) that the console uses
DN	Integers	Indicates the directory number (DN) of the console
IBN TREATMENT SET	0-127	Identifies the returned treatment

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
BY CUSTOMER GROUP	Integers	Indicates the customer group that the console serves. Group numbers correspond to the table field number, and have a corresponding group name
ORIG_AGENT =LEN	Symbolic text	Gives the LEN of the call originator.
DN	Integers	Indicates the DN of the call originator.
CALLED NBR	Integers	Indicates the called DN.

Action

Save all instances of this log. If a large number of these logs occurs, the operating company personnel must investigate the possibility of data entry errors.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN107

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates log report IBN107. The subsystem generates log IBN107 when failures in digit manipulation data entry occur, when the required digit manipulation index (DMI) for a call is not found,and/or when a DIGMAN command causes all called digits to be removed. The table name is DIGMAN; the index name is digital manipulation index (DMI).

The system modifies log report IBN107 to include three additional IBN log messages for Table DIGMAN. The log messages are: NO FC AVAILABLE, NO STS AVAILABLE, and NO CC AVAILABLE.

The system uses report NO FC AVAILABLE when the system cannot transmit the correct inbound dialing plan. The system cannot transmit the correct dialing plan because the system requires flexible calling (FC). The user did not enter a call type in Table XLACTL.

The system uses report NO STS AVAILABLE when the system cannot transmit the correct inbound dialing plan. The system cannot transmit the correct dialing plan because the system requires an STS. The user did not make entries in the STS optional field (for the CUSTOMER GROUP/NCOS information) in Table NCOS nor CUSTHEAD.

The system uses report NO CC AVAILABLE when the system cannot transmit the correct inbound dialing plan. The system requires a central control for the optional field, CC, in Table TRKGRP to transmit the correct dialing plan.

Format

The log report IBN107 is as follows:

Format 1

```
IBN107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL DIGMAN_DATAFILL_PROBLEM
    TYPE = prbltxt
    CHECK DMI = nnnn
    CALLING PARTY = len   DN dn
    TERMINATOR = CKT cktid
    DIALED DIGITS = dn
    CALLID = callid
```

Format 2

```
IBN107  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd DIGMAN_DATAFILL_PROBLEM
   TYPE         = reason text
    CHECK DMI     = index
    CALLING PARTY  = calling party
   DIALLED DIGITS = dialled number
    TERMINATOR    = trunk
    CALLID        = callid
```

Examples

An example of log report IBN107 follows:

Example 1

```
IBN107 JAN04 23:45:08 6645 TBL DIGMAN_DATAFILL_PROBLEM
   TYPE = DMI NOT DATAFILLED
   CHECK DMI = 11
   CALLING PARTY = HOST 00 0 5 0 DN 6137224111
   TERMINATOR = CKT  OGDP 0
   DIALED DIGITS = 82367855
   CALLID = 294999
```

Example 2

```
 IBN107 JUN15 23:27:00 2453 DIGMAN_DATAFILL_PROBLEM
   TYPE           = NO FC AVAILABLE
   CHECK DMI      = 1324
   CALLING PARTY  =
   DIALLED DIGITS = 82367855
   TERMINATOR     =
   CALLID         = 294999
```

An example of log report IBN107 when a DMI is non-existent in table DIGMAN:

Example 3

```
UKC2113BKIBN107MAR2013:29:30 4988TBL DIGMAN_DATAFILL_PROBLEM
   TYPE           = DMI NOT DATAFILLED
   CHECK DMI      = 1099
   CALLING PARTY  = REM1 31 0 03 06   DN1818114201
   DIALLED DIGITS =                     10994202
   TERMINATOR     = CKT   KNGA2090OFTBWE
   CALLID         = 32768
```

IBN107 (continued)

An example of log report IBN107 when a DMI causes all called digits to be removed:

Example 4

```
 RTP5 IBN107 JUN16 14:12:36 9600 TBL DIGMAN_DATAFILL_PROBLEM
    TYPE           = DMI RESULT CONTAIN NO DIGIT
    CHECK DMI      = 7
    CALLING PARTY  = HOST 00 0 06 01   DN6137222500
    DIALLED DIGITS =                   919199871001
    TERMINATOR     = CKT   NIPRI4BRIOG     1
    CALLID         = 32768
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
TBL DIGMAN_DATAFILL_PROBLEM	Constant	Indicates a data entry problem in table DIGMAN.
TYPE	Symbolic text	Indicates the type of data entry problem.
CHECK DMI	0-32766	Gives the index number (an office parameter).
CALLING PARTY	Symbolic text	Identifies the calling party line equipment number (LEN) and the directory number (DN) (with area code). Refer to Table I.
TERMINATOR	Symbolic text	Identifies the circuit of the called party. If the circuit is a trunk, the system gives the common language location identifier (CLLI) and circuit number (CKTNBR). If a line, the system gives the LEN and DN. Refer to Table I.
DIALED DIGITS	Symbolic text	Provides the digits that the caller dials. Refer to Table I.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies the call: returns a different call identification number. Refer to Table I.

Action

When the system generates report NO FC AVAILABLE, the technician must determine which entry in table XLACTL is in use (with TRAVER). The technician must add CTYPE to the SC option for the tuple in use.

When the system generates report NO STS AVAILABLE, the technician must determine which entry in table NCOS/CUSTHEAD is in use (with TRAVER). The technician must add the STS option for the tuple in use.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN108

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates log report IBN108. The subsystem generates IBN108 when tone detection problems are present.

Format

The log report format for IBN108 is as follows:

```
IBN108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL
IBN_TONE_DETECTION_INFO
TYPE: trbltxt
CALLING PARTY: len   DN dn
DIALED DIGITS: dn
TERMINATOR: CKT cktid
CALLID: callid
```

Example

An example of log report IBN108 follows:

```
IBN108 JUL17 13:33:02 4004 TBL IBN_TONE_DETECTION_INFO
TYPE: AMI_ATD_NOT_AVAILABLE
CALLING PARTY: HOST 02 1 12 04  DN 9097224000
DIALED DIGITS: 324001
TERMINATOR: CKT OGDP 4
CALLID: 65998
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL IBN_TONE_DETECTION_INFO	Constant	Indicates a report of tone detection information.
TYPE	Symbolic text	Gives the reason that the system generates the report. Refer to Tone detector problem table.
CALLING PARTY: LEN	Integers	Identifies the line equipment number (LEN) and the directory number (DN) with area code. Refer to Table I.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DIALED DIGITS	Integers	Gives a record of the digits that the customer dials. Refer to Table I.
TERMINATOR: CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies the trunk circuit of the called party. Refer to Table I.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies the call in progress when tone detector problems occur. Refer to Table I.

Action

Refer to Tone detector problems table to determine what to do. If the problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Tone detector trouble (Sheet 1 of 3)

Trouble	Description	Action
ALTERNATE ROUTING DENIED BY ATD (Audio Tone Detector)	Indicates trunk facilities do not have enough provisions.	Check for and correct data entry errors.
AMI ATD UNAVAILABLE	Indicates ADT channel is not free to monitor the line. The use of all resources at the same time or ATD card failure can cause this trouble.	The frequency of this report determines the traffic requirements of these circuits.
AMI ATD NOT CONNECTED	Indicates the ATD is not able to connect to the line or trunk. Indicates that either the trunk or the ATD fail.	Determine if the ATD or the trunk is at fault and take the correct action.
AMI UNEXPECTED ATD RESULT MESSAGE	Indicates the message processor receives a message from the ATD that is not defined.	Determine if the ATD or the communications channel is at fault. Take the correct action.
Note: This trouble detector is Canada only.		

IBN108 (continued)

Tone detector trouble (Sheet 2 of 3)

Trouble	Description	Action
AMI ATD NO CSM TRANS	Indicates the ATD does not receive the `start to monitor' message from the peripheral module (PM).	Determine if the ATD message reception, the communications channel, or the PM is at fault. Take the correct action.
AMI HI DRY TIMEOUT	Indicates the maintenance trunk module (MTM) receives a null response from the ATD. Certain conditions can cause this response. The card is not installed correctly, the card does not function correctly, the card does not detect an input signal.	Possible causes are: the ATD card is not installed, does not function correctly, or does not detect the input signal. If the installed ATD card functions, determine if the system routes the call correctly. Determine if the call terminates correctly.
DATAPATH ATD UNAVAILABLE (See note)	Indicates the system does not obtain an ATD channel to monitor the trunk. A failure of the ATD card or not enough resources can cause this condition.	Check for and correct data entry errors.
DATAPATH ATD NO CSM TRANS (See note)	Indicates successful allocation and connection of the ATD. The ATD does not receive a “start to monitor" message from the PM.	Determine if the ATD message reception, the communications channel, or the PM is at fault. Fix according to the cause of the problem.
DATAPATH ATD NOT CONNECTED (See note)	Indicates successful allocation of the ATD channel. The ATD cannot connect to the trunk in monitor mode. A failure can be present in the ATD or the trunk.	Determine if the ATD or the trunk is at fault. Fix according to the cause of the problem.
DATAPATH ATD UNAVAILABLE	Indicates the system does not obtain an ATD channel to monitor the trunk. A failure of the ATD card or not enough resources can cause this condition.	Check for and correct entry errors.
Note: This trouble detector is Canada only.		

Tone detector trouble (Sheet 3 of 3)

Trouble	Description	Action
DATAPATH HI DRY TIMEOUT (See note)	Indicates that the MTM receives a null response from the ATD. This condition can occur if the strength of the signal that the ATD receives is below the sensitivity threshold. This condition can also occur if the ATD is not installed. The MTM cannot determine if there is an installed ATD card.	Possible causes are: the ATD card is not installed, does not function correctly, or does not detect the input signal. If the installed ATD card operates, determine if the system routes the call correctly. Determine if the call terminates correctly.
DATAPATH UNEXPECTED ATD RESULT MESSAGE (See note)	Indicates the ATD result message that the central control (CC) receives is not correct.	Determine if the ATD or the communications channel is at fault and fix according to the cause of the problem.
IBNATD NOT AVAILABLE	An ATD circuit is not available when you require it.	Check for and correct entry errors.
TABLE IBNATD DATAFILL PROBLEM	Indicates that the tuple is not entered in Table IBNATD.	Check for and correct entry errors.
THREE WAY CALLING DENIED	Indicates that the originator attempts to prompt 3-way calling before the transmission of all the digits. The ATD does not determine that the called party answers.	Check for and correct data entry errors.
TIMEOUT ENCOUNTERED ON ROUTE BY ATD	Multiple appearances of this log indicate a network congestion problem or a trunk problem at a tandem point.	Check for and correct data entry errors.
Note: This trouble detector is Canada only.		

IBN109

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates log report IBN109. The subsystem generates IBN109 when an attendant cannot handle a call and presses the Console Trouble key. This report identifies the parties involved in the call and the console. This report also identifies other information about the state of the active loop at the time the problem occurs. Any alarm that associates with this report depends on the data entry for the trouble code, as specified by the customer.

Format

The log report format for IBN109 is as follows:

```
IBN109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ATTENDANT GENERATED
    CUSTOMER GROUP: clli  CONSOLE:  clli
    SUBGRP: n     CALLID: callid
    TRBL CODE: trbltxt     CONS CKT: cktid
    CF3P: voice ckt, src ckt, dest ckt
    CALLED NUM: dn
    DIALED NUM: dn
```

Example

An example of log report IBN109 follows:

```
IBN 109 JUL12 19:01:08 8900 INFO ATTENDANT GENERATED
   CUSTOMER GROUP: COMKODAK  CONSOLE: ATTKDKA
   SUBGRP: 6 CALLID: 65998
   TRBL CODE: CONS CKT: AC_CONF_UNAVAILABLE
   CF3P: HOST 00 0 10 30  HOST 00 0 10 40 HOST 00 0 20 40
   CALLED NUM: 998101022301142123456789O123
   DIALED NUM: 998101022301142123456789O123
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ATTENDANT GENERATED	Constant	Indicates that the attendant initiates this report.
CUSTOMER GROUP	Symbolic text	Identifies the customer group that the console serves. Refer to tables Custhead and Custcons in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.
CONSOLE	Symbolic text	Gives the name of the console of the attendant. Refer to table Attcons in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide.*
SUBGRP	0-7	Gives the subgroup.
CALLID	Integers	Returns a different call identification number to identify the call. Refer to Table I.
TRBL CODE	Symbolic text	Gives the trouble code that causes the problem. Refer to Table L.
CONS CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies the consoles demodem circuit. Refer to Table I.
CF3P	Symbolic text	Gives the line equipment number (LEN) of the voice circuit, the data in (src) LEN, and the data out (dest) LEN. Refer to Table I.
CALLED NUM	Numeric, up to 30 digits	Gives the number that the caller calls. Refer to Table I.
DIALED NUM	Numeric, up to 30 digits	Gives the digits that the caller dials. Refer to Table I.

Action

Take the appropriate action for the trouble code that the system reports.

IBN109 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN110

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates log report IBN110 when the system encounters failures while the system processes authority and account codes.

Format

The log report format for IBN110 is as follows:

```
IBN110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AUTH_ABUSE
    len   DN dn
    TYPE = failtxt
    CUSTGRP = clli
    DIGITS_DIALED = dn
```

Example

An example of log report IBN110 follows:

```
IBN110 JUL12 19:01:08 8900 INFO AUTH_ABUSE
   HOST 00 0 10 30  DN 9097221112
   TYPE = INSUFFICIENT AUTH DIGITS
   CUSTGRP =       COMIBN 2
   DIGITS_DIALED = 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO AUTH_ABUSE	Constant	Indicates the abuse of authority codes.
len	Alphanumeric	Identifies the line equipment number (LEN) of the calling party.
DN	Integers	Identifies the directory number (DN) of the calling party.
TYPE	Symbolic text	Identifies the type of failure that the system encounters.
	NO AUTHORITY CODE DIGITS	The subscriber fails to dial the authority code and stays off-hook.

IBN110 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	INSUFFICIENT AUTH DIGITS	The number of the digits that a caller dials for the authority code is less than the number specified in table CUSTGRP.
	EXCESS AUTH CODE DIGITS	The number of digits that a caller dials for the authority code is more than the number specified in Table CUSTGRP.
	INVALID AUTH CODE	The switch does not know the authority code.
	EXEMPT AUTH CODE	The caller dials an expired authority code.
	INSUFFICIENT SECURITY DIGITS	The number of security digits that a caller dials (following the authority code) is less than the number entered for the authority code.
	INVALID SECURITY CODE	The security code that a caller dials (following the authority code) is not the same as the code entered for the authority code.
	INCORRECT ACCT LENGTH	The number of digits that a caller dials for the account code is less than the number specified in Table CUSTHEAD.
	NO ACCT CODE DIGITS	The caller fails to dial in the account code and stays off-hook.
	INCORRECT PIN DIGITS	The number of the PIN digits that a caller dials is more or less than the number specified in Table AUTHCDE.
	INVALID PIN DIGITS	The dialed PIN digits do not match the digits in Table AUTHCDE.
	PIN DIGITS MUST BE DIALED	The caller fails to dial the PIN digits after the authority code.
	ACCT VAL FAILURE	Indicates that account code validation is in effect. Table ACSCRN1 does not contain the dialed account for the caller customer group. ***Note:*** Table ACSCRN1 is not supported for the DMS-100.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	INCONSISTENT ACCT LENGTHS	Indicates that account code validation is in effect. The account code length entered in Table CUSTHEAD for the caller customer group is different than the other code length. This other length is the length of the account codes entered in Table ACSCRN1 for that customer group.
CUSTGRP	Symbolic text	Identifies the customer group in which the fault occurred. Refer to Tables CUSTHEAD and CUSTCONS in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.
DIGITS_DIALED	Integers	Gives a record of the digits that the caller dials. Refer to Table I.

Action

Retain this log for statistical purposes. Refer to the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN111

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN111 when a problem occurs in the auxiliary equipment of the IBN console. Demodem ckts or 3-port conference ckts are examples of problems.

Format

The log report format for IBN111 is as follows:

```
IBN111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL CONSOLE CKT TROUBLE
   CUSTOMER GROUP: grptxt   CONSOLE: constxt
   TROUBLE: trbltxt
   CKT: ckt_id
   CALLID: callid
```

Example

An example of log report IBN111 follows:

```
IBN111 JUL12 10:11:24 9186 TBL  CONSOLE  CKT TROUBLE
   CUSTOMER GROUP: NV CONSOLE: SAC1
   TROUBLE:        CKT_CONFUSION
   CKT: LEN HOST 00 1 12 30   NO DIRN
   CALLID:        98340
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL CONSOLE CKT TROUBLE	Constant	Indicates that the attendant console has a problem with the auxiliary circuits.
CUSTOMER GROUP: grptxt	1-16 characters	Identifies the customer group the console serves. Refer to Tables CUSTHEAD and CUSTCONS in 297-2001-451.
CONSOLE: constxt	1-16 characters	Gives the name of the console with defective auxiliary equipment. Refer to Table ATTCONS in 297-2001-451.
TROUBLE: trbltxt		Gives the reason the subsystem generated the log.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	INTEGRITY_LOST	Indicates the integrity failure on a circuit.
	CONSOLE_RELEASED	Indicates the same as seized but system action causes the action.
	CKT_CONFUSION	Indicates a circuit sent in a confusion message.
	CKT_RELEASED	Indicates the system released teh circuit.
CKT: ckt_id	(CLLI + CKTNBR) or (LEN + DN).	Refer to Table I. Identifies the circuit. If the circuit is a trunk, the common language location identifier (CLLI) and circuit number (CKTNBR) appear. If the circuit is a line, the line equipment number (LEN) and dial number (DN) appear.
CALLID: callid	Refer to Table I.	Returns a call identification number to identify the call.

Action

This log is for information only. The problem reason that appears in the log helps corrective maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN112

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN112 when a problem occurs in the auxiliary equipment of the IBN console. Demodem ckt and the 3-port conference ckt are examples of problems.

Format

The log report format for IBN112 is as follows:

```
IBN112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CONSOLE CKT INFO
   CUSTOMER GROUP: grptxt  CONSOLE: constxt
   TROUBLE: trbtxt
   CKT: ckt_id
   CALLID: callid
```

Example

An example of log report IBN112 follows:

```
IBN112 JUL12 18:34:35 3200 INFO CONSOLE CKT INFO
   CUSTOMER GROUP: COMKODAK CONSOLE: ATTKDKF
   TROUBLE:          DM_NO_CARRIER
   CKT: DMODEM      5
   CALLID:        65562
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CONSOLE CKT INFO	Constant	Indicates this log contains information on the auxiliary circuits of the attendant console.
CUSTOMER GROUP: grptxt	1-16 characters	Identifies the customer group (CG) that the console serves. Refer to Tables CUSTHEAD and CUSTCONS in 297-2001-451.
CONSOLE: constxt	1-16 characters	Gives the name of the console. Refer to Table ATTCONS in 297-2001-451.
TROUBLE: trbltxt	Symbolic text	Gives the reason the subsystem generated this log. Refer to Table L.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CKT: ckt_id	(CLLI + CKTNBR) or (LEN + DN)	Gives the circuit identification. If the circuit is a trunk, the common language location identifier (CLLI) and circuit number (CKTNBR) appear. If the circuit is a line, the line equipment number (LEN) and dial number (DN) appear. Refer to Table I.
CALLID: callid	Symbolic text	Indicates a call identification number for the console.

Action

This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN113

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN113 when a problem occurs with the protocol digits on an incoming trunk call.

Format

The log report format for IBN113 is as follows:

IBN113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PROTOCOL ANALYSIS
reasontxt
PMI: nnn
DIGITS: dn

Example

An example of log report IBN113 follows:

```
IBN113 JAN05 14:02:45 3623 TBL PROTOCOL ANALYSIS
   TOO FEW DIGITS
   PMI: 1
   DIGITS: 12
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL PROCOL ANALYSIS	Symbolic text	Gives the reason the subsystem generated the log.
	TOO FEW DIGITS	The entries for Table PACMAN define more digits than the number of digits on the call.
	PMI NOT DATAFILLED	Datafill is not present in Table PACMAN for the PMI, as the IBNXLA translation result specifies.
	ERROR IN DATAFILL	The user did not enter data in Table PACMAN correctly.
	INPULSING NOT FINISHED FOR TCOS (traveling class of service)	The user did not program the translator to collect all digits of the call before the translator invokes PACMAN.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	INPULSED COS NOT IN RANGE 0-255	The value of class of service extracted from the digits received for the call are not in range 0-255.
PMI	0-255	Identifies the protocol manipulation index (PMI).
DIGITS	Symbolic text	Identifies the digits the trunk receives. The trunk receives 1-15 digits. Refer to Table I.

Action

Correct the entries in Tables PACMAN and IBNXLA.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN114

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN114 when a virtual facility group (VFG) member is reset to idle. The VFG is reset because the VFG is not involved in a call.

Format

The log report format for IBN114 is as follows:

IBN114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO VFG_AUDIT
VFG RECLAIMED.

Example

An example of log report IBN114 follows:

```
IBN114 JUN28 08:52:26 3949 INFO VFG_AUDIT
   VFG RECLAIMED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO VFG_AUDIT	Constant	Indicates the process of VFG audit.
VFG RECLAIMED	Constant	Indicates that the VFG member was reset to idle.

Action

There is no action required. A software or facility problem can cause the subsystem to generate IBN114 often. Determine if a problem is present and contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN115

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN115 to give the code offset readings. This log indicates an AC/DC_OFFSET_RANGE problem.

Format

The log report format for IBN115 is as follows:

```
IBN115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    len   DN dn
    VOLTAGE INFO = hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report IBN115 follows:

```
IBN115 SEP28 14:07:57 5916 INFO
   HOST 00 0 00 02  DN 9096221234
   VOLTAGE INFO = 0000 0003
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates the information follows.
len	Integers	Identifies the line equipment number (LEN) that had the problem.
DN	Integers	Indicates the directory number (DN) that had the problem.
VOLTAGE INFO	0000-FFFF	The AC (left group of digits) or DC (right group of digits) ringing differential offset.

Action

If problem occurs often, test the hardware.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN116

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN116 when the attendant reaches a tone treatment or a recorded announcement treatment. A message appears on the attendant console display. The system normally gets the message from the treatment mnemonic. At any other time, a reorder (RODR) message appears.

Format

The log report format for IBN116 is as follows:

IBN116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CONSOLE_TREATMENT
CUSTOMER GROUP: clli CONSOLE: clli
CALLED_NUMBER: dn
DIALED_DIGITS: dn
TREATMENT_SET: trtxt
DISPLAYED_MESSAGE: msgtxt
CALLID: callid

Example

An example of log report IBN116 follows:

```
IBN116 JAN14 12:55:07 5200 INFO CONSOLE_TREATMENT
   CUSTOMER GROUP: COMKODAK      CONSOLE: ATTKDKB
   CALLED_NUMBER: 998101022301142123456789O123
   DIALED_DIGITS: 998101022301142123456789O123
   TREATMENT_SET: BUSY
   DISPLAYED_MESSAGE:BUSY
   CALLID:65578
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Heading	Heading	Heading
INFO CONSOLE_TREATMENT	Constant	Indicates this log contains console treatment information
CUSTOMER GROUP	Symbolic text	Identifies the customer group (CG) that the console serves. Refer to the data schema section in the *Translations Guide.*

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Heading	Heading	Heading
CONSOLE	Symbolic text	Gives the name of the console. Refer to the data schema section in the *Translations Guide.*
CALLED_NUMBER	Numeric, up to 30 digits	Gives the called directory number.
DIALED_DIGITS	Numeric, up to 30 digits	Indicates the digits the attendant dialed. If the system forwards the call or translates the call again, the dialed digits differ from the call number.
TREATMENT_SET	Symbolic text	Indicates the treatment that the attendant reached.
DISPLAYED_MESSAGE	Symbolic text	The message the attendant console displays.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Identifies the call number the IBN translation uses.

Action

Normally, there is no maintenance action required. You must treat reports according to the treatment message.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN117

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN117 when the system processes the LINE ROUTE in Table IBNRTE. The system finds that the LINE ROUTE specifies an invalid directory number. The system processes the LINE ROUTE after the dual-tone multifrequency (DTMF) transmission on a line feature occurs.

The three types of errors follow:

- The system does not assign the directory number (DN).
- The DN translates to a treatment.
- The DN translates to a result that the feature does not support.

Format

The log report format for IBN117 is as follows:

```
IBN117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL DATAFILL ERROR
    PROBLEM: DN TRANSLATES TO INVALID RESULT
    INVALID RESULT: rsltxt
    DN FROM ROUTE: dn
    CUSTOMER GROUP: clli      NCOS USED: nnn
    DIALED DIGITS: dn
    CALLID: callid
```

Example

An example of log report IBN117 follows:

```
IBN117 MAY03 00:50:11 5936 TBL DATAFILL ERROR
   PROBLEM: DN TRANSLATES TO INVALID RESULT.
   INVALID RESULT: CALL FORWARDING 000004
   DN FROM ROUTE: 613 6211234
   CUSTOMER GROUP: COMKODAK           NCOS
USED: 0
   DIALED DIGITS: 44
   CALLID: 524393
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL DATAFILL ERRORS	Constant	Indicates that Table IBNRTE. has datafill errors.
PROBLEM: DN TRANSLATES TO INVALID RESULT	Constant	Indicates that the DN is invalid.
INVALID RESULT	Symbolic text	Indicates the decoded translation result. Refer to Table IBNRTE.
DN FROM ROUTE	Symbolic text	Indicates the directory number from IBNRTE.
CUSTOMER GROUP	Symbolic text	Gives the name of the customer group. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide.*
NCOS USED	0-255	Indicates the network class of service. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide.*
DIALED DIGITS	Integers	Indicates the digits dialed.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the call with a call identification number for correlation with other logs.

Action

Correct the datafill in Table IBNRTE.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IBN118

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN118 when an IBN attendant console calls a line with the calling line identification (CLI) option.

Format

The log report format for IBN118 is as follows:

```
*IBN118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CALLING LINE IDENT
    len       DN  dn
    CUSTOMER GROUP: clli   CONSOLE: clli
    CALLID: callid
```

Example

An example of log report IBN118 follows:

```
*IBN118 AUG10 12:09:11 9305 INFO CALLING LINE IDENT
   HOST 00 1 05 01  DN 9097224112
   CUSTOMER GROUP:COMKODAK  CONSOLE:ATTKDKA
   callid: 65605
```

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 information in the log comes from a CLI line.
len	Symbolic text	Identifies the location of the line equipment. Refer to Table I.
DN	Symbolic text	Gives the directory number. Refer to Table I.
CUSTOMER GROUP: clli	A 1-16 character name (clli) assigned to the customer group.	Identifies the customer group where the line resides. Refer to Tables CUSTHEAD and CUSTCONS in 297-2001-451.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CONSOLE: clli	A 1-16 character name (clli) assigned to the console.	Gives the name of the console. Refer to Table ATTCONS in 297-2001-451.
CALLID: callid	Symbolic text	Identifies the call with a call identification number. Refer to Table I.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN119

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN119 when an attendant stores a new number against an Autodial key on a console. The journal file is not active when the attendant stores the new number. The log report identifies the console, the Autodial key and the new number stored against the Autodial key.

Format

The log report format for IBN119 is as follows:

IBN119 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CONSOLE AUTODIAL KEY
CUST GROUP: clli
SUBGROUP: n
CONSOLE: constxt
AUTODIAL KEY: nnn
NEW AUTODIAL KEY: dn

Example

An example of log report IBN119 follows:

```
IBN119 AUG21 15:44:52 4572 INFO CONSOLE AUTODIAL KEY
   CUST GROUP: COMKODAK
   SUBGROUP: 0
   CONSOLE: ATTKDKA
   AUTODIAL KEY: 2
   NEW AUTODIAL NUMBER: 998101022301142123456789012 3
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONSOLE AUTODIAL KEY	Constant	Indicates that the console autodial feature has a new directory number (DN) associated with the key.
CUST GROUP	Symbolic text	Identifies the customer group (CG) that the console serves. Refer to the data schema section in the *Translations Guide.*
SUBGROUP	0-7	Identifies the subgroup. Refer to the data schema section in the *Translations Guide.*

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CONSOLE	Symbolic text	Gives the name of the console.
AUTODIAL KEY	2-43	Identifies the console key.
NEW AUTODIAL NUMBER	Numeric, up to 30 digits	Identifies the new DN stored against the autodial key.

Action

You must update the journal file with the above information change. This update causes the system to store the correct number against the Autodial key in the event of a reload occurs. The log indicates the Autodial key. If you do not update the journal file, you must change the stored number manually after the reload occurs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN120

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN120. The subsystem generates IBN120 when the system cannot find an IBN flexible intercept treatment (FIT) in Table IBNTREAT under the applicable customer group (CG). The system finds IBN FIT in the datafill of other tables. The system routes the call to reorder treatment (RT).

Format

The log report format for IBN120 is as follows:

```
IBN120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
IBN_TRTMT_MISSING_DATAFILL
    len         DN  dn
    IBN TREATMENT COULD NOT BE DECODED DUE TO
MISSING
    DATAFILL IN TABLE IBNTREAT
    IBN TREATMENT SET= trtxt CUSTGRP= clli
    ORIG_AGENT= len DN dn  CALLID NO= callid
```

Example

An example of log report IBN120 follows:

```
IBN120 AUG21 15:44:52 4572 INFO IBN_TRTMT_MISSING_DATAFILL
   HOST 01 0 10 10 DN 9097225122
   IBN TREATMENT COULD NOT BE DECODED DUE TO MISSING
   DATAFILL IN TABLE IBNTREAT
   IBN TREATMENT SET=44BY   CUSTGRP=   COMKODAK
   ORIG_AGENT=HOST 01 0 10 10  DN 9097225122 CALLID NO=172
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO IBN_TRTMT_MISSING_DATAFILL	Constant	Indicates that datafill is not in Table IBNTREAT.
len	Integers	Identifies the line equipment number (LEN) of the calling party.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DN	Integers	Gives the directory number (DN) of the calling party.
IBN TREATMENT COULD NOT BE DECODED DUE TO MISSING DATAFILL IN TABLE IBNTREAT	Constant	Gives reasons the system generates the log.
IBN TREATMENT SET	Symbolic text	Indicates the treatment is not in the table.
CUSTGRP	Symbolic text	Identifies the CG where the calling party resides. Refer to the data schema section in the *Translations Guide.*
ORIG_AGENT= LEN DN	Integers	Identifies the LEN and DN of the call originator.
CALLID NO	Integers	Identifies the call in progress when the error occurred.

Action

Add the missing tuple to Table IBNTREAT or change the source where the system invokes the flexible intercept (FI). This change causes the source to refer to a valid entry for the CG.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN121

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN121 when a problem occurs on a call that the IBN console handles.

Format

The log report format for IBN121 is as follows:

```
IBN121 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL  CONSOLE CALL TROUBLE
    CUSTOMER GROUP: grptxt
    TROUBLE: trbltxt   CALLID: callid
```

Example

An example of log report IBN121 follows:

```
IBN121 AUG25 15:36:56 8645 TBL  CONSOLE CALL TROUBLE
   CUSTOMER GROUP: COMKODAK
   TROUBLE:   CONSOLE_NO_RESPONSE      CALLID: 294935
```

Field description

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONSOLE CALL TROUBLE	Constant	Indicates problems with the call that the attendant console handles.
CUSTOMER GROUP: grptxt	A 1-16 character name (CLLI) assigned to the customer group.	Identifies the customer group that the console serves. Refer to Tables CUSTHEAD and CUSTCONS in 297-2001-451.
TROUBLE: trbltxt	Symbolic text	Gives the reason the system generates the report. Refer to Table L.
CALLID: callid	Symbolic text	Identifies the call with a call identification number. Refer to Table I.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN122

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN122 when the IBN station set programs a speed call while the journal file is not attached.

Format

The log report format for IBN122 is as follows:

```
IBN122 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NO JOURNAL FILE
    IBNSTN SC UPDATE, NO JFILE
    NEW CELL CONTENTS ARE: len  SCS scstxt
```

Example

An example of log report IBN122 follows:

```
IBN122 SEP19 13:11:25 3981 INFO NO JOURNAL FILE
   IBNSTN SC UPDATE, NO JFILE
   NEW CELL CONTENTS ARE: HOST 05 0 00 10  SCS 2
   998101022301142123456789O123
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NO JOURNAL FILE IBNSTN SC UPDATE, NO JFILE	Constant	Gives the reason the system generated the report. When the station set updates a speed call request, a journal file is not present
NEW CELL CONTENTS ARE	Integers	Indicates the new line equipment number (LEN)
len	Symbolic text	Indicates the new line equipment number
SCS	Integers	Indicates the speed call access code and contents

Action

Start the journal file. Use the speed call information from log IBN122 to make a speed call change. The change is made to table IBNSC. The change does not affect the table entry. The change writes the tuple information correctly to the journal file.

IBN122 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN123

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN123. The system generates IBN123 when a call tries to use a central office (CO) type trunk. This trunk does not correspond to a billing directory number in table TRKGRP. The system sends the call to treatment.

Format

The log report format for IBN123 is as follows:

```
IBN123 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATAFILL ERROR
    CRT trkid BILLING DN MISSING FOR CO TRUNK(5X25)
```

Example

An example of log report IBN123 follows:

```
IBN123  FEB13 13:13:13  1313  INFO DATAFILL ERROR
   CRT INCO 6 Billing DN missing for CO
TRUNK(5X25)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Indicates that a call tries to use a CO type trunk that does not have a billing directory number in table TRKGRP.
CRT	Symbolic text	Identifies the trunk name and circuit that does not have a corresponding directory number. Refer to table I.
BILLING DN MISSING FOR CO TRUNK(5X25)	Constant	Indicates the billing directory number is not present for the trunk that the trkid field identifies.

Action

Enter the billing DN (BILLDN) field for this trunk in table TRKGRP.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN124

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN124. The subsystem generates IBN124 when the uniform call distribution (UCD) audit finds a UCD agent with internal data that is not the same. When this condition occurs, the UCD agent deactivates.

Format

The log report format for IBN124 is as follows:

```
IBN124 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BAD_UCD_AGENT
    len     DN dn
    UCD AGENT DEACTIVATED FROM UCD GROUP:  clli
    ACTIVE AGENTS: n
```

Example

An example of log report IBN124 follows:

```
IBN124 FEB23 19:08:05 8559 INFO BAD_UCD_AGENT
   HOST 00 1 05 00    DN 9097224111
   UCD AGENT DEACTIVATED FROM UCD GROUP: IBNUCDGRP1
   ACTIVE AGENTS: 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_UCD_AGENT	Constant	Indicates that a UCD audit identifies a UCD agent with internal data that is not the same.
len	Integers	Identifies the line equipment number (LEN). Refer to table I.
DN	Integers	Identifies the directory number (DN). Refer to Table I.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
UCD AGENT DEACTIVATED FROM UCD GROUP	Symbolic text	Identifies the UCD group. Refer to Table I.
ACTIVE AGENTS	0-9	Indicates the number of active agents in the UCD group.

Action

There are no required actions. A number of occurrences of this log report can indicate a problem with a UCD group. If a problem occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN125

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN125. The subsystem generates IBN125 when the system deactivates a uniform call distribution (UCD) agent. The agent terminates on the number of consecutive times that the user enters and does not answer the call. The caller abandons or the call routes again because the UCD ringing threshold timer expires. The UCD group of this agent and the current number of active agents in the group appear in the log report.

Format

The log report format for IBN125 is as follows:

```
IBN125 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    NO_RESPONSE_FROM_UCD_AGENT
    len      DN dn
    UCD AGENT DEACTIVATED FROM UCD GROUP: clli
    ACTIVE AGENTS: n
```

Example

An example of log report IBN125 follows:

```
IBN125 FEB23 19:08:05 8559 INFO NO_RESPONSE_FROM_UCD_AGENT
   HOST 00 1 05 00    DN 9097224111
   UCD AGENT DEACTIVATED FROM UCD GROUP: IBNUCDGRP1
   ACTIVE AGENTS: 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NO_RESPONSE _FROM_UCD_AGENT	Constant	Indicates that the agent does not respond.
len	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Identifies the location of the line equipment.
DN	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Gives the directory number.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
UCD AGENT DEACTIVATED FROM UCD GROUP: clli	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Identifies the UCD group.
ACTIVE AGENTS: n	0-9	Identifies the current number of active agents in the UCD group.

Action

There are no required actions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN126

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN126. The subsystem generates IBN126 when the uniform call distribution (UCD) audit comes across an invalid agent. The UCD audit checks the busy and idle UCD queues. A UCD audit comes across an invalid agent for any of the reasons in BAD_UCDAGENT_REP EXPLANATION. The system cuts off the queue so the bad agent, and any agent that follows, is out of the queue. The agents remain lost until the UCD feature-queueing audit finds and deactivates the agents. The system generates the BAD_UCDAGENT_REP report.

Format

The log report format for IBN126 is as follows:

```
IBN126 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CORRUPT_UCD_QUEUE
    AGENTS LOST FROM UCD GROUP:  clli
```

Example

An example of log report IBN126 follows:

```
IBN126 FEB23 19:08:05 8559 INFO CORRUPT_UCD_QUEUE
   AGENTS LOST FROM UCD GROUP: IBNUCDGRP1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CORRUPT _UCD_QUEQE	Constant	Indicates that either of the UCD queues has an invalid agent.
AGENTS LOST FROM UCD GROUP: clli	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Identifies the UCD group.

Action

There are no required actions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN127

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN127. The subsystem generates IBN127 when operating company personnel use the wildcard key on a console to update a speed call cell. The journal file is not active at the time of the update.

Format

The log report format for IBN127 is as follows:

```
IBN127 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AC SPEED CALL NUMBER
UPDATED
    THRU WC
    CUSTOMER GROUP: grptxt
    SUBGROUP: n
    CONSOLE: constxt
    WILDCARD KEY: nn
    WILDCARD CODE: nn
    SPEED CALL CELL: nn
    NEW SPEED CALL NUMBER: n1
```

Example

An example of log report IBN127 follows:

```
IBN127 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO AC SPEED CALL NUMBER
UPDATED THRU WC
   CUSTOMER GROUP: COMKODAK
   SUBGROUP: 1
   CONSOLE: ATTKDKB
   WILDCARD KEY: 20
   WILDCARD CODE: 69
   SPEED CALL CELL: 7
   NEW SPEED CALL NUMBER: 998101022301142123456789O123
```

IBN127 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO AC SPEED CALL NUMBER UPDATED THRU WC	Constant	Indicates operating company personnel use wildcard key to update speed call number.
CUSTOMER GROUP	Symbolic text	Identifies customer group that the console serves. Refer to tables CUSTHEAD and CUSTCONS in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* .
SUBGROUP	0-7	Identifies subgroup to which the console belongs.
CONSOLE	Symbolic text	Identifies console used for update. Refer to table ATTCONS in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* .
WILDCARD KEY	0-99	Identifies the wildcard key in use.
WILDCARD CODE	0-99	Identifies wildcard code personnel use to access speed call list.
SPEED CALL CELL	0-9 (SC10) 0-29 (SC30) 0-49 (SC50) 0-69 (SC70)	Identifies speed call cell that the update changes.
NEW SPEED CALL NUMBER	Numeric, up to 30 digits	Provides the new number in the speed call cell.

Action

Amend the journal file to account for the speed call number update. In the event of a switch reload, the correct number can be stored against the indicated speed call cell. After the reload, the user must change the stored number manually.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IBN128

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN128. The subsystem generates IBN128 when an attendant updates a speed call cell. The subsystem also generates this report when the journal file is not active at the time of the update.

Format

The log report format for IBN128 is as follows:

```
IBN128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AC SPEED CALL NUMBER
UPDATED
    CUSTOMER GROUP: grptxt
    SUBGROUP: n
    CONSOLE: constxt
    SPEED CALL KEY: nn
    SPEED CALL CELL: nn
    NEW SPEED CALL NUMBER: n1
```

Example

An example of log report IBN128 follows:

```
IBN128 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO AC SPEED CALL NUMBER
UPDATED
   CUSTOMER GROUP: COMKODAK
   SUBGROUP: 1
   CONSOLE: ATTKDKB
   SPEED CALL KEY: 23
   SPEED CALL CELL: 7
   NEW SPEED CALL NUMBER: 998101022301142123456789O123
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO AC SPEED CALL NUMBER UPDATED	Constant	Indicates an update of the speed call number.
CUSTOMER GROUP	Symbolic text	Identifies customer group that the console serves. Refer to tables CUSTHEAD and CUSTCONS in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* .
SUBGROUP	0-7	Identifies subgroup to which the console belongs.
CONSOLE	Symbolic text	Identifies console used for the update. Refer to Table ATTCONS in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* .
SPEED CALL KEY	0-99	Identifies the speed call key used to access the speed call list.
SPEED CALL CELL	0-9 (SC10) 0-29 (SC30) 0-49 (SC50) 0-69 (SC70)	Identifies an update of the speed call cell.
NEW SPEED CALL NUMBER	Numeric, up to 30 digits	Provides the new number in the speed call cell.

Action

Amend the journal file to take into account for the speed call number update. In the event of a switch reload, the correct number can be stored against the speed call cell. After the reload, the user must change the stored number manually.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN129

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates the IBN129 log, when any of the following features are present:

- J42, VAPN
- A92, Stand-Alone FGD (MSL-100)
- H49, Australian VPN
- INDA006, CLI Screening via Translations

For features J42, A92 and H49, the log is produced when the automatic number identification (ANI) digits are not present in Table CGNSCRN. For J42, A92 and H49 in APC005 and later; the log is also produced when the office parameter DN_SCREEN_FAILURE_LOG is set to Y, and the screening indicates an invalid DN.

For feature INDA006, introduced in EUR008, the log is produced when the office parameter DN_SCREEN_FAILURE_LOG is set to Y, and the DN screening indicates an invalid DN.

IBN129 is generated in four variations of the basic format, identified as Format 1, Format 2, Format 3 and Format 4. These are shown in section “Example".

Formats 1, 2, 3 apply to all issues of J42, A92 and H49, but not to INDA006. Format 4 applies to J42, A92 and H49 in APC005 and later, and to INDA006.

The conditions for generating Formats 1, 2 and 3 are:

- Format 1 is generated when an incoming Feature Group-D (FGD) call has an invalid ANI associated with it while ANI screening is active.
- Format 2 is generated when an incoming FGD call has invalid ANI information digits associated with it, while the ANI information digit screening option is active. Two ANI information digits are associated with each FGD call.
- Format 3 is generated when the ANI of a calling party for a virtual private network (VPN) or virtual access private network (VAPN) call is not datafilled in Table CGNSCRN.

For J42, A92 and H49 in APC005 and later, Format 4 is generated when office parameter DN_SCREEN_FAILURE_LOG is set to Y for the following three DN screen failure types:

- VLD_BC_FAILED_WHTLST_SCRN
- VLD_GEN_FAILED_WHTLST_SCRN
- VLD_PAY_FAILED_WHTLST_SCRN

For INDA006, Format 4 is generated when office parameter DN_SCREEN_FAILURE_LOG is set to Y for DN screen failures of type VLD_GEN_FAILED_WHLST_SCRN only.

The VALIDATE feature selector with the CLISERV option produces Format 4 for the following DN screen failures:

- No CLI Available. This failure occurs when the CLISERV option is datafilled against the FEATINFO VALIDATE selector but no Calling Line Identification (CLI) has been provided for screening.
- Failed CLI Match in Table DNSCRN. This failure occurs when the SUBSCRN WHITLIST option is enabled against the FEATINFO VALIDATE selector (to ensure that the number being screened is present in Table DNSCRN) but the DN is not present in the table.
- Service Screening Failed. This failure occurs when the CLISERV SERVSCRN option is datafilled but the CLISERV option is not present against the subscriber's DN in Table DNSCRN. It also occurs if the service name has not been datafilled against the corresponding service profile in table CLISRVPF.
- CLI Unpaid. This failure occurs when the UNPAID attribute in table DNSCRN has been datafilled against the DN that was matched and the CHKUNPD option of SUBSCRN is active.
- CLI Blocked. This failure occurs when the BLCKCALL attribute in table DNSCRN has been datafilled against the DN that was matched and the CHKBLKCL option of SUBSCRN is active.

Format

The basic format for log report IBN129 follows:

```
IBN129 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INVALID ANI DIGITS
   TYPE: trbltxt
   CALLING PARTY: CKT        cktid
   ANI DIGITS: dn
   CALLID:     callid
```

IBN129 (continued)

The TYPE field has four possible entries. Refer to Format 1, Format 2, Format 3 and Format 4 in “Example".

Example

Format 1

```
IBN129 MAR16 15:36:09 0566 INFO INVALID ANI DIGITS
   TYPE: NO DATA ASSOCIATED WITH ANI IN TABLE FGDANISC
   CALLING PARTY: CKT        FGDIC 1
   ANI DIGITS: 2149974825
   CALLID:     163856
```

Format 2

```
IBN129 MAR16 15:36:09 0566 INFO INVALID ANI DIGITS
   TYPE: INVALID ANI INFORMATION DIGITS RECEIVED
   CALLING PARTY: CKT        INMF  5
   ANI DIGITS: 11
   CALLID:       17
```

Format 3

```
IBN129 JAN01 07:04:13 9443 INFO INVALID ANI DIGITS
   TYPE: NO DATA ASSOCIATED WITH ANI IN TABLE
CGNSCRN
   CALLING PARTY: CKT      LONSATUPA1    8
   ANI DIGITS: 036325302
   CALLID:       65681
```

Format 4

```
IBN129 APR21 03:20:18 4685 INFO INVALID ANI DIGITS
   TYPE: NO DATA ASSOCIATED WITH ANI IN TABLE DNSCRN
   CALLING PARTY:
   ANI DIGITS: 036325003
   CALLID:       32813
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO INVALID ANI DIGITS	Constant	Indicates invalid ANI.
TYPE	Symbolic text	Gives the reason the report was generated.
CALLING PARTY	Symbolic text	Identifies the calling party's trunk circuit. Refer tothe following table.
ANI DIGITS	Integers	Identifies the calling party's directory number (DN), with area code or ANI information digits (nn). Refer to the following table.
CALLID	Integers	Identifies the call by returning a unique call identification number.

Action

Format 1. Check table FGDANISC for a valid ANI. If the ANI is not valid, and repeated call attempts with the same ANI are made, contact the system administrator or maintenance support.

Format 2. This indicates that the normal ANI information digits expected on FGD calls, 00, have not been received. ANI information digits other than 00 may indicate one of the following problems:

- signaling trouble from the originating office
- trouble from the originating office in outpulsing the ANI digits
- calls with special requirements that are currently not supported are being attempted.

If the same invalid ANI information digits are repeatedly detected, the system administrator or maintenance support should be contacted, as this indicates that unsupported call types are being attempted, or that there is a consistent signaling problem from an originating office.

Format 3. Check the datafill in table CGNSCRN to see if the calling number should be included in the table as a valid ANI. If not, and if repeated attempts with the same ANI are made, contact the system administrator or maintenance

IBN129 (end)

support and report that unauthorized users are attempting to get access to the VPN or VAPN.

Format 4. There is no immediate action to be taken. This format of log IBN129 is used by the operating company to monitor occurrences of a subset of DN screen failures, as specified in “Explanation".

Associated OM registers

None

IBN130

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN130. The subsystem generates IBN130 when an attendant logs in at an attendant console position. The log report identifies the console, the user name, and the login ID. The log report also identifies the customer group and subgroup to which the console belongs.

Format

The log report format for IBN130 is as follows:

```
IBN130 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO OPERATOR LOGIN
   CUST GROUP: clli
   SUBGROUP: subgroupname
   CONSOLE: clli
   LOGIN ID: idnumber
   USERNAME: user
```

Example

An example of log report IBN130 follows:

```
IBN130 JUN17 09:05:33 4758 INFO OPERATOR LOGIN
   CUST GROUP: CUSTGRP1
   SUBGROUP: 0
   CONSOLE: ATTCONS1
   LOGIN ID: 146
   USERNAME: LUCINDA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO OPERATOR LOGIN	Constant	Indicates that an attendant logs into an attendant console position.
CUST GROUP: clli	A 1-16 character name (clli) that is assigned to the customer group.	Refer to Tables CUSTHEAD and CUSTCONS in 297-2001-451. Identifies the customer group that the console serves.
SUBGROUP:	0-7	Identifies the subgroup that the console serves.

IBN130 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CONSOLE: clli	A 1-16 character name (clli) that is assigned to the console.	Refer to Table ATTCONS in 297-2001-451. Gives the console name.
LOGIN ID: idnumber	001-999	Indicates the three-digit login ID that the agent uses.
USERNAME: user	up to 8 characters	Identifies a string of 1-8 characters for the Table login ID in ACLOGID. A blank USERNAME indicates the login ID screening is not in effect. Office parameter SCREEN_AC_LOGIDS is set to “N".

Action

There are no required actions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN131

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN131. The subsystem generates IBN131 when an attendant logs out from an attendant console position. The subsystem does not generate this report if the system restart causes the logout. The log report identifies the console, the user name, the login ID, and time of day the agent logs in. The log report also identifies the customer group and subgroup to which the console belongs.

Format

The log report format for IBN131 is as follows:

```
.IBN131 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO OPERATOR LOGOUT
    CUST GROUP: clli
    SUBGROUP: subgroupname
    CONSOLE: clli
    LOGIN ID: idnumber
    USERNAME: user
    LOGIN TOD: logintime
```

Example

An example of log report IBN131 follows:

```
IBN131 JUN17 09:05:33 4758 INFO OPERATOR LOGOUT
   CUST GROUP: CUSTGRP1
   SUBGROUP: 0
   CONSOLE: ATTCONS1
   LOGIN ID: 146
   USERNAME: LUCINDA
   LOGIN TOD: 0501
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO OPERATOR LOGOUT	Constant	Indicates that the attendant logs out from an attendant console position.
CUST GROUP: clli	A 1-16 character name (clli) that is assigned to the customer group.	Refer to Tables CUSTHEAD and CUSTCONS in 297-2001-451. Identifies the customer group that the console serves.

IBN131 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SUBGROUP:	0-7	Identifies the subgroup that the console serves.
CONSOLE: clli	A 1-16 character name (clli) that was assigned to the console.	Refer to Table ATTCONS in 297-2001-451. Gives the console name.
LOGOUT ID: idnumber	001-999	Indicates the three-digit login ID that the agent uses.
USERNAME: user	up to 8 characters	A string of 1-8 characters for the login ID in Table ACLOGID for logouts. These logouts occur with the LOGIN key entered for that console position. This field is also for forced logouts to indicate the reason the logouts occur. The following messages are in use:
	UNJACKED	Indicates the logout occurs when the hand/headset is unjacked. This condition lets the normal timeout expire.
	TAKEDOWN	Indicates a type of maintenance action on the console, the logout itself, or one of the attached entities forces the logout. A blank field occurs when the Login ID screening is off or the Login ID is on. When in on position, the subsystem deletes the login ID in use at the console position from Table ACLOGID before logout occurs.
LOGIN TOD	4 characters	Indicates the time of day (TOD) that the attendant logs in at the console position.

Action

There are no required actions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN132

Explanation

The Integrated Business Network (IBN) subsystem generates IBN132. The subsystem generates IBN132 when an attempt to log in at an attendant console position is not successful. The log report indicates the reason for login failure, the console, the customer group, and the subgroup to which the console belongs.

Format

The log report format for IBN132 is as follows:

```
IBN132 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FAILED LOGIN ATTEMPT
    REASON: failurereason
    CUST GROUP: clli
    SUBGROUP: subgroupname
    CONSOLE: clli
```

Example

An example of log report IBN132 follows:

```
IBN132 JUN17 09:05:33 4758 INFO FAILED LOGIN ATTEMPT
   REASON: LOGIN ID NOT DATAFILLED IN ACLOGID
   CUST GROUP: CUSTGRP1
   SUBGROUP: 0
   CONSOLE: ATTCONS1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO FAILED LOGIN ATTEMPT	Constant	Indicates that a user makes a login attempt that is not successful, at an attendant console position.
REASON: failurereason	0-45 character text field	Indicates the reason that the log in attempt is invalid, which include the following:
	ANOTHER FEATURE KEY HIT WHEN LOGIN IN PROCESS	Indicates that a user presses an ICI key assigned in Table FNMAP during login.

IBN132 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	LOGIN ATTEMPTED WITH NIL LOGIN ID	Indicates that an attendant enters ID 000.
	LOGIN ID DOES NOT PASS VALIDATION SCREENING	Indicates that a user does not an ID in Table ACLOGID, and the office parameter SCREEN_AC_LOGIDS is set to “Y".
		A user enters an ID in Table ACLOGID and screening occurs. The ID is not valid for the customer group and subgroup for the console on which the user enters the ID.
	LOGIN ID ALREADY IN USE AT ANOTHER CONSOLE	Self-explanatory
	LOGIN KEY HIT BEFORE THREE DIGITS COLLECTED	Self-explanatory
	* OR # USED DURING LOGIN ATTEMPT	During collection of login digits, a user enters an asterisk (*) or an octothorpe (#).
	LOGIN ATTEMPTED WITH MORE THAN THREE DIGITS	During collection of login digits, a user enters over three digits.
	INVALID KEY HIT DURING LOGIN	A user presses one of the hard-coded keys during a login attempt.
CUST GROUP: clli	A 1-16 character name (clli) assigned to the customer group.	Refer to Tables CUSTHEAD and CUSTCONS in 297-2001-451. Identifies the customer group (CG) that the console serves.
SUBGROUP:	0-7	Identifies the subgroup that the console serves.
CONSOLE: clli	A 1-16 character name (clli) assigned to the console.	Refer to Table ATTCONS in 297-2001-451. Gives the name of the console.

Action

There are no required actions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IBN137

Explanation

The system generates IBN137 when the Single Line Queue (SLQ) audit that traverses the active SLQ agents detects invalid agents. The agent deactivates and reinitializes the agent data.

Format

The log report format for IBN137 is as follows:

```
IBN 137 <DATE> <TIME> <LOG #> INFO BAD_SLQ_AGENT
  <LEN> <DN>
  SLQ AGENT DEACTIVATED
```

Example

An example of log report IBN137 follows:

```
IBN 137 NOV18 19:08:05 8559 INFO BAD_SLQ_AGENT
  LEN HOST 01 0 0 30 DN 6217001
  SLQ AGENT DEACTIVATED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
LEN	numeric	The line equipment number that provides the location information on equipment.
DN	numeric	The directory number that designates an end user station.
Symbolic text	alphanumeric	The text that describes the state of the SLQ agent.

Action

There are no required actions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ICTS100

Explanation

The Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (ICTS) subsystem generates ICTS100. The subsystem generates ICTS100 when an ICTS connection exceeds the number of integrity or parity faults between audit cycles.

Format

The log report format for ICTS100 is as follows:

```
ICTS100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC ICTS INTEG/PARITY
THRESHOLD
   pmid_a an pmid_b bn
   NETA na,PORT pa,CH ca,JCTR ja
   NETB nb,PORT pb,CH cb
   ICTS connection cleared – too many integrity/parity faults
```

Example

An example of log report ICTS100 follows:

```
ICTS100 JAN02 07:12:34 2112 EXC ICTS INTEG/PARITY
THRESHOLD
   DCM 0     DTC 0
   NETA 1 ,PORT 3 ,CH 8 ,JCTR 12
   NETB 2 ,PORT 20,CH 30
   ICTS connection cleared – too many integrity/parity
   faults
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
EXC ICTS INTEG/PARITY THRESHOLD	Constant	Indicates an ICTS connection report with integrity or parity faults between audit cycles that exceed a threshold number.
pmid_a	Symbolic text	Identifies the peripheral module (PM) affected on the network side (A-side) that receives signals from the PM. See definitions for pmid_1, pmid_2, and pmid_3 in Table I.

ICTS100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pmid_b	Symbolic text	Identifies the PM affected on the side (B-side) that transmits signals to the PM. See definitions for pmid_1, pmid_2, and pmid_3 in Table I.
NETA	Integer	Identifies A-side network pair.
PORT	Integer	Identifies A-side network port number.
CH	Integer	Identifies A-side channel.
JCTR	Integer	Identifies junctor in relation to the A-side.
NETB	Integer	Identifies B-side network pair.
PORT	Integer	Identifies B-side network port number.
CH	Integer	Identifies B-side channel.
ICTS connection cleared - too many integrity faults.	Constant	Indicates that the system clears the ICTS connection because of too many integrity faults between audit cycles.

Action

Enter the NET INTEG level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position) terminal. Analyze the integrity counts and look for defective hardware for the path. Perform additional tests on the network portion on the path with the network path test tool (NETP). The IOPTION command sets the number of integrity faults between audit cycles. The default threshold is 15 faults for each connection.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ICTS101

Explanation

The Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (ICTS) subsystem generates ICTS101 every 30 min. Log ICTS101 indicates the number of audit cycles executed and provides information for the audit cycle. Use the IOPTION AUDIT command to activate this log.

Format

The log report format for ICTS101 is as follows:

```
ICTS101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ICTS AUDIT STATUS REP
NO OF AUDIT CYCLES SINCE LAST LOG REPORT    :          n1
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM INTEG THRESHOLD:
n2
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM TRAFFIC    :          n3
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM PATH MISMATCH    :
n4
NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED SINCE LAST LOG    :    n5
NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED IN LAST CYCLE     :    n6
```

Example

An example of log report ICTS101 follows:

```
ICTS101 JAN02 07:00:05 2112 INFO ICTS AUDIT STATUS REP
NO OF AUDIT CYCLES SINCE LAST LOG REPORT    :   6
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM INTEG THRESHOLD  :   1
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM TRAFFIC      :   1
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM PATH MISMATCH    :   0
NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED SINCE LAST LOG  :   598
NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED IN LAST CYCLE   :   98
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ICTS AUDIT STATUS REPORT	Constant	Indicates a report of ICTS status.
NO OF AUDIT CYCLES SINCE LAST LOG REPORT	Integers	Indicates the number of audit cycles completed since the last log report.

ICTS101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM INTEG TRHRESHOLD	Integers	Indicates the number of connections that the system clears because the number of integrity faults exceeds the integrity fault threshold.
NO OF CONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM TRAFFIC	Integers	Indicates the number of connections that the system clears during refresh because of traffic check failure on the port or junctor.
NO OFCONNECTIONS CLEARED FROM PATH MISMATCH	Integers	Indicates the number of connections that the system clears because of problems during refresh.
NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED SINCE LAST LOG	Integers	Indicates the number of connections refreshed since the last log report.
NO OF CONNECTIONS REFRESHED IN LAST CYCLE	Integers	Indicates the number of connections refreshed in the last audit cycle.

Action

The number of connections cleared increases because of traffic. Disable the ICTS to stop competition between ICTS and call processing for network resources.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ICTS102

Explanation

The Integrity Check Traffic Simulator subsystem generates ICTS102 on ICTS audit clear time. At this time, all the system clears ICTS connections. The IOPTION command establishes the audit clear time. The default time is 07:00:00. The system can also disable the audit clear.

Format

The log report format for ICTS102 is as follows:

```
ICTS102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ICTS AUDIT CLEAR REP
    ICTS DEACTIVATED  BY AUDIT – ALL CONNECTIONS
    CLEARED
```

Example

An example of log report ICTS102 follows:

```
ICTS102 JAN02 07:00:02 2112 INFO ICTS AUDIT CLEAR REP
   ICTS DEACTIVATED  BY AUDIT – ALL CONNECTIONS CLEARED
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO ICTS AUDIT CLEAR REP	Constant	Indicates a report of ICTS audit clear time.
ICTS DEACTIVATED BY AUDIT - ALL CONNECTIONS CLEARED	Constant	Indicates the system deactivates the ICTS and clears all connections.

Action

There are no required actions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ICTS103

Explanation

The Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (ICTS) subsystem generates ICTS103 on audit remake time. When the system activates (ON) the audit remake, the audit frees all connections. The audit attempts to establish again the same number of connections on the configured ports.

