Critical Release Notice

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

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

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

Bookmark Color Legend

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attention!

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

Publication History

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

November 2005

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

Volume 3
DIRP101 modified (Q01052488)

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

June 2005

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

Volume 1
Log AUD433 modified (Q00873806)

Volume 6
Log SOS100 modified (Q00873806)

March 2005

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

Volume 1
No changes

Volume 2
No changes

Volume 3
No changes

Volume 4
No changes

Volume 5
No changes

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

December 2004

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

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

Volume 2
No changes

Volume 3
No changes

Volume 4
New log - LCD100 (Q00911529)

Volume 5
No changes

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

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

Volume 1
No changes

Volume 2
No changes

Volume 3
Modified log DIRP101

Volume 4
No changes

Volume 5
No changes

Volume 6
Log TRK605 added

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

Volume 1
No changes

Volume 2
New log CCS610
Obsoleted logs: DCA301-DCA303

Volume 3
No changes

Volume 4
Modified logs LOST101 to LOST117
New log NODE500

Volume 5
No changes

Volume 6
Modified log SPM500

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

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

Volume 2
Modified log - DFIL116

Volume 3
No changes

Volume 4
New log – MPC101

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

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

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

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

297-2621-840

Digital Switching System

UCS DMS-250

Logs Reference Manual Volume 2 of 6

UCS15 Standard 09.01 May 2001

NORTEL NETWORKS

How the world shares ideas.

Digital Switching System

UCS DMS-250

Logs Reference Manual Volume 2 of 6

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Date: May 2001

North America

Contents

1 UCS log reports

The log system

What is a log report?

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

Controlling output from the log system

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

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

Log buffers

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

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

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

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

Routing log reports

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

Routing and reporting subsystems

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

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

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

Table 1-1 (Sheet 1 of 2)

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

Table 1-1 (Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Logutil commands

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

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

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

Tables

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

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

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

Option of normal or short log format

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

Log report formats

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

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

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

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

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

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

A comparison of each of the three header formats follows.

Logs in NT standard (STD) header format

The first line of an STD log follows this format:

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

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

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

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

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

Logs in NT ECORE office header format

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

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

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

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

The standard officeid is displayed without the node name.

Table 1-2 ASTD header

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

Logs in SCC2 header format

The first line of an SCC2 log follows this format:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Event type and identification

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

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

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

Variable message/data area

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

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

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

Structure of a log report description

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

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

Log report descriptions may also include the following:

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

Report format

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

Example

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

Explanation

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

Explanation table

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

Field column

The field column contains the following types of entry:

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

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

Representing variables

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

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

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

Value column

Four types of values are supplied in the value column:

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

Description column

The description may include the following information:

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

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

Action to be taken

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

Associated OM registers

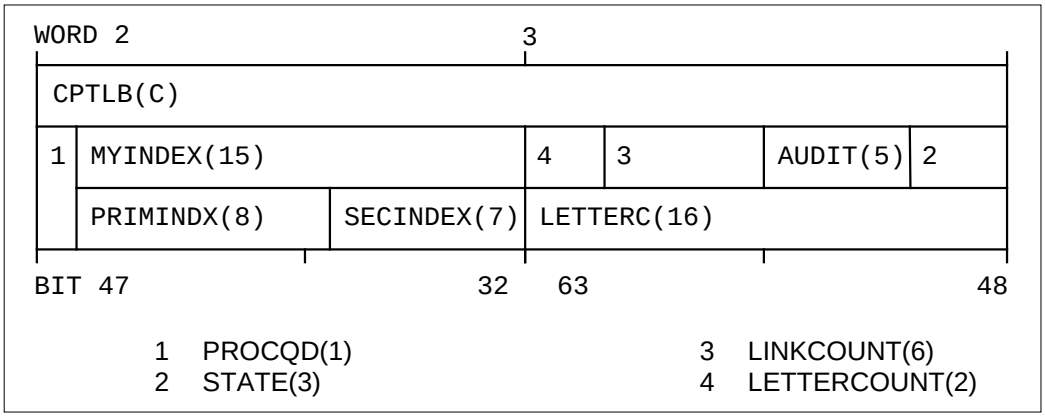
This section of the log report description lists OMs that are associated with a specific log.

How to interpret hex tables in AUD and AUDT log reports

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

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

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



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

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

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

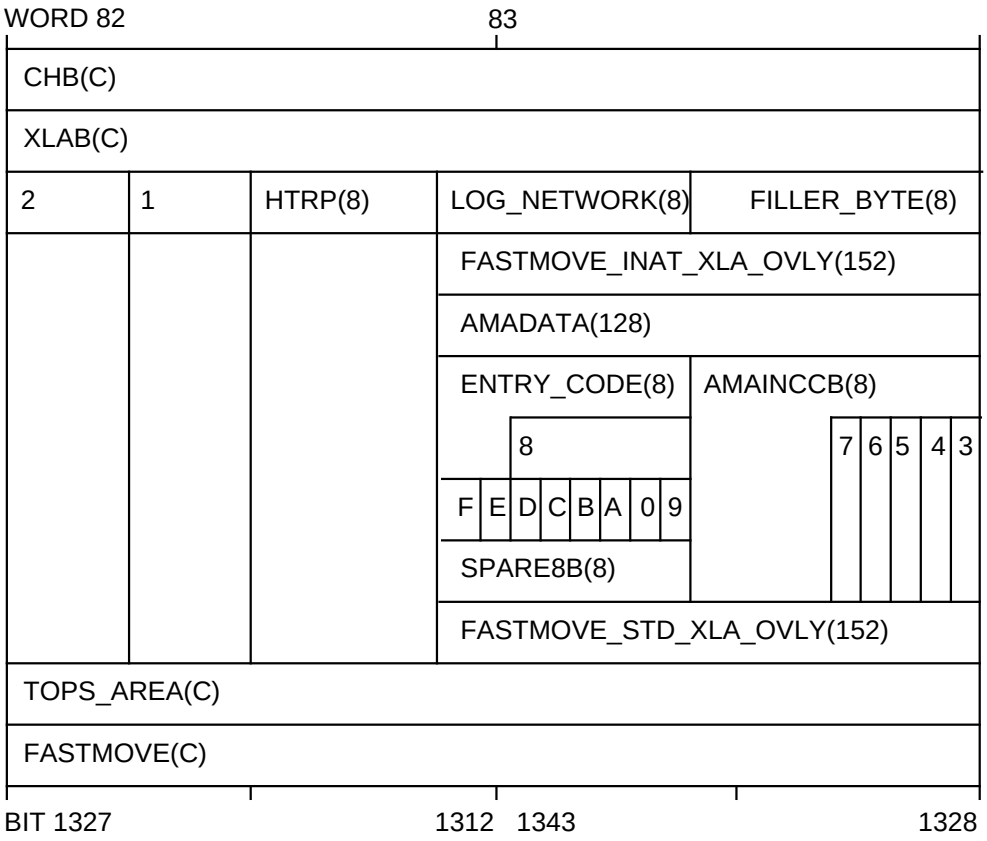
In the preceding example, three rows of field names are stacked on top of each other. There are two possible relationships between these rows. One possibility is that each row can represent a separate overlay, which means one or another will be displayed, depending on the conditions software module,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

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

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

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

The following provides a more detailed example.



The corresponding overlay chart for *WORD 83* is:

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

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

These overlays are present in both WORDS 82 and 83.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1-6 EEquipment states

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

Table 1-7 FLine and trunk information text

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1-12 KAttendant console stated

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Log report list

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

Table 1-20 (Sheet 1 of 17)

ACMS	ACMS100	ACMS101	ACMS102	ACMS103	ACMS104
	ACMS105				
ACT	ACT101				

Table 1-20 (Sheet 2 of 17)

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

Table 1-20 (Sheet 3 of 17)

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

Table 1-20 (Sheet 4 of 17)

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

Table 1-20 (Sheet 5 of 17)

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

Table 1-20 (Sheet 6 of 17)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information-only logs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CCS163

Explanation

The common channel signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS163 when a CCS link becomes available for signaling traffic. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7. MLIU CCS logs do not have an ST number field.

Formats

Formats for log report CCS163 follow.

Format 1

```
CCS163 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO Link Available
    Link = <linkid>
    Resource = <liuno>
```

Format 2

```
CCS163 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO Link Available
    Link = <linkid>
    Resource = <msbno>  ST = <st>  TL = <tl  tn>
```

Format 3

```
CCS163 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO Link Available
    Link = <linkid>
    Resource = <msbno>  ST = <st>  TL = <tl tn>  STPOOL = <pool>
```

Format 4

CCS163 (continued)

```
CCS163 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO Link Available
    Link = <linkid>
    Resource = <liu number>
    Speed: <link bit rate>     Class: <protocol class>  Type: <link type>
    Far-End PC: <far-end PC>  Far-End CLLI: <far-end CLLI>
    Availability Cause Indicator: <availability cause indicator>
```

Examples

Examples of log report CCS163 follow.

Example 1

```
CCS163 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 INFO Link Available
   Link = C7LKSET2 0
   Resource = LIU7 201
```

Example 2

```
CCS163 OCT18 14:52:12  2658 INFO Link Available
   Link = C7LKSET2 0
   Resource = MSB7 2 ST = 2  TL = CSS7TL01  0
```

Example 3

```
CCS163 OCT18 14:52:12  2658 INFO Link Available
   Link = C7LKSET2 0
   Resource = MSB7 2 ST = 2  TL = CSS7TL01 0  STPOOL = 1
```

Example 4

```
CCS163 APR25 14:52:12  1300 INFO Link Available
   Link = LS000100 0
   Resource = DLIU 100
   Speed: 1.536 Mb/s     Class: SAAL   Type: B-link
   Far-End PC: ANSI 100 100 100    Far-End CLLI: ANYWHER01
   Availability Cause Indicator: Link Activation
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Log header		Specifies the log ID, time and date of occurrence, log type, and log name.
Link	Alphanumeric	Specifies the linkset name and signaling link code.
Resource	Alphanumeric	Specifies the number of the link interface unit (LIU) or dual-link interface unit (DLIU).
TL	Alphabetic	Specifies the trunk name of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
ST	Numeric	Specifies the ST number of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
STPOOL	Integers	Specifies the STPOOL number of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
Speed	1.536 Mbits/s, 56 kbit/s, 64 kbit/s	Specifies link speed.
Class	SAAL, MTP2	Specifies the link protocol class.
Type	A, B, C, D, E, or F	Specifies the link type.
Far-End PC	Alphanumeric	Specifies the far-end point code.
Far-End CLLI	Alphanumeric	Specifies the far-end CLLI.
Availability Cause Indicator	Alphabetic	Identifies the cause of the link availability.

CCS163 (end)

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

CCS164

Explanation

The common channel signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS164 when a CCS link becomes unavailable for signaling traffic and traffic is removed from the link. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7. MLIU CCS logs do not have an ST number field.

Format

Formats for log report CCS164 follow.

Format 1

```
 *CCS164 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd FLT Link Unavailable
     Link = linkid
     Resource = liuno DS0TRK = ds0trk TL = tl tn
```

Format 2

```
 *CCS164 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd FLT Link Unavailable
     Link = linkid
     Resource = msbno  ST = st  TL = tl  tn
```

Format 3

```
 .*CCS164 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd FLT Link Unavailable
     Link = linkid
     Resource = msbno  ST = st  TL = tl tn STPOOL = pool
```

Format 4

```
 *CCS164 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd FLT Link Unavailable
     Link = linkid
     Resource = liuno
```

Format 5

CCS164 (continued)

*CCS164 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT Link Unavailable
Link = <linkid>
Resource = <liu number>
Speed: <link bit rate> Class: <protocol class> Type: <link type>
Far–End PC: <far-end PC> Far-End CLLI: <far-end CLLI>
Link State = <link state> Unavailable Reason = <Link Outage Cause Indicator>

Examples

Examples of log report CCS164 follow.

Format 1

```
*CCS164 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 FLT Link Unavailable
Link = C7LKSET2 7
Resource = LIU7 101 DS0TRK = CCS7TL01 1 TL = CCS7TL01 0
```

Format 2

```
*CCS164 OCT18 14:52:12  2658 FLT Link Unavailable
Link = C7LKSET2 0
Resource = MSB7 2 ST = 2  TL = CSS7TL01 0
```

Format 3

```
*CCS164 OCT18 14:52:12  2658 FLT Link Unavailable
Link = C7LKSET2 0
Resource = MSB7 2  ST = 2  TL = CSS7TL01  0  STPOOL = 1
```

Format 4

```
*CCS164 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 FLT Link Unavailable
Link = C7LKSET2 7
Resource = LIU7 101
```

Format 5

```
*CCS164 APR24 14:52:12  1300 FLT Link Unavailable
Link = LS000100 0
Resource = DLIU 100
Speed: 1.536 Mb/s    Class: SAAL    Type: B-link
Far-End PC: ANSI 100 100 100   Far-End CLLI: ANYWHER01
Link State = Sync Unavailable Reason = Remote Release – OOS
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Log header		Specifies the log ID, time and date of occurrence, log type, and log name.
Link	Alphanumeric	Specifies the linkset name and signaling link code.
Link State	Idle	Specifies that the link is available for synchronization.
	DAct	Specifies link is manually deactivated.
	SysB	Specifies that the link is system busy.
	Init	Specifies that the link is initializing (entered from any state, except DAct, after central control or computing module restart).
	Sync	Specifies that the link is synchronized.
	Ftlk	Identifies a faulty link state.
	LPO	Specifies that the link is affected by a local processor outage. This value appears if the LIM is manually busied.
	Alnd	Specifies that the link is aligned.
Unavailable Reason	Text string	Specifies the cause of the link outage.
Resource	Alphanumeric	Specifies the number of the link interface unit (LIU) or dual link interface unit (DLIU).
ds0trk	Numeric	Identifies the card trunk number assigned to the LIU7. Refer to table LIU7 for values.
TL	Numeric	Specifies the trunk name of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
ST	Numeric	Specifies the ST number of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
STPOOL	Integers	Specifies the STPOOL number of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.

CCS164 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Speed	1.536 Mbit/s, 56 kbit/s, 64 kbit/s	Specifies link speed.
Class	SAAL, MTP2	Specifies the link protocol class.
Type	A, B, C, D, E, or F	Specifies the link type.
Far-End PC	Alphanumeric string	Specifies the far-end point code.
Far-End CLLI	Alphanumeric string	Specifies the far-end CLLI.

Action

Refer to *Common Channel Signaling Alarm Analysis* to return the link to service.

Associated OM registers

The C7LINK1 operational measurement (OM) group registers associated with this log are C7LSONAU and C7LKUNAV.

Additional information

None

CCS165

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates CCS165 when the switching office at the far end of a CCS7 link does not obey the CCS7 protocol. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7. MLIU CCS logs do not have an ST number field.

Format

The log report format for CCS165 is as follows:

Format 1

```
CCS165 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO L3 Protocol Violation
    Link = linkid errtxt
    Resource = liuno DS0TRK = ds0trk TL = tl tn
```

Format 2

```
CCS165 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO L3 Protocol Violation
    Link = linkid  errtxt
    Resource = msbno  ST = st  TL = tl  tn
```

Format 3

```
CCS165 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO L3 Protocol Violation
    Link = linkid  errtxt
    Resource = msbno  ST = st  TL = tl tn STPOOL = pool
```

CCS165 (continued)

Example

The following is an example of log report CCS165:

Format 1

```
CCS165 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 INFO L3 Protocol Violation
   Link = C7LKSET2 7 Received unexpected LIA in inhibit
   Resource = LIU7 101 DS0TRK = CCS7TL01 1 TK = CCS7TL01 0
```

Format 2

```
1.CCS165 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 INFO L3 Protocol Violation
   Link = C7LKSET2 1  RCP Recvd for SSP Office
   Resource = MSB7 2 ST = 2  TL = CCS7TL01 0
```

Format 3

```
1.CCS165 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 INFO L3 Protocol Violation
   Link = C7LKSET2 1 RCP Recvd for SSP Office
   Resource = MSB7 2 ST = 2  TL = CCS7TL01 0 STPOOL = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO L3 Protocol Violation	Constant	Indicates that the far end violates the L3 protocol.
Link	Symbolic text	Indicates the affected CCS7 link. Refer to table I. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
errtxt	Recvd not planned LIA in Inhibit	Indicates that the link receives link inhibit acknowledgment when already in local inhibit state.
	Recvd LID in Inhibit	Indicates that the link receives link inhibit denied when already in local inhibit state.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Recvd LUA in Inhibit	Indicates that the link receives link uninhibit acknowledgment when already in local inhibit state.
	No reply far end to LFU	Indicates that the far end did not reply to the request to force uninhibit the link.
	No reply far end to LIN	Indicates that the far end did not reply to the request to inhibit link.
	No reply far end to LUN	Indicates that the far end did not reply to the request to uninhibit link.
Resource	Symbolic text	Identifies the allocated physical resource for the link. This field indicates the link interface unit 7 (LIU7) or the message switch and buffer 6 (MSB7) and the signaling transfer (ST) numbers. Refer to table C7LINK with allocation scheme LIUCHANNEL.
ds0trk	Symbolic text	Identifies the DS0TRK card trunk name assigned to the LIU7. Refer to table LIUINV for values.
ST	Symbolic text	Indicates the ST number of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
TL	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk name of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
tn	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk number of the resource.
STPOOL	Symbolic text	Indicates the STPOOL number of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CCS165 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS166

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates CCS166 when a CCS route receives the transfer allowed signal from the network. The route now has an acceptable level of routing in the CCS network.

Format

The log report format for CCS166 is as follows:

```
CCS166  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Route Allowed
    Route     routeid
```

Example

The following is an example of log report CCS166:

```
CCS166  Oct 18 14:52:12  2658 INFO Route Allowed
   Route  C7RTESET3 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Route Allowed	Constant	Indicates that a CCS route is allowed.
Route routeid	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7RTESET for values. Name of Routeset affected. Refer to Table I.