Format

The log report format for ICTS103 is as follows:

```
ICTS103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ICTS REMAKE STATUS REP
    ICTS CONNECTIONS CLEARED:   n1
    ICTS CONNECTIONS REMADE :   n2
```

Example

An example of log report ICTS103 follows:

```
ICTS103 JAN02 07:00:02 9261 INFO ICTS REMAKE STATUS REP
   ICTS CONNECTIONS CLEARED:   100
   ICTS CONNECTIONS REMADE :   100
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ICTS REMAKE STATUS REP	Constant	Indicates a report of Audit Remake Time.
ICTS CONNECTIONS CLEARED: n1	Integer	Indicates the number of ICTS connections that the system clears.
ICTS CONNECTIONS REMADE : n2	Integer	Indicates the number of connections that the system makes again.

Action

There are no required actions. Log ICTS103 is an information log that indicates the ICTS attempts to establish again a number of ICTS connections.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ICTS105

Explanation

The Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (ICTS) subsystem generates ICTS105. The subsystem generates this report to provide results of the network fabric tests of the previous night. The system generates ICTS105 at 8:00 a.m. on switches that have the Network Fabric test (NetFab) feature. The NetFab feature tests the call paths through the network modules of the switch. The log report indicates a maximum of ten errored paths.

Format

The log report format for ICTS105 is as follows:

```
ICTS105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Network Fabric Report
    Test Period Results:
    ____________________
    Schedule Status:       schedtxt      susptxt
    Scheduled Test Period:  hh:mm – hh:mm
    Interval Duration: mm mins
    Test Status:   teststats  actxt
    Test Started:  yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss
    Test Stopped:  yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss
    Coverage
    ________
    Percent of Networks Tested:    nnn%
    Not Tested – Competition:      nnn%
    Not Tested – Not Supported:    nnn%
    Not Tested – Out of Service:   nnn%
    Results
    _______
    Total Number of Connections Tested:  nnnn
    Number of Connections with Errors:   nnnn
    Errored Paths
    _____________
    Hits for Plane 0:  nn   Hits for Plane 1:  nn
    ASide: Net pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jct pt–ch
    BSide: Net pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jct pt–ch
    Hits for Plane 0:  nn   Hits for Plane 1:  nn
    ASide: Net pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jct pt–ch
    BSide: Net pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jct pt–ch
          .
          .
          .
          (Up to 10 paths)
          .
          .
     .
    Hits for Plane 0:  nn    Hits for Plane 1:  nn
    ASide: Net pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jct pt–ch
    BSide: Net pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jct pt–ch
```

Example

An example of log report ICTS105 follows:

ICTS105 (continued)

```
ICTS105 APR19 08:00:00 3221 INFO Network Fabric Report
   Test Period Results
   --------------------
   Schedule Status:       Enabled
   Scheduled Test Period:  2:00 –  6:00
   Interval Duration: 10 mins
   Test Status:  Not Running
   Test Started: 1988/04/19 02:04:34
   Test Stopped: 1988/04/19 06:09:17
   Coverage
   --------
   Networks Tested:              6 %
   Not Tested – Competition:     6 %
   Not Tested – Out of Service: 22 %
   Not Tested – Not Supported:   0 %
   Results
   -------
   Total Number of Connections Tested: 762
   Number of Connections with  Errors: 13
   Errored Paths
   -------------
   Hits for Plane 0:  0   Hits for Plane 1:  1
   ASide: Net  0 Port 18– 2 Xpt 50– 0 Jctr 51– 1
   BSide: Net  3 Port  5– 2 Xpt 36–30 Jctr 43– 1
   Hits for Plane 0:  0   Hits for Plane 1:  1
   ASide: Net  3 Port 22– 4 Xpt 27– 3 Jctr 19–30
   BSide: Net  0 Port 21– 4 Xpt 10– 3 Jctr 11–30
   Hits for Plane 0:  1   Hits for Plane 1:  0
   ASide: Net  0 Port 21– 4 Xpt 10– 3 Jctr 11– 2
   BSide: Net  3 Port 22– 4 Xpt 27–28 Jctr 19– 2
   Hits for Plane 0:  0   Hits for Plane 1:  1
   ASide: Net  5 Port 21– 7 Xpt 48– 5 Jctr 61–29
   BSide: Net  4 Port 18– 7 Xpt 31– 4 Jctr 21–29
   Hits for Plane 0:  0   Hits for Plane 1:  2
   ASide: Net  2 Port 59–11 Xpt 20–10 Jctr 24– 8
   BSide: Net  2 Port  0–12 Xpt 63–20 Jctr 56– 8
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Network Fabric Report	Constant	Indicates the network fabric test results.
Schedule Status	Enabled	Indicates scheduled tests are enabled.
	Disabled	Indicates scheduled tests are disabled.
susptxt	Suspend	Indicates temporarily suspended tests.
	Blank	Indicates tests not temporarily suspended.
Scheduled Test Period	Integers	Indicates the time period in which the scheduled tests can occur in.
Interval Duration	Integers	Indicates the interval between test in minutes.
Test Status	Scheduled Test Running	Indicates scheduled network fabric tests run.
	Not Running	Indicates network fabric tests do not run.
	Manual Test Running	Indicates manual tests run.
actxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the test action, if the test runs.
		Initializes
		Establishes connections
		Supervision - Plane 0
		Supervision - Plane 1
		Monitors - Plane 0
		Monitors - Plane 1

ICTS105 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
		Stops supervision Frees connections Updates results
Test Started	Integers	Indicates the last time test starts or resumes.
Test Stopped	Integers	Indicates time that tests suspend or stop (if the teststat suspends or stops).
Percent of networks tested	0-100%	Indicates the percentage of networks tested during the time interval. The Test Started time to the Test Stopped or the present time (if test is in run status) indicates the percentage.
Not Tested - Competition	0-100%	Indicates the percentage of networks on which tests were to occur. Tests do not occur because of competition with call processing for resources.
Not Tested - Not Supported	0-100%	Indicates the percentage of networks on which tests were to occur. Tests do not occur because the peripherals that connect to the network do not support the test.
Not Tested - Out of Service	0-100%	Indicates the percentage of networks on which tests were to occur. Tests did not occur because the required equipment for the test is not in service.
Total Number of Connections Tested	Integer	Provides the number of connections in the test period.
Number of Connections with Errors	Integer	Provides the number of connections tested that contain errors.
Hits for plane 0	Integer	Indicates the number of messages in error for plane 0 for a given path.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Hits for plane 1	Integer	Indicates the number of messages in error for plane 0 for a given path.
ASide	Constant	Contains the path information for the A-side of the network connection.
Net	(0 0)-(1 31)	Indicates the A-side network plane and pair numbers.
Port	(0 0)-(63 31)	Indicates the A-side network P-side link interface port and channel numbers.
Xpt	(0 0)-(31 63)	Indicates the A-side network crosspoint port and channel numbers.
Jct	(0 0)-(31 63)	Indicates the A-side network junctor port and channel numbers.
BSide	Constant	Contains the path information for the B-side of the network connection.
Net	(0 0)-(1 31)	Indicates the B-side network plane and pair numbers.
Port	(0 0)-(63 31)	Indicates the B-side network P-side link interface port and channel numbers.
Xpt	(0 0)-(31 63)	Indicates the B-side network crosspoint port and channel numbers.
Jct	(0 0)-(31 63)	Indicates the B-side network junctor port and channel numbers.

Action

Log ICTS105 is an information log. Analyze error paths with the NETPATH test tool to determine the defective hardware.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ICTS106

Explanation

The Integrity Check Traffic Simulator (ICTS) subsystem generates ICTS106. This report provides results of network fabric tests that occur for the previous complete test. The system generates ICTS106 when the testing software attempts to test all of the network hardware. This log indicates the time the system takes to test all of the networks. This log also indicates the number of defective connections.

Format

The log report format for ICTS106 is as follows:

```
ICTS106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Network Fabric Report
    Complete Test Results
    _____

    Schedule Status:              schedtxt   susptxt
    Scheduled Test Period:        hh&gml.mm – hh&gml.mm

    Interval Duration:          nn mins
    Test Status:      teststats   actxt
    Test Started:     yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss
    Test Stopped:     yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss

    Coverage
    ________

    Percent of Networks Tested:         nnn%
    Not Tested – Competition:           nnn%
    Not Tested – Not Supported:         nnn%
    Not Tested – Out of Service:        nnn%

    Results
    _______

    Total Number of Connections Tested:    nnnn
    Number of Connections with Errors:     nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report ICTS106 follows:

```
ICTS106 APR19 03:13:42 4241 INFO Network Fabric Report

   Completed Test Results
----------------------
   Schedule Status:      Enabled
   Scheduled Test Period:  2:00 –  6:00

   Interval Duration: 10 mins
   Test Status:  Scheduled Test Running  (Monitoring – Plane
   0)
   Test Started: 1988/04/19 02:02:15
   Test Stopped: 1988/07/19 03:13:41

   Coverage
   --------
   Networks Tested:             64 %
   Not Tested – Competition:    14 %
   Not Tested – Out of Service: 22 %
   Not Tested – Not Supported:   0 %

   Results
   -------
   Total Number of Connections Tested: 6324
   Number of Connections with  Errors: 23
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Network Fabric Report Complete Test Results	Constant	Indicates the scheduled test results for Network Fabric Report test.
Schedule Status: schedtxt	Enabled	Indicates scheduled tests are enabled.
	Disabled	Indicates scheduled tests are disabled.
sustxt	Suspend	Indicates tests are temporarily suspended.
	Blank	Indicates tests are not temporarily suspended.

ICTS106 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Scheduled Test Period: hh:mm - hh:mm	Symbolic text	Indicates the time period in which the scheduled tests occur.
Interval Duration: mm	Symbolic text	Indicates the time between tests in minutes.
Test Status: testats	Scheduled Test Running	Indicates scheduled network fabric tests run.
	Not Running	Indicates network fabric tests do not run.
	Manual Test Running	Indicates manual tests run.
actxt	Symbolic text	Refer to Table 1, Test actions. Indicates the test action, if the test runs.
Test Started: yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss	Symbolic text	Indicates the last time that tests start or resume.
Test Stopped: yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss	Symbolic text	Indicates the time that tests suspend or stop (if the test_status suspends or stops).
Percent of Networks Tested: nnn%	0-100%	Indicates the percentage of all networks tested during the time interval. The Test Started time to the Test Stopped time (or the present time if the test is in run status) indicates the percentage.
Not Tested - Competition: nnn%	0-100%	Indicates the percentage of networks on which tests were to occur. Tests did not occur because of competition with call processing for resources.
Not Tested - Not Supported: nnn%	0-100%	Indicates the percentage of the networks on which tests are to occur. Tests did not occur because the peripherals connected to the network did not support the test.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Not Tested - Out of Service: nnn%	0-100%	Indicates the percentage of the networks on which tests are to occur. Tests did not occur because the equipment required for the test was not in service.
Total Number of Connections Tested: nnnn	Integer	Indicates the number of connections tested in the test period.
Number of Connections with Errors: nnnn	Integer	Indicates the number of connections tested that have errors.

Action

There are no required actions. Log ICTS106 is an information log.

Test actions

Action
Initializes
Establishes connections
Supervises - Plane 0
Supervises - Plane 1
Monitors- Plane 0
Monitors - Plane 1
Stops supervision
Frees connections
Updates results

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ICTS106 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ICTS107

Explanation

The system generates log report ICTS107 if a conflict occurs between the network fabric (NetFab) tests and the routine exercise (REX) tests.

The NetFab test is part of the package of the optional integrity check traffic simulator (ICTS). The package tests the integrity of the network call paths. The scheduled time for the NetFab test is between 2:00 A.M. and 6:00 A.M. and runs over ten h.

If NetFab and REX tests run at the same time, the service degrades. Schedule the ICTS/NetFab test and the REX test outside the REX test time.

When it is time for the scheduled NetFab test to run, the ICTS audit process checks the schedule with the REX tests.

The system generates ICTS107 if a conflict occurs. The NetFab test suspends the NetFab test until the next day.

Format

The log report format for ICTS107 is as follows:

```
ICTS107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NETFAB SUSPENSION REP
NETFAB was suspended due to scheduling conflict with REX (Use
NetFab_Schedule_Time and NetFab_Daily_Duration parms to change)
```

Example

An example of log report ICTS107 follows:

```
ICTS107 JUL29 02:03:59 1800 INFO NETFAB SUSPENSION REP
NETFAB was suspended due to scheduling conflict with REX
(Use NetFab_Schedule_Time and NetFab_Daily_Duration parms to
change)
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
NETFAB SUSPENSION REP	Constant	Indicates a suspended NetFab test.

ICTS107 (end)

Action

Set the NetFab_Schedule_Enabled parameter to Y. This parameter starts the NetFab test at the time specified by the NetFab_Scheduled_Time parameter in table OFCVAR.

The NetFab_Scheduled_Time parameter in table OFCVAR specifies the hour the scheduled NetFab test starts.

Adjust the NetFab_Scheduled_Time parameter and NetFab_Daily_Duration parameter in table OFCVAR. This adjustment prevents a conflict with the REX tests.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IDPL800

Explanation

Example 1

The system generates IDPL800 when approximately 75% of the maximum number of identifiers of any type are in use.

When an application registers to use identifier pools (IDPL), the application specifies the maximum number of identifiers to allocate. If 75% of the maximum number of identifiers for the application is currently allocated, the system generates the log.

Example 2 - TOPS07

The Identifier Pools (IDPL) subsystem generates IDPL800 when approximately 75% of the maximum number of TOPSLNP transaction identifiers are currently allocated.

This log only appears with TOPSLNP information in a LET PCL environment.

Example 3 and 4 - TOPS07

The system generates IDPL800 when the system allocates a group of transaction identifiers. This action brings the total number allocated to approximately 75% of the specified maximum number of transaction identifiers for the application. The transaction identifiers are TOPS RTRS or TOPS OLNS.

Format

The log report format for IDPL800 is as follows:

```
IDPL800  <DATE> <TIME> <SSDD>  High Identifier Usage
    Identifier type: <CLASS NAME>
    Pool type:
```

Example

An example of log report IDPL800 follows:

Example 1

IDPL800 (continued)

```
IPDL SEP05 18:14:33 4827  High Identifier Usage
   Identifier type: idpl_identifier_class
   Pool type:
```

Example 2 - TOPS07

```
IDPL800  JUL09 12:12:12 0800  High Identifier Usage
   Identifier type: topsain_trid_class
   Pool type:
```

Example 3 - TOPS07

```
IDPL800  JUL09 12:12:12 0800  High Identifier Usage
   Identifier type: rtrs_trid_class
   Pool type:
```

Example 4 - TOPS07

```
IDPL800  JUL09 12:12:12 0800  High Identifier Usage
   Identifier type: olns_trid_class
   Pool type:
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
High Identifier Usage	Constant	Indicates approximately 75% of the maximum number of identifiers of the type specified in the Identifier type field are allocated.
Identifier type	idpl_identifier_class topsain_trid_class rtrs_trid_class olns_trid_class	The value is the name of the subclass of the idpl_identifier_class that is in heavy use. More Identifier types follow. The name of the subclass of the topsain_trid_class that is in use often.The name of the subclass of the rtrs_trid_class that is in use often.The name of the subclass of the olns_trid_class that is in use often.
Pool type	None	This blank field be used in the future.

Action

The operating company client notifies Northern Telecom. The client indicates that the application that uses the IDPL identifier class that the identified log reaches important levels.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The maximum number of identifiers for any IDPL identifier class is set to one hundred times the present use. The system does not generate this log often.

IDPL801

Explanation

Example 1

The system generates IDPL801 when the maximum number of identifiers of any type are in use. No additional identifiers of this type are available, which may affect call processing.

When an application registers to use identifier pools (IDPL), the application specifies the maximum number of identifiers allocated. When the system allocates the maximum number of identifiers for the application, the system generates IDPL801.

Example 2 - TOPS07

The Identifier Pools (IDPL) system generates IDPL801 when the system allocates all of the maximum number of TOPSLNP transaction identifiers.

This log only appears with TOPSLNP information in a LET PCL environment.

Example 3 and 4 - TOPS07

The system generates IDPL801 when the system allocates the maximum number of transaction identifiers for the application (TOPS RTRS or TOPS OLNS). No additional identifiers of this type are available. If all identifiers are in use at the same time, it can affect call processing.

Format

The log report format for IDPL801 is as follows:

```
IDPL800  <DATE> <TIME> <SSDD>  Identifiers Exhausted
    Identifier type: <CLASS NAME>
    Pool type:
```

Example

An example of log report IDPL801 follows:

Example 1

```
IPDL SEP05 18:14:33 4827  Identifiers Exhausted
   Identifier type: idpl_identifier_class
   Pool type:
```

Example 2 - TOPS07

```
IDPL801  JUL09 12:12:12 0800  Identifiers Exhausted
   Identifier type: topsain_trid_class
   Pool type:
```

Example 3 - TOPS07

```
IDPL801  JUL09 12:12:12 0800  Identifiers Exhausted
   Identifier type: rtrs_trid_class
   Pool type:
```

Example 4 - TOPS07

```
IDPL801  JUL09 12:12:12 0800  Identifiers Exhausted
   Identifier type: olns_trid_class
   Pool type:
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Identifiers Exhausted	Constant TLLOGIDPL801.AA03	Indicates that the maximum number of identifiers of the type specified in the Identifier type field are in use.
Identifier type	idpl_identifier_class topsain_trid_class rtrs_trid_class olns_trid_class	The value is the name of the subclass of the exhausted idpl_identifier_class. More Identifier types follow. The name of the subclass of the exhausted topsain_trid_class.The name of the subclass of the rtrs_trid_class in use often.The name of the subclass of the olns_trid_class in use often.
Pool type	None	This blank field can be used in the future.

IDPL801 (end)

Action

The operating company client notifies Northern Telecom. The client indicates that the application that uses the IDPL identifier class identified in the log reached maximum levels.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The maximum number of identifiers for any IDPL identifier class is set to one hundred times the present use. The system does not generate this log often.

IDPL810

Explanation

A CCS7 server running applications that use identifier pools (IDPL) generates this log on the computing module (CM) when 75% of transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) identifiers, either transaction or component, are in use.

Format

The format for log report IDPL810 follows:

```
IDPL <DATE> <TIME> 0810 THR High Identifier Usage
    Identifier type: <CLASS NAME>
    C7SERVER number: <SERVER NUMBER>
```

Example

An example of log report IDPL810 follows:

```
IDPL JUL09 12:12:12 0810 THR High Identifier Usage
   Identifier type: idpl_identifier_class
   C7SERVER number: 1
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Identifier type	Alpha-numeric character string	The value is the name of the identifier pool subclass experiencing problems.
C7SERVER number	0 to 255	The value is the CCS7 server number for the peripheral that is experiencing problems. The number corresponds to field C7SVRID in table C7SERVER.

Action

Contact your next level of support.

Associated OM registers

None

IDPL810 (end)

Additional information

None

IDPL811

Explanation

A CCS7 server running applications that use identifier pools (IDPL) generates this log on the computing module (CM) when all transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) identifiers, either transaction or component, are in use.

Format

The format for log report IDPL811 follows:

IDPL <DATE> <TIME> 0811 THR Identifiers Exhausted
Identifier type: <CLASS NAME>
C7SERVER number: <SERVER NUMBER>

Example

An example of log report IDPL811 follows:

```
IDPL JUL09 12:12:12 0811 THR Identifiers Exhausted
   Identifier type: idpl_identifier_class
   C7SERVER number: 1
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Identifier type	Alpha-numeric character string	The value is the name of the identifier pool subclass experiencing problems.
C7SERVER number	0 to 255	The value is the CCS7 sever number for the peripheral that is experiencing problems. The number corresponds to field C7SVRID in table C7SERVER.

Action

Contact your next level of support.

Associated OM registers

None

IDPL811 (end)

Additional information

None

IMGR100

Explanation

The Initialization Manager (INITMGR) subsystem generates IMGR100. The subsystem generates IMGR100 when the system detects a timing problem during the start of an object registered with the manager.

Format

The log report format for IMGR100 is as follows:

IMGR100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT Misuse of Init Manager
Object: init object id
Failure: fail text

Example

An example of log report IMGR100 follows:

```
IMGR100 MAY28 09:23:35 2114 FLT Misuse of Init Manager
   Object:  Net, Pair 0, Plane 10.
   Failure: Initialization timed out.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT Misuse of Init Manager	Constant	Indicates a problem with INITMGR for some application.
Object	Symbolic text	Indicates the bad initialization object.
Failure	Initialization timed out	Indicates that the initialization for an object takes too long.
	Object not fully registered before restart.	Indicates that an object is not registered before a restart.

IMGR100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	No depended-upons ... initialization not invoked.	Indicates that no trigger mechanism is present for the initialization of an object. To cause initialization, depended-upon objects or software entry codes must be present.
	Possibility of screen proc lying or dynamic dependencies added.	Indicates that the screen proc on which the INITMGR depends contains false information. Indicates that dependencies are added after restart while fail-safe runs.

Action

Save the log and note observations about the initialization of the object. If the system does not return the object to service (RTS), manually RTS the system.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

INIT

Explanation

The Initialization (INIT) subsystem generates INIT when a COLD, INITIAL PROGRAM LOAD (IPL), RELOAD, or WARM Restart is performed. The user can perform a restart manually. The user issues the correct command at the MAP terminal. The user issues the command in response to maintenance or problem solving procedures. The system can initiate a restart to correct some types of software trouble that the TRAP reports. See TRAP log report description for additional information on traps.

Note: In DMS output, the last two lines of INIT appear on one line.

Format

The log report format for INIT is as follows:

```
INIT mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd
    typtxt Restart no. nn at mmm–dd hh:mm:ss
    inittxt
    PROCID= #hhhh #hhhh: ssttxt, Last trap num nnnnn,
    IC= hhhhhh=modnm:proctxt+#hhhh
    PTA= hhhhhh=modnm:proctxt+#hhhh
    Traceback:
        hhhhhh=modnm:proctxt+#hhhh
        hhhhhh=modnm:proctxt+#hhhh
        hhhhhh=modnm:proctxt+#hhhh
        hhhhhh=modnm:proctxt+#hhhh
    CPU number n Restart occurred while synctxt.
    Restart occurred on acttxt cpu.
```

Example

An example of log report INIT follows:

INIT (continued)

```
INIT APR01 12:00:00 2112
   COLD   Restart no. 2 at APR-01 12:00:00.
   COLD start from command.
   PROCID= #E10B #401A: dead,   Last trap num  0,
   IC= 00DFBC=SYSINIT.DO04:COLDSTAR+#000A
   PTA= 067F55=CISTOP.DF01:RESTARTC+#0058
   Traceback:
   00EEED=SYSINIT.DO04:REINITIN+#009C
   00DFBD=SYSINIT.DO04:COLDSTAR+#000B
   067F57=CISTOP.DF01:RESTARTC+#0059
   075437=CI.EJ02:INVOKEST+#012B
   0752E2=CI.EJ02:INVOKE+#009A
   075C09=CI.EJ02:OBEY+#0231
   CPU number 0 Restart occurred while inSYNC.
   Restart occurred on active cpu.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
typtxt	COLD	Indicates initialization phase that deallocates and initializes temporary storage. The system drops all calls and tells the peripheral processors to clear all channel assignments.
	IPL	Indicates binary image dump tape was loaded into DMS for the first time.
	RELOAD	Indicates binary image dump tape was loaded in DMS again. The system retains office configuration and translation data and clears all dynamic data. The system drops transient calls and calls in the talking state.
	WARM	Indicates initialization phase that begins store. The system drops transient calls while calls in talking state continue.
Restart no	0-32,767	Provides the number of the restart for given date.

(Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
at	Alphanumeric	Provides date and time of restart. Date and time equals date and time that appear in report header. Table A describes date and time notes. If date and time are not known (for example, during an IPL or reload restart), the following appears: ???-00 00:00:00
inittxt	Symbolic text	Identifies type of restart and how it was initiated. COLD RESTARTS Activity Switch CCB Queue has faults COLD start from command Not a legal SWINT Manual restart Module Replaced Store area links has faults (PERM) Too many WARM starts Clock Switch not controlled Too many RAM parity traps IPL RESTARTS First entry to SOS IPL from command RELOAD RESTARTS Module Replaced Nucleus process not created Program Store Compaction RELOAD from Command

INIT (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
		STORE area links have faults (PROT)
		System Image Reload
		WARM RESTARTS
		All ready queues empty
		BASE restarted - Module replaced
		BASE restarted
		Cannot create ABEL
		CCB queue defective
		CCB states do not remain the same
		CDB queue defective
		CDB states do not remain the same
		CMC interrupt handler stopped
		ADAM not active
		Idler not active
		Init timer not active
		Starting process not active
		System Monitor not active
		System process not active
		Trap process not active
		Did not create first process
		Loader Tables Extended
		Module replaced
		Off-line processor goes on-line
		On-line processor goes off-line

(Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
		Overdue sanity report
		Process on ready queue is not ready
		No more letters
		Sanity Interval
		SENDINITDONE called two times
		SENDINITDONE interval from first process
		Store area links have faults (TEMP)
		Too many Sanity Intervals
		Too many traps to handle
		Too many traps when locked
		TRAP at interrupt level
		TRAP during initialization
		WARM Start from Command
PROCID	0000-FFFF 0000-FFFF	Provides hexadecimal identification number for process.
ssttxt	Symbolic text	Identifies previous state of restarted process.
Last trap num	0-32767	Provides trap identification number of last trap that can initiate a system restart process.
IC	Alphanumeric	Identifies software addresses and processes. Provides initialization counter address and process identification for restart process.
PTA	Alphanumeric	Provides previous transfer address for restart process.

INIT (end)

(Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
Traceback	Alphanumeric	Provides traceback of modules and processes run before system initiates restarts.
CPU number	0, 1	Provides central processing unit (CPU) number. Field does not appear for reload restart.
Restart occurred while	inSYNC outSYNC	Indicates restart state. Field does not appear for reload restart.
Restart occurred on	active inactive	Indicates a CPU that was not active had a restart performed. Field does not appear for reload restart.

Action

Save this log report and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

INTL104

Explanation

The International Digital Communication Charge Database Procedure Gate (IDCHGGAT) subsystem generates INTL104. The subsystem generates INTL104 to indicate that the operating company uses default charge rates for a given call. The subsystem generates this report when the default charge rate overrides a rate access failure and permits the call to complete.

Format

The log report format for INTL104 is as follows:

```
INTL104 SEP02 09:45:30 1249 INFO USING DEFAULT CHARGE
RATES       CCODE = XXXXX
```

Example

An example of log report INTL104 follows:

```
NTL104 SEP02 09:45:30 1249 INFO USING DEFAULT CHARGE
RATES   CCODE = 66000
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO USING DEFAULT CHARGE RATES	Constant	Indicates that the operating company uses default rates to calculate call charge.
CCODE	Variable	Combined with the time and date of the log. The country code identifies the call the operating company uses for the default charge rates.

Action

The operating company personnel determine that the call is invalid and can take action. The personnel also determine if some entries in the call charge database are missing or not correct. Missing data or data that are not correct in one or more of the call charge database tables can cause problems. Missing data or data that are not correct cause a problem. The operating company personnel insert the correct entries in the appropriate tables.

INTL104 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IOAU101

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates IOAU101 when an input/output (IO) buffer audit detects a problem with an IO buffer.

Format

The log report format for IOAU101 is as follows:

IOAU101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DMS I\O BUFFER FREED
FORMAT= format, QHEAD AT hhhhhhhh, ITEM AT hhhhhhhh,
REASON= reason

Example

An example of log report IOAU101 follows:

```
IOAU101 MAY11 10:20:04 2512 INFO DMS I\O BUFFER FREED
   FORMAT= DS512_FMT, QHEAD AT 0001C975, ITEM AT 0007F598,
   REASON= ALLOC TIMEOUT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DMS I\O BUFFER FREED	Constant	Indicates that an IO buffer is free.
FORMAT= format,	DS512_FMT	Identifies the format of the buffer affected as DS512 format.
	DS30_FMT	Identifies the format of the buffer affected as DS30 format.
QHEAD AT hhhhhhhh,	00000000-00FDFFFFF	Indicates the head address of the buffer queue that has the buffer.
ITEM AT hhhhhhhh,	00000000-00FDFFFFF	Indicates the address of the buffer.
REASON=reason	ORIG_Q CORRUPT	Indicates the queue that allocated the buffer is defective.
	NOT IN FREE Q	Indicates that the buffer is free but is not in the free queue.

IOAU101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	ALLOC TIMEOUT	Indicates that the allocated buffer was not freed on time.
	QD TIMEOUT	Indicates that the buffer queued for output was not output after 5 s.
	INVALID STATE	Indicates a defective STATE field in the buffer.

Action

There are no required actions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOAU102

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates IOAU102 during route audit when an input/output (IO) message is defective. The reason for the problem appears on the MAP display. The system corrects the error.

Format

The log report format for IOAU102 is as follows:

```
1.IOAU102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MESSAGE
    reason  HEADER=h1 h2 h3 h4
```

Example

An example of log report IOAU102 follows:

```
1.IOAU102 MAY13 09:59:51 7838 INFO MESSAGE
   ROUTE INVALID  HEADER=0134 2044 99F0 CF92
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO MESSAGE	Constant	Indicates the IO message.
reason	ROUTE INVALID	Indicates that the IO message route table contains an invalid entry.
	REJECTED BY NODE	Indicates that an outgoing message returns from its destination node.
	TYPE INVALID	Indicates that the IO route audit process receives an SOS message that is not known.
HEADER=h1 h2 h3 h4	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal values of the message header.

Action

There are no required actions.

IOAU102 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOAU103

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates IOAU103 when the input/output (I/O) route audit discovers a route that is not correct.

Format

The log report format for IOAU103 is as follows:

```
IOAU103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ROUTE INVALID
    devclas  devnbr
    PRIM,SEC ROUTE #hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report IOAU103 follows:

```
IOAU103 SEP27 11:52:11 1200 INFO ROUTE INVALID
   LCM REM3 03 1
   PRIM ROUTE #FFFF
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ROUTE INVALID	Constant	Indicates that the route audit determines the route is invalid.
devclas devnbr	Symbolic text	Identifies the device class and number that associates with the invalid route.
{PRIM,SEC} ROUTE	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the route, which is either a primary (PRIM) route or a secondary (SEC) route.

Action

To evaluate this report, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IOAU103 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOAU104

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates IOAU104 when an input/output (IO) audit detects a link status error. The availability bit of a peripheral side (P-side) link on a node is not correct. The system corrects the error in the status of the link between the node and one of its P-side nodes.

Format

The log report format for IOAU104 is as follows:

```
1.IOAU104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NODE PSLINK STATUS
   ERROR
   devclas  nn
   STATUS=nodestat  LINK=nnnn  STATUS=linkstat
   CAP=linktype  COND=linkcond
```

Example

An example of log report IOAU104 follows:

```
1.IOAU104 AUG21 12:18:05 9265 INFO NODE PSLINK STATUS ERROR
   IOC 1
   STATUS= OK   LINK= 8 STATUS= MB,P  CAP= M  COND= CLOS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NODE PSLINK STATUS ERROR	Constant	Indicates that the status of the PS link on a node is not correct.
devclas nn	Symbolic text	Refer to the “Additional information" section. Identifies the node and the number that corresponds.
STATUS=nodestat	OK	Describes the status of the node as correct.
	MB	Describes the status of the node as manual busy (MB).
	SB	Describes the status of the node as system busy (SB).

IOAU104 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	OF	Describes the status of the node as offline (OF).
	UN	Describes the status of the node as not equipped (UN).
	,C	Describes the status of the node as central side busy.
	,P	Describes the status of the node as peripheral side busy.
LINK=nnnn	0-4096	Identifies peripheral link number of the node.
STATUS=linkstat	OK	Describes the status of the link as correct.
	MB	Describes the status of the link as manual busy (MB).
	SB	Describes the status of the link as system busy (SB).
	OF	Describes the status of the link as offline (OF).
	UN	Describes the status of the link as not equipped (UN).
	,C	Describes the status of the link as central-side (C-side) busy.
	,P	Describes the status of the link as peripheral-side (P-side) busy.
CAP=linktype	M	Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is message link (M).
	S	Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is speech link (S).
	MS	Refer to the “Additional information" section. Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is message and speech link (MS).

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
COND=linkcond	OPEN	Indicates that the link is open for call processing.
	CLOS	Indicates that the link is closed or out of service.
	MTCE	Indicates that the link is open for maintenance.
	SPCH	Indicates that the link is open for speech.

Action

There are no required actions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

For information on device classes and the device class number ranges, refer to 297-1001-451. If the node is a peripheral module (PM), refer to Table I. The CAP stands for link capacity for each type of link.

IOAU105

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates log report IOAU105 when an input/output (IO) audit detects a link status error. The available bit of a peripheral side (P-side) link on a node is not correct. The system corrects the error status of the link between the central message controller (CMC) and one of the CMC P-side nodes.

Format

The log report format for IOAU105 is as follows:

```
1.IOAU105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NODE PSLINK STATUS
   ERROR
   CMC n
   STATUS=nodestat   LINK=cardnbr portnbr  STATUS=linkstat
   CAP=linktype  COND=linkcond
```

Example

An example of log report IOAU105 follows:

```
1.IOAU105 AUG21 12:18:05 0136 INFO NODE PSLINK STATUS ERROR
   CMC 1
   STATUS= OK   LINK= 0 0  STATUS= MB,P   CAP=  M COND= CLOS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NODE PSLINK STATUS ERROR	Constant	Indicates there is an error in the status of the P-side link.
CMCn	0,1	Identifies the node as CMC 0 or CMC 1.
STATUS=nodestat	OK	Describes the status of the node as OK.
	MB	Describes the status of the node as manual busy (MB).
	SB	Describes the status of the node as system busy (SB).

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value		Description
	OF		Describes the status of the node as offline (OF).
	UN		Describes the status of the node as not equipped (UN).
	,C		Describes the status of the node as central-side (C-side) busy.
	,P		Describes the status of the node as peripheral side busy.
LINK=cardnbr portnbr	0-13	0-4	Identifies the card and the port of the CMC.
STATUS=linkstat	OK		Describes the status of the link as correct.
	MB		Describes the status of the link as manual busy (MB).
	SB		Describes the status of the link as system busy (SB).
	OF		Describes the status of the link as offline (OF).
	UN		Describes the status of the link as not equipped (UN).
	,C		Describes the status of the link as C-side busy.
	,P		Describes the status of the link as peripheral-side busy.
CAP=linktype	M		Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is message link (M).
	S		Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is speech link (S).
	MS		Refer to the “Addtional information" section. Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is message and speech link (MS).

IOAU105 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
COND=linkcond	OPEN	Indicates that the link is open for call processing.
	CLOS	Indicates that the link is closed or out of service.
	MTCE	Indicates that the link is open only for maintenance.
	SPCH	Indicates that the link is open for speech.
	INVD	Indicates link condition that is not correct.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The CAP indicates the link capacity for each type of link.

IOAU106

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates log report IOAU when an input/output (IO) audit detects a link status error. The node status does not agree with the peripheral available bit of the central-side (C-side) node to which it attaches. The system corrects the error.

Format 2 generates when the P-side status of the subscriber module urban (SMU) link does not equal the node status of the line digital trunk (LDT).

Format

The log report format for IOAU106 is as follows:

Format 1

```
1.IOAU106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NODE CSLINK PS STATUS
   ERROR
   dev1clas  nn  UNIT n
   STATUS=nodestat   LINK TO dev2clas  nn
   LINK=linknbr STATUS=linkstat CAP=linktype COND=linkcond
   RES=linkres
```

Format 2

```
1.IOAU106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NODE CSLINK PS STATUS
   ERROR
   pmid STATUS=nodestatus LINK=linknbr
   STATUS=linkstat  CAP=linktype COND=linkcond
```

Example

An example of log report IOAU106 follows:

Format 1

```
1.IOAU106 OCT12 11:07:03 0800 INFO NODE CSLINK PS STATUS
ERROR
   LTC 1
   STATUS= MB,C LINK TO NET 1 1
   LINK= 45 STATUS= OK    CAP=  S COND= CLOS RES= UNRESTRICT
```

Format 2

IOAU106 (continued)

```
1.IOAU106 OCT12 11:07:03 0800 INFO NODE CSLINK PS STATUS
ERROR
   LDT PSAP 1 0 STATUS= MB,C LINK= 4
   STATUS=MB,P CAP= MS COND= CLOS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NODE CSLINK PS STATUS ERROR	Constant	Indicates that the status of the CS link is wrong.
dev1clas nn	Symbolic text	Refer to the “Additional information" section. Identifies the node and its associated number.
UNIT n	0 or 1	Identifies the peripheral unit that is either UNIT 0 or UNIT 1. The unit number appears only if applicable; in any other condition, the field is blank.
STATUS=nodestat	OK	Describes the status of the node as correct.
	MB	Describes the status of the node as manual busy (MB).
	SB	Describes the status of the node as system busy (SB).
	OF	Describes the status of the node as offline (OF).
	UN	Describes the status of the node as not equipped (UN).
	,C	Describes the status of the node as central-side (C-side) busy.
	,P	Describes the status of the node as peripheral-side (P-side) busy.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
LINK TO dev2clas nn	Symbolic text	Refer to the “Additional information" section. Indicates the link to another node which is identified with the class and associated number of the node. If the node is a peripheral module (PM), location information is provided.
LINK=linknbr	0-4096	Identifies peripheral link number of the node.
STATUS=linkstat	OK	Describes the status of the link as correct.
	MB	Describes the status of the link as manual busy (MB).
	SB	Describes the status of the link as system busy (SB).
	OF	Describes the status of the line as offline (OF).
	UN	Describes the status of the link as not equipped (UN).
	,C	Describes the status of the link as central side busy.
	,P	Describes the status of the link as peripheral side busy.
CAP=linktype	M	Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is message link (M).
	S	Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is speech link (S).
	MS	Refer to the “Additional information" section. Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is message and speech link (MS).
COND=linkcond	OPEN	Indicates that the link is open for call processing.
	CLOS	Indicates that the link is closed or out of service.

IOAU106 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	MTCE	Indicates that the link is open only for maintenance.
	SPCH	Indicates that the link is open for speech.
RES=linkres	UNRESTRICT	Indicates that call processing uses the link.
	RESTRICT	Indicates that call processing does not use the link.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

For information on device classes and the number ranges of device classes, refer to 297-1001-451. If the node is a peripheral module (PM), refer to Table I. The CAP indicates the link capacity for each type of link.

IOAU107

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates log report IOAU107 when an input/output (IO) audit detects a link status error. The node status does not agree with the peripheral available bit of the central message controller (CMC).

Format

The log report format for IOAU107 is as follows:

```
1.IOAU107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NODE CSLINK STATUS
   ERROR
   devclas  nn
   STATUS=nodestat   LINK TO CMCn
   LINK=crdn prtn STATUS=linkstat  CAP=linktyp  COND=linkcond
```

Example

An example of log report IOAU107 follows:

```
1.IOAU107 OCT12 11:07:03 8316 INFO NODE CSLINK STATUS ERROR
   IOC 0
   STATUS= OK,C LINK TO CMC 0
   LINK= 1 0 STATUS= OK,C   CAP=  M COND= CLOS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NODE CSLINK STATUS ERROR	Constant	Indicates that there is an error in the CS link status.
devclas nn	Symbolic text	Refer to the “Additional information" section. Identifies the node and the associated number of the node.
STATUS=nodestat	OK	Describes the status of the node as OK.
	MB	Describes the status of the node as manual busy (MB).
	SB	Describes the status of the node as system busy (SB).

IOAU107 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value		Description
	OF		Describes the status of the node as offline (OF).
	UN		Describes the status of the node as not equipped (UN).
	,C		Describes the status of the node as central-side (C-side) busy.
	,P		Describes the status of the node as peripheral-side (P-side) busy.
LINK TO CMCn	0,1		Indicates link to CMC 0 or CMC 1
LINK=crdn prtn	0-13	0-4	Identifies the card and port numbers of the CMC.
STATUS=linkstat	OK		Describes the status of the link as correct.
	MB		Describes the status of the link as manual busy (MB).
	SB		Describes the status of the link as system busy (SB).
	OF		Describes the status of the link as offline (OF).
	UN		Describes the status of the link as not equipped (UN).
	,C		Describes the status of the link as central-side busy.
	,P		Describes the status of the link as peripheral-side busy.
CAP=linktyp	M		Indicates that the type of link from node to CMC is message link.
	S		Indicates that the type of link from node to CMC is speech link.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	MS	Refer to the “Additional information" section. Indicates that the type of link from node to CMC is message and speech link.
COND=linkcond	OPEN	Indicates that the link is open for call processing.
	CLOS	Indicates that the link is closed or out of service.
	MTCE	Indicates that the link is open only for maintenance.
	SPCH	Indicates that the link is open for speech.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

For information on device classes and their number ranges, refer to 297-1001-451. If the node is a peripheral module (PM), refer to Table I. The CAP indicates for link capacity for each type of link.

IOAU108

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates this report when the input/output (IO) audit detects a node status error. The link status to a node does not agree with the central-side (C-side) availability bit of that node.

Format

The log report format for IOAU108 is as follows:

Format 1

```
1.IOAU108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NODE STATUS
ERROR
   devclas nn
   UNIT n STATUS=nodestat
```

Format 2

```
1.IOAU108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NODE STATUS
ERROR
   pmid STATUS=nodestat
```

Example

An example of log report IOAU108 follows:

Format 1

```
1.IOAU108 OCT12 11:07:03 0800 INFO NODE STATUS ERROR
   LTC 1
   STATUS= MB,C
```

Format 2

```
1.IOAU108 OCT12 11:07:03 0800 INFO NODE STATUS ERROR
   LDT PSAP 1 0 STATUS= OK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NODE STATUS ERROR	Constant	Indicates that the status of the node link is wrong.
devclas nn	Symbolic text	Refer to the “Additional information" section. Identifies the node and the associated number of the node.
UNIT n	0 or 1	Identifies the peripheral unit which is either UNIT 0 or UNIT 1. The unit number appears only if applicable; in all other conditions, the field is blank.
STATUS=nodestat	OK	Describes the status of the node as correct.
	MB	Describes the status of the node as manual busy (MB).
	SB	Describes the status of the node as system busy (SB).
	OF	Describes the status of the node as offline (OF).
	UN	Describes the status of the node as not equipped (UN).
	C	Describes the status of the node as central-side busy.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

For information on device classes and number ranges, refer to 297-1001-451. If the node is a peripheral module (PM), refer to Table I.

IOAU109

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates log report IOAU109. The subsystem generates IOAU109 when the process that monitors the input/output (IO) audit determines that the audit did not respond. The audit process stops and starts again.

Format

The log report format for IOAU109 is as follows:

```
1.IOAU109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AUDIT PROCESS
RECREATED
PROCESS= proc
```

Example

An example of log report IOAU109 follows:

```
1.IOAU109 date time seqnbr INFO AUDIT PROCESS RECREATED
PROCESS= IOALP
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO AUDIT PROCESS RECREATED	Constant	Indicates that the audit process starts, after the process stopped.
PROCESS=proc	IOALP	Identifies the audit process.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOAU110

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates log report IOAU110. The subsystem generates IOAU110 when the input/output (IO) audit finds the link condition of a central-side (C-side) link is not correct for the link status specified. The report updates the link condition to agree with the link status. The link condition before (COND) and after (NEWCOND) update appears.

Format

The log report format for IOAU110 is as follows:

```
1.IOAU110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BAD CSLINK CONDITION
devclas  nn
CSLINK=linknbr STATUS=linkstat  CAP=linktype
COND=linkcond   NEWCOND=linkcond
```

Example

An example of log report IOAU110 follows:

```
1.IOAU110 MAR21 00:00:01 6406 INFO BAD CSLINK CONDITION
NET 0 0
CSLINK= 2  STATUS= OK,P CAP=  M
COND= CLOS NEWCOND= CLOS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD CSLINK CONDITION	Constant	Indicates that the condition of the CS link is invalid.
devclas nn	Symbolic text	Refer to the “Additional information" section. Identifies the node and the associated number of the node.
CSLINK=linknbr	0-4096	Identifies peripheral link number of the node.
STATUS=linkstat	OK	Describes the status of the link is correct.
	MB	Describes the status of the link as manual busy (MB).

IOAU110 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	SB	Describes the status of the link as system busy (SB).
	OF	Describes the status of the link as offline (OF).
	UN	Describes the status of the link as not equipped (UN).
	,C	Describes the status of the link as central-side (C-side) busy.
	,P	Describes the status of the link as peripheral-side (P-side) busy.
CAP=linktype	M	Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is message link (M).
	S	Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is speech link (S).
	MS	Refer to the “Additional information" section. Indicates that the type of link from node to PS is message and speech link (MS).
COND=linkcond	OPEN	Indicates that the link is open for call processing.
	CLOS	Indicates that the link is closed or out of service.
	MTCE	Indicates that the link is open only for maintenance.
	SPCH	Indicates that the link is open for speech.
NEWCOND=linkcond	OPEN	Indicates that the link is open for call processing.
	CLOS	Indicates that the link is closed or out of service.
	MTCE	Indicates that the link is open only for maintenance.
	SPCH	Indicates that the link is open for speech.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

For information on device classes and the number ranges of device classes, refer to 297-1001-451. If the node is a peripheral module (PM), refer to Table I. The CAP indicates the link capacity for each type of link.

IOAU111

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates log report IOAU111. The subsystem generates IOAU111 when the input/output (I/O) route process detects a message link restriction. This message link restriction on the central-side (C-side) message link does not remain the same. Message links open for call processing are in UNRESTRICT STATE. Other message links are in RESTRICT state on LGC/MSB. All other nodes message links are in UNRESTRICT STATE.

Format

The log report format for IOAU111 is as follows:

```
IOAU111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BAD CSLINK RESTRICTION
   devclas  nn
   CSLINK= linknbr  RES = linkres   NEWRES = linkres
```

Example

An example of log report IOAU111 follows:

```
IOAU111 FEB11 15:24:38 6167 INFO BAD CSLINK RESTRICTION
   LGC 1
   CSLINK= 4  RES = RESTRICT   NEWRES = UNRESTRICT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD CSLINK RESTRICTION	Constant	Indicates error in the C-side link restriction condition.
devclas nn	Alphanumeric	Identifies the node and its associated number.
CSLINK	0-31	Identifies the C-side link of the node.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RES	RESTRICT or UNRESTRICT	Indicates the current restriction condition of the link, which is either RESTRICT or UNRESTRICT.
NEWRES	RESTRICT or UNRESTRICT	Indicates the new restriction condition of the link, which is either RESTRICT or UNRESTRICT.

Action

If logs occur often, refer to the next level of maintenance. For information on device classes and their number ranges, refer to Table I.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOAU112

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates log report IOAU112 to inform operating company personnel of changes in the system routine exercise (SREX) controller operation or schedule.

Note: The terms *SREX controller* and *REX scheduler* have the same meaning.

Format

The format for log report IOAU112 follows:

IOAU112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO REX SCHEDULER NOTICE <reason_text>

Example

An example of log report IOAU112 follows:

```
IOAU112 JUN22 23:17:06 1234  INFO REX SCHEDULER NOTICE
LCMCOV_REX_TEST on LCM HOST 10 1 has not run for 8 days
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
INFO REX SCHEDULER NOTICE	Constant	Indicates that information about the routine exercise (REx) scheduler (SREX controller) follows.
reason_text	Variable text string of up to 60 characters	Provides the reason for the IOAU112 log report. The explanations for the reasons follow. ***Note:*** In the reason descriptions that follow, <REX_test_name> represents the name of the REx test as it appears in table REXSCHED. <pm_id> represents the identifier for the node the REx test is performed on. <nn> represents a number from 1 to 99.

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	REX Scheduler control parameters have changed.	The values specified by office parameter NODEREXCONTROL in table OFCVAR have changed.
	<REX_test_name> on <pm_id> has not run for <nn> days.	The indicated REx test has not been performed on the indicated node for at least 7 days.
	<REX_test_name> on <pm_id> not run after <nn> attempts.	The SREX controller is unable to start the indicated REx test on the indicated node. Check other logs indicated by pm_id for more information.
	<REX_test_name> on <pm_id> took more than <nn> minutes.	The SREX controller has timed out while waiting for a response from the indicated node during a REx test on the node. The SREX controller starts the REx test on next node scheduled for REx testing.
	System REX controller aborted.	The system stopped the SREX controller during the time period (window) for REx testing scheduled by operating company personnel. All application REx tests are stopped by the SREX controller.
	System REX controller started.	The SREX controller has been started. This message is generated at the start of the scheduled REx test window. Because conditions like high CPU activity can prevent REx testing, this message does not mean that REx testing started.
	System REX controller stopped.	The SREX controller has been stopped. This message is generated at the end of the scheduled REx test window. This message does not mean that REx testing has stopped. The system attempts to complete scheduled critical REx tests after the window.

IOAU112 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	`System REX controller timeout`	The SREX controller timed out during the time period (window) for REx testing scheduled by operating company personnel. All application REx tests are stopped by the SREX controller.
	`System REX test delayed, System Recovery in Progress.`	System recovery, monitored by the system recovery controller (SRC), is in progress. The SREX controller does not start REx tests when system recovery is in progress.
	`System REX test delayed until CPU occupancy decreases.`	The computing module (CM) CPU occupancy is too high for a REx test to be performed safely. The SREX controller constantly monitors the CPU time allocated to call processing and maintenance. If the combined allocation exceeds the 40% threshold, REx tests are stopped. REx tests are normally stopped for 5 min. If the occupancy remains above the threshold after a 5 min suspension, an IOAU112 log report is generated. ***Note:*** Log report IOAU112 generated for the indicated reason does *not* mean that the CM is overloaded.
	`The System REX Scheduler is currently turned OFF.`	The SREX controller is turned off. Log report IOAU112 is generated for this reason at the SREX controller start time (specified by office parameter NODEREXCONTROL in table OFCVAR).

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	`The CRITICAL <REX_test_name> has been DISABLED INDEFINITELY.`	The indicated REx test has been disabled using datafill in table REXSCHED. ***Note:*** This message applies only to CM, message switch (MS), and enhanced network (ENET) REx testing.
	`The CRITICAL <REX_test_name> has been ENABLED.`	The indicated REx test has been enabled using datafill in table REXSCHED. ***Note:*** This message applies only to CM, MS, and ENET REx testing.

Action

If the IOAU112 log report is generated repetitively for a particular node class, there may be too many restrictions for that node class. That is, the SREX controller cannot test all the nodes within the dedicated time period. To correct this situation, the craftsperson should check the tuple entries for the affected REx test in table REXSCHED and adjust the scheduling parameters, if necessary. The IOAU112 log report is not generated if the node has been removed from the REx testing schedule.

If the indicated REx test is disabled, the operating company personnel should determine if the REx test is intentionally disabled. The REx test can be enabled by changing the associated datafill in table RExSCHED.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOAU113

Explanation

The Input/Output Audit (IOAU) subsystem generates log report IOAU113 when the subsystem detects a difference in the system load module (SLM) route table.

Format

The log report format for IOAU113 is as follows:

```
1.IOAU113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SLM ROUTE ERROR
   devclas devnbr  STATUS=nodestat
   SLM ROUTE=(PORT_NO= nn STATUS= routestat PRIMIDX= nn
   SECIDX=n)
   XPORT_ID= nn PORT_COND= portcond REASON= reason
```

Example

An example of log report IOAU113 follows:

```
1.IOAU113 OCT16 00:43:13 2322 INFO SLM ROUTE ERROR
   PMC  0  STATUS=OK
   SLM ROUTE=(PORT_NO= 5  STATUS= OPEN PRIMIDX= 1
   SECIDX= 0)
   XPORT_ID= 4 PORT_COND= DISABLED REASON= SLM PORT STATUS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SLM ROUTE ERROR	Constant	Indicates a difference in the route associated with a SLM that is associated with the PMC.
devclas devnbr	Symbolic text	Refer to "Additional information". Identifies the device class and number associated with the invalid route.
STATUS=nodestat	OK	Indicates the status of the node is correct.
	MB	Indicates the status of the node is manual busy.
	SB	Indicates the status of the node is system busy.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	OF	Indicates the status of the node is offline.
	UN	Indicates the status of the node is not equipped.
	,C	Indicates the status of the node is central-side busy.
	,P	Indicates the status of the node is peripheral-side busy.
(PORT_NO= nn	0-15	Identifies the port number found in the system load module route table.
STATUS= routestat	OPEN	Indicates the route is open for communication.
	CLOSED	Indicates the route is closed for communication.
PRIMIDX= nn	0-3	Indicates the primary index to the CM port table that connects the SLM to the PMC.
SECIDX= n)	0-15	Indicates the secondary index to the CM port table connection the SLM to the PMC.
XPORT_ID= nn	0-15	Identifies the real port number from the CM port table to which the SLM connects.
PORT_COND= portcond	DISABLED	Indicates the real port is disabled.
	ENABLED	Indicates the real port is activated.
REASON= reason	SLM ROUTE CORRUPT	Indicates that the route is damaged.
	SLM ROUTE CLOSED	PMC maintenance found a problem and closed the route.
	SLM ROUTE OPENED	Indicates PMC maintenance found a problem and decided to open the route.
	SLM PORT STATUS INVALID	Indicates I/O route audit determines the route status is not correct.
	SLM PORT INDICES INVALID	Indicates I/O route audit determines the indices in the route is not correct.

IOAU113 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

For information on device classes and their number ranges, refer to 297-1001-451. If the node is a peripheral module (PM), refer to Table I.

IOD101

Explanation

Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD101. The subsystem generates IOD101 when a manual request is made to un-equip an input/output controller (IOC) after the controller goes offline.

Format

The log report format for IOD101 is as follows:

```
1.IOD101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd UNEQ IOC:  nn; FROM OFFL
```

Example

An example of log report IOD101 follows:

```
1.IOD101 SEP04 13:32:37 3752 UNEQ IOC:  1; FROM OFFL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
UNEQ IOC: nn;	0-12	Identifies the un-equipped IOC.
FROM OFFL	Constant	Identifies the IOC was offline before the request to un-equip the IOC occurred.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD102

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD102. The subsystem generates IOD102 when an input/output controller (IOC) goes offline from an unequipped state.

Format

The log report format for IOD102 is as follows:

```
1.IOD102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL IOC: nn; FROM UNEQ
```

Example

An example of log report IOD102 follows:

```
1.IOD102 SEP04 13:34:27 3853 OFFL IOC:  1; FROM UNEQ
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
OFFL IOC: nn	0-12	Identifies the IOC that is offline.
FROM UNEQ	Constant	Indicates IOC is un-equipped before the request to put IOC offline occurred.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD103

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD103. The subsystem generates IOD103 when an input/output controller (IOC) is manually busy (ManB).

Format

The log report format for IOD103 is as follows:

```
**IOD103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB IOC: nn; FROM stat
```

Example

An example of log report IOD103 follows:

```
**IOD103 SEP04 13:24:46 1328 MANB IOC:   1; FROM OFFL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MANB IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC that is manually busied.
FROM	OFFL, OK, SYSB	Indicates the state of the IOC before it is ManB.

Action

The IOC returns to service (RTS) when the task is complete.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD104

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD104. The subsystem generates IOD104 when an input/output controller (IOC) is system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for IOD104 is as follows:

```
**IOD104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB IOC: nn; FROM stat  reason
```

Example

An example of log report IOD104 follows:

```
**IOD104 MAR23 00:02:10 9900 SYSB IOC:0; FROM OK AUD FAIL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC that the system busies.
FROM	OK or OFFL	Indicates the state of the IOC is either correct or OFFL before the system busies the IOC.
reason	AUD FAIL	Indicates that the system busied the IOC because of a failed audit.
	BOTH LINKS BUSY	Indicates that the system busied the IOC because both links to the central message controller (CMC) were busy.
	AUD	Indicates that the system busied the IOC because an audit performed.
	IOM TRAP	Indicates one of the reasons why the IOM is SysB.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	IOM RESTART	Indicates one of the reasons why the IOM is SysB.
	AUDSTATE	Indicates one of the reasons why the IOM is SysB.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD105

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD105. The subsystem generates IOD105 during an attempt to return to service (RTS) an input/output controller (IOC). A manual or system request commands the RTS of an IOC.

Format

The log report format for IOD105 is as follows:

IOD105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS IOC: nn; FROM stat
BY scetxt ; result

Example

An example of log report IOD105 follows:

```
IOD105 MAR23 00:02:30 0100 RTS  IOC:   0; FROM SBSY
   BY SYS ; PASS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RTS IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC that returns to service.
FROM	SysB or ManB	Indicates state of the IOC before the RTS request.
BY	SYS, MAN	Indicates the source of the RTS request.
result	PASS, FAIL	Indicates the diagnostic test result. If PASS, the IOC returns to service. If FAIL, refer to the “Action to be taken" section.

Action

There is no action required if the test result is PASS and the IOC returns to service.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD106

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD106. The subsystem generates IOD106 when a manual request un-equips an input/output controller (IOC) port from offline (OFFL) status.

Format

The log report format for IOD106 is as follows:

1.IOD106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd UNEQ IOC: nn, PORT: nn; FROM OFFL

Example

An example of log report IOD106 follows:

```
1.IOD106 sep04 13:32:37 3752 UNEQ IOC:   1, PORT:  63; FROM
OFFL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
UNEQ IOC: nn;	0-12	Identifies the IOC with the port that is not unequipped.
PORT: nn;	0-63	Identifies the port that is unequipped.
FROM OFFL	Constant	Indicates the state of the port was offline (OFFL) before the request to un-equip the port occurred.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD107

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD107. The subsystem generates IOD107 when a manual request places a port on an input/output controller (IOC) offline from manual busy.

Format

The log report format for IOD107 is as follows:

```
1.IOD107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL IOC: nn, PORT: nn; FROM
MBSY
devname: nn
```

Example

An example of log report IOD107 follows:

```
1.IOD107 SEP04 13:35:40 4156 OFFL IOC:   1, PORT:  4; FROM
MBSY
MTD     :   2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
OFFL IOC: nn,	0-12	Identifies the IOC with the off-line port.
PORT: nn;	0-63	Identifies the offline port.
FROM MBSY	Constant	Indicates the state of the port is manual busy (MBSY) before request to put port offline occurred.
devname: nn	Symbolic text	Identifies the device with the IOC port offline. Refer to the “Additional information" section.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IOD107 (end)

Additional information

The device can be any one of the following:

- MTD (0-15)
- DLC (0)
- DDU (0-9)
- CONS (0-63)
- DPAC (0-4)

The values in brackets are the number ranges for each type of device. For more information, refer to 297-1001-451.

IOD108

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD108. The subsystem generates IOD108 when the specified input/output controller (IOC) port is made manually busy (ManB).

Format

The log report format for IOD108 is as follows:

```
*IOD108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  MANB IOC: nn, PORT: nn; FROM
stat
devname: nn
```

Example

An example of log report IOD108 follows:

```
*IOD108 SEP04 13:35:29 4055 MANB IOC: 1, PORT: 4; FROM
OK
MTD: 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MANB IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC with the manually busied port.
PORT	0-63	Identifies the manually busied port.
FROM	OK, SYSB, OFFL	Indicates the port was correct, SysB, or OffL before the port was ManB.
devname: nn	Alphanumeric	Identifies the device with the IOC port that was ManB.

Action

The IOC port must return to service when the intended activity is complete.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IOD108 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD109

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD109 when the specified input/output controller (IOC) port is system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for IOD109 is as follows:

```
*IOD109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB IOC: nn, PORT: nn; FROM stat
    devname: nn
```

Example

An example of log report IOD109 follows:

```
*IOD109 MAR23 11:21:23 8426 SYSB IOC: 0, PORT: 16; FROM OK
   DLC: 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYSB IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC with the port that the system busied.
PORT	0-63	Identifies the port busied by the system.
FROM	OK or OFFL	Indicates state of the IOC port as correct or OffL before the system busied the port.
devname: nn	Alphanumeric	Identifies the device with the IOC port busied by the system.

Action

Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* for more information.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IOD109 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD110

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD110. The subsystem generates IOD110 when a request to return to service (RTS) a port on an input/output controller (IOC) occurrs. The request is either a manual or a system request.

Format

The log report format for IOD110 is as follows:

IOD110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS IOC: nn, PORT: nn; FROM stat devname: nn; BY {SYS,MAN}; result

Example

An example of log report IOD110 follows:

```
IOD110 SEP04 15:03:54 1500 RTS  IOC: 0, PORT   16; FROM
SBSY
   DLC:    0; BY SYS ; PASS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RTS IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC with the port returned to service.
PORT	0-63	Identifies the port returned to service.
FROM	SYSB or MANB	Indicates state of the IOC port as SysB or ManB before the RTS request.
devname: nn	Alphanumeric	Identifies the device with the IOC port returned to service.
BY {SYS,MAN}	Constant	Indicates the source of RTS request is system (SYS) or manual (MAN).

IOD110 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
result	PASS	Indicates that the result of the RTS diagnostic test was PASS and the IOC port returned to service.
	FAIL	Indicates that the result of the RTS diagnostic test was FAIL. Refer to the “Action section".

Action

There is no action required if the test result is PASS and the IOC port returns to service.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD111

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD111. The subsystem generates IOD111 when a manual request places the specified port of an input/output controller (IOC) off-line.

Format

The log report format for IOD111 is as follows:

```
1.IOD111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL IOC: nn, PORT: nn; FROM
MANB
CONS: consname
```

Example

An example of log report IOD111 follows:

```
1.IOD111 SEP04 15:45:50 4800 OFFL IOC:  0, PORT: 15; FROM
MANB
CONS: prt1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
OFFL IOC: nn,	0-12	Identifies the IOC associated with the port that is in an offline state.
PORT: nn;	0-63	Identifies the IOC port placed in off-line state
FROM MANB	Constant	Indicates the IOC port was in MANB state before the IOC port was in an offline state.
CONS: consname	Symbolic text	Identifies the console associated with the IOC port that is in an offline state. For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP terminal.

Action

There is no action required.

IOD111 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD112

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD112. The subsystem generates IOD112 when a port of an input/output controller (IOC) is in manual busy (ManB) state. The IOC is in ManB as a result of a manual request.

Format

The log report format for IOD112 is as follows:

```
*IOD112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB IOC: nn, PORT: nn; FROM
stat
    CONS: consname
```

Example

An example of log report IOD112 follows:

```
*IOD112 SEP04 15:45:55 4800 MANB IOC: 0, PORT: 15; FROM OK
   CONS: prt1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MANB IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC that associates with the port that is in ManB state.
PORT	0-63	Identifies the port that is in ManB state.
FROM	OK, OFFL or SYSB	Indicates the state of the IOC port before the port became ManB.
CONS	Symbolic text	Identifies the console associated with the IOC port that is in ManB state. For console names, refer to the list in table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position) terminal.

Action

Return the IOC port to service after the intended task is complete.

IOD112 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD113

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD113. The subsystem generates IOD113 when a port of an input/output controller (IOC) becomes busy because of a system request.

Format

The log report format for IOD113 is as follows:

```
*IOD113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  SYSB IOC: nn; PORT: nn; FROM
stat
    CONS: consname
```

Example

An example of log report IOD113 follows:

```
*IOD113 APR21 09:41:14 3305 SYSB IOC: 0; PORT: 28; FROM OK
   CONS: AMAXFER
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYSB IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC associated with the port that is system busy (SysB).
PORT	0-63	Identifies the port made SysB.
FROM	OK or OFFL	Indicates status of the IOC port was OK or OffL before IOC port became SysB.
CONS	Symbolic text	Identifies the console associated with the IOC port that is SysB. For console names, refer to the list in table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position) terminal.

Action

There is no action required.

IOD113 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD114

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD114. The subsystem generates IOD114 after an attempt to return a specified port of an input/output controller (IOC) to service. The attempt to RTS the port occurs as a result of a manual (MAN) or a system (SYS) request.

Format

The log report format for IOD114 is as follows:

```
IOD114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS IOC: nn, PORT: nn; FROM stat
   CONS: consname; BY {SYS,MAN};  result
```

Example

An example of log report IOD114 follows:

```
IOD114 JAN02 09:07:00 3404 RTS IOC: 0, PORT: 11; FROM ManB
   CONS: DIAL ; BY MAN ;  FAIL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RTS IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC associated with the port that returns to service.
PORT	0-63	Identifies the port that returns to service (RTS).
FROM	SysB, ManB	Indicates status of the IOC port as SysB or ManB before the RTS request.
CONS	Symbolic text	Identifies the console associated with the IOC port that is RTS. Refer to Table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position).
BY {SYS,MAN};	Constant	Indicates the source of RTS request. System (SYS) or manual (MAN).

IOD114 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
result	PASS	Indicates that the result of the RTS diagnostic test is PASS and the IOC port is RTS.
	FAIL	Indicates that the result of the RTS diagnostic test is FAIL. Refer to the "Action" section.

Action

There is no action required if the test result is PASS and the IOC port returns to service. If the test result is FAIL, refer to the maintenance guides to return the IOC port to service.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD115

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD115. The subsystem generates IOD115 to identify different input/output controller (IOC) errors. Log IOD115 normally indicates a software problem.

Format

The log report format for IOD115 is as follows:

IOD115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IOC: nn; reason errcode

Example

An example of log report IOD115 follows:

```
IOD115 MAR23 00:02:30 0000 INFO IOC:  0; NO REPLY 5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC associated with the error.
reason	NO REPLY	Indicates that the IOD subsystem did not receive any reply.
	NODE INV UNSOL ERR	Indicates invalid, unsolicited message error.
	NODE INV ERR	Indicates message from an invalid node.
	IOC LINK UT SET	Indicates that the IOC link is under test.
	IOC UT SET	Indicates that the IOC is under test.
	SEND TP FAIL	Indicates send test process failed.
	DELETE FAIL	Indicates Delete node failed.
	ADD FAIL	Indicates Add node failed.
	NO MAILBOX	Indicates that there is no mailbox available.
	BAD REPLY	Indicates that the IOD subsystem received a reply that was not correct.

IOD115 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	INV IOC COMMAND	Indicates invalid IOC command.
	UNEQ PORT	Indicates that the port addressed is unequipped.
	NO BUFFER	Indicates that no buffer is available.
	CSLINK FAIL	Indicates C-side link failure.
	BIND TID FAIL	Indicates the failure of terminal ID binding.
errcode	Integers	Identifies the code associated with a given reason.

Action

If the system generates log IOD115 in a way that is not normal, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD116

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD116. This log report identifies input/output controller (IOC) errors that are not associated. Log IOD116 normally indicates a software problem.

Format

The log report format for IOD116 is as follows:

```
IOD116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO reason errcode
```

Example

An example of log report IOD116 follows:

```
IOD116 SEP17 10:50:05 6678 INFO SEND DP FAIL   5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO reason	SEND DP FAIL	Indicates an attempt to send message to IOC daddy process failed.
	TP KILLED	Indicates the IOC task process terminated.
	ALL TP KILLED	Indicates all IOC task processes terminated.
	FOUND REPLY BUFFER	Indicates that the IOC finds a reply buffer.
	FOUND NON NIL PTR	Indicates that the IOC finds a pointer that is not nil.
	SEND MP FAIL	Indicates the send maintenance process failed.
	INV PS NODE	Indicates that the P-side node is not valid.
errcode	Integers	Indicates the code associated with a given reason.

Action

If the system generates IOD116 often, contact the next level of maintenance.

IOD116 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD117

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD117. The subsystem generates IOD117 to detect a defect during a message transfer sequence. The message transfer sequence occurs between the input/output controller (IOC) and the central message controller (CMC).

Format

The log report format for IOD117 is as follows:

```
.**IOD117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT IOC: nn; reason
```

Example

An example of log report IOD117 follows:

```
**IOD117 SEP17 10:58:22 7411 FLT IOC: 0; CHKSUMERR IC
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC that associates with the detected defect.
reason	CHKSUMERR IC	Indicates the occurrence of a checksum error in an incoming message.
	BUS OVR IC	Indicates the occurrence of bus overrun in an incoming message.
	INV NODE NO	Indicates that the IOC receives a message with an invalid node number.
	NOT READY	Indicates that the device is not ready to receive a message.
	MSG REROUTED	Indicates the reroute of an outgoing message to the IOC.
	BUS OVR OG	Indicates the occurrence of bus overrun during an outgoing message from the central control (CC).

IOD117 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	CHKSUMERR OG	Indicates the occurrence of a checksum error in an outgoing message from the CC.
	ACK TIMEOUT	Indicates that the IOC times out when the IOC waits for acknowledgment (ACK).
	CSLK0 CLOSED	Indicates IOC closed link to CMC 0.
	CSLK1 CLOSED	Indicates IOC closed link to CMC 1.

Action

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.

IOD118

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD118 when the system detects a defect during a message transfer sequence. The message transfer sequence occurs between a device controller and the input/output controller (IOC). A message transfer sequence can occur between the IOC and central message controller (CMC).

The device can be one of the following:

- MTD (0-15)
- DLC (0)
- DDU (0-9)
- CONS (0-63)
- DPAC (0-4)

The values in brackets are the number ranges for the type of device. For more information, refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* .

Format

The log report format for IOD118 is as follows:

*IOD118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT IOC: nn; PORT: nn devname: nn reason

Example

An example of log report IOD118 follows:

```
*IOD118 MAR23 11:21:23 8325 FLT IOC:   0; PORT:   16 DLC   :
 0
CHKSUMERR IC
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC that associates with the detected defect.
PORT	0-63	Identifies the IOC port.

IOD118 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
devname	Symbolic text	Identifies the device that associates with the IOC when the system detected a message transfer sequence defect. Refer to the Additional information section.
reason	CHKSUMERR IC	Indicates a checksum error occurs in an incoming message to the central control (CC).
	BUS OVR IC	Indicates the bus overrun occurs in an incoming message to the CC.
	INV NODE NO	Indicates that the device controller receives a message with an invalid node number.
	NOT READY	Indicates that the device is not ready to receive a message.
	MSG REROUTED	Indicates the reroute of an outgoing message to the IOC.
	BUS OVR OG	Indicates the bus overrun occurs during an outgoing message from the CC.
	CHKSUMERR OG	Indicates a checksum error occurs in an outgoing message from the CC.
	ACK TIMEOUT	Indicates that the IOC times out when the IOC waits for acknowledgment (ACK).
	CSLK0 CLOSED	Indicates IOC closed link to CMC 0.
	CSLKI CLOSED	Indicates IOC closed link to CMC 1.

Action

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.

IOD119

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD119 when the system detects a problem during a message transfer sequence. The message transfer sequence can occur between a console and the input/output controller (IOC). The message transfer sequence can occur between the IOC and central message controller (CMC).

Format

The log report format for IOD119 is as follows:

```
*IOD119 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT IOC: nn; PORT: nn CONS:
consname
    reason
```

Example

An example of log report IOD119 follows:

```
*IOD119 APR21 09:41:14 3204 FLT IOC:0; PORT:28  CONS:
AMAXFER
   BUSOVR OG
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC that associates with the fault.
PORT	0-63	Identifies the port of the IOC that associates with the fault.
CONS	Symbolic text	Identifies the console. Refer to the list in the Table TERMDEV. TERMDEV is at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position) terminal for possible console names.
	CHKSUMERR IC	Indicate a checksum error occurs in an incoming message to the central control (CC).
	BUS OVR IC	Indicates a bus overrun occurs in an incoming message to CC.

IOD119 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	INV NODE NO	Indicates that the console receives a message with an invalid node number.
100	NOT READY	Indicates that the device is not ready to receive a message.
	MSG REROUTED	Indicates the reroute of an outgoing message to the IOC.
	BUS OVR OG	Indicates a bus overrun occurs during an outgoing message from the CC.
	CHKSUMERR OG	Indicates a checksum error occurs in an outgoing message from the CC.
	ACK TIMEOUT	Indicates that the IOC times out when the IOC waits for acknowledgment (ACK).
	CSLK0 CLOSED	Indicates IOC closed link to CMC 0.
	CSLK1 CLOSED	Indicates IOC closed link to CMC 1.

Action

For additional help, contact next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD120

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD120. The subsystem generates IOD120 when there is a discrepancy between the accurate maximum device number (MDN) and the expected value. If the system updates the MDN, UPDATED is output. If MDN is not updated, MISMATCH is output.

Format

The log report format for IOD120 is as follows:

```
*IOD120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT IOC: nn; MDN updtxt
    EXPECT: hhhh  ACTUAL: hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report IOD120 follows:

```
*IOD120 SEP17 09:24:32 9400 FLT IOC 0; MDN UPDATE
   EXPECT: 0009   ACTUAL: 0008
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT IOC	0-12	Identifies the input output controller (IOC) associated with the discrepancy.
MDN	UPDATE, MISMATCH	Indicates if the MDN could be updated by the system.
EXPECT	0000-FFFF	Indicates the expected (hexadecimal) value for MDN.
ACTUAL	0000-00FF	Indicates the accurate value that generates as MDN.

Action

If the update is successful, no action is required. If the update is not successful (MISMATCH), refer to the maintenance guides to clear fault.

IOD120 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD121

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD121 when the input/output audit audits the input/output controller (IOC) status register. The audit updates the route enable (RTE) or central message controller (CMC) port enable (CPE) bits. The update adjusts the RTE, CMC and CPE to agree with the CMC link status.

Format

The log report format for IOD121 is as follows:

```
*IOD121 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT IOC: nn; bittxt UPDATED
    PORT: n, STATUS REG: hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report IOD121 follows:

```
*IOD121 SEP17 09:24:32 9500 FLT IOC: 0; RTE UPDATED
   PORT:  0,STATUS REG: 0039
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC associated with the status register that the system audits.
bittxt UPDATED	RTE, CPE	Indicates that the RTE or the CPE bits are updated to agree with the CMC link status.
PORT	0,1	Identifies the CMC port.
STATUS REG	0000-00FF	Indicates the contents of the IOC status register in hexadecimal.

Action

To clear a fault, refer to the maintenance guides.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IOD121 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD122

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD122. The log is generated when the specified port of an input/output controller (IOC) is tested and the IOC passes the test.

Format

The log report format for IOD122 is as follows:

```
1.IOD122 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS
```

Example

An example of log report IOD122 follows:

```
1.IOD122 SEP04 11:52:03 5612 PASS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PASS	Constant	Indicates that the specified port of an IOC passed the test.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD123

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD123. The subsystem generates IOD123 after the maximum device number (MDN) test failure on the specified input/output controller (IOC). This failure occurs as a result of a manual or system request.

Format

The log report format for IOD123 is as follows:

```
**IOD123 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL MDN IOC: nn;
    EXPECT: hhhh,ACTUAL: hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report IOD123 follows:

```
**IOD123 SEP17 09:24:32 9600 FAIL MDN IOC: 0;
   EXPECT: 0008,ACTUAL: 0009
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL MDN	Constant	Indicates an MDN test failure.
IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC on which the MDN test is performed.
EXPECT	0000-FFFF	Indicates the expected (hexadecimal) value of MDN.
ACTUAL	0000-00FF	Indicates the actual value of MDN as output.

Action

To determine defective equipment, refer to the maintenance guides.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD124

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD124 when you perform the memory sequence test manually and the test fails. The subsystem also generates log report IOD124 when the system performs the test and fails. The test fails on the specified input/output controller (IOC). The log lists the address at which the test failed.

Format

The log report format for IOD124 is as follows:

```
**IOD124 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL SEQ IOC: nn;
   ADDR: hhhh  EXPECT: hhhh,ACTUAL: hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report IOD124 follows:

```
**IOD124 SEP17 09:24:32 9700 FAIL SEQ IOC:  0;
   ADDR: 5E46  EXPECT: 007E,ACTUAL: 007D
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL SEQ	Constant	Indicates a memory sequence test failure
IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC associated with the memory sequence test
ADDR	0000-FFFF	Indicates the (hexadecimal) value of the address at which the memory sequence test fails
EXPECT	0000-FFFF	Indicates the expected value of memory sequence in hexadecimal
ACTUAL	0000-FFFF	Indicates the accurate value of memory sequence in hexadecimal

Action

To determine defective equipment, refer to the maintenance guides.

IOD124 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD125

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD125 when you perform the memory pattern test manually and the test fails on the specified input/output controller (IOC). The system also can perform the test. The log lists the pattern (PAT) used in the test.

Format

The log report format for IOD125 is as follows:

```
.**IOD125 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL PAT IOC: nn;
    PAT: hhhh, FAIL ADDR: hhhh, ACTUAL: hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report IOD125 follows:

```
**IOD125 SEP17 09:24:32 9800 FAIL PAT IOC: 0;
   PAT: 0000, FAIL ADDR: 1415, ACTUAL: 0005
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL PAT	Constant	Indicates a memory pattern test failure
IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC associated with the memory pattern test
PAT	0000-FFFF	Indicates the memory pattern value in hexadecimal
FAIL ADDR	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the address at which the memory pattern test failed
ACTUAL	0000-FFFF	Indicates the accurate value of the memory pattern in hexadecimal

Action

To determine defective equipment, refer to the maintenance guides.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IOD125 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD126

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD126. The system generates IOD126 when the clock status (CLKSTS) register test fails on the specified input/output controller (IOC). You can perform the test manually or the system can generate the test.

Format

The log report format for IOD126 is as follows:

```
**IOD126 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL CLKSTS IOC: nn; CLKSTS:
hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report IOD126 follows:

```
**IOD126 SEP17 09:24:32 9900 FAIL CLKSTS IOC: 0; CLKSTS:
0065
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL CLKSTS	Constant	Indicates a CLKSTS register test failure
IOC	0-12	Identifies the IOC associated with the CLKSTS test
CLKSTS	0000-FFFF	Indicates the CLKSTS register value in hexadecimal

Action

To determine defective equipment, refer to the maintenance guides.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD127

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD127. The system generates IOD127 after the failure of an input/output controller (IOC) status (STS) register test on the specified IOC. The system can perform the IOC STS register test, or the test can be performed manually.

Format

The log report format for IOD127 is as follows:

```
.**IOD127 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL IOCSTS IOC: nn; IOCSTS:
hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report IOD127 follows:

```
**IOD127 SEP17 09:24:32 0000 FAIL IOCSTS IOC: 0; IOCSTS:
0074
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL IOCSTS	Constant	Indicates a STS register test failure.
IOC	0 to12	Identifies the IOC associated with the failure.
IOCSTS	0000 to FFFF	Indicates the value of the IOCSTS register in hexadecimal.

Action

Refer to the *Input/Output Devices Maintenance Guide* to identify equipment that has faults.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD128

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD128. The system generates the log when a specified port of an input/output controller (IOC) is tested and passes the test.

Format

The log report format for IOD128 is as follows:

```
1.IOD128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS IOC: nn; PORT: nn; devname: nn
```

Example

An example of log report IOD128 follows:

```
1.IOD128 SEP17 09:24:32 0100 PASS IOC: 0; PORT: 1; MTD: 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Heading	Heading	Heading
IOC: nn;	0-12	Identifies the IOC associated with the port tested.
PORT: nn;	0-63	Identifies the port tested.
DEVNAME: nn	Symbolic text	Identifies the device associated with the IOC port tested. Refer to the “Additional information" section.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The device can be any one of the following:

- MTD (0-15)
- DLC (0)

IOD128 (end)

- DDU (0-9)
- CONS (0-63)
- DPAC (0-4)

IOD129

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD129. The subsystem generates IOD129 when a specified port of an input/output controller (IOC) is tested and fails.

Format

The log report format for IOD129 is as follows:

IOD129 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL IOC: nn; PORT: nn; devname: nn

Example

An example of log report IOD129 follows:

```
IOD129 JUL 5 12:00:00 5674 FAIL IOC: 0; PORT: 3; DLC: 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL IOC	0 to 12	Identifies the IOC that associates with the port under test
PORT	0 to 63	Identifies the port under test
devname	Symbolic text	Identifies the device that associates with the tested IOC port

Action

To determine defective equipment, refer to the *Input/Output Devices Maintenance Guide.*

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD130

Explanation

The user or system can perform an input/output module (IOM) inservice/out of service diagnostic test. If the test fails on the specified input/output controller (IOC) the IOD generates the IOD130 log report.

Format

The log report format for IOD130 is as follows:

```
<alarm> IOD130 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL IOM TEST
    Location: <ioc_code> <ioc_no> (IOM)
    Trouble: <trouble_text>
    Err Code: <trouble_code>
    Action: <action_code>
```

Example

An example of log report IOD130 follows:

```
Major IOD130 MAR23 00:02:10 9900 FAIL IOM TEST
   Location:    IOC 0 (IOM)
   Trouble:     IOM_TEST_FAILED
   Err Code:    00AF
   Action:      Retry DWNLD or replace IOM
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<alarm>	Major; minor or no alarm	Indicates the degree of trouble.
<mmmdd>	mmm is JAN-DEC; dd is 01-31	Indicates month and date.
<hh:mm:ss>	hh is 0-23; mm is 0-59; ss is 0-59	Indicates month and date.
<ssdd>	0-9999	Indicates log report sequence number.
<ioc_node>	IOC	Indicates the character name of the IOC.
<ioc_no>	0-19	Identifies the IOC number.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<trouble_text>	INVALID TEST PARMINVALID TESTREQINVALI D IOM STATEIOM FIRMWARE ERRORSMART CONNMISSINGTE ST FAILEDDEVICE NOTOFFLINEDU NKNOWNRESUL T	Identifies the problem.
<trouble_code>	0-#FFFF	Error code that indicates the IOM tests that failed.
<action_code>	Retry DOWNLOAD, or replace IOM	Indicates action to take to solve the problem.

Action

When the IOM test fails, operating company personnel must make sure the input/output module (IOM) load is correct. Operating company personnel must reload the IOM. If the problem continues, operating company personnel must replace the IOM hardware.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Collect all IOD logs together and associated TRAPs and SWERRs for analysis.

IOD201

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD201 when a magnetic tape device (MTD) is unequipped from offline state. The MTD is unequipped as a result of a manual request.

Format

The log report format for IOD201 is as follows:

```
1.IOD201 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd UNEQ MTD: nn; FROM OFFL
```

Example

An example of log report IOD201 follows:

```
1.IOD201 SEP04 13:38:56 4459 UNEQ MTD:  2; FROM OFFL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MTD: nn;	0-15	Identifies the MTD that is unequipped.
FROM OFFL	Constant	Indicates that the state of the MTD is offline before the MTD is unequipped.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD202

Explanation

The Input/Output device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD202 when the system places a magnetic tape device (MTD) in offline state. The system places MTD in an offline state from manual busy state as a result of a manual request.

Format

The log report format for IOD202 is as follows:

1.IOD202 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL MTD: nn; FROM MBSY

Example

An example of log report IOD202 follows:

```
1.IOD202 SEP04 18:34:29 3954 OFFL MTD:  0; FROM MBSY
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
OFFL MTD: nn;	0-15	Identifies the MTD placed in offline state.
FROM MBSY	Constant	Indicates the state of the MTD as MBSY before the system placed the MTD in offline state.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD203

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD203. The subsystem generates IOD203 when the system places a magnetic tape device (MTD) in the lousy state as a result of a manual request.

Format

The log report format for IOD203 is as follows:

*IOD203 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB MTD: nn; FROM stat

Example

An example of log report IOD203 follows:

```
*IOD203 SEP04 18:39:12 4700 MANB MTD: 0; FROM OK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MANB MTD	0 to 15	Identifies the manual-busy (ManB) MTD
FROM	OK, SYSB, or OFFL	Indicates the state of the MTD before the MTD changed to ManB

Action

To determine if the equipment is defective, refer to the *Input/Output Devices Maintenance Guide.*

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD204

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD204. The subsystem generates IOD204 when the system places a magnetic tape device (MTD) in the busy state as a result of a system request.

Format

The log report format for IOD204 is as follows:

```
**IOD204 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB MTD: nn; FROM stat; reason
```

Example

An example of log report IOD204 follows:

```
**IOD204 SEP17 10:59:54 4800 SYSB MTD: 0; FROM OK; AUDIT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYSB MTD	0 to 15	Identifies the MTD that is system busy (SysB)
FROM	OK or OFFL	Indicates state of the MTD as OK or off-line (OffL) before the change to SysB
reason	AUDIT	Indicates subsystem performs an input/output controller (IOC) audit
	FS-ERROR	Indicates a file system error
	FAULT	Indicates an error in the MTD

Action

To determine if the equipment is defective, refer to the *Input/Output Devices Maintenance Guide.*

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IOD204 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD205

Explanation

The subsystem generates IOD205 when an attempt to return to service (RTS) a magnetic tape device (MTD) occurs. The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates this report as a result of a manual (MAN) or system (SYS) request.

Format

The log report format for IOD205 is as follows:

```
IOD205 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS MTD: nn; FROM stat
    BY {SYS,MAN}; result
```

Example

An example of log report IOD205 follows:

```
IOD205 SEP04 18:39:12 4600 RTS MTD:  0; FROM MBSY
   BY MAN; PASS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Heading	Description
RTS MTD	0-15	Identifies the MTD that returns to service
FROM	SYSB or MANB	Indicates the MTD state as system busy (SysB) or manually-busy (ManB) before the RTS request occurred. Requests are made by the system (SYS) or manually (MAN)
BY {SYS,MAN}	Constant	Indicates a SYS return-to-service request or a MAN return to service request
result	PASS	Indicates a return-to-service
	FAIL	Indicates a failed attempt to return-to-service

Action

There is no action required if the test result passed and the MTD returns-to-service. If the test result failed, refer to the maintenance guides to return the MTD to service.

IOD205 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD206

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD206 to identify different magnetic tape device (MTD) errors. The system normally generates this report as a result of a software problem.

Format

The log report format for IOD206 is as follows:

IOD206 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MTD: nn; reason errcode

Example

An example of log report IOD206 follows:

```
IOD206 SEP04 13:16:37 9914 INFO MTD: 1; BIND TAPE TID 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MTD	0-15	Identifies the MTD associated with the error
reason	ADD FAIL	Indicates an attempt to add a new MTD failed
	BAD_REPLY	Indicates bad reply from MTD
	BAD TERMINATN	Indicates that the IOM F/W fails to terminate the application task in the IOM F/W for the specified port
	BIND TAPE TID	Indicates bind of tape TID failed
	CSLINK_FAIL	Indicates C-side link failed
	DELETE FAIL	Indicates an attempt to delete an MTD failed
	EMPTY_FAIL	Indicates an attempt-to-read from an empty buffer
	ENDIAN FAIL	Indicates an attempt to set ENDIAN to BIG failed
	FS NO REPLY	Indicates the file system did not reply
	INC_LEN	Indicates length of the buffer > = 80

IOD206 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	INC REC LEN	Indicates that the length of the record is > = 80
	INV TAPE COMMAND	Indicates invalid tape command
	NIL FS MB	Indicates nil file system mail box
	NIL ROUTE	Indicates that there is no route from MTD to central control (CC)
	NO REPLY	Indicates MTD did not reply
	PORT CFG FAIL	Indicates that the IOM F/W fails to create the application task for the given port.
	RESET_FAIL	Indicates that MTD reset failed
	SEND FS FAIL	Indicates send to file system failed
	SEND TP FAIL	Indicates send to task process failed
	SMRT CONN FAIL	Indicates that the IOM F/W fails to configure the specified port. A smart connector failure caused the error
	TM OR IDB	Indicates tape mark or id burst detected
	UNBIND TAPE TID	Indicates unbind of tape TID failed
	UT RESET	Indicates that system reset the under test flag
	WRONG READ	Indicates an incorrect attempt to read
	WRONG FILL COMMAND	Indicates incorrect fill response
errcode	Integers	Indicates the code associated with the specified reason

Action

If the subsystem continues to generate this report, contact the next level of maintenance.

For the input/output module (IOM), maintenance personnel must attempt the same action again. If the system continues to generate the log, the maintenance personnel must attempt the following

- Bsy and RTS the IOM, or
- reload the IOM, or
- change the IOM hardware

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD207

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates the IOD207 log report when a error associated with a message occurs on a magnetic tape device (MTD).

Format

The log report format for IOD207 is as follows:

IOD207 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO reason errcode

Example

An example of log report IOD207 follows:

```
IOD207 OCT09 09:12:37 6501 INFO SEND TP FAIL 5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO reason	SEND_TP FAIL	Indicates that send-to-IOD task process failed
	SEND_TP FAIL	Indicates that send-to-IOD daddy process failed
	NO_TP	Indicates that there is no task process
	ALL TP KILLED	Indicates that system killed all task processing
errcode	Integers	Indicates the code associated with the specified reason

Action

If this report continues, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD208

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates the IOD208 log reports. The subsystem generates IOD208 when the system detects a sanity timeout on the specified magnetic tape device (MTD).

Format

The log report format for IOD208 is as follows:

*IOD208 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MTD: nn; SANITY TIMEOUT

Example

An example of log report IOD208 follows:

```
*IOD208 JAN02 16:59:32 2209 FLT MTD:1; SANITY TIMEOUT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT MTD	0-15	Identifies the MTD that has the sanity interval
SANITY TIMEOUT	Constant	Identifies the interval condition of sanity check on an MTD

Action

If the tape performs correctly, it is possible that a false alarm occurred. There is no action required. The system indicates a problem when the system continues to generate reports, or the tape in not operational. The problem is that the sanity timer on the 1X68 card is defective. You must replace the sanity timer. To replace the defective controller card, refer to the *Card Replacement Procedures* and the maintenance guides.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD209

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates the IOD209 log report. The subsystem generates IOD209 when a transient fault occurs during the indicated READ, WRITE, or SELFTEST operation. These operations occur on the specified magnetic tape device (MTD).

Format

The log report format for IOD209 is as follows:

*IOD209 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TRAN MTD: nn;
modetxt, CMD: hhhh, RC1: hhhh, RC2: hhhh

Example

An example of log report IOD209 follows:

```
*IOD209 APR20 17:46:38 1352 TRAN MTD: 0;
   WRITE, CMD: 00A1, RC1: 0020, RC2: 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TRAN MTD	0-15	Identifies the MTD that has the transient fault during the specified mode of operation
modetxt	READ, WRITE, SELFTEST	Indicates the mode of operation on the MTD
CMD	00A0-00C2	Indicates the value of tape command in hexadecimal
RC1	0000-00FF	Indicates the return code 1 (RC1) value in hexadecimal
RC2	0000-00FF	Indicates the return code 2 (RC2) value in hexadecimal

Action

To clear the error and return the MTD to service, refer to the maintenance guides. If this action fails, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes each bit set and failure in the log report:

Bit set	Failure
0	Buffer test failed.
1	Odd parity of data failed during write data to read data loop.
2	Data pattern failed to match on write data to read data loop.
3	Even parity of data failed during write data to read data loop.
4	Test of tape command register loopback failed.
5	EOD, or RCA flag stuck asserted.
6	Ramp timer test failed.
7	Tape is on line, and last test type did not run.

The following table describes each tape command and return code (RC) bit in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Tape command	RC1 BIT1	Bits set in RC1			Bits set in RC2		
		0	1	2	0	1	2
		3	4	5	3	4	5
		6	7		6	7	
A0 FILL	-	11	25	-			
		-	-	-			
		-	-				
A1 WRITE	Y	1	2	3	17	1	19
		-	5	6	20	21	22

IOD209 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Tape command	RC1 BIT1	Bits set in RC1			Bits set in RC2		
		-	-	-	-	24	
	N	9	-	11	-	-	-
		12	13	14	-	-	-
		15	16		-	-	
A2 READ	Y	1	2	3	17	18	
		-	5	6	-	-	-
		15	16		-	-	
	N	9	-	19	-	-	-
		4	13	13	-	-	-
		20	10		-	-	-
A3 EMPTY	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-		-	-	
A4 BOT	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
		-	5	-	-	-	
		-	-		-	-	
A5 WTP	Y	1	2	3	-	-	-
		-	5	6	-	13	14
		-	-		-	24	
	N	-	-	8			
		-	-	-			
		-	16				
A7 STATUS	-	23	18	3			
		19	5	6			

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Tape command	RC1 BIT1	Bits set in RC1	Bits set in RC2
		7 -	
A8 FWD	Y	1 2 3	17 18
		- 5 -	
		- -	
SEARCH	N	- - 19	
		4 13 -	
		20 -	
AA BCKUP	Y	1 2 3	17 18
		- 5 -	
		- -	
1 BLOCK	N	- - -	
		4 13 14	
		20 10	
C2 BOOT	Y	1 2 3	
		4 5 -	
		- -	
	N	9 - 19	
		- 13	
		20 -	

IOD209 (continued)

The following table explains failure reason in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Item	Reason
1	Tape drive not on line
2	Not ready to execute command
3	Drive rewinds
4	Tape mark detected
5	Drive does not accept command.
6	Write protected. There is no write ring
7	Drive switches locked out
8	Tape mark cannot read back on tape.
9	Buffer contents checksum failed.
10	Identification burst found.
11	Data read back from tape. This action occurs while the read part of read-while-write does not match data written to tape.
12	Parity error is a transient error. The data on the tape is OK. There was a parity error detected on the 1X68 controller when the 1X68 was reading the data written to the tape. There are separate read and write cables from the 1X68 card to the 9 track tape drive. There are separate read and write heads on the 9 track tape drive. The read head checks parity immediately after the write head writes the data to the tape. If bit 3 of RC1 is set, then there was a parity error detected on the 1X68 controller card. The error was detected where the read cable attaches to the IX68 controller card. A setting of this bit in the IOD209 log means that there is no problem with the data written to the tape. If there is an error with the data on the tape, other bits in RC1 and RC2 will set, and an IOD210 log will generate.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Item	Reason
13	Parity error is a transient error. The data on the tape is OK. There was a parity error or other type of error detected on the track tape drive. The error occurred when the 9 track tape drive was writing data, or had finished writing data to the tape. There are separate read and write heads on the 9 track tape drive. The read head checks parity immediately after the write head writes the data to the tape. If bit 4 of RC1 is set, then there was a partiy error or other error detected on the 9 track tape drive. The error was detected during or after the write was done to the tape. The mag tape drive controller (1X68 card) backs up the tape, erases the block and moves the tape forward to begin writing the block over on a new section of the tape. If the error is detected on the 9 track tape drive again, then the mag tape drive controller (1X68 card) backs up the tape again, erases that block, and moves the tape forward to begin writing the block over on a new section of the tape. The backing up of the tape is repeated a maximum of 3 times, until an error is not detected on the 9 track tape drive. Log IOD209 indicates that eventually the write was done without errors on the 9 track tape drive. If there is an error on the 9 track tape drive, an IOD210 log will generate.
14	Tape drive read decoding logic able to correct a problem in block read back. The controller attempts action again. See description for bit 4.
15	Speed of drive measured is not in limits
16	Identification burst not written correctly.
17	Drive was off line during command execution.
18	Tape is at start of tape (BOT).
19	End of tape passed.
20	The read-back of block does not detect the end of block. A write-only erased tape or an end-of-block flag that is not operational causes this condition . Reported only from last write, if action attempted again.
21	Block on last write retry had an error. Tape drive read logic cannot read back block.
22	Flag that read back on last write attempt had a read error The tape drive read logic corrects the read error.
23	Drive is on line.

IOD209 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Item	Reason
24	Identification burst written. Burst must occur on first write when tape is at BOT.
25	The OPCODE that follows is not in range 50 to 5F. System ignores data in message

IOD210

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD210. The subsystem generates this report when the system detects a problem during the indicated READ, WRITE, or SELFTEST operation. This operation occurs on a magnetic tape device (MTD).

Format

The log report format for IOD210 is as follows:

```
**IOD210 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MTD: nn;
    modetxt, CMD: hhhh, RC1: hhhh, RC2: hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report IOD210 follows:

```
**IOD210 SEP04 14:34:24 6075 FLT MTD: 0;
   READ, CMD: 00A8, RC1: 0010, RC2: 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT MTD	0-15	Identifies the MTD associated with the problem detected during the mode of operation
modetxt	READ, WRITE, SELFTEST	Indicates that the mode of operation on the MTD is READ, WRITE, or SELFTEST
CMD	00A0-00C2	Indicates the tape command value in hexadecimal
RC1	0000-00FF	Indicates the return code 1 (RC1) value in hexadecimal
RC2	0000-00FF	Indicates the return code 2 (RC2) value in hexadecimal

Action

To clear the error and return the MTD to service, refer to the maintenance guides. If this action fails, contact the next level of support.

IOD210 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD211

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD211. The subsystem generates this report when the system tests the specified magnetic tape drive MTD and the test is successful.

Format

The log report format for IOD211 is as follows:

```
1.IOD211 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS MTD: nn; reason
```

Example

An example of log report IOD211 follows:

```
1.IOD211 OCT09 09:14:46 6900 PASSMTD: 0: PASS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PASS	Constant	Indicates that the test passed.
nn	0-15	Indicates the number of the tape drive that tested.
reason	Text string.	Indicates the reason for the test.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD212

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD212. The subsystem generates this report when the file system (FS) detects an error on the specified magnetic tape device (MTD).

Format

The log report format for IOD212 is as follows:

```
**IOD212 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT FS MTD: nn; reason
```

Example

An example of log report IOD212 follows:

```
**IOD212 OCT09 09:14:46 6900 FLT FS MTD: 0; NO RESPONSE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT FS	Constant	Indicates the FS detected an error on the MTD
MTD	0-15	Identifies the MTD that has the error
reason	NO RESPONSE	Indicates that the file system timed out as the file system waited for a reply
	INV COMMAND	Indicates an incorrect command to the tape
	INV MSGTYP	Indicates an incorrect reply from the tape to the file system

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD213

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD213 when the system tests the specified magnetic tape device (MTD) and the test fails.

Format

The log report format for IOD213 is as follows:

```
**IOD213  mmmdd hh:mmm:ss ssdd FAIL MTD: nn; reason
```

Example

An example of log report IOD213 follows:

```
**IOD213 FEB03 17:46:30 6900 FAIL MTD: 0;FAIL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL	Constant	Indicates the magnetic tape device affected
MTD	0-15	Indicates the number of the MTD that failed
reason	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason the MTD failed the test

Action

To identify defective equipment, refer to the maintenance guides.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD214

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD214 when the system detects 25 ft of blank tape between two consecutive tape marks. This log report indicates a defective tape drive or a defective tape.

Format

The log report format for IOD214 is as follows:

```
**IOD214 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MTD
25_FEET_OF_BLANK_TAPE
MTD: nn
```

Example

An example of log report IOD214 follows:

```
**IOD214 APR19 09:14:15 4103 FLT MTD 25_FEET_OF_BLANK_TAPE
MTD: 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT MTD	Constant	Indicates a problem with a tape or tape drive
25_FEET_OF_BLANK_TAPE	Constant	Indicates the length of blank tape detected between two following tape marks
MTD	0-15	Identifies the MTD that contains the 25 ft of blank tape

Action

Check the tape drive for defective read/write abilities. To clear the error and return the MTD to service, refer to the maintenance guides. If this action fails, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD215

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report IOD215. The subsystem generates this report when the block size of the tape or the user buffer exceeds the maximum block size. This condition occurs during a read/write operation on a nine-track tape.

Format

The log report format for IOD215 is as follows:

```
**IOD215 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MTD BLOCK SIZE TOO BIG
MTD: nn
```

Example

An example of log report IOD215 follows:

```
**IOD215 APR19 09:14:15 2135 FLT MTD BLOCK SIZE TOO BIG
MTD: 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT MTD	Constant	Indicates a problem with a magnetic tape device (MTD)
BLOCK SIZE TOO BIG	Constant	Indicates that the block size of tape or user buffer is too large
MTD	0-15	Identifies the MTD that contains the block-size problem

Action

To clear the problem and return the MTD to service, refer to the maintenance guides. If this action fails, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD301

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD301. The subsystem generates IOD301 when the specified terminal is unequipped from offline state as the result of a manual request.

Format

The log report format for IOD301 is as follows:

```
1.IOD301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd UNEQ CONS ID: name,CONS: nn;
    FROM OFFL
```

Example

An example of log report IOD301 follows:

```
1.IOD301 SEP04 13:04:03 8900 UNEQ CONS ID: PRT1, CONS: 2;
FROM    OFFL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
UNEQ CONS ID: name	Symbolic text	Identifies the console that is being unequipped. For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) at the MAP.
CONS: nn	0-63	Identifies the console that is unequipped.
FROM OFFL	Constant	Indicates that the state of the console is offline before it is unequipped.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD303

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates log report format for IOD303. The subsystem generates IOD303 when the system makes a specified terminal busy as a result of a manual request.

Format

The log report format for IOD303 is as follows:

*IOD303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB CONS ID: name, CONS: nn; FROM stat

Example

An example of log report format for IOD303 follows:

```
*IOD303 APR29 10:20:48 5815 MANB CONS ID:DMO1, CONS: 7;
FROM OK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MANB CONS ID	Symbolic text	Identifies the console made busy by a manual request. For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP.
CONS	0 to 63	Identifies the console made busy.
FROM	OK, OFFL, or SYSB	Indicates the status of the console as OK, offline (OffL) or system busy (SysB) before it is made busy.

Action

To clear the alarm and return the console to service, refer to *Input/Output Devices Maintenance Guide* 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.

IOD304

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD304. The subsystem generates IOD304 when the system makes a specified terminal system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for IOD304 is as follows:

```
*IOD304 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB CONS ID: consnm, CONS: nn;
   FROM stattxt
   rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report IOD304 follows:

```
*IOD304 APR20 16:03:14 8207 SYSB CONS ID: MAP, CONS: 0;
   FROM OK
   FS ERROR
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SBSY CONS ID	Symbolic text	Identifies the console that the system makes busy. For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP.
CONS	0-63	Specifies the number of the console that the system makes busy.
FROM	OK or OFFL	Indicates the status of the console before the system makes the console busy.
rsntxt	FS ERROR	Indicates a file system error.
	AUDIT	Indicates that the system makes the console busy to perform audit.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	WAI	Indicates that the terminal is in `Who Am I' state.
	ICMO	Indicates that the system makes the console busy because of an incoming message overload (ICMO) condition.

Action

To clear alarm and return the console to service, refer to the maintenance guides. 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.

IOD305

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD305. The subsystem generates IOD305 after the system makes an attempt to return to service (RTS) the specified terminal. A manual (MAN) or system (SYS) request prompts the attempt to RTS the terminal.

Format

The log report format for IOD305 is as follows:

```
IOD305 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS CONS ID: name, CONS: nn; FROM stat
BY {SYS,MAN}; result
```

Example

An example of log report IOD305 follows:

```
IOD305 APR20 16:03:14 8308 RTS CONS ID: MAP, CONS: 0; FROM  SYSB
BY SYS; PASS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RTS CONS ID	Symbolic text	Identifies the console that returned to service (RTS). For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP.
CONS	0-63	Identifies the console RTS.
FROM	MANB or SYSB	Indicates the status of the console as either manual busy (ManB) or system busy (SysB) before the console is RTS.
BY {SYS,MAN}	Constant	Indicates that the SYS or MAN requested to RTS.
result	PASS	Indicates that the result of the diagnostic on the terminal to RTS is PASS.
	FAIL	Indicates that the result of the diagnostic on the terminal to RTS is FAIL. Refer to the “Action" section.

Action

If the diagnostic result is PASS and the terminal is RTS there is no action required. If the diagnostic result is FAIL, refer to the maintenance guides to RTS the terminal.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD306

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem log report IOD306. The subsystem generates IOD306 to identify terminal errors that are not related.

Format

The log report format for IOD306 is as follows:

```
IOD306 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CONS ID: name, CONS: nn;
    reason  errcode
```

Example

An example of log report IOD306 follows:

```
IOD306 APR21 09:19:57 2784 INFO CONS ID: AMAXFER, CONS:22;

   NO REPLY 5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONS ID	Symbolic text	Identifies the console that associates with the error. For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP.
CONS	0-63	Identifies the console that associates with the error.
reason	NO REPLY	Indicates the central control (CC) did not reply.
	UT RESET	Indicates reset while under test.
	SEND TP FAIL	Indicates send task process failed.
	DELETE FAIL	Indicates failure to delete a terminal from the Table TERMDEV.
	ADD FAIL	Indicates failure to add a terminal.
	NO BUFFER	Indicates that no buffer is available for messages.

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Field	Value	Description
	CSLINK FAIL	Indicates failure of the central side (C-side) link.
	CSLINK OPEN	Indicates that the C-side link is open.
	NIL ROUTE	Indicates that the route from the console to the CC is nil.
	FS NO REPLY	Indicates that the file system did not reply.
	SEND FS FAIL	Indicates send to file system failed.
	NIL FS MB	Indicates nil file system mail box.
	IDENT CS ML FAIL	Identifies C-side message link failed.
	PORT CFG FAIL	Indicates that a smart connector failure causes the failure of the IOM F/W to configure the given port.
	SMRT CONN FAIL	Indicates the IOM F/W failed to terminate the application task in the IOM F/W for the given port.
	BAD TERMINATN	Indicates the IOM F/W failed to terminate the application task in the IOM F/W for the given port.
errcode	Numeric	Indicates error code for a given reason.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance if several of these reports occur.

For the input/output module (IOM), operating company personnel must retry the action that generated the log. If the system continues to generate the log, operating company personnel can attempt the following:

- reload the IOM, or
- change the IOM hardware

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD307

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD307 when a loop test fails on the specified terminal.

Format

The log report format for IOD307 is as follows:

```
*IOD307 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL CONS ID: name,CONS:
nn;LOOP
    TEST
```

Example

An example of log report IOD307 follows:

```
*IOD307 JAN01 12:34:55 0900 FAIL CONS ID: MAP, CONS: 0;
LOOP    TEST
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL CONS ID	Symbolic text	Identifies the console associated with the loop test. For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP.
CONS	0-63	Identifies the console that associates with the loop test.
LOOP TEST	Constant	Refers to a test in which a message is sent and repeated back to the sender.
TEST RC	xx	Refers to the failure of the input/output module (IOM) peripheral TC port test.

Action

Refer to maintenance guides to determine if the loop is open or if the component is defective.

When an IOM test fails, the log normally indicates a hardware failure for the IOM-TC port. Operating company personnel can try the action that caused the

log. If the system continues to generate the same log, change the IOM hardware.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD308

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD308. The subsystem generates IOD308 when the terminal controller detects a fault on the specified terminal.

Format

The log report format for IOD308 is as follows:

```
*IOD308 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT CONS ID: consnm, CONS: nn;
    rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report IOD308 follows:

```
*IOD308 APR21 15:45:01 9033 FLT CONS ID: NWMVDU, CONS: 1;
   DS NOT READY
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT CONS ID	Symbolic text	Identifies the console associated with the fault. For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at the CI level of the MAP.
CONS	0-63	Identifies the console associated with the fault.
rsntxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason for the fault. Refer to Table Fault reasons at the end of this log report.

Action

Refer to maintenance guides to clear the fault and return the console to service. For additional help, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

The following table describes each OM register in the log report:

Value	Description
READ OVERRUN	Indicates that reading overran the buffer.
UNEXP MSG	Indicates message that is not expected.
BAD MESSAGE	Indicates a bad message from TTY.
INV NOD NO	Indicates an invalid node number.
DS NOT READY	Indicates that the data set is not ready.
WAI	Indicates that the terminal is in “Who Am I" (WAI) state.
ICMO	Indicates an incoming message overload (ICMO) condition. The number of messages that the console sends is greater than the minimum ICMO threshold.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD309

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD309 when the LOOPTEST on the specified console passes.

Format

The log report format for IOD309 is as follows:

1.IOD309 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS CONS ID: consnm; CONS: nn; reason

Example

An example of log report IOD309 follows:

```
1.IOD309 APR20 15:42:08 6907 PASS CONS ID: NWMVDU 1
   PASS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PASS CONS ID: consnm;	Symbolic text	Name of console tested. For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP.
CONS: nn;	0-63	Indicates the number of console tested.
reason	Symbolic text	Reason for test.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD310

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD310 when the file system (FS) detects an error on the specified terminal.

Format

The log report format for IOD310 is as follows:

*IOD310 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT FS CONS ID: name, CONS: nn; reason

Example

An example of log report IOD310 follows:

```
*IOD310 APR20 15:42:08 6907 FLT FS CONS ID: NTS_P, CONS:2;

   INV MSGTYP
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT FS	Constant	Refers to the FS
CONS ID	Symbolic text	Identifies the console associated with the fault. For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP.
CONS	0-63	Identifies the console associated with the fault.
reason	NO RESPONSE	Indicates that the FS timed-out waiting for a reply.
	INV COMMAND	Indicates that the terminal received an invalid command.
	INV MSGTYP	Indicates that the FS received an invalid message.
	UNEXPECTED MSG	Indicates that the FS received a message that was not expected.

IOD310 (end)

Action

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.

IOD311

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD311 to indicate that a message-related error occurred on a terminal.

Format

The log report format for IOD311 follows:

```
IOD311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO  reason  errcode
```

Example

An example of log report IOD311 follows:

```
IOD311 OCT08 13:15:09 6800 INFO SEND TP FAIL 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO reason	SEND TP FAIL	Indicates that a message sent to the test code (TC) task failed
	TP KILLED	Indicates that task process is killed
	SEND DP FAIL	Indicates that a message sent to the TC daddy process failed
	ALL TP KILLED	Indicates all task processes killed
errcode	Integers	Indicates the error code for a given reason

Action

If the report continues, inform the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD312

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD312 when an active log device goes P-side busy (PBsy). An active log can go PBsy when:

- the printer cover is lifted and the power supply to the printer is interrupted
- a user makes the device manually busy (ManB) from the MAP

Format

The log report format for IOD312 is as follows:

IOD312 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PBSY LOG_DEVICE: devname

Example

An example of log report IOD312 follows:

```
IOD312 NOV05 16:10:54 3000 PBSY LOG DEVICE: PRT2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PBSY LOG_DEVICE	Symbolic text	Identifies the console that becomes or is made busy. For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP.

Action

Check the reason for the PBsy condition of the device and correct. Make sure the device prints log reports in 1 min of the return to service (RTS).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD313

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD313 when an active log device that was P-side busy returns to service.

Format

The log report format forIOD313 is as follows:

1.IOD313 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS LOG_DEVICE: devname

Example

An example of log report IOD313 follows:

```
1.IOD313 NOV05 15:26:50 7500 RTS LOG DEVICE: PRT1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RTS LOG_DEVICE: devname	Symbolic text	Identifies the console that is returned to service. For console names, refer to the list in Table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There is no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD315

Explanation

The Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem generates IOD315 when the problem indicated does not affect the console.

Format

The log report format for IOD315 is as follows:

```
*IOD315 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd Fault Cleared CONS ID: cnsnm,
   CONS:nn;
   ntxt
```

Example

An example of log report IOD315 follows:

```
*IOD315 APR21 15:45:01 9033 Fault Cleared CONS ID: PRT3,
   CONS:1;
   ICMO
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Fault Cleared	Constant	Indicates a problem is not present.
CONS ID: cnsnm,	Symbolic text	Identifies the console with the problem. For console names, refer to the list in table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP.
CONS:nn;	0-63	Identifies the console with the problem.
rsntxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the cause of the problem. Refer to Table 1, Fault reasons in the IOD308 log report.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

IOD600

Explanation

The Input/Output (IOD) subsystem generates IOD600 when a hardware audit finds that the 1X67FA (an SMDI card) is not operating.

Note: The SMDI card is an inteface board that transmits and receives voice message commands from voice mail systems.

When the hardware audit finds that the 1X67FA is not operating, the IX67FA is automatically busied and returned to service. The hardware audit occurs when there are no messages sent to or from the SMDI card for a 5 to 10 min. The system does not generate the IOD600 log report each time when an audit occurs.

The hardware audit occurs only if the two patches RER26 and RER32 are in the switch and patch RER26 is activated. (If present, RER32 is activated by default.)

This log does not require any action.

Format

The log report format for IOD600 follows:

```
IOD600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Cons Id: name, Cons No:  nn:
    Report Reason:  reason        Details:  details
```

Example

Examples of log report IOD600 follow:

```
IOD600 Aug27 17:01:05 6907 Cons Id:MAP32     Cons No: 0005
   Report Reason:Stuck State Details:Approx Qty Buff Msgs:00
   00 32

IOD600 Aug27 17:01:05 6907 Cons Id:MAP32     Cons No: 0005
   Report Reason:No Response Details:Timeout In Seconds:00
   00 20

IOD600 Aug27 17:01:05 6907 Cons Id:MAP32     Cons No: 0005
   Report Reason:Register Invalid Details:Register  Contents
   :01 03 FD

IOD600 Aug27 17:01:05 6907 Cons Id:MAP32     Cons No: 0005
   Report Reason:Invalid Response Details:Message Contents
   :00 00 00
```

IOD600 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Cons Id	Symbolic Text	Identifies the console with the log. For console names, refer to the list in table TERMDEV at the command interpreter (CI) level of the MAP display.
Cons No	0 to 63	Identifies the console with the log.
reason	Stuck State	When the cause is Stuck State, details is set to Appox Qty Buff Msgs : 00 00 XX. The firmware on the 1X67FA did not move so that messages can not process. The 1X67FA is busied and returned to service, so that messages could be sent again. The minimum number of messages lost is XX. There is no action required.
	No Response	When the cause is No Response, details is set to Timeout in Seconds : 00 00 20. This indicates the 1X67FA did not reply in 20 s after a message was sent to the 1X67FA. The 1X67FA was busied and returned to service so that messages can be sent again. There is no action required.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Register Invalid	When cause is Register Invalid, details is set to Register Contents : XX YY ZZ. This indicates one of the three control registers on the 1X67FA is defective. The 1X67FA is busied and returned to service, so that messages could be sent. The outgoing register is XX, which is defective if the least important bit of the byte is set. The entering register is YY, which is defective if any of the two least important bits of the byte are set. The status register is ZZ, which is defective if the least important bit or the six most important bits of the byte are set. There is no action required.
	Invalid Response	When cause is Invalid Response, details is set to Message Contents : 00 00 00. This indicates the core received a wrong response from the 1X67FA. The board does not work. The board is busied and return to service to return it to operation. There is no action required.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOD610

Explanation

The system generates an IOD610 log report each time an attempt to download software occurs. The log indicates if the download was successful. The log also includes system initiated auto-recovery on the input/output module (IOM) in a loss-of-load condition. The log also provides a method to trace any loss-of-load conditions that cause the multiple processor controller (MPC) to be out of service.

Format

The log report format for IOD610 is as follows:

```
IOD610 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IOM LOAD STATUS
   Location:      IOC <nn> (IOM)
   Status:        <text>
   Reason:        <text>
   Load File:     <volume name> <file name>
   Initiated by:  <text>
   RC:            <nnn>
```

Example

An example of log report IOD610 follows:

```
IOD610 Jul09 12:12:12 9900 INFO IOM Load Status
   Location:        IOC 3
   Status:          Download successful
   Reason:          Manual
   Load File:       S00DV001 IOMRAA01
   RC:              3
   Initiated by;    ADMIN
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
<mmmdd>	mmm is JAN-DECdd is 01-31	Month and date
<hh:mm:ss>	hh is 0-23,mm is 0-59,ss is 0-59	hh is hour, mm is minute, ss is second

IOD610 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
<ssdd>	0-9999	Log report sequence number
INFO IOM Load Status	INFO IOM load status	Identifies IOD log as an information report
Location	0-13 for DMS switch, 9-19 for the MTX switch	IOC number as defined in Table IOC
Status	DOWNLOAD SUCCESSFUL, DOWNLOAD FAILED, DOWNLOAD ABORTED.	Indicates the result of the IOM loader action.
Reason	MANUAL DOWNLOADREQUEST,UPGIOM REPROGRAM TIMEOUT, UPGIOM REQUEST WITHOUT RPGM, UPGIOM REQUEST WITH RPGM,UPGIOM REQUEST, IOC NOT IN SERVICE,FAILED TO ACCESS LOAD FILE, INCOMPATIBLE BASELOAD ON BOARD, INCOMPATIBLE LOADFILE ON BOARD,INCORRECT IOM BOARD STATE,	Describes the cause for the download action if the action passed and the cause for download failure if the action failed.

IOD610 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Reason (cont)	LOADER PROCESS FAILED TO START, DOWNLOADING BY OTHER USERS,AUTO_RECOVERY OFF (3 ATTEMPTS), AUTO_RECOVERY OFF (BASELOAD), AUTO_RECOVERY OFF (DIFF LOAD),SAME LOADFILE ON BOARD,FAIL TO GET UT BIT,AUTO RECOVERY DISABLED,RTS REQUEST,AUTO RECOVERY REQUEST,	
Load file	12 character volume name; 8 character file name	Indicates download volume and file name if file is available
Initiated by	system or user ID	Indicates if system recovery or manual action starts the download action
RC	0-999	This field does not apply to an operating company or operating company client.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Log frequency when auto-download fails is approximately 2 min for 3 reports in sequence for each IOM version of input/output controller (IOC).

IOD610 (end)

There are no more system download action starts after 3 attempts are made.

IOGA101

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates log report IOGA101. This report appears when the IO error handler handles a message-related fault report. A specified node generates this message-related fault report or the system generates this report for the node. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report.

Format

The log report format for IOGA101 is as follows:

```
1.IOGA101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO IOERROR
    RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt, REASON=n, CMCNO=n,
    PIMB=hhhhhhhh, IHRC=n
```

Example

An example of log report IOGA101 follows:

```
1.IOGA101 FEB03 18:02:58 8717 INFO IOERROR
   RA=80808000, NT=CM_NODE, REASON=2, CMCNO=0,
   PIMB=FFFFFFFF, IHRC=0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO IOERROR	Constant	Indicates that the input/output ERROR handler processed a fault in the message subsystem
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Provides the return address, the location in the software where this procedure initiated
NT=nodtxt,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Indicates the type of node that generated the fault.
REASON=n,		Provides cause for I/O error as follows: (causes 1 through 4 apply to central message controller (CMC) nodes only):
	0	= rebounded message interrupt posted (NMC and higher level nodes. Examples are NET and nodes beyond)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	1	= error interrupt detected from CMC
	2	= neither CMC posted an interrupt
	3	= CMC interrupt limit exceeded
	4	= message limit passed in CMC output queue (message reroute attempted)
	5	= DP conference register fault (enters CPU IO error handler)
CMCNO=n	0,1	Indicates which CMC has an interrupt posted
PIMB=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Indicates starting address of the message buffer.
IHRC=n		IO error handler return code, as follows:
	0	= no correct message
	1	= entering message correct
	2	= rebounded outgoing message
	3	= node number not correct
	4	= node closed (CMC error handler only). Allows CMC maintenance to take CMC out of service while in interrupt handler.
	5	= I Will Send (IWS) received (CMC error handler only). Message in output message buffer (OMB) can only be sent again.

Action

There is no action required. The system supresses this report normally. This report works as a tool that debugs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA102

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates log report IOGA102. This report appears when a node reports a change in status. The status change occurs on the peripheral side (P-side) link of the node to the next node on the P-side. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag this report.

Format

The log report for IOGA102 is as follows:

```
1.IOGA102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO PSLINK
   RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt, NODE=nnnn, PSLINK=#hhhh, MLC=n,
   NARC=n
```

Example

An example of log report IOGA102 follows:

```
1.IOGA102 FEB0317:35:00 9225 INFO PSLINK
   RA=45502000, NT=CMC_NODE, NODE=3, PSLINK=#000B, MLC=2,
   NARC=5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PSLINK	Constant	Indicates a change in the status of the P-side link occurred
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Provides the return address, the location in the software where this procedure initiated
NT=nodtxt,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Identifies the node type that had a change in the status of the P-side link
NODE=nnnn,	0-2047	Indicates the node number that the system associates with the node type

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PSLINK=#hhhh,	0000-FFFF	Indicates the P-side message LINK port: bits 1-12 = port number bits 13,14 = ability (0=message,1=speech)
MLC=n,		Indicates the message link condition.
	0	= opened
	1	= maintenance opened
	2	= closed
NARC=n,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table 1, Node aspect return codes

Action

There is no action required. The system supresses this report normally. This report works as a tool that debugs.

Node aspect return codes

Code	Description
0	Requested action taken
1	Invalid parameters. Actions do not occur because node or link is invalid. Actions also do not occur because a node at the other end of the ink is not present.
2	Resources are not present. Actions do not occur because process is not available. A retry attempt can occur.
3	Action overridden because node at other end of link does not comply (equipment can be in wrong state).
4	Requested action failed
5	Requested action performed, but user must wait for success message.

IOGA102 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA103

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates IOGA103. This report generates when a node reports a change in status. The change in status occurs on the central side (C-side) of the node link to the next node on its C-side. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report.

Format

The log report format for IOGA103 is as follows:

1.IOGA103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CSLINK
RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt, NODE=nnnn, CSLINK=#hhhh, MLC=n, NARC=n

Example

An example of log report IOGA103 follows:

```
1.IOGA103 JAN01 13:15:31 6339 INFO CSLINK
   RA=00033570, NT=IOC_NODE, NODE=9, CSLINK=#0000, MLC=1,
   NARC=0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CSLINK	Constant	Indicates a change in the status of the C-side link occurred
RA=hhhhhhhh,	0000000-FFFFFFFF	Provides the return address, the location in the software where procedure initiated
NT=nodtxt,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Identifies the node type that had a change in the status of the C-side link.
NODE=nnnn,	0-2047	Indicates the node number that the system associates with the node type
CSLINK=#hhhh,	0000-FFFF	Indicates the C-side message LINK port: bits 1-12 = port number bits 13,14 = capability (0=message,1=speech)
MLC=n,		Indicates the message link condition

IOGA103 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	0	= opened
	1	= maintenance opened
	2	= closed
NARC=n	Symbolic text	Refer to Table 1, Node aspect return codes in the IOGA102 log report

Action

There is no action required. The system suppresseds this report normally. This report works as a tool that debugs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA104

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates log report IOGA104. This report appears when a node tests the peripheral side (P-side) link of the node. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report.

Format

The log report format for IOGA104 is as follows:

```
1.IOGA104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TEST_PSLINK
   RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt, NODE=nnnn, PSLINK=#hhhh, NARC=n
```

Example

An example of log report IOGA104 follows:

```
1.IOGA104 FEB03 17:35:15 9528 INFO TEST_PSLINK
   RA=00000100, NT=CMC_NODE , NODE=3, PSLINK=#000A, NARC=5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TEST_PSLINK	Constant	Indicates that the system performed a TEST on the P-side link of a node
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Provides the return address, the location in the software where procedure initiated
NT=nodtxt,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Identifies the node type that had the P-side link tested
NODE=nnnn,	0-2047	Indicates the node number that the system associates with the node type

IOGA104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PSLINK=#hhhh,	0000-FFFF	Indicates the P-side message LINK port: bits 1-12 = port number bits 13,14 = capability (0=message,1=speech)
NARC=n	Symbolic text	Refer to Table 1, Node aspect return codes in the IOGA102 log report

Action

There is no action required. The system normally supresses this report. This report works as a tool that debugs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA105

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates log report IOGA105. This report appears when a node reports that the system closed a node. The system closes the central side (C-side) link of the node to the next node on the C-side. The system transfers control of that link to the C-side node. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report.

Format

The log report format for IOGA105 is as follows:

```
1.IOGA105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CSLINK_TROUBLE
   RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt , NODE=nnnn, CSLINK=#hhhh, NARC=N
```

Example

An example of log report IOGA105 follows:

```
1.IOGA105 FEB03 17:46:30 6800 INFO CSLINK_TROUBL
   RA=54534100, NT=CMC_NODE , NODE=3, CSLINK=#0000, NARC=5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CSLINK_ TROUBLE	Constant	Indicates that the system generated this report because of problems with the C-side link
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Provides the return address, the location in the software where this procedure initiated
NT=nodtxt ,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Identifies the node type that has problems in its C-side link.
NODE=nnnn,	0-2047	Indicates the node number that the system associates in the node type.

IOGA105 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CSLINK=# hhhh,	0000-FFFF	Indicates the C-side message LINK port: bits 1-12 = port number bits 13,14 = ability (0=message,1=speech)
NARC=n	Symbolic text	Refer to Table 1, Node aspect return codes.

Action

There is no action required. The system suppressed this report normally. This report works as a tool that debugs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA106

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates log report IOGA106. This report appears when a node requests another node on the C-side to reset the first node. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report.

Format

The log report format for IOGA106 is as follows:

```
1.IOGA106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RESET_NODE
   RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt , NODE=nnnn, CSLINK=#hhhh, NARC=n
```

Example

An example of log report IOGA106 follows:

```
1.IOGA106 FEB03 17:39:49 4174 INFO RESET_NODE
   RA=4F465200, NT=IOC_NODE , NODE=53, CSLINK=#0000, NARC=0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO RESET_NODE	Constant	Indicates that the IOGA issues a request to reset a node
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Provides the return address, the location in the software where this procedure initiated
NT=nodtxt ,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Indicates which node type must be reset
NODE=nnnn,	0-2047	Indicates the node number that the system associates with the node type

IOGA106 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CSLINK=#hhhh,	0000-FFFF	Indicates the (1st) C-side message LINK port of the node: bits 1-12 = port number bits 13,14 = capability (0=message,1=speech)
NARC=n	Symbolic text	Refer to Table 1, Node aspect return codes in the IOGA102 log report

Action

There is no action required. The system suppresses this report normally. This report works as a tool that debugs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA107

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates log report IOGA107. This report appears when a node receives the reset indication `WHO AM I' (WAI) from the next node on the P-side. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report.

Format

The log report format for IOGA107 is as follows:

```
1.IOGA107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO WAI_RECEIVED
   RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=txt_node , NODE=nnnn, PSLINK=#hhhh,
   NARC=n
```

Example

An example of log report IOGA107 follows:

```
1.IOGA107 JAN01 13:15:15 5834 INFO WAI_RECEIVED
   RA=00120440, NT=IOC_NODE , NODE=5, PSLINK=#0037, NARC=2
```

Field description

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO WAI_RECEIVED	Constant	Indicates that a node received the `Who am I' indication
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Provides the return address, the location in the software where this procedure initiated
NT=txt_node ,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Indicates which node type received the reset condition
Node=nnnn,	0-2047	Indicates the node number that the system associates with the node type

IOGA107 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PSLINK=#hhhh,	0000-FFFF	indicates the P-side message LINK port: bits 1-12 = port number bits 13,14 = ability (0=message,1=speech)
NARC=n	Symbolic text	Refer to Table 1, Node aspect return codes in the IOGA102 log report

Action

There is no action required. The system suppresses this report normally. This report works as a tool that debugs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA108

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate(IOGA)108 log generates when one node queries the next node on its central side (C-side). The second node checks for the status of the C-side link of the first node. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report for output.

Format

The log report format for IOGA108 is as follows:

```
1.IOGA108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO QUERY_CSLINK
   RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt, NODE=nnnn, CSLINK=#hhhh,
   CSML=hhhhhhhh,
   STATUS=#hhhh, NARC=n
```

Example

An example of log report IOGA108 follows:

```
1.IOGA108 FEB03 17:29:55 2302 INFO QUERY_CSLINK
   RA=0309F200, NT=CPU_NODE , NODE=2, CSLINK=#0000,
   CSML=00000000,
   STATUS=#0014, NARC=0
```

Field description

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO QUERY_CSLINK	Constant	Indicates that a QUERY regarding the status of a C-side link has been made.
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Gives the return address (RA), the location in the software where this procedure is invoked.
NT=nodtxt,	The Node Type, as described in Table Table N.	Identifies the node type that is in the process of having the link queried.
NODE=nnnn,	0-2047	Indicates the node number associated with the node type by the system.

IOGA108 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CSLINK=#hhhh,	0000-FFFF	Identifies the C-side message LINK port: bits 1-12 = port number bits 13,14 = capability (0=message,1=speech)
CSML=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Indicates the C-side message link. Identifies the C-side node and port for the link specified. bits 0-15 = node number bits 16-28 = port number bits 31-32 = capability
STATUS=#hhhh,	0000-001F	Indicates the resource status of the link:
	if bits 0-3 =	then status =
	0	OK
	1	machine busy
	2	man busy
	3	offline
	4	unequipped
	if bit 4 = 1	status = C-side busy
	if bit 5 = 1	status = P-side busy
NARC=n	Symbolic text	Refer to Table 1. Node aspect return codes in the IOGA102 log report.

Action

There is no action required. The system normally suppresses the report. The report is only a debugging tool.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

None

IOGA109

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates this report. The report generates when one node queries the next node on its peripheral side (P-side) for its (the second node) status. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report for output.

Format

The log report format for IOGA109 is as follows:

```
1.IOGA109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO QUERY_PSNODE
   RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt, NODE=nnnn, PSLINK=#hhhh
   STATUS=#hhhh, NARC=n
```

Example

An example of log report IOGA109 follows:

```
1.IOGA109 JAN02 13:09:48 6238 INFO QUERY_PSNODE
   A=00031C53, NT=IOC_NODE, NODE=5, PSLINK=#100C
   STATUS=#0000, NARC=0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO QUERY_PSNODE	Constant	Indicates that this report generated because the IOGA subsystem queried the P-side node for the status.
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Gives the return address (RA), the location in the software where this procedure is invoked.
NT=nodtxt,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Identifies the node type that is queried.
NODE=nnnn,	0-2047	Identifies the node number associated with the node type; by the system.