Action

There are no required actions.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) group register for this log is C7TFA.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS167

Explanation

The Common Channel Signalling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS167 when a CCS route receives the transfer restricted signal from the network. The route now has a restricted level of routing in the CCS network.

Format

The format for log report CCS167 follows.

```
CCS167  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Route Restricted
    Route routeid
```

Example

An example of log report CCS167 follows.

```
CCS167  Oct 18 14:52:12  2658 INFO Route Restricted
   Route C7RTESET3   0
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Route Restricted	Constant	Indicates that a route has a restricted level of routing.
Route routeid	Symbolic text	Name of affected routeset. Refer to table C7RTESET for values.

Action

No action is required.

Related OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) group for this log is C7TFP.

CCS168

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS168 when a CCS route receives the transfer prohibited signal from the network. The route now does not have service for routing in the CCS network.

Format

The log report format for CCS168 is as follows:

```
CCS168  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Route Prohibited
Route    routeid
```

Example

The following is an example of log report CCS168:

```
CCS168  Oct 18 14:52:12  2658 INFO Route Prohibited
Route  C7RTESET3 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Route Prohibited	Constant	Indicates that a route does not have service for routing in the CCS network.
Route routeid	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7RTESET for values. Name of the routeset affected. Refer to Table I.

Action

There are no required actions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS169

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates CCS169 when a CCS route receives a signal that was not expected from the network. The system logs the signal and throws the signal away.

Format

The log report format for CCS169 is as follows:

```
CCS169  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO L3 Protocol Violation
Route    routeid
errtxt
```

Example

The following is an example of log report CCS169:

```
CCS169  Oct 18 14:52:12  2658 INFO L3 Protocol Violation
Route     C7RTESET3 0
TFR received for non–TFR route
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
L3 Protocol Violation	Constant	Indicates that the system receives a signal from the network that was not expected.
Route routeid	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7RTESET for values. Name of routeset affected. Refer to Table I.
errtxt		Indicates the type of not planned signal that the system generates.
	TFR received for non-TFR route :	Transfer restricted signal received for a network that does not use TFR.
	RSR received for SSP Office:	Received RSR signal for office that does not serve as an STP. The IE office does not service routeset test requests.

CCS169 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	RSP received for SSP Office:	Received RSP signal for office that does not serve as an STP. The IE office does not service routeset test requests.
	Tf msg rcvd on Assoc route:	Received TFx or TCx signal for an associated route. Associated routes do not have any transfer status.
	Tf rcvd on DPC scope Netwrk:	Received TFx or TCx signal for a routeset for scope network. Point codes of scope-only network do not have transfer status.

Action

Log report CCS169 is an information log. The descriptions in CCS169 help the user understand the CCS log.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS170

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS170 when a CCS routeset receives a level 3 message that is not correct from the network.

Format

The format for log report CCS170 follows.

```
CCS170  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO L3 Protocol Violation
    Routeset  clli
    errtxt
    DPC=<nettype><point code>
```

Example

An example of log report CCS170 follows.

```
CCS170  OCT18 14:52:12  2658 INFO L3 Protocol Violation
   Routeset = C7RTESET3
   TFC3 received for non–MCS Office
   DPC = ANSI7 001 002 003
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
L3 Protocol Violation	Constant	Indicates that a CCS routeset receives a level 3 message from the network that is not correct.
Routeset	Symbolic text	Identifies the CLLI of the routeset affected. Refer to the definition of routeset in the section “Additional information”. Refer to table C7RTESET for values.

CCS170 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
errtxt		Indicates the type of message the system receives that the system did not expect.
DPC	destination point code	Indicates the destination point code (DPC) of the affected routeset. The DPC field consists of the network type and the destination point code, as described in the section “Additional information”.

Action

Verify the CCS7 data to make sure that the linksets and routesets in the network are defined correctly. If the network options are not correct, correct the data. If the network options and the routeset and linkset datafill are correct, the problem is at the other node. Verify the data for the other node.

Related OM registers

There are no related OM registers.

Additional information

The DPC value that appears in the log report consists of the network type and the point code of the affected routeset. The value for the point code depends

on the network type of the routeset. The following table describes the values for each of the network types:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Network type	Point code value	Description
ANSI7	PC (point code)	*where* PC is a vector (of up to three values) that defines a point code for the destination. Each of the three values can be between 0 and 255 and must be different in the specified network. ***Note:*** This field is different from the PC field that applies to CCITT7 networks with a CCITT format of BASIC. For ANSI7 networks, the vector consists of the following values: • The first value is the network identifier number assigned to the office and the specified network. • The second value is the number of the cluster in the network identifier assigned to the office and the specified network. • The third value is the number of the unit in the cluster assigned to the office and the specified network.
CCITT7	BASIC <Basic PC>	*where* Basic PC is an integer value between 0 and 16 383. ***Note:*** Basic PC is a required field.
	INTL <zone> <areanetw> <sigpoint>	*where* Zone is an integer value between 0 and 7. Areanetw is an integer value between 0 and 255. Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 7. ***Note:*** Zone, areanetw, and sigpoint are all required fields.
	AUSTRIA <zone> <region> <sigpoint>	*where* Zone is an integer value between 0 and 31. Region is an integer value between 0 and 15. Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 31. ***Note:*** Zone, region, and sigpoint are all required fields.
	CHINA <zone> <exchange> <sigpoint>	*where* Zone is an integer value between 0 and 15. Exchange is an integer value between 0 and 127. Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 7. ***Note:*** Zone, exchange, and sigpoint are all required fields.

CCS170 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Network type	Point code value	Description
	TURK <pc>	*where* pc is the point code in 4-3-7 bit format as used in the Turkish network. The point code appears as two digits, one digit, three digits.
TTC7	<main area> <sub area> <area unit>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31. Sub area is an integer value between 0 and 15. Area unit is an integer value between 0 and 127. ***Note:*** Main area, sub area, and area unit are all required fields.
NTC7	<main area> <sub area> <sigpoint>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 255. Sub area is an integer value between 0 and 255. Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 255. ***Note:*** Main area, sub area, and sigpoint area are all required fields.
JPN7	MAIN <main area>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31.
	SUB <main area> <sub area>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31. Sub area is an integer value between 0 and 0 and 15. ***Note:*** Main area and sub area are both required fields.
	UNIT <main area> <sub area> <area unit>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31. Sub area is an integer value between 0 and 15. Area unit is an integer value between 0 and 127. ***Note:*** Main area, sub area, and area unit are all required fields.

CCS171

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates report CCS171 when a CCS linkset receives an invalid level 3 message from the network.

Format

The log report format for CCS171 is as follows:

```
CCS171 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO L3 Protocol Violation
   Linkset  linkid
   errtxt
```

Example

An example of log report CCS171 follows:

```
CCS171 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 INFO L3 Protocol Violation
   Linkset  C7LKSET3
   TCA Rcvd for non–Cluster linkset
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO L3 Protocol Violation	Constant	Indicates that a CCS linkset receives an invalid level 3 message from the network.
Linkset	Symbolic text	Identifies the affected CCS7 link. Refer to the definition of linkid in table I. Refer to table C7LINK for values.

CCS171 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
errtxt		Indicates the type of message that the system receives that the system did not expect.
	TCA Rcvd for non-Cluster Linkset.	Indicates a transfer cluster allowed signal received for a linkset that does not use clustering.
	TCR Rcvd for non-Cluster Linkset.	Indicates of a transfer cluster restricted signal received for a linkset that does not use clustering.
	TCP Rcvd for non-Cluster Linkset.	Indicates a transfer cluster prohibited signal received for a linkset that does not use clustering.
	TCR Rcvd for non-TFR Linkset.	Indicates a transfer cluster restricted (TFR) signal received for a linkset that does not use TFR status.
	RCR Rcvd for SSP Office.	Indicates a routeset test cluster restricted signal received for an end office. The IE office does not service routeset test messages.
	RCP Rcvd for SSP Office.	Indicates a routeset test cluster prohibited signal received for an end office. The IE office does not service routeset test messages.
	RCR Rcvd for Non-Cluster Linkset.	Indicates a routeset cluster restricted message received on a linkset in a network that does not support cluster point codes.
	RCR Rcvd for Non-TFR Linkset.	Indicates a routeset cluster restricted message received on a linkset in a network that does not support routeset restricted.
	RCP Rcvd for Non-Cluster Linkset.	Indicates a routeset cluster prohibited message received on a linkset in a network that does not support cluster point codes.

Action

Verify the CCS7 data to make sure that the linksets and routesets in the network are defined correctly. If the network options are not correct, correct the data. If the network options and the routeset and linkset datafill are correct, the problem is at the other node. Verify the data at the other node.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CCS172

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS172 when the subsystem receives a transfer controlled signal.

The system generates log report CCS172 when an increase or a drop in the congestion level of a routeset occurs.

Format

The format for log report CCS172 follows.

```
CCS172  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Route Congestion
    Routeset = clli   Congestion Level
    DPC=<nettype><point code>
```

Example

An example of log report CCS172 follows.

```
CCS172  Oct 18 14:52:12  2658 INFO Route Congestion
   Routeset = C7RTESET3    Congestion Level  Onset 1
   DPC = ANSI7 001 002 003
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Route Congestion	Constant	Indicates the logged congestion level or a drop in the congestion level.
Route	Symbolic text	Indicates the name of routeset affected. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
Congestion Level	Symbolic text	Specifies the level of congestion. Level 0 indicates no congestion. Level 3 is the highest level of congestion.
DPC	destination point code	Indicates the destination point code (DPC) of the affected routeset. The DPC field consists of the network type and the destination point code, as described in the section “Additional information”.

CCS172 (continued)

Action

No action is required. If congestion persists, contact switch administration at the Signaling Transfer Point (STP) for details of the problem in the network.

Related OM registers

The following operational measurement (OM) registers are related to log report CCS172:

- C7TFC0
- C7TFC1
- C7TFC2
- C7TFC3

Additional information

The DPC value that appears in log report CC172 consists of the network type and the point code of the affected routeset. The value for the point code depends on the network type of the routeset. The following table explains the possible values for each of the network types.

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Network type	Point code value	Description
ANSI7	PC (point code)	*where* PC is a vector of up to three values that make up a point code for the destination. Each of the three values can be between 0 and 255 and must be different in the specified network. ***Note:*** This field is different from the PC field that applies to CCITT7 networks with a CCITT format of BASIC. For ANSI7 networks, the vector consists of the following values: • The first value is the network identifier number assigned to the office and the specified network. • The second value is the number of the cluster in the network identifier assigned to the office and the specified network. • The third value is the number of the unit in the cluster assigned to the office and the specified network.
CCITT7	BASIC <Basic PC>	*where* Basic PC is an integer value between 0 and 16 383. ***Note:*** Basic PC is a required field.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Network type	Point code value	Description
	INTL <zone> <areanetw> <sigpoint>	*where* Zone is an integer value between 0 and 7. Areanetw is an integer value between 0 and 255. Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 7. ***Note:*** Zone, areanetw, and sigpoint are all required fields.
	AUSTRIA <zone> <region> <sigpoint>	*where* Zone is an integer value between 0 and 31. Region is an integer value between 0 and 15. Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 31. ***Note:*** Zone, region, and sigpoint are all required fields.
	CHINA <zone> <exchange> <sigpoint>	*where* Zone is an integer value between 0 and 15. Exchange is an integer value between 0 and 127. Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 7. ***Note:*** Zone, exchange, and sigpoint are all required fields.
	TURK <pc>	*where* pc is the point code in 4-3-7 bit format as used in the Turkish network. The point code appears as two digits, one digit, three digits.
TTC7	<main area> <sub area> <area unit>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31. Sub area is an integer value between 0 and 15. Area unit is an integer value between 0 and 127. ***Note:*** Main area, sub area, and area unit are all required fields.
NTC7	<main area> <sub area> <sigpoint>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 255. Sub area is an integer value between 0 and 255. Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 255. ***Note:*** Main area, sub area, and sigpoint area are all required fields.
JPN7	MAIN <main area>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31.

CCS172 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Network type	Point code value	Description
	SUB <main area> <sub area>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31. Sub area is an integer value between 0 and 0 and 15. ***Note:*** Main area and sub area are both required fields.
	UNIT <main area> <sub area> <area unit>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31. Sub area is an integer value between 0 and 15. Area unit is an integer value between 0 and 127. ***Note:*** Main area, sub area, and area unit are all required fields.

CCS173

Explanation

The common channel signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS173 when the transmission buffer of a CCS link becomes congested. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7. MLIU CCS logs do not have an ST number field.

Formats

The log report formats for CCS173 are as follows:

Format 1

```
CCS173  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Link Congestion
    Link = <linkid>   Congestion Level: < n>
    Resource = <liuno>
```

Format 2

```
CCS173  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Link Congestion
    Link = <linkid>   Congestion Level:  <n>
    Resource = <msbno>  ST = <st>  TL = <tl  tn>
```

Format 3

```
CCS173  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Link Congestion
    Link = <linkid>   Congestion Level:  <n>
    Resource = <msbno>  ST = <st>  TL = <tl  tn>  STPOOL = <pool>
```

Format 4

```
CCS173  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Link Congestion
    Link = <linkid>   Congestion Level:  <congestion event>
    Resource = <liu number>
    Speed: <link bit rates>  Class: <protocol class>  Type: <link type>
    Far-End PC: <far-end PC>    Far-End CLLI: <far-end CLLI>
    MTP3 msg Threshold: <MTP3 messages in terms of % of HST buffer
size>
```

Examples

Examples of log report CCS173 are as follows:

CCS173 (continued)

Example 1

```
CCS173  Oct18 14:52:12  2658 INFO Link Congestion
   Link =  C7LKSET2  5    Congestion Level: Onset 1
   Resource = LIU7 201
```

Example 2

```
CCS173  Oct18 14:52:12  2658 INFO Link Congestion
   Link =  C7LKSET2  5    Congestion Level: Onset 1
   Resource = MSB7 2  ST= 2  TL = CSS7TL01 0
```

Example 3

```
CCS173  Oct18 14:52:12  2658 INFO Link Congestion
   Link =  C7LKSET2  5    Congestion Level: Onset 1
   Resource = MSB7 2  ST = 2  TL = CSS7TL01 0 STPOOL = 1
```

Example 4

```
CCS173  Oct18 14:52:12  2658 INFO Link Congestion
   Link =  LS000100 0    Congestion: Onset 1
   Resource = DLIU 100
   Speed: 1.536 Mb/s  Class: SAAL  Type: B-link
   Far-End PC: ANSI 100 100 100  Far-End CLLI: ANYWHER01
   MTP3 msg Threshold: 38
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Log header		Indicates the log ID, time and date of occurrence, log type, and log name.
Link	Alphanumeric	Indicates the linkset name and signaling link code.
Congestion level	Onset 1, 2, or 3Discard 1, 2, or 3Abate 1, 2, or 3	Indicates the congestion event.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Resource	Alphanumeric	Indicates the number of the CCS7 link interface unit (LIU7) or dual-link interface unit (DLIU), or the CCS7 message switch buffer (MSB7), and ST numbers.
ST	Alphanumeric	Indicates the ST number of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
TL	Text	Indicates the trunk name of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
STPOOL	Alphanumeric	Indicates the STPOOL number of the resource. Refer to table C7LINK for values.
Speed	1.536 Mbit/s, 56 kbit/s, 64 kbit/s	Specifies link speed.
Class	SAAL, MTP2	Specifies the link protocol class.
Type	A, B, C, D, E, or F	Specifies the link type.
Far-End PC	Alphanumeric	Specifies the far-end point code.
Far-End CLLI	Alphanumeric	Specifies the far-end CLLI.
MTP3 msg Threshold	Numeric	Indicates the MTP3 message threshold value crossed as a percentage of the HST buffer.

Action

Reduce traffic. If congestion persists, determine if the link is using a defective transmission link. Replace the link if necessary. Operating company personnel can create more CCS7 links for this linkset to reduce user part traffic on the routeset using the link.

CCS173 (end)

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) group registers associated with this log are:

- C7ONSETV
- C7ABATEV
- C7ONSET1
- C7ONSET2
- C7ONSET3
- C7ABATE1
- C7ABATE2
- C7ABATE3
- C7MSUDC1
- C7MSUDC2
- C7MSDUC3

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS174

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates this report when the CCS7 messages that originate in the central control/ communication module (CC/CM) core have invalid destination point codes.

Format

The following is the format of log report CCS174 for ANSI7 networks:

```
CCS174 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Invalid Point Code
    Invalid Destination Point Code = ANSI7 nnn nnn nnn
    Originating Point Code         =ANSI7 nnn nnn nnn
```

Example

The following shows a typical example log report CCS174 for ANSI7 networks:

```
CCS174 NOV01 10:17:33 4000 INFO Invalid Point Code
   Invalid Destination Point Code = ANSI7 050 050 099
   Originating Point code         = ANSI7 050 050 001
```

Format

The following is the format of log report CCS174 for CCITT7 German networks:

```
CCS174 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Invalid Point Code
    Invalid Destination Point Code = CCITT7 GERMAN nn n nn n
    Originating Point Code         = CCITT7 GERMAN nn n nn n
```

Example

The following shows a typical example of log report CCS174 for CCITT7 German networks:

```
CCS174 NOV01 10:17:33 4000 INFO Invalid Point Code
   Invalid Destination Point Code = CCITT7 GERMAN 08 0 05 4
   Originating Point code        = CCITT7 GERMAN 10 0 05 5
```

CCS174 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO Invalid Point Code	Constant	Indicates a report of an invalid CCS7 point code.
Invalid Destination Point Code = ANSI7 nnn nnn nnn	Numeric	Indicates the invalid CCS7 destination point code requested in the INTLPC format of three fields each of three digits.
Invalid Destination Point Code = CCITT7 GERMAN nn n nn n	Numeric	Indicates the invalid CCS7 destination point code requested in the German format of two digits one digit two digits one digit.
Originating Point Code = ANSI7 nnn nnn nnn	Numeric	Indicates the originating message point code in the INTLPC format of three fields each of three digits.
Originating Point Code = CCITT7 GERMAN nn n nn n	Numeric	Indicates the originating message point code in the German format of two digits one digit two digits one digit.

Action

Monitor the log and alert support groups.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

CCS175

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates this report when a CCS7 routeset becomes restricted. This happens when the normal route of the routeset becomes unavailable. The normal route will become unavailable if a transfer prohibited (TFP) message is received for the route or if the route is not in service. The route is not in service if the linkset is system busy (SysB) or manual busy (ManB).

Format

The format for log report CCS175 follows:

```
**CCS175 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT Routeset Restricted
    Routeset = clli
    DPC=<nettype><point code>
```

Example

An example of log report CCS175 follows:

```
**CCS175 OCT18 14:52:12 2658 FLT Routeset Restricted
   Routeset = C7ROUTESET1
   DPC = ANSI7 001 002 003
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
FLT Routeset Restricted	Constant	Indicates a CCS7 routeset has become restricted.
Routeset	Symbolic text	Identifies the routeset name as posted in the CCS7 routeset level of the MAP display. Refer to the section “Additional information".
DPC	destination point code	Indicates the destination point code (DPC) of the affected routeset. The DPC field consists of the network type and the destination point code, as described in the section “Additional information".

CCS175 (continued)

Action

If the normal route has failed, take action to recover the route. If a TFP message was received, the fault is in another node in the network.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

The DPC value shown in the log report consists of the network type (nettype) and the point code of the affected routeset. The value for the point code is dependent on the network type of the routeset. The possible values for each of the network types are explained in the following table:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Network type	Point code value	Description
ANSI7	PC (point code)	*where* PC is a vector of up to three values that make up a point code for the destination. Each of the three values can be between 0 and 255 and must be unique within the specified network. ***Note:*** This field is different from the PC field that applies to CCITT7 networks with a CCITT format of BASIC. For ANSI7 networks, the vector consists of the following values: • The first value is the network identifier number that is assigned to the office and the specified network. • The second value is the number of the cluster in the network identifier that is assigned to the office and the specified network. • The third value is the number of the member in the cluster that is assigned to the office and the specified network.
CCITT7	BASIC <Basic PC>	*where* Basic PC is an integer value between 0 and 16383. ***Note:*** Basic PC is a mandatory field.
	INTL <zone> <areanetw> <sigpoint>	*where* Zone is an integer value between 0 and 7.Areanetw is an integer value between 0 and 255.Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 7. ***Note:*** Zone, areanetw, and sigpoint are all mandatory fields.

CCS175 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Network type	Point code value	Description
	AUSTRIA <zone> <region> <sigpoint>	*where* Zone is an integer value between 0 and 31.Region is an integer value between 0 and 15.Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 31. ***Note:*** Zone, region, and sigpoint are all mandatory fields.
	CHINA <zone> <exchange> <sigpoint>	*where* Zone is an integer value between 0 and 15.Exchange is an integer value between 0 and 127.Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 7. ***Note:*** Zone, exchange, and sigpoint are all mandatory fields.
TTC7	<main area> <sub area> <area unit>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31.Sub area is an integer value between 0 and 15.Area unit is an integer value between 0 and 127. ***Note:*** Main area, sub area, and area unit are all mandatory fields.
NTC7	<main area> <sub area> <sigpoint>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 255.Sub area is an integer value between 0 and 255.Sigpoint is an integer value between 0 and 255. ***Note:*** Main area, sub area, and sigpoint area are all mandatory fields.
JPN7	MAIN <main area>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31.

CCS175 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Network type	Point code value	Description
	SUB <main area> <sub area>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31.Sub area is an integer value between 0 and 0 and 15. ***Note:*** Main area and sub area are both mandatory fields.
	UNIT <main area> <sub area> <area unit>	*where* Main area is an integer value between 0 and 31.Sub area is an integer value between 0 and 15.Area unit is an integer value between 0 and 127. ***Note:*** Main area, sub area, and area unit are all mandatory fields.

CCS176

Explanation

The system generates Log CCS176 when the buffer audit process determines that the LIU7 buffers too long. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7.

Format

The log report format for CCS176 is as follows:

```
CCS176 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RSM Link Data Audit
    Link       = <linkset and number>
    Congestion Level  = <congestion level>
    Problem = MSU Buffers Queued too long
    Action    = Flushed and Dealloc'd Queue
    Resource      = LIU7 <LIU7 number>
```

Example

An example of log report CCS176 follows:

```
CCS176 MAY05 01:26:14 1832 INFO RSM Link Data Audit
   Link    = C7LINKSET4 4,  Congestion Level = 1
   Problem = MSU Buffers queued too long
   Action  = Flushed and Dealloc'd Queue
   Resource   = LIU7 31
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO RSM Link Data Audit	Constant	Indicates that the Link Data Audit process has detected a problem
Link	alphanumeric	Identifies the linkset to which the problem link belongs
Congestion Level	1 , 2 or 3	Identifies the level of congestion on the link. A value of 1 is the lowest and a value of 3 is the highest level of congestion.
Problem	Constant	Indicates that the link has been buffering for too long

CCS176 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Action	Constant	Describes the action the system has taken. The link is now clear and the buffer empty
Resource = LIU7	numeric	Indicates the LIU7 affected

Action

Collect all the logs and alert support groups.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS177

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates CCS177. The subsystem generates CCS177 when the remote service module (RSM) route audit detects a difference in route data.

Format

The log report format for CCS177 is as follows:

```
CCS177 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO RSM Route Data Audit
Route=     rteset nn
Problem    =    Route Avail in inconsistent state statxt
Action     =    Route Avail forced to stable state statxt
```

Example

An example of log report CCS177 follows:

```
   CCS177 OCT16 03:11:18 0028 INFO RSM Route Data Audit
   Route    =   CHICAGO   4
   Problem  =   Route Avail in inconsistent state
UnAvailable.
   Action   =   Route Avail forced to stable state
Available.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO RSM Route Data Audit	Constant	Indicates the remote service module (RSM) route audit has detected an inconsistency in route data.
Route = rteset nn	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Identifies the route in the routeset that failed the audit.
Problem = Route Avail in inconsistent state	Constant	Indicates the route does not have stability.

CCS177 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Action = Route Avail forced to stable state	Constant	Indicates the action taken to stabilize the route.
Statxt	Available Unavailable Restricted Controlled Rerouting Forced Rerouting	Indicates the state of the system.

Action

There is no action required. This log is for information only. The audit initiates correct action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS178

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates this report when the CCS7_H0H1_RCP office parm is changed. The valid values for CCS7_H0H1_RCP are 37 and 53. The hexadecimal equivalents of those values are shown in brackets in the log just right of the decimal value. The log is only generated when the value is truly changed from 37 to 53 or from 53 to 37.

Format

The format for log report CCS178 follows:

```
CCS178 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CCS7 H0H1 RCP Change
   Old Value : nn ( hhhh Hex)   New Value : nn ( hhhh Hex)
```

Example

An example of log report CCS178 follows:

```
CCS178  JUL26 04:58:21 1234 INFO CCS7 H0H1 RCP Change
   Old Value : 37 ( 0025 Hex)   New Value : 53 ( 0035 Hex)
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
CCS7 H0H1 RCP Change	Constant	Indicates a change in office parm CCS7 H0H1 RCP.
Old Value : nn (hhhh Hex)	37 or 53 decimal; 0025 or 0035 Hex.	Indicates the old value of the office parm.
New Value : nn (hhhh Hex)	37 or 53 decimal; 0025 or 0035 Hex.	Indicates the new value of the office parm.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

CCS181

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling 181 (CCS) indicates that a unit or cluster of a partial-point-code (PPC) routeset changed availability state to restricted. The report indicates the route affected. This condition generally occurs in response to a received transfer cluster message (TFR or TCR). A maximum of six CCS180-185 logs can print in a two-minute interval.

Format

The log report format for CCS181 is as follows:

```
CCS181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PPC Route Member Restricted
   <msg>
```

Example

An example of log report CCS181 follows:

```
CCS181 OCT20 13:18:26 3278 INFO PPC Route Member
   Restricted
   Route = testroute1 0, (PC: 3–44–$) member: 32
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PPC Route Member Restricted	Constant	Indicates that a unit (or cluster) of a PPC routeset changed availability state.

CCS181 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
msg	Text	Indicates the route that changed state. • Route = testroute1 0, (PC: 3-44-$) member: 32 (format for a network-cluster pc routeset.) • Route = testroute1 0, (PC: 3-$-$) cluster: 32 (format for a network pc routeset.) These three messages can result when the routeset, or its attributes, have been changed/deleted in Table C7RTESET, followed by an OPEN CCS some time later. • Routeset not present in Table C7RTESET • Found full PC routeset in Table C7RTESET • Routeset route mismatch in Table C7RTESET No routeset user for block.

Action

Contact the far-end office associated with the affected route to determine the cause of the route availability change.

Associated OM registers

This log results in an increase in register C7XTFR in OM group C7ROUTE_OM_FIELDS.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS182

Explanation

Report CCS182 indicates that a unit (or cluster) of a partial-point-code (PPC) routeset changed availability state to prohibited. The report indicates the route affected. This condition generally occurs in response to a received transfer cluster message (TFR or TCR). A maximum of six CCS180-185 logs can print in a two-minute interval.

Format

The log report format for CCS182 is as follows:

```
CCS182 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PPC Route Member
    Prohibited
    <msg>
```

Example

An example of log report CCS182 follows:

```
CCS182 OCT20 13:18:26 3278 INFO PPC Route Member
   Prohibited
   Route = testroute1 0, (PC: 3–44–$) member: 32
```

CCS182 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO PPC Route Member Prohibited	Constant	Indicates that a unit (or cluster) of a PPC routeset changed availability state to prohibited.
msg	Text	Indicates the route that changed state. • Route = testroute1 0, (PC: 3-44-$) member: 32 (format for a network-cluster pc routeset.) • Route = testroute1 0, (PC: 3-$-$) cluster: 32 (format for a network pc routeset.) These three messages can result when the routeset, or its attributes, have been changed/deleted in table C7RTESET. • Routeset not present in table C7RTESET • Found full PC routeset in table C7RTESET • Routeset route mismatch in table C7RTESET No routeset user for block.

Action

Contact the far-end office that associates with the affected route to determine the cause of the route availability change.

Associated OM registers

This log results in an increase in register C7XTFR in OM group C7ROUTE_OM_FIELDS.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS183

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling 183 (CCS) indicates that a member (or cluster) of a partial-point-code (PPC) routeset has changed its availability state to unavailable, for the indicated route. This is generally in response to a received transfer cluster message (TFR or TCR). A maximum of six CCS180-185 logs may be printed in a two-minute interval.

Format

The format for log report CCS183 follows:

```
CCS183 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PPC Routeset Member Unavailable

    <msg>
```

Example

An example of log report CCS183 follows:

```
CCS183 OCT20 13:18:26 3278 INFO PPC Routeset Member
   Unavailable
   Routeset = testroute1 0, (PC: 3–44–$) member: 32
```

CCS183 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO PPC Route Member Unavailable	Constant	Indicates that a member (or cluster) of a PPC routeset has changed its availability state to unavailable.
msg	Text	Indicates the route that has changed state. • Routeset = testroute1 0, (PC: 3-44-$) member: 32 (format for a network-cluster pc routeset.) • Routeset = testroute1 0, (PC: 3-$-$) cluster: 32 (format for a network pc routeset.) These 3 messages may result when the routeset, or its attributes, have been changed/deleted in table C7RTESET, followed by an OPEN CCS some time later. • Routeset not present in table C7RTESET • Found full PC routeset in table C7RTESET • Routeset route mismatch in table C7RTESET No routeset user for block.

Action

Contact the far-end office associated with the affected-routes to determine the cause of the routeset availability change.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

CCS184

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling 184 (CCS) indicates that a member (or cluster) of a partial-point-code (PPC) routeset has changed its availability state to restricted, for the indicated route. This is generally in response to a received transfer cluster message (TFA/TFR/TFP or TCA/TCR/TCR) for the primary route in the routeset. A maximum of six CCS180-185 logs may be printed in a two-minute interval.

Format

The format for log report CCS184 follows:

```
CCS184 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PPC Routeset Member Restricted
    <msg>
```

Example

An example of log report CCS184 follows:

```
CCS184 OCT20 13:18:26 3278 INFO PPC Routeset Member
   Restricted
   Routeset = testroute1 0, (PC: 3–44–$) member: 32
```

CCS184 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO PPC Route Member Restricted	Constant	Indicates that a member (or cluster) of a PPC routeset has changed its availability state to restricted.
msg	Text	Indicates the route that has changed state. • Routeset = testroute1 0, (PC: 3-44-$) member: 32 (format for a network-cluster pc routeset.) • Routeset = testroute1 0, (PC: 3-$-$) cluster: 32 (format for a network pc routeset.) These 3 messages may result when the routeset, or its attributes, have been changed/deleted in table C7RTESET. • Routeset not present in table C7RTESET • Found full PC routeset in table C7RTESET • Routeset route mismatch in table C7RTESET No routeset user for block.

Action

Contact the far-end office associated with the affected-routes to determine the cause of the routeset availability change.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

CCS186

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates this summary report. It will appear in place of individual CCS routeset state transition logs - transitions to Unavailable, Restricted and Available states (logs CCS154, CCS175 and CCS155 respectively) when a single link event initiates one or more routeset state change.