IOGA109 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PSLINK=#hhhh	0000-FFFF	Specifies the P-side message LINK: bits 4-15 = port/index bits 2,3 = capability (0 = message,1 = speech) 0,1 = condition (0 = opened,1 = maintenance opened, 2 = closed)
STATUS=#hhhh,	0000-001F	Indicates the resource status of the P-side node:
	if bits 0-3 =	then status =
	0	OK
	1	machine busy
	2	man busy
	3	offline
	4	unequipped
	if bit 4 = 1	status = C-side busy
NARC=n	Symbolic text	Refer to Table 1. Node aspect return codes in the IOGA102 log report.

Action

There is no action required. The system normally supresses this report. The report is only a debugging tool.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA110

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate(IOGA) subsystem generates report IOGA110 when a node subsystem learns of the detection of an alarm condition. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report for output.

Format

The log report format for IOGA110 is as follows:

```
1.IOGA110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ALARM
   RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt, ALARM=#hhhh, ON=n
```

Example

An example of log report IOGA110 follows:

```
1.IOGA110 FEB03 18:05:31 3868 INFO ALARM
   RA=444E2000, NT=IOC_NODE , ALARM=#0000, ON=1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ALARM	Constant	Indicates that this report generates because of the detection of an alarm condition.
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Gives the return address (RA), the location in the software where this procedure is invoked.
NT=nodtxt,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Indicates the type of node that detected the alarm condition.
ALARM=n,	0000-0003	Gives the Alarm type as follows: 0 = no alarm 1 = minor alarm 2 = major alarm 3 = critical alarm
ON=n	0-1	false-true

IOGA110 (end)

Action

For information only. The system normally suppresses this report. The report is only a debugging tool.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA111

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates report IOGA111 when the subsystem retrieves the opcode mnemonic for a given numeric opcode. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report for output.

Format

The log report format for IOGA111 is as follows:

```
1.IOGA111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO OPCODE
   RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt, OPC=#hhhh, MNEM=opcodtxt
   NBYTES=nnnn, RC=n
```

Example

An example of log report IOGA111 follows:

```
1.IOGA111 JAN02 13:15:36 6743 INFO OPCODE
   RA=00033AF1, NT=TDC_NODE, OPC=0000, MNEM=
   NBYTES=3422, RC=1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO OPCODE	Constant	Indicates this report generated because of the retrieval of an opcode mnemonic.
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Gives the return address (RA), the location in the software where this procedure is invoked.
NT=nodtxt,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Identifies the node type of the IO gate.
OPC=#hhhh,	0000-FFFF	Gives the numeric opcode for which the mnemonic is retrieved
MNEM=opcodtxt	Maximum of 8 characters.	Gives the mnemonic for given opcode in OPC field.

IOGA111 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NBYTES=nnnn,	1-9775	Identifies the number of bytes of data to follow.
RC=n	0-1	Return code for the node type. RC = 0 if opcode is invalid. RC = 1 if opcode is valid.

Action

There is no action required. The system normally suppresses the report. The report is only a debugging tool.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA112

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates report IOGA112 when the system translates a given opcode mnemonic in to the numeric equivalent. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report for output.

Format

The log report format for IOGA112 is as follows:

```
1.IOGA112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MNEMONIC
   RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt, MNEM=opcodtxt
   OPC=#hhhh, RC=n
```

Example

An example of log report IOGA112 follows:

```
1.IOGA112 JAN02 13:15:36 6743 INFO MNEMONIC
   RA=00033AF1, NT=TDC_NODE, MNEM=
   OPC=0000, RC=1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MNEMONIC	Constant	Indicates that the system generated this report because the system translated a mnemonic opcode in to the numeric equivalent.
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Gives the return address (RA), the location in the software where this process is invoked.
NT=nodtxt,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Identifies the node type of the IO gate.
MNEM=opcodtxt,	Maximum of 8 characters.	identifies the opcode mnemonic to translate.

IOGA112 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OPC=#hhhh,	0000-FFFF	Identifies the numeric opcode equivalent of the mnemonic.
RC=n	0-1	The return code for the node type. RC = 0 if opcode is invalid. RC = 1 if opcode is valid.

Action

There is no action required. The system normally suppresses this report. The report is for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA113

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates report IOGA113 when the subsystem receives a call to return a node number. This number corresponds to the specified device name and number for the node subsystem identified by the node type name. Use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report for output.

Format

The log report format for IOGA113 is as follows:

```
1.IOGA113 mmm dd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DEVICENAME
   RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt, DEVNAME=dvnmtxt, nnnn, NODE=nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report IOGA113 follows:

```
1.IOGA113 JAN02 13:15:36 6743 INFO DEVICENAME
   RA=00033AF1, NT=TDC_NODE, DEVNAME=MTD, 8224, NODE=2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DEVICENAME	Constant	Indicates that a device name and number are used to identify a node type and number.
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Gives the return address (RA), the location in the software where this procedure is invoked.
NT=nodtxt,	Symbolic text	Identifies the node subsystem.
DEVNAME=dvnmtxt,	Maximum 8 characters. Application dependent.	Used with the device number to identify the device.
nnnn,	0000-9999	Indicates the device number.
NODE=nnnn	0-2047	Identifies the node number associated with the node type by the system.

IOGA113 (end)

Action

There is no action required. The system normally suppresses the report. The report is only a debugging tool.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA114

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates log report IOGA114. The subsystem generates this report when the subsystem is called to retrieve the symbolic names for a given node number. These symbolic names are the device name and number. The user must use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY to flag the report for output.

Format

The log report format for IOGA114 is as follows:

```
1.IOGA114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NODENO
   RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodtxt, NODE=nnnn, DEVNAME=dvnm,
   nnnn,
   RC=n
```

Example

An example of log report IOGA114 follows:

```
1.IOGA114 JAN01 09:15:55 5930 INFO NODENO
   RA=6D6F7000, NT=IOC_NODE, NODE=6, DEVNAME=MTD, 8224,
   RC=1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NODENO	Constant	Indicates that the system generated this report after the system retrieved a node device name and Number from the node number.
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Gives the return address, the location in the software at which this procedure started.
NT=nodtxt,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Identifies the node type.
NODE=nnnn,	0-2047	Indicates the node number that the system associates with the node type.

IOGA114 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DEVICENAME=dvnm ,	Maximum eight characters. Application dependent.	Identifies the device that the system retrieved from the node number.
nnnn,	0000-9999	Indicates the device number.
RC=n	0-1	Indicates the return code number: RC = 0 if node is not defined RC = 1 if node is defined

Action

There is no action required. The system normally suppresses IOAG114. This report is normally for use as a debugging tool.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA115

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates log report IOGA115. The subsystem generates this report when the P-side node requests that the C-side node enter the system busy state. The user must use the IOGATE..ON command in program IOQUERY and flag the report for output.

Format

The log report format for IOGA115 is as follows:

1.IOGA115 INFO mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSTEM_BUSY_CSIDE
RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodnm, NODE=nnnn, CSLINK=#hhhh,
NARC=n

Example

An example of log report IOGA115 follows:

```
1.IOGA115 JAN01 09:15:55 5930 INFO SYSTEM_BUSY_CSIDE
   RA=6D6F7000, NT=IOC_NODE, NODE=6, CSLINK=#0001, NARC=0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSTEM_BUSY_ CSIDE	Constant	Indicates that the P-side node requests that the C-side node enter the system busy state.
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Gives the return address (RA) of the calling procedure.
NT=nodnm,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Identifies the IO systems node type.
NODE=nnnn,	0-2047	Provides the system assigned node number.

IOGA115 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CSLINK=#hhhh,	0000 - FFFF	C-side message LINK port: bits 1-12 = port number bits 13,14 = capability (0=message,1=speech)
NARC=n	Symbolic text	Refer to Table 1, Node aspect return codes in the IOGA102 log report.

Action

There is no action required. The system normally suppresses this report. This report is normally for use as a debugging tool.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IOGA116

Explanation

The Input/Output Gate (IOGA) subsystem generates log report IODA116 when the C-side of the specified node requests a P-side cardlist.

Format

The log report format for IOGA116 is as follows:

1.IOGA116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PSLINK_CARDLIST
RA=hhhhhhhh, NT=nodnm, NODE=nnnn, PSLINK=#hhhh,
NARC=n

Example

An example of log report IOGA116 follows:

```
1.IOGA116 JAN01 09:16:07 6408 INFO PSLINK_CARDLIST
   RA=02089B00, NT=IOC_NODE , NODE=5, PSLINK=#0001, NARC=0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO PSLINK_ CARDLIST	Constant	Indicates that the C-side requests a P-side cardlist.
RA=hhhhhhhh,	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Indicates the return address of the calling procedure
NT=nodnm,	Symbolic text	Refer to Table N. Indicates the IO systems node type.
NODE=nnnn,	0-2074	Indicates the node number that the system assigns.
PSLINK=#hhhh,	0000-FFFF	Indicates the P-side message LINK port: bits 1-12 = port number bits 13,14 = capability (0=message,1=speech)
NARC=n	Symbolic text	Refer to Table 1, Node aspect return codes in the IOGA102 log report.

IOGA116 (end)

Action

There is no action required. The system normally suppresses log report IOGA. This report is normally for use as a debugging tool.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

IPGW300

Explanation

The Internet Protocol Gateway (IPGW) subsystem causes the generation of log report IPGW300 when it reports a trap to the XMS-based peripheral module (XPM). The XPM forwards this message to the control module (CM) for display. The trap is seen by the IP Gateway as an exception report. This report does not result in any maintenance actions being taken on the IP Gateway.

Format

The format for log report IPGW300 follows.

```
IPGW300 <mmmdd> < hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> TBL IPGW Trap
IPGW <site> <nn> <n> <host xpm> TASK <taskid>,TIME:<hh:mm:ss:ms>
IPGW TRAP/EXCEPTION TYPE: <except. type>,ADDRESS:<2bytes> <2bytes>
FUNCTION NAME and OFFSET: <function name> + <1 byte>
```

Example

An example of log report IPGW300 follows.

```
IPGW300 JUN16 17:01:10 4500 TBL IPGW Trap
   IPGW GWIP 10 1 on LTC 4,TASK:media_,TIME:05:04:10.02
   IPGW TRAP/EXCEPTION TYPE: External Interrupt,
   ADDRESS: 190B 0706 FUNCTION NAME and OFFSET:
   sendWAI_8XpmProxy +17
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
IPGW	IPGW name	Identifies the IP Gateway reporting the trap
Host XPM	Host XPM name	Identifies the host XPM where the IP Gateway resides
TASK	Task name	Identifies the IP Gateway task that was running when the trap occurred
TIME	Time of day	Indicates the time of day in hours, minutes, seconds, and hundreths of seconds when the trap occurred

IPGW300 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
IPGW TRAP/EXCEPTION TYPE	Names of exceptions as identified by the IP Gateway include: System Reset, Machine Check, Data Memory Access, Instruction Fetch, External Interrupt, Memory Access, Program, Floating Point Unavailable, Decrementor, System Call, Trace, Floating Point Assist	Lists the name of the exception type as identified by the IP Gateway. This is the type of trap.
ADDRESS	Four hex bytes	Identifies the address in the IP Gateway's memory where the exception occurred
FUNCTION NAME and OFFSET	Name of the function. A hex byte representing the offset.	Lists the name of the function that was running when the exception occurred. The offset is a measurement into the function indicating how much code had executed before the exception/trap occurred.

Action

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

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

IPGW500

Explanation

The Internet Protocol Gateway (IPGW) subsystem generates log report IPGW500 to report a change in the state of an IP Gateway. Log report IPGW500 information includes the "from" and "to" states of the IP Gateway. For example, the following IPGW500 log report example shows that the state of IP Gateway 10 1 on LTC 4 changes from the OffL state to the ManB state. If the "to" state of the IP Gateway is SysB or CBsy, a major alarm generates.

Format

The format for log report IPGW500 follows.

alm IPGW500 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> < ssdd> INFO IPGW State Change
IPGW <site> <nn> <n> on <host XPM> <to_state> from <from state>

Example

Examples of log report IPGW500 follow.

Example 1

Example of log report IPGW500 with no alarm generated follows.

```
IPGW500 JUN15 17:15:28 3000 INFO IPGW State Change
   IPGW GWIP 10 1 on LTC 4: ManB from OffL.
```

Example 2

Example of log report IPGW500 with major alarm generated follows.

```
**IPGW500 JUN15 17:15:28 3000 INFO IPGW State Change
   IPGW GWIP 10 0 on LTC 14: SysB from InSv.
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
alm	(blank)	Indicates no alarm
	**	Indicates a major alarm
IPGW	IPGW name	Identifies the IP Gateway that changed state

IPGW500 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Host XPM	Host XPM name	Identifies the host XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) where the IP Gateway resides
To state	OffL, ManB, CBsy, InSv, ISTb, SysB	Indicates the state of the IP Gateway after the log report
From state	OffL, ManB, CBsy, InSv, ISTb, SysB	Indicates the state of the IP Gateway before the log report

Action

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

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

IPGW600

Explanation

The Internet Protocol Gateway (IPGW) subsystem causes log report IPGW600 to generate when it reports a software error (SWERR) to the XMS-based peripheral module (XPM). The XPM forwards the SWERR report to the computing module (CM), which in turn generates an IPGW600 log report describing the SWERR as reported by the IP Gateway.

Format

The format for log report IPGW600 follows.

```
IPGW600 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> INFO IPGW SWERR
    IPGW <site> <nn> <n> on <host XPM> TASK: <task_name>
    IPGW SWERR TYPE: <swerr_type>, TIME: <nn: nn:nn.nn>
    TEXT: <text_supplied_by_Gateway>
```

Example

An example of log report IPGW600 follows.

```
IPGW600 JUN16: 06:00:45 4400 INFO IPGW SWERR
   IPGW GWIP 10 1 on LTC 4, TASK: tSwExcTask
   IPGW SWERR TYPE: Swerr, TIME: 04:03:10.05
   TEXT: Value out of range for type.
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
IPGW	IPGW name	Identifies the IP Gateway that is reporting the SWERR
Host XPM	Host XPM name	Identifies the host XPM where the IP Gateway reporting the SWERR resides
TASK	Task name	Identifies the task that was running in the IP Gateway when the SWERR occurred
IPGW SWERR TYPE	SWERR or INFO	Indicates the type of SWERR as classified by the IP Gateway. The IP Gateway classifies a software error SWERR as more severe than an information (INFO) SWERR.

IPGW600 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TIME	Time of day	Indicates the time of day in hours, minutes, seconds, and hundreths of seconds when the SWERR occurred
TEXT	30 characters	The IP Gateway supplies up to 30 characters of text related to the SWERR to provide additional information.

Action

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

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

IPGW601

Explanation

The Internet Protocol Gateway subsystem generates log report IPGW601 to report a problem associated with a hardware fault.

Format

The format for log report IPGW601 follows.

IPGW601 <mmmdd> < hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> INFO IPGW HW Exception
IPGW <site> <nn> <n> on <host XPM>, REASON: <text_reason>

Example

An example of log report IPGW601 follows.

```
IPGW601 JUN16 05:55:53 3800 INFO IPGW HW Exception
   IPGW GWIP 10 1 on LTC 4, Reason: 7X07 Self Test failed
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
IPGW	IPGW name	Identifies the IP Gateway that is reporting the hardware problem
Host XPM	Host XPM name	Identifies the host XPM where the IP Gateway reporting the hardware problem resides
REASON	IPGW P-side Alarm, IPGW Card Audit Failure, P-side Overload MAJOR ALARM, P-side Overload MINOR ALARM, XPM Interface Alarm, Exception Report, 7X07 Self Test Failed, 7X07 Diagnostics failed, IPGW Link Audit failed	Describes the hardware related fault being reported by the IP Gateway

Action

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

IPGW601 (end)

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

IPGW602

Explanation

The Internet Protocol Gateway (IPGW) subsystem generates log report IPGW602 to report a problem that is associated with a software fault.

Format

The format for log report IPGW602 follows.

IPGW602 < mmmdd> < hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> IPGW SW EXCEPTION
IPGW <site> <nn> <n> on <host XPM>, REASON: <text_reason>

Example

An example of log report IPGW602 follows.

```
IPGW602 JUN16 05:35:63 3800 INFO IPGW SW EXCEPTION
  IPGW GWIP 10 1 ON LTC 4,REASON:P-side Overload MINOR ALARM
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
IPGW	IPGW name	Identifies the IP Gateway that is reporting the software related fault
Host XPM	Host XPM name	Identifies the host XPM where the IP Gateway that is reporting the software related fault resides
REASON	IPGW P-side Alarm, IPGW Card Audit Failure, P-side Overload MAJOR ALARM, P-side Overload MINOR ALARM, XPM Interface Alarm, Exception Report, 7x07 Self Test failed, 7x07 Diagnostics failed, IPGW Link Audit failed	Describes the software related fault being reported by the IP Gateway

IPGW602 (end)

Action

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

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

IPGW603

Explanation

The Internet Protocol Gateway (IPGW) subsystem generates log report IPGW603 to report information that is not included in the other IPGW log reports. The log report includes both the current state of the IP Gateway and a line of descriptive text, for example, no response from XPM. If the state of the IP Gateway is CBsy or SysB, a major alarm generates.

Format

The format for log report IPGW603 follows.

```
alm IPGW603 <mmmdd> <hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> INFO IPGW
      IPGW <site> <nn> <n> on <host XPM>, IPGW State: <state>
      <text_description>
```

Example

Examples of log report IPGW603 follow.

Example 1

An example of log report IPGW603 with no alarm generated follows.

```
IPGW603 JUN16 09:49:05 5500 INFO IPGW
   IPGW GWIP 10 0 on LTC 0,IPGW State: ISTb
   SST320 No response from XPM
```

Example 2

An example of log report IPGW603 with major alarm generated follows.

```
**IPGW603 JUN16 09:49:05 5500 INFO IPGW
   IPGW GWIP 10 0 on LTC 0,IPGW State: SysB
   Diag Failed: Check for possible logs
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
alm	(blank)	Indicates no alarm
	**	Indicates major alarm

IPGW603 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
IPGW	IPGW name	Identifies the IP Gateway that is being reported on
Host XPM	Host XPM name	Identifies the host XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) where the IP Gateway resides
IPGW State	OffL, ManB, CBsy, SysB, InSv, IStb	Indicates the state of the IP Gateway when this log report generates
Text description	line of text	Information about the IP Gateway that is being reported

Action

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

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

IPGW604

Explanation

The Internet Protocol Gateway subsystem generates log report IPGW604 to report the takeover of an IP Gateway due to sparing. Log report IPGW604 identifies the IP Gateway that was spared as well as the spare IP Gateway that has taken over the spared IPGW's call processing.

If there are no spares available or datafilled when an out-of-service IP Gateway returns to service (RTS), a log report IGW604 generates that lists the IP Gateway as primary for itself. See log report format 2 for an example.

Format

Log report IPGW604 has two possible formats.

Format 1

Format 1 for log report IPGW604 follows.

IPGW604 <mmmdd> < hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> INFO IPGW Takeover
IPGW <site> <nn> <n> Spared by IPGW <site> <nn> <n>

Format 2

Format 2 for log report IPGW604 follows.

IPGW604 <mmmdd> < hh:mm:ss> <ssdd> INFO IPGW Takeover
IPGW <site> <nn> <n> Primary for IPGW <site> <nn> <n>

Examples

Examples of log report IPGW604 follows.

Example for format 1

Example of log report IPGW604 for format 1 follows

```
IPGW604 JUN16 05:55:53 3500 INFO IPGW Takeover
    IPGW GWIP 10 1 SPARED BY IPGW GWIP 4 4
```

Example for format 2

Example of log report IPGW604 for format 2 follows.

```
IPGW604 JUN16 02:23:39 3900 INFO IPGW Takeover
    IPGW GWIP 1 1 Primary for IPGW GWIP 2 3
```

IPGW604 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
IPGW	IPGW name	Identifies the IP Gateway that either has gone out of service and was spared by another IP Gateway or became a primary IP Gateway for another IP Gateway that has gone out of service. See the additional information that follows.

Action

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

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

Format 1 identifies an IP Gateway that goes out of service and has its call processing taken over by a spare IP Gateway. The first IP Gateway listed is the IP Gateway that has gone out of service. The second IP Gateway listed is the IP Gateway that becomes a primary IP Gateway taking over the call processing for the out of service IP Gateway.

Format 2 identifies an IP Gateway that becomes the primary IP Gateway for another IP Gateway that has gone out of service. The system software assigns an IP Gateway that is not processing calls as a spare. When a spare IP Gateway begins call processing for an out of service IP Gateway, it becomes a primary IP Gateway.

ISA100

Explanation

The International Service Analysis (ISA) subsystem generates report ISA100 when the user enters the PRINT command at the maintenance and administration position (MAP) terminal. The MAP terminal is in the SA or SAEDIT level. This level is in the Service Analysis procedure. The fields displayed vary and depend on the analysis of the Call Class. Refer to *Service Analysis, 297-1001-471,* for examples of log reports for other classes.

Format

The log report format for ISA100 is as follows:

ISA100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ISA SUMMARY
ANALYST: antxt OFFICE: oftxt
DATE: yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss:ttt ddd. Mode: mtxt Calltype: ctxt

(The remaining fields of the log report are not fixed. The output depends on the call class that is being analyzed and the degree of screening applied. This example is for ILMNP – international calls.)

———Incoming——— ————Outgoing————
CKT aaaabbxxyyyy n CKT aaaabbxxyyyy
txt1 txt1 txt1 txt1 txt1
nn nn nn nn nn
txt2 txt2 txt2 txt2 txt2

Example

An example of log report ISA100 follows:

```
ISA100 MAR03 11:24:25 8311 INFO ISA SUMMARY
   Analyst: OPERATOR Office:OFFICE
   Date: 1987/03/03 10:56:23.421 SAT. Mode ILNMP
   CallClass:INTL
   ------Incoming------       -------Outgoing--------
   CKT DOMMFWKIGANT 0         CKT ANTMFWKOGANG
   RCR  CON   ANS   DSD  DSG
     0    4    11    25   25
   SYS  SYS   SYS   SYS   SYS
```

ISA100 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ISA SUMMARY	Constant	Indicates this is an ISA summary report.
ANALYST: anxt	OPERATOR	Indicates the person that performs the analysis.
OFFICE: oftxt	Symbolic text	Refer to Table OFCENG in the *Office Parameters Reference Manual* . Identifies the office that is service-analyzed.
DATE: yyyy/mm/dd	year/month/day	Specifies the time of the report.
hh:mm:ss:ttt	0-23:59:59:999	Specifies the time of the report.
ddd	MON.-SUN.	Specifies the day of the week.
MODE:mtxt	INTL	Specifies the call origination type.
---Incoming---	Constant	Indicates that the fields below provide information on the incoming circuit.
CKT aaaabbxxyyyy	aaaa=city name bb=province name xx=trunk group yyyy=trunk number	Gives the CLLI and ckt # for the incoming ckt.
---Outgoing---	Constant	Indicates that the fields below provide information on the outgoing circuit.
CKT aaaabbxxyyyy	aaaa=city name bb=province name xx=trunk group yyyy=trunk number	Gives the CLLI and ckt # for the outgoing ckt.
txt1 nn txt2	Symbolic text	Refer to *Service Analysis, 297-1001-471.* Indicates that the analyst/machine detects event blocks. The blocks consist of a 3-character event name over the elapsed time.

Action

There is no action required.

ISDN100

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates ISDN100. The subsystem generates ISDN100 when a D-channel handler (DCH) or an enhanced DCH (EDCH) detects that a terminal does not respond. The terminal does not respond to a terminal endpoint identifier (TEI) check or audit. The log also generates when the ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) or a V5I interface (V5I) detects that a terminal is not available for message traffic. The system adds the ILDR name to the data in the log.

Format

The log report formats for ISDN100 are as follows:

Format 1

```
ISDN100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Terminal Unavailable
    ISG: <n> Chnl: <n> typtxt <pmid> <n> LEN= <len>
    Data:  TEI = <nnn> EC = <nn> LTID <txt nn>
    Action Taken:  TEI Audit
```

Format 2

```
ISDN100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Terminal Unavailable
    ILDR <ildr> LEN = <len> TEI = <tei>   EC = <ec>
    LTID = <ltid>
```

ATTENTION

ILDR is available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. ILDR is available for remote line concentrating module (RLCM), outside plant module (OPM), and outside plant access cabinet (OPAC) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe.

Format 3

```
ISDN100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Terminal Unavailable
    V5I = <Node number> LEN = <len> TEI = <tei>   EC = <ec>
    LTID = <ltid>
```

ISDN100 (continued)

Examples

Examples of log report ISDN100 follow. The example number corresponds to the format descriptions.

Example 1

```
ISDN100 APR09 16:15:09 5678 INFO Terminal Unavailable
   ISG: 1 Chnl: 4 BRA LTC: 1 LEN: HOST 01 0 08 07
   Data: TEI = 69 EC = FF LTID ISDN 1
   Action Taken: TEI Audit
```

Example 2

```
ISDN100 APR09 16:15:09 5678 INFO Terminal Unavailable
   ILDR 1 00    LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2 TEI = 86    EC = 0
   LTID = ISDN 3
```

Example 3

```
ISDN100 APR09 16:15:09 5678 INFO Terminal Unavailable
   V5I = 72     LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2 TEI = 86    EC = 0
   LTID = ISDN 3
```

Field descriptions

In the log report examples for formats 1, 2, and 3, the following table describes each field in use. In each of the three formats presented, note that not all fields in the table are in use.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	This field indicates that this is an information log report that does not require action.
Terminal Unavailable	Constant	This field indicates that the DCH detects that a terminal is not available for message traffic.
<Node number>	Integer	This field indicates the V5 node number.
DCH (or EDCH) ISG	0 to 9	This field indicates the DCH (or EDCH) or the ISDN service group (ISG) number.
CHNL	0 to 31	This field identifies the time slot of the DCH.
typtxt	symbolic text	This field identifies the D-channel type.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pmid	LGCI, LTCI, or PLGC	This field indicates the type of peripheral module (PM) and its associated number.
LEN	Integer	This field provides the external representation of the line equipment number (LEN).
TEI	0 to 127	This field indicates the TEI of the terminal that is not available.
EC	Integer	This field identifies the error code (EC). This code is for debugging purposes only. EC is not displayed in case of ISDN access controller (IAC).
LTID	1 to 8 characters, followed by a space and a number 1 to 1022	This field identifies the logical terminal identifier (LTID) assigned to the logical terminal.
drawer	0 to 19	This field indicates the ILDR drawer number in the line concentrating module (LCM).
Data	Constant	This field indicates that the following data can be used to analyze the fault condition.
Action Taken: TEI Audit	Constant	This field indicates TEI audit detects a fault condition.

Action

Determine the reason the terminal is not available and contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN101

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates ISDN101. The loops are associated with the D-channel handler (DCH) or the enhanced DCH (EDCH). The ISDN subsystem generates log ISDN101 when a DCH or EDCH is not available for message traffic. This report also generates when the ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) cannot go into traffic level. The loops are also associated with the ILDR. The report indicates that the loops are not available for message traffic. If multiple terminals respond to a terminal endpoint identifier (TEI), make sure you remove the terminals from service.

Format

The log report formats for ISDN101 are as follows:

Format 1

```
ISDN101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  Loop Unavailable
    STC = nnnn              LEN = len          TEI = nn
```

Format 2

```
ISDN101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  Loop Unavailable
    ILD = <drawer>          LEN = <len>
```

ATTENTION

ILDR is available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. ILDR is available for remote line concentrating module (RLCM), outside plant module (OPM), and outside plant access cabinet (OPAC) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe.

Format 3

```
ISDN101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  Loop Unavailable
    V5I = <Node number>   LEN = <len>  TEI = nn
```

Example

Examples of log report ISDN101 follow. The numbers for the examples correspond with the format descriptions:

Example 1

```
ISDN101 OCT09 16:15:09 4833 FLT  Loop Unavailable
   STC = 14           LEN = HOST 10 1 00 03   TEI = 1
```

Example 2

```
ISDN101 OCT09 16:15:09 4833 FLT  Loop Unavailable
   ILD = 4  LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2
```

Example 3

```
ISDN101 OCT09 16:15:09 4833 FLT  Loop Unavailable
   V5I = 72     LEN = REM100 1 5 2  TEI = 11
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Log ISDN101 field descriptions

Field	Value	Description
FLT Loop Unavailable	Constant	This field indicates that you cannot put the DCH or EDCH in to the traffic level. The loops are associated with the DCH or EDCH. The loop is not available for message traffic.
STC	0 to 1023	This field identifies the signaling terminal controller (STC). Refer to table STINV in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*. This field can display the DCH, which includes the channel number, the type of channel (basic rate access [BRA], Bd, or primary rate access [PRA]). The field can also display the associated peripheral module (PM) and number, and information like the STC version.
<Node number>	Integer	This field indicates the V5 node number.
LEN	Symbolic text	This field indicates the line equipment number (LEN) of the terminal. Refer to table SPECCONN in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.
TEI	0 to 63	This field indicates the TEI of the terminal. Refer to table LTMAP in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.
drawer	0 to 19	This field indicates the ILDR drawer number in the line concentrating module (LCM).

ISDN101 (end)

Action

When the ISDN subsystem generates this log, check the following items:

- Verify data: check tables LTDEF and LTMAP for entries that relate to the STC and LEN in the log output, and correct problems.
- Check for additional log information that relates to the given STC or LEN.
- Make sure that the STC or ILDR has the correct load and load again if necessary.
- Busy and return to service (RTS) the STC or ILDR.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN102

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates ISDN102. The subsystem generates this log when the D-channel handler (DCH), enhanced DCH (EDCH), ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) or V5 interface (V5I) detects a duplicate terminal endpoint identifier (TEI) on the same loop. The system removes the line from service. All following communication that uses the removed TEI is not successful. This condition affects call processing and D-channel packet (SAPI 16) services. The log report ISDN102 indicates that more than one terminal on the loop using the same TEI is present.

Format

The log report formats for ISDN102 are as follows:

Format 1

```
ISDN102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  TEI Removed
    ISG:  <n> Chnl:  <n> typtxt <pmid> :<n>
    Data:  Redundant TEI = <nnn>
    Action Taken:  TEI Check
```

Format 2

```
ISDN102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  TEI Removed
    ILD = <drawer>        LEN = <len>        TEI = <tei>
```

ATTENTION

ILDR is for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. ILDR is for remote line concentrating module (RLCM), outside plant module (OPM), and outside plant access cabinet (OPAC) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe.

Format 3

```
ISDN102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  TEI Removed
    V5I =<Node number>        LEN = <len>        TEI = <tei>
```

ISDN102 (continued)

Example

Examples of log report ISDN102 follow. The numbers that precede the examples correspond with the format descriptions.

Example 1

```
ISDN102 AUG 11 01:00:53 8080 FLT  TEI Removed
   ISG:  1 Chnl:  4 BRA LTC:  1 Len:  HOST 01 0 08 07
   Data:  Redundant TEI = 69
   Action Taken:  TEI Check
```

Example 2

```
ISDN102 OCT09 14:39:09 2247 FLT  TEI Removed
   ILD = 4    LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2    TEI = 86
```

Example 3

```
ISDN102 OCT09 14:39:09 2247 FLT  TEI Removed
   V5I = 72 LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2    TEI = 86
```

Field descriptions

In the log report examples for formats 1, 2, and 3, the following table explains each field in the log report. Not all fields identified in the table are in each of the three formats.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT	Constant	This field indicates that a fault condition is detected.
TEI Removed	TEI Removed	This field indicates that the DCH detects a duplicate TEI on the same loop and removes it from service.
ISG	0-255	This field indicates the D-channel handler (DCH) member.
CHNL	1-31	This field indicates the time slot of the DCH.
typtxt	symbolic text	This field identifies the D-channel type.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pmid	LGCI nLTCI n	This field indicates the type of peripheral module (PM), ISDN line group controller (LGCI) or ISDN line trunk controller (LTCI), and its associated number. Refer to table I of the *Log Report Reference Manual*.
drawer	0 to 19	This field indicates the ILDR drawer number in the line concentrating module (LCM).
LEN	Integer	This field provides the external representation of the line equipment number (LEN).
<Node number>	Integer	This field indicates the V5I node number.
Data	Constant	This field indicates the following data can analyze the fault condition.
TEI	0 to 127	This field indicates the TEI of the terminal removed from service. Refer to table LTMAP in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.
Action Taken	Constant	This field indicates TEI check detects a fault condition.

Action

Use the TEI command at the LTPDATA level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position) terminal display to restore the TEI. If the condition continues to occur, the DCH or ILDR audit again removes the TEI from service. The condition exists as long as more than one terminal uses the same TEI on the same loop.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN103

Explanation

The system generates ISDN103 when manual action changes the state of the Bd-channel. The change includes the ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) Bd-channel. The reason for the new state appears only for SysB.

Format

Format 1 applies to example 1 and format 2 applies to example 2.

The log report formats for ISDN103 are as follows:

Format 1

```
ISDN103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Bd Info
    STC = nnnn Bd Chnl          st1txt from st2txt
```

Format 2

```
ISDN103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Bd Info
    ILD = <site><frame><unit><drawer><Bd-chnl>   <state1> from
    <state2>          <reason>
```

ATTENTION

The ILDR is for the remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. The ILDR is for the remote line concentrating module (RLCM), outside plant module (OPM), and outside plant access cabinet (OPAC) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe.

In the first release of the ILDR product in NA007, the system produces no more than two Bd-channels for each line drawer. Use the B-d channels only for 100 percent low speed packet data. This engineering restriction for 100 percent packet data use on the ISDN Delta channel is removed in NA008. The delivery of feature AF6811, ILDR Overload Control removes this restriction.

Example

Example 1 applies to format 1 and example 2 applies to format 2.

Examples of log report ISDN103 follow:

Example 1

```
ISDN103 OCT09 14:03:35 1244 INFO Bd Info
   STC =  4   Bd Chnl            InSv from ManB
```

Example 2

```
ISDN103 OCT09 14:03:35 1244 INFO Bd Info
   ILD = REM1 00 1 4 Bd1    SysB from InSv    Sync Lost
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Bd Info	Constant	Indicates that manual action changes the state of the Bd-channel.
STC = nnnn	0 through 1023	Identifies the signalling terminal controller (STC). Refer to table STINV in the *Translations Guide* . This field can display the D-channel handler, which includes its channel number, the type of channel (basic rate access [BRA], Bd, or primary rate access [PRA]. This field also can display the associated PM and number and information like the STC version.
Bd Chnl st1txt	Symbolic text	Refer to Table E. Indicates the current state of the Bd-channel.
from st2txt	Symbolic text	Refer to Table E. Indicates the previous state of the Bd-channel.
site	0000-ZZZZ	Indicates the site name (abbreviation).
frame	0 through 99	Indicates the line concentrating module (LCM) frame number.
unit	0 or 1	Indicates the unit number.
drawer	0 through 19	Indicates the ILDR drawer number in the LCM.
Bd_chnl	Bd1 or Bd2	Indicates the Bd-channel number in the ILDR.

Action

If the Bd-channel is changed to SysB, check the reason and try to correct the problem.

ISDN104

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates ISDN104 when sync is lost on the Bd channel. This causes the service to remove the Bd channel. It indicates that a problem exists with the connection between the DMS switch and the packet handler (PH).

Reasons for a sync loss include: the D-channel handler (DCH) is out of service or the DS1 carrier is out of service. Another reason for a sync loss is when a problem is at the PH.

Format

The log report format for ISDN104 is as follows:

```
ISDN104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  Chnl Sync Loss
    STC = nnnn                   DS1 Port nn  Chnl nn
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN104 follows:

```
ISDN104 OCT09 14:07:43 1562 FLT  Chnl Sync Loss
   STC =  14                  DS1 Port 16  Chnl  1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT Chnl Sync Loss	Constant	Indicates that sync is lost on the Bd channel. This causes the service to remove the Bd channel.
STC	0-1023	Identifies the signaling terminal controller (STC). Refer to Table STINV in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* . This field can display the DCH, which includes the DCH channel number and the type of channel (BRA, Bd, or PRA). This field also displays the associated peripheral module (PM) and number, and information such as the STC version.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DS1 Port	0-19	Indicates the DS1 port number. Refer to Table SPECCONN in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.
Chnl	1-24	Indicates the DS1 channel number. Refer to Table SPECCONN in the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.

Action

Use the CONT command at the DCH level of the MAP terminal to determine where the loop problem exists on the loop. Try to correct any problems, return to service (RTS) the carriers if they are not in service, and RTS the Bd channel. If the loop failure continues, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN105

Explanation

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

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

Format

The log report format for ISDN105 is as follows:

```
ISDN105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT PRA SYNC LOSS
   STC = nnn            DS1 Port nn Chnl n
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN105 follows:

```
ISDN105 Jan05 15:07:43 1562 FLT PRA SYNC LOSS
   STC = 12               DS1 Port 16 Chnl 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN106

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates ISDN106 when Layer 1 of the specified D-channel fails and the fail flag is set.

Format

The log report formats for ISDN106 are as follows:

Format 1

```
ISDN106 mmmdd hh: mm: ss: ssdd Flt  D Chnl L1 Autonomous Failed
    DCH: n CHNL: nn typtxt pmid: n  LEN: len  EC: n
```

Format 2

```
ISDN106 mmmdd hh: mm: ss: ssdd Flt  D Chnl L1 Autonomous Failed
    ILD = <drawer>    LEN = <len>    EC = <ec>
```

ATTENTION

The ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) is available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. The ILDR is available for remote line concentrating module (RLCM), outside plant module (OPM), and outside plant access cabinet (OPAC) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe.

Format 3

```
ISDN106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  D Chnl L1 Autonomous Failed
    V5I = <Node number>     LEN = <len>   EC = <ec>
```

Format 4

Note: With XPM09, two levels of babbling can be detected by the layer 2 LLM in the XPM. An ISDN106 log is generated upon either level of detection. Format 4 shows log report ISDN106 for level 1 or level 2 babbling links detected at the ISG. Depending upon the level of babbling, it may take up to 15 minutes for the channel to return to service.

ISDN106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO D Chnl L1 Autonomous Failed
ISG: n CHNL: nn typtxt pmid: n LEN: len EC: n

Examples

Examples of log report ISDN106 follow. The numbers for the examples correspond with the format descriptions:

Example 1

```
ISDN106 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Flt  D Chnl L1 Autonomous Failed
   DCH = 8 CHNL:10  BRA LTCI  2  LEN: HOST 10 1 08 01 EC: 2
```

Example 2

```
ISDN106 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Flt  D Chnl L1 Autonomous Failed
   ILD = 4    LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2    EC = 0
```

Example 3

```
ISDN106 APR09 16:15:09 5678 INFO D Chnl L1 Autonomous Failed
   V5I = 72     LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2         EC = 0
```

Example 4

```
ISDN106 JAN09 12:41:39 6800 FLT D Chnl L1 Autonomous Failed
ISG = 0 Chnl 8   BRA   LTC  0 LEN = HOST   01 0 01 21 EC= FF
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

ISDN106 Log report field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Flt D Chn 1 L1 Autonomous Failed	CONSTANT	This field indicates the failure of the specified D-channel
<Node number>	Integer	This field indicates the V5I node number.
DCH	0 to 9	This field provides the D-channel handler (DCH) number.
CHNL	0 to 31	This field identifies the time slot of the D-channel.
typtxt	symbolic text	This field identifies the D-channel type.

ISDN106 (end)

ISDN106 Log report field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pmid	LGCI n LTCI n	This field indicates the type of peripheral module (PM), ISDN line group controller (LGCI) or ISDN line trunk controller (LTCI), and its associated number.
LEN	Integer	This field provides the external representation of the line equipment number (LEN).
EC	Integer	This field identifies the error code that provides the reason for failure. This code is only to debug.
drawer	0 to 19	This field indicates the ILDR drawer number in the line concentrating module (LCM).

Action

Determine the reason for the failure and contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN107

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates ISDN107 when the system fails to restore a terminal endpoint identifier (TEI). The ISDN107 indicates that the system checks a previously failed TEI during the link establishment audit cycle. The cycle is in the logical link manager of the ISDN line trunk controller/ISDN line group controller (LTCI/LGCI) or the V5 interface (V5I). The system does not restore the previously failed TEI.

Format

The log report formats for ISDN107 are as follows:

Format 1

```
ISDN107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd Info TEI Autonomous Restore Failed
    DCH: n CHNL: nn typtxt pmid: n  LEN: len TEI: nnn
```

Format 2

```
ISDN107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd Info TEI Autonomous Restore Failed
    ILD =  <drawer>          LEN = <len>        TEI = <tei>
```

ATTENTION

ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) is available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. ILDR is available for remote line concentrating module (RLCM), outside plant module (OPM), and outside plant access cabinet (OPAC) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe.

Format 3

```
ISDN107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd Info TEI Autonomous Restore Failed
    V5I = <Node number>          LEN = <len>
    TEI = <tei>
```

Examples

Examples of log report ISDN107 follow. The numbers for the examples correspond with the format descriptions:

Example 1

ISDN107 (continued)

```
ISDN107 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info TEI Autonomous Restore
Failed
   DCH: 8 CHNL:10 BRA LTCI 2  LEN: HOST 10 1 08 01  TEI: 2
```

Example 2

```
ISDN107 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info TEI Autonomous Restore
Failed
   ILD = 4  LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2     TEI = 86
```

Example 3

```
ISDN107 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info TEI Autonomous Restore
Failed
   V5I = 72     LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2         TEI = 86
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Log report ISDN107 field descriptions

Field	Value	Description
Info TEI Autonomous Restore Failed	CONSTANT	This field indicates a check of the failure of a previous TEI. The failure is not restored by the system.
DCH	0 to 9	This field provides the D-channel handler (DCH) number.
CHNL	0 to 31	This field identifies the time slot of the D-channel.
<Node number>	Integer	This field indicates the V5I node number.
typtxt	symbolic text	This field identifies the D-channel type.
pmid	LGCI n or LTCI n	This field indicates the type of peripheral module (PM), LGCI or LTCI, and its associated number.
LEN	Integer	This field provides the external description of the line equipment number (LEN).
TEI	0 to 128	This field identifies the TEI.
drawer	0 to 19	This field indicates the ILDR drawer number in the line concentrating module (LCM).

Action

Determine the reason for the failure and contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN108

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates ISDN108 when the system restores a terminal endpoint identifier (TEI). This log indicates that a previously removed TEI passes a check. The TEI passes the check during the logical link management (LLM) audit of the ISDN line trunk controller/ISDN line group controller (LTCI/LGCI). The TEI may also pass a check during an audit of the V5 interface (V5I). The system restores the TEI.

Format

The log report formats for ISDN108 are as follows:

Format 1

```
ISDN108 mmmdd hh: mm: ss: ssdd Info TEI Autonomous Restored
    DCH: n CHNL: nn typtxt  pmid: n  LEN: len TEI: n
```

Format 2

```
ISDN108 mmmdd hh: mm: ss: ssdd Info TEI Autonomous Restored
    ILD =  <drawer>          LEN = <len>
    TEI = <tei>
```

ATTENTION

The ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) is available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. The ILDR is available for remote line concentrating module (RLCM) and outside plant module (OPM) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe. The ILDR is also available for outside plant access cabinet (OPAC) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe.

Format 3

```
ISDN108 mmmdd hh: mm: ss: ssdd Info TEI Autonomous Restored
    V5I = <Node number>          LEN = <len>          TEI = <tei>
```

Examples

Examples of log report ISDN108 follow. The examples are number to correspond with the format descriptions:

Example 1

```
ISDN108 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info TEI Autonomous Restored
   DCH: 8 CHNL: 10  BRA LTCI  2  LEN: HOST 10 1 08 01
   TEI: 2
```

Example 2

```
ISDN108 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info TEI Autonomous Restored
   ILD = 4  LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2     TEI = 86
```

Example 3

```
ISDN108 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info TEI Autonomous Restored
   V5I = 72     LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2         TEI = 86
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Log report ISDN108 field descriptions

Field	Value	Description
Info TEI Autonomous Restored	CONSTANT	This field indicates that the LLM audit restored to service (RTS) a TEI.
<Node number>	Integer	This field indicates the V5I node number.
DCH	0 to 9	This field provides the D-channel handler (DCH) number.
CHNL	0 to 31	This field identifies the time slot of the DCH.
typtxt	symbolic text	This field identifies the DCH type.
pmid	LGCI n or LTCI n	This field indicates the type of peripheral module (PM), LGCI, or LTCI and the associated number.
LEN	Integer	This field provides the external representation of the line equipment number (LEN).
TEI	0 to 128	This field identifies the TEI.
drawer	0 to 19	This field indicates the ILDR drawer number in the line concentrating module (LCM).

ISDN108 (end)

Action

Run a SUSTATE test to make sure that the system establishes communication with the restored TEI.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN109

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates ISDN109 when a D-channel is in service again and the fail flag clears. This report generates when a D-channel that failed before passes a check. The check passes during the logical link management (LLM) audit in the ISDN line trunk controller/line group controller (LTCI/LGCI) or V5 interface (V5I). The system restores the D-channel.

Format

The log report formats for ISDN109 are as follows:

Format 1

```
ISDN109 mmmdd hh: mm: ss: ssdd Info D Chnl L1 Autonomous Restored
    DCH: n CHNL: nn typtxt  pmid: n  LEN: len
```

Format 2

```
ISDN109 mmmdd hh: mm: ss: ssdd Info D Chnl L1 Autonomous Restored
    ILD = <drawer>    LEN = <len>
```

ATTENTION

The ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) is available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. The ILDR is available for remote line concentrating module (RLCM), outside plant module (OPM), and outside plant access cabinet (OPAC) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe.

Format 3

```
ISDN109 mmmdd hh: mm: ss: ssdd Info D Chnl L1 Autonomous Restored
    V5I = <Node number>          LEN = <len>
```

Format 4

Note: With XPM09, two levels of babbling can be detected by the layer 2 LLM in the XPM. When the loop is returned to service by the DCH audits, an ISDN109 log is generated. Format 4 shows log report ISDN109 for level 1 and level 2 babbling links detected at the ISG. Depending upon the level of babbling, it may take up to 15 minutes for the channel to return to service.

ISDN109 (continued)

ISDN109 mmmdd hh: mm: ss: ssdd Info D Chnl L1 Autonomous Restored
ISG: n CHNL: nn typtxt pmid: n LEN: len

Examples

Examples of log report ISDN109 follow. The number for the examples correspond with the format descriptions:

Example 1

```
ISDN109 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info D Chnl L1 Autonomous
Restored
   DCH: 8 CHNL: 10  BRA LTCI 2  LEN: HOST 10 1 08 01
```

Example 2

```
ISDN109 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info D Chnl L1 Autonomous
Restored
   ILD = 4    LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2
```

Example 3

```
ISDN109 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info D Chnl L1 Autonomous
Restored
   V5I = 72     LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2
```

Example 4

```
ISDN109 DEC01:10:32:02 8300 FLT D Chnl L1 Autonomous
Restored
ISG = 0 Chnl 5   BRA   LTC  0 LEN = HOST  01 0 14 20
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Info D Chnl L1 Autonomous Restored	Constant	This field indicates the LLM audit restores the specified D-channel to service.
<Node number>	Integer	This field indicates the V5I node number.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DCH	0 to 9	This field provides the D-channel handler (DCH) number
CHNL	0 to 31	This field identifies the time slot of the DCH
typtxt	symbolic text	This field identifies the DCH
pmid	LGCI n LTCI n	This field indicates the type of peripheral module (PM), LGCI, or LTCI and the associated number.
LEN	symbolic text	This field provides the external image of the line equipment number (LEN).
drawer	0 to 19	This field indicates the ILDR drawer number in the line concentrating module (LCM).

Action

Run a SUSTATE test to make sure that the restored D-channel establishes communication.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN109.

ISDN110

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for ISDN110 is as follows:

```
ISDN110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PRA D–CHANNEL STATUS
   trkid   D1=cccc nnn nn nn : txt D2=cccc nnn nn nn : txt
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN110 follows:

```
ISDN110 MAY07 10:14:05 1606 INFO PRA D-CHANNEL STATUS
   PRACLLI1 D1=DTCI 12 10 19 : INS D2=DTCI 12 10 20 : STB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
txt	INS=In-Service state STB=Standby state	Indicates the status of the first D-channel
D2	DTCI=Digital Trunk Controller - ISDN LTCI=Line Trunk Controller - ISDN	Identifies the digital PM type of the second D-channel
nnn	0-127	Identifies the digital PM number of the second D-channel
nn	0-19	Identifies the DS-1 line number of the second D-channel
nn	1-24	Identifies the time slot on DS-1 of the second D-channel
txt	INS=in-service state STB=standby state	Indicates the status of the second D-channel

Action

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

- MAPCI
- MTC
- TRKS
- TTP
- PRADCH

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN111

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for ISDN111 is as follows:

```
ISDN111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PRA D–CHANNEL MAJOR
ALARM
    trkid    D1=cccc nnn nn nn : txt D2=cccc nnn nn nn : txt
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN111 follows:

```
ISDN111 MAY07 10:12:32 0903 INFO PRA D–CHANNEL MAJOR ALARM
   PRACLLI D1=DTCI 12 11 19 : ACT D2=DTCI 12 11 20 : OOS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PRA D-CHANNEL MAJOR ALARM	Constant	Indicates a major alarm associated with the specified D-channels
trkid	Symbolic text	Specifies the trunk circuit ID. Refer to Table I.
D1	DTCI=digital trunk controller - ISDN LTCI=line trunk controller - ISDN	Identifies the digital peripheral module (PM) type of the first D-channel
nnn	0-127	Identifies the digital PM number of the first D-channel
nn	0-19	Identifies the DS-1 line number of the first D-channel
nn	1-24	Identifies the time slot on DS-1 of the first D-channel

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
txt	ACT=active state OOS=out-of-service state	Indicates the status of the first D-channel
D2	DTCI=digital trunk controller - ISDN LTCI=line trunk controller - ISDN	Identifies the digital PM type of the second D-channel
nnn	0-127	Identifies the digital PM number of the second D-channel
nn	0-19	Identifies the DS-1 line number of the second D-channel
nn	1-24	Identifies the time slot on DS-1 of the second D-channel
txt	ACT=active state OOS=out-of-service state	Indicates the status of the second D-channel

Action

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

- MAPCI
- MTC
- TRKS
- TTP
- PRADCH

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN112

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for ISDN112 is as follows:

```
ISDN112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PRA D–CHANNEL CRITICAL
ALARM
    trkid    D1=cccc nnn nn nn : txt D2=cccc nnn nn nn : txt
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN112 follows:

```
ISDN112 MAY07 10:11:12 0701 INFO PRA D–CHANNEL CRITICAL
ALARM
   PRACLLI D1=DTCI 12 11 19 : OOS D2=DTCI 12 11 20 : OOS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OOS	Constant	Indicates the first D-channel is out-of-service
D2	DTCI=digital trunk controller - ISDN LTCI=line trunk controller - ISDN	Identifies the digital PM type of the second D-channel
nnn	0-127	Identifies the digital PM number of the second D-channel
nn	0-19	Identifies the DS-1 line number of the second D-channel
nn	1-24	Identifies the time slot on DS-1 of the second D-channel
OOS	Constant	Indicates the second D-channel is OOS

Action

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

- MAPCI
- MTC
- TRKS
- TTP
- PRADCH

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN113

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates ISDN113 when a manual D-channel switchover occurs. The log indicates the active (ACT) and out-of-service (OOS) D-channels after the switchover.

Format

The log report format for ISDN113 is as follows:

```
ISDN113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PRA D–CHANNEL MANUAL
SWACT
    trkid    D1=cccc nnn nn nn : txt D2=cccc nnn nn nn : txt
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN113 follows:

```
ISDN113 MAY07 10:14:35 1807 INFO PRA D–CHANNEL MANUAL SWACT
   PRACLLI D1=DTCI 12 11 19 : OOS D2=DTCI 12 11 20 : ACT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PRA D-CHANNEL MANUAL SWACT	Constant	Indicates a manual switchover occurs
trkid	Symbolic text	Specifies the trunk circuit ID. Refer to Table I.
D1	DTCI=digital trunk controller - ISDN LTCI=line trunk controller - ISDN	Identifies the digital peripheral module (PM) type of the first D-channel
nnn	0-127	Identifies the digital PM number of the first D-channel
nn	0-19	Identifies the DS-1 line number of the first D-channel
nn	1-24	Identifies the time slot on DS-1 of the first D-channel

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
txt	ACT=active state OOS=out-of-service state	Indicates the current status of the first D-channel
D2	DTCI=digital trunk controller - ISDN LTCI=line trunk controller - ISDN	Identifies the digital PM type of the second D-channel
nnn	0-127	Identifies the digital PM number of the second D-channel
nn	0-19	Identifies the DS-1 line number of the second D-channel
nn	1-24	Identifies the time slot on DS-1 of the second D-channel
txt	ACT=active state OOS=out-of-service state	Indicates the current status of the second D-channel

Action

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

- MAPCI
- MTC
- TRKS
- TTP
- PRADCH

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN115

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates log report ISDN115. The system generates ISDN115 when the attempted terminal endpoint identifier (TEI) assignment exceeds the value of the subscription counters. The subscription counters represent the maximum number of acceptable links for the set of TEI values. This condition causes the switch to perform a TEI audit.

Format

The log report formats for ISDN115 are as follows:

Format 1

```
ISDN115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Subscription limits exceeded
    ISG: <n> CHNL: <n> typtxt < pmid> LEN: <len>
    Data:  Redundant TEI= <nnn> <sci> SC = <n>
    Action Taken:  TEI Audit
```

Format 2

```
ISDN115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Subscription limits exceeded
    ILD = <drawer>      LEN = <len>  TEI = <tei>
    <nd> SC = <sc>
```

ATTENTION

ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) is available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. The ILDR is available for remote line concentrating module (RLCM), outside plant module (OPM), and outside plant access cabinet (OPAC) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe.

Format 3

```
ISDN115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Subscription limits exceeded
    V5I = <Node number> LEN= len  TEI= nnn 111 SC= limit
```

Examples

Examples of log report ISDN115 follow.

Example 1

```
ISDN115 AUG 11 01:00:53 INFO Subscription limits exceeded
   ISG= 1 CHNL:4 BRA LTC: 1 LEN: HOST 01 0 08 07
   Data:  Redundant TEI= 127        ndl SC = 2
   Action Taken:  TEI Audit
```

Example 2

```
ISDN115 APR09 16:15:09 5678 INFO Subscription limits
exceeded
   ILD = 4  LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2     TEI = 86
   nd1  SC = 8
```

Example 3

```
ISDN115 APR09 16:15:09 5678 INFO Subscription limits
exceeded
   V5I = 72 LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2 TEI = 86
   nd1  SC = 8
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields that the examples of log report formats 1, 2 and 3 use. Note that not all of the fields that appear in this table appear in each of the three formats.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	This field indicates that ISDN115 is an information log that does not require action.
Subscription limits exceeded	Subscription limits exceeded	This field indicates that the action exceeds set limits.
ISG	0 to 255	This field indicates the D-channel handler (DCH) number.
CHNL	1 to 31	This field indicates the time slot of the DCH.
typtxt	symbolic text	This field identifies the D-channel type.
pmid	LGC n, LTC n, or RCCI n	This field indicates the type of peripheral module (PM) and the associated number of the PM.

ISDN115 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LEN	Integer	This field indicates the external description of line equipment number (LEN).
<Node number>	Integer	This field indicates the V5I node number.
drawer	0 to19	This field indicates the ILDR drawer number in the line concentrating module (LCM).
Data	Constant	This field indicates you can use the data to analyze the error condition.
Redundant TEI = n	0-127	This field indicates repeated TEI values.
111SC	nd1 SC= d1 or nd2 SC= d2	This field indicates the subscription counter and limit.
sci	nd1 or nd2	This field indicates the subscription counter.
SC	Numeric value	This field indicates subscription counter limit.
Action Taken	Constant	This field indicates TEI audit detected an error condition.

Action

There is no action required. Retain this log report for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN116

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates log report ISDN116. The subsystem generates ISDN116 to record the results of the terminal endpoint identifier (TEI) audit. When the action identifier has a TEI value assigned to a terminal on a loop, the switch performs a TEI audit.

Format

The log report formats for ISDN116 are as follows:

Format 1

```
ISDN116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TEI has not been assigned
    ISG:  <n> CHNL:  <n> typtxt <pmid> <n> LEN:  <len>
    Data:  TEI = <n>
    Action Taken:  Identity Denied Message
```

Format 2

```
ISDN116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TEI has not been assigned
    ILD =  <drawer>
    LEN = <len>
    TEI = <tei>
```

ATTENTION

ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) is available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. The ILDR is available for remote line concentrating module (RLCM), outside plant module (OPM), and outside plant access cabinet (OPAC) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe.

Format 3

```
ISDN116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TEI has not been assigned
    V5I = <Node number>
    LEN = <len>
    TEI = <tei>
```

ISDN116 (continued)

Examples

Examples of log report ISDN116 follow.

Example 1

```
ISDN116 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info TEI has not been assigned
   ISG: 1 CHNL:  4 BRA LTC 1 LEN: HOST 01 1 08 07
   Data:TEI: 69
   Action Taken:  Identity Denied Message
```

Example 2

```
ISDN116 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info TEI has not been assigned
   ILD = 4
   LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2
   TEI = 86
```

Example 3

```
ISDN116 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info TEI has not been assigned
   V5I = 72
   LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2
   TEI = 86
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields that the log report examples use.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	This field indicates that ISDN116 information log report does not require action.
TEI has not been assigned	Constant	This field indicates the TEI does not have an assigned value.
ISG: n	0 to 255	This field indicates the D-channel handler (DCH) number.
CHNL: n	0 to 31	This field indicates the time slot of the D-channel.
typxtxt	Symbolic text	This field identifies the D-channel type.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pmid	LGC n, LTC n, or RCCI n	This field indicates the type of peripheral module (PM) and the associated number of the PM.
LEN	Integer	This field indicates the external description of line equipment number (LEN).
Data	Constant	This field indicates that you can use the data to analyze the error condition.
<Node number>	Integer	This field indicates the V5I node number.
drawer	0 to 19	This field indicates the ILDR drawer number in the line concentrating module (LCM).
TEI	0 to 127	This field indicates repeated TEI values.
Action Taken	Constant	This field indicates that the TEI audit detected an error condition.

Action

There is no action required. Retain this log report for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN118

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates this report when it establishes or restores a link with the D-channel under unexpected conditions. The subsystem establishes the link when the primary rate access (PRA) D-channel is restored to service and synchronized for use. The ISDN subsystem only generates this log when the previous state of the D-channel was not a carrier fail, man-busy, D-channel in-service busy (DCH-INB), or PM busy. The ISDN subsystem does not generate this log following a switch activity (SWACT) reset.

The purpose of this log is to signal recovery from a synchronization problem. The ISDN subsystem does not generate this log for establishment or restoration of the link under normally expected conditions. This log tells the technician that a D-channel entered or returned to service and synchronization is complete.

Format

The format for log report ISDN118 follows:

```
ISDN118  mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INFO PRA Sync Established
   ISP = n   DTCI/LTC n   Port n   Chnl n
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN118 follows:

```
ISDN118  MAR02 16:42:27  9833  INFO PRA Sync Established
   ISP=1  DTCI 0  Port 1  Chnl 24
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PRA Sync Established	Constant	The indicated D-channel returned to service and synchronization completed.
ISP = n	0 or 1	Indicates the ISDN signaling preprocessor (ISP) number in the active ISDN digital trunk controller (DTCI) or line/trunk controller (LTC) unit.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DTCI (or LTC) n	0 - 4	Indicates the number of the DTCI or the LTC.
Port n	0 - 19	Indicates the DS-1 port number. Refer to Table SPECCONN in the *Customer Data Schema Reference Manual*.
Chnl n	1 - 24	Indicates the DS-1 channel number. Refer to Table SPECCONN in the *Customer Data Schema Reference Manual*.

Action

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

Associated OM registers

None

ISDN120

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates log report ISDN120 when a periodic TEI audit fails during a routine test. The TEI audit fails when a switch receives more responses from terminals than expected during the audit.

Format

The log report format for ISDN120 is as follows:

```
ISDN120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Routine Test
    ISG: <n> Chnl: <n>  typtxt LTC: <n> LEN: <len>
    Analysis Data: Redundant TEI = <nnn>
    Action Taken: TEI Audit
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN120 follows:

```
ISDN120 AUG11 01:00:53 8800 INFO Routine Test
   ISG: 1 Chnl: 4 BRA LTC: 1 LEN: HOST 01 0 08 07
   Analysis Data: Redundant TEI = 127
   Action Taken: TEI Audit
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that ISDN120 is an information log report that does not require action.
Routine Test	Routine Test	Indicates that the system performed a TEI audit.
ISG	0-255	Identifies the ISDN service group (ISG) number.
Chnl	0-31	Identifies the timeslot of the D-channel.
typtxt	symbolic text	Identifies the D-channel type.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pmid	LTC, LGC, RCC	Identifies the type of peripheral module (PM) and the associated number of the ISDN120. Refer to Table I of the *Log Report Reference Manual* .
LEN	Integers	Provides the external description of the line equipment number (LEN).
Analysis Data	Constant	Provides data to analyze the error condition.
Redundant TEI	0-127	Provides the repeated TEI value.
Action Taken	TEI Audit	Indicates that the TEI audit detected an error condition.

Action

There is no action required. Retain this log report for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN121

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates log report ISDN121. The subsystem generates ISDN121 when a terminal initiates an identity verify message that contains a terminal endpoint identifier (TEI) value of 127.

Format

The log report format for ISDN121 is as follows:

ISDN121 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Identity Verify Message
ISG: <n> Chnl: <n> typtxt pmid: <n> LEN: <len>
Analysis Data: None
Action Taken: Redundant TEI Query

Example

An example of log report ISDN121 follows:

```
ISDN121 AUG11 01:00:53 8800 INFO Identity Verify Message
   ISG: 1 Chnl: 4 BRA LTC: LEN: HOST 01 0 08 07
   Data: None
   Action Taken: Redundant TEI Query
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that ISDN121 is an information log.
Identity Verify Message	Identity Verify Message	Indicates that a terminal initiates an identity verify message that contains a TEI of 127.
ISG	0-255	IdentiieN service group (ISG) number.
Chnl	0-31	Identifies the timeslot of the D-channel.
typtxt	symbolic text	Identifies the D-channel type.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pmid	LTC, LGC, RCC	Identifies the type of peripheral module (PM) and the associated number of the PM. Refer to Table I of the *Log Report Reference Manual* .
LEN	Integers	Provides the external description of the line equipment number (LEN).
Data	Constant	Provides data to analyze the error condition.
TEI	0-127	Identifies a known TEI or indicates the TEI is not known.
Action Taken	Repeated TEI Query	Indicates that repeated TEI query detected an error condition.

Action

There is no action required. Retain this log report for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN122

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates log report ISDN122. The subsystem generates ISDN122 when a terminal sends a frame that was not planned to the switching system. The system sends the frame for the current link access protocol for the D-channel (LAPD) state.

Format

The log report format for ISDN122 is as follows:

ISDN122 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Unsolicited Response
ISG: <n> Chnl: <n> typtxt pmid: <n> LEN: <len>
Data: TEI = <nnn>
Action Taken: Redundant TEI Query

Example

An example of log report ISDN122 follows:

```
ISDN122 AUG11 01:00:53 8800 INFO Unsolicited Response
   ISG: Chnl: 4 BRA LTC: 1 LEN: HOST 01 0 08 07
   Data: TEI = 127
   Action Taken: Redundant TEI Query
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that ISDN122 is an information log report.
Unsolicited Response	Unsolicited Response	Indicates that the layer two software detected a response that was not requested.
ISG	0-255	Identifies the ISDN service group (ISG) number.
Chnl	0-31	Identifies the timeslot of the D-channel.
typtxt	symbolic text	Identifies the D-channel type.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pmid	LTC, LGC, RCC	Identifies the type of peripheral module (PM) and the associated number of the PM. Refer to Table I of the *Log Report Reference Manual* .
LEN	Integers	Provides the external description of the line equipment number (LEN).
Data	Constant	Indicates that you can use the data that follows to analyze the error condition.
TEI	0-127	Identifies the number of a known TEI or indicates TEI is not known.
Action Taken	repeated TEI Query	Indicates that the repeated TEI Query detected an error condition.

Action

There is no action required. Retain this log report for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN200

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates log report ISDN200. The subsystem generates ISDN200 at intervals of 24 h at the end of the daily Layer 2 audit. This report contains a maximum of ten ISDN lines for each generation. The following items appear in the report:

- total number of frames received and transmitted
- number of frames received and frames transmitted again in which errors exceed the threshold value
- percentage of the total frames these errors represent.

Format

The log report format for ISDN200 is as follows:

```
ISDN200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FRAMES ERRORS LINES
   LEN: site frame unit drwr ckt
   Frames received in total   : nnnn  In error: nnnn  nn%
   Frames transmitted in total: nnnn  Retrans : nnnn  nn%
   LEN: site frame unit drwr ckt
   Frames received in total   : nnnn  In error: nnnn  nn%
   Frames transmitted in total: nnnn  In Retrans: nnnn  nn%
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN200 follows:

```
ISDN200 OCT31 12:00:00 1200 INFO FRAMES ERRORS LINES
   LEN: HOST 55  1  5  6
   Frames received in total   : 4256  In error:  262   6%
   Frames transmitted in total: 4000  Retrans :   50   1%
   LEN: HOST 40  1 10  4
   Frames received in total   : 3025  In error:  150   5%
   Frames transmitted in total  3050  Retrans :  175   6%
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO FRAMES ERROR LINES	Constant	Indicates that ISDN200 log contains information on frame and line errors.
LEN	Constant	This field, and following parameters, identify the line equipment numbers (LEN) of the ISDN line circuits associated with the log.
site	HOST or aaaa	If the location of the LEN is at the central office (CO), site = HOST. If the LEN is at a remote site, then site = the four letter (aaaa) name of the remote location.
frame	00-99	Indicates the number of the ISDN line concentrating module (LCMI) or enhanced (LCME) equipment frame and the location of the specified line circuit.
unit	0 or 1	Indicates the upper (0) or lower (1) LCM unit in the specified frame.
drwr	00-19	Indicates the line drawer (or line subgroup) and the location of the line circuit.
ckt	00-31	Identifies the line circuit associated with the log.
Frames received in total	Integers	Indicates the total number of frames received by the specified ISDN line.
In error	Integers	Indicates the number of received frames in error on each ISDN line.
%	Integers	Indicates the percentage of received frames in error.
Frames transmitted in total	Integers	Indicates the total number frames the specified ISDN lines can transmit.
Retrans	Integers	Indicates the number of frames transmitted again in error on each ISDN line.
%	Integers	Indicates the percentage of frames transmitted again in error.

ISDN200 (end)

Action

Determine the reason for the high transmission error rate on the indicated ISDN lines. To clear the problem, refer to *Trouble Locating and Clearing Procedures*.

Associated OM registers

The OM groups ISGBRA and ISGBD associate with log report ISDN200.

ISDN201

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates log report ISDN201. The subsystem generates ISDN201 at 24 h intervals at the end of the daily Layer 2 and 3 audit.

This log report includes the following information:

- Complete switch system percentage of frames received in error and transmitted again
- The number of line equipment numbers (LEN) on the switching system that report these types of errors
- The number of LENs on the switching system with high Layer 2 protocol abnormality rates
- The number of LENs on the switching system with high Layer 3 protocol abnormality rates
- The number of defective lines reported in the ISDN200 logs

Counts of ISDN basic rate access (BRA) lines determine the percentage calculation for frames received in error. BRA lines include both alternate mark inversion [AMI] and 2B1Q lines.

Format

The log report format for ISDN201 is as follows:

```
ISDN201 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Frame report
    Percentage of errored frames on ISDN switch          <n.n>%
    Percentage of retransmitted frames on ISDN switch    <n.n>%
    Number of LENs reporting transmission errors         <n>
    Number of LENs reporting layer 2 high abnormalities  <n>
    Number of LENs reporting layer 3 high abnormalities  <n>
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN201 follows:

```
ISDN201 AUG 11 01:00:53 8800 INFO Frame Report
   Percentage of errored frames on ISDN switch  :      0.0%
   Percentage of retransmitted frames on ISDN switch : 0.0%
   Number of LENs reporting transmission errors        0
   Number of LENs reporting layer2 protocol abnormalities 8
   Number of LENs reporting layer3 protocol abnormalities 2
```

ISDN201 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that ISDN201 is for information only and does not require action.
Frames report	Constant	Indicates that ISDN201 contains information on the percentage of errored frames and frames transmitted again, on the ISDN switch.
Percentage of errored frames on ISDN switch	00.0-99.9	Indicates the percentage of errored frames.
Percentage of frames transmitted again on ISDN switch	00.0-99.9	Indicates the percentage of frames transmitted again.
Number of LENs that report layer two high problem rates	0-9999	Indicates number of LENs that have layer 2 high protocol problem rates.
Number of LENs that report layer three high problem rates	0-9999	Indicates number of LENs that have layer 3 high protocol problem rates.

Action

There is no action required. Retain this log report for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN202

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates log report ISDN202. The subsystem generates ISDN202 when you use the MAP command reset layer (RLAYER) <n> to reset performance counts. These performance counts are for a posted Line Equipment Number (LEN).

Note: The n in the command RLAYER <n> indicates 1, 2 or 3 for layers 1, 2 or 3.

Format

The log report format for ISDN202 is as follows:

ISDN202 <date><time><seq#> INFO Layer <layer#> Pegs reset
LEN <len> REASON : RLAYER command issued

Example

An example of log report ISDN202 follows:

```
ISDN202 DEC 10 20:53:53 7100  INFO Layer 1 Pegs reset
   LEN HOST 01 0 00 04 LAYER 2 REASON : RLAYER command
   issued
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that ISDN202 is an information log.
Pegs reset	Constant	Indicates that the performance counts registers for layer 1, 2 or 3 are reset.
LEN	Integers	Indicates the external description of LEN reporting register resets.
Layer #	1, 2, 3	Indicates layer number.
REASON	RLAYER command issued	Identifies the reason the registers were reset.

ISDN202 (end)

Action

There is no action required. Retain this log report for use in debugging.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN203

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates log report ISDN203. The subsystem generates ISDN203 every 24 h after the layer 2 audit.

Log report ISDN203 displays the following:

- Layer 2 high abnormality rate information. The high abnormality rate is the percentage of frames errored and re-transmitted on the ISDN switch. Peg counts of all ISDN basic rate interface (BRI) lines determine the percentage calculation of the ISDN203 report. The BRI lines include alternate mark inversion (AMI) and 2B1Q lines. This report displays the number of defective lines reported in the ISDN200 logs. When the error count for the line equipment number (LEN) exceeds the threshold, the system prints the LEN in the ISDN203 log. If a LEN experiences service interruption, the system prints the LEN in the ISDN203 log. The system displays a maximum of ten LENs in each log.
- Layer 2 packet abnormality information that displays the protocol abnormality threshold for layer 2 in office parameter LAYER2_PACKET_ABN_PEGS_THLD in table OFCVAR. In addition, the log report displays the affected LEN and the high abnormality protocol count.

Formats

Formats for log report ISDN203 follow:

Format 1

```
ISDN203 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Layer 2 High Abnormality Rate
    Abnormality Threshold: <n>
    LEN <len> Abnormalities: <n>  Minutes Disrupted: <n>
```

Format 2

```
ISDN203 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Layer 2 High Abnormality Rate
    Abnormality Threshold : <n>
    LEN <len> Abnormalities : <n>
```

Examples

Examples of log report ISDN203 follow:

Example 1

ISDN203 (end)

```
ISDN203 APR27 01:44:54 0192 INFO Layer 2 High Abnormality
Rate
   Abnormality Threshold: 20
   LEN Host67 1 00 05 Abnormalities: 24 Minutes Disrupted: 3
   LEN Host67 1 00 10 Abnormalities: 25 Minutes Disrupted:10
   LEN Host67 1 01 14 Abnormalities: 31 Minutes Disrupted: 3
   LEN Host67 1 06 00 Abnormalities: 20 Minutes Disrupted: 0
   LEN Host67 1 06 01 Abnormalities: 24 Minutes Disrupted: 0
   LEN Host67 1 06 04 Abnormalities: 28 Minutes Disrupted: 5
   LEN Host67 1 08 31 Abnormalities: 24 Minutes Disrupted: 7
   LEN Host67 1 15 08 Abnormalities: 21 Minutes Disrupted: 0
   LEN Host67 1 08 10 Abnormalities:  0 Minutes Disrupted: 7
   LEN Host67 1 15 24 Abnormalities: 21 Minutes Disrupted: 0
```

Example 2

```
ISDN203 APR27 01:44:54 0192 INFO Layer 2 High Abnormality
Rate
   Abnormality Threshold: 10
   LEN HOST 01 0 04 04 Abnormalities: 360
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates an information-only log report
Abnormality Threshold	1-1000	Indicates the abnormality threshold value
LEN	Alphanumeric text string	Provides the external description of the LEN
Abnormalities	1-65535	Indicates the abnormality count
Minutes Disrupted	Integers	Indicates the time (in minutes) of service interruption

Action

Determine the reason for the high percentage of transmission error rate on the bad ISDN lines associated with ISDN200 log reports.

Associated OM registers

Log report ISDN203 associates with OM groups ISGBRA and ISGBD.

ISDN204

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates log report ISDN204. ISDN204 generates after the layer 2/3 audit that runs one time every 24 h. The report lists a maximum of ten affected line equipment numbers (LEN) that have a high layer 3 abnormality rate. ISDN204 reports layer 3 high abnormality rates for voice services and packet data.

Formats

Formats for log report ISDN204 follow:

Format 1

```
ISDN204 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Layer 3 High Abnormality Rate
    Circuit Abnormality Threshold: <n>
    LEN: <len>      Abnormalities: <n>
```

Format 2

```
ISDN204 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Layer 3 High Abnormality Rate
    Packet Abnormality Threshold: <n>
    LEN: <len>      Abnormalities: <n>
```

Examples

Examples for log report ISDN204 follow:

Example 1

```
ISDN204 AUG11 01:44:54 0596 INFO Layer 3 High Abnormality Rate
   Circuit Abnormality Threshold: 10
   LEN HOST 00 0 00 01  Abnormalities: 60
```

Example 2

```
ISDN204 APR27 01:44:54 0596 INFO Layer 3 High Abnormality Rate
   Packet Abnormality Threshold: 10
   LEN HOST 01 0 04 04  Abnormalities: 60
```

ISDN204 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Layer 3 High Abnormality Rate	Constant	Information-only log report that does not require action
Circuit/Packet Abnormality Threshold	1-1000	Indicates the abnormality threshold value for voice or packet data
LEN	Alphanumeric text string	Provides the external description of the LEN
Abnormalities	1-65535	Indicates the abnormality count

Action

There is no action required. Retain this log report for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

None

ISDN205

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates log report ISDN205. The subsystem generates ISDN205 when the layer 2 transmission performance exceeds the value set for office parameter LAYER2_PEGS_THRESHOLD_LEVEL in table OFCVAR.

Layer 2 transmission performance can be one of the following:

- total frames received in error divided by the total frames received
- total frames retransmitted divided by the total frames transmitted

Format

The format for log report ISDN205 follows:

```
ISDN205 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Layer 2 Trans Perf Threshold
L2 PKT Performance Threshold : <n.n>%
Percentage of frames received in error on ISDN switch : <n.n>%
Percentage of retransmitted frames on ISDN switch : <n.n>%
```

Note: Any one or both of the percentages displays in the log report, depending on the frames received in error or transmitted.

Example

An example of log report ISDN205 follows:

```
ISDN205 APR27 01:44:54 0394 INFO Layer 2 Trans Perf
Threshold
L2 PKT Performance Threshold: 10%
Percentage of frames received in error on ISDN switch: 85.1%
Percentage of retransmitted frames on ISDN switch: 34.5%
```

ISDN205 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO Layer 2 Trans Perf Threshold	Constant	Information-only message: Layer 2 Transmission Performance Threshold
L2 PKT Performance Threshold	0.00-99.9	Indicates the threshold value for transmission performance for layer 2
Percentage of frames received in error on ISDN switch	0.00-99.9	Indicates the percentage of frames in error
Percentage of retransmitted frames on ISDN switch	0.00-99.9	Indicates the percentage of retransmitted frames

Action

There is no action required. Retain this log for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

None

ISDN301

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates log report ISDN301. Log report ISDN301 generates after the detection of a layer 3 protocol abnormality. Technical Requirement 821 (TR821) specifies the layer 3 protocol abnormality.

ISDN301 reports layer 3 protocol abnormalities for both voice services and packet data. ISDN301 lists the type of abnormality and information on the cause of the abnormality for voice services. Also, ISDN301 lists the type of abnormality for packet data. X.25 Protocol Systems (XPS) generate this log report for packet data.

Formats

Formats for log report ISDN301 follow:

Format 1

```
ISDN301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Layer 3 Protocol Abnormality
    PMID: <n> LEN: <len> TEI: <n> PDN: <n>
    Abnormality: <Abnormality Type>
    Cause: <Cause Type>
```

Format 2

```
ISDN301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Layer 3 Packet Protocol
Abnormality
    LEN: <len>
    Abnormality: <Abnormality Type>
    Cause: <Cause Type>
```

Examples

Examples of log report ISDN301 follow:

Example 1

```
ISDN301 AUG11 01:00:53 4827 INFO Layer 3 Protocol Abnormality
   LTC: 1 LEN: HOST 01 1 14 25 TEI: 69 PDN: 6136217356
   Abnormality: Disconnect Received
   Cause: Temporary Failure
```

Example 2

ISDN301 (continued)

```
ISDN301 NOV27 02:00:01 7800 INFO Layer 3 Packet Protocol
Abnormality
   LEN: HOST 01 0 04 04
   ABNORMALITY:RESTART PKT TRANSMITTED
   CAUSE: LOCAL PROCEDURE ERROR
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log reports:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that ISDN301 is an information-only log and does not require action
Layer 3 Protocol Abnormality	Constant	Indicates that the system detects a layer 3 protocol abnormality
PMID	LTC, LGC, RCC	Identifies the type of peripheral module (PM) and the associated number of the PM. Refer to Table I in this manual.
LEN	Alphanumeric text string	Provides the external description of the line equipment number (LEN).
TEI	0-127	Terminal endpoint identifier (TEI) specifies a number assigned to an ISDN set. 127 indicates an invalid TEI value.
PDN	10 digits	Provides the primary directory number (PDN) as a full national directory number (DN) that includes the serving numbering plan area (SNPA).
Abnormality	Symbolic text	Indicates layer 3 protocol abnormality. The types of protocol abnormalities for voice services and packet data are listed in “Additional information".
Cause	Symbolic text	Indicates the cause value for the layer 3 protocol abnormality. The causes of protocol abnormalities for voice services and packet data are listed in “Additional information".

Action

There is no required action. Save this log report for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following information lists the abnormality types for ISDN301 log report for voice services:

- DISCONNECT Received
- DISCONNECT Transmitted
- MSG Rcvd containing an unallocated CR value
- MSG Rcvd less the min length
- MSG Rcvd w/ an invalid CR value
- MSG Rcvd w/ invalid protocol discriminator info
- Progress Transmitted
- REL COM Received
- REL COM Transmitted
- RELEASE Received
- SETUP Rcvd w/ CR flag incorrectly set to 1
- STATUS Received
- STATUS Transmitted

ISDN301 (continued)

The following table lists the possible causes for the generation of ISDN301 for voice services. These causes result in one of the events in the table.

Cause	Event
BC not implemented	Service or option not implemented
channel type not implemented	
facility not implemented	
only restricted digital information BC is available	
svce_or_opt_not_implemented_unspecified	
invalid CR	invalid message
identified channel does not exist	
a suspended call exists	
call identity in use	
no call suspended	
call having the REQed call identity cleared	
called user not part of CUG	
incompatible destination	
dest missing and direct call not SUBSed	
invalid transit network selection	
invalid_message_unspecified	
mandatory info element is missing	Protocol error
message type nonexistent or not implemented	
message not compat with state	
element nonexistent or not implemented	
invalid info element contents	
msg not compatible with state	
recovery on timer expiration	
protocol error unspecified	
response_to_status_enquiry	
user_information_discarded	
temporary_failure	

The following information lists the possible abnormality types for an ISDN301 log report for packet data:

- Restart packet received
- Restart packet transmitted
- Reset packet received
- Reset packet transmitted
- Clear packet received
- Clear packet transmitted
- Diagnostic packet transmitted
- Diagnostic packet received
- Service disruption reset packet
- Service disruption clear packet

The following information lists the possible cause codes for the generation of ISDN301 for packet data:

- DTE Restart
- Local Procedure Error
- Network Congestion
- Network Operational
- Registration/Cancellation confirmed
- DTE Originated
- Out of Order
- Remote Procedure Error
- Remote DTE Operational
- Incompatible Destination
- Network Out of Order
- Number Busy
- Reverse Charging Acceptance Not Subscribed
- Fast Select Acceptance Not Subscribed
- Ship Absent
- Invalid Facility Request
- Access Barred

ISDN301 (end)

- Not Obtainable
- RPOA Out of Order
- Diagnostic Packet

ISDN302

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates log report ISDN302 to track parameter downloading abnormalities.

The system generates ISDN302 under the following conditions:

1. The XPM receives a parameter download (PD) request from the terminal through a REGISTER message. The REGISTER is SCP_X_Originate_Msg with the PDL_Start_Event. The Extended Peripheral Module (XPM) determines that some type of initial error occurred. The system sends the REGISTER message to the CM to indicate that the system received a PD request. The XPM sends a RELEASE_COMPLETE message with the specified error that occurred. The RELEASE_COMPLETE message is an SCP_X_Feature_Msg with a PDL_Log Event. The message from the XPM allows the FPE to determine the type of error that occurred. The FPE generates the ISDN302 log report.
2. The XPM receives a PD request from the terminal and an error did not occur. The XPM sends a REGISTER message to the CM to request a download. This REGISTER message is an SCP_X_Originate_Msg with the PDL_Start_Event. The CM starts to gather the data to download. The data can be digital network interconnecting (DNI) or do not Disturb (DND). When an error occurs while the CM attempts to retrieve the data, the CM generates the ISDN302 log with the error condition. The CM sends a RELEASE_COMPLETE message to the XPM. This message is an SCP_C_Feature_Msg with and PDL_Abort_Event.
3. The XPM receives a PD request from the terminal and an error did not occur. The XPM sends a REGISTER message to the CM that indicates the XPM requires a PD. The REGISTER message is an SCP_X_Originate_Msg with the PDL_Start_Event. The CM can gather the data and download the data to the XPM. The data can be DNI or DND. When the XPM detects an error in the data that the CM downloads, the XPM sends a RELEASE_COMPLETE message to the CM. The RELEASE_COMPLETE message is an SCP_X_Feature_Msg with an PDL_Release_Event. The message identifies the error that occurred.
4. The XPM receives a PD request from the terminal and an error did not occur. The XPM sends a REGISTER message to the CM that indicates the XPM requires a PD. The REGISTER message is an SCP_X_Originate_Msg with the PDL_Start_Event. The CM can gather the data and download the data to the XPM. The data can be DNI or DND. The terminal detects an error in the data that the CM downloads. The terminal sends a RELEASE_COMPLETE message to the XPM. The XPM determines the error that occurred and sends a

ISDN302 (continued)

RELEASE_COMPLETE message to the CM. The RELEASE_COMPLETE message is an SCP_X_Feature_Msg with an PDL_Release_Event.

Format

The log report format for ISDN302 is as follows:

ISDN302 mmmddhh:mm:ss ssdd Parameter Downloading Abnormality
LEN = <len>
SPID = <spid> or TEI = <tei> (see note 1)
SOURCE: XPM/CPE/CM CAUSE: <cause value> (see note 2)
ANALYSIS DATA: <analysis data> (see note 2)
ERROR DETAIL: <Optional Data> (see note 2)

Note 1: The cause field determines if this format is SPID or the terminal endpoint identifier (TEI). The TEI appears in this field when TERMINAL NOT INITIALIZED, NON-EXISTENT SPID, INCONSISTENT SPID or IMPROPER SPID appear in the cause field.

Note 2: Refer to ISDN302 LOG fields descriptions for all possible values.

Example

An example of log report ISDN302 that contains CAUSE: ROSE Reject Invoke Error follows:

```
ISDN302 APR20 01:03:40 4833 INFO Parameter Downloading Abnormality
   LEN = HOST 10 1 00 03
   SPID = 862401
   SOURCE: XPM  CAUSE:  ROSE Reject Invoke Error
   ANALYSIS DATA: Mistyped Argument
   ERROR DETAIL: 02 02 31 32 AC 08 82
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

ISDN302 LOG fields (Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
LEN	0 to 25	Provides an external description of the line equipment number (LEN)
SPID	0 to 19	Identifies the Service Profile ID (SPID) for which a PD error occurred. The user enters the SPID.
TEI	0 to 127	Identifies the Terminal Endpoint Identifier (TEI) of the terminal. The TEI is present when the: • terminal/phone is not initialized • SPID is not present • SPID is not consistent • XPM cannot not interpret the SPID
SOURCE	Values can be one of the following: • XPM • CM • CPE	Indicates the location of the error in the switch and terminal during download.

ISDN302 (continued)

ISDN302 LOG fields (Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
CAUSE	Values can be one of the following: • General download error • ROSE ROIV error • Terminal failed to report results • Segmentation error • Too frequent request • Terminal not started • Duplicate request • Improper SPID • Non-existent SPID • Inconsistent SPID	Indicates the reason for failure.

ISDN302 LOG fields (Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
CAUSE (continued)	Values can be one of the following: • ROSE reject general error • ROSE reject invoke error • User aborted download • Data not consistent with terminal • Invalid unrecognizeable event report • Reassembly error • ROSE error	Indicates the reason for failure.
ANALYSIS DETAIL	0 TO 199. This field does not always contain information. Values can be one of the following: • Unrecognized APDU • Mistyped APDU • Badly structured APDU • Unuseable APDU	Provides additional detailed information about the problem. Includes information on incorrect data in the incoming message.

ISDN302 (continued)

ISDN302 LOG fields (Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
ANALYSIS DETAIL (continued)	0 to 199. This field does not always contain information. Values can be one of the following: • Duplicate invocation • Unrecognized operation • Mistyped argument • Resource limitation • Invalid data • Call Appearance not supported • Intercom Groups not supported • FA or FI out of range • Call Appearance ID out of range • DN Appearance ID out of range • Excess DN sent • BC not supported	Provides additional detailed information about the problem. Includes information on incorrect data in the incoming message.

ISDN302 LOG fields (Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
ANALYSIS DETAIL (continued)	0 to 199. This field does not always contain information. Values can be one of the following: • Timer expiry • No such object instance • Message problem • None	Provides additional detailed information about the problem. Includes information on incorrect data in the incoming message.
ERROR DETAIL	0 to 199. This field does not always contain information. This field can contain values that are a byte stream of the APDU or the TEI.	Provides additional detailed information about the problem. Includes information on data in the incoming message.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The registers ISDNPDOM and PDFAILRE associate with log report ISPN302.

Additional information

Different data requirements cause different event types. A flexible format procedure is provided.

ISDN303

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates log report ISDN303 when layer 3 packet abnormality counters exceed capacity on a basic rate interface (BRI) line. X.25 Protocol Systems (XPS) in the X.25 link interface unit (XLIU) keep the count of layer 2 packet abnormalities. The XPSs generate this log when the counter exceeds its capacity. The XPSs also port the information for this log to the computing module (CM) for generation of its log report. The CM log is identical to the XLIU log.

The ISDN303 log lists the line equipment number (LEN), the type of counter capacity, the type of abnormality, and the counter capacity.

Format

The format for log report ISDN303 follows:

ISDN303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Layer 3 Packet Counter Capacity Log
LEN <len>
Counter/Reason: <Abnormality Type> TYPE: Abnormality
Counter Capacity: <n>

Examples

Examples of log report ISDN303 follow:

Example 1

The following example is for layer 3 packet abnormality counters as generated in the XLIU:

```
ISDN303 NOV27 13:23:58 4600 INFO LAYER 3 COUNTER CAPACITY
    LEN: ISDN 00 0 10 00
    COUNTER/REASON: RESET PACKET TRANSMITTED TYPE: PACKET
    PROTOCOL ABNORMALITY
    COUNTER CAPACITY: #FFFF FFFF
```

Example 2

The following example is for layer 3 packet abnormality counters as generated in the CM:

```
ISDN303 DEC01 02:00:01 2200 INFO Layer 3 Packet Counter Capacity Log
    LEN: HOST 00 0 10 00
    COUNTER/REASON: RESET PACKET TRANSMITTED TYPE: PACKET
    PROTOCOL ABNORMALITY
    COUNTER CAPACITY: #FFFF FFFF
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO Layer 3 Packet Counter Capacity Log	Constant	Information-only message: packet abnormality counter capacity
LEN	Alphanumeric text string	Provides the external description of the LEN
Counter/Reason	Symbolic text	Describes the abnormality
TYPE	Symbolic text	Indicates the type as abnormality or service disruption
Counter Capacity	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the counter capacity value

Action

Report the instance of this log generation to the personnel responsible for the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

None

ISDN304

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates ISDN304. This event occurs when the D-channel handler-channel handler (DCH) or enhanced D-channel handler (EDCH) detects a layer-2 protocol abnormality. The technical requirement 821 (TR821) specifies this abnormality. The report includes the type of abnormality.

Format

The log report format for ISDN304 is as follows:

```
ISDN304 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Layer 2 Protocol Abnormality
    typtxt pmid: <n>  LEN:  <len> TEI: <n>
    Abnormality: <Abnormality Type>
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN304 follows:

```
ISDN304 AUG11 01:00:53 4827 INFO Layer 2 Protocol Abnormality
   BRA LTC: 1 LEN: HOST 01 1 14 25 TEI:69
   Abnormality: Disconnect mode frame rcvd
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that this log report is information only. There is no exact action to take.
Layer 2 Protocol Abnormality	Layer 2 Protocol Abnormality	Indicates that the detection of a layer-2 abnormality.
typtxt	symbolic text	Identifies the D-channel type.
pmid	LTC, LGC, RCC	Identifies the type of peripheral module (PM) and the associated number. Refer to Table I of the *Log Report Reference Manual* .
LEN	Integers	Provides the external image of the line equipment number (LEN).

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TEI	0-127	Identifies the TEI number.
Abnormality	Symbolic text	Indicates layer-2 abnormality. See the table that follows for complete list of layer-2 abnormalities.

Action

There is no action required. Save this log report for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table lists each abnormality type that appears in the abnormality field of an ISDN301 log report.

Layer 2 abnormality types
Disconnect Mode frame Rcvd
Disconnect Mode frame Sent
Frames Rcvd w/cntrl field not defined
Frames Rcvd w/info field not permitted or supervisory or unnum frame w/incorrect length
Frames Rcvd w/invalid receive sequence number
Frames Rcvd w/info field exceeds max established length
Unexpected frames received
FRMR frame Rcvd
UA or DM not Rcvd to establish or reset link after N2 SABM sent
Invalid frames Rcvd

ISDN305

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates this log when an ISDN line exceeds the Service Disruption threshold. This threshold is defined by office parameter LAYER2_SERVICE_DSRPT_THLD, which resides in table OFCVAR.

Format

The format for log report ISDN305 follows:

ISDN305 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Service disruption exceeded
typtxt pmid: <n> LEN: <len>
Abnormality: <Abnormality Type>

Example

An example of log report ISDN305 follows:

```
ISDN305 Jan 29 22:53:15 0538 INFO Service Disruption
Exceeded
        BRA LTC: 0 LEN: HOST 01 0 07 03
        LEN has exceeded the Layer 2 Service Disruption
threshold.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that this is an information-only log report that requires no specific action to be taken.
Service Disruption Exceeded	Service Disruption Exceeded	Indicates that the service disruption threshold has been exceeded.
typtxt	symbolic text	Identifies the D-channel type.
pmid	LTC, LGC, RCC	Identifies the type of peripheral module (PM) and its associated number. Refer to Table I of the *Log Report Reference Manual* .
LEN	Integers	Provides the external representation of the line equipment number (LEN).

Action

No specific action is required. Save this log report for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

None

ISDN306

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates log report ISDN306 when layer 2 packet abnormality counters exceed capacity on a basic rate interface (BRI) line. X.25 Protocol Systems (XPS) in the X.25 link interface unit (XLIU) keep the count of layer 2 packet abnormalities. The XPSs generate this log when the counter exceeds its capacity. The XPSs also port the information for this log to the computing module (CM) for generation of its log report. The CM log is identical to the XLIU log.

The ISDN306 log lists the line equipment number (LEN), the type of counter capacity, the type of abnormality, and the counter capacity.

Format

The format for log report ISDN306 follows:

ISDN306 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Layer 2 Packet Counter Capacity Log
LEN <len>
Counter/Reason: <Abnormality Type> TYPE: <Abnormality>
Counter Capacity: <n>

Examples

Examples of log report ISDN306 follow:

Example 1

The following example is for layer 2 packet abnormality counters as generated in the XLIU:

```
ISDN306 JAN25 02:06:03 4800 INFO Layer 2 Counter Capacity
    LEN: ISDN 00 0 10 00
    COUNTER/REASON: FRMS RCVD WITH INVALID RECEIVE SEQ NUMBER
    TYPE: PROTOCOL ABNORMALITY
    COUNTER CAPACITY: #FFFF FFFF
```

Example 2

The following example is for layer 2 packet abnormality counters as generated in the CM:

```
ISDN306 JAN25 02:06:03 3100 INFO Layer 2 Packet Counter Capacity Log
    LEN: ISDN 00 0 10 00
    COUNTER/REASON: FRMS RCVD WITH INVALID RECEIVE SEQ NUMBER
    TYPE: PROTOCOL ABNORMALITY
    COUNTER CAPACITY: #FFFF FFFF
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO Layer 2 Packet Counter Capacity Log	Constant	Information-only message: packet abnormality counter capacity
LEN	Alphanumeric text string	Provides the external description of the LEN
Counter/Reason	Symbolic text	Describes the abnormality
TYPE	Symbolic text	Indicates the type as protocol abnormality or service disruption
Counter Capacity	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the counter capacity value

Action

Report the instance of this log generation to the personnel responsible for the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

None

ISDN307

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates log report ISDN307 when the HDLC frame processor (HFP) finds a packet abnormality for layer 2. The HFP is part of the DMS packet handler. X.25 Protocol Systems (XPS) in the X.25 link interface unit (XLIU) detect packet abnormalities and generate this log. The XPSs also port the log information to the computing module (CM) for generation of its log report.

Log report ISDN307 lists the line equipment number (LEN) and the type of packet abnormality. The CM log report ISDN307 also includes the channel type on which the layer 2 packet abnormality occurred on the BRI access line.

Formats

Formats for log report ISDN307 follow:

Format 1

The following format is for layer 2 protocol abnormalities as generated in the XLIU:

```
ISDN307 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Layer 2 Protocol Abnormality
    LEN: <len>
    ABNORMALITY: <Abnormality Type>
```

Format 2

The following format is for layer 2 protocol abnormalities as generated in the CM:

```
ISDN307 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Layer 2 Packet Protocol
Abnormality Log
    LEN: <len>   Channel: <Channel Type>
    ABNORMALITY: <Abnormality Type>
```

Examples

Examples of log report ISDN307 follow:

Example 1

The following example is for layer 2 protocol abnormalities as generated in the XLIU:

```
ISDN307 NOV27 02:00:01 7800 INFO Layer 2 Protocol Abnormality
    LEN: HOST 01 0 04 04
    ABNORMALITY: UNEXPECTED FRMS RCVD
```

Example 2

The following example is for layer 2 protocol abnormalities as generated in the CM:

```
ISDN307 DEC01 13:25:34 8000 INFO Layer 2 Packet Protocol Abnormality Log
    LEN: HOST 00 0 00 0  Channel: B2
    ABNORMALITY: DM FRM SENT IN RESPONSE TO SABM/SABME
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO Layer 2 Packet Protocol Abnormality Log	Constant	Information-only message: layer 2 protocol abnormality
LEN	Alphanumeric text string	Provides the external description of the LEN
Channel	B1, B2, D	Indicates the channel type on which the layer 2 packet protocol abnormality occurred on the BRI access line
Abnormality	Symbolic text	Indicates the type of abnormality detected on the BRI line

Action

Report the instance of this log generation to the personnel responsible for the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

None

ISDN308

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates log report ISDN308. ISDN308 generates if the count of layer 2 service disruptions exceeds the value set for office parameter LAYER2_SERVICE_DSRPT_THLD in table OFCVAR. ISDN308 displays the threshold value for service disruptions, the line equipment number (LEN), and the count of service disruptions.

Format

The format for log report ISDN308 follows:

ISDN308 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Layer 2 Service Disruption Threshold
Pkt L2 Service Disruption Threshold: <n>
LEN <len> Pkt L2 Service Disruptions: <n>

Example

An example of log report ISDN308 follows:

```
ISDN308 APR27 01:44:54 0293 INFO Layer 2 Service Disruption
Threshold
   Pkt L2 Service Disruption Threshold: 4
   LEN HOST 01 0 04 04 Pkt L2 Service Disruptions: 12
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO Layer 2 Service Disruption Threshold	Constant	Information-only message: Layer 2 Service Disruption
Pkt L2 Service Disruption Threshold	1-1000	Indicates the value set for office parameter LAYER2_SERVICE_DSRPT_THLD
LEN	Alphanumeric text string	Provides the external description of the LEN
Pkt L2 Service Disruptions	0-65535	Indicates the count of layer 2 service disruptions

Action

There is no action required. Retain this log for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

None

ISDN309

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates log report ISDN309. ISDN309 generates if the count of layer 3 service disruptions exceeds the value set for office parameter LAYER3_PACKET_SVC_THLD in table OFCVAR. ISDN309 displays the threshold value for service disruptions, the line equipment number (LEN), and the count of service disruptions.

Format

The format for log report ISDN309 follows:

ISDN309 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Layer 3 Service Disruption Threshold
    Pkt L3 Service Disruption Threshold: <n>
    LEN <len> Pkt L3 Service Disruptions: <n>

Example

An example of log report ISDN309 follows:

```
ISDN309 APR27 01:44:54 0697 INFO Layer 3 Service Disruption
Threshold
   Pkt L3 Service Disruption Threshold: 4
   LEN HOST 01 0 00 04 Pkt L3 Service Disruptions: 28
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO Layer 3 Service Disruption Threshold	Constant	Information-only message: Layer 3 Service Disruption Threshold
Pkt L3 Service Disruption Threshold	1-1000	Indicates the value set for office parameter LAYER3_PACKET_SVC_THLD
LEN	Alphanumeric text string	Provides the external description of the LEN
Pkt L3 Service Disruptions	0-65535	Indicates the count of layer 3 service disruptions for the LEN

Action

There is no action required. Retain this log for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

None

ISDN311

Explanation

The integrated services digital network (ISDN) subsystem generates the ISDN311 log report. ISDN311 generates when the layer 3 circuit-switched service disruption count for a basic rate interface (BRI) line exceeds its threshold value. Office parameter L3_SVC_DSRPT_THLD in table ISDNVAR defines the threshold value.

The XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) detects ISDN layer 3 signaling conditions that cause D-channel service disruptions on a BRI. The XPM then sends a record of the service disruption to the computing module (CM), which increments the layer 3 service disruption counter.

Format

The format for log report ISDN311 follows.

```
ISDN311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Service Disruption Exceeded
    pmid: <n>  LEN: <len>
    <Description>
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN311 follows.

```
ISDN311 APR08 18:14:33 8119 INFO Service Disruption Exceeded
   LTC: 3  LEN: HOST 07 1 00 04
   LEN has exceeded the Layer 3 Service Disruption Threshold
   for Ckt
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that ISDN311 is an information-only log and does not require action
Service Disruption Exceeded	Constant	Indicates that the layer 3 service disruption count for circuit-switched services exceeds its threshold value

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pmid	LTC, LGC, RCC	Identifies the type of peripheral module (PM) and its associated number. Refer to table I in this document for more information.
LEN	Alphanumeric text string	Provides the external description of the line equipment number (LEN)
Description	Text	Indicates that the LEN has exceeded the layer 3 service disruption threshold for circuit switched services

Action

No immediate action is required. Use this log for performance monitoring.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

ISDN312

Explanation

The integrated services digital network (ISDN) subsystem generates the ISDN312 log report. ISDN312 occurs when the layer 3 service disruption counter for circuit-switched services reaches its capacity on a basic rate interface (BRI) line.

ISDN312 lists the affected peripheral module (PM), line equipment number (LEN), and the counter capacity.

Format

The format for log report ISDN312 follows.

```
ISDN312 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Counter Capacity Reached
     pmid:  <n>   LEN:  <len>
     <Description>
     Counter Capacity:  #FFFF
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN312 follows.

```
ISDN312 APR08 16:43:05 8119 INFO Counter Capacity Reached
    LTC: 3  LEN: HOST 07 1 00 04
    Layer 3 Service Disruption counter has reached its
    capacity for Ckt.
    Counter Capacity:  #FFFF
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that ISDN312 is an information-only log and does not require action
Counter Capacity Reached	Constant	Indicates that the layer 3 service disruption counter for circuit-switched services is at its maximum value
pmid	LTC, LTG, RCC	Identifies the type of PM and its associated number. Refer to table I in this document for more information.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LEN	Alphanumeric text	Provides the external description of the LEN
Description	Text	Indicates that the layer 3 service disruption counter for circuit switched services for the LEN has reached its capacity
Counter Capacity	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the counter capacity

Action

No immediate action is required. Use this log for performance monitoring.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

ISDN313

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates log report ISDN313 after the detection of a layer 3 packet protocol abnormality. Technical Requirement 821 (TR821) describes the layer 3 protocol abnormality.

The ISDN subsystem generates this log report when it finds a layer 3 packet protocol abnormality on a packet link. Log report ISDN313 lists the type of abnormality and information about the cause of the abnormality. X.25 Protocol Systems (XPS) in the X.25 link interface unit (XLIU) detect packet abnormalities and generate log report ISDN 301. The XPSs also port the log information to the computing module (CM) for generation as log report ISDN313.

Format

The format for log report ISDN313 follows:

ISDN313 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Layer 3 Packet Protocol Abnormality Log

LEN: <len> Channel: <Channel Type>
Abnormality: <Abnormality Type>
Cause: <Cause Type>

Example

An example of log report ISDN313 follows:

```
ISDN313 DEC01 13:23:58 2300INFO Layer 3 Packet Protocol
Abnormality Log
   LEN: ISDN 00 0 10 01 Channel: D
   Abnormality: Reset Packet Transmitted
   Cause: Out of Order (01)
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that ISDN313 is an information-only log and does not require action.
Layer 3 Packet Protocol Abnormality Log	Constant	Indicates that the system detects a layer 3 protocol abnormality.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LEN	Alphanumeric text string	Provides the external description of the line equipment number (LEN).
Channel	B1, B2, D	Indicates the channel type on which the Layer 3 Packet Protocol Abnormality occurred on the BRI access line.
Abnormality	Symbolic text	Indicates layer 3 protocol abnormality. “Additional information” in this module lists the types of protocol abnormalities for voice services and packet data.
Cause	Symbolic text	Indicates the cause value for the layer 3 protocol abnormality. “Additional information” in this module lists the causes of protocol abnormalities for voice services and packet data.

Action

There is no action required. Save this log for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

The following information lists the possible abnormality types for an ISDN313 log report for packet data:

- Restart packet received
- Restart packet transmitted
- Reset packet received
- Reset packet transmitted
- Clear packet received
- Clear packet transmitted
- Diagnostic packet transmitted
- Diagnostic packet received
- Service disruption reset packet
- Service disruption clear packet

ISDN313 (end)

The following information lists the possible cause codes for the generation of ISDN313 log reports for packet data:

- DTE Restart
- Local Procedure Error
- Network Congestion
- Network Operational
- Registration/Cancellation confirmed
- DTE Orignated
- Out of Order
- Remote Procedure Error
- Remote DTE Operational
- Incompatible Destination
- Network Out of Order
- Number Busy
- Reverse Charging Acceptance Not Subscribed
- Fast Select Acceptance Not Subscribed
- Ship Absent
- Invalid Facility Request
- Access Barred
- Not Obtainable
- RPOA Out of Order
- Diagnostic Packet

ISDN401

Explanation

The DMS switch generates the ISDN401 log report at 00:14 during each 24-h period, if the operating company personnel sets the ISDN401 log generation ON. This log report contains the details about the transmission performance of a single Northern Telecom National ISDN (NTNI) primary rate interface (PRI) D-channel. Both the log report and report type are added in module ISTLGIPL.

The ISDN401 log report contains the following information:

- NTNI PRI D-channel information
- period of time for the reported counts
- counts from the four active counters for the 24-h period
- percentage of retransmissions and percentage reception errors from the active counters for the 24-h period

Format

The format for log report ISDN401 follows:

LOAD_NAME CM ISDN401 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ddd INFO PRI PERFORMANCE REPORT Transmission Performance Count for <pm_type> <ext_pmno> <ckt_no> <timeslot_no> from mmm–dd hh:mm to mmm–dd hh:mm:ss

Counter Name	Value	Counter Name	Value
PRI_S0_RETX	xxxxxxxxxx	PRI_S0_RX_CRC	xxxxxxxxxx
PRI_S0_TX	xxxxxxxxxx	PRI_S0_RX	xxxxxxxxxx
%_PRI_RETX	xxx.xx%	%_PRI_ERROR	xxx.xx%

Example

An example of log report ISDN401 follows:

ISDN401 (continued)

```
TCSA_08AK CM  ISDN401 MAY21 00:14:13 2800 INFO PRI
PERFORMANCE REPORT Transmission Performance Count for DTCI 0
1 24 from MAY-20 00:14 to MAY-21 00:14

-----------------------------------------------------
Counter Name  Values     Counter Name  Values
-----------------------------------------------------
PRI_S0_RETX     70       PRI_S0_RX_CRC     0
PRI_S0_TX     2000       PRI_S0_RX      3000
%_PRI_RETX       3.50%   %_PRI_ERROR       0.00
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pm_type	0-125	This integer is the size of the symbolic, such as “DTCI or “LTC". This value is the datafill in table TRKSGRP.
ext_pmno	0-511	This integer is the PM number on which the D-channel resides. This value is the datafill in table TRKSGRP.
ckt_no	1-180	This integer is the circuit number (DS-1 number) on which the D-channel resides. This value is the datafill in table TRKSGRP.
timeslot_no	1-24	This integer is the timeslot (channel) on which the D-channel resides. This value is the datafill in table TRKSGRP. (For this NTNI log, the only valid value is 24.)
PRI_S0_RETX	0-4294967295	This value is the number of frames the D-channel retransmits in the ISDN switch.
PRI_S0_RX_CRC	0-4294967295	This value is the number of frames the D-channel receives in error in the ISDN switch.
PRI_S0_TX	0-4294967295	This value is the total number of frames the D-channel transmits in the ISDN switch.
PRI_S0_RX	0-4294967295	This value is the total number of frames the D-channel receives in the ISDN switch.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
%_PRI_RETX	0-100	This value is the percentage of frames the ISDN switch retransmits. This percentage is the number of retransmissions divided by the total number of transmitted frames and then multiplied by 100%.
%_PRI_ERROR	0-100	This value is the percentage of error frames the ISDN switch receives. This percentage is the number of frames received in error divided by the total number of frames received and then multiplied by 100%.

Action

Bellcore TR-TSY-000821 recommends 4% as the default value for percentage of transmissions. If the percentage of retransmissions exceeds this default value, then determine the reason for the increase in the retransmissions rate and take corrective measures.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

The PRI: OFM-Data Link Monitor feature allows the DMS switch to generate log report ISDN401. The default for this option is OFF. The operating company personnel must activate this option with the CI command PRADLYLG. This command controls the log generation mechanism for all the NTNI PRI D-channels on the DMS switch. Operating company personnel can use the first option in the PRADLYLG command, TXPERF, to turn on OFM 13, turn off OFM 13, or query the OFM 13 status.

Once the operating company personnel activate the log report option, the DMS switch generates log report ISDN401. The DMS switch generates log report ISDN401 at 00:14 h at the end of a 24-h count period for each NTNI PRI D-channel. The DMS switch generates log report ISDN401. The DMS switch then transfers the contents of the active counter to the holding counter, and then resets the active counters.

ISDN402

Explanation

The DMS switch generates ISDN402 log report at 00:14 during each 24-h period if the operating company personnel sets ISDN402 log generation ON. This log report contains the details about layer 2 and layer 3 protocol abnormalities of a single Northern Telecom National ISDN (NTNI) PRI D-channel in the DMS switch. For a list of layer 2 and layer 3 protocol abnormalities that can occur, refer to the PRI Service Disruptions and Abnormalities feature description in the *Feature Description manual.* Both the log report and report type are added in module ISTLGIPL.

Log report ISDN402 contains the following information:

- NTNI PRI D-channel information
- duration of time for which the counts are reported
- counts of the two active counters that contain the 24-h counts

Format

The format for log report ISDN402 follows.

LOAD_NAME CM ISDN402 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PRI ABNORMALITY REPORT Protocol Abnormality Rate for <pm_type> <ext_pmno> <ckt_no> < timeslot_no> from mmm–dd hh:mm to mmm–dd hh:mm

Counter Name	Value	Counter Name	Value
PRI_L2_ABN	xxxxx	PRI_L3_ABN	xxxxx

Example

An example of log report ISDN402 follows.

```
TCSA_08AK CM  ISDN402 MAY21 00:14:13 2800 INFO PRI
ABNORMALITY REPORT Protocol Abnormality Rate for DTCI 0 1 24
from MAY-20 00:14 to MAY-21 00:14

-------------------------------------------------------
Counter Name   Value    Counter Name     Value
-------------------------------------------------------
PRI_L2_ABN      7        PRI_L3_ABN       4
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
pm_type	0-125	This number is the size of the symbolic, such as “DTCI" or “LTC". This value is the datafill in table TRKSGRP.
ext_pmno	0-511	This integer is the PM number on which the D-channel resides. This value is the datafill in table TRKSGRP.
ckt_no	1-180	This integer is the circuit number (DS-1 number) on which the D-channel resides.
timeslot_no	1-24	This integer is the timeslot (channel) on which the D-channel resides. This value is the datafill in table TRSKGRP. (For the NTNI log, the only valid value is 24.)
PRI_L2_ABN	0-65535	This integer is the number of layer 2 protocol abnormalities for the D-channel.
PRI_L3_ABN	0-65535	This integer is the number of layer 3 protocol abnormalities for the D-channel.

Action

Bellcore TR-TSY-00821 recommends the following default values:

- 30 for layer 2 protocol abnormalities
- 20 for layer 3 protocol abnormalities

Layer 2 and layer 3 abnormality counts can exceed the respective default values. Check the reason for the increase in the abnormality counts and take corrective measures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The PRI: Service Disruptions and Abnormalities feature allows the DMS switch to generate log report ISDN402. The default for this option is OFF. The operating company personnel must use the CI command PRADLYLG to

ISDN402 (end)

activate this log reporting option. This command controls the log generation mechanism for all the NTNI PRI D-channels on the DMS switch. Operating company personnel can use the first option in the PRADLYLG command, HPRABN, to perform the following:

- to turn on the operational feature matrix (OFM) 14
- to turn off the OFM 14
- to query the OFM 14 status

When the operating company personnel activate the log report option, the DMS switch can generate log report ISDN402. The DMS switch generates log report ISDN402 at 00:14 h at the end of a 24-h count period for each NTNI PRI D-channel. The DMS switch generates this log report and then transfers the contents of the active counter to the holding counter, and then resets the active counters.

ISDN404

Explanation

Log report ISDN 404 provides the operating company with a status report of the accessibility of the Call Forward Interface Busy (CFIB) billing counters, which are maintained on a routelist basis.The switch generates one log report for each routelist every 24 hours (at 00:14 hours).

Format

The format for log report ISDN 404 follows.

```
LOAD_NAME CM ISDN 404 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BILLING COUNTER
REPORT
   CFIB Billing counters for <route> from mmm dd hh:mm to mmm dd hh:mm
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
    Billing Counter                                                    Value
    ---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
    RND_Answers                                                        xxxx
    RDN_Alerted                                                        xxxx
    RDN_Busy                                                           xxxx
    RDN_No_Avail                                                       xxxx
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN 404 follows.

```
TCSA_11AK  CM  ISDN 404  NOV 11 00:14:11 9300  INFO BILLING COUNTER
REPORT
    CFIB Billing counters for IBNRTE 20 from NOV 10 00:14 to NOV 11 00:14
    ---------------------------------------------------------------------

    Billing Counter                                          Value
 ---------------------------------------------------------------------
    RDN_Answers                                                2
    RDN_Alerted                                                0
    RDN_Busy                                                   0
    RDN_No_Avail                                               3
```

ISDN404 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
route	RTE_TAB (IBNRTE, IBNRT2, IBNRT3, IBNRT4, OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, OFR4) route_index (0–1023)	Route Datafilled in table DNROUTE for the DN that has CFIB subscribed
RDN_Answers	unsigned integer size: 0–65,536	Counts the number of forwarded calls that are answered by a remote DN
RDN_Alerted	unsigned integer size: 0–65,536	Counts the number of forwarded calls that are not answered by a remote DN
RDN_Busy	unsigned integer size: 0–65,536	Counts the number of forwarded calls to a remote DN that is busy
RDN_No_Avail	signed integer size: 0–65,536	Counts the number of forwarded calls for which the remote switch does not have an available B-channel to terminate the call

Action

For immediate information only. No immediate action is required.

Related OM registers

The following lists the associated OM registers:

- CFIBRDNA: Remote DN Answered
- CFIBRDNN: Remote DN alerted, but did not answer
- CFIBRDNR: Remote DN busy
- CFIBRNAR: Remote switch does not have available resources

Additional information

Not applicable.

ISP101

Explanation

The Packet Handler (PH) subsystem generates ISP101. The subsystem generates ISP101 when the system cannot establish a communications link between the PH and the operations, administration, and maintenance processor (OAMP). The log also appears if the system detects a link failure when the link establishes.

Format

The log report format for ISP101 is as follows:

```
ISP101 alarm date time INFO PH–Communications Link Failure
    Problem : probtxt
    Reason Code : codetxt
```

Example

An example of log report ISP101 follows:

```
ISP101 alarm date time INFO PH–Communications Link Failure
   Problem : Could not establish link
   Reason Code : 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO PH-Communications Link Failure	Constant	Indicates a failure in the communications link between the OAMP and the PH.
Problem	Symbolic text	Indicates the problem that caused the link failure.
Reason Code	Integers	Identifies the reason code.

Action

Determine the problem with the link and correct the problem. Check that the PH is rebooting. Make sure the OAMP and the link function.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISP102

Explanation

The Packet Handler subsystem generates ISP102. The subsystem generates ISP102 when the operations, administration, and maintenance processor (OAMP) tries to upload a master configuration file (MCF). The OAMP tries to upload this MCF from the Packet Handler (PH) and this MCF is not present.

Format

The log report format for ISP102 is as follows:

ISP102 alarm date time INFO PH–Service data upload Failure
Problem : probtxt
AM File Name : amtxt

Example

An example of log report ISP102 follows:

```
ISP102 alarm date time INFO PH–Service data upload Failure
   Problem : File not found
   AM File Name : am1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO PH-Service data upload Failure	Constant	Indicates that the OAMP cannot upload data from the PH.
Problem	Symbolic text	Indicates the file is not found.
AM File Name	Symbolic text	Identifies the AM that required the data.

Action

Check the PH to make sure if the MCF is present. If the file is not present, the command is not correct. If the file is present, then the OAMP is not functioning correctly. Generate a customer service report (CSR), and attach a copy of the log report.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISP103

Explanation

The Packet Handler (PH) subsystem generates ISP103. The subsystem generates ISP103 when the operation, administration, and maintenance processor (OAMP) tries to download a master configuration file (MCF) to the PH.

Format

The log report format for ISP103 is as follows:

```
ISP103 alarm date time INFO PH–Service data download Failure
    Problem : probtxt
    AM File Name : amtxt
```

Example

An example of log report ISP103 follows:

```
ISP103 alarm date time INFO PH–Service data download Failure
   Problem : Cannot create mcf
   AM File Name : AM1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO PH-Service data download Failure	Constant	Indicates that the OAMP failed to download a MCF file to the PH.
Problem	Symbolic text	Identifies the reason for the failure.
AM File Name	Symbolic text	Identifies the file that the OAMP failed to download.

Action

If the reason indicates that the file is already present, the command is not correct. If you cannot create the file, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISP104

Explanation

The Packet Handler (PH) subsystem generates ISP104. The subsystem generates ISP104 when the operation, administration, and maintenance processor (OAMP) fails to activate the data for an access module (AM) on the PH.

Format

The log report format for ISP104 is as follows:

```
ISP104 alarm date time INFO PH–Activate Service data Failed
    Problem : probtxt
```

Example

An example of log report ISP104 follows:

```
ISP104 alarm date time INFO PH–Activate Service data Failed
   Problem : AM not operational
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO PH-Activate Service data Failed	Constant	Indicates that the OAMP failed to activate the data for an AM.
Problem	Symbolic text	Identifies the reason for failure.

Action

Make sure that the AM is operational before you use the command. If the problem field indicates Activate failure, the data in the command is not correct. Correct the data and use the command again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISP105

Explanation

The Packet Handler (PH) subsystem generates ISP105 when a software problem occurs on the SUN occurs.

Format

The log report format for ISP105 is as follows:

```
ISP105 date time INFO PH–SOFTWARE ERROR
    ERROR REASON :  errortxt
```

Example

An example of log report ISP105 follows:

```
ISP105 date time INFO PH–SOFTWARE ERROR
   ERROR REASON :  1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO PH-SOFTWARE ERROR	Constant	Indicates that a software error occurred.
ERROR REASON	Integers	Identifies the error.

Action

Generate a customer service report (CSR) and attach a copy of the log report.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISP106

Explanation

The Integrated-Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates log report ISP106. The ISDN subsystem generates ISP106 when the system drops the link to the operations, administration, and maintenance processor (OAMP).

Format

The log report format for ISP106 is as follows:

ISP106 date time INFO ISDN Service Provisioning Error
Communications link to the OAMP has been dropped.

Example

An example of log report ISP106 follows:

```
ISP106 date time INFO ISDN Service Provisioning Error
   Communications link to the OAMP has been dropped.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ISDN Service Provisioning Error	Constant	A service provisioning error occurred.
Communications link to the OAMP has been dropped.	Constant	An error occurred after the system dropped the link to OAMP.

Action

Inspect network operations protocol (NOP) logs to determine the reason for the link failure. Correct the problem.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISP107

Explanation

The Integrated-Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates report ISP107. The subsystem generates ISP107 when an error occurs when the operation, administration, and maintenance processor (OAMP) executes a command from SERVORD. The error can also occur when OAMP executes audit applications.

Format

The log report format for ISP107 is as follows:

```
ISP107 date time INFO ISDN Service Provisioning Error
    Command : cmdtxt
    Ltid    : ltid group  ltid number
    Problem : probtxt
```

Example

An example of log report ISP107 follows:

```
ISP107 date time INFO ISDN Service Provisioning Error
   Command : Delete
   Ltid    : 0 103
   Problem : Incorrect parameters
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ISDN Service Provisioning Error	Constant	A service provisioning error occurs.
Command	Symbolic text	Command was in process when the error occurred.
Ltid	Integers	Logical terminal identifier (LTID) group and number.
Problem	Symbolic text	Identifies the problem.

Action

Fix the identified problem and enter the command again.

ISP107 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISP108

Explanation

The Integrated-Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates ISP108 when the merge command is used.

Format

The log report format for ISP108 is as follows:

```
ISP108 date time INFO ISDN PH NAS MERGE COMMAND
    RESULT : resultxt
```

Example

An example of log report ISP108 follows:

```
ISP108 date time INFO ISDN PH NAS MERGE COMMAND
   RESULT : 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ISDN PH NAS MERGE COMMAND	Constant	A merge command is used.
RESULT	Symbolic text	Identifies the result. A 0 result means the merge was successful. The following are other results that can appear in this field: No previous MCF RO processing error PI # invalid or out of range NAS MCF corrupted ISDN MCF corrupted Internal error Cannot download to PH Cannot upload from PH

ISP108 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
		ISDN MCF corrupted NAS PI has no external name ISDN PI has no external name.

Action

Correct the problem that the result field identifies and issue the command again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISP109

Explanation

The Integrated-Service Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates ISP109. The subsystem generates ISPN109 when a problem occurs on the operation, administration and maintenance processor (OAMP) and halts the process of commands.

Format

The log report format for ISP109 is as follows:

```
ISP109 date time INFO ISDN Service Provisioning Error
    Packet Handler Server has been halted.
```

Example

An example of log report ISP109 follows:

```
ISP106 date time INFO ISDN Service Provisioning Error
   Packet Handler Server has been halted.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ISDN Service Provisioning Error	Constant	Indicates that a service provisioning error is occured.
Packet Handler Server has been halted.	Constant	Indicates the system halts commands that the packet handler server processes.

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISP110

Explanation

The Packet Handler (PH) subsystem generates ISP110. The subsystem generates ISP110 when the servord or audit process tries to send data to operation, administration, and maintenance processor (OAMP). The system dropped the link.

Format

The log report format for ISP110 is as follows:

ISP110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ISDN Service Provisioning Error
Due to link failure. Unable to send data to OAMP.

Example

An example of log report ISP110 follows:

```
ISP110 date time INFO ISDN Service Provisioning Error
   Due to link failure. Unable to send data to OAMP.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ISDN Service Provisioning Error	Constant	Indicates a service provisioning error occurred.
Due to link failure. Unable to send data to OAMP.	Constant	Indicates the OAMP cannot receive data because of link failure file.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISP113

Explanation

The ISDN Service Provisioning (ISP) subsystem generates ISP113. The subsystem generates ISP113 when the operation, administration, and maintenance processor (OAMP) fails to download processing element/peripheral interface (PE/PI) information to the packet handler (PH). The system generates ISP113 when you use the PH return to service (RTS) command. Failure normally occurs because of differences between data in the PH and in table PHINV.

Format

The log report format for ISP113 is as follows:

```
ISP113 mmm dd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PH NODE RTS COMMAND
   PH NODE: node name card
   RESULT  : restxt
```

Example

An example of log report ISP113 follows:

```
ISP113 JAN02 13:11.58 7200 INFO PH NODE RTS COMMAND
   PH NODE  : AM47 CARD 4
   RESULT   : OAMP: Invalid PH Configuration Data
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PH NODE RTS COMMAND	Constant	operating company personnel enters the PH RTS command.
PH NODE	Symbolic text	Identifies the PH node and card.
RESULT	Invalid PH configuration data	Explains failure when PH RTS is entered (up to 60 character string) Note: See the strings that appear below. Also some OAM error. processor messages apply that begin with OAM in the SERVORD Reference Manual. Download software for new service.

ISP113 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
		Download software failure to modify used ISDN PE. Download failed to modify non-ISDN PE. Download failed processing error. Download failed bad data sent in processing request. RTS not allowed.

Action

Check the processing element/peripheral interface (PE/PI) configuration in table PHINV. If necessary, correct the entry. RTS the PH node.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISP114

Explanation

The system generates ISP114 when operating company personnel use the merge command.