Format

The format for log report CCS186 follows:

```
<alarm>CCS186 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Linkset Impact Summary
     Linkset:                    <linkset name>          <linkset state>
      Associated Routeset:     <routeset name>          <routeset state>
      Quasi–associated Routesets: (State)              (No. of Transitions)
                                  ---------------------------------
                                  Available:....   <number available>
                                  Restricted:...   <number restricted>
                                  Unavailable:     <number unavailable>

  No. of suppressed CCS154, CCS155 or CCS175 logs:..<total suppressed>
```

Example

An example of log report CCS186 follows:

```
**CCS186JAN15 08:00:00 5500 INFO Linkset Impact Summary
    Linkset:                    OTT_LKSET       Unavailable
    Associated Routeset:        OTT_RTESET      Unavailable
    Quasi–associated Routesets: (State) (No. of Transitions
                                ---------------------------
                                Available:    0
                                Restricted:   4
                                Unavailable:  16

    No. of suppressed CCS154, CCS155 or CCS175 logs:  21
```

CCS186 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
<alarm>		is the log level alarm
	critical	at least one routset is Unavailable
	major	no routsets are Unavailable and at least one is Restricted
	none	if all routsets are Available
<date>		is the date that the log occurred
<time>		is the time the log occurred
<log number>		is the log number assigned by the LOG system
<linkset n ame>		is the name of the linkset changing state
<linkset s tate>		is the new state of the linkset to which the link belongs
<routeset name>		is the associated routeset name (found in table C7RTESET)
<routeset state>		is the new associated routeset state: Available, Restricted or Unavailable
<number available>		is the total of quasi-associated routeset transitions to the Available state
<number restricted>		is the total of quasi-associated routeset transitions to the Restricted state
<number unavailable>		is the total of quasi-associated routeset transitions to the Unavailable state
<total suppressed>		is the total number of individual routeset transition logs which are replaced by this log

Action

If this log occurs check other CCS logs and alarms which indicate underlying link and linkset failures and correct. Look specifically for a CCS010, CCS157 or CCS158 link event log which will indicate the root cause.

Display the affected routeset at the C7LKSET MAP level. Review the status of the member links and attempt to bring unavailable links to an InService (InSv) state.

Display the affected linkset at the C7LKSET MAP level. Execute command “Query Usr" to display the routesets which use the linkset.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

There should be a CCS010, CCS157 or CCS158 link event logs indicating the root cause of the problem.

CCS187

Explanation

The transfer control (TFC) message informs adjacent nodes that messages with a given priority or lower should not be sent to the specified destination. The destination node generates TFC messages when adjacent nodes send messages of a lower priority than the current congestion status of the destination node.

Log CCS187 will be generated when:

- the multiple congestion (MCS) of the receiving node is set to 1 and the congestion level of the TFC message is set to either 2 or 3.
- a service switching point (SSP) receives a TFC message from a fully associated SSP. No congestion control messages should be sent between two fully associated SSPs. An STP must be the originator of a TFC message.

Format

The format for log report CCS187 follows:

```
CCS7187 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO L3 Protocol Violation
    Congested Routeset = <routeid>
    TFC Received on Linkset = <linkid>
    TFC <tfc_explanation>
```

Example

An example of log report CCS187 follows:

```
CCS187 JUN11 16:20:32 6000 INFO L3 Protocol Violation
   Congested Routeset = RS3
   TFC Received on Linkset = LS1A
   TFC3 received for non-MCS office
```

CCS187 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO L3 Protocol Violation	Constant	Indicates that a CCS routeset received an invalid level 3 message from the network.
linkid	Alphanumeric string	Identifies the linkset that received the TFC message.
routeid	Alphanumeric string	Identifies the congested routeset that should not receive messages with a given priority or lower.
tfc_explanation	Text	Provides additional information about the circumstances under which the congested routeset received the TFC message.

Action

Ensure that the originator of the TFC message is aware of the protocol congestion level. Ensure that the MCS level in table C7NETWRK is normal.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

CCS189

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates report CCS189 when the congestion level in an External Router changes. The congestion levels are Level 0, Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3.

If the new congestion level is Level 0, there is no associated alarm. If the congestion level is Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3, the associated alarm is the *Major* alarm.

The subsystem does not generate report CCS189 if External routing is not active.

Format

The log report format for CCS189 is as follows:

<alarm>CCS189 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO External Router Congestion
<pm type><pm number>
Router: <router number>
FROM: Level <old level>
TO: Level<new level>

Example

An example of log report CCS189 follows:

```
*CCS189 JAN30 12:46:29 3500 INFO External Routing Congestio
   LIU7 105
   Router: 5
   FROM: Level 0
   TO: Level 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<alarm>		is the associated alarm
<date>		is the date that the system generates the log

CCS189 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<time>		is the time the system generates the log
<log number>		is the log number that the LOG system assigns
<pm type>		is the type of peripheral that corresponds to the Router
<pm number>		is the peripheral number that corresponds to the Router
router number>		is the number of the affected Router
<old level>		is the previous congestion level the Router experiences
<new level>		is the current congestion level the Router experiences

Action

If the log indicates that a Router experiences congestion at any level above Level 0, bring more Routers into service at the C7ROUTER MAP level. This action decreases the load on each Router and eases congestion.

Associated OM registers

When the Router changes from congestion Level 0 to a higher level, the associated OM register C7RTCNG in OM group C7ROUTER increases. If the congestion level remains above Level 0, the associated OM register C7RTCNGU in OM group C7ROUTER increases every 10 s.

Additional information

The system produces report CCS189 to indicate the onset and decrease of congestion.

An alarm associates with report CCS189 if the congestion level decreases to Level 0. A *Major* alarm associates with report CCS189 if the congestion is Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3.

CCS190

Explanation

The C7BERT level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position) terminal can stop or query a current bit error rate test (BERT). The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates report CCS190 when the C7BERT level of the MAP terminal stops or queries a current BERT. The CCS subsystem also generates report CCS190 when the SETSTOP command automatically stops a BERT. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7.

Format

The log report format for CCS190 is as follows:

```
CCS190 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INFO C7BERT STATISTICS
Link:  linkid
Run Time:hhh
Err Free Secs:   hhh
Frames Tx:       hhhhhh
Rx Sync Err:     h
Rx Frame Err:    h
Rx Frames:       hhhhhh
Rx Bit Err:h
Rx Bits:     hhhhhhhh
```

Example

An example of log report CCS190 follows:

```
CCS190 Jan01 07:43:08 5934 INFO C7BERT STATISTICS
Link = LSCAP1 0
Run Time =   12C
Err Free Secs    =   12C
Frames Tx    =   68A24C
Rx Sync Err  =   0
Rx Frame Err =   0
Rx Frames    =   68A240
Rx Bit Err   =   0
Rx Bits  =   D317B084
```

CCS190 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO C7BERT STATISTICS	Constant	Indicates that the current (BERT) is interrupted manually or automatically
linkid	Symbolic text	Identifies the link selected for BERT. Refer to Table I
Run Time	hhh	Indicates in hexadecimal, the duration of the test in seconds
Err Free Secs	hhh	Indicates in hexadecimal, the number of one-second intervals in which the system detects no errors in the data stream from the link. This counter does not start increase until the system achieves an initial pattern sync with the incoming data stream
Frames Tx	hhhhhh	Indicates in hexadecimal, the number of 2047-bit frames transmitted. This counter increments in steps of eight; it can be seven frames behind
Rx Sync Err	h	Indicates in hexadecimal, the total number of errors received in the time span
Rx Frame Err	h	Indicates in hexadecimal, the number of frames received that contains at least one error
Rx Frames	hhhhhh	Indicates in hexadecimal, the total number of 2047-bit frames received
Rx Bit Err	h	Indicates in hexadecimal, the number of bit errors detected
Rx Bits	hhhhhhhh	Indicates in hexadecimal, the total number of bits received, including the bits in error

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS191

Explanation

The system generates report CCS191 when one or more routers are not available to carry traffic. When one or more routers is not available to carry traffic, the ability of the switch to carry traffic decreases. Report CCS191 is an information log that associates with the C7 router major (RTRM) or the C7 router critical (RTRC) alarm.

Note: An RTRM alarm always associates with the router unavailable condition. An RTRC alarm occurs when no routers are available.

Format

The log report format for CCS191 is as follows:

```
CCS191 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT External Router Unavailable
   LIU7
   Router:
```

Example

An example of log report CCS191 follows:

```
CCS191 AUG12 16:48:38 3500 FLT External Router Unavailable
   PM Type 108
   Router: 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PM Type	LIU7	The type of peripheral module that corresponds to the router.
Router	1 to 8	The number of affected routers.

Action

Clear the C7 router major or critical alarm.

CCS191 (end)

Associated OM registers

If the router state is in-service (Insv) when the router manually busies, the OM register C7RTROOS in OM group C7ROUTER increases. If the router state is in-service trouble (ISTb) when the router manually busies, the register increases. While the router is in the manual busy state the register increases every 10 s.

Additional information

The CCS197 Sysb (External Router System Busy) log or the CCS196 Manb (External Router ManBusy) log accompany report CCS191. A CCS193 External Routing log accompanies CCS191 if the router state is in-service when the router manually busies. A CCSI93 External Routing log accompanies CCS191 if the router state is in-service trouble when the router manually busies.

Log report CCS191 corresponds to the raising of a Major or Critical alarm.

CCS192

Explanation

The subsystem generates report CCS192 when the ability of the switch to carry traffic is restored. The ability of the switch to carry traffic is restored when one or more C7 routers are able to carry traffic. Report CCS192 provides information when the operator encounters a router major (RTRM) or router critical (RTRC) alarm and a CCS191 report.

Format

The log report format for CCS192 is as follows:

```
CCS192 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO External Router Available
   LIU7
   Router:
```

Example

An example of log report CCS192 follows:

```
CCS192 AUG12 16:48:38 3500 INFO External Router Available
   LIU7 108
   Router: 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

Field	Value	Description
PM Type	LIU7	Indicates the type of peripheral module that corresponds to the router
Router	1 to 8	Gives the number of affected routers

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS193

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates report CCS193. The CCS193 report gives a summary of the current routing status. The CCS193 report lists the number of routers available and the number of routers not available. Report CCS193 also provides the availability status, and congestion level for the External Routing in the office. The system generates CCS193 when:

- a Router changes state from Available to Unavailable, or from Unavailable to Available
- the External Routing first activates
- the system adds or deletes tuples of TABLE C7ROUTER
- when the Routing Congestion Level changes

If the Routing Availability field reads "Not Available", a severe and critical failure can occur. All routesets are marked Unavailable and all trunks go LOCKOUT. The office separates from the CCS7 network and all USUP traffic is lost.

If the Congestion Level field reads 0, there is no congestion in the office. If the Congestion Level field reads 1, all of the External Routers have some congestion. If the Congestion Level reads 2 or 3, congestion is severe. All routesets are marked as congested. No new originations are accepted for any trunks.

If the Routing Availability field is available, there is no alarm with report CCS193. There are alarms with log reports that refer to exact routers. There is a *Critical* alarm with report CCS193 if the Routing Availability field is not available.

Format

The log report format for CCS193 is as follows:

```
***CCS193 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO External Routing
     Number of Routers Available: <num avail rtrs>
     Number of Routers Unavailable: <num unavail rtrs>
     Routing Availability: <Rtg Avail state>
     Congestion Level: <Rtg Cong level>
```

CCS193 (continued)

Example

An example of log report CCS193 follows.

```
***CCS193 JUL30 11:22:36 3000 INFO External Routing
    Number of Routers Available: 4
    Number of Routers Unavailable: 1
    Routing Availability: AVAILABLE
    Congestion Level: 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
<alarm >		Indicates the alarm associated with the log
<date>		Indicates the date that the system generates the log
<time>		Indicates the time that the system generates the log
<log number>		Indicates the log number that the LOG system assigned
<num avail rtrs>		Indicates the total number of Available Routers
<num unavail rtrs>		Indicates the total number of Unavailable Routers
<Rtg Avail state>		Indicates the External Routing Availability status
<Rtg Cong state>		Indicates the External Routing Congestion status

Action

Bring unavailable Routers to service at the C7ROUTER MAP level.

If the Congestion Level is greater than Level 0, bring more Routers to service at the C7ROUTER MAP level.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

A CCS19x log report can precede log report CCS193. The CCS19x log report indicates when a Router changes state. A CCS189 log report can precede log report CCS193. The CCS19x log reports indicate a change of congestion level in a Router.

The PM logs that correspond to Routers can indicate a change of state in the the peripherals.

There is no alarm with report CCS193 if routing is available. There is a Critical alarm with report CCS193 if routing is not available.

CCS195

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates report CCS195. The subsystem generates CCS195 when an External Router goes offline because of an OFFLine command at the C7ROUTER MAP level.

Format

The log report format for CCS195 is as follows:

CCS195 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL External Router OffLine
Location: <pm type<pm number>
Router: <router number>

Example

An example of log report CCS195 follows.

```
CCS195 JUL30 11:26:29 4800 OffL External Router OffLine
   Location: LIU7 105
   Router:   5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
<date>		Indicates the date that the system generates the log
<time>		Indicates the time that the system generates the log
<log number>		Indicates a log number that the LOG system assigns.
<pm type>		Indicates the type of peripheral that corresponds to the router
<pm number>		Indicates the peripheral number that corresponds to the router
<router number>		Indicates the number of the affected Router

CCS195 (end)

Action

There are no required actions. The log records the actions of the operating company personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS196

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates report CCS196. The subsystem generates CCS196 when an External Router busies because of a Busy command at the C7ROUTER MAP level. A Major alarm associates with report CCS196.

The subsystem does not generate CCS196 if External Routing is not active.

Format

The log report format for CCS196 is as follows:

```
**CCS196 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB External Router ManBusy
    Location: <pm type<pm number>
    Router: <router number>
```

Example

An example of log report CCS196 follows:

```
**CCS196 JUN30 11:28:29 4400 ManB External Router ManBusy
   Location: LIU7 101
   Router:   1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<date>		Indicates the date the system generates the log
<time>		Indicates the time the system generates the log
<log number>		Indicates the Log number that the system assigns
<pm type>		Indicates the type of peripheral that corresponds to the Router

CCS196 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<pm number>		Indicates the peripheral number that corresponds to the router
<router number>		Indicates the number of the affected router

Action

There are no required actions. The log report records the actions of the operating company personnel.

Associated OM registers

If the router is ManBusy and becomes an Insv or ISTb state, the OM register C7RTROOS in OM group C7ROUTER increases. If the router remains ManBusy, the usage register C7RTOOSU in OM group C7ROUTER increases every 10 s.

Additional information

A CCS191 External Router Unavailable log report accompanies this log report. If the router was ManBusy and Insv or ISTb, a CCS193 External Routing log accompanies this log report.

A *Major* alarm associates with report CCS196.

CCS197

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates report CCS197 when an External Router becomes SysBusy. A router becomes SysBusy when the peripheral that corresponds to a router changes state from in-service to out-of-service. A router also becomes SysBusy when the peripheral that corresponds is in out-of-service state when an RTS command is issued. The RTS command is issued at the C7ROUTER MAP level. A Major alarm associates with CCS197.

The system does not generate CCS197 if External Routing is not active.

Format

The log report format for CCS197 is as follows:

```
**CCS197 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB External Router System Busy
    Location: <pm type<pm number>
    Router: <router number>
```

Example

An example of log report CCS197 follows:

```
**CCS197MAY12 11:28:29 2400 SYSB External Router System Bus
   Location: LIU7 103
   Router:   3
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<date>		Indicates the date the system generates the log
<time>		indicates the time the system generates the log
<log number>		Indicates the log number that the LOG system assigns

CCS197 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<pm type>		Indicates the type of peripheral that corresponds to the router
<pm number>		Indicates the peripheral number that corresponds to the router
<router number>		Indicates the number of the affected router

Action

A Major alarm associates with CCS197. Bring the Router to service. Check the state of the peripheral that corresponds and return the peripheral to service.

Associated OM registers

The Router can be in an Insv or ISTb state when it becomes SysBusy. In this event, the OM register C7RTROOS in OM group C7ROUTER increases. If the Router remains SysBusy, the usage register C7RTOOSU in OM group C7ROUTER increases every 10 s.

Additional information

Log Report CCS191 External Router Unavailable may associate with report CCS197. When the Router returns to an Insv or ISTb state, a CCS192 External Router Available log report associates with report CCS197.

The PM logs associates with report CCS197 when the peripheral that corresponds to the Router is out-of-service.

CCS198

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates report CCS198 every hour. The CCS198 report indicates the operational measurement (OM) counts for:

- the number of signaling unit (SU) errors,
- the number of negative acknowledgments,
- the number of automatic changeovers the system receives for links that exceed the threshold value in the previous hour.

This report includes information for exact signaling links that the technician requests.

Format

The log report format for CCS198 is as follows:

```
CCS198 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO
    Signaling Link Marginal Performance Report
    Link      SU     NACK    AUTOCOV
    linkid    int *   int *   int *
```

Example

An example of log report CCS198 follows:

```
CCS198 Apr 10 19:00:00 2636 INFO
   Signaling Link Marginal Performance Report
   Link              SU      NACK      AUTOCOV
   C7LKSET1 1        120     403*       2
   C7LKSET1 3        570*    169        1
   C7LKSET2 2        168     65         1
```

CCS198 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Signaling Link Marginal Performance Report	Constant	Indicates that a report that contains signaling link performance data has been generated.
Link	Constant	Identifies the link
linkid	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7LINK for values. Identifies the affected link. Refer to Table I
SU	nnn nnn*	Indicates the number of signaling unit errors that the system receives. An asterisk (*) shows that the count exceeds the threshold value.
NACK	nnn nnn*	Indicates the number of negative acknowledgments that the system receives. An asterisk (*) shows that the count exceeds the threshold value.
AUTOCOV	nnn nnn*	Indicates the number of automatic changeovers that the system receives. An asterisk (*) shows that the count exceeds the threshold value.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS199

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates report CCS199 when a common channel signaling No. 7 (CCS7) link fails. The CCS7 link fails when the central control/computing module (CC/CM) restarts. This event can cause traffic loss and can cause the network to route traffic around a CCS7 node.

Format

The log report format for CCS199 is as follows:

```
CCS199 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO CCS7 Link Fail
    Failure occurred during CC/CM restart.
    Possible traffic loss and/or network rerouting.
```

Example

An example of log report CCS199 follows:

```
CCS199 JAN03 15:21:12 8298 INFO CCS7 Link Fail
   Failure occurred during CC/CM restart.
   Possible traffic loss and/or network rerouting.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CCS7 Link Fail	Constant	Indicates a CCS7 link failed
Failure occurred during CC/CM restart.	Constant	Indicates a CCS7 link failure during a CC/CM restart
Possible traffic loss and/or network rerouting.	Constant	Indicates loss of traffic and/or network traffic routing around the failed CCS7 node

Action

Take action for any CCS alarms.

CCS199 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS201

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates report CCS201. The subsystem generates CCS201 when the common channel signaling No. 7 (CCS7) network receives a signaling connection control part (SCCP) message that is not correct. The network cannot decode this message.

Format

The log report format for CCS201 is as follows:

```
CCS201 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Invd Link Msg – Disc
rsntxt
hhhh (x14x10)
```

Example

An example of log report CCS201 follows:

```
CCS201 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 INFO Invd Link Msg – Disc
Unknown NI
0BBB 0016 0000 0000 0493 0605 0404 0004 00FF . . .
0302 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
```

CCS201 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO Invd Link Msg - Disc	Constant	Indicates that the system receives a message that is not correct
rsntxt	Unknown NI, Unknown Nettype, Unknown Msgtype, Bad CDPA Pointer, Bad CGPA Pointer, Bad User Data Pointer, Bad Message Length, Bad CDPA Length, Bad CGPA Length	Indicates the reason the system can not decode the message
hhhh (x14x10)	0000-FFFF	Indicates text of message that is not correct

Action

There is no action required. The system discards the message.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS202

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates report CCS202. The subsystem generates CCS202 when the subsystem receives a signaling connection control part (SCCP) message from the network. The SCCP indicates a called party address (CDPA) that is not correct. The system cannot route the message.

Format

The log report format for CCS202 is as follows:

```
CCS202 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Invd Link CDPA – Ret
   rsntxt
   hhhh (x14x10)
```

Example

The following is an example of log report CCS202.

```
CCS202 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 INFO Invd Link CDPA – Ret
   Intl Coded Addr
   0BBB 0016 0000 0000 0493 0605 0404 0004 00FF . . .
   0302 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
```

CCS202 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Invd Link CDPA - Ret	Constant	Indicates that the CCS receives a SCCP message from the network that has an invalid CDPA
rsntxt	Intl Coded Addr, Bad Addr Indicator, Bad Point Code, Bad Addr Length.	Indicates the reason for the invalid CDPA
hhhh (x14x10)	0000-FFFF	Indicates text of invalid message

Action

If this message persists from a single node in the CCS7 network, that node is in error. Refer to the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS203

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates report CCS203. The subsystem generates CCS203 when it receives a signaling connection control part (SCCP) message from the common channel signaling No.7 (CCS7) network. The message has an invalid calling party address (CGPA). The system tries to route the message.

Format

The log report format for CCS203 is as follows:

```
CCS203 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Invd Link CGPA – Route
   rsntxt
   hhhh (x14x10)
```

Example

An example of log report CCS203 follows:

```
CCS203 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 INFO Invd Link CGPA – Route
   Intl Coded Addr
   0BBB 0016 0000 0000 0493 0605 0404 0004 00FF . . .
   0302 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
```

CCS203 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Invd Link CGPA - Route	Constant	Indicates that CCS receives an SCCP message from the network that has an invalid CGPA
rsntxt	Intl Coded Addr, Bad Addr Indicator, Bad Addr Length	Indicates the reason for the invalid CGPA
hhhh (x14x10)	0000-FFFF	Indicates text of invalid message

Action

If this message persists from a single node in the CCS7 network, that node is in error. Refer to next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS204

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates report CCS204 when it receives a signaling connection control part (SCCP) message. The subsystem receives the SCCP message from the network. The SCCP message is for a local subsystem that is not known.

Format

The log report format for CCS204 is as follows:

```
CCS204 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Unknown Local SS
    Local Subsystem = nnn
    Calling Party Address =
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report CCS204 follows:

```
CCS204 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 INFO Unknown Local SS
   Local Subsystem = 161
   Calling Party Address =
   058B 71FF 0884 F208 003F 4000 1000 5432 9876 DCAB 210E
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Unknown Local SS	Constant	Indicates that the destination of the local subsystem is not known
Local Subsystem	000-256	Indicates the address of the local subsystem
Calling Party Address	0000-FFFF	Provides the details of the calling party

Action

If the message persists from a single node in the CCS7 network, that node is in error. (The node does not have a user.) Refer to the next level of maintenance.

CCS204 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS205

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem CCS205. The subsystem generates CCS205 when the system receives a signaling connection control part (SCCP) message from the network. This message requires the local node to perform global title (GT) translation. The node does not have translation tables for the translation type that the GT contains.

Format

The log report format for CCS205 is as follows:

```
CCS205 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Unknown GT Type
    Called Party Address =
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh . . .
    Calling Party Address =
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh . . .
```

Example

An example of log report CCS205 follows:

```
CCS205 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 INFO Unknown GT Type
   Called Party Address =
   0189 7101 0402 4004 FDF0 84FD 08FD FD00 0000 . . .
   Calling Party Address =
   01C2 F101 0703 FD07 FDFD 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

Field	Value	Description
INFO Unknown GT Type	Constant	Indicates that local node cannot translate the global title type.
Called Party Address	0000-FFFF	Indicates the called party address.
Calling Party Address	0000-FFFF	Indicates the calling party address.

CCS205 (end)

Action

If the message persists from a single node in the CCS7 network, that node is in error. (The single node perceives that the local node has a translation capability that the local node does not have.) Local entries can also cause the problem also. Contact to the next level of technical support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no addition information.

CCS206

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CC206. The subsystem generates CC206 when a local subsystem sends a signaling connection control part (SCCP) message that is not correct. The problem can be:

- internationally encoded address
- invalid called party address (CDPA)
- invalid calling party address (CGPA)
- internationally encoded address

Format

The format for log report CCS206 follows:

```
CCS206 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Invd Internal Message
    Unknown NI
    Called Party Address =
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh . . .
    Calling Party Address =
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh . . .
    User Data
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh . . .
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh . . .
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh . . .
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh . . .
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh . . .
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh . . .
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh . . .
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh . . .
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh . . .
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh . . .
```

CCS206 (continued)

Example

An example of log report CCS206 follows:

```
CCS206 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 INFO Invd Internal Message
   Unknown NI
   Called Party Address =
   01C1 7101 0503 3D04 0000 FF00 C200 1D00 0761 E400 06C9
....
   Calling Party Address =
   01C3 7101 0603 3B06 0000 FF00 C400 1D00 0761 E400 06C9
....
   User Data
   0BBB 0016 0000 0000 0493 0605 0404 0004 00FF 0503 0206
....
   0302 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
....
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
....
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
....
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
....
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
....
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
....
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
....
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
....
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Invd Internal Message Unknown NI	Constant	Indicates that a user has received an SCCP message that is not correct.
Called Party Address	0000-FFFF (x14)	Indicates called party address.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Calling Party Address	0000-FFFF (x14)	Indicates calling party address.
User Data	0000-FFFF (x10x14)	Indicates text of a message that is not correct.

Action

There is no action required. A log that persists from a local subsystem can indicate a software error in the application (subsystem) software.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS207

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS207. The subsystem generates CCS207 when the local SCMG subsystem receives an SCCP management message (SCMG) that has invalid data. The possible errors are: invalid length, invalid subsystem, and invalid format id. The system discards the message.

Format

The log report format for CCS207 is as follows:

```
CCS207 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Invd SCMG User Data =
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    rsntxt
    Calling Party Address =
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh . . .
```

Example

An example of log report CCS207 follows:

```
CCS207 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 INFO Invd SCMG User Data=
   006 0122 0302 0404
   Invalid Length
   Calling Party Address
   01C3 7101 0f02 FD04 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Invd SCMG User Data	0000-FFFF	Indicates that an SCMG message contains data that is not correct.

CCS207 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
rsntxt	Invalid Length, Invalid Subsystem, Invalid Format ID	Indicates why the system cannot decode the message.
Calling Party Address	0000-FFFF	Provides the address of the calling party.

Action

If message persists from a single node in the common channel signaling No. 7 (CCS7) network, the node is in error. Contact the next level technical support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS208

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS208. The subsystem generates CCS208 when the user changes the state of a remote point code (PC) to offline at the (MAP) terminal.

Format

The log report format for CCS208 is as follows:

CCS208 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL Remote Point Code OFFL RPC = clli

Example

An example of log report CCS208 follows:

```
CCS208 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 OFFL Remote Point Code OFFL
RPC = TORONTO
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
OFFL Remote Point Code OFFL	Constant	Indicates a remote point code is in the offline state.
RPC = clli	Symbolic text	Refer to table I. Indicates the location of the remote point code in the offline state.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS209

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS209. The subsystem generates CCS209 when the state of a remote point code changes to manual busy (ManB). The user changes the status at the MAP terminal.

Format

The log report format for CCS209 follows:

```
***CCS209 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB Remote Point Code MBSY
   RPC = clli
```

Example

An example of log report CCS209 follows:

```
***CCS209 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 MANB Remote Point Code MBSY
   RPC = TORONTO
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MANB Remote Point Code MBSY	Constant	Indicates that a remote point code is in the ManB state.
RPC	Symbolic text	Indicates the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the remote point code in the ManB state.

Action

This alarm is a point code critical (PCC) alarm. Return the affected remote point code to service when maintenance is complete. For additional information, refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures*.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CCS210

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates CCS210. The subsystem generates CCS210 when the state of a remote point code returned to service changes to system busy (SysB). This log indicates the number of subsystems at each remote point code that change state to SysB. This condition occurs if the system identifies a routeset failure at the message transfer point level of the MAP terminal.

Format

The log report format for CCS210 is as follows:

```
***CCS210 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB Remote Point Code SBSY
    RPC: rteset clli  RSS: nn  RPC: rteset clli  RSS: nn
    RPC: rteset clli  RSS: nn  RPC: rteset clli  RSS: nn
     .    .    .    .
     .    .    .    .
```

Example

An example of log report CCS210 follows:

```
***CCS210 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 SYSB Remote Point Code SBSY
   RPC: CRA0    RSS: 2    RPC: CRA1     RSS: 1
   RPC: CRA2    RSS: 1    RPC: CRA3     RSS: 2
   RPC: CRA4    RSS: 2    RPC: CRA5     RSS: 1
   RPC: CRA6    RSS: 1    RPC: CRA7     RSS: 1
   RPC: CRA8    RSS: 2    RPC: CRA9     RSS: 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB Remote Point Code SBSY	Constant	Indicates that the state of a remote point code returned to service changes to system busy.

CCS210 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RPC	Symbolic text	Indicates the location of the remote point code that changed to system busy. Refer to table I.
RSS	Integers	Indicates the number of remote subsystems affected by the state change.

Action

This alarm is a point code critical alarm. A routeset failure is present for this alarm. Enter the C7RTESET level of the MAP display to determine reasons for routeset failure. For additional information, refer to *Common Channel Signaling Analysis*.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS211

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS211. The subsystem generates CCS211 when the state of a remote point code changes to available. The signaling connection control part (SCCP) routing to the remote point code is now available.

Note: This log indicates a maximum of 16 rows. This condition allows the display of a maximum of 32 point codes.

Format

The log report format for CCS211 is as follows:

```
CCS211 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Remote Point Code Avail
RPC: rteset clli  RSS: nn  RPC: rteset clli  RSS: nn
RPC: rteset clli  RSS: nn  RPC: rteset clli  RSS: nn
. .    .    .
. .    .    .
```

Example

An example of log report CCS211 follows:

```
CCS211 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 INFO Remote Point Code Avail
RPC: CRA0   RSS: 2    RPC: CRA1   RSS: 1
RPC: CRA2   RSS: 1    RPC: CRA3   RSS: 2
RPC: CRA4   RSS: 2    RPC: CRA5   RSS: 1
RPC: CRA6   RSS: 1    RPC: CRA7   RSS: 1
RPC: CRA8   RSS: 2    RPC: CRA9   RSS: 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Remote Point Code Avail	Constant	Indicates that the state of a remote point code changed to Available.
RPC: rteset clli	Symbolic text	Refer to table I. Indicates the location of the remote point code that is now available.
RSS	nn	Indicates the number of remote subsystems affected by the state change.

CCS211 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS212

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS212. The subsystem generates CCS212 when the state of a remote subsystem changes to offline. This state changes as a result of a command at the MAP terminal.

Format

The log report format for CCS212 is as follows:

```
CCS212 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL Remote Subsystem OFFL
    RPC = clli      RSS = loctxt
```

Example

An example of log report CCS212 follows:

```
CCS212 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 OFFL Remote Subsystem OFFL
   RPC = TORONTO     RSS = E800
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
OFFL Remote Subsystem OFFL	Constant	Indicates that a remote subsystem is in the offline state.
RPC = clli	Symbolic text	Refer to table I. Indicates the location of the remote point code affected.
RSS = loctxt	Symbolic name	Provides the location of the remote subsystem affected.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS213

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS213. The subsystem generates CCS213 when the state of a remote subsystem changes to manual busy (ManB). This state changes as a result of a command issued by the user at the MAP terminal. If this log appears over an ONP, the log does not always indicate the occurrence of a manual action occurred. The system can generate the log as part of the SWACT procedure for SCCP remote subsystems.

A sequence of the logs for a remote subsystem that was in service before the SWACT follows: CCS213, CCS214, CCS216.

Format

The log report format for CCS213 is as follows:

```
***CCS213 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB Remote Subsystem MBSY
    RPC = clli       RSS = loctxt
```

Example

An example of log report CCS213 follows:

```
***CCS213 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 MANB Remote Subsystem MBSY
   RPC = TORONTO     RSS = ACCS
```

CCS213 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MANB Remote Subsystem MBSY	Constant	Indicates that a remote subsystem is now manual busy.
RPC	Symbolic text	Indicates the location of the remote point code affected. Refer to Table I.
RSS	Symbolic name	Provides the location of the remote subsystem affected.

Action

This alarm is a subsystem critical (SSC) alarm. Return the remote subsystem to service when the maintenance action is complete. For additional information refer to *Common Channel Signaling Alarm*.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS214

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS214. The subsystem generates CCS214 when the state of a remote subsystem changes to initializing. This change occurs when the subsystem returns to service (RTS) but the routing state of the subsystem is not obtained. A subsystem state test (SST) must also be in progress. This change occurs immediately after RTS of the subsystem. This change occurs before the state of the subsystem is obtained if the remote point code is available. This change also occurs when the system receives a service switching point (SSP) message for an in service remote subsystem. The remote point code must be available. This subsystem can generate this log over an ONP as part of the SWACT procedure for SCCP remote subsystems.

The normal sequence of logs follows: CCS213, CCS2214, CCS216. If the system does not generate the CCS216 log, follow the action described on the next page.

Format

The log report format for CCS214 follows:

```
***CCS214 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Remote Subsystem INI
    RPC = clli       RSS = loctxt
```

Example

An example of log report CCS214 follows:

```
***CCS214 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 TBL Remote Subsystem INI
   RPC = TORONTO     RSS = E800
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL Remote Subsystem INI	Constant	Indicates that the state of a remote subsystem changed to initializing.

CCS214 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RPC	Symbolic text	Indicates the common language location identifier (CLLI) of the remote point code affected. Refer to table I.
RSS	Symbolic text	Provides the location of the remote subsystem affected.

Action

This alarm is a subsystem critical (SSC) alarm. If alarm persists, the remote subsystem cannot message. Contact the remote office. For more problem solving procedures, refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures*.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS215

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS215. The subsystem generates CCS215 when the state of a remote subsystem changes to system busy (SysB). This change occurs when:

- a command returns the subsystem to service, but the routing status of the subsystem becomes prohibited.
- a subsystem test (SST) on the remote subsystem is not in progress.

Format

The log report format for CCS215 is as follows:

```
***CCS215 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB Remote Subsystem SBSY
    RPC = clli      RSS = loctxt
```

Example

An example of log report CCS215 follows:

```
***CCS215 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 SYSB Remote Subsystem SBSY
   RPC = TORONTO    RSS = E800
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYSB Remote Subsystem SBSY	Constant	Indicates that the state of a remote subsystem changed to system busy.
RPC	Symbolic text	Indicates the location of the remote point code affected. Refer to table I.
RSS	Symbolic text	Provides the location of the remote subsystem affected.

Action

This alarm is a subsystem critical (SSC) alarm. To clear the alarm, refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures*.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CCS215 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS216

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS216. The subsystem generates CCS216 when the state of a remote subsystem changes to available. This change occurs when the subsystem returns to service and the system receives an SSA in response to a subsystem state test (SST) message. The SCMG receives the SST message at the remote point code.

Format

The log report format for CCS216 follows:

```
CCS216 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Remote Subsystem Avail
   RPC = clli      RSS = loctxt
```

Example

An example of log report CCS216 follows:

```
CCS216 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 INFO Remote Subsystem Avail
   RPC = TORONTO     RSS = E800
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Remote Subsystem Avail	Constant	Indicates that the state of the remote subsystem is now available.
RPC = clli	Symbolic text	Refer to Table I. Indicates the location of the remote point code affected.
RSS = loctxt	Symbolic text	Provides the CLLI of the remote subsystem affected.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS217

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS217. The subsystem generates CCS217 when the state of a local subsystem changes to offline (OFFL). This change occurs when the operating company personnel places all of the local subsystem instances in an OFFL state. The subsystem generates the log when the last local subsystem instance becomes OFFL.

Format

The log report format for CCS217 is as follows:

```
CCS217 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL Local Subsystem OFFL
   LSS = loctxt
```

Example

An example of log report CCS217 follows:

```
CCS217 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 OFFL Local Subsystem OFFL
   LSS = E800
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
OFFL Local Subsystem OFFL	Constant	Indicates that all of the local subsystem instances are offline.
LSS = loctxt	Symbolic text	Identifies the local subsystem affected.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS218

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS218. The subsystem generates CCS218 when the state of a local subsystem changes to manual busy (ManB). This change occurs when one local subsystem instance becomes ManB and all the other local subsystem instances are offline (OffL). This change also occurs when the last local subsystem instance becomes ManB from in service (Insv) or system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for CCS218 is as follows:

```
***CCS218 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB Local Subsystem MBSY
   LSS = loctxt
```

Example

An example of log report CCS218 follows:

```
***CCS218 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 MANB Local Subsystem MBSY
   LSS = E800
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MANB Local Subsystem MBSY	Constant	Indicates that the state of a local subsystem changed to manual busy.
LSS	Symbolic text	Identifies the local subsystem affected.

Action

This alarm is a subsystem critical (SSC) alarm. Return the subsystem to service. To clear the alarm, refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures*.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS219

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS219. The subsystem generates CCS219 when the state of a local subsystem changes to system busy (SysB). This change occurs when one local subsystem instance becomes SysB state and all other local subsystem instances are offline (OffL) or manual busy (ManB).

Format

The log report format for CCS219 follows:

```
***CCS219 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB Local Subsystem SBSY
    LSS = loctxt
```

Example

An example of log report CCS219 follows:

```
***CCS219 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 SYSB Local Subsystem SBSY
LSS = E800
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYSB Local Subsystem SBSY	Constant	Indicates that the state of a local subsystem changed to system busy.
LSS	Symbolic text	Identifies the local subsystem affected.

Action

This alarm is a subsystem critical (SSC) alarm. To clear the alarm, refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures*.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS220

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS220. The subsystem generates CCS220 when the state of a local subsystem changes to in-service (INSV). The change occurs when the number of local subsystem instances in an INSV state become equal to the minimum INSV value. Table C7LOCSSN specifies the minimum INSV value.

Format

The log report format for CCS220 is as follows:

```
CCS220 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Local Subsystem INSV
    LSS = loctxt
```

Example

An example of log report CCS220 follows:

```
CCS220 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 INFO Local Subsystem INSV
   LSS = E800
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Local Subsystem INSV	Constant	Indicates the state of a local subsystem changed to INSV.
LSS = loctxt	Symbolic text	Identifies the local subsystem affected.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM Registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS221

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS221. The subsystem generates report CCS221 when an SCCP management message (SCMG) at a remote point code executes a subsystem state test (SST). The SCMG executes an SST on a local subsystem. The routing tables of the remote point code contain the local subsystem. The remote point code is concerned about the state of the remote point code.

Format

The log report format for CCS221 is as follows:

```
CCS221 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SST for a Local SS
   OPC = nnn nnn nnn   LSS = loctxt
```

Example

An example of log report CCS221 follows:

```
CCS221 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 INFO SST for a Local SS
   OPC = 1 22 45      LSS = E800
```

CCS221 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO SST for a Local SS	Constant	Indicates that an SCMG at a remote point code performs an SST on the local subsystem.
OPC	0-255	Indicates the location of the remote point code affected.
LSS	Symbolic text	Provides the name of the local subsystem affected.

Action

If the local subsystem is not available because of manual action, make sure that the subsystem required manual action. The local subsystem state concerns a node in the network and the concern can affect service.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS222

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS222. The subsystem generates CCS222 when an SCMG receives a service switching point (SSP) for a remote subsystem (RSS). The RSS is not in the local network routing tables of the node. The RSS state does not concern the node.

Format

The log report format for CCS222 is as follows:

```
C200  CCS222 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SSP Unknown Remote SS
    RPC = nnn nnn nnn  RSS = nnn
    CALLING PARTY ADDRESS =
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report CCS222 follows:

```
C200  CCS222 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 INFO SSP Unknown Remote
SS
   RPC = 12 26 35     RSS = 254
   CALLING PARTY ADDRESS =
   058B 71FF 0884 F208 003F 4000 1000 5432 9876 DCAB 210E
```

CCS222 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SSP Unknown Remote SS	Constant	Indicates that the SCCP management message (SCMG) received an SSP. The SCMG received an SSP for a remote subsystem that is not in network routing tables of the local nodes.
RPC	0-255	Indicates the location of the remote point code.
RSS	0-255	Provides the location of the remote subsystem affected.
CALLING PARTY ADDRESS	0000-FFFF	Provides the contents of the calling party.

Action

A node entered in the network sends the local node information on this remote subsystem. This entry is wrong and causes the system to transmit messages that are not required into the CCS7 network. Refer to the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS223

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates CCS223 when the SCCP management (SCMG) receives an SSA for a remote subsystem (RSS). The RSS is not in network routing tables of the local node. The state of this remote subsystem does not concern the node.

Format

The log report format for CCS223 is as follows:

```
CCS223 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SSA Unknown Remote SS
   RPC = nnn nnn nnn  RSS = nnn
   CALLING PARTY ADDRESS =
   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh ...
```

Example

An example of log report CCS223 follows:

```
CCS223 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 INFO SSA Unknown Remote SS
   RPC = 161 162 163  RSS = 22
   CALLING PARTY ADDRESS =
   058B 71FF 0884 F208 003F 4000 1000 5432 9876 DCAB 210E..
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SSA Unknown Remote SS	Constant	Indicates that the SCMG received an SSA for a remote subsystem that is not in the routing tables of the local nodes
RPC	0- 255	Indicates the location of the remote point code

CCS223 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RSS	0-255	Provides the location of the remote subsystem affected
CALLING PARTY ADDRESS	0000-FFFF	Provides the contents of the calling party

Action

A node in the network is entered to send the local node information on this remote subsystem. This entry is wrong. This entry causes the system to transmit messages that are not required into the common channel signaling system No. 7 (CCS7) network. Refer to the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS224

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates CCS224 when the SCCP management message (SCMG) receives a subsystem status test (SST). The SST is for the status of a local subsystem. The calling party address does not return a response (SSA).

Format

The log report format for CCS224 is as follows:

```
CCS224 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO No reply SST Invd CGPA
   SSN = nnn
   CALLING PARTY ADDRESS =
   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh ...
```

Example

An example of log report CCS224 follows:

```
CCS224 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 INFO No reply SST Invd CGPA
   SSN = 4
   CALLING PARTY ADDRESS =
   058B 71FF 0884 F208 003F 4000 1000 5432 9876 DCAB 210E..
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO No reply SST Invd CGPA	Constant	Indicates that the SCMG received an SST for the status of a local subsystem

CCS224 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SSN	0-255	Provides address of the local subsystem
CALLING PARTY ADDRESS	0000-FFFF	Provides the location of the calling party

Action

If the message is continuous from a single node in the CCS7 network, that node is in error. Refer to the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS225

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates CCS225 when the maintenance and administration position (MAP) goes UNEQ. The MAP goes UNEQ when the removal of a remote point code from Table C7NETSSN occurs.

Format

The log report format for CCS225 is as follows:

```
CCS225 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PC recently deleted
   RPC = nnn nnn nnn
```

Example

An example of log report CCS225 follows:

```
CCS225 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 INFO PC recently deleted
   RPC = 143 175 205
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO PC recently deleted	Constant	Indicates that the maintenance and administration position (MAP) goes UNEQ because of the removal of a remote point code from Table C7NETSSN.
RPC = nnn (x3)	0-255	Indicates the location of the remote point code.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS226

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates CCS226. The subsystem generates CCS226 when the common channel signaling 7 (CCS7) network receives a message with a global title (GT) that is not correct. The GT that is not correct is in the called party address (CDPA). At this point, the system does not require the GT to route the message. The system does not discard the GT. The system attempts to route the message while a protocol error occurs.

Format

The log report format for CCS226 is as follows:

```
CCS226 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Invd Link CDPA GT–Rte
   rsntxt
   hhhh (x14x10)
```

Example

An example of log report CCS226 follows:

```
CCS226 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 INFO Invd Link CDPA GT–Rte
   Bad GT Indicator
   0BBB 0016 0000 0000 0493 0605 0404 0004 00FF . . .
   0302 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
```

CCS226 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Invd Link CDPA GT-Rte	Constant	Indicates that the CCS7 network sent a global title that is not correct in the called party address
rsntxt	Bad GT Indicator, Bad NP or ES (indicating a bad numbering scheme or bad encoding scheme)	Indicates why the message was not correct.
hhhh	0000-FFFF	Indicates text of message that is not correct

Action

If the message is continuous from a single node in the CCS7 network, that node is in error. Refer to the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS227

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates CCS227. The subsystem generates CCS227 when the common channel signaling 7 (CCS7) network receives a message with a global title (GT) that is not correct. The GT that is not correct is in the calling party address (CGPA). At this point, the system does not require the GT to route the message. The system does not discard the GT. The system attempts to route the message while a protocol error occurs.

Format

The log report format for CCS227 is as follows:

CCS227 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Invd Link CGPA GT–Rte rsntxt hhhh (x14x10)

Example

An example of log report CCS227 follows:

```
CCS227 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 INFO Invd Link CGPA GT–Rte
   Bad GT Indicator
   0BBB 0016 0000 0000 0493 0605 0404 0004 00FF . . .
   0302 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
```

CCS227 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Invd Link CGPA GT-Rte	Constant	Indicates that the CCS7 network sent a global title that is not correct in the calling party address
rsntxt	Bad GT Indicator, Bad NP or ES (indicating bad number ing scheme or bad encoding scheme)	Indicates why the system did not decode the message
hhhh	0000-FFFF	Indicates text of message that is not correct

Action

If the message is continuous from a single node in the CCS7 network, node is in error. Refer to the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS228

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates when the network that requires a global title (GT) translation receives a message. The network address produced is not correct for a signaling connection control part (SCCP) at a service switch point (SSP). The system returns the message.

Format

The log report format for CCS228 is as follows:

```
CCS228 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd GT Link Msg – Net Addr
    hhhh (x14x10)
```

Example

An example of log report CCS228 follows:

```
CCS228 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 GT Link Msg – Net Addr
   0BBB 0016 0000 0000 0493 0605 0404 0004 00FF . . .
   0302 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 . . .
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
GT Link Msg - Net Addr	Constant	Indicates that the system received a message that requires GT translation
hhhh	0000-FFFF	Indicates text of message that is not correct

Action

If the message is continuous from a single node in the common channel signaling 7 (CCS7) network, that node is in error. Refer to the next level of

CCS228 (end)

maintenance. If the message is continuous from different network nodes, a local entry problem in Table C7GTT can occur.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS229

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates CCS229. The subsystem generates CCS229 when a state change occurs for a remote point code that the system returned to service. The remote point code has inservice trouble (ISTb). The ISTb occurs if the system congests or restricts the routeset to this point code. The log data gives the name of the point code (PC) that is ISTb and the congestion level.

Format 2 of this log indicates that the system did not change the PC state. Format 2 also indicates that the system changed the congestion level.

Note: This log indicates the maximum number of 16 rows. This number of rows allows the system to display a maximum of 32 point codes.

Format

The log report format for CCS229 is as follows:

Format 1

```
CCS229 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Remote Point Code ISTB
    RPC: rteset clli RSS: n CNG: n RPC: retset clli RSS: n CNG: n
    RPC: rteset clli RSS: n CNG: n RPC: rteset clli RSS: n CNG: n
    RPC: rteset clli RSS: n CNG: n RPC: rteset clli RSS: n CNG: n
      .    .    .    .
      .    .    .    .
      .    .    .    .
```

Format 2

```
CCS229 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd  TBL Point Code ISTB
    RPC: rteset clli  CNG: n  RPC: rteset clli  CNG: n
    RPC: rteset clli  CNG: n  RPC: rteset clli  CNG: n
    RPC: rteset clli  CNG: n  RPC: rteset clli  CNG: n
      .    .    .
      .    .    .
      .    .    .
```

Example

An example of log report CCS229 follows:

Format 1

CCS229 (end)

```
CCS229 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 TBL Remote Point Code ISTB
   RPC: CRA9    RSS: 2    CNG: 3
```

Format 2

```
CCS229 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 TBL Point Code ISTB
   RPC: CRA9    RSS: 2    CNG: 6
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL Remote Point Code ISTB	Constant	Indicates that a remote point code became in service busy
RPC	Symbolic text	Indicates the location of the remote point code. Refer to table I
RSS	Integers	Indicates the number of remote subsystems the change affects.
CNG	1-3	Indicates the level of congestion from the least (1) congested to the most (3) congested

Action

This action is a point code (PC) alarm. Monitor the occurrences. Check the reasons for the routeset congestion. A degradation of service occurs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS230

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS230. The subsystem generates CCS230 when the signaling connection control part (SCCP) management receives a message acknowledgment (UDTS). The SCCP receives a message answer when DMS software requests a return and is in error. The SCCP also can receive a message when another node in the network returns the message and is in error.

Format

The log report format for CCS230 is as follows:

```
CCS230 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO UDTS Msg Received by SCMG
    Called Party Address      =
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh ....
    Calling Party Address     =
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh ....
    User Data  =
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh ....
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh ....
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh ....
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh ....
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh ....
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh ....
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh ....
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh ....
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh ....
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh ....
```

Example

An example of log report CCS230 follows:

CCS230 (continued)

```
CCS230 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 INFO UDTS Msg Received by SCMG
   Called Party Address =
   01C1 7101 0503 3D04 0000 FF00 C200 1D00 0761 E400 06C9
....
   Calling Party Address    =
   01C3 7101 0603 3B06 0000 FF00 C400 1D00 0761 E400 06C9
....
   User Data    =
   0BBB 0016 0000 0000 0493 0605 0404 0004 000A 0503 0206
....
   0302 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
....
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
....
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
....
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
....
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
....
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
....
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
....
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
....
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO UDTS Msg Received by SCMG	Constant	Indicates that SCCP received a UDTS
Called Party Address	0000-FFFF (x14)	Indicates the called party address

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Calling Party Address	0000-FFFF (x14)	Indicates the calling party address
User Data	0000-FFFF (x10x14)	Indicates the text of not correct message

Action

There is no action required. Contact the next level of maintenance if this log is continuous.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS231

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS231. The subsystem generates report CCS231 when the status of a local subsystem changes to inservice trouble (ISTB). A local subsystem is ISTB if less than the minimum number of instances (specified in Table C7LOCSSN) of the subsystem are in service INSV or ISTB.

Format

The log report format for CCS231 is as follows:

```
**CCS231 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Local Subsystem ISTB
    LSS = loctxt
```

Example

An example of log report CCS231 follows:

```
**CCS231 JUL04 03:11:18 0007 TBL Local Subsystem ISTB
   LSS = E800
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL Local Subsystem ISTB	Constant	Indicates that the system changed the status of a local subsystem to inservice trouble.
LSS = loctxt	Symbolic text	Identifies the local subsystem affected.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS232

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS232. The subsystem generates CCS232 when the status of a local subsystem instance changes to offline (OFFL). The status changes because of the action of operating company personnel at the maintenance and administration position (MAP).

Format

The log report format for CCS232 is as follows:

```
CCS232 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL LSS Instance OFFL
   LSS= loctxt     Instance = nn
```

Example

An example of log report CCS232 follows:

```
CCS232 JUL07 09:12:43 2112 OFFL LSS Instance OFFL
   LSS= E800       Instance = 31
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
OFFL LSS Instance OFFL	Constant	Indicates that the system changed the status of a local subsystem Instance to offline (OFFL). The status changed because of the action of the operating company personnel at the maintenance and administration position (MAP).
LSS = loctxt	Symbolic text	Identifies the local subsystem affected.
Instance = nn	0-31	Identifies the instance of the local subsystem.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CCS232 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS233

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS233. The subsystem generates CCS233 when the status of a local subsystem instance changes to manual busy (MBSY). The status changes because of the action of the operating company personnel at the maintenance and administration position (MAP).

Format

The log report format for CCS233 is as follows:

```
CCS233 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB LSS Instance MBSY
    LSS = loctxt    Instance = nn
```

Example

An example of log report CCS233 follows:

```
CCS233 MAY13 08:33:18 2112 MANB LSS Instance MBSY
   LSS = E800      Instance = 31
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MANB LSS Instance MBSY	Constant	Indicates that the system changed the status of a local subsystem to manual busy.
LSS = loctxt	Symbolic text	Name of the local subsystem affected.
Instance = nn	0-31	Identifies the local subsystem instance.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS234

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS234. The subsystem generates CCS234 when the status of a local subsystem instance changes to system busy (SBSY).

Format

The log report format for CCS234 is as follows:

```
CCS234 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB LSS Instance SBSY
    LSS = loctxt    Instance = nn
```

Example

An example of log report CCS234 follows:

```
CCS234 MAY13 08:35:18 2112 SYSB LSS Instance SBSY
   LSS = E800      Instance = 31
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYSB LSS Instance SBSY	Constant	Indicates that the system changed the status of a local subsystem instance to system busy (SBSY).
LSS = loctxt	Symbolic text	Identifies the local subsystem affected.
Instance = nn	0-31	Identifies the local subsystem instance.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS235

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS235. The subsystem generates CCS235 when the status of a local subsystem instance changes to in-service (INSV).

Format

The log report format for CCS235 is as follows:

```
CCS235 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LSS Instance Avail
    LSS = loctxt    Instance = nn
```

Example

An example of log report CCS235 follows:

```
CCS235 MAY13 08:37:09 2112 INFO LSS Instance Avail
   LSS = E800      Instance = 31
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO LSS Instance Avail	Constant	Indicates that the system changed the status of a local subsystem instance to in-service (INSV).
LSS = loctxt	Symbolic text	Identifies the local subsystem affected.
Instance = nn	0-31	Identifies the local subsystem instance.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS236

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS236. The subsystem generates CCS236 when the status of a local subsystem instance changes to in-service trouble (ISTB). The status changes when an in-service (INSV) local subsystem instance indicates that the status will go out of service. In the ISTB state, the instance will receive messages that pertain only to currently active transactions. No new transactions will start at that instance.

Format

The log report format for CCS236 is as follows:

```
CCS236 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL LSS Instance ISTB
   LSS = loctxt    Instance = nn
```

Example

An example of log report CCS236 follows:

```
CCS236 MAY31 08:46:31 2112 TBL LSS Instance ISTB
   LSS = E800      Instance = 31
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL LSS Instance ISTB	Constant	Indicates a report of a local subsystem Instance changes to the in-service trouble (ISTB) state.
LSS = loctxt	Symbolic text	Identifies the local subsystem affected.
Instance = nn	0-31	Identifies the instance of the local subsystem.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CCS236 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS237

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling subsystem report CCS237. The subsystem generates CCS237 when a request for removal from service by a local subsystem occurs. The subsystem generates this report when the system either grants or denies the request by the remote counterpart. If the system grants permission, this permission can or cannot result in removal from service of the local subsystem.

Format

The log report format for CCS237 is as follows:

```
CCS237 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CSCC Request Reply
    LSS = loctxt  Reply = reptxt
```

Example

An example of log report CCS237 follows:

```
CCS237 May31 08:46:11 2112 INFO CSCC Request Reply
   LSS = E800SCP
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CSCC Request Reply	Constant	Indicates a report of a reply to a request for removal from service of a local subsystem.
LSS = loctxt	Symbolic text	Identifies the local subsystem affected.
Reply = reptxt	Grant	Indicates that the remote counterpart granted permission for removal from service to a local subsystem.
	Deny	Indicates that the remote counterpart denied permission for removal from service to a local subsystem.

Action

There is no action required.

CCS237 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS238

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS238. The subsystem generates CCS238 when the network sends a coordinated state change control (CSCC) message that is not correct.

Format

The log report format for CCS238 is as follows:

```
CCS238 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Invalid CSCC Msg
    Message   =    msgtxt
    Reason    =    rsntxt
    SCMG Data     :    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    Calling Party Address =
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh ....
```

Example

An example of log report CCS238 follows:

```
CCS238 MAY31 08:46:31 2112 INFO Invalid CSCC Msg
   Message  =   SOG
   Reason   =   Unequipped LSS
   SCMG Data    :   0006 0205 0404 0204
   Calling Party Address =
   01C3 7101 0402 0104 FA00 0B5A 0391 0100 7200 014D FA00
...
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Invalid CSCC Msg	Constant	Indicates that the network sends a report of a CSCC message that is not correct.
Message	SOR	Indicates a subsystem out-of-service request (SOR) message.
	SOG	Indicates a subsystem out-of-service grant (SOG) message.
Reason	SSN	Indicates a subsystem number (SSN).

CCS238 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	LSS	Indicates an unequipped local subsystem (LSS).
	LSS not replicated	Indicates a local subsystem that is not copied.
	Invalid Replicate	Indicates a replicate of a local subsystem that is not correct.
SCMG Data	0000-FFFF	Provides the user data of the message.
Calling Party Address	0000-FFFF	Provides the calling party address of the message.

Action

A potential entry problem occurs. Check the local signaling connection control part (SCCP) for correct entry.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS239

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS239. The subsystem generates CCS239 when a local subsystem makes a coordinated state change control (CSCC) request. This CSCC request is not correct.

Format

The log report format for CCS239 is as follows:

```
CCS239 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Inv CSCC LSS Request
   LSS = loctxt          Message = msgtxt
   Reason    = rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report CCS239 follows:

```
CCS239 MAY31 08:46:31 2112 INFO Inv CSCC LSS Request
   LSS        = E800        Message = SOR
   Reason     = LSS not replicated
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Inv CSCC LSS Request	Constant	Indicates a report of a CSCC request by a local subsystem that is not correct.
LSS	Symbolic text	Identifies the local subsystem that made the CSCC request that is not correct.
Message	SOR	Indicates a subsystem out-of-service request (SOR) message.
	SOG	Indicates a subsystem out-of-service grant (SOG) message.
Reason	Unequipped LSS	Indicates an unequipped local subsystem (LSS).
	LSS not replicated	Indicates a not copied local subsystem.

CCS239 (end)

Action

A potential entry problem occurs. Check for the correct signaling connection control part (SCCP) entry.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS240

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS240. The subsystem generates CCS240 when the network sends a traffic mix information (TFMI) message. The TFMI message is not correct.

Format

The log report format for CCS240 is as follows:

```
CCS240 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Invalid TFMI Msg
    Message   =    msgtxt
    Reason    =    rsntxt
    SCMG Data     :    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    Calling Party Address =
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh ...
```

Example

An example of log report CCS240 follows:

```
CCS240 MAY31 08:46:31 2112 INFO Invalid TFMI Msg
   Message  =   SBR
   Reason   =   LSS not TFMI user
   SCMG Data    :   0006 0906 0504 0106
   Calling Party Address =
   01C3 7101 0402 0104 FA00 0B5A 0391 0100 7200 014D FA00
...
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Invalid TFMI Msg	Constant	Indicates that the network sends a report of a TFMI message that is not correct.
Message	SBR	Indicates a subsystem backup routing message.
	SNR	Indicates a subsystem normal routing message.
	SRT	Indicates a subsystem routing test.

CCS240 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Unknown SSN	Indicates that the local subsystem is not known.
	Unequipped SSN	Indicates that the local subsystem is not equipped.
	SSN not TFMI user	Indicates that the local subsystem is not a TFMI user.
	SSN not replicated	Indicates that the local subsystem is not copied.
	Invalid replicate	Indicates that the local subsystem replicate is not correct.
	PC not Adjtrannode	Indicates that the point code is not an adjacent intermediate node translator.
	Invalid CGPA	Indicates that the calling party address (CGPA) is not correct
SCMG Data	0000-FFFF	Provides the SCCP management message (SCMG) user data of the message
Calling Party Address	0000-FFFF	Provides the calling party address of the message

Action

A potential entry problem occurs. Check for correct local signaling connection control part (SCCP) entry in Tables C7LOCSSN and C7NETSSN.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS241

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS241 when the signaling connection control part (SCCP) fails to route a message in a CCS7 link interface unit (LIU7) or high-speed link router (HSLR).

Additional routing failures can occur in the first minute that the system generates log CCS241. If one of these failures occurs, the system generates log CCS243 at the end of the 1-min time-out period. The system does not generate additional CCS241 logs during this time-out period.

Format

The log report CCS241 is as follows:

Format #1

CCS241 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCCP Routing Failure
LIU7 <liu7_no>
REASON: <rsntxt>
<received_message>

Format #2

CCS241 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCCP Routing Failure
HSLR <hslr_no>
REASON: <rsntxt>
<received_message>

Example

An example of log report CCS241 is as follows:

Example #1

```
CCS241 MAY31 08:42:22 2112 INFO  SCCP Routing Failure
LIU7 1
REASON: No global title in the called party address.
E8 0A EB 08 CF 01 00 D3 01 04 F2 00
```

CCS241 (continued)

Example #2

```
CCS241 MAY31 08:42:22 2112 INFO  SCCP Routing Failure
HSLR 1
REASON: No global title in the called party address.
E8 0A EB 08 CF 01 00 D3 01 04 F2 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
SCCP ROUTING FAILURE	Constant	Indicates a Signaling Connection Control Part (SCCP) routing failure.
LIU7	1 to 255	Identifies the affected LIU7.
REASON	Text string	The following messages indicate the reason for the routing failure. An invalid message was received. A connection oriented message was received. Invalid network indicator in the SIO. Bad called party addresses pointer. Bad calling party addresses pointer. Invalid digit in called party address. International format called party address. There is no global title in called party address. Invalid global title indicator in called party address. Invalid encoding scheme in called party address. The global title translation result is invalid point code status. Cannot translate the global title.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
		The destination point code is prohibited.
		The destination point code is congested.
		The destination subsystem is prohibited.
		The message is for a local subsystem that is not known.
		The local subsystem is prohibited.
		The MTP fails to route the message. MTP code: Invalid Priority.
		The MTP fails to route the message. MTP code: Routeset not available.
		The MTP fails to route the message. MTP code: Message discarded.
		The MTP fails to route the message. MTP code: Nil Procedure.
		The MTP fails to route the message. MTP code: MTS error.
		The MTP fails to route the message. MTP code: Invalid TPC.
		SCCP routing dump.
		Bad Optional Part Pointer.
		Bad Optional Parameter Length.
		Missing End of Optional Parameter Label.
		SCCP hop counter problem.
		XUDT/XUDTS message received with TEL00009 option not enabled.
		XUDT/XUDTS messages are not supported on SCP from a base of nodes.
		Bad SCCP hop counter.
		Unauthorized message.

CCS241 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
		Remote SCCP at DPC hh hh hh is not available.
<received_message>	Alphanumeric string	Displays the received message in hexadecimal byte design.

Action

If log CCS241 indicates extended unit data (XUDT) / extended unit data service (XUDTS) received with TEL00009 option not enabled, one of the following two actions should be taken.

- If the SOC state in the computing module (CM) is enabled for option TEL00009 but there is a mismatch with the LIU7, download the SOC state from the CM by initiating Busy/Return To Service (BSY/RTS) of the LIU7.
- If the SOC state in the CM is disabled for option TEL00009 when XUDT/XUDTS messages are received, enable SOC option TEL00009 or reconfigure the network so that XUDT/XUDTS messages are not sent to this node.

If log CCS241 indicates that an XUDT/XUDTS message type is unauthorized, one of the following problems exist:

- The XUDTIND field in table C7NETSSN is improperly datafilled according to the network configuration. Change the field to Y for the point code in question.
- The node at the calling party address (CGPA) sent XUDT/XUDTS messages to the remote point code. The CGPA received an XUDTS indicating that the messages are not authorized. No additional action is needed.

If log CCS241 indicates that a remote SCCP is unavailable, check log CCS140 for the status of the remote SCCP. The point code identified in log CCS241 should match the point code given in log CCS140.

Associated OM registers

OM groups C7SCCP and C7SCCPX and C7RTFALL associate directly with log CCS241.

Additional information

If routing failure occurs because the remote SCCP is not available then the status of the remote SCCP is identified in log CCS140. The point code identified in CCS241 matches the point code specified in log CCS140.

CCS242

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem report CCS242. The subsystem generates CCS242 when the following events occur:

- a local subsystem of signaling-connection control part (SCCP) attempts to format a global title (GT). The SCCP attempts to format a GT in the called party address (CDPA) of a message that the SCCP transmits.
- the SCCP determines that the internal global title type (GTT) name (GTTNAME) that the subsystem uses, does not appear in the GTTID field in Table C7GTTYPE.

Format

The log report format for CCS242 is as follows:

CCS242 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCCP Missing GTTYPE Datafill
Datafill for the internal translation name (GTTID): GTTYPE is not present in the C7GTTYPE table.

Example

An example of log report CCS242 follows:

```
CCS242 MAY31 08:22:32 2112 2INFO SCCP Missing GTTYPE
   Datafill
   Datafill for the internal translation name (GTTID):
   E800BELL
   is not present in the C7GTTYPE table
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SCCP Missing GTTYPE Datafill	Constant	Indicates the Signaling Connection Control Part is missing entries.
GTTTYPE	Symbolic text	Refer to Table C7GTTYPE for values. Identifies the GTTID that is not present.

CCS242 (end)

Action

Change entries. Add the given internal name to the correct tuple in Table C7GTTYPE or add the correct tuple.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS243

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS243. The subsystem generates CCS243 when a high number of signaling-connection control part (SCCP) routing failures occur in the link interface unit (LIU7) peripheral.

Log CCS241 reports normal routing failures. When the number of routing failures during a 1-min period reaches threshold value (n), the subsystem does not generate CCS241 logs. This function prevents an overflow of the log system. When routing failures reach the threshold, log CCS243 reports the number of routing failures.

The difference between the `routing failures' value and the `failures not logged' value in CCS243 is the threshold value (n). This number of log reports CCS241 is always output before a CCS243 log.

Format

The log report format for CCS243 is as follows:

```
.CCS243 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO cpid SCCP Routing Report
    Messages Received:x Routing failures:y Failures not logged
    :z
```

Example

An example of log report CCS243 follows:

```
CCS243 MAY11 10:22:25 2112 INFO LIU7 9 SCCP Routing Report
   Messages Received:892 Routing failures:312 Failures not
   logged
   :292
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO cpid	Symbolic text	Identifies the call processing id
SCCP Routing Report	Constant	Indicates a report of SCCP routing

CCS243 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Messages Received	Integer	Provides the number of messages received.
Routing failures	Integer	Provides the number of routing failures that occurred.
Failures not logged	Integer	Provides the number of routing failures that occurred but that a CCS241 log report did not report.

Action

Correct the reason for the routing failure.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS245

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS245 when the signaling-connection control part (SCCP) receives a UDTS message. This log report is only for Gateway (DMS-300) switches.

The report provides the complete calling party address (CGPA) and called party address (CDPA). The addresses can include point code (PC), subsystem number (SSN), and global title (GT). The log lists the fields. If the PC or SSN are not present, the system prints a zero value. If the GT is not present, the system does not print a value for that field.

The diagnostic code in a message acknowledgement (UDTS) message is an eight-bit number. This number represents a text reason that the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) Q.713 defines.

Format

The log report format for CCS245 is as follows:

```
1.CCS245 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO UDTS Received
   CGPA: PC:  y/n nn SSN: y/n nnn
   GT: y/n digit string
   CDPA: PC: y/n nn SSN: y/n nnn
   GT: y/n digit string
   DIAGNOSTIC: Code: nnn  Reason: text string
```

Example

An example of log report CCS245 follows:

```
1.CCS245 JUL04 03:11:18 0028 INFO UDTS Received
   CGPA: PC: N 0  SSN: N 0  GT: Y 6634947
   CDPA: PC: Y 4  SSN: Y 6  GT: N
   DIAGNOSTIC: Code: 5  Reason: Network failure
```

CCS245 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO UDTS Received	Constant	Indicates that a UDTS message was received.
CGPA: PC	Y/N 0-63	Indicates if the PC is present. Identifies the PC if the PC is present.
SSN	Y/N 0-63	Indicates if the SSN is present. Identifies the SSN if the SSN is present.
GT	Y/N	Indicates if the GT is present. Identifies the GT if the GT is present.
DIAGNOSTIC	0-255	The diagnostic code indicates the reason the subsystem generated the log.
Reason	0	Indicates translation for an address of this type does not occur.
	1	Indicates translation for this specific address does not occur.
	2	Indicates subsystem congestion.
	3	Indicates subsystem failure.
	4	Indicates unequipped user.
	5	Indicates network failure.
	6	Indicates network congestion.
	7	Indicates not qualified.
	8-255	Indicates spare.

Action

Depending upon the CGPA and the diagnostic reason, check for one of the following causes:

- incorrect datafill in one of the following tables: C7RTESET, C7NETSSN, C7GTINT, or C7GTNAT.
- network problems.
- incorrect configuration at a remote node.

Associated OM registers

Operational measurement (OM) register C7UDTSRX in group C7SCCP increments.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS246

Explanation

The system generates log report CCS246. The system generates CCS246 when the signaling connection control part (SCCP) gateway router receives a unit data (UDT) message. The SCCP receives this message with the called party address (CDPA). The routing indicator indicates that routing must take place on global title (GT) or on the destination point code. The message transfer part (MTP) routing label includes the destination point code. The MTP routing label is set to route on point code (PC). The SCCP uses a unit data message to send data in the mode that does not contain connections. The international gateway does not generate unit data messages. The system routes the message to the correct node after analysis of called party information.

The gateway switch (DMS-300) expects that all received SCCP UDT messages include a CDPA that has the routing indicator. The routing indicator is set to route on global title (GT). This log is restricted to gateway switches (DMS-300).

Format

The log report format for CCS246 is as follows:

CCS246 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Route on PC CDPA received
CDPA: <valid><network><addrind><ssname><ssnumber><PC>
GTNAME: <valid><known> <gtname><gttype><np/es><na><format>
DIGITS: <digits>
CGPA: <valid><network><addrind><ssname><ssnumber><PC>
GTNAME: <valid><known>
DIGITS: <digits>

Example

An example of log report CCS246 follows:

```
CCS246 SEP22 19:48:51 2600 INFO Route on PC CDPA received
CDPA: VALID CCITT7 53 0 0  CCITT7 INTL 4 035 4
GTNAME: VALID KNOWN 0 0 71 01 DIGIT
DIGITS: 3254767898
CGPA: VALID CCITT7 13 0 0  CCITT7 INTL 4 035 1
GTNAME: VALID KNOWN 0 0 71 01 DIGIT
DIGITS: 32547698
```

CCS246 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Route on PC CDPA received	Constant	Indicates that UDT message is received with CDPA.
valid	VALID	Indicates if the address is in a correct format.
network	CCITT7, ANSI7, SPARE, TTC7, JPN7	Indicates the network that receives message.
addrind	Numeric	Indicates the address indicator as described in the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) specification.
ssname	Numeric	Indicates the DMS switch internal number for the subsystem.
ssnumber	Numeric	Indicates the subsystem number present in the received address.
PC	Text	Indicates the point code present in the received address.
known	Text	Indicates if the DMS switch recognizes the GT.
gtname	Text	Indicates the DMS switch internal GT name.
gttype	Numeric	Indicates the GT type present in the received address as described in the CCITT specification.
np/es	Numeric	Indicates the numbering plan/encoding design present in the received address as described in the CCITT specification.
na	Numeric	Indicates the information of the received address as described in the CCITT specification.
format	DIGITS/OCTETS	Indicates the design of the received digits.

Action

The cause of the problem is that a GT translation that is not correct occurs before the gateway switch (DMS-300).

The CDPA and calling party address (CGPA) must be present so that the user can track the originator of the UDT message. The presence of the CDPA and CGPA also permit the user to track a GT translation. The user can track the type of GT translation that results in the UDT message. The point code of the originator is the point code in the CGPA. The CDPA contains the translated digits. Examine the translations in the originating node for correction.

Associated OM registers

The following OM registers associate with the CC246 log:

- C7RTFALL, group C7SCCP
- C7RTFNTN, group C7SCCP
- C7SCGTIV, group C7SCCPA2

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS248

Explanation

Switches with a software load that contains STP02 and higher generate log report CCS248. The switches generate this report to return to service (RTS) a CCS7 link interface unit (LIU7). The switches generate CCS248 when all of the following conditions are met:

- The office parameter C7GTT_DELTA_FILE_ACTIVITY_STATE has the value of ON.
- The LIU7 is in a system busy (SysB) state.
- The system cannot use the delta file to data sync the LIU7 because the delta file is not current.

When the system cannot use the delta file to data sync the LIU7, the system must download table C7GTT and C7GTTYPE from the CM. The system cannot use the delta file if the most recent update contains an update key that is older than the updates in the delta file. The system sends updates to the LIU7. The update key is not current for one of the following reasons:

- The system reboots the LIU7 with an old image.
- The LIU7 is in a ManB or Offl state. While the LIU7 is in this state, the system performs a minimum of 2000 updates in total on the following tables:
  - C7GTT
  - C7GTTYPE
  - C7NETSSN
  - C7DCIS6

Format

The log report format for CCS248 is as follows:

CCS248 (continued)

OFCNAME * CCS248 mmmdd hh:mm:ss FAIL Data Download
Location: LIU7 nnn
Status: Alarm raised
Trouble: Internal data mismatch
Action: Refer to the appropriate trouble recovery documentation (alarm clearing procedure)
Detail: The download of tables C7GTT and C7GTTYPE to the indicated LIU7 using the Delta File facility failed due to:

1. the LIU7 is SysB,
2. C7GTT_DELTA_FILE_ACTIVITY_STATE parm in OFCENG has the value ON,
3. the LIU7 data is out-of-date.

A DDM101 log will follow.

Example

An example of log report CCS248 follows:

```
CM * CCS248 MAR29 22:55:58 9500 FAIL Data Download
   Location:LIU7 106
   Status:  Alarm raised
   Trouble: Internal data mismatch
   Action:  Refer to trouble recovery documentation
   Detail:  The download of tables C7GTT and
            C7GTTYPE to the indicated LIU7 using
            the Delta File facility failed because
            the LIU7 image has more recent GTT changes
            than the CM image.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL Data Download	Constant	Indicates that the system cannot use the delta file to data sync the LIU7.
Location:	LIU7 nnn	Indicates the LIU7 number to which this report applies.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Status:	Constant	Indicates that this log raises a critical alarm. A PM106 log clears the alarm. The system generates a PM106 log when the LIU7 returns to service and goes to the inservice (INSV) state.
Trouble:	Constant	Indicates a difference between the CM and LIU7 loads. The delta file is not current.
Action:	Constant	Indicates that user can refer to trouble recovery (alarm clearing procedure) documentation. Refer to the ``Action'' section of this log report.
Detail:	Constant	Describes the reason the system generates the log. Refer to the ``Explanation'' section of this log report.

Action

When the LIU7 goes to SysB, the system attempts automatic recovery. When the delta file is not current, the LIU7 returns to the SysB state. An LIU7 critical alarm results. The system generates a CCS248 log report.

Manually busy the LIU7. Use the correct alarm clearing procedure to return the LIU7 to service.

To update the delta file, take a new image of the LIU7. To take a new image of an LIU7, refer to *How to take the image of an LIU7* in the document *Routine Maintenance Procedures* .

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS249

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log CCS249.

Format

The log report format for CCS249 is as follows:

```
CCS249 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INVD OPTNL PARM IN MSG
REASON: <rsntxt>
hh hh
```

Example

An example of log report CCS249 follows:

```
ccs249 apr26 11:32:26 4827 INFO INVD OPTNL PARM IN MSG
REASON: optnl length error
0BBB 0016 0000 0000 0493 0605 0404 0004 00FF
0302 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INVD OPTNL PARM IN MSG	Constant	Indicates a message with a bad or invalid optional parameter received.
rsntxt	18 characters	Describes the problem with the optional parameter.
hh hh	0000-FFFF	Displays the received message in hexadecimal byte format.

Action

There is no action required.

CCS249 (end)

Associated OM registers

The OM register C7RTFALL is associated with log CCS249.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS250

Explanation

The Common Channel subsystem (CCS) log report CCS250. The subsystem generates CCS250 when the local subsystem enters an alarm state with the Freephone Services alarm.

Format

The log report format for CCS250 is as follows:

SAIN07AQ mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL local SSI application trouble
LSS:=<subsystem description>
Instance=<nn>

Example

An example of log report CCS250 follows:

```
SAIN07AQ SEP05 18:14:33 4106 TBL local SSI application
trouble
   LSS=E800
  INSTANCE=0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
local SSI application trouble	constant	delays in SCP database responses
LSS=E800	symbolic text	identifies subsystem affected
Instance=0	0-31	identifies local subsystem instance

Action

Check related CCS log reports to determine the cause of failed SCP database queries.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS251

Explanation

Local subsystem (SSI) log report CCS251. The local subsystem generates CCS251 when an SSI that uses Connection Oriented SCCP deloads.

Format

The log report format for CCS251 is as follows:

CCS251 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Local SSI Deload
LSS = <subsystem> Instance = <instance number>

Example

An example of log report CCS251 follows:

```
CCS251 FEB05 18:14:33 4827 INFO Local SSI Deload
LSS = BSAP Instance = 5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Event	INFO	Represents the MMI value that associates with log report CCS251.
Type Local SSI Deload	Constant	Indicates that the SSI is in the deload state.
Subsystem	8 Characters	The name of the subsystem that uses Class 2 messaging.
Instance number	0 - 31	The number of the subsystem instance between 0 and 31.

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS252

Explanation

The system generates log CCS252 when a local subsystem that uses Connection Oriented SCCP has deload. One of the instances for the local subsystem has deload. The rest of the subsystem instances (SSI's) are in the Insv or ISTB state.

Format

The log report format for CCS252 is as follows:

```
CSS252 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Local Subsystem DLD
    LSS = <subsystem>
```

Example

An example of log report CCS252 follows:

```
CCS252 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO Local Subsystem DLD
   LSS = BSAP
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Event	INFO	Represents the MMI value associated with this report.
Type local Subsystem DLD	Constant	Indicates that a Connection Oriented SCCP subsystem has deload.
LSS	8 characters	Indicates the subsystem name with the use of class 2 messaging.

Action

No action is required. Log CCS252 is an information log only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS253

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log CCS253under the following conditions:

- A timeout occurred during the reassembly of a XUDT message.
- The message being processed has more than 1024 bytes of data.
- A message is being processed that requires segmentation. The subsystem is not enabled for segmentation and reassembly.

Format

The log report format for CCS253 is as follows:

```
CCS253 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd Segmentation/Reassembly (SAR) Error
    REASON: rsntxt
    cgpa: text string
          gtname: text string
           digit:  n
```

Example

An example of log report CCS253 follows:

```
CCS253 DEC05 15:03:49 9202 Segmentation/Reassembly (SAR)
Error
   REASON:Reassembly Timeout
   cgpa: valid    ansi7 c5 102 10 ansi7 002 002 002
         gtname: valid  known 42 10 22 00 digit
         digits: 2222
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Segmentation/Reassembly (SAR) Error	Constant	Indicates that an error occurred while handling a XUDT message.
REASON	Reassembly timeout	A timeout occurred during reassembly of the message.
	User data too large	The message has data that is larger than the supported amount.

CCS253 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	SAR Not Enabled	The message requires segmentation. The subsystem has the SAR value set to false.
cgpa	text string	The following messages indicate the reason for the segmentation/reassembly error.
		Indicates whether the cgpa is valid or invalid.
		Details the type of network in use.
		Shows the value of the address indicator.
		Defines the network subsystem.
		Defines the subsystem number
		Defines the destination point code.
	gtname	Indicates if the global title is valid or not.
	text string	Indicates whether the global tile is valid or invalid.
		Details the global title name.
		Details the global title type.
		Defines the global title numbering plan and encoding scheme.
		Defines the global title nature of address.
		Defines the global title format.
	digits	Details the global title digits.
	digit string	

Action

If the log indicates “SAR Not Enabled", check that the Segmentation and Reassembly feature is enabled correctly on the subsystem that reports the trouble. If SAR is not enabled, contact the next level of support. Determine the effect that enabling SAR has on the subsystem.

Associated OM registers

OM registers C7XTIMER and C7RTFALL associate with log CCS253.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS254

Explanation

The system generates log CCS254 when message routing fails in the computing module (CM).

Format

The format for log report CCS254 is as follows:

CCS254 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CM Routing Failure
REASON: <rsntxt>
DPC: <dpc_fld>
CDPA: <cdpa_fld>
CGPA: <cgpa_fld>

Example

An example of log report CCS254 is as follows:

```
CCS254 APR23  13:31:26  3700 INFO CM Routing Failure
   REASON:  The DPC does not support XUDT messages
            Check the XUDTIND value in table C7NETSSN
   DPC :  77 0 0
   CDPA:  VALID    CCITT7  91  0  SSN: 0  PC: ANSI7  $  $  $
   CGPA:  VALID    CCITT7  C3  103  SSN: 99  PC: CCITT7 BASIC 00099
```

CCS254 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
CM Routing Failure	Constant	This field indicates that a routing failure occurred.
REASON	Text string	This field explains the cause of the routing error in the CM. The following messages indicate the reason for the routing failure: • Remote SCCP at DPC: hh hh hh is unavailable This reason means that the remote SCCP is unavailable at the given destination point code (DPC). • The DPC does not support XUDT messagesCheck the XUDTIND value in table C7NETSSN This reason means that the signaling transfer point (SSP) sent an extended unit data (XUDT) or XUDT service (XUDTS) message to a node that is datafilled in table C7NETSSN as not supporting these message types.
CDPA	Number and text string	This field describes the called party address.
CGPA	Number and text string	This field describes the calling party address.
DPC	Integer	This field describes the DPC of the message.

Action

Log CCS254 indicates that the remote point code (RPC) does not support an XUDT and XUDTS messages when one of the following problems occurs:

- Field XUDTIND in table C7NETSSN is datafilled with value N, but the RPC supports XUDT or XUDTS messages. Change the datafill in field XUDTIND to Y.
- Field XUDTIND in table C7NETSSN is correctly datafilled with value N, but the system sent a XUDT or XUDTS message to the RPC. Ensure that options SAR and CRP under SOC option TEL00009 are active.

If log CCS254 indicates that a remote SCCP is unavailable, check log CCS140 for the status of the remote SCCP. The point code identified in log CCS254 should match the point code given in log CCS140.

Associated OM registers

Register C7RTFALL associates directly with log CCS254.

Additional information

If routing failure occurs because the remote SCCP is not available then the status of the remote SCCP is identified in log CCS140. The point code identified in CCS254 matches the point code given in log CCS140.

CCS255

Explanation

The system generates log CCS255 when the signaling connection control part (SCCP) fails to route a message in a CCS7 server.

Format

The report log CCS255 has three formats according to the reasons for the error:

Format #1

```
CCS255 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCCP Routing Failure
REASON: <string>
<received_message>
```

Format #2

```
CCS255 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCCP Routing Failure
SVR7 <integer>
REASON: <string>
INVALID MSG LENGTH = <integer>
```

Format #3

```
CCS255 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCCP Routing Failure
SVR7 <integer>
REASON: <string>
SSN: <integer>
```

Example

The following are examples of log report CCS255 :

Example of format #1

```
CCS255 AUG12 04:34