Format

The log report format for ISP114 is as follows:

```
ISP114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PH LOADPM COMMAND
    RESULT:  resultxt
```

Example

An example of log report ISP114 follows:

```
ISP114 JAN27 08:09:45 4500 INFO PH LOADPM COMMAND
   RESULT:  Command successful
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO PH LOADPM COMMAND	Constant	Operating company personnel uses the merge command.
RESULT	Character string	The result of the merge command.

Action

Fix the problem the result field identifies. Issue the command again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ITN201

Explanation

The InTerNet (ITN) subsystem generates log report ITN201 when the transmission control protocol (TCP) sequence numbers or TCP control bit segments are continuously incorrect. The connection (CONN) also aborts, because the maximum consecutive error count is reached.

Format

The log report format for ITN201 is as follows:

```
ITN201 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RECEIVE TCP SEGMENT
    ERROR
    COUNT EXCEEDED
    NODE: nodeid
    ACTION: tcpaction
    LOCAL  TCP PORT: portnum  LOCAL  IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    REMOTE TCP PORT: portnum  REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
```

Example

An example of log report ITN201 follows:

```
ITN201 MAY30 16:45:48 2201 INFO RECEIVE TCP SEGMENT ERROR
   COUNT EXCEEDED
   NODE: EIU207
   ACTION: CONN ABORTED
   LOCAL  TCP PORT: 30814    LOCAL  IP: 47.36.8.1
   REMOTE TCP PORT: 257      REMOTE IP: 98.23.0.3
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO RECEIVE TCP SEGMENT ERROR COUNT EXCEEDED NODE: nodeid	Symbolic text	Identifies the node of the ethernet interface unit (EIU) in the computing module (CM) of SuperNode, where the log originated.
ACTION: tcpaction	Symbolic text	Indicates a variable-length character string that describes the action taken by the local TCP when the log event occurred.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LOCAL or REMOTE TCP PORT: portnum	Unsigned <range 0 to the 65535>	Indicates the TCP port number of integer source or destination TCP service user.
LOCAL or REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the internet host address of the source or destination service user.

Action

There is no action required. Note the source host internet protocol (IP) addresses of failed peer TCP users.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN202

Explanation

The InTerNet (ITN) subsystem generates log report ITN202. The subsystem generates ITN202 when the subsystem receives a connection request from a peer transmission control protocol (TCP). The connection request is for a local port that is not present in the system. The system sends a RESET TCP segment back to the peer TCP.

Format

The log report format for ITN202 is as follows:

```
ITN202 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NO MATCHING PORT FOR
    RECEIVED
    TCP CONN REQUEST
    NODE: nodeid
    ACTION: tcpaction
    LOCAL  TCP PORT: portnum  LOCAL  IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    REMOTE TCP PORT: portnum  REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
```

Example

An example of log report ITN202 follows:

```
ITN202 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NO MATCHING PORT FOR
RECEIVED
   NODE: EIU207
   ACTION: RST SEG SENT
   LOCAL  TCP PORT: 30814    LOCAL  IP: 47.36.8.1
   REMOTE TCP PORT: 257      REMOTE IP: 98.23.0.3
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NO MATCHING PORT FOR RECEIVED TCP CONN REQUEST NODE: nodeid	Symbolic text	Indicates the node identifier of the ethernet interface unit (EIU) in the computing module (CM) of Supernode. The log originates in the CM of the Supernode.
ACTION: tcpaction	Symbolic text	Indicates a variable-length character string that describes the action that the local TCP takes when the log event occurs.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LOCAL or REMOTE TCP PORT: portnum	Unsigned integer <range 0 to 65535>	Indicates the TCP port number of the source or destination TCP service user.
LOCAL or REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the internet host address of the source or destination service user.

Action

There are no manual actions required. Note the source host addresses of bad peer TCP users.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ITN203

Explanation

The InTerNet (ITN) subsystem generates log report ITN203. The subsystem generates ITN203 when the subsystem receives a connection reset request from the peer transmission control protocol (TCP). The TCP sends the connection reset request in the form of a RESET segment. The TCP aborts the connection.

Format

The log report format for ITN203 is as follows:

```
ITN203 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO REMOTE PEER CONNECTION
                      ABORT
    RECEIVED
    NODE: nodeid
    ACTION: tcpaction
    LOCAL  TCP PORT: portnum  LOCAL  IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    REMOTE TCP PORT: portnum  REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
```

Example

An example of log report ITN203 follows:

```
ITN203 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO REMOTE PEER CONNECTION
ABORT
   RECEIVED
   NODE: EIU207
   ACTION:  CONN ABORTED
   LOCAL  TCP PORT: 30814    LOCAL  IP: 47.36.8.1
   REMOTE TCP PORT: 257      REMOTE IP: 98.23.0.3
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO REMOTE PEER CONNECTION ABORT RECEIVED NODE: nodeid	Symbolic text	Indicates the node identifier of the ethernet interface unit (EIU) in the computing module (CM) of SuperNode. The log originates in the CM of the Supernode.
ACTION: tcpaction	Symbolic text	Indicates a variable-length character string that describes the action that the local TCP takes when the log event occurs.
LOCAL or REMOTE TCP PORT: portnum	Unsigned integer <range 0 to 65535>	Indicates the TCP port number of the source or destination TCP service user.
LOCAL or REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the internet host address of the source or destination service user.

Action

There is no manual action required. Note the source host addresses of bad peer TCP users.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ITN204

Explanation

The InTerNet (ITN) subsystem generates log report ITN204. The subsystem generates ITN204 when transmission control protocol (TCP) aborts the connection between peer TCP applications. The TCP aborts the connection between peer TCP applications because of a processing error in the local implementation of TCP.

Format

The log report format for ITN204 is as follows:

```
ITN204 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LOCAL TCP SERVICE
FAILURE
    NODE: nodeid
    ACTION: tcpaction
    LOCAL  TCP PORT: portnum  LOCAL  IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    REMOTE TCP PORT: portnum  REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
```

Example

An example of log report ITN204 follows:

```
ITN204 JUN05 16:45:48 2201 INFO LOCAL TCP SERVICE FAILURE
   NODE: EIU207
   ACTION: CONN ABORTED
   LOCAL  TCP PORT: 30814    LOCAL  IP: 47.36.8.1
   REMOTE TCP PORT: 257      REMOTE IP: 98.23.0.3
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO LOCAL TCP SERVICE FAILURE NODE	Symbolic text	Node identifier of ethernet interface unit (EIU) in SuperNode computing module (CM). The log originates in the CM of the Supernode.
ACTION	Symbolic text	Variable length character string that describes local TCP action when the event occurs.
LOCAL TCP or REMOTE	Unsigned integer <range 0-65535>	TCP port number of the source or destination TCP service user
LOCAL IP or REMOTE	Table <0-3> byte	Internet source or destination user address.

Action

There are no manual actions required. Issue a customer service report (CSR) so that software errors (SWER) can be traced.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN205

Explanation

The InTerNet (ITN) subsystem generates log report ITN205. The subsystem generates ITN205 when the local transmission control protocol (TCP) aborts the connection. The TCP aborts the connection because the retransmission time exceeds the limit, with no acknowledgment from the peer TCP. Assume that the remote is dead.

Format

The log report format for ITN205 is as follows:

ITN205 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RETRANSMIT TIMEOUT TO
REMOTE
TCP PEER
NODE: nodeid
ACTION: tcpaction
LOCAL TCP PORT: portnum LOCAL IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
REMOTE TCP PORT: portnum REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd

Example

An example of log report ITN205 follows:

```
ITN205 JUN05 16:45:48 2201 INFO RETRANSMIT TIMEOUT TO
REMOTE
   TCP PEER
   NODE: EIU207
   ACTION: CONN ABORTED
   LOCAL  TCP PORT: 30814    LOCAL  IP: 47.36.8.1
   REMOTE TCP PORT: 257      REMOTE IP: 98.23.0.3
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO RETRANSMIT TIMEOUT TO REMOTE TCP PEER NODE: nodeid	Symbolic text	Indicates the node identifier of the ethernet interface unit (EIU) in the computing module (CM) of the SuperNode. The log originates at the CM of the SuperNode.
ACTION: tcpaction	Symbolic text	Indicates a variable-length character string that describes the action that the local TCP takes when the log event occurs.
LOCAL or REMOTE TCP PORT: portnum	Unsigned integer <range 0 to 65535>	Indicates the TCP port number of the source or destination TCP service user.
LOCAL or REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the internet host address of the source or destination service user.

Action

There are no manual actions required. Check the status of the connection path between peer TCPs and the status of the remote peer node.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ITN206

Explanation

The InTerNet (ITN) subsystem generates log report ITN206. The subsystem generates ITN206 when the peer transmission control protocol (TCP) record mark service does not position the received start of message delimiter. The TCP aborts the connection.

Format

The log report format for ITN206 is as follows:

```
ITN206 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RCVD RECORD MARK
    MISALIGNMENT
    NODE: nodeid
    ACTION: tcpaction
    LOCAL  TCP PORT: portnum  LOCAL  IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    REMOTE TCP PORT: portnum  REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
```

Example

An example of log report ITN206 follows:

```
ITN206 JUN05 16:45:48 2201 INFO RCVD RECORD MARK
   MISALIGNMENT
   NODE: EIU207
   ACTION: CONN ABORTED
   LOCAL  TCP PORT: 30814    LOCAL  IP: 47.36.8.1
   REMOTE TCP PORT: 257      REMOTE IP: 98.23.0.3
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO RECVD RECORD MARK MISALIGNMENT NODE: nodeid	Symbolic text	Indicates the node identifier of the ethernet interface unit (EIU) in the computing module (CM) of the SuperNode. The log originates in the CM of the SuperNode.
ACTION: tcpaction	Symbolic text	Indicates a variable-length character string that describes the action that the local TCP takes when the event occurs.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LOCAL or REMOTE TCP PORT: portnum	Unsigned integer <range 0 to 65535>	Indicates the TCP port number of the source or destination TCP service user.
LOCAL or REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd	Table <0 to 3> of byte.	

Action

There are no manual actions required. Note the source host IP address of the bad TCP with record marking implementation.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN207

Explanation

The system generates log report ITN207 for each node in Table IPHOST that has a set transmission control protocol (TCP) connection limit. The system generates ITN207 for each connection attempt that can exceed the connection limit, or this node. The limit as entered can be different from the correct limit. Another log in this group records the new limit. The generation of this log is subject to throttling at the source. The first limit is set to three times in 10 min.

Format

The log report format for ITN207 is as follows:

```
ITN207 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ALL TCP connection resources
    in use
    NODE:  nodeid       ACTION:  accttext
    DATAFILLED LIMIT:  limitwas     CONNECTIONS IN USE:  limitis
```

Example

An example of log report ITN207 follows:

```
ITN207 FEB09 16:45:48 2201 INFO ALL TCP connection
resources   in use
   NODE:  EIU207     ACTION:  none
   DATAFILLED LIMIT:  10          CONNECTIONS IN USE:  5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ALL TCP connection resources in use NODE: nodeid	The node identifier value: CM - computing module EIU# - ethernet interface unit identifier	Indicates the node identifier from where the LOG event originates.
ACTION: acttext	String	Indicates the text string that describes action that the TCP takes in response to an event.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DATAFILLED LIMIT: limitwas	Variable length numeric string	Indicates the TCP connection limit as set in Table IPHOST for the indicated node.
CONNECTIONS IN USE: limitis	Variable length numeric string	Indicates the TCP connection limit as that available resources note.

Action

There are no manual actions required. Table IPHOST limits the number of connections on a node. Evaluate this limit again if too many TCP connection requests for a node are blocked.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN208

Explanation

The system generates log ITN208 on node restarts. The system also generates ITN208 when transmission control protocol (TCP) cannot allocate enough resources. These resources are required to achieve the quantity (entered in table IPHOST) that table IPHOST requests. Log ITN records the final limit. Use the final limit to evaluate the engineered values again.

Format

The log report format for ITN208 is as follows:

```
ITN208 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Insufficient system resources
    available
   NODE: nodeid   ACTION: acttext
   DATAFILLED LIMIT: limitwas MAX CONNECTIONS ALLOWED:
   limitis
```

Example

An example of log report ITN208 follows:

```
ITN208 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Insufficient system     reso
urces available
   NODE: nodeid   ACTION: acttext
   DATAFILLED LIMIT: limitwas MAX CONNECTIONS
ALLOWED:limitis
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Insufficient system resources available	CM—computing module	Node identifier at which the LOG event originates.
NODE	EIU#—Ethernet	Interface unit identifier.
ACTION	Character string	TCP action in response to an event.
DATAFILLED LIMIT	Integers	TCP connection limit set in table IPHOST for the indicated node.
MAX CONNECTIONS ALLOWED	Integers	TXP connection limit on TCP node.

Action

Manual action is required. Table IPHOST limits the number of TCP connections on a node. Engineer the number of TCP connections on the node and change the table entries accordingly.

System memory reductions do not allow requested connections to receive enough resources. Reduced simultaneous connections can block TCP connections requests. An engineering representative must analyze the cause of the event.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN299

Explanation

The Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) subsystem generates log report ITN299. The TCP subsystem generates ITN299 when the number of TCP log reports for a LOG number exceeds the threshold limit. The TCP logs for the log number are held for the rest of the log threshold interval. The system outputs the start and end time, the LOG generation, and threshold counts.

Format

The log report format for ITN299 is as follows:

```
ITN299 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO nodeid TCP SUMMARY LOG
    NODE: nodeid  LOG ITN  logid
    DURING THE LAST nn MINUTES:
    LOGS ISSUED: numlogs   LOGS THRESHOLDED: numthresh
```

Example

An example of log report ITN299 follows:

```
ITN299 JUN06 16:45:48 2201 INFO EIU207 TCP SUMMARY LOG
   NODE: EIU207  LOG ITN201
   DURING THE LAST 10 MINUTES:
   LOGS ISSUED: 5         LOGS THRESHOLDED: 456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO nodeid	CM or EIU	Identifies the ethernet interface unit (EIU) or computing module (CM) in which the LOG event originates.
TCP SUMMARY LOG NODE: nodeid	CM or EIU	Identifies the ethernet interface unit (EIU) or computing module (CM) in which the LOG event originates.
LOG ITN: logid	Symbolic text	Indicates LOG number. The system generates summary log ITN299 for a given LOG number.
DURING THE LAST nn MINUTES:	Symbolic text	Indicates the log limit interval during which log events thresholded.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LOGS ISSUED:	Symbolic text	Indicates the correct number of logs that the system generates during the log limit interval.
LOGS THRESHOLDED:	Symbolic text	Indicates the correct number of log events that thresholded during the log threshold interval.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN300

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates log report ITN300. The system generates ITN300 when an incoming IP packet cannot deliver to a local upper layer protocol (ULP). This ULP is not active on this node and cannot receive the IP packet.

Format

The log report format for ITN300 is as follows:

.ITN300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IP FAILED TO DELIVER IN PACKET
NODE: nodeid
<ulp> IS NOT ACTIVE ON THIS NODE
SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu

Example

An example of log report ITN300 follows:

```
ITN300 FEB10 14:45:24 5785 INFO IP FAILED TO DELIVER IN
PACKET
   NODE: EIU201
   UDP IS NOT ACTIVE ON THIS NODE
   STC IP: 47.36.0.3
   DST IP: 47.164.0.2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO IP FAILED TO DELIVER IN PACKET NODE: nodeid	CM, FP0, EIU201, or AP1	Identifies the node involved in the log.
<ulp>	character string. Example: UDP	Provides the name of the destination ULP.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
IS NOT ACTIVE ON THIS NODE SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the source IP. Appears as four decimal bytes (aa.bb.cc.dd). Dots separate the decimal bytes.
DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the destination IP. Appears as four decimal bytes (rr.ss.tt.uu). Dots separate the decimal bytes.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN301

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates log report ITN301. The system generates ITN301 when an incoming IP packet cannot deliver to its destination because the route is not known.

Format

The log report format for ITN301 is as follows:

```
ITN301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IP FORWARD FAILED
    NODE: nodeid
    ROUTE TO THE DESTINATION UNKNOWN
    SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu
```

Example

An example of log report ITN301 follows:

```
ITN301 FEB10 14:45:24 5785 INFO IP FORWARD FAILED
   NODE: CM
   ROUTE TO THE DESTINATION UNKNOWN
   SRC IP: 47.36.0.3
   DST IP: 47.164.0.2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO IP FORWARD FAILED NODE	CM, FP0, EIU201, or AP1	The node involved in the log.
ROUTE TO THE DESTINATION UNKNOWN	Constant	Route to the destination not known.
SRC IP	table<0—3>bytes	Source IP address has 4 decimal bytes (aa.bb.cc.dd). Dots separate the decimal bytes.
DST IP	table<0—3>bytes	Destination IP address has 4 decimal bytes (rr.ss.tt.uu). Dots separate the decimal bytes.

Action

Check the contents of data tables IPNETWRK and IPROUTER. Make sure that the contents comply with network architecture and assigned IP addresses. Check if a default ethernet interface unit (EIU) is entered in tables IPNETWRK and IPROUTER. A local area network (LAN) that connects directly to a SuperNode requires a default EIU and external router. The LAN routes messages from a SuperNode to a host. The host is not on a LAN, and connects directly to a DMS switch.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN302

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates log report ITN302. The IP subsystem generates ITN302 when an incoming IP packet cannot deliver to its destination. The IP packet cannot deliver to its destination because the destination route is not available. This problem occurs on an ethernet interface unit (EIU). The problem occurs when the FTA of the host destination, that goes to the SuperNode, is not available.

Format

The log report format for ITN302 is as follows:

```
ITN302 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IP FORWARD FAILED
    NODE: nodeid
    ROUTE TO THE DESTINATION KNOWN BUT UNAVAILABLE
    SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu
```

Example

An example of log report ITN302 follows:

```
ITN302 FEB10 13:45:24 5785 INFO IP FORWARD FAILED
   NODE: CM
   ROUTE TO THE DESTINATION KNOWN BUT UNAVAILABLE
   SRC IP: 47.36.0.3
   DST IP: 47.164.0.2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO IP FAILED NODE	CM, FPO, EIU201, or AP1	Identifies node involved in the log.
ROUTE TO THE DESTINATION KNOWN BUT UNAVAILABLE	Constant	Destination route not available.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SRC IP	table<0—3>bytes	Source IP address is 4 decimal bytes (aa.bb.cc.dd). Dots separate the decimal bytes.
DST IP	table<0—3>bytes	Destination IP address is 4 decimal bytes (rr.ss.tt.uu). Dots separate the decimal bytes.

Action

Busy (BUSY) the system and return to service (RTS) the EIU that generates this log. This procedure refreshes the ARP CACHE on the EIU with the SuperNode FTAs (as known on the computing module (CM)). A warm restart of the system or the EIU cannot contribute to recovery from this defective condition.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN303

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates this report when an incoming IP packet cannot deliver to its destination node. This problem occurs when the packet requires fragmentation. The packet requires fragmentation to send it to the next subnet on the route to a destination. Fragmentation is not accepted because the DF bit in the IP header is set to DONT FRAGMENT.

Format

The log report format for ITN303 is as follows:

```
ITN303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO IP FORWARD FAILED
    NODE: nodeid
    FRAGMENTATION REQUIRED BUT DF BIT SET TO DONT
FRAG
    SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu
```

Example

An example of log report ITN303 follows:

```
ITN303 FEB10 14:45:24 5785  INFO IP FORWARD FAILED
   NODE: EIU305
   FRAGMENTATION REQUIRED BUT DF BIT SET TO DONT FRAG
   SRC IP: 47.36.0.3
   DST IP: 47.164.0.2
```

Explanation

The following table describes each field in the log reports:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO IP FORWARD FAILED NODE: nodeid	CM, EIU201, or AP1	Identifies the node involved in the log.
FRAGMENTATION REQUIRED BUT DF BIT SET TO DONT FRAG	Constant	

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the source IP. Appears as four decimal bytes (aa.bb.cc.dd). Dots separate the decimal bytes.
DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the destination IP. Appears as four decimal bytes (rr.ss.tt.uu). Dots separate the decimal bytes.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN304

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates report ITN304. The subsystem generates ITN304 when the system cannot deliver an incoming IP packet to the destination. The system cannot deliver the IP packet because the TIME TO LIVE of the datagram expired.

On the computing module (CM), if the subsystem generates ITN304, the system cannot deliver the IP packet to the destination upper layer protocol (ULP).

On the ethernet interface unit (EIU), the meaning of ITN304 is that the system cannot deliver the expired datagram in the local area. This log can mean also that the system cannot forward the expired datagram to the final destination route.

Format

The log report format for ITN304 is as follows:

ITN304 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FAILED TO DELIVER IN PACKET
NODE: nodeid
DATAGRAM TIME TO LIVE (TTL) EXPIRED
SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu

Example

An example of log report ITN304 follows:

```
ITN304 FEB10 14:45:24 5785 INFO FAILED TO DELIVER IN
PACKET
   NODE: EIU207
   DATAGRAM TIME TO LIVE (TTL) EXPIRED
   SRC IP: 47.36.0.3
   DST IP: 47.164.0.2
```

Field descriptions

Descriptions for each field in the log report appear in the following table:

Field	Value	Description
INFO FAILED TO DELIVER PACKET NODE: nodeid	CM, EIU201, or AP1	Identifies the node involved in the log.
DATAGRAM TIME TO LIVE (TTL) EXPIRED	Constant	
SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the source IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (aa.bb.cc.dd) separated by dots.
DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the destination IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (rr.ss.tt.uu) separated by dots.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN305

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates report ITN305 when IP screening prevents delivery of an incoming IP packet.

Format

The log report format for ITN305 is as follows:

```
ITN305 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IP SCREENED INCOMING PACKET
    NODE: nodeid
    SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu
```

Example

An example of log report ITN305 follows:

```
ITN305 FEB10 14:45:24 5785 INFO IP SCREENED INCOMING
PACKET
   NODE: EIU201
   SRC IP: 47.36.0.3
   DST IP: 47.164.0.2
```

Field descriptions

Descriptions for each field in the log report appear in the following table:

Field	Value	Description
INFO IP SCREENED INCOMING PACKET NODE:nodeid	CM, EIU201, or AP1	The node involved in the log.
SRC IP	table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the source IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (aa.bb.cc.dd) separated by dots.
DST IP	table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the destination IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (rr.ss.tt.uu) separated by dots.

Action

Check screening in data table IPNETWRK. If screening is ON, check if the external node IP address is entered in table EXNDINV. If any external nodes entered in table EXNDINV are offline (OFFL) the system screens out IP

packets. The system screens out incoming and outgoing IP packets, to and from the nodes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN306

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates report ITN306 when an incoming IP packet has a bad IP header. The ITN306 report can indicate that one or more of the following fields contain values that are wrong:

- IP Version (byte 0).
- IP Header Length (IHL) (byte 0).
- Total Length (byte 1).

For more details, refer to IP MIL-STD-1777.

Format

The log report format for ITN306 is as follows:

```
ITN306 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  BAD IP HEADER RECEIVED
    NODE: nodeid
    BYTE <byte_loc> IN IP HEADER HAS A WRONG VALUE
    THE IP HEADER FIELDS ARE (IN HEXADECIMAL FORMAT):
    <ip_header>
    SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu
```

Example

An example of log report ITN306 follows:

```
ITN306 FEB10 14:45:24 5785 INFO  BAD IP HEADER RECEIVED
   NODE: CM
   BYTE 0 IN IP HEADER HAS A WRONG VALUE
   THE IP HEADER FIELDS ARE (IN HEXADECIMAL FORMAT):
   0055 6400 0000 06F9 5FA8 242F 0300 242F 0800
   SRC IP: 47.36.0.3
   DST IP: 47.36.8.4
```

Field descriptions

Descriptions for each field in the log report appear in the following table:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD IP HEADER RECEIVED NODE: nodeid	CM, EIU201, FP0, or AP1	Identifies the node involved in the log.
BYTE<byte_loc>	0-59	Indicates the number of the byte in the IP header where the system detected a problem. The system numbers the bytes from zero in the order that the system receives the bytes.
IN IP HEADER HAS A WRONG VALUE THE IP HEADER FIELDS ARE (IN HEXADECIMAL FORMAT): <ip_header>	Ten words. 0000-FFFF (hexadecimal)	Indicates the first ten words of the IP header. The IP header is displayed in hexadecimal format.
SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the source IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (aa.bb.cc.dd) separated by dots.
DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu	Table <0 to 3 > of byte	Indicates the address of the destination IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (rr.ss.tt.uu) separated by dots.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN310

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates report ITN310 when the subsystem cannot transmit a message that originates on this node. The system cannot transmit the message because of IP screening.

Format

The log report format for ITN310 is as follows:

```
ITN310 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCREENED OUTGOING  PACKET
    NODE: nodeid
    SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu
```

Example

An example of log report ITN310 follows:

```
ITN310 FEB10 14:45:24 5785 INFO SCREENED OUTGOING PACKET
   NODE: EIU307
   SRC IP: 47.36.8.1
   DST IP: 47.36.0.9
```

Field descriptions

Descriptions for each field in the log report appear in the following table:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SCREENED OUTGOING PACKET NODE	CM, EIU201, or AP1	Identifies the node involved in the log.
SRC IP	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the source IP address. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (aa.bb.cc.dd) separated by dots.
DST IP	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the destination IP address. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (rr.ss.tt.uu) separated by dots.

Action

Check screening flag in data table IPNETWRK. If screening is ON, check if external node IP address is entered in table EXNDINV. If any external nodes entered in table EXNDINV are offline (OFFL) the system screens out IP packets. The system screens incoming and outgoing IP packets, to and from the nodes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN311

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates report ITN311 when the subsystem cannot transmit a message that originates on this node. The subsystem cannot transmit the message because the datagram requires fragmentation. The upper layer protocol (ULP) does not allow fragmentation of the datagram.

Format

The log report format for ITN311 is as follows:

```
ITN311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IP TRANSMIT FAILED
    NODE: nodeid
    FRAGMENTATION REQUIRED BUT ULP SET DF BIT TO DONT
FRAG
    SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu
```

Example

An example of log report ITN311 follows:

```
ITN311 FEB10 14:45:24 5785 INFO IP TRANSMIT FAILED
   NODE: EIU201
   FRAGMENTATION REQUIRED BUT ULP SET DF BIT TO DONT FRAG
   SRC IP: 47.36.0.3
   DST IP: 47.164.0.2
```

Explanation

Descriptions for each field in the log report appear in the following table:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO IP TRANSMIT FAILED NODE: nodeid	CM, EIU201, or AP1	Identifies the node involved in the log.
FRAGMENTATION REQUIRED BUT ULP SET DF BIT TO DONT FRAG	Constant	

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the source IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (aa.bb.cc.dd) separated by dots.
DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the destination IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (rr.ss.tt.uu) separated by dots.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN312

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates report ITN312 when the system cannot transmit a message that originates on this node. The subsystem cannot transmit the message because the route to the destination is not known.

On the computing module (CM), for a message from SuperNode to a local areas network (LAN), the subsystem generates ITN312 when

- the Ethernet interface unit (EIU) in data Table IPROUTER does not connect to the LAN of the destination host.
- Table IPNETWRK does not contain a default EIU to connect to an external router.

On an EIU a message from SuperNode that has a destination other than the LAN connected to the EIU causes the subsystem to generate ITN312. This EIU is not the default EIU.

Format

The log report format for ITN312 is as follows:

```
ITN312 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO IP TRANSMIT FAILED
    NODE: nodeid
    ROUTE TO THE DESTINATION UNKNOWN
    SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu
```

Example

An example of log report ITN312 follows:

```
ITN312 FEB10 14:45:24 5785  INFO IP TRANSMIT FAILED
   NODE: nodeid
   ROUTE TO THE DESTINATION UNKNOWN
   SRC IP: 47.36.8.1
   DST IP: 47.36.0.5
```

Field descriptions

Descriptions for each field in the log report appear in the following table:

Field	Value	Description
INFO IP TRANSMIT FAILED NODE	CM, EIU201, FP0, or AP1	Identifies the node involved in the log.
ROUTE TO THE DESTINATION UNKNOWN	Constant	Indicates the route to the destination is not known.
SRC IP	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the source IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (aa.bb.cc.dd) separated by dots.
DST IP	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the destination IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (rr.ss.tt.uu) separated by dots.

Action

Check the contents of data Tables IPNETWRK and IPROUTER for agreement with the network architecture and assigned IP addresses. The system requires a default EIU and an external router on a LAN directly connected to SuperNode to route messages. The system routes these messages from SuperNode to any host that is not on a LAN directly connected to the DMS switch. Make sure that Tables IPNETWRK and IPROUTER contain a default EIU.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN313

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates report ITN313 when the system cannot transmit a message that generates on this node. The system cannot transmit the message because the route to the destination is not available.

On an Ethernet interface unit (EIU), the system cannot transmit the message when:

- the destination host (if within SuperNode) is out-of-service.
- the FTA of the destination host (if within SuperNode) is not available.

On the computing module (CM), the system cannot transmit the message when:

- the FTA of the destination host is not available. The FTA of the destination host is in the SuperNode.
- the destination host is on a local area network (LAN) directly connected to SuperNode. The EIUs that connect to this LAN are not in service, or the FTAs of the EIUs are not available.
- the route to the destination host is through the default EIU. The EIU is out of service or the FTA of the EIU is not available.

Format

The log report format for ITN313 is as follows:

```
ITN313 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  IP TRANSMIT FAILED
    NODE: nodeid
    ROUTE TO THE DESTINATION KNOWN BUT UNAVAILABLE
    SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu
```

Example

An example of log report ITN313 follows:

```
ITN313 FEB10 14:45:24 5785 INFO  IP TRANSMIT FAILED
   NODE: CM
   ROUTE TO THE DESTINATION KNOWN BUT UNAVAILABLE
   SRC IP: 47.36.8.4
   DST IP: 47.36.6.8
```

Field descriptions

Descriptions for each field in the log report appear in the following table:

Field	Value	Description
INFO IP TRANSMIT FAILED	Constant	Indicates that the IP transmit failed
NODE	CM, EIU201, FP0, or AP1	Identifies the node involved in the log
ROUTE TO DESTINATION KNOWN BUT UNAVAILABLE	Constant	Indicates the route is not available
SRC IP	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the source IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (aa.bb.cc.dd) separated by dots.
DST IP	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the destination IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (rr.ss.tt.uu) separated by dots.

Action

If the destination host is a SuperNode and the system generates ITN313 on an EIU, busy and RTS the EIU. This action updates the ARP CACHE with the FTAs as they are known on the CM. If the system generates ITN313 on the CM, check the status of all EIUs connected to the destination LAN. Also check the status of the default EIU. The DST IP of this log specifies the destination host. Make sure that the destination host is entered to make the FTA available. If this action does not allow the system to transmit the message, manual action cannot correct the problem.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN314

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates this log report when the IP layer sends a message to a wrong destination IP address.

Format

The format for log report ITN314 follows:

```
ITN314 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL INFO IP TRANSMIT FAILED
    NODE: nodeid
    INVALID DESTINATION IP ADDRESS SPECIFIED
    SRC IP: xx.xx.xx.xx
    DST IP: yy.yy.yy.yy
```

Example

An example of log report ITN314 follows:

```
ITN314 JUL24 11:24:26 9200 INFO IP TRANSMIT FAILED
   NODE: CM
   INVALID DESTINATION IP ADDRESS SPECIFIED
   SRC IP: 47.187.48.11
   DST IP: 47.80.0.209
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO IP TRANSMIT FAILED	Constant	This field indicates the IP address transmit failed.
NODE	CM, EIU#, or FP#	This field identifies the node that was cited by the log.
INVALID DESTINATION IP ADDRESS SPECIFIED	Constant	This field indicates the destination IP address is wrong.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SRC IP	Table <0 to 3> of byte	This field indicates the address of the source IP. Displayed as four decimal bytes (xx.xx.xx.xx) separated by dots.
DST IP	Table <0 to 3> of byte	This field indicates the address of the destination IP. Displayed as four decimal bytes (yy.yy.yy.yy) separated by dots.

Action

There is no immediate action required. In post-analysis, verify the IP address in the log with the subnet mask in table IPNETWRK.

Associated OM registers

The OM register associated with this log is ip_out_errors.

Additional information

None

ITN315

Explanation

The system generates report ITN315 when an audit detects a mismatch. The mismatch occurs between the transmission control protocol/internet protocol (TCP/IP) connection data. The system stores this data on series 3 nodes and the computing module.

The data for TCP/IP connections is stored in tables. These tables include, IPHOST, IPROUTER, and IPSCP on both the computing module (CM) and on series 3 nodes. Series 3 nodes include Ethernet interface units (EIU), Ethernet link interface units (ELIU), file processors (FP), application processors (AP), and application-processor units (APU).

Format

The log report format for ITN315 is as follows:

ITN315 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IP Table Data Mismatch
<node_name> <node_number> – <primary_application>
Table = <table_name>
Field = <field_name>

Example

An example of log report ITN315 follows:

```
ITN315 NOV22 16:31:10 0600 INFO IP Table Data Mismatch
   ELIU 1 – CCS7
   Table = IPSCP
   Field = SCP_IP_ADDR1
```

Field descriptions

Descriptions for each field in the log report appear in the following table:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO IP Table Data Mismatch	Constant	Indicates a mismatch between the TCP/IP connection data stored on a series 3 node and on the CM
node_name	AP, APU, EIU, ELIU, or FP	Identifies the affected series 3 node
node_number	0 to 511	Indicates the number of the affected node

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
primary_application	alphanumeric character string	Identifies the affected application
table_name	IPHOST, IPNETWRK, IPPROTO, IPROUTER, IPSCP, or IPTHRON	Identifies the affected table
field_name	alphanumeric character string	Identifies the affected field

Action

The system automatically corrects mismatches found by the audit. There is no immediate action required.

If the system generates ITN315 often, the problem can originate with the load. Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN399

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates report ITN399 for logs that are thresholded. The subsystem also generates ITN399 when the number of logs exceeds the maximum number allowed for the specified log number.

Format

The log report format for ITN399 is as follows:

```
ITN399 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  IP SUMMARY
    NODE: nodeid  LOGITNlognum
    DURING THE LAST <time_period> MINUTES
    <numlogs> WERE ISSUED OF WHICH <numthresh> WERE
SUPPRESSED
```

Example

An example for log report ITN399 follows:

```
ITN399 FEB09 16:45:48 2201 INFO  IP SUMMARY
   NODE: EIU207  LOGITN300
   DURING THE LAST 10 MINUTES
   23 LOGS WERE ISSUED OF WHICH 22 WERE SUPPRESSED
```

Field descriptions

Descriptions for each field in the log report appear in the following table:

Field	Value	Description
INFO IP SUMMARY NODE: nodeid	CM or EIU	Identifies the node involved in the log.
LOGITNlognum	Symbolic text	Identifies the ITN log number for which the system generates this summary log.
DURING THE LAST <time_period>	Minutes	Indicates the log threshold interval during which the thresholding of logs occurs.
MINUTES <numlogs>	Long Integer	Indicates the correct number of events logged.
WERE ISSUED OF WHICH <numthresh>	Long Integer	Indicates the number of logs suppressed (the correct number of logs generated is: <numlogs><numthresh>).

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN501

Explanation

The system generates this log when the user enters an id that is not valid. When this event occurs system rejects the login and generates this log.

Format

The format for log report ITN501 follows:

```
ITN501 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FTP User Login Rejected
    NODE: nodeid          USER: userid
    REASON: INVALID USER NAME
    LOCAL FTP PORT: portnum        LOCAL IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    REMOTE FTP PORT : portnum      REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
```

Example

An example of log report ITN501 follows:

```
ITN501 NOV30 10:17:27 9935 INFO FTP User Login Rejected
    NODE: CM        USER: rsr
    REASON: INVALID USER NAME
    LOCAL FTP PORT: 21          LOCAL IP: 47.108.14.1
    REMOTE FTP PORT: 4597       REMOTE IP: 47.142.210.105
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
NODE	CM	The node identifier from where the log event originates.
USER	Variable	User identification
REASON	Constant	Indicates entry of a user id that is not valid.
LOCAL or REMOTE FTP PORT	Variable	Indicates the FTP source or destination port.
LOCAL or REMOTE IP	Variable	Indicates the source or destination IP

Action

None

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM Registers.

Additional Information

None

ITN600

Explanation

The system generates this log when the BOOTP server can not find an empty entry in table IPHOST. Table IPHOST can hold 64 entries. The TCP/IP stack does not function on that node when this event occurs.

Format

The format for log report ITN600 follows:

ITN600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL BOOTP: Table IPHOST is full
NODE: nodeid
CLIENT: clientid

Example

An example of log report ITN600 follows:

```
ITN600 NOV10 13:56:43 1600 TBL BOOTP: Table IPHOST is full
   NODE: CM
   CLIENT: FP1
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
NODE	CM	The node identifier from where log event originates.
CLIENT	FP#	The node that sends a request to the server and the server adds to table IPHOST.

Action

Collect the contents of tables IPHOST, APINV and LIUINV. Remove nodes that are not necessary from table IPHOST. Some nodes to remove are nodes that do not require the TC/IP stack. Change the screening flag in the IPNETWRK tuple. Clients issue BOOTP requests and return the screening flag to its original value.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional Information

None

ITN601

Explanation

The system generates this log when the BOOTP server allocates an IP address for a BOOTP client and does not find an available IP address on the local subnet. This allocation occurs on the DMS-SuperNode subnet. The server in table IPHOST can not add the BOOTP client node. The TCP/IP stack can function but not on that node.

Format

The format for log report ITN601 follows:

ITN601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL BOOTP: No unused IP addresses left on DMS-SuperNode subnet.
NODE: nodeid
CLIENT: clientid
SUBNET MASK: subnetmask

Example

An example of log report ITN601 follows:

```
ITN601 NOV10 13:56:43 1600 TBL BOOTP: No unused IP addresses
left on DMS-SuperNode subnet
   NODE: CM
   CLIENT: FP1
   SUBNET MASK: FFFFFFF0
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field of the log report

Field	Value	Description
NODE	CM	The node identifier from where the log event originates.
CLIENT	FP#	The node (BOOTP client) that sends a request to the server and the server to adds to table IPHOST.
SUBNETMASK	Variable	The current subnet mask fo the DMS-SuperNode. This value is in hexadecimal.

Action

Collect the contents from tables IPNETWRK, IPHOST and IPROUTER. The Lan administrator must increase the host bits to the network for the DMS-SuperNode . The result is a decrease in the number of subnet bits. Verify that the number of DMS-SuperNode subnet bits in table IPHOST is the identical to the number on the network.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional Information

None.

ITN602

Explanation

The system generates this log when the BOOTP server or relay agent rejects a BOOTP request with a value in the hops field that is greater than allowed. The client that sends the request does not receive a reply from the BOOTP on the DMS-SuperNode.

Format

The format for log report ITN602 follows:

ITN602 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BOOTP: Request rejected because hops count is too high.
NODE: nodeid
CLIENT HARDWARE ADDRESS IN REQUEST: hwaddr
CLIENT HARDWARE TYPE: hwtype
HOPS VALUE IN REQUEST: hopsval
MAXIMUM HOPS ACCEPTED: maxhops

Example

An example of log report ITN602 follows:

```
ITN602 NOV 10 13:56:43 1600 INFO BOOTP: Request rejected
because hops count is too high.
    NODE: CM
    CLIENT HARDWARE ADDRESS IN REQUEST: 0000A7002F95
    CLIENT HARDWARE TYPE: Ethernet (10 Mb)
    HOPS VALUE IN REQUEST: 2
    MAXIMUM HOPS ACCEPTED: 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NODE	CM or EIU#	The node identifier from where the log event originates.
CLIENT HARDWARE ADDRESS IN REQUEST	Variable	The hardware address in hexadecimal for the BOOTP request.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CLIENT HARDWARE TYPE	Variable	The hardware type of the BOOTP request.
HOPS VALUE IN REQUEST	Variable	The value of the hops field in the BOOTP request.
MAXIMUM HOPS ACCEPTED	Variable	The maximum hops value for the node (server/relay agent)

Action

Locate the node of the BOOTP request with the hardware address and hardware type. If the BOOTP request to the DMS-SuperNode is valid increase the max hops count on the server (CM) and relay agents (EIUs) with SNMP.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional Information

None

ITN603

Explanation

The system generates this log when the BOOTP client does not receive a reply for a BOOTP request an does not send a new request. The system does not send a new request because the process exceeds the maximum timeout value of 1 minute. The BOOTP client does not have an IP address and the TCP/IP software does not function on the client node.

Format

The format for log report ITN603 follows:

ITN603 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL BOOTP: Client times out and has not been allocated an IP address
NODE: nodeid

Example

An example of log report ITN603 follows.

```
ITN603 NOV 10 13:56:43 1600 TBL BOOTP: Client times out and
has not been allocated an IP address
    NODE: FP1
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
NODE	FP#	The node identifier from where the log event orginates.

Action

Check for ITN logs that indicate why the datagrams that the client sends do not reach the CM. Check for ITN logs that indicate why datagrams that the CM sends do not reach the client. Verify that the BOOTP server process bootpsv is active on the CM. Type disp udp in the NETMAN tool on the CM to display all UDP endpoints. Add the client (FP) in table IPHOST.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional Information

None

ITN604

Explanation

The system generate this log when the BOOTP server receives a BOOTP request from an external node and can not find data on the node. The server on the DMS-SuperNode can not send a BOOTP reply to the client.

Format

The format for log report ITN604 follows:

ITN604 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL BOOTP: No information on BOOTP external client
NODE: nodeid
CLIENT HARDWARE ADDRESS IN REQUEST: hwaddr
CLIENT HARDWARE TYPE: hwtype

Example

An example of log report ITN604 follows:

```
ITN604 NOV 10 13:56:43 1600 INFO BOOTP: No information on
BOOTP external client
   NODE: CM
   CLIENT HARDWARE ADDRESS IN REQUEST: 0000A7002F95
   CLIENT HARDWARE TYPE: Ethernet (10 Mb)
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:.

Field	Value	Description
NODE	CM	The node identifier from where the log event originates.
CLIENT HARDWARE ADDRESS IN REQUEST	Variable	The hardware address of the BOOTP requests that the system rejects. This value is in hexadecimal.
CLIENT HARDWARE TYPE	Variable	The hardware type for the BOOTP request that the system rejects.

Action

Display the contents of the internal database with the DISP BOOTP command of the NETMAN tool. Use the hardware address and hardware type to identify the node that sends the BOOTP request. If the node sends valid requests to the DMS-SuperNode add data on the node in the BOOTP database. Add the node tp table EXNDINV.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers

Additional Information

None

ITN699

Explanation

The Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) subsystem generates this log report when the number of BOOTP log reports exceeds a set threshold limit. When the number of logs reaches the threshold the system stops the logs for that log number for the interval that remains.

Format

The format for log report ITN699 follows:

```
ITN699 mmmdd hh:ss ssdd INFO nodeid BOOTP SUMMARY LOG
   NODE: nodeid          LOG ITN logid
   During the last 10 minutes:
   numlogs logs were issued of which numsuppr were suppressed
```

Example

An example of log report ITN699 follows:

```
ITN699 NOV10 13:56:43 1600 INFO EIU206 BOOTP SUMMARY LOG
   NODE: EIU206    LOG ITN600
   During the last 10 minutes
   8 logs were issued of which 7 were suppressed
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
NODE	CM, FP#, AP#, EIU#	The node identifier from where the log event orginates.
LOG ITN	Variable	The log number that the system generates the summary log for.
NUMLOGS	LONGINT	Number of logs the system issues for a set interval.
NUMSUPPR	LONGINT	Number of logs the system stops fo a set interval.

Action

INT699 is a summary log. This log does not require any action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

None

ITOC100

Explanation

Log report ITOC100 is generated when the computing module (CM) ITOCS, message switch (MS) ITOCS, or both are empty, thus causing a critical condition. Note that two to four of the messages can be displayed to describe the critical alarm.

Format

The format for log report ITOC100 follows:

```
1.***ITOC100 mmm dd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT ITOC
   No entries in ITOC for:   {ITOC_States}
```

Example

An example of log report ITOC100 follows:

```
1.*ITOC100 FEB 16 10:56:01  3923 FLT ITOC
   No entries in ITOC for:    CM on SLM 0    CM on SLM 1
   MS on SLM 1
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
FLT ITOC No entries in ITOC for	CM on SLM 0	Indicates no ITOC entries for CM on system load module (SLM) 0
	CM on SLM 1	Indicates no ITOC entries for CM on SLM 1
	MS on SLM 0	Indicates no ITOC entries for MS on SLM 0
	MS on SLM 1	Indicates no ITOC entries for MS on SLM 1

Action

The craftsperson must take the appropriate actions (for example, SBF or DUMP) to register an image file in an ITOCS.

Associated OM registers

None

ITOC101

Explanation

The system generates report ITOC101 when at least one computing module (CM) and one message switch (MS) ITOC image file are available. At least one of the two ITOCs that remain is empty. The system can display one or two messages to describe the minor alarm.

Format

The log report format for ITOC101 is as follows:

```
*ITOC101 mmm dd hh:mm:ss ssdd
    FLT ITOC    No entries in ITOC for:    {ITOC_States}

*ITOC101 mmm dd hh:mm:ss ssdd
    FLT ITOC    No entries in ITOC for:    {ITOC_States}
```

Example

An example of log report ITOC101 follows:

```
*ITOC101  FEB16 10:56:01  3923
   FLT ITOC  No entries in ITOC for:   CM on SLM 0   MS on
SLM 1
```

Field descriptions

Descriptions for each field in the log report appear in the following table:

Field	Value	Description
FLT ITOC No entries in ITOC for	CM on SLM 0	Indicates there are no ITOC entries for CM on system load module (SLM) 0
	CM on SLM 1	Indicates there are no ITOC entries for CM on SLM 1
	MS on SLM 0	Indicates there are no ITOC entries for MS on SLM 0
	MS on SLM 1	Indicates there are no ITOC entries for MS on SLM 1

ITOC101 (end)

Action

The technician must take action (for example, SBF or DUMP) to register an image file in an ITOC.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ITOC102

Explanation

Log report ITOC102 is generated to confirm that all ITOCs contain registered image files. Image files are registered by the Autodump process or the craftsperson (using SBF or DUMP commands).

Format

The format for log report ITOC102 follows:

ITOC102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss sequencenumber INFO ITOC
ITOC alarm cleared

Example

An example of log report ITOC102 follows:

```
ITOC102 FEB16 10:56:01 3923 INFO ITOC
ITOC alarm cleared
```

Action

None. For information only.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

KTRK100

Explanation

The Killer Trunk Reporting (KTRK) subsystem generates log report KTRK100. The subsystem generates KTRK100 when feature package NTX876AA is present, and the GENKTLOG field in table KTPARMS is set to ON.

The following table describes each trunk in the log report that has a minimum of one of the following killer trunk (KT) properties:

Trunk	Properties
KILLER TRUNK	Trunk that the system seizes repeatedly. A problem does not allow the system to hold the trunk for a given length of time. For example, defective transmission can cause the subscriber to drop the connection and attempt the call again. These trunks have a high attempt rate.
SLOW RELEASE TRUNK	Trunk that has a low attempt rate and with a rather high use. Supervisory equipment that does not function can cause this condition.
ALWAYS BUSY TRUNK	Trunk that has zero attempts and is busy during the report interval. (For example, if the report interval is 1h, the use is 36.0 hundred call seconds (CCS)). Under-engineer of the group, normal high use, and equipment problems can cause this condition.
ALWAYS IDLE TRUNK	Trunk that has a use of 0 CCS and zero (0) attempts. Network management controls that are not correct, over-engineering, and equipment that does not function can cause this condition.

The Killer Trunk Reporting feature provides three modes of operation: AUTO, MANUAL, and SEMIAUTO.

In the AUTO mode, the system provides the trunk circuits for each rotation in order of trunk groups, defined in Table TRKGRP. When the next report interval begins, application of the next set of trunk circuits starts with the next trunk group.

In MANUAL mode, trunk circuits are provided in order of the groups declared in Table KTGROUP. If the number of circuits declared in Table KTGROUP, exceeds the maximum (2048), 2048 are provided. The system provides the same set for each report interval as long as the MANUAL mode is enabled.

A third mode of operation, SEMIAUTO, combines the MANUAL and AUTO modes. When the system operates in SEMIAUTO mode, trunk circuits are recorded according to the groups defined in Table KTGROUP. All circuits in these groups are provided for each rotation.

Note: For all modes of operation, partial trunk groups are not provided.

The KTRK100 log report lists office thresholds for peg counts and holding times; the accurate peg count for each trunk; use rate; holding time; and a trouble text message. Call processing updates call statistics. A separate process updates statistics for the amount of use. The process competes with call processing, but runs in step with report intervals.

The following types of trunk groups contain KT properties: A5, AOSS, ATC, AVOVS, AVINSW, AVTNDM, AVNO5, CA, DA, ES, GW, IBNTI, IBNTO, IBNT2, IS, IT, MTR, OC, OI, OOC, OP, OPR, OS, PRA, PX, P2, RC, SC, T2, TDDO, TI, TO, TOPS, TOPSARU, and VR.

Three tables control the KT process and the generation of log report KTRK100:

- Table KTPARMS contains a tuple that controls the KT process. This process defines the scan rate, report intervals, peg and holding time thresholds, and mode. The GENKTLOG field specifies if the system generates the KTRK100 log at the end of every report interval. If GENKTLOG is set to OFF, the system does not generate the KTRK100 log.
- Table KTGROUP contains a list of trunk groups for inspection when the KT software is in MANUAL or SEMIAUTO mode.
- Table KTMINMAX contains the peg and holding time criteria for each trunk group. The values in this table are when the user issues the KTREPORT command with the ANALYZE command.

Holding registers store KTRK100 information. Standard circular log buffers normally store log information. Holding registers store this information so that the user can only request the last report the system generated. When a user requests an older report, the system generates the following KTRK100 report message:

```
KTRK100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO KTRK_REPORT REPORT NO
LONGER AVAILABLE
```

KTRK100 (continued)

Format

The log report format for KTRK100 is as follows:

```
**KTRK100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO KTRK_REPORT

_____________________________________________________________
EXCEPTIONS
KTPARMS CRITERIA:     PEG          HT          TROUBLE
                       >n          <n          trbltext
                                   >n          trbltext

_____________________________________________________________
GROUP       MEMBER      PEG   USAGE    HT    TROUBLE
TOPCOMFAMF     1         1      10     10    SLOW RELEASE
               5        14     640     45    SLOW RELEASE
LNTOPSI        1         6     180     30    SLOW RELEASE
               2         0       0      *    ALWAYS IDLE
EMGY           1         0     900      *    ALWAYS BUSY
ACCUMULATION TIME: 1 0
_____________________________________________________________
```

Example

An example of log report KTRK100 follows:

```
**KTRK100 JUN27 21:57:04 6600 INFO KTRK_REPORT
_____________________________________________________________
EXCEPTIONS
KTPARMS CRITERIA:       PEG             HT        TROUBLE
                       >  5             <6        KILLER TRUNK
                                        >7        SLOW RELEASE
_____________________________________________________________
GROUP         MEMBER        PEG    USAGE     HT     TROUBLE
TOPCOMFAMF       1           1       10      10     SLOW RELEASE
                 5          14      640      45     SLOW RELEASE
LNTOPSI          1           6      180      30     SLOW RELEASE
                 2           0        0       *     ALWAYS IDLE
EMGY             1           0      900       *     ALWAYS BUSY
ACCUMULATION TIME: 1 0
_____________________________________________________________
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO KTRK_REPORT	Constant	Defines the report as a killer trunk report
EXCEPTIONS	Constant	Indicates KT report is for trunks that contain KT properties
KTPARMS CRITERIA	Constant	Indicates that table KTPARMI defines peg and use criteria
PEG	Constant	Provides column heading for peg count measurements
HT	Constant	Provides column heading for holding time measurements.
TROUBLE	Constant	Provides column heading for a character string that indicates killer trunk property on the trunk
ktpegmin	Symbolic text	Refer to table KTPARMS. Identifies minimum number of pegs threshold before the holding time comparison occurs. Refer to the list in the customer data table KTPARMS for office defined KTPEGMIN threshold values. Use the customer data list from the command interpreter (CI) MAP (maintenance and administration position) level.
<kthtmax	Symbolic text	Identifies maximum killer trunk holding time threshold in seconds for a single trunk. Refer to the list in the customer data table KTPARMS from the CI MAP level for office defined KTHTMAX threshold values. Refer to table KTPARMS.

KTRK100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
KILLER TRUNK	Constant	Indicates the system observes the killer trunk property when the following conditions apply: • the actual measurement for PEG is greater than the specified value for peg_thresh • the actual measurement for HT is less than the specified value for ht_thresh
>srhtmin	Symbolic text	Identifies the minimum slow release holding time threshold in seconds for a single trunk. Refer to the list in the customer data table KTPARMS from the CI MAP level for office defined SRHTMIN threshold values. Refer to table KTPARMS.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SLOW RELEASE	Constant	Indicates the slow release property is observed when the actual measurement for holding time was greater than the specified value for >ht_thresh
GROUP	Constant	Provides column heading for trunk identification
MEMBER	Constant	Provides column heading for trunk member identification
USAGE	Constant	Provides column heading for use rate measurements
clli	Symbolic text	The CLLI appears for the first observed trunk in a group that circuit numbers identify. CLLI does not appear for the trunks that remain in the group; only the circuit number is provided. All circuit numbers associate with the previous CLLI. Refer to Table TRKGRP.
ext_trk	Symbolic text	Displays the trunk circuit number. The MEMBER column is the external trunk name of each member, and is not necessarily printed in a sequence. The order follows the order of table TRKMEM. Refer to table TRKGRP.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
n1	1-32767	Provides peg count for observed trunk
n2	1-32767	Provides use rate for observed trunk
n3	1-32767	Provides holding time in seconds for observed trunk. If a * appears in the HT column, then the number of accumulated pegs is zero, and the holding time can not be calculated.
trbl	Always busy	Indicates always busy property is on the trunk
	Always idle	Indicates always idle property is observed on the trunk
	Blank	Indicates KT properties were not on the trunk.
	Killer trunk	Indicates KT property on the trunk
	Slow release	Indicates slow release (SR) property is on the trunk
	KT and SR	Indicates both KT and SR properties are on the trunk
ACCUMULATION TIME	Numeric	Identifies the test interval in hours and minutes
POSSIBLE REPORT INCONSISTENCY: REPORT NUMBER DIFFERENT	Constant	When this message appears at the end of the KRTK100 log report, and indicates a system dump. A new log report that starts to dump into the holding registers, can invalidate some of the information that already printed.

Action

Save all reports for network planning personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There are no associated OM registers.

LAQ330

Explanation

The system generates log report LAQ330 when the Log Acquisition (LAQ) subsystem notifies that the system aborts the connection.

The SN Operation Controller (OPC) system provides log processing. The log processing consists of the following functions:

- the Data Collector collects SN logs and SN OPC UNIX Application Environment (UAE) logs
- the Problem Manager correlates SN logs
- the Problem View browses logs and problems
- the Problem View delivers logs to a local printer

Feature AJ2892 implements an application that allows an SN OPC to obtain logs from a SNODE CM across a TCP/IP connection. This feature allows the system to generate an AUDIT log. The system generates this log if an AUDIT in the SN OPC requests a log to test the TCP/IP communication path. The log also tests the health of the DMS LOG SYSTEM.

Feature AJ2892 creates the LAQ in the SN OPC side as a client process. This condition occurs so that the LAQ sends a request and receives results to/from the remote client. The SN CM side contains the remote client. The Data Collector communicates with this process to receive/stop the stream of SNODE CM logs.

The Data Resource Manager (DRM) controls the LAQ. The DRM creates the process when the SN OPC is in service. The LAQ is registered to DRM to monitor the status of the Data Collector. The LAQ is also registered to DRM to monitor the status of AUDIT.

The LAQ originates and manages the TCP/IP connection established toward the remote server in the SNODE CM. This module contains descriptions of the reception and transmission buffers that handle the incoming/outgoing messages.

After the TCP/IP connection is established, LAQ connects to the Data Collector (DC). To connect to the DC, the LAQ creates an IPC connectivity when the DC is in service and available.

When the Data Collector sends an IPC message to request logs, the LAQ acts on the request. The LAQ sends the “start-log-request" message to SNLAQTCP process in SN CM.

The LAQ receives logs. Use the procedures in the Data Collector interface library to pass these logs to the Data Collector. This process continues until the Data Collector sends a stop log IPC message. A (stop_logs_request) message is sent to the server.

Format

The format for log report LAQ330 is as follows:

```
**Critical LAQ330 FAIL FCC136AP OPC LAQ mmmdd hh:mm
LAQ(2530)
<description>
LOG: <faulty mnemonic>
1
Expert data: laqrtx.c()
```

Example

An example of log report LAQ330 follows:

```
**Critical LAQ330 FAIL FCC136AP OPC LAQ 190292 17:00:00
    LAQ(2530)
   Lost connection to CM
   LOG: FAILED
   1
   Expert data: laqrtx.c()
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
alarm	Critical	Indicates the severity of the problem
description	Lost connection to CM	Indicates the communication failure
faulty mnemonic	Failed	Indicates the fault type

Action

Take the following actions in response to the log report:

- Check that the DARPA Ethernet Interface Unit (EIU) is in ONLINE state.
- Check that SN CM starts. If SN CM start, the client part of this feature establishes the connection again after the SN CM is in service.

LAQ330 (end)

- Check the connectivity between SN CM and SN OPC. Use the appropriate `PING' tool.
- Check for related UAE logs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LAQ331

Explanation

The system generates log report LAQ331 when the Log Acquisition (LAQ) subsystem notifies that the system cannot establish the connection.

The SN Operation Controller (OPC) system provides log processing. The log processing consists of the following functions:

- the Data Collector collects SN logs and SN OPC UNIX Application Environment (UAE) logs
- the Problem Manager correlates SN logs
- the Problem Viewer browses logs and problems
- the Problem Viewer delivers logs to a local printer

Feature AJ2892 implements an application that allows an SN OPC to obtain logs from a SNODE CM across a TCP/IP connection. This feature also allows the system to generate an AUDIT log. The system generates this log if an AUDIT in the SN OPC requests a log to test the TCP/IP communication path. The log also tests the health of the DMS LOG SYSTEM.

Feature AJ2892 creates the LAQ in the SN OPC side as a client process. The LAQ sends a request and receives results to/from the remote client in the SN CM side. The Data Collector communicates with this process to receive/stop the stream of SNODE CM logs.

The Data Resource Manager (DRM) controls the LAQ. The DRM creates the process when the SN OPC is in service. The LAQ is registered to DRM to monitor the status of the Data Collector. The LAQ is also registered to DRM the status of AUDIT.

The LAQ originates and manages the TCP/IP connection toward the remote server in the SNODE CM. This module contains descriptions of the reception and transmission buffers that handle the incoming/outgoing messages.

After the TCP/IP connection is established, the LAQ connects to the Data Collector (DC). To connect to the DC, the LAQ creates an IPC connectivity when the DC is in service and available.

When the Data Collector sends an IPC message to request logs, the LAQ acts on the request. The LAQ sends the “start-log-request" message to SNLAQTCP process in SN CM.

The LAQ receives logs. Use the procedures in the Data Collector interface library to pass these logs to the Data Collector. This process continues until

LAQ331 (continued)

the Data Collector sends a stop log IPC message. A (stop_logs_request) message is sent to the server.

Format

The format for log report LAQ331 is as follows:

```
**Critical LAQ331 FAIL FCC136AP OPC LAQ mmmdd hh:mm
LAQ(2530)
<description>
LOG: <faulty mnemonic>
1
Expert data: laqrtx.c()
```

Example

An example of log report LAQ331 follows:

```
**Critical LAQ331 FAIL FCC136AP OPC LAQ 191092 13:04:12
LAQ(2530)
Unable to establish a connection to the CM
LOG: FAILED
1
Expert data: laqrtx.c()
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
alarm	Critical	Indicates the severity of the problem
description	Not able to establish a connection to the CM	Indicates the communication failure
faulty mnemonic	Failed	Indicates the fault type

Action

Take the following actions in response to the log report:

- Check that the DARPA Ethernet Interface Unit (EIU) is in the on-line state.
- Check that SN CM starts. If the SN CM starts, the client part of this feature establishes the connection again after the SN CM is in service.

- Check the connectivity between SN CM and SN OPC. Use the appropriate `PING' tool.
- Check for related UAE logs.
- To interrupt the path, offline the EIU that corresponds and attempt to establish the connection.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LAQ602

Explanation

The system generates log report LAQ602. This report appears when Log Acquisition (LAQ) subsystem notifies that the DMS LOG SYSTEM lost some SuperNode (SN) CM logs.

The SN Operations Controller (OPC) system provides log processing. The log processing consists of the following functions:

- the Data Collector collects SN logs and SN OPC UNIX Application Environment (UAE) logs
- the Problem Manager correlates SN logs
- the Problem Viewer browses logs
- the Problem Viewer delivers logs to a local printer

Feature AJ2892 implements an application that allows a SN OPC to obtain logs from a SNODE CM across a TCP/IP connection. This feature allows the system to generate an AUDIT log. The system generates this log if an AUDIT in the SN OPC requests a log to test the TCP/IP communication path. The log also tests the health of the DMS LOG SYSTEM.

Feature AJ2892 creates the LAQ in the SN OPC side as a client process. This condition occurs so that the LAQ sends a requests and receives results to/from the remote client. The SN CM side contains the remote client. The Data Collector communicates with this process to receive/stop the stream of SNODE CM logs.

The Data Resource Manager (DRM) controls the LAQ. The DRM creates the process when the SN OPC is in service. The LAQ is registered to DRM to monitor the status of the Data Collector. The LAQ is also registered to DRM to monitor the status of AUDIT.

The LAQ originates and manages the TCP/IP connection that is established toward the remote server in the SNODE CM. This module contains descriptions of the reception and transmission buffers that handle the incoming/outgoing messages.

After the LAQ connection is established the LAQ connects to the Data Collector (DC). To connect to the DC, the LAQ creates an IPC connectivity when the DC is in service and available.

When the Data Collector sends an IPC message to request logs, theLAQ acts on the request. The LAQ sends the “start-log-request" message to SNLAQTCP process in SN CM.

The LAQ receives logs. Use the procedures in the Data Collector interface library to pass these logs to the Data Collector. This process continues until the Data Collector sends a stop log IPC message. A (stop_logs_request) message is sent to the server.

The SuperNode CM section of AJ2892 receives the number of the log lost in the DMS LOG SYSTEM. The number then notifies the SN OPC section of AJ2892. The AJ2892 feature generates a UAE (UNIX Application Environment) log that conveys the number of SN CM logs lost.

Format

The format for log report LAQ602 is as follows:

```
LAQ602 INFO FCC136AP OPC LAQ mmmdd hh:mm LAQ(2530)
   <description>
   LOG:
   1
   Expert data: laqmain.c()
```

Example

An example of log report LAQ602 follows:

```
LAQ602 INFO FCC136AP OPC LAQ 191092 13:04:12 LAQ(2530)
   Number of log lost (CM side):4
   LOG:
   1
   Expert data: laqmain.c()
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
description	Number of log lost (CM side): 0-65535	Denotes number of logs at SNode CM side

Action

The DMS LOG SYSTEM can handle an average of one SNode CM log each second. The average size of a SNode CM log is 150 bytes. Enforce a stream of 10 logs every second to stress the DMS LOG SYSTEM. Each log contains 800 characters. When the DMS LOG SYSTEM is stressed, the system

LAQ602 (end)

generates one UAE log every 2 s. A UAE log indictes the log lost at the CM side. The SN OPC administrator uses the PULSE tool to perform this process.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE100

Explanation

The line maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates the LINE100 log when you perform a line diagnostic test from the

- MAP terminal, and the test passes
- shower queue on an integrated services digital network (ISDN) loop or an analog line, and the test passes

A log report with an event type of trouble (TBL), fault (FLT), or information (INFO) precedes a system-initiated diagnostic test.

Format

The format for log report LINE100 follows:

```
LINE100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS LN_DIAG
    len  DN dn
    DIAGNOSTIC RESULT diagtxt
    ACTION REQUIRED acttxt
    CARD TYPE cardtype
```

Example

An example of log report LINE100 follows:

```
*LINE100 JAN01 00:00:07 5678 PASS LN_DIAG
   HOST 55 1 00 24 DN 2557229999
   DIAGNOSTIC RESULT Card Diagnostic OK
   ACTION REQUIRED None
   CARD TYPE 6X17BA
```

LINE100 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	* = minor	fault severity
	** = major	
	*** = critical	
PASS LN_DIAG	Constant	Indicates a line diagnostic test was performed and passed. A line diagnostic test checks for hardware-related faults in line equipment.
len	Alphanumeric text string	The line equipment number (LEN) for the suspect line equipment
DN	Constant	Indicates that a directory number (DN) follows
dn	Integers	The directory number (DN) for the suspect line equipment
	NO DIRN	NO DIRN appears when channel units are involved.
		The system does not support DN for channel units on special service modules (shelves used with a remote carrier urban [RCU] that house equipment that supports special services).
DIAGNOSTIC RESULT	Constant	Indicates the result of diagnostic testing follows
diagtxt	Text string	The results of diagnostic testing
ACTION REQUIRED	Constant	Indicates the recommended user action follows
actxt	Text string	The recommended user action
		If there is no user action required, the entry is “None".

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CARD TYPE	Constant	Indicates that card information follows
cardtype	Alphanumeric text string	The product engineering code (PEC) of the ISDN line card (ISLC) in the ISLC loop tested

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

LINE101

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates report LINE101. The subsystem generates LINE101 when the system or the user runs a diagnostic test, and the test fails. The user runs the diagnostic test from the MAP terminal. The system runs the test from the shower queue on an integrated service digital network (ISDN) loop.

A report with event type trouble (TBL), fault (FLT), or information (INFO) precedes a system initiated diagnostic test.

The system initiates a diagnostic for some of the system problems in LINE113. The subsystem generates LINE101 if the diagnostic test fails. The line equipment number (LEN) of an RDTISD line can display in this log.

Format

The log report format for LINE101 is as follows:

```
**LINE101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL LN_DIAG
    len  DN dn
    DIAGNOSTIC RESULT diagtxt
    ACTION REQUIRED acttxt
    CARD TYPE cardtype
```

Example

Examples of log report LINE101 follow:

Example 1

```
*LINE101 JAN01 00:00:07 5678 FAIL LN_DIAG
   HOST 55 1 0 2  DN 2557229999
   DIAGNOSTIC RESULT PUPS failure detected
   ACTION REQUIRED Test drawer
   CARD TYPE BX27AA
```

Example 2

```
*LINE101 OCT31 12:00:01 2112 FAIL LN_DIAG
   HOST 55 1 0 2  DN 8997811999
   DIAGNOSTIC RESULT Self test: ROM f RAM p SCP p Timer p
   ACTION REQUIRED Chk LC
   CARD TYPE 7A27AA
```

Example 3

```
*LINE101 OCT31 12:00:01 2112 FAIL LN_DIAG
   HOST 55 1 0 2  DN 6167811999
   DIAGNOSTIC RESULT Self test: ROM f RAM p SCP p Timer p
   ACTION REQUIRED Chk LC
   CARD TYPE 7A33AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
*	alarm	* = minor, ** = major, *** = critical
FAIL LN_DIAG	Constant	Indicates that the system performed a line diagnostic test. This test checks for hardware related faults in line equipment.
LEN	len	Provides equipment identification for the suspect loop equipment.
DN	dn	Provides a directory number for the suspect loop equipment.
	NO DIRN	Special service modules do not support directory numbers (DN) for channel units. Special service modules are shelves used with a remote carrier urban (RCU) that houses equipment to support special services. No directory number (NO DIRN) appears in this field when channel units are associated.
DIAGNOSTIC RESULT	diagtxt	Indicates the result of diagnostic tests. Refer to the Diagnostic Result table.
ACTION REQUIRED	actxt	Indicates the suggested action to take. Refer to the Diagnostic Result table.
CARD TYPE	cardtype	Identifies the product engineering code (PEC) of the ISDN line card (ISLC) involved in the ISLC loop that the tests diagnose.

Action

If you cannot find the diagnostic reason and action required displays in the Diagnostic Results table, contact the next level of maintenance.

LINE101 (continued)

LINE101indicates failures in the diagnostic test. The DIAGNOSTIC REASON and ACTION REQUIRED displays are in the explanation table. Use the following references to isolate and correct the failures that LINE101 indicates:

- For all failures that relate to central control or peripheral module equipment, refer to *Trouble Locating and Clearing Procedures*.
- For all failures that relate to data entry, refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.
- For all failures that relate to line equipment, refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide*.
- For more information about line diagnostic tests, refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide*.

Use the following instructions in response to the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 40)

Value	Description	Action
Addon Datafilled	Indicates that the system tested a circuit pack that connects to a key set. An add on is not entered correctly in customer data Table KSETINV.	Cktloc. To correct table KSETINV, refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guid*e.
Addon Not Responding	Indicates that the system tested a circuit pack that connects to a key set. One of the add ons entered in customer data Table KSETINV does not respond to the test.	Cktloc. To correct table KSETINV, refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.
Audit in Progress	Indicates a line card audit is in progress.	Try the diagnostic again.
Bad Wink From PSAP	Indicates PSAP test fails at the LTP level of the MAP because of an abnormal wink display received from the PSAP.	Check PSAP hardware.

(Sheet 2 of 40)

Value	Description	Action
Buffer Full Flag High	Indicates the circuit pack buffer is full. The system performs this part of the test after the signal loops to a key set. The buffer full flag status remains high. The high status does not allow the peripheral module to send additional messages.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for card replacement procedures.
Buffer Full Flag Low	Indicates the circuit pack buffer is not ready to receive messages from the peripheral module. The system performs this part of the test after the peripheral module sends a request to the circuit pack. The peripheral sends a request to the circuit pack to signal a key test. The buffer full flag status remains low. The low status does not allow the peripheral module to send additional messages.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for card replacement procedures.
Bus Extender	Indicates the bus extender loopback test fails. The test consists of a tone that the RCU maintenance card sends to the bus extender card. The tone loops and returns to the maintenance card for analysis.	Replace bus extender card (NT3A17).
Bypass Active	Indicates that the metallic bypass is active.	Try again.

LINE101 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 40)

Value	Description	Action
CARD MISSING	Indicates a request to test circuit pack was made, but pack was not present at suspect equipment location.	Insert card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for card insertion procedures.
CARD OK,FACTST ABORT	Indicates circuit pack test completes correctly, but the system aborts the test before the facility test completes.	Manual test. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for manual test procedures.
CC - No Mailbox	Indicates that there are not enough software resources available to perform test.	Try again. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for manual test procedures.
nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn CHANNEL LOSS	Indicates the channel loss subtest of the extended diagnostic fails, where nnnn represents tones that the transmission test unit (TTU) measure.	Replace card.
Check +48V switch	Indicates reversal relay does not operate correctly.	Reversal Rel. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
CKT CANNOT BE IDLED	Indicates attempt to idle circuit pack for tests fails, and the test does not start	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for card replacement procedure.
Coin Collect	Indicates the positive coin control voltage subtest of the extended diagnostic fails.	Replace card.
Coin Presence	Indicates the positive or negative coin control ground subtest of the extended diagnostic fails.	Replace card.

(Sheet 4 of 40)

Value	Description	Action
Coin Return	Indicates the negative coin control voltage subtest of the extended diagnostic fails.	Replace card.
Communication failed to a line card.	Indicates that the line card did not receive a C-channel response.	Check card.
Communication failed to NT1	Indicates that NT1 did not receive a C-channel response.	Check NT1.
Connection Fail	Indicates test connection between PM and remote module fails.	To check the PM and remote module for faults, post the PM and remote module at the PM level of the MAP. Issue the command string “QUERYPM FLT." Replace defective cards. If the PM and remote module are free of faults, test DS-1 link A.
CONNECTION FAULT	Indicates that the system did not establish connection between the line and test equipment.	Try again. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
DCH cont failed: EC OFF: LU interface	Indicates failure of the D-channel handler continuity test at the LU interface with error checking off.	
DCH cont failed: EC ON: LU interface	Indicates failure of the D-channel handler continuity test at the LU interface with error checking on.	
DCH cont failed: L interface	Indicates failure of a D-channel handler continuity test at the L interface.	Check ISLM links.
DCH cont failed: T interface	Indicates failure of a test of a D-channel handler continuity at the T interface.	

LINE101 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 40)

Value	Description	Action
DCH cont No response from IAC or DCH	Indicates the ISDN access controller or the D-channel handler does not respond to the continuity test.	Test DCH.
DCH not in service	Indicates the D-channel handler selected for the test is not in service	Check DCH and links.
Defective DSIC circuit on DPMC	Indicates that a fault is present in one of the DSIC circuits on the DPMC. The DPMC is defective.	Replace the DPMC.
Defective facility sensors on DPMC	Indicates that a fault is present in the DPMC facility sensors. The DPMC is defective.	Replace the DPMC.
Defective mate 10V regulator on DPMC	Indicates that a fault is present in the mate 10-volt regulator on the DPMC. The DPMC is defective.	Replace the DPMC.
Defective prime 10V regulator on DPMC	Indicates that a fault is present in the prime 10-volt regulator on the DPMC. The DPMC is defective.	Replace the DPMC.
Defective relay drivers on DPMC	Indicates that a fault is present in the DPMC relay drivers. The DPMC is defective.	Replace the DPMC.
Defective 30V meas. circuit on DPMC	Indicates that a fault is present in the DPMC 30-volt measurement circuit. The DPMC is defective.	Replace the DPMC.

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Value	Description	Action
Defective 30V power source on DPMC	Indicates that a fault is present in the DPMC 30-volt power source. The DPMC is defective.	Replace the DPMC.
DIAGNOSTIC ABORTED	Indicates that the system aborts extended diagnostics for a reason that is not known. The system aborts extended diagnostics after the system establishes a connection over the facility.	Check facility. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
Digital Port Card not present	Indicates the DPC for the line sub-group that contains the given LEN is not present.	Insert an 8X47 card in the correct slot.
Digit received ^=1	The digit that the line card receives is not one (1).	Check the line card and MTE.
DPMC control logic fault	Indicates a fault is present in the DPMC control logic. The DPMC is defective.	Replace the DPMC.
DPMC failed to operate relay	Indicates the DPMC fails to operate the relay to connect the DPMC to the line to be diagnosed. It is possible that the DPMC (8X55) is the cause of the failure.	Replace the DPMC (8X55) and repeat the test. If the condition persists, replace the 8X47 (digital port card).

LINE101 (continued)

(Sheet 7 of 40)

Value	Description	Action
DPMC in use by another line on the DLM	Indicates that it was necessary to perform tests on the DPC. The DPMC was not available to perform the tests. The DPMC was already performing tests on another line on the same DLM (by manual or system request). Repeat the test. If the condition persists, execute the LOOPBK QUERY ALL command (MAP level LTPDATA). This command makes sure that no MADO has a DPC loopback active (through LOOPBK DPC command). A MADO with an active DPC loopback, remains in use until a LOOPBK RLS command is issued for that MADO.	Try again.
DSIP failure on looparound on/off	Indicates the DSIP fails to turn the PCM looparound on/off at the DPC (with the DPMC). Check the DLM and verify that the DPMC is in the proper slot. Verify the versions of the DSIP firmware and the DLM software load.	Check peripherals.

(Sheet 8 of 40)

Value	Description	Action
DSIP failed to connect DPMC	Indicates the digital set interface processor (DSIP) does not detect the DPMC (8X55) in the DLM. Check the DLM. Verify the 8X55 is in the proper slot. Remove the card. Install the card again and repeat the test. If the problem persists, the DPMC is defective. Replace the DPMC.	Check peripherals.
DSIP failed to perform DPMC test	Indicates that the system must use DPMC. The DSIP does not execute the DPMC test which precedes each use of the DPMC. Verify the versions of the DSIP firmware and the DLM software load.	Check peripherals.
DSIP failed to perform test	Indicates that the DSIP fails to perform the set presence test. Replace the 8X49 card.	Replace card.
nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn ECHO RET LOSS	Indicates that the echo return loss subtest of the extended diagnostic fails, where nnnn represents tones that the transmission test unit (TTU) measures.	Replace card.
nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn Eq Pads Test	Gives the results of the equalization pads test failure.	Replace card. May be a defective line card or a line card that is not correct.
Equalization High	Indicates that circuit pack impedance is high for the line and set requirements	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
	OR	
	Indicates that loop or set impedance is high for circuit pack requirements.	Check loop or set. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
Equalization low.	Indicates circuit pack impedance is low for circuit pack and set requirements.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
	OR	
	Indicates loop or set impedance is low for circuit pack requirements.	Check loop or set. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
EQUIP FAULT	Indicates that a fault that cannot be identified causes the test to fail.	Try again. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
Excessive voltage (> 10V) on loop	Indicates that the system measures a voltage in excess of 10 volts on the loop. Check the MDF and jack panel and verify that no external voltages are applied to the line.	Check facility.
Ext Not Datafilled	Indicates that the system tests a circuit pack that connects to a key set. An extension is not entered correctly in customer data Table KSETINV.	Cktloc. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* to correct table KSETINV.

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Value	Description	Action
Ext Not Responding	Indicates that the system tests a circuit pack connected to a key set. One of the extensions entered in customer data Table KSETINV does not respond to the test.	Cktloc. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* to correct table KSETINV.
External RAM fault detected	Indicates that the system detects a fault on the line card external RAM.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for card replacement procedures.
Failed data transmission to set	Indicates that the system detects an error in the received data or no data was received. A bad loop or a defective SAM can cause the system to not receive data. If the operating company personnel unplug or power down a SAM, the system does not receive data.	Check loop and set. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* to correct table KSETINV.
Failed to operate CUTOFF relay	Indicates cutoff relay fails to operate.	Check relay.
Failed to release loopbk.	Indicates loopback release failure in continuity test to the L, U, and T interfaces.	
Failed to run DCHCON. Try again.	Indicates that the DCH continuity test was not run.	Check DCH and IAC and try test again.
Failed to set 2B+D loopbk: L interf.	Indicates the failure of the two B channels and D channel loopback at the L interface	Loopback L.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
Failed to set 2B+D loopbk: LU interf.	Indicates that the the two B-channels and D-channel loopback at the LU interface fail.	Loopback LU.
Failed to set 2B+D loopback: T interf.	Indicates that the two B-channels and D-channel loopback at the T interface.	Loopback T.
Fault in DPC, subscriber loop, or set	Indicates the PCM looparound test at the DSIC in the set fails (the PCM looparound test at the PSTS passes). The DLM does not have a DPMC (8X55), the user cannot perform the test at the DPC. Check the jack and line cord, and set and verify all connections. If the connections are in order, connect a test set to the line. If the line fails diagnostics again, the DLIC or the associated parts of the electrical circuit on the DPC is defective. Replace the DPC. If the line passes diagnostics with the test set, then the subscriber set is defective. Replace the subscriber set.	Check facility.

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Value	Description	Action
Fault in set -- set not responding	Indicates the set does not acknowledge the set and fails signalling tests. The DPMC facility sensors detect a set on the line. Check the set and verify all connections. If the connections are in order, the set is defective. Replace the set.	Check facility.
nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn Flux Cancel Test	Provides the results of the flux cancellation test.	Replace card.
Foreign voltage on loop -- check MDF	Indicates that the DPMC diagnoses the subscriber loop and detects a foreign voltage. Check the subscriber loop.	Check facility.
FUNCTIONAL TEST FAIL	Indicates that the system detects a hardware fault during function test procedure of suspect equipment.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for card replacement procedure.
IAC Queue full.	Indicates that the ISDN access controller queue is full.	Try the test again.
INCOMING SEIZURE	Indicates that the facility is not tested, because the system seizes before the user requests the test.	Check facility. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
Internal RAM/CPU fault detected	Indicates that the system detects a fault on the line card internal RAM or the CPU.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guid* for card replacement procedure.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
Invalid Card Code For Test	Indicates that the PSAP test is denied at the LTP level of the MAP display because a card code is invalid.	Try again. Try with LDT line only PSAPWA card code.
Invalid channel number to DPMC	Indicates that the DSIP receives a command for which the specified channel (for example, line) does not loop/unloop correctly. Verify the versions of the DLM and LTC/LGC software and the DSIP firmware.	Check peripherals.
Invalid command to IAC.	Indicates that the ISDN access controller receives a command that is invalid.	Check IAC load.
Invalid DCH	Indicates that the D-channel handler selected for the test is invalid.	
Invalid DPMC request sent to DLM	Indicates that the DLM receives a DPMC command that is invalid. Verify the versions of the DLM and LTC/LGC software loads.	Check peripherals.
Invalid request to IAC.	Indicates an IAC receives a request that is invalid.	Check IAC load.
Invalid response from IAC/DCH	Indicates that the response from the ISDN access controller or the D-channel handler is invalid.	Check DCH.

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Value	Description	Action
Invalid response to self test	Indicates that a line card transmits a response that is invalid during a self test. An invalid response occurs when the line card is defective. An invalid response also occurs when the card in the slot is not the card that is entered.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for card replacement procedure.
Invalid RIT reply from DSIP (XXXX)	NOTE: XXXX indicates the point (PSTS, DPC, DSIC, or MADO) at which the system performs the signalling looparound test. Indicates that the DSIP reply to the RIT (signaling looparound) message is invalid. Replace the 8X49 card. Replace the 8X46 card ONLY if the condition persists.	Replace card.
ISLM not responding	Indicates that there is no response from the ISDN line module.	Check ISLM.
Jack Access Active	Indicates that a jack access is present at the RCU.	Try the test again.
Last digit message	Indicates that the digit reception process is idle and the system cannot collect digits until the digit reception process restarts.	Check the line card and MTE.
LC BPVO register test failed.	Indicates failure of the test on the line card bipolar voltage overflow register.	Check line card.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
LC context restore failed.	Indicates failure of line card status after a context restore.	Check line card.
Line Data Error :Terminal id.	Indicates an error in data on the line.	Check data.
Local Testing Active	Indicates a local test initiated at the Maintenance card of the RCU.	Try the test again.
Loop communication fault.	Indicates that the system does not receive C-channel responses from a loop component.	
Looped data does not match (XXXX)	NOTE: XXXX indicates the point (PSTS, DPC, DSIC, or MADO) at which the system performs the signalling looparound test. Indicates that the data that the system receives from the looparound test does not match the data sent. Replace the 8X46 card. Replace the 8X49 card ONLY if the condition persists.	Replace card.
Looped message not received (DPC)	Indicates that the signalling looparound test at the DPC fails. Replace the DPC (8X47).	Replace card.
Looped message not received (DSIC)	Indicates that signalling looparound test at the DSIC fails. Check the set and verify all connections. If the connections are good, replace the set.	Check facility.

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Value	Description	Action
Looped message not received (MADO)	Indicates that the signalling looparound test at the MADO fails. Check the MADO and verify all connections. If the connections are good, replace the MADO.	Check facility.
Looped message not received (PSTS)	Indicates that the signalling looparound test at the PSTS fails. Replace the 8X46 card. Replace the 8X49 card ONLY if the condition persists.	Replace card.
LTA CANCELLED	Indicates that the request for line test access (LTA) was cancelled, and that the system aborts the test.	Try again. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
LU interface not activated.	Indicates the LU interface is not activated.	Check line card.
MADO reset error	Indicates that the MADO has failed to perform its reset function. Check the MADO and verify all connections. If the connections are good, the MADO is defective. Replace the MADO	Check facility.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
MADO self test failed	Indicates that the MADO acknowledges the MADO and passes signalling and PCM tests. The microprocessor in the MADO fails the MADO self-test. Check the MADO and verify all connections. If the connections are good, the MADO is defective. Replace the MADO.	Check facility.
Main Datafilled	Indicates that the system tests a circuit pack that connects to a key set. The main set is not entered correctly in customer data Table KSETINV.	Check loop&set. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* to correct table KSETINV.
Main Not Responding	Indicates that the system tests a circuit pack that connects to a business set. The main set entered in customer data Table KSETINV does not respond to the test.	Check loop&set. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
Messaging Failure To Data Option	Indicates that the MADO firmware no longer recognizes messaging. Indicates that microprocessor in the source MADO can lose sanity. A communication failure occurs between the DSIC and the MADO.	CHK 8X49,SET. Make sure that MADO power is plugged in and works. Run the diagnostic on another MADO that is on the same port card and DLM unit. If the diagnostic passes, the MADO microcontroller is defective. Replace the MADO. If the diagnostic fails, check the 8X49 card (DSIP).

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Value	Description	Action
Messaging Failure To Set Firmware	Indicates that the M3000 digital telephone firmware no longer recognizes messaging. Indicates that the microprocessor in the set can lose sanity. A communication failure occurs between the DSIC and the firmware chip.	CHK 8X49,SET. Make sure the M3000 power source is plugged in and works. Run the diagnostic on another set that is on the same port card and DLM unit. If the diagnostic passes, the set microcontroller is defective. Replace the M3000 set. If the diagnostic fails, check the 8X49 card (DSIP).
Messaging Inhibited	Indicates messaging between the PM and remote module is inhibited temporarily	Try the test again.
Metering Card not Datafilled	Indicates that the metering pulse test detects a difference in the line data. Data in Table LENLINES indicates that the 6X94AA line under test supports an SPM or a coin phone. Data in Table LNINV indicates that a 6X95AA metering tone card is not present. The metering tone card is not present in slot 0 of the odd line subgroup for the LCM drawer that contains the line under test.	Check data. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* to correct table KSETINV.
Metering Card not Responding	Indicates that the metering tone card (6X95AA) does not respond. The metering tone card does not respond because the card is defective or the the card is not present in the drawer	Check card or replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
Metering Card set to 16KHz	Indicates metering pulse test for a 6X94AA line card detects a metering pulse with a frequency of 16KHz. The 6X95AA metering tone card dip switch can be set to supply 12KHz or 16KHz. The dip switch is set to 16KHz.	Change dip switch setting. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
Modem fault detected	Indicates that the system detects a fault in the line card modem circuits.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
MTA connection failure	Indicates MTA busy.	Check driver.
Mtc Bus Unavailable	Indicates that the maintenance bus at the RCU is unavailable for tests.	Try the test again. If the maintenance bus is still unavailable after several retries, check the faceplate of the maintenance card for alarms. To check the PM level of the MAP for RCU alarms, post the RCU and issue the command “QUERYPM FLT." A defective maintenance card can cause a maintenance bus to be unavailable indefinitely.
Neg Coin Off-Hook	Indicates that the negative coin control voltage subtest of the extended diagnostic fails.	Replace card.
NIL Equip Fault	Indicates a test equipment fault. The external trunk name of the test equipment is invalid.	Repair test equipment and try again.
No card present in slot.	Indicates that a card is not present in the slot.	Insert card.
NO CARD RESPONSE	Indicates attempt to idle circuit pack for tests that fail and tests that do not start.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for card replacement procedures.

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Value	Description	Action
NO COMMUNICATION	Indicates attempt to idle circuit pack for tests that fail and tests that do not start.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for card replacement procedures.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
No digit mssg	• Indicates that the system performs a loop detector test on a line card. The test returns a result of no digit mssg received from the line card. The loop detector test passes through the following steps: • The system sends a message to the line card. The system requests that the line card scan for off-hook. • The system sends a message to the line card. The system requests that the line card receive digit one after it receives origination_msg. • The system requests that MTE send digit one (line card and MTE connect through the Metallic Test Access network). • The system receives a DIGIT_MSG from the line card or the line card does not generate a digit mssg.	Check the line card and MTE.

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Value	Description	Action
No DSIP RIT reply received (XXXX)	Indicates that DSIP does not reply to the RIT (signalling looparound) message from the DLM. Replace the 8X49 card. ***Note:*** XXXX indicates the point (PSTS, DPC, DSIC, or MADO) at which the system performs the signalling looparound test.	Replace card.
NO LINE CARD DIAG	Indicates that the facility test is complete, but the system aborts the test before the circuit pack test is complete.	
No Line Card0	Indicates that the line card to be tested is absent	Insert card.
NO LOOP CONNECTION	Indicates that the system detects a fault during attempts to establish a connection through the network.	Check network. Refer to *Trouble Locating and Clearing Procedures*.
No LTA Card	Indicates that the LTA card is not on the RCU.	Insert LTA card.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
No MADO or fault in DPC, loop, or set	Indicates that the MADO does not acknowledge the MADO. Check the set and MADO and verify all connections. If all connections are in order, the fault is in the loop or the DLIC (or associated circuitry) on the DPC. Check loop integrity. If the fault is not in the loop, replace the DPC.	Check facility.
No MADO or signalling failure in MADO	Indicates that the MADO does not acknowledge the MADO and fails signalling tests. The voice set acknowledges the voice set and passes signalling tests. A MADO is not present or the MADO is defective. Check the set to verify that the MADO is installed correctly and that the cables connect correctly. If connections are in order, replace the MADO.	Check facility.
No Mtc Card	Indicates that a maintenance card is not present at the RCU.	Insert maintenance card.
No response from IAC	Indicates the ISDN access controller does not respond.	Check peripherals.
NO RESPONSE FROM LTC	Indicates attempt to idle line trunk controller for tests fails, and test did not start	Check peripherals. Refer to *Index to Maintenance Procedure Documents* for procedure.

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Value	Description	Action
or No Response from LTC	Indicates that the system does not receive a response from the LTC/LGC for a message sent by the diagnostic process. Check the LTC/LGC and the DLM.	Check peripherals.
NO RESPONSE FROM PERIPHERAL	Indicates attempt to idle peripheral for testing failed, and test did not start	Check peripherals. Refer to *Index to Maintenance Procedure Documents* for procedure.
No response to self test	Indicates the card does not respond to requests for a self test. The line card is defective or the card in the slot is not the card that is entered.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for card replacement procedure.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
No set or fault in DPC, loop, or set	Indicates that the set does not acknowledge the set and fails signalling tests. Because the DLM that contains the corresponding DPC does not have a DPMC (8X55), the system cannot test the DPC signalling. Verify that a set is present and check the jack, line cord, and set connections. If the connections are good, replace the set with a test set. If the line continues to fail diagnostics, then the DPC is defective. Replace the DPC. Temporarily relocate the DN to a different LEN. Enter the defective LEN in Table IVDTRBL to block the bad port until you replace the card. If the line passes diagnostics with the test set, then the subscriber set is defective. Replace the subscriber set.	Check facility.
No Signalling, Loop & Set	Indicates that the peripheral module did not send a signal to the connected keyset.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for card replacement procedure.
No Signalling to Set	Indicates that the module did not send a signal or the connected keyset did not receive a signal.	Check card and peripheral set. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.

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Value	Description	Action
No SMS Pside Channel	Indicates that no DS-1 channel is available.	Try the test again.
No SMU Pside Channel	Indicates that no DS-1 channel is available.	Try the test again.
No Tone Detected	Indicates PSAP test fails because the PSAP does not return busy tone after the PSAP sends ANI digits	Check TTU/PSAP.
No Wink From PSAP	Indicates that the PSAP test fails. The PSAP test fails because a wink is not present from the PSAP.	Check PSAP/TTU. Make PSAP hardware and entries of the tested line card code compatible. Make sure the `E911_PSAP_REC PRE_WINK_TIME' parameter in Table OFCENG is entered correctly.
Noise Level nnnn DB NOTCH NOISE	Indicates that noise subtest of the extended diagnostic fails, where nnnn is the noise level that measures the transmission test unit (TTU).	Replace card.
Noise Level nnnn DB WEIGHT NOISE	Indicates that noise subtest of the extended diagnostic fails, where nnnn is the noise level that measures the transmission test unit (TTU)	Replace card.
NT1 BPVO register test failed	Indicates failure of the test of the NT1 bipolar voltage overflow register.	Check NT1.
NT1 context restore failed	Indicates failure of NT1 status after a context restore	Check NT1.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
Off-Hook	Indicates that the off-hook subtest of the extended diagnostic fails.	Replace card.
On-Hook	Indicates that on-hook subtest of the extended diagnostic fails.	Replace card.
Open Circuit -- check loop (or no set)	Indicates that the DPMC diagnoses the subscriber loop and detects an open circuit wad. Verify that a set connects on the loop. Check the subscriber loop. If you do not find faults, the open circuit can be inside the set.	Check facility.
nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn Pad nDB Test	Provides the result of the pad DB test, where n is the exact pad value on which the test fails.	Replace card.
PAM Loopback	Indicates the PAM loopback test fails. The PAM loopback test is a test tone sent from the RCU maintenance card to the transmit/receive multiplexer card. The system loops the tone and returns the tone to the maintenance card for analysis.	Replace transmit/receive multiplexer card (NT3A18).

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Value	Description	Action
PCM looparound failure at DSIC in set or PCM failure at DSIC in set	Indicates that the set acknowledges the set and passes the signalling looparound test at the set. The set passes the PCM looparound test at the PSTS, and fails the PCM looparound test at the set. Try to substitute a known good set. If the fault clears, the original set was bad. If the fault persists, check loop integrity. If the loop is good, the DPC is defective. Replace the DPC.	Check facility.
PCM looparound not activated (XXXXX)	NOTE: XXXXX indicates the point (PSTS, DPC, DSIC, MADO, or CODEC) at which the system performs the PCM looparound test. Indicates that the system cannot start the PCM looparound.	Replace 8X49 card.
PCM looparound not released (XXXXX)	NOTE: XXXXX indicates the point (PSTS, DPC, DSIC, MADO, or CODEC) at which the system performs the PCM looparound test. Indicates that the system cannot stop the PCM looparound.	Replace 8X49 card.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
PCM looparound test failed at DPC	Indicates that the PCM looparound test that uses the tone generation and tone detection circuitry of the transmission test trunk (TTT) fails. The test fails at the DPC looparound point. The readings that the tone detection circuitry take indicate that the frequency and/or the level are not within tolerance limits.	Replace DPC (8X47).
PCM looparound test failed at PSTS	Indicates that the PCM looparound test that uses the tone generation and tone detection circuitry of the transmission test trunk (TTT) has fails. The test fails at the PSTS looparound point. The readings that the tone detection circuitry take indicate that the frequency and/or the level are not within tolerance limits.	Replace 8X46 card. Replace 8X49 card if the problem persists.

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Value	Description	Action
PCM looparound test failed at XXXXX	NOTE: XXXXX indicates the point (DSIC, MADO, or CODEC) at which the system performs the PCM looparound test. Indicates that the PCM looparound test that uses the tone generation and tone detection circuitry of the transmission test trunk (TTT) has fails. The test fails at the DPC looparound point. The readings that the tone detection circuitry take indicate that the frequency and/or the level are not permitted. Check the set and verify all connections. If all connections are in order then the set (or MADO) is. defective. For XXXXX = DSIC or CODEC, replace the set. For XXXXX = MADO, replace the MADO first. Replace the set if the problem persists.	Check facility.
PM Not Ready	Indicates the remote module is not ready to process test requests.	Try the test again.

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Value	Description	Action
PM Reply Timeout	Indicates that the PM fails to respond to a CC request to test the remote module. Also indicates that the PM fails to return test results in a given time. The remote module can fail to respond to a PM test request, or to return test results in a given time.	Try the test again. If the fault persists, check for alarms and logs that indicate defective common equipment. Check the cards for the message path between the CC, PM, and remote module first. Defective software can cause a PM reply timeout. Collect PM180 and SWER reports. Contact technical support.
Positive Coin Off-Hook	Indicates that positive coin control voltage subtest of the extended diagnostic fails.	Replace card.
Pre V. Trip	Indicates ringing current was tripped abnormally.	RG trip fail. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
PSTS test resources not available	Indicates that another line on the same DLM unit uses PSTS test resources. Repeat the test. If the condition persists, execute the command “LOOPBK QUERY ALL" at the LTPDATA level of the MAP terminal. This verifies that no MADO on this DLM unit is left with a PSTS loopback manually activated.	Try again.
RESET FAILED	Indicates attempt to reset circuit pack after tests fail, and pack does not return to service.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
Resistance XXXXXX OHMS	Indicates failure to seal current test. XXXXXX represents a decimal number.	Battery feed

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Value	Description	Action
Reverse Battery	Indicates that the reverse battery subtest of the extended diagnostic fails.	Replace the card.
Rg Rly Stuck	Indicates that the ringing relay test fails because the ringing relay (K3 on the line card) is stuck. Welded contacts cause the ringing relay to be stuck.	Replace the line card.
Ringing Failed		Check ringing.
Ringing Failed Pre Trip		Check ringing.
RIT failed to run	Indicates that the line group controller did not perform the run integrity test (RIT).	Check PM. Refer to *Index to Maintenance Procedure Documents* for procedure.
ROM fault detected	Indicates that the system detects a fault on the line card ROM.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure. Replace Set. Telephone the subscriber and ask if the display part of the suspect set functions correctly. If the display part of the set does not function correctly, arrange to replace or service the set.
Self test: ROM f RAM p SCP p Timer p	Indicates that the system detects an ISDN loop from the shower queue. Indicates that the diagnostic fails. The fail reason includes all diagnostic errors for T line card.	Diagnose the ISDN loop from the MAP in order to perform an extended diagnostic. Check for a defective line card in the carrier.
Self test: ROM f RAM p SCP p Timer p	Indicates a line card in an RCU line card carrier fails diagnostics. These cards include the 7A20AA, 7A21AA, 7A23AA, 7A25AA, 7A26AA, and 7A27AA.	Check the line card and the associated line card carrier.

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Value	Description	Action
Set Display Not Responding	Indicates that the keyset display macro does not report its status during diagnostic tests.	
Short circuit check subs loop & set	Indicates that DPMC diagnoses the subscriber loop and that the system detects a short circuit. Check the subscriber loop. If the system detects no faults, the short may be inside the set.	Check facility.
SHORT TEST ONLY	Indicates that the user requests that the system perform the extended diagnostic test but the system performs a short test.	Try again. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.

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Value	Description	Action
Signal failure - DPC, loop, or set	Indicates that the voice set acknowledges the presence of the voice set but fails signalling tests. The DLM that contains the corresponding digital port card does not have a digital port maintenance card (DPMC 8X55). The system cannot test the DPC signalling. Check the jack, line cord, and set. Verify all connections. If the connections are good, replace the set with a test set (one which passes diagnostics). If the line fails diagnostics again, the DPC is defective. Replace the DPC. Temporarily relocate the DN to a different LEN. Enter the defective LEN in Table IVDTRBL to mark the bad port until you replace the card. If the line passes diagnostics with the test set, then the subscriber set is defective. Replace the subscriber set.	Check facility.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
Signal failure -- DPC or Meridian set	Indicates that set acknowledges the set, but the signalling looparound test at the set fails. Try to substitute a known good set. If the fault disappears, the original set was bad. If the fault persists, check loop integrity. If the loop proves good, the DPC is defective. Replace the DPC.	Check facility.

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Value	Description	Action
Signal failure - MADO not responding	Indicates that only the voice set acknowledges the voice set. The voice set and the MADO fail signalling tests. The DLM that contains the corresponding digital port card does not have a digital port maintenance card (DPMC 8X55). The system cannot test DPC signalling. Check the set, MADO, and line cord. Verify all connections. If the connections are good, replace the set with a test set. If the line continues to fail diagnostics, then the DPC is defective. Replace the DPC. Temporarily relocate voice and data DNs to different LENs. Enter the defective LENs in Table IVDTRBL to block the bad ports until you replace the card. If the line passes diagnostics with the test set, then the subscriber set is defective. be replaced. Replace the subscriber set.	Check facility.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
Signalling failure in MADO	Indicates that the MADO acknowledges the MADO and fails signalling tests. The voice set acknowledges the voice set and passes signalling tests. The MADO is defective or the connections are defective. Check the set to verify that the MADO is installed correctly and that the cables connect correctly. If the connections are good, replace the MADO.	Check facility.
Single-End	Indicates that short diagnostics (local tests) fail.	Replace card.
Software error -- check for SWERR	Indicates that a software error occurs.	Check logs and retain the SWERR. Technical support uses the SWERR.
Suspected LCC Fault	Indicates that a line card carrier (LCC) that contains the line card being tested can be defective.	Test the other line cards on the line card carrier. If all cards fail, replace the line card carrier. If other line cards pass diagnostics, replace the original line card that failed.
SV1 Stuck After Ringing	Indicates that the supervision bit (SV1) that transmits on/off-hook status is HIGH after the system applies ringing. The status must be LOW when ringing relay releases.	Replace card.

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Value	Description	Action
SV1 Stuck Before Ringing	Indicates that the supervision bit (SV1) that transmits on/off-hook status is LOW before the system applies ringing status. The status must be HIGH when ringing relay operates.	Replace card.
Sync loss at U interface	Indicates synchronization is lost at the U interface.	Check NT1 lntst.
Talk Battery	Indicates that the talk battery subtest of the extended diagnostic fails.	Replace card.
Termination out of range.	Indicates that a termination check finds termination to be out of range	Lntst.
Test Alarm Return Code	Indicates that a fault is present at the remote module. The fault does not allow the system to execute the test request.	Check the remote module. Defective common equipment cards, defective wiring, or a defective channel test unit can cause failure.
Test dialed Off-hook	Indicates a diagnostic failure for a line that connects to an NT3A06BA or NT3A07BA line card carrier	Check line card.
TEST EQUIPMENT FAULT	Indicates that the system detects a fault on test equipment required to complete test procedures that remain.	Try again. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
Test register failed at LC	Indicates test register failure at ISDN line card	Check line card.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
Test register failed at NT1	Indicates test register failure at NT1	Check NT1.
nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn THL Test	Provides the results of the transhybrid loss test	Replace Card.
Timeout on PSAP seize	Indicates PSAP test fails at the LTP level of the MAP because of no response from the line after the initiation of the PSAP test on the line.	Check PSAP/DS1. Try other lines to the same PSAP destination. If the other lines pass, it is only an isolated circuit problem. If the other lines fail, it a PSAP problem, a DS-1 carrier problem, or a channel bank hardware problem. Correct the problem.
Tip XXX v. Ring XXX v. CO operated.	Indicates relay fails to operate.	Check cutoff relay.
Tip XXX v. Ring XXX v. CO released.	Indicates that voltage is out of range before the system performs the cutoff relay test. XXX represents a decimal number.	Check power supply.
Tip Ringing, ANI Gnd	Indicates the tip ringing subtest or ANI ground subtest of the extended diagnostic fails.	Replace card.
U Loop parameters out of range.	Indicates a U loop test finds the U loop parameters out of range.	Lntst.
Unexpected PM Reply	Indicates that the PM or remote module sends a message during tests that the DMS switch cannot understand.	Retry the test. If the fault persists, collect log and SWER reports. Contact technical support.
WRONG CARD INSERTED	Indicates that the circuit pack that the user inserted is not the type expected	Change the card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.

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Value	Description	Action
WRONG Tone	Indicates that the PSAP test fails at the LTP level of the MAP display. The PSAP test fails because the PSAP does not return busy tone after the PSAP sends ANI digits.	Try again. Try other lines to the same PSAP destination. If the other lines pass, the problem is only an isolated circuit. If the other lines fail, the problem is a PSAP problem or a DS-1 carrier problem.
11600 Hz 4.8 Volts 178 mSecs	Indicates that a metering pulse test for a 6X94AA line card detects a metering pulse for one or more frequency. Amplitude and duration are not in specification for this pulse.	Metering. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
30V DPC power source defective	Indicates that DPMC tests the DPC and the 30 volt DPC power source is defective. Replace the DPC.	Replace card.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE102

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates LINE102 when the system changes the line state from call processing busy (CPB) to lockout (LO). Normally, LINE102 indicates a facility problem. The system automatically assigns a treatment to the line. The system generates LINE138 to identify the treatment.

Format

The log report format for LINE102 is as follows:

```
LINE102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd LO ON
    len  DN dn
    FROM CPB
```

Example

An example of log report LINE102 is as follows:

```
LINE102 APR01 12:00:00 2112 LO ON
   HOST 00 0 00 31 DN 2557811999
   FROM CPB
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
LO ON	Constant	Indicates suspect line equipment placed on LO list.
len	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides equipment identification (line equipment number) for line placed on LO list.
DN dn	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides the directory number for the line placed on LO list.
FROM CPB	Constant	Indicates that the line equipment state before placed on LO list was CPB.

Action

Check the LINE log report buffer for line trouble report(s) for the same line equipment. Follow the Action To Be Taken for the trouble report(s) that the system generates.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE103

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE103. The subsystem generates LINE103 when a line removes from the lockout (LO) list, and returns to service (RTS). These actions occur as a result of a system request, or a manual request from the LTP MAP level. The system generates LINE103 to confirm the RTS of a specified line that was on the LO list.

Format

The log report format for LINE103 is as follows:

```
LINE103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS
    len  DN dn
    FROM LOCKOUT
```

Example

An example of log report LINE103 follows:

```
LINE103 APR01 12:00:00 2112 RTS
   HOST 03 0 04 01  DN 7811999
   FROM LOCKOUT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RTS	Constant	Indicates line equipment returned to service.
len	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides the equipment identification (line equipment number) for the line returned to service.
DN dn	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides the directory number for the line returned to service.
FROM LOCKOUT	Constant	Identifies line equipment state before return to service as LOCKOUT.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE104

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE104 when a problem occurs during call processing. If the problem interrupts a call in progress, the DMS switch routes the call to a treatment. The DMS switch generates log report LINE138 and identifies the treatment applied to the line.

The DMS switch can also initiate diagnostic tests. The start of tests depends on the type of problem.

Format

The log report format for LINE104 is as follows:

```
LINE104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL
   TROUBLE CODE = tbltxt       INFO = infotxt
   REPORTED BY  len  DN dn
   ORIG  len  DN dn   TERM
   CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report LINE104 is as follows:

```
LINE104 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL
   TROUBLE CODE =  INTEGRITY_LOST       INFO = NIL
   REPORTED BY HOST 03 0 14 24  DN 2557811999
   ORIG HOST 03 0 14 24  DN 2557811999 TERM
   CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL TROUBLE CODE	Symbolic text	Refer to Table G. Reports line equipment to identify problems.
INFO	Symbolic text	Refer to Table F. Provides additional information for problem isolation.
REPORTED BY len	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides equipment identification (line equipment number) for line reporting the trouble.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DN dn	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides the directory number for the line reporting the trouble.
ORIG len	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides equipment identification (line equipment number) for the originating line.
DN TERM	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides terminating directory for numbers dialed.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

LINE105

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE105 when a problem occurs during call processing. If the problem interrupts a call in progress, the DMS switch routes the call to a treatment. The DMS generates log report LINE138 that identifies the treatment applied to the line.

The DMS switch can also initiate diagnostic tests. The start of tests depends on the type of problem.

Format

The log report format for LINE105 is as follows:

```
LINE105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL
    len  DN dn
    TROUBLE CODE = tbltxt
    INFO = infotxt
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report LINE105 follows:

```
LINE105 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL
   HOST 03 0 14 24  DN 2557811999
   TROUBLE CODE =  PERMANENT_SIGNAL
   INFO =                          NIL
   CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL len	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides equipment identification (line equipment number) for suspect line equipment
DN dn	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides the directory number for suspect line equipment
TROUBLE CODE	Symbolic text	Refer to Table G. Identifies problems in suspect line equipment.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Symbolic text	Refer to Table F. Provides additional information for problem isolation.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I.

Action

Operating company personnel must check the LINE log report buffer for LINE100 and LINE101 diagnostic reports. The system initiates diagnostic tests.

If the system does not initiate diagnostic tests, the operating company personnel isolate the fault manually. The operating company personnel perform line diagnostics on the suspect line equipment from the line test position LTP MAP level.

Refer the *Lines Maintenance Guide*, 297-1001-594 and the *Menu Commands Reference Manual*, 297-1001-821 for diagnostic tests that can run on line equipment.

The system generates a line diagnostic report when the system runs a diagnostic test for the suspect line equipment. The test runs as a result of a system or manual request. To clear the fault, use the following procedures:

- If the system generates LINE100 (PASS) and continues to generate LINE105 for the suspect line equipment, contact the next level of support.
- If the system generates LINE101 (FAIL), follow the Action to take for LINE101.

Try to clear the fault until one of the following occurs:

- The system generates log report LINE100. The system does not generate log report LINE105.
- Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE106

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE106 when a problem occurs during dial pulse reception on a line. Log report LINE106 indicates that a foreign electromagnetic force (FEMF) distorts the signal.

If the problem interrupts a call in progress, the DMS switch routes the call to a treatment and generates LINE138. Log report LINE138 identifies the treatment applied to the line. The DMS switch can also initiate diagnostic tests. The start of tests depends on the type of problem.

Format

The log report format for LINE106 is as follows:

```
LINE106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL
    len  DN dn
    TROUBLE CODE = tbltxt
    INFO = infotxt
    CALLED NUMBER = dn
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report LINE106 follows:

```
LINE106 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL
   HOST 03 0 14 24  DN 2557811999
   TROUBLE CODE =  EXTRA_PULSE
   INFO = NIL
   CALLED NUMBER = 19196211234
   CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL len	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides equipment identification (line equipment number) for the suspect line equipment.
DN dn	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides the directory number for the suspect line equipment.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TROUBLE CODE	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Identifies problems that suspect line equipment encounter.
INFO	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides additional information for problem isolation.
CALLED NUMBER	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides directory number and prefixes that the originating station dials for domestic and international calls. The called number has 15 digits.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I.

Action

The operating company personnel check the LINE log buffer for LINE 100 and LINE 101. The system initiates diagnostic tests.

If the system does not initiate diagnostic tests, the operating company personnel isolate the fault. The operating company personnel perform line diagnostics on the suspect line equipment from the line test position LTP MAP level. For more information on line diagnostic testing, refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide*, 297-1001-594.

The system generates a line diagnostic report when the system runs a diagnostic test for the suspect line equipment. The test runs as a result of a system or manual request. To clear the fault, use the following procedures:

- If the system generates LINE100 (PASS) and continues to generate LINE106 for the suspect line equipment, contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the system generates LINE101 (FAIL), follow the Action to Take for LINE101.

Try to clear the fault until one of the following occurs:

- The system generates log report LINE100. The system does not generate log report LINE105.
- Contacted the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE107

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE107 when a line requests an insulation test. Log report LINE107 provides the AC and DC offset voltage for the tested line equipment. Log report LINE107 informs the user of the ringing differential offset for an exact line that causes ringing to fail.

Format

The log report format for LINE107 is as follows:

```
LINE107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    len  DN dn
    VOLTAGE INFO = h1   h2
```

Example

An example of log report LINE107 follows:

```
LINE107 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   HOST 03 0 14 24  DN 2557811999
   VOLTAGE INFO = 0000 0003
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO len	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides equipment identification (line equipment number) for the suspect line equipment
DN dn	Table I	Refer to Table I. Provides the ten-digit directory number for the suspect line equipment
VOLTAGE INFO	0000-FFFF	Provides ringing differential offset in hexadecimal.

Action

Check facility.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE108

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE108 when a problem occurs during digitone reception on a line.

Log report LINE108 indicates a hardware problem with the line circuit pack or facility. The user can cause partial dial, permanent signal, and various treatments. The treatments can generate log report LINE108. The hardware problems do not indicate that the hardware is defective.

If the problem interrupts a call in progress, the DMS switch routes the call to a treatment and generates log reports LINE138 or FTR600. The DMS also identifies the treatment applied to the line.

The DMS switch can also start diagnostic tests. The start of tests depends on the type of problem.

Format

The log report format for LINE108 is as follows:

```
LINE108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL
    len  DN dn
    TROUBLE CODE = tbltxt
    INFO = infotxt
    DIGITONE RECEIVER = CKT trkid
    CALLED NUMBER = dn
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report LINE108 follows:

```
LINE108 MAR12 11:54:04 231L TBL
   HOST 00 0 00 13  DN 2558230020
   TROUBLE CODE = EXTRA_PULSE
   INFO = NIL
   DIGITONE RECEIVER =
   CALLED NUMBER = $
   CALLID = 25231360
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL len	site ff b/m ddcc	This field provides equipment identification (line equipment number) for suspect line equipment.
DN dn	Symbolic text	This field provides the directory number for the suspect line equipment.
TROUBLE CODE	Symbolic text	This field identifies problems that suspect line equipment encounter.
INFO	Nil	This field provides additional information for problem isolation.
DIGITONE RECEIVER	clli nnnn	This field provides trunk identification for the trunk that carries the call that originates from a line that connects to a digitone telephone set.
CALLED NUMBER	Symbolic text	This field provides directory and prefixes that the originating system dials for domestic and international calls. The called number has 15 digits.
CALLID		This field provides a number that identifies each call.

Action

The operating company personnel checks the LINE log buffer for LINE 100 and LINE 101 diagnostic reports that the system initiated.

If the system does not initiate diagnostic tests, the operating company personnel isolate the fault. The operating company personnel perform line diagnostics on the suspect line equipment from the line test position (LTP) MAP level. For additional information, refer to the *Lines Maintenance Guide*, 297-1001-594.

The system generates a line diagnostic report when the system runs a diagnostic test for the suspect line equipment. The test runs as a result of a system or manual request. To clear the fault, use the following procedures:

- If the system generates LINE100 (PASS) and continues to generate LINE108 with the same receiver circuit pack, check the receiver circuit

LINE108 (continued)

pack. To check the receiver circuit pack, use the step-by-step procedures in *Trouble Locating and Clearing Procedures*.

- If the system generates LINE100 and continues to generate LINE108 with different receiver circuit packs, contact the next level of support.
- If the system generates LINE101 (FAIL), follow the Action to Take for LINE101.

Try to clear the damage until one of the following occurs:

- The system generates LINE100. The system does not generate LINE108.
- Contacted the next level of technical support.

Associated OM registers

The OM Group LINEXPT increases register ORIGPDIL or ORIGPDIA when the system generates LINE108.

Additional Infromation

The following table describes Trouble code:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TROUBLE CODE	DIG_RCVR_NOISE_ HIGH	Multi-frequency receiver detects level of noise.
	EXTRA_PULSE	Single digit receives eleventh pulse.
	INVALID_DIGIT_ RECEIVED	One of the four digits not expected from a digital multi-tone frequency telephone. A digitone receiver or a Universal Tone receiver receives one of the four digits.
	LARGE_TWIST	Digital multi-frequency receiver detects a deviation from the expected frequency.
	PERMANENT_SIGNAL	Permanent signal detects on the line equipment. Digits not collected.
	MUTILATED_DIGIT	The digital multi-frequency receiver receives frequencies that are not correct or less or more than two frequencies.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	NO_INTERDIGIT_ PAUSE	Digital multi-frequency receiver does not detect a pause between the digits received.
	PARTIALDIAL	Received not enough number of digits before the receiver timed out. Received at least one digit.

LINE109

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE109 when a problem occurs during call processing.

If the problem interrupts a call in progress, the DMS switch routes the call to a treatment. The DMS generates log report LINE138 and identifies the treatment applied to the line.

The DMS switch can also initiate diagnostic tests. The start of tests depends on the type of problem.

Format

The log report format for LINE109 is as follows:

```
LINE109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL
    len  DN dn
    TROUBLE CODE = tbltxt
    INFO = infotxt
    OGT  = CKT trkid
    CLDNO = dn
    DIG OUT = digits
    ANISPILL = B
```

Example

An example of log report LINE109 follows:

```
LINE109 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL
   HOST 03 0 14 24  DN 2557811999
   TROUBLE CODE =  EXTRA_PULSE
   INFO = NIL
   OGT  = CKT RTPNCOG 1
   CLDNO = 19197811234
   DIG OUT = $
   ANISPILL = Y
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL len	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides equipment identification (line equipment number) for suspect line equipment
DN dn	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides the directory number for the suspect line equipment
TROUBLE CODE	Symbolic text	Refer to table G. Identifies problem that the suspect line equipment encounter.
INFO	Symbolic text	Refer to table F. Provides additional information for problem isolation.
OGT	Symbolic text	Refer to table I. Provides equipment identification for outgoing trunk.
CLDNO	Symbolic text	Refer to table I. Provides directory number and prefixes that originating station dials for domestic and international calls. The called number has 15 digits.
DIG OUT	digits	Provides digits outpulsed before a problem occurs. Digits include: 1 to 20 integers = destination and/or origination address; KP = key pulse; ST = start pulse.
	$	Indicates digits not transmitted before a problem occurs.
ANISPILL	Y or N	Provides Boolean value that indicates if automatic number identification (ANI) is required for calls to route over the outgoing trunk (Y = yes, N = no).

LINE109 (end)

Action

Check LINE and TRK log buffers for diagnostic reports and problem reports for the same line or trunk equipment.

- If the system finds either a failed diagnostic report or problem report, follow the Action to Take for that report.

When the system corrects the problem, make test calls over the suspect trunk(s). If the problem persists, contact the next level of support.

Try to clear the fault until one of the following occurs:

- The system generates LINE109.
- Contacted the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE110

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE110. The subsystem generates LINE 110 when the subsystem detects an electromagnetic force (FEMF) on a line during a foreign potential test. The voltage measured for the suspect line equipment is outside the following range:

0 <= AC_VOLTAGE <= 100, -100 <= DC_VOLTAGE <= 100

Format

The log report format for LINE110 is as follows:

```
LINE110 mmmdd hh:hh:ss ssdd TBL FEMF_DETECTED
    len  DN dn
```

Example

An example of log report LINE110 follows:

```
LINE110 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL FEMF_DETECTED
   HOST 03 0 14 24  DN 2557811999
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL FEMF_DETECTED	Constant	Indicates suspect line equipment detects FEMF.
len	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides equipment identification (line equipment number) for suspect line equipment
DN dn	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides the directory number for the suspect line equipment

Action

To isolate the fault, perform line diagnostics on suspect line equipment from the LTPLTA and MAP level. For more information on line diagnostic testing,

LINE110 (end)

refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* , 297-1001-594. The system generates either LINE100 or LINE101.

- If the system generates LINE101 (FAIL), follow the Action to be Taken for LINE101.
- If the system generates LINE100 (PASS) and continues to generate LINE110 for the suspect line, contact the next level of support.

Try to clear the fault until one of the following occurs:

- The system generates LINE100.
- The system does not generate LINE110.

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE111

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE111. This report appears when the system removes a foreign electromagnetic force (FEMF) from a line. The system removes a FEMF from a line after the completion of a foreign potential test.

Format

The log report format for LINE111 is as follows:

```
LINE111 mmmdd hh:hh:ss ssdd INFO FEMF_REMOVED
    len  DN dn
```

Example

The following is an example of log report LINE111.

```
LINE111 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO FEMF_REMOVED
   HOST 03 0 14 24  DN 2557811999
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO FEMF_REMOVED	Constant	Indicates the system removed FEMF on suspect line equipment
len	Alphanumeric text string	Provides equipment identification (line equipment number) for the suspect line equipment.
DN	dn	Provides the directory number (DN) for suspect line equipment.

Action

There are no required actions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

LINE112

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE112. This report appears when the system detects a coin is stuck in a coinbox during coin operation. The system detects this coin on a line that connects to a coin box. The system cannot remove the coin.

Format

The format for log report LINE112 is as follows:

```
LINE112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL STUCK_COIN
    LEN len  DN dn
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

The following is an example of log report LINE112.

```
LINE112 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL STUCK_COIN
   HOST 00 0 19 20  DN 2557811999
   CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL STUCK_COIN	Constant	Indicates the system detected a coin that is stuck during coin operation
len	Symbolic text	Refer to table I. Provides equipment identification (line equipment number) for suspect line equipment
DN dn	Symbolic text	Refer to table I. Provides the directory number for the suspect line equipment
CALLID = callid	Symbolic text	Refer to table I. Identifies affected call process.

Action

Release the coin. To release the coin, refer to the coinbox manufacturer maintenance manual.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE113

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE113 when a problem occurs during attempts to apply ringing to a line.

The DMS switch routes the call to a treatment and generates LINE113. The DMS switch identifies the treatment applied to the line.

The DMS switch can also initiate diagnostic tests. The start of the test depends on the type of problem.

Format

The log report format for LINE113 is as follows:

```
LINE113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL
    len  DN dn
    TROUBLE CODE = tbltxt
    RINGING TROUBLE = ringtxt
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

The following is an example of log report LINE113.

```
LINE113 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL
   HOST 03 0 14 24  DN 2557811999
   TROUBLE CODE = RINGING FAILED
   RINGING TROUBLE = STUCK_RINGER
   CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
TBL len	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides equipment identification (line equipment number) for line experiencing ringing trouble.
DN dn	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides the directory number for the line experiencing ringing trouble.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
TROUBLE CODE	Symbolic text	Refer to Table G. Identifies the problem.
	NO_WINK_FROM_PSAP	Indicates PSAP fails to send the wink before PSAP seizes the line
	PSAP_WINK_FAIL.	Indicates wink from the PSAP does not conform to the standard wink duration
RINGING TROUBLE	AC_OFFSET_RANGE	Indicates accurate voltage measured during foreign potential test was not in the acceptable AC voltage range (0 <= AC_VOLTAGE <= 100)
	ALL_RGS_BSY	Indicates all line module (LM) or line control module (LCM) ringing generators are busy
	CARD_ACCESS_FL	Indicates one of the buses to apply ringing was not accessed
	DC_OFFSET_RANGE	Indicates accurate voltage measured during foreign potential test was not in the acceptable DC voltage range (-100 <= DC_VOLTAGE <= 100)
	DRAWER_SLOT_OCC	Indicates bus to the drawer was not accessed and ringing was not applied
	MATE_RG_UNAVAIL	Indicates switch to the mate ringing generator is necessary, but the mate is not available
	NO_LINE_CARD	Indicates ringing was applied to a circuit pack that was not available
	NO_RING_CURRENT	Indicates message ringing was received, and a ringing current was not applied
	OWN_RG_UNAVAIL	Indicates ringing generator for LM bay or LCM unit was not available when the message was received to apply ringing
	PRETRIP	Indicates message was not sent to apply ringing to a single party line. Ringing was applied anyway. Pretrip can indicate inside or outside plant trouble.

LINE113 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	REVERTIVE_PRETRIP	Indicates message was not sent to apply ringing to a multi-party line. Ringing was applied anyway. Revertive pretrip can indicate inside or outside plant trouble.
	RG_SLOT_OCC	Indicates a channel to apply ringing was not accesed
	RG_CAP_EXCEEDED	Indicates ringing ecapacitance was exceeded
	RINGING_NO_TROUBLE	Indicates hardware problem with the ringing generator did not occur
	RINGING_TROUBLE	Indicates problem that was not expected occurred when message for ringing was received or applied
	STUCK_RINGER	Indicates a continuous ring or a failure to apply ringing
CALLID	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I

Action

Check the LINE log buffer for LINE100 and LINE101 diagnostic reports that the system generates.

- If the system generates LINE101 (FAIL), follow Action to be Taken for LINE101.
- If the system generates LINE100 (PASS) or the system does not generate either line diagnostic, follow the appropriate action below:
  - — LCM: Check if ringing generator switch settings are set correctly. Refer to GS6X30 for the correct settings. Perform diagnostics from the peripheral module (PM) maintenance and administration postion (MAP) level.
  - — LM: Check if ringing generator voltage is in the expected limits. Refer to GS2X05 for the voltage limits. Perform diagnostics from the PM MAP level.
  - — RLCM: Check if ringing generator switch settings are set correctly. Refer to GS6X60 for the correct settings. Perform diagnostics from the PM MAP level.

- The system can continue to generate LINE113 line equipment connected to the same ringing generator. The system can continue to generates this report after you:
  - — isolate and correct problems
  - — do not discover any new problems
- If the system continues to generate this report when these conditions are present, diagnose the following:
  - — Facility. Refer to the facility maintenance manual.
  - — Line Circuit Pack For more information concerning line diagnostic testing, refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide*, 297-1001-594.
  - — Telephone. Refer to the telephone set maintenance manual.
- The system can continue to generate LINE113 for line equipment connected to the same peripheral module. The system can continue to generate this report after you:
  - — isolate and correct problems with the line circuit pack, telephone and facility
  - — do not discover other problems
- If the system continues to generate this report when these conditions are present, contact the next level of maintenance. Attempt to clear the fault until one of the following occurs:
  - — The system does not generate LINE113 for line equipment connected to the same peripheral module
  - — You contacted the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE114

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE114. This report appears when a diagnostic test of line equipment detects the failure of one of the two digital-set-interface chips (DSIC).

The subsystem performs the diagnostic test as a result of the following:

- a manual request from the line test position (LTP) (or ALT) maintenance or administration position (MAP) level
- a system request in response to problems

Format

The log report format for LINE114 is as follows:

```
*LINE114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DLM ff s
   DEFECTIVE DSIC ON 8X55 DPMC CARD — REPLACE CARD
```

Example

An example of log report LINE114 follows.

```
*LINE114 JAN01 07:07:19 8800 INFOR DLM 08 0
   DEFECTIVE DSIC ON 8X55 DPMC CARD — REPLACE CARD
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DLM ff	0-99	Provides the frame number of the DLM
s	0-1	Provides the shelf number of the DLM
DAMAGED DSIC ON 8X55 DPMC CARD — REPLACE CARD	Constant	Indicates that a defect 8X55 card is present and requires replacement

Action

Replace the DPMC (8X55) card.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE115

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates LINE115 when a call that originates from another line connected to the DMS switch terminates. The call terminates to a line with the calling line identification (CLI) service order (SO) option.

Format

The log report format for LINE115 is as follows:

```
LINE115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CALLING LINE IDENT
    len  DN dn
    CALLING LINE = len  DN dn
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report LINE115 follows:

```
LINE115 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CALLING LINE IDENT
   HOST 00 0 19 20  DN 2557811999
   CALLING LINE = LEN HOST 05 1 15 16 DN 2557812001
   CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CALLING LINE IDENT	Constant	Indicates CLI SO option is active on the terminating line.
len	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides the terminating line equipment identification (line equipment number)
DN dn	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides the terminating line directory number
CALLING LINE	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides the originating line equipment identification (line equipment number) and directory number
CALLID	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I.

LINE115 (end)

Action

Save LINE115 for the department that requests the CLI SO option to be set for the line.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE117

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates LINE117 when a call that originates from a trunk connected to the DMS switch terminates. The call terminates to a line with the Calling Line Identification (CLI) Service Order (SO) option.

A software optionality control (SOC) option controls the availability of LINE117 CALLING NUMBER and SOURCE information. CALLING NUMBER and SOURCE information is available on a state-by-state basis. CALLING NUMBER and SOURCE information is only provided when the SOC state is set to ON. The calling party information must be available.

Format

The log report format for LINE117 is as follows:

```
**LINE117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CALLING LINE IDENT
    len  DN dn
    INCOMING TRUNK = CKT trkid
    CALLID = callid
    CALLING NUMBER = dn
    SOURCE              = source
```

Example

An example of log report LINE117 follows:

```
**LINE117 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CALLING LINE IDENT
   HOST 00 0 19 20  DN 2557811999
   INCOMING TRUNK = CKT ICTRUNK 1
   CALLID = 123456
   CALLING NUMBER = 2149975015
   SOURCE         = CHARGE NUMBER
```

LINE117 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CALLING LINE IDENT	Constant	Indicates CLI SO option is active on the terminating line.
len	Symbolic text	Provides the terminating line equipment identification (line equipment number)
dn	Symbolic text	Provides the terminating line directory number
INCOMING TRUNK	Symbolic text	Provides the originating trunk equipment identification.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Provides the six digit line identification of the calling number.
CALLING NUMBER	Symbolic text	This field contains up to 15 digits (0-9) that comprise the calling number or the charge number. If neither of these numbers is available, this field is empty.
SOURCE	alphanumeric	This field identifies the source of the entry in the CALLING NUMBER field. Values for this field are CALLING NUMBER, CHARGE NUMBER, and UNAVAILABLE. When neither the calling number nor charge number is available, this field displays UNAVAILABLE.

Action

Save LINE117 for the department that requests the CLI SO option to be set for the line.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE118

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE118. This report appears when the system fails to make the metallic connection between the line circuit pack and the test equipment. The subsystem uses a metallic test access (MTA) to make the connection. A system or manual can initiate diagnostic tests that use an MTA. The system must correct the fault that generates LINE118 before the test runs.

Format

The log report format for LINE118 is as follows:

```
LINE118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL PER CALL TEST
    CKT          MTADRIVER  nnn failtxt
    probtext           HORIZ  nn VERT  nn
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report LINE118 follows.

```
LINE118 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FAIL MTA PER CALL TEST
   CKT       MTADRIVER  123 Diagnostic wait fail
   Operating Crosspoint   HORIZ   0  VERT   2
   CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL PER CALL TEST	Constant	Indicates MTA failed
CKT MTADRIVER nnn	0-255	Provides MTA driver external member number
failtxt	Crosspoint operation fail	Indicates MTA driver or PM has a problem
	Diagnostic wait fail	Provides response to check of crosspoint connection. The MTA driver or the PM of the MTA driver has a problem.
	No route to PM	Indicates the system cannot route the message to connect crosspoint

LINE118 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
probtxt	No operation	Indicates the system did not make the crosspoint connection
	Operate crosspoint	Indicates the system did not make the crosspoint connection Note: Message applies to 3X09AA and 3X09BA only
	Operate hold coil	Indicates hold coil did not operate Note: Message applies to 2X50AB only
	RELEASING SELECT COIL	Indicates select-off normal contacts did not release Note: Message applies to 2X50AB only
HORIZ nn	0 to 15	Identifies horizontal on MTA driver that failed to connect
VERT nn	0 to 19	Identifies the vertical on MTA driver that failed to connect
CALLID = callid	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides call identification for the crosspoint connection.

Action

Repeat the action that generates the LINE118 log. If the system does not generate additional LINE118 reports, there are no required actions.

Note the MTADRIVER number (nnn) that appears in this log report. Post MTADRIVER nnn from the TTP level of the maintenance and administration position (MAP). Invoke command test to the (TST) to diagnose the MTA card.

If the diagnostic test fails, an indication appears on the MAP display. Replace the MTA card. If the test passes, return (RTS) the MTA card to service and run the diagnostic again.

A busied MTA card affects all lines on the card.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE119

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE119. This report appears when a call that originates from a line connected to the DMS switch terminates. This call terminates to an emergency service bureau line (ESB) with the Calling Line Identification (CLI) Service Order (SO) option.

Format

The format for log report LINE119 is as follows:

```
LINE119 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CALLING LINE IDENT
    len  DN dn   ESB n11
    CALLING DN = DN dn
    CALLING LEN = LEN len
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report LINE119 is as follows:

```
LINE119 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO CALLING LINE IDENT
   HOST 00 0 19 20  DN 2557811999  ESB 911
   CALLING DN = DN 7812001
   CALLING LEN = LEN HOST 05 1 15 16
   CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CALLING LINE IDENT	Constant	Indicates CLI SO option is active on the terminating line
len	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides terminating line equipment identification (line equipment number).
DN dn	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides the terminating line directory number.
ESB n11	2-9	Provides Emergency Service Bureau access code (typically, 911)

LINE119 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CALLING DN = DN dn	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides originating line ten-digit directory number.
CALLING LEN = LEN len	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides originating line equipment identification.
CALLID = callid	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I

Action

Save LINE119 for the department that requested CLI SO option to be set for the line.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE125

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates report LINE125. The system generates LINE125 when a call that originates on a trunk connected to the DMS switch terminates, and the hookswitch is flashed. The flash occurs on the line with the malicious call hold (MCH) or the calling line identification with flash (CLF) option.

A software optionality control (SOC) option controls the availability of LINE125 CALLING NUMBER and SOURCE information. CALLING NUMBER and SOURCE information is available on a state-by-state basis. CALLING NUMBER and SOURCE information is only provided when the SOC state is set to ON. The calling party information must be available.

Note: The system does not generate LINE125 in the United Kingdom. In the United Kingdom the system generates MCT103 and MCT104.

Format

The log report format for LINE125 is as follows:

```
LINE125 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TRACE_ON_MALICIOUS_CALL
    len  DN dn
    INCOMING TRUNK = CKT trkid
    CALLID = callid
    CALLING NUMBER = dn
    SOURCE              = source
```

Example

An example of log report LINE125 follows:

```
LINE125 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO TRACE_ON_MALICIOUS_CALL_INIT
   HOST 00 0 19 20  DN 2557811999
   INCOMING TRUNK = CKT  ICCAMA 15
   CALLID = 123456
   CALLING NUMBER = 2149975015
   SOURCE         = CALLING NUMBER
```

LINE125 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TRACE_ON_ MALICIOUS_CALL_I NITIATED	Constant	Indicates CLF SO option is active on the terminating line.
len	Symbolic text	Provides the terminating line equipment identification (line equipment number).
dn	Symbolic text	Provides the terminating line directory number.
INCOMING TRUNK	Symbolic text	Provides the originating trunk equipment identification.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Provides the six digit line identification of the calling number.
CALLING NUMBER	Symbolic text	Contains a maximum of 15 digits (0-9). These digits are the calling number or the charge number. If the calling number or charge numbers are not available, this field is empty.
SOURCE	alphanumeric	Identifies the source of the entry in the CALLING NUMBER field. Values for this field are CALLING NUMBER, CHARGE NUMBER, and UNAVAILABLE. If the calling number or charge number is not available, this field displays UNAVAILABLE.

Action

Save LINE125 for the department that requested the CLF SO option on the line.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE126

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE126. This report appears when a malicious call originates from another line connected to a DMS switch, and a flash occurs. The flash occurs on the line with the malicious call hold (MCH) or calling line identification with flash (CLF) option. The system activates the malicious call trace feature.

Format

The format for log report LINE126 is as follows:

```
LINE126 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
TRACE_ON_MALICIOUS_CALL_
INITIATED
len  DN dn
CALLING LINE = LEN len  DN dn onitxt
CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report LINE126 follows.

```
LINE126 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
TRACE_ON_MALICIOUS_CALL_INITIATED
HOST 00 0 19 20  DN 2557811999
CALLING LINE = LEN HOST 05 1 15 16 DN 7812001
CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TRACE_ON_ MALICIOUS_CALL_INITIATED	Constant	Indicates CLF option is active on the terminating line.
len	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides terminating line equipment identification (line equipment number).
DN dn	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides the terminating line directory number.

LINE126 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CALLING LINE	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides originating line equipment identification (line equipment number) and directory number of the calling line.
onitxt	ONI REQUIRED, (blank)	If the value of this field is “ONI REQUIRED", the call originated from a party line and the dn output by the log will require operator assistance to be fully identified. This field is blank if the calling dn can be identified without operator assistance.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Indicates the call sequence number associated with the line.

Action

Save this log and refer the log to the department that requests the “CLF SO" option to be set for the line.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE127

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE127. This report appears when a line with the warm line update (WML) feature does either of the following:

- updates the tuple in the Customer Data Table LENFEAT
- activates/deactivates the UML while the journal file (JF) was inactive.

Format

The format for log report LINE127 is as follows:

```
LINE127 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO JF
    len  DN dn
    JOURNAL FILE NOT ACTIVE DURING WARM LINE UPDATE
    NEW LENFEAT IS:
    lenfeat_tuple
```

Example

An example of log report LINE127 follows.

```
LINE127 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO JF
   HOST 15 0 11 12  DN 2557811999
   JOURNAL FILE NOT ACTIVE DURING WARM LINE UPDATE
   NEW LENFEAT IS:
   HOST 15 0 11 12 S WML WML Y Y         7812001 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO JF	Constant	Indicates JF was inactive
len	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides line equipment identification (line equipment number) for the line that changed Customer Data Table LENFEAT tuple or activated/ deactivated WML.

LINE127 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DN dn	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides the directory number for the line that changed Customer Data Table LENFEAT tuple or activated/deactivated WML.
JOURNAL FILE NOT ACTIVE DURING WARM LINE UPDATE	Constant	Indicates journal file does not contain the changes made to Customer Data Table LENFEAT during WML
NEW LENFEAT IS: lenfeat_tuple	Symbolic text	Provides new tuple for Customer Data Table LENFEAT

Action

Make sure that customer data Table LENFEAT reflects the change for the tuple specified.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE128

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates this report. The report generates when a line with the warm line update (WML) feature updates the tuple in the Customer Data Table LENFEAT. The subsystem also generates LINE128 when a line with the WML activates/deactivates the WML while the journal file (JF) is inactive.

Format

The log report format for LINE128 is as follows:

```
LINE128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NO JOURNAL FILE
    len  DN dn
    JOURNAL FILE NOT ACTIVE DURING WARM LINE UPDATE
    NEW LENFEAT IS:
    lenfeat_tuple
```

Example

An example of log report LINE128 follows:

```
LINE128 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO NO JOURNAL FILE
   HOST 15 0 11 12  DN 2557811999
   JOURNAL FILE NOT ACTIVE DURING WARM LINE UPDATE
   NEW LENFEAT IS:
   HOST 15 0 11 12 S WML WML Y Y         7812001 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NO JOURNAL FILE	Constant	Indicates JF was inactive.
len	Symbolic text	Refer to table I. Provides line equipment identification for the line that changed Customer Data Table LENFEAT tuple or activated/ deactivated WML.
DN dn	Symbolic text	Refer to table I. Provides the directory number for the line that changed Customer Data Table LENFEAT tuple or activated/deactivated WML.

LINE128 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
JOURNAL FILE NOT ACTIVE DURING WARM LINE UPDATE	Constant	Indicates journal file does not contain the changes made to Customer Data Table LENFEAT during a warm line update.
NEW LENFEAT IS:	Customer Data Table LENFEAT	Provides new tuple for Customer Data Table LENFEAT.

Action

Verify customer data Table LENFEAT reflects the change for the tuple.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE130

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE 130. This report appears when a call terminates to a line and the hookswitch flashes. This line has the Calling Line Flash-hook (CLF) Service Order (SO) option. The call originates from a trunk connected to the DMS switch.

Format

The log report format for LINE 130 is as follows:

```
LINE130 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO_TRACE_ON_MALICIOUS_CALL
    len  DN dn
    INCOMING TRUNK= CKT trkid
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report LINE 130 follows:

```
LINE130 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO_TRACE_ON_MALICIOUS_CALL_INIT
   HOST 00 0 19 20  DN 2557811999
   INCOMING TRUNK= CKT        TRK 1
   CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO_TRACE_ON_MALICIOUS_ CALL_INITIATED	Constant	Indicates that the CLF SO feature is active on the terminating line
len	Symbolic text	Refer to table I. Provides terminating line equipment identification (line equipment number)
DN dn	Symbolic text	Refer to table I. Provides the terminating line directory number. See Standard Definitions and Equipment Identification table.

LINE130 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INCOMING TRUNK	Symbolic text	Refer to table I. Provides originating trunk equipment identification.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Refer to table I

Action

Save LINE130 for the department that requested the CLF SO feature be set for the line.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO Loop Performance Report	Constant	Indicates a report of loop performance.
LEN	Symbolic text	Indicates the LEN of the loop that the diagnostic was performed on.
DN	Symbolic text	Indicates the directory number (DN) of the loop that the diagnostic was performed on.
REPORT TYPE - PERFORMANCE	Constant	Indicates the loop performance of an ISDN T-line card (S/T-ISLC). This report type uses ES and SES as loop performance counters.
SOURCE 2B1Q	Constant	Indicates the source of the overflow.
threshold	Character string	Indicates whether the threshold has ES and SES values or both.
period	Character string	Indicates if the ES or SES counters are recording in current hour (CURR HR) or current day (CURR DAY) mode.
es	3 digits	Indicates count of ESs.
ses	3 digits	Indicates count of SESs.

Action

This log is for information only, but is an indication of service degradation. As an option, the craftsperson performs a diagnostic upon the line, or a SUSTATE in an attempt to determine the reason for the service degradation.

Associated OM registers

None

LINE132

Explanation

The Line Maintenance subsystem generates log report LINE132 after the detection of a line hazard condition.

Format

The log report format for LINE132 is as follows:

```
***LINE132 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL
   len  DN dn
   REASON = Line Hazard Condition Found
   INFO =  xxxxxx    VAC yyyyyy  Ohms  zzzzzz  VDC
   ACTION TAKEN = Cut-off Relay Operated
   ACTION REQUIRED = Check Facility.
   CARD CODE =  pec
```

Example

An example of log report LINE132 follows:

```
***LINE132 AUG01 10:15:57 2356 TBL
   HOST 15 1 9 27  DN 2553511005
   REASON = Line Hazard Condition Found
   INFO =      0   VAC 839 Ohms     76 VDC
   ACTION TAKEN = Cut-off Relay Operated
   ACTION REQUIRED = Check Facility.
   CARD CODE = 6X17AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL	Constant	Identifies an alarm problem report
len	Symbolic text	Identifies the line equipment number
DN	Symbolic text	Identifies the directory number
REASON = Line Hazard Condition Found	Constant	Indicates detection of a line hazard condition

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	0 to 9999, N/A	Identifies the number conditions found. The N/A value indicates that this measurement was not taken.
VAC	0 to 9990.K , N/A	Identifies the number of empty lines. The N/A value indicates that this measurement was not taken.
Ohms	-9999 to 9999, N/A	Identifies the resistance. The N/A value indicates that this measurement was not taken.
ACTION TAKEN = Cut-off Relay Operated	Constant	Identifies the action that the switch takes
ACTION REQUIRED = Check Facility.	Constant	Identifies the action that the switch person requires
CARD CODE	pec	Identifies the product engineering code (pec) to check

Action

Correct source of low resistance, high AC or high DC fault on the loop of the subscriber.

Associated OM registers

The OM group LINEHAZ increases the count of register HAZDET.

LINE133

Explanation

The Line Maintenance subsystem generates log report LINE133 after the release of the cut-off relay for a line in a hazard condition.

Format

The log report format for LINE133 is as follows:

```
LINE133 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    len   DN dn
    REASON =reason
    ACTION TAKEN = Cut–off Relay Released
    ACTION REQUIRED = action
    CARD CODE =  pec
```

Example

An example of log report LINE133 follows:

```
***LINE133 AUG01 10:23:54 8936 INFO
   HOST 15 1 9 27  DN 2553511005
   REASON = Line Hazard Condition Cleared
   ACTION TAKEN = Cut–off Relay Released
   ACTION REQUIRED = None
   CARD CODE = 6X17AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Identifies an information log report
len	Symbolic text	Identifies the line equipment number
DN dn	Symbolic text	Identifies the directory number
REASON = Line Hazard Condition Cleared	Constant Cut-off Relay Released Manual	Indicates the clearance of a line hazard condition
ACTION TAKEN = Cut-off Relay Released	Constant	Identifies the action that the switch takes

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ACTION REQUIRED	Cut-off Relay Released Manually	Identifies the action that the switchperson requires
CARD CODE	pec	Identifies the product engineering code (pec) to check

Action

Run a DIAG to verify that hazard conditions are not present.

Associated OM registers

The OM group LINEHAZ increases the count of register HAZCLR.

LINE134

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE134. This report appears when a problem occurs on a line because of a ring-to-ground line fault condition.

Format

The log report format for LINE134 is as follows:

```
LINE134 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL
    len  DN dn
    REASON: = reason
    INFO =     xxxxxx VAC  yyyyyy Ohms        zzzzzz VDC
    ACTION TAKEN =None
    ACTION REQUIRED = Check Facility
    CARD CODE =  pec
```

Example

An example of log report LINE134 follows:

```
LINE134 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 TBL
   HOST 15 1 9 27  DN 2559231107
   REASON: Ring/Ground condition Found
   INFO = 0 VAC     700 Ohms    50 VDC
   ACTION TAKEN = None
   ACTION REQUIRED = Check Facility
   CARD CODE = 6X17AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL	Constant	Identifies an alarm problem report
len	Symbolic text	Identifies the line equipment number.
DN dn	Symbolic text	Identifies the directory number.
REASON = Ring/Ground condition found	Constant	Indicates the detection of a ring-to-ground fault condition

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	See below.	Indicates the following measurements for resistance and voltages. The N/A value indicates that this measurement was not taken.
VAC	0 to 9999, N/A	
Ohms	0 to 9999, N/A	
VDC	-9999 to 9999, N/A	
ACTION TAKEN = None	Constant	Identifies the action the switch takes
ACTION REQUIRED = Check Facility	Constant	Identifies the action the switchperson requires
CARD CODE	pec	Identifies the product engineering code to check.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The data dictionary for log report LINE134 in module LNLARMS contains log report type ADD_REPORT_TYPE (LINE_LOG, LN_RG_FOUND_REPDEF) → LN_RG_FOUND_REP.

LINE135

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE135. This report appears when the software receives notification of the clearance of a ring-to-ground fault condition.

Format

The log report format for LINE135 is as follows:

```
LINE135 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL
    len  DN dn
    REASON: = reason
    INFO =     xxxxxx VAC          yyyyyy Ohms         zzzzzz VDC
    ACTION TAKEN =None
    ACTION REQUIRED = None
    CARD CODE =  pec
```

Example

An example of log report LINE135 follows:

```
LINE135 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 TBL
   HOST 15 1 9 27  DN 9231107
   REASON: Ring/Ground condition Cleared
   INFO =   0 VAC   700 Ohms    50 VDC
   ACTION TAKEN = None
   ACTION REQUIRED = None
   CARD CODE = 6X17AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL	Constant	Identifies an alarm trouble report
len	Symbolic text	Identifies the line equipment number.
DN dn	Symbolic text	Identifies the directory number.
REASON = Ring/Ground condition cleared	Constant	Indicates the clearance of a ring-to-ground fault condition

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	See below	Indicates the following measurements for resistance and voltages. The N/A value indicates that this measurement was not taken.
VAC	0 to 9999, N/A	
Ohms	0 to 9999, N/A	
VDC	-9999 to 9999, NA	
ACTION TAKEN = None	Constant	Identifies the action the switch takes
ACTION REQUIRED = None	Constant	Identifies the action that the switchperson requires
CARD CODE	pec	Identifies the product engineering code to check

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The data dictionary for LINE135 in module LNLARMS contains log report type ADD_REPORT_TYPE (LINE_LOG, LN_RG_CLEARED_REPDEF) → LN_RG_CLEARED_REP.

LINE138

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE138 when a call routes to a treatment. A call routes to treatment for different reasons. Normally, LINE138 follows LINE102 and LINE trouble reports.

Format

The log report format for LINE138 is as follows:

```
reportid mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd officeid
    len  DN dn
    TREATMENT SET = treatment                CALLED NO =  dn
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report LINE138 follows:

```
LINE138 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO TRMT
   HOST 00 0 19 20  DN 2557811999
   TREATMENT SET = MANL      CALLED NO = $
   CALLID = 123456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TRMT	Constant	Indicates the assignment of a treatment to the originating line
len	Symbolic text	A seven-digit number identifying physical location data on equipment, such as site, frame number, unit number, line subgroup (shelf), and circuit pack. (line equipment number)
DN dn	Symbolic text	The full complement of digits required to designate a subscriber's station within one numbering plan area. (directory number)
TREATMENT SET	Symbolic text	Provides treatment assigned to the line

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CALLED NO	Symbolic text	Provides terminating line directory number
CALLID	Symbolic text	A number that identifies the caller

Action

Check the LINE log report buffer for problem reports on the same line equipment. Follow the Action to take for trouble reports generated.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE139

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE139. This report appears when the hotel/motel message register pulsing application cannot find an entry in customer data Table CHARGTAB. The entry is for a message billing index (MBI)/Charge Treatment pair.

Format

The log report format for LINE139 is as follows:

```
*LINE139 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MBI NOT FOUND
MBI= nnn
```

Example

An example of log report LINE139 follows:

```
*LINE139 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO MBI NOT FOUND
MBI= 666
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO MBI NOT FOUND	Constant	Indicates the application cannot find the MBI/Charge Treatment pair identified in MBI field in Customer Data Table CHARGTAB
MBI	0-999	Indicates the application cannot find the MBI index in Customer Data Table CHARGETAB

Action

If the MBI index is correct, operating company personnel check the entry for the following customer data Tables: CHARGTAB, MUMRBI, and TDCSHED. Refer to *Translations Guide* for the entry sequence and values.

- If the tables are not entered correctly, use the instructions in the *Translations Guide* to change the entry.
- If the tables are entered correctly, contact the next level of support.

If the MBI index is invalid, enter a correct index. Continue to try to clear the fault until one of the following occurs:

- The application finds the MBI index, and the subsystem does not generate log report LINE139.
- You contacted the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE145

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE145 in format 1. This report appears when the SYNC changes on a 2B1Q ISDN line card (ISLC). The card generates an autonomous report that indicates if the SYNC is lost or found. The autonomous report reaches the central control (CC) and the subsystem generates log report LINE145. The following possible events are reported:

1. The Line subsystem generates LINE145 in format 2 when a loss of signal occurs at Layer1 of the 2B1Q U loop interface. The event field of the log defines the reported event as a `Loss of Signal with Dying Gasp` (LOSDG).
2. Log report LINE145 informs the operating company personnel of the location of the signal loss. The event can be a `Loss of SIGNAL with no Dying Gasp` (LOS). If this event occurs, the location of signal loss can be the NT1 or an mp-eoc line unit. The location can be these units if the 2B1Q loop contains mp-eoc. Dying Gasp only occurs when the NT1 initiates this procedure because the mp-eoc line units do not support Dying Gasp.
3. Log report LINE145 can indicate a sync word loss with the event `Loss of Sync Word` (LOSW).
4. Log report LINE145 can indicate the recovery of the signal.
5. Log report LINE145 can indicate an mp-eoc line unit internal failure (node failure).

Formats

The log report formats for LINE145 are as follow:

Format 1

```
LINE145 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ISLC SYNC STATUS
    len  DN dn
    FRAME SYNC synctext : LOOP STATE CHANGE FROM state1 TO
    state2
```

Format 2

```
LINE145 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ISLC SIGNAL Alarm
    len  DN dn
    event                                LOOP state smode
```

Examples

Examples of log report LINE145 follow.

Example 1

```
LINE145 APR01 12:34:56 0001 ISLC SYNC STATUS
   HOST 66 1  8 20  DN 2556753078
   FRAME SYNC LOST  :  LOOP STATE CHANGE FROM CPB TO LO
```

Example 2

```
LINE145 APR01 12:34:56 0001 INFO ISLC SIGNAL Alarm
   HOST 66 1  8 20  DN 2556753078
   LOSS of SIGNAL with ”Dying Gasp: at NT1  :LOOP state
   changed
```

Example 3

```
LINE145 APR01 12:34:56 0001 INFO ISLC SIGNAL Alarm
   HOST 66 1  8 20  DN 2556753078
   mp-eoc node failure report at MPLU 1: LOOP state remains
   IDL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ISLC SYNC STATUS	Constant	Indicates a sync change occurred on an ISDN line card
INFO ISLC SIGNAL Alarm	Constant	Indicates the loss or recovery of signal at Layer1 of the 2B1Q U loop interface
len	Integers	Indicates the line equipment number (LEN) of loop on which the diagnostic was performed
DN dn	Integers	Indicates the directory number (DN) of the loop that the diagnostic was performed on.
FRAME SYNC	Found, lost	Indicates if sync is found or lost on the frame. Refer to the Loop State list at the end of this log report.

LINE145 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LOOP STATE CHANGE FROM	Constant	Indicates text that describes loop state change
state1	Symbolic text	Indicates the state of the loop before the sync report. Refer to Loop State list at the end of this log report.
state2	Symbolic text	Indicates the state of the loop after the sync report. Refer to the Loop State list at the end of this log report.
Event	Symbolic text	Indicates one of the following events: 1. Loss of SIGNAL with Dying Gasp at NT1. 2. Loss of SIGNAL no Dying Gasp at NT1. 3. Loss of SIGNAL no Dying Gasp at MPLUX. 4. Loss of Sync.Word LOSW at NT1. 5. Recovery of SIGNAL 6. mp-eoc node failure report at MPLU <<#> <"Tbl:Para:1"> 7. mp-eoc node failure report CLEARED 8. mp-eoc node failure report at a node that is not known.
Loop state	Character string	Indicates the status of the loop

Action

This log indicates a disruption or recovery of communication capability on the U interface that connects the Network Element (NE) to the NT1. If the report specifies a Loss of Signal, the disruption of services to the customer occurs. A service disruption occurs for a reason other than a power loss to the NT1. If the report specifies Loss of Signal with ``Dying Gasp'', a failure of the NT1 power supply caused the U-loop failure. If the report specifies Loss of Sync Word LOSW, corruption of the synchronization word occurred. The synchronization word exchanges between the NT1 and the line card. In all previous conditions, the signal is lost at Layer1. If the report indicates mp-eoc node failure, an internal failure occurs at the specified line unit. The loop state does not change for an mp-eoc node failure.

If the report specifies a RECOVERY of signal, communication is possible across the U interface. Treat the log as an operational aid.

If this log continues, the operating company personnel can diagnose the line reports to determine the cause of the log. The operating company personnel can also contact the next level of support if this log continues.

To gather additional LAYER 1 pm data from the loop, issue the QLAYER L1 command from the MAP LTPISDN level. To gather synchronization information on the U-loop, issue the SUSTATE command. When operating company personnel correct the abnormal high counts, reset the PM counters if required. Use the RLAYER L1 command at the MAP LTPISDN level to reset the PM counters.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following list identifies loop state messages:

- `Frame SYNC Found : loop state changed from LO to IDL`
- `Frame SYNC Lost : loop state changed from IDL to LO`
- `Frame SYNC Lost : loop state changed from CPB to LO`
- `Frame SYNC Lost : loop state changed from CPD to LO`
- `Frame SYNC Found : loop state remains DMB`
- `Frame SYNC Found : loop state remains INB`
- `Frame SYNC Found : loop state remains MB`
- `Frame SYNC Found : loop state remains DEL`
- `Frame SYNC Lost : loop state remains DMB`
- `Frame SYNC Lost : loop state remains INB`
- `Frame SYNC Lost : loop state remains MB`
- `Frame SYNC Lost : loop state remains DEL`
- `mp-eoc node failure report at MPLU <<#>: LOOP state remains <SR> IDL`

LINE146

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem log report. The subsystem generates LINE146 when the T-sync changes.

The 2B1Q Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) ISLC generates an autonomous report that indicates when loss or recovery of the Layer 1 T-sync occurs.

When U- (frame) sync is lost, the following events occur:

- the subsystem sends a T-sync lost report to the central control (CC)
- the subsystem does not generate a log
- only the boolean for T-sync changes

Format

The log report format for LINE146 is as follows:

```
LINE146 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO ISLC SYNC STATUS
    len  DN dn
    T SYNC sync      :  LOOP STATE unchanged
```

Example

An example of log report LINE146 follows:

```
LINE146 OCT17 21:25:51 3402 INFO ISLC SYNC STATUS
   HOST 67 1 08 14  DN 2557225243
   T SYNC LOST     : LOOP STATE unchanged
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ISLC SYNC STATUS	Constant	Indicates a change in T-sync.
len	Symbolic text	Indicates the line equipment number (LEN) of the loop on which the diagnostic was performed

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DN dn	Integers	Indicates the directory number (DN) of the loop on which the diagnostic was performed
T Sync	Lost, Found	Indicates the status of the sync.
LOOP STATE unchanged	Constant	Indicates that the loop state is the same.

Action

The operating company personnel use the DIAG command to diagnose the reported line to determine the cause of the change in sync. The DIAG command provides diagnostic capabilities on the S/T and AMI-U ISLCs.

Access the DIAG command through MAPCI; MTC; LN; LTP. The LC parameter (DIAG LC) performs line card diagnostics only. The FAST parameter (DIAG FAST) performs FAST diagnostics. The INS parameter (DIAG INS) performs in-service diagnostics on the posted line.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE147

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE147. The subsystem generates Line147 when maintenance, which the customer initiates, activates or deactivates the NT1 test mode. The log report LINE147 alerts the operating company of possible service disruption because of maintenance actions on the NT1.

Format

The log report format for LINE147 is as follows:

```
LINE147 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO NT1 Test Mode Indication
Alarm
    len  DN dn
    NT1 Test Mode status
```

Example

An example of log report LINE147 follows:

```
LINE147 OCT17 21:25:51 3402 INFO NT1 Test Mode Indication
   Alarm
   HOST 67 1 08 14  DN 2557225243
   NT1 Test Mode Initiated
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NT1 Test Mode Indication Alarm	Constant	Indicates a change in the NT1 test mode.
len	Symbolic text	Indicates the line equipment number (LEN) of the loop changing NT1 test mode
DN dn	Symbolic text	Indicates the directory number (DN) of the loop changing test mode
Status	Initiated or finished	Indicates the status of the maintenance action.

Action

The operating company personnel use the SUSTATE command from the LTPISDN level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position). The SUSTATE command identifies the conditions that caused LINE147 to generate.

The display will show the state of the NT1. The operating company personnel determine why the NT1 is receiving maintenance and restores the NT1 to normal operation.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE148

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE148. The log report LINE148 indicates a mismatch between to two sets of data. The first set of data is the Basic Line Monitoring (BLM) data stored on the 2B1Q line card. The second set of data is the the data stored in the central controller (CC) for the loop identified in the log. When the system detects a mismatch between the two sets of data, a Layer 1 BLM audit occurs. When the Layer 1 BLM audit occurs, the LINE subsystem generates LINE148. Log report LINE148 indicates the identified Layer1 BLM parameters that the audit refreshed.

The text of the log identifies the type of refresh that the audit performed. There are three types of refresh that the CC Layer1 BLM audit can initiate.

1. The audit sends the threshold index to the ISDN XPM for the given line equipment number (LEN). This action refreshes Layer1 thresholds.
2. The audit sends a BLMTHRSH table entry to the ISDN XPM. This action refreshes Layer1 thresholds.
3. An update from the CC directly to the line card refreshes Time of Day.

A fourth type of refresh occurs when a an LCME audit causes the generation of a BLM PM node mismatch log. The LCME audit detects a PM node mismatch between the static data tables and sub-tending line unit on a 2B1Q ISLC. This detection generates an unsolicited message to the CM and the line attempts to correct the mismatch. The system generates a PM node mismatch log if the associated PERF field in table LNTHRSH and the OFCVAR parameter ISDN_PERFORMANCE_NODE_ALARM are set to ON.

Format

The log report format for LINE148 is as follows:

```
LINE148 <date><time><seq#>  INFO Layer1 BLM Parameters Refreshed
    <len>  DN <dn>
    <action>
    <data>
    <lu data> <cm data> <lcd data>
```

Example

An example of each type of log report LINE148 follows:

Examples of LINE148 log types

Example 1:

```
LINE148 OCT15 00:01:31 4200 INFO Layer1 BLM Parameters
Refreshed
HOST 67 1 00 08    NO DN
Thresholds updated by Index    Index= 7
ES/Hr= 234  SES/Hr= 186 ES/Day=12345  SES/Day=2567
```

Example 2:

```
LINE148 OCT15 21:12:27 1400 INFO Layer1 BLM Parameters
Refreshed
HOST 67 1 00 08    NO DN
Thresholds updated by Table Entry   Index= 7
ES/Hr= 234  SES/Hr= 186 ES/Day=12345  SES/Day=2567
```

Example 3:

```
LINE148 DEC18 15:03:24 9900 INFO Layer1 BLM Parameters
Refreshed
HOST 67 0 06 26    DN 2553790171
Time of Day set to Current
Linecard Time Lagged By + 00:02:14
```

Example 4:

```
LINE148 JUN1 15:10:03 4200 INFO LAYER1 BLM Parameters
Refreshed
HOST 67 1 00 08    DN 2553790171
PM MODE MISMATCH REPORTED IN MPLU 6
LU VALUE=PATH CM VALUE=SEG LCD VALUE=SEG
```

LINE148 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Layer1 BLM Parameters Refreshed	Constant	Indicates that Layer1 BLM parameters are refreshed on the 2B1Q line card.
len	Symbolic text	Indicates the line equipment number (LEN) of the loop that had Layer1 parameters refreshed.
DN dn	Symbolic text	Indicates the directory number (DN) of the loop that had Layer1 parameters refreshed.
ACTION	Thresholds updated by index, Thresholds updated by table entry, Time of day set to current	Describes the type of refresh.
DATA	ES/Hr=xxxxx SES/Hr=xxxxx ES/Day=xxxxx SES/Day=xx Linecard Time Lagged By + x: x: x Linecard Time Lagged By - x: x: x	Indicates the threshold data correct for the loop.
LU DATA	PATH, SEG	Indicates the line unit (LU) performance monitoring (PM) mode correct to the 2B1Q loop equipped with mp-eoc line units.PATH = PM for the entire path.SEG = segmented PM.
CM DATA	PATH, SEG	Indicates the computing module (CM) PM mode correct to the 2B1Q loop equipped with mp-eoc line units. PATH = PM for the entire path. SEG = segmented PM.
LCD DATA	PATH, SEG	Indicates the correct line concentrating device (for example, LCME) PM mode for the 2B1Q loop equipped with mp-eoc line units. PATH = PM for the entire path. SEG = segmented PM.

Action

Operating company personnel run a full line diagnostic and rectify any failures that the diagnostic identifies. Operating company personnel run the diagnostic to ensure a hardware failure is not responsible for the mismatch of Layer1 BLM parameters.

A PM mode mismatch can continue. In this event, the operating company personnel must verify that the sub-tending line units support (that comply with TR-829) the requested PM mode (for example, SEG).

Use the QLAYER L1 command to confirm that the Layer1 BLM parameters are as specified in tables LNTHRSH and BLMTHRSH. The QLAYER L1 command is available at the LTPISDN MAP level. Use the L1THRSH QUERY command instead of consulting the tables directly. Use the QLAYER L1 command to verify the Time of Day in the ISLC.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE149

Explanation

Line subsystem log Line149 is an addition to report multi-point embedded operations channel (EOC) configuration changes. The subsystem generates the log after the line concentrating module (LCME) audit identifies a difference in configuration. The difference is between the stored multi-point EOC configuration and the accurate configuration. The LCME sends an unsolicited message to the central controller (CC).

Format

The log report format for LINE149 is as follows:

```
LINE149 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO mp–eoc configuration change
    len  DN dn
    mp–eoc configuration changed : old# to new# line units
```

Example

An example of log report LINE149 follows:

```
LINE149 OCT07 17:56:52 4407 INFO mp–eoc configuration change
   HOST 67 0 07 27  DN 2557225226
   mp–eoc configuration changed : 2 to 4 line units
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO mp-eoc configuration change	Constant	Indicates a change in the multi-point EOC configuration.
len	Symbolic text	Indicates the line equipment number (LEN) of the loop with the mp-eoc configuration change
DN dn	Symbolic text	Indicates the directory number (DN) of loop which had Layer1 parameters refreshed
mp-eoc configuration changed	Symbolic text	Indicates the number of line units that are changed (previous to current). See old#, new# field definitions below.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
old#	Numeric	Indicates the previous number of line units.
new#	Numeric	Indicates the current number of line units.

Action

If, for example, operating company personnel did not install more or less mp-eoc line units, the operating company personnel will not anticipate LINE149. If operating company personnel did not anticipate LINE149 the personnel must issue a SUSTATE command from the LTPDATA level on the line. This command queries the LCME and informs the operating company personnel of the status of all mp-eoc line units. The operating company personnel must check the line to determine the condition.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE150

Explanation

The LINE subsystem generates log report LINE150. The subsystem generates this LINE150 after the successful completion of a customer originated trace (COT). A subscriber with the COT feature dials the COT access code and initiates a trace of the last call received. The log report LINE150 provides a dump of the incoming memory slot (IMS) associated with the COT subscriber.

The COT feature increases the COT operational measurement (OM) group. This group describes subscriber actions and system problems, which prevent interaction with the subscriber during feature activation.

Format

The log report format for LINE150 is as follows:

```
LINE150   mmmdd  hh:mm:ss  ssdd   INFO FULL COT TRACE
SUBSCRIBER LEN: len  SUBSCRIBER DN: dn
TRACE DUMP  TIME CALL RCVD: mmmdd  hh:mm:ss  DN: dn
INTRAOFFICE: x  ORIG ADDR TYPE: nnn typetxt
OUT OF AREA: x  CWT: x  PRIVATE: x  GIC: x
JIP: nnnnnn
JIP SOURCE: jipsrctxt
```

Example

An example of log report LINE150 follows:

```
LINE150 JAN01  09:01:38 1234 INFO FULL COT TRACE
SUBSCRIBER LEN: HOST 00 0 13 02   SUBSCRIBER DN: 6136211234
TRACE DUMP  TIME CALL RCVD: JAN01  08:58:00  DN: 6136211245
INTRAOFFICE: Y  ORIG ADDR TYPE: 001 (UNIQUE)
OUT OF AREA: N  CWT: Y  PRIVATE: N  GIC: N
JIP: 613621
JIP SOURCE: HOMELRN USED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO FULL COT TRACE	Constant	Indicates a report of a successful customer originated trace (COT).
SUBSCRIBER LEN: len	Symbolic text	Identifies the COT subscriber's line equipment number (LEN). Refer to Table I.
SUBSCRIBER DN:dn	Symbolic text	Identifies the COT subscriber's directory number (DN). Refer to table I.
TRACE DUMP	Constant	Indicates that a dump of trace information follows.
TIME CALL RCVD: mmmdd	JAN01-DEC31	Provides the date of the call for which the subscriber requests a trace.
hh:mm:ss	00:00:00-23:59:59	Indicates the time of the call for which the subscriber requests a trace.
DN: dn	Symbolic text	Provides the DN of the calling party. In most occurrences, a ten-digit DN will be given. Refer to table I.
INTRAOFFICE: x	Y or N	Indicates if the call originates on the same switch as the one that services the subscriber that originates the trace. ***Note:*** Loop-around trunks are not considered intranode.
ORIG ADDR TYPE	001 (UNIQUE) 003 (UNIQUE) 004 (UNIQUE)	Indicates that the traced DN is unique and can be traced back to an exact line.
	113 (NON-UNIQUE) 115 (NON-UNIQUE) 116 (NON-UNIQUE)	Indicates that the traced DN is not unique and cannot be traced back to an exact line.
	119 (TEST)	Indicates a test call.

LINE150 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	(UNKNOWN)	Indicates that the corresponding field in incoming call memory is a zero value. Indicates that the uniqueness of the traced DN is not known.
	nnn (UNDEFINED)	Indicates the value receiver in the nature of address indicator is nnn. This value is not defined as part of the ISUP protocol
OUT OF AREA: x	N	Indicates the call was not out of area. Always N for this log report.
CWT: x	Y or N	Indicates if the trace dump corresponds to a calling party that call waited. There is no if the call or not answered. That the call is answered or not answered is not relevant.
PRIVATE: x	Y	Indicates the suppression of the calling number.
	N	Indicates the calling number was not suppressed.
GIC: x	Y	Indicates the use of the Group Intercom (GIC) feature by the traced call.
	N	Indicates the traced call did not use the Group Intercom (GIC) feature to make the call.
JIP	nnnnnn	Indicates the 6 digit jurisdiction information parameter (JIP) from the originating switch.
JIP SOURCE	text	Indicates how the JIP digits were obtained.

Action

There is no action required. The log report LINE150 provides call traces. The operating company can use log report LINE150 at any time.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE151

Explanation

The LINE subsystem generates this report for the Customer-originated Trace (COT) feature. A subscriber dials the COT access code or presses the COT key to initiate a trace of the last call. The call trace information is incomplete. The information is incomplete because the call is out-of-area or the directory number is not a 7- or 10-digit number. The table at the end of this log outlines additional reasons for a LINE151 log.

Format

The log report format for LINE151 is as follows:

```
LINE151 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PART COT TRACE
    SUBSCRIBER LEN: len  SUBSCRIBER DN: dn
    TRACE DUMP  TIME CALL RCVD: mmmdd hh:mm:ss
    DN/LEN/TRK:                          dn/len
    INTRAOFFICE: x   ORIG ADDR TYPE: nnn typtxt
    OUT OF AREA: x  CWT: x  PRIVATE: x  GIC: x
    JIP: nnnnnn
    JIP SOURCE: jipscrtxt
    REASON: rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report LINE151 follows:

```
LINE151 JAN01 09:01:38 1234 INFO PART COT TRACE
   SUBSCRIBER LEN: HOST 00 0 13 02  SUBSCRIBER DN:6136211234
   TRACE DUMP  TIME CALL RCVD: JAN01 08:58:00  DN:6136211235
   INTRAOFFICE: N  ORIG ADDR TYPE: 003 (UNIQUE)
   OUT OF AREA: N  CWT: Y PRIVATE: N   GIC: Y
   JIP: 000000
   JIP SOURCE: PARTIAL COT TRACE–JIP UNRELIABLE
   REASON: AMBIGUOUS DATA
```

LINE151 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PART COT TRACE	Constant	Indicates a report of a partly successful customer originated trace (COT) or a COT that was not successful.
SUBSCRIBER LEN	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Identifies the COT subscriber's line equipment number (LEN)
SUBSCRIBER DN	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Identifies the COT subscriber's directory number (DN)
TRACE DUMP	Constant	Indicates that a dump of trace information follows.
TIME CALL RCVD: mmmdd	JAN01 - DEC31	Indicates the date the traced call was received.
hh:mm:ss	00:00:00 - 23:59:59	Indicates the time of the call for which the customer requests a trace.
DN/LEN/TRK: dn/len	Refer to Table I.	Provides the dial number (DN) or the line equipment number (LEN) of the calling party. In most occurrences, a 10-digit DN will be given. If the calling DN is not available the field will display the LEN or the name of the incoming trunk.
INTRAOFFICE	Y or N	Indicates if the call originates on the same switch as the one that services the subscriber who originates the trace. Loop-around trunks are not considered intranode.
ORIG ADDR TYPE: nnn typtxt	001 (UNIQUE) 003 (UNIQUE) 004 (UNIQUE)	Indicates that the traced DN is unique and can be traced back to an exact line.
	113 (NON-UNIQUE) 115 (NON-UNIQUE) 116 (NON-UNIQUE)	Indicates the traced DN is not unique and cannot be traced back to an exact line.
	119 (TEST)	Indicates a test call.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	(UNKNOWN)	Indicates the corresponding field in incoming call memory is a zero value. The uniqueness is not known.
	nnn (UNDEFINED)	Indicates that the value received in the nature of address indicator is nnn. This value is not defined as part of the ISDN user part (ISUP) protocol.
OUT OF AREA	N	Indicates that the call is not out of area.
	Y	Indicates that the call is out of area and the calling number is not available.
CWT:	Y or N	Indicates if the trace dump corresponds to a calling party that call waited. If the call is answered or unanswered is not relevant.
PRIVATE	Y	Indicates the suppression of the calling number.
	N	Indicates the calling number was not suppressed.
GIC	Y	Indicates the use of the Group Intercom (GIC) feature by the traced call. This feature occurs only for intra-office calls.
	N	Indicates that the traced call did not use the Group Intercom (GIC) feature. This feature occurs only for intra-office calls.
JIP	nnnnnn	Indicates the six digit jurisdiction information parameter (JIP) from the originating switch.
JIP SOURCE	text	Indicates how the JIP digits were obtained.
REASON	Symbolic text	Refer to table of reasons. Provides the reason that the subsystem generates log report LINE151 instead of a LINE150 log report.

Action

There is no action required. This log provides information about a possible malicious call. The operating company determines the action to take.

LINE151 (continued)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Refer to the following table for additional reasons that the subsystem generates log report LINE151.

RSNTXT	Explanation
CALLING PARTY ADDRESS NOT DELIVERED	Indicates that calling party information is not available. The information is not available because common channel signaling system No. 7 (CCS7) is not present or does not provide necessary data.
TRACED DN NOT 7 OR 10 DIGITS	Indicates that the traced directory number is not 7 or 10 digits.
AMBIGUOUS DATA	This reason appears in conditions where the data is ambiguous. For example, if the intra-office field is set to `N' and GIC is set to `Y', then the `AMBIGUOUS DATE' is output as a reason. This is because GIC is a nodal feature and does not apply to an internode call.
EXPECTED DN INFORMATION MISSING	This reason appears if the COT subscriber activates the COT feature after the assignment of the line option. This reason can appear if a DN is not available in a condition where there was no interworking. (The incoming memory slot contains default data before any calls are received).
NO DN FOR INTRAOFFICE ORIGINATOR	This reason appears when the system cannot determine a unique originator for an intra-office call. This prompts the display of the line equipment number (LEN). (LEN calling parties generally correspond to multiparty originators).
POTENTIAL CALL WAITING INTERACTION	This reason appears if a call waiting call updates incoming call memory. The call memory updates if the call waited call is answered or not. This update makes the trace data not clear for the purpose of call trace.

Refer to the following table for the reasons that the JIP is unreliable.

JIPSRCTXT	Explanation
HOMELRN USED	The JIP digits are taken from table HOMELRN.
JIP SIGNALED	The JIP digits are taken from the SS7 IAM.
NO SIGNALED JIP	No JIP digits were received from the incoming trunk.
INTERWORKING ENCOUNTERED	SS7 and non-SS7 trunks were involved in the call, causing the JIP to be unreliable.
REDIRECTION ENCOUNTERED-JIP UNRELIABLE	At least one redirection occurred, causing the JIP to be unreliable.
PARTIAL COT TRACE-JIP UNRELIABLE	For all 151 logs the JIP is considered unreliable.
LNP NOT APPLICABLE	LNP is not active in the office.

LINE160

Explanation

The Line subsystem generates log report LINE160. The subsystem generates LINE160 when the called party during a call does not answer within the ringing timeout. A line equipment number (LEN) and dial number (DN) indicates the called party. Table OFCENG indicates the ringing timeout as rng_tmeout_no_of_secs .

Format

The log report format for LINE160 is as follows:

```
LINE160 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RINGING
    len  DN dn
    RINGING INFO =    infotxt
    CALLID =      callid
```

Example

An example of log report LINE160 follows:

```
LINE160 JAN02 20:42:56 6400 INFO RINGING
   HOST 00 0 00 12  DN 2557224011
   RINGING INFO =    RINGING_TIMEOUT
   CALLID =      589920
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO RINGING	Constant	Indicates a report of ringing information.
len	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Identifies the line equipment number of the called party.
DN dn	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Identifies the directory number of the called party.
RINGING INFO = infotxt	RINGING_TIMEOUT	Indicates a ringing timeout condition.
CALLID = callid	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Identifies the call.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE161

Explanation

The Datapath subsystem generates report LINE161 during completion of a TCM Sync Monitoring test. The TCMMON command, available at the MAP, initiates the TCM Sync Monitoring test. This log flags and reports datapath line cards that report TCM sync losses that are equal to or exceed the TCM_SYNC_THRESHOLD. The test proceeds through a set of lines. When results are known for each group, a LINE 161 log results. The end of a test results in the display of a summary log.

Format

The log report format for LINE161 appears is as follows:

```
LINE161 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO TCM SYNC LOSS REPORT
   testid: nn              PART x  yyyyyyyy
   START TIME: yyyymmmdd hh:mm:ss
   TEST status   AT:yyyymmmdd hh:mm:ss
   MONITORING TCM SYNC FOR typetxt
   NUMBER OF FAILED LINES: nnn
================================================
   LEN     NO.SYNC LOSSES    LEN     NO.SYNC LOSSES
================================================
   site ff b dd cc    nnn            site ff b dd cc    nnn
   site ff b dd cc    nnn            site ff b dd cc    nnn
   site ff b dd cc    nnn            site ff b dd cc    nnn
```

Example

An example of log report LINE161 follows:

```
LINE161 JAN01 13:00:00 8190 INFO TCM SYNC LOSS REPORT
   TEST ID: 1                   PART 1  COMPLETE
   START TIME:  1988JAN01 09:30:00
   TEST COMPLETED  AT: 1988JAN01 12:30:00
   MONITORING TCM SYNC FOR: HOST 02 1
   NUMBER OF FAILED LINES: 003
================================================
   LEN      NO.SYNC LOSSES    LEN     NO.SYNC LOSSES
================================================
   HOST 01 2 00 00     5      HOST 02 0 12 00      4
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TCM SYNC LOSS REPORT	Constant	Indicates the results of a TCMMON test.
testid	1 -16	Identifies the test.
PART x	Integer	Indicates the number of the log. This number increases when too much data is present for one log.
yyyyyyyy	MORE...	Indicates that more information follows in the next log.
	COMPLETE	Indicates completion of the logs for a given test.
START TIME: yyyymmmdd hh:mm:ss	Symbolic text	Indicates the time the test started.
TEST status	COMPLETED	Indicates the test ran until completion.
	ABORTED	Indicates partial results.
	STILL RUNNING	Indicates the test remains in action and has the results of last group of lines tested.
	PASSED	Indicates all lines passed.
AT:yyyymmmdd hh:mm:ss	Symbolic text	Indicates the test time the test ended.
MONITORING TCM SYNC FOR typetxt	Symbolic Text	Refer to Table I. Identifies either all of the office (EO) line, peripheral or all the office under test.
NUMBER OF FAILED LINES	0 - 999	Indicates the number of sync losses per test.
LEN	Constant	Refer to Table I. Indicates LEN.
SYNC	Constant	
LOSSES	Constant	

LINE161 (end)

Action

Indication of TCM sync losses means the occurrence of problems with the synchronization between the Data Line card and the data unit. Diagnostics do not always catch TCM sync problems; because of this condition, the line card needs replacement. There can be association of TCM failure flags with the problem lines. Clearance of TCM failure flags is necessary. .

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE204

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE204. The subsystem generates LINE204 when trouble occurs during call processing. If the trouble interrupts a call in progress, the DMS switch routes the call to a treatment and generates LINE138 or FTR600. The DMS switch identifies the treatment applied to the line. The DMS switch can also initiate diagnostic tests, which depends on the type of trouble encountered.

Format

The log report format for LINE204 is as follows:

```
LINE204 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL
    len  DN dn
    TROUBLE CODE = tbltxt
    INFO = infotxt
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report LINE204 follows:

```
LINE204 MAR01 11:54:28 4331 TBL
   HOST 00 0 00 13  DN 2558230020
   TROUBLE CODE =  XPM_TRAP
   INFO =  NIL
   RECEIVED MSGTYPE= 0201
   CALLID= 25231360
   CARD CODE= 6X17BA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL len	site ff b/m dd cc	Provides equipment identification (line equipment number) for suspect line equipment
DN dn	Integers	Provides the directory number (DN) for the suspect line equipment
TROUBLE CODE	Symbolic text	Identifies trouble that suspect line equipment encounters.

LINE204 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Symbolic text	Provides additional Information for trouble isolation.
RECEIVED MSGTYPE	hexadecimal	Identifies the message from the diagnostic test in the DMS switch code.
CALLID	2147483648 to 2147483647	Provides a number that identifies the call in a different way.
CARD CODE	PEC code nXnnaa (6X18AA)	Identifies the number of the line card circuit pack with the reported trouble.

Action

Check LINE log buffer for diagnostic reports LINE100 and LINE101 as a result of a system request.

If the system does not initiate diagnostic tests, perform line diagnostics on the suspect line equipment from the Line Test Position MAP level. This condition allows isolation of the fault. See 297-2101-516 for diagnostic tests that can be run on line equipment.

The diagnostic test runs a result of a system or manual request. When the test runs for the suspect line equipment, after production of a line diagnostic report, try to clear the fault.

- If the subsystem generates LINE100 (PASS) and LINE204 continues to occur for the suspect line equipment, contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the subsystem generates LINE101 (FAIL), follow the Action instructions for LINE101.

Note: Continue to try to clear the fault until one of the following occurs:

— The subsystem generates LINE100 and does not generate LINE204.

— You contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes the Trouble Code for LINE 204:

Field	Value	Description
TROUBLE CODE	BAD_CP_IOMSG	Central control receives a damaged call processing message 0.

LINE205

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE208. The subsystem generates LINE208 when the number of function keyhits reaches or exceeds four keyhits in two seconds.

Format

The log report format for LINE205 is as follows:

```
LINE205 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL
    len  DN dn
    TROUBLE CODE = tbltxt
    INFO =  infotxt
    MESSAGE RECEIVED = nnnn
    MESSAGE IN LAST SECOND = nnnn
    LENGTH OF TEST (SECS) = 0002
    CARD CODE = pec
```

Example

An example of log report LINE205 follows:

```
LINE205 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL
   HOST 02 1 12 28  DN 2557811999
   TROUBLE CODE = LINE_CARD_FAULT
   INFO = Excessive Keyhits
   MESSAGE RECEIVED = 0004
   MESSAGE IN LAST SECOND = 0003
   LENGTH OF TEST (SECS) = 0002
   CARD CODE = 6X21AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL len	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides equipment identification (line equipment number) for the suspect line equipment
DN dn	Table I	Refer to Table I. Provides the directory number (DN) for the suspect line equipment

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TROUBLE CODE	Table G	Refer to Table G. Identifies trouble that suspect line equipment encounters.
INFO	Table F	Refer to Table F. Provides additional information for trouble isolation.
MESSAGE RECEIVED	0004-FFFF	Provides number of messages received during last two seconds.
MESSAGE IN LAST SECOND	0000-FFFF	Provides number of messages received during last second.
LENGTH OF TEST (SECS) = 0002	Constant	Indicates length of test is two seconds
CARD CODE	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Provides product engineering code for line card.

Action

Check LINE log buffer for the following line diagnostic reports that the system generates as a result of a system request: LINE100 and LINE101.

If the system does not initiate diagnostic testing, isolate the fault. Isolation of the fault involves by performance of line diagnostics on the suspect line equipment. Perform these diagnostics at the LTP maintenance and administration position (MAP) level. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide*, 297-1001-594 for diagnostic tests that can be run on line equipment.

The diagnostic test runs as a result of a system or manual request. When the test runs for the suspect line equipment, if subsystem generates a line diagnostic report, try to clear the fault.

- If the subsystem generates LINE100 (PASS) and generation of LINE205 continues for the suspect line equipment, contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the subsystem generates LINE101 (FAIL), follow the Action instructions for LINE101.

Note: Continue to try to clear fault until one of the following occurs:

— the system generates LINE100 and does not generate LINE205.

— You contact the next level of maintenance.

LINE205 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE209

Explanation

The Line (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE209. The subsystem generates LINE209 under the following conditions:

- The line exceeds the call processing error thresholds for the first time, and there must be a line schedule for system diagnostics.
- The line fails the system-initiated diagnostic.
- The line exceeds the call processing error thresholds again in 15 min of the diagnostic by the system.

Format

The log report format for LINE209 is as follows:

```
LINE209 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL CP ERRORS EXCEEDED
    ckt_id
    TROUBLE= trouble
    INFO=  action
    COUNT= error_count
```

Example

An example of log report LINE209 follows:

```
LINE209 JUL15 07:15:28 1234 TBL CP ERRORS EXCEEDED
   HOST 05 1 00 20  DN  2556854175
   TROUBLE = CP ERROR THRESHOLD EXCEEDED
   INFO = LINE WILL BE DIAGNOSED
   COUNT = 5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL CP ERRORS EXCEEDED	Constant	Indicates the line exceeds the error thresholds.
ckt_id	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Identifies the circuit, which consists of line equipment number (LEN) and directory number (DN), if applicable

LINE209 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TROUBLE	CPERROR THRESHOLD EXCEEDED	Indicates the line exceeded the call processing thresholds.
	CKT DIAGNOSTIC FAILED	Indicates the line failed the system diagnostic.
	CKT REMOVED FROM SERVICE BY SYSTEM	Indicates removal of the line from service by the system. An excess of the call processing error thresholds occur again in 15 min of the diagnostic by the system.
INFO	CKT WILL BE DIAGNOSED	Indicates the system will run diagnostics.
	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 cannot remedy the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE300

Explanation

The system generates an LINE300 log report. The system generates LINE300 each time a Digital Test Unit (DTU) fails a maintenance check. Maintenance checks are initiated when an Off-Hook Balance Test (OHBT) fails because of a problem related to the DTU.

Format

The log report format for LINE300 is as follows:

```
LINE300 <DATE> <TIME> <SEQ.#> TBL OHBT: Dtu Maintenance
Failure
    Location:  DTU <DTU_LOC>
    Status:    <DTU_STATUS>
    Trouble:   <DTU_TROUBLE>
    Action:    <DTU_ACTION>
```

Example

An example of log report LINE300 follows:

```
LINE300 MAY15 13:27:35 0293 TBL OHBT: Dtu Maintenance
Failure
   Location:    DTU3
   Status:      Trouble alert
   Trouble:     Firmware checksum error
   Action:      Reload DTU firmware with OHBT application
load
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL OHBT: DTU Maintenance Failure	Constant	Indicates failure of DTU maintenance check.
Location	0-MAX_ EXTRKNM	Indicates the external trunk name of the affected DTU.
Status: Trouble alert	Constant	Indicates trouble occurred.

LINE300 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Trouble	Alphanumeric (26 characters)	Indicates the reason DTU failed maintenance checks.
Action	Alphanumeric (46 characters)	Indicates action for the operating company personnel.

Action

The log report can instruct the operating company personnel to take one of the following actions:

- Perform memory test on both units of DTU pack
- Reload DTU firmware with OHBT application load
- Test DTU card from TTP level
- Remove DTU from table OHBTADMIN

Post busy and size both virtual circuits of an affected DTU pack. Then issue the LOADFW command at the trunk test position (TTP) level of the MAP. The command specifies a correct firmware load for off-hook balance network value (BNV) testing.

When the loading has completed, you can test an return to service (RB) both circuits. This action adds the circuits to the list of DTUs available for testing.

To reduce the volume of LINE300 logs remove DTUs from table OHBTADMIN. The removal must occur before new firmware load is applied to avoid failure by the DTUs of the Verify Load test.

The DTUs must have the OHBT firmware before you attempt to add the DTUs to the list of DTUs in OHBTADMN. You cannot guard against checksum error or seizure failures.

Associated OM registers

If an OHBT aborts, registers ORIG, TOA and TOS in OM group OHBTTYPE increase. Register SZD_FAIL in OM group OHBTRES increase when DTUs cannot be seized.

Register DTUTOTAL in OM group OHBTDTU increases when DTUs are added or removed from the list available for OHBT testing.

Additional information

The reasons DTUs fail the maintenance checks appear below:

- Firmware checksum error
- Firmware invalid for OHBT
- Maintenance failed to complete
- DTU is not in table TRKMEM

Note: Occurrences of OHBT failing completion is because not enough DTU resources will generate a LINE410 log.

LINE301

Explanation

The Off-Hook Balance Testing (OHBT) system generates log report LINE301. The system generates LINE301 when the system cannot download a World Line Card (WLC) template to a peripheral. The system cannot download WLC because the maximum number of WLC templates is already entered.

Any line that requires the template does not have the balance network (Balnet) updated until resolution of this problem. A line retest must also occur before an update of the balance network can occur.

Format

The log report format for LINE301 is as follows:

```
LINE301 <DATE> <TIME> <SEQ.#> TBL  OHBT: Balnet Update Failed
   LEN: REM1  00 0 18 9              DN: 5805360
   Status:     <BALNET_STATUS>
   Trouble:    <BALNET_TROUBLE>
   Action:     <BALNET_ACTION>
```

Example

An example of log report LINE301 follows:

```
LINE301 MAY15 13:27:35 0293 TBL OHBT: Balnet Update Failed
   LEN: REM1 00 0 18 9       DN: 5805360
   Status:  Trouble alert
   Trouble: WLC template not updated. No free templates in
peripheral list
   Action:  Ensure a free template position exists, then
retest this line
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL OHBT: Balnet Update Failed.	Constant	Indicates that the WLC template cannot download to a peripheral.
LEN	Symbolic text	Identifies line equipment number (LEN) for lines connected to the line module (LM) or line concentrating module (LCM).

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Status	Trouble alert	Indicates occurrence of trouble.
Trouble	1-WLC template not updated, 2-There are not any free templates in peripheral list, 3-Recommended WLC template not present in office	Indicates the trouble that caused the log.
Action	1-Ensure a free template position exists, then retest this line, 2-Ensure all WLC 900+2 templates are loaded and retest this line	States the action required by the operating company personnel.

Action

The operating company personnel must verify WLC templates are available on the switch. The operating company personnel must verify that the peripheral to which the line connects has a spare template available. These checks must occur before another OHBT test on the next call on the line.

Associated OM registers

The addition or removal of Digital Test Units (DTUs) from the OHBT testing list increases register DTUTOTAL of OM group OHBTDTU.

DMS-100 Family

North American DMS-100

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Log Reports ECTS100-LINE301

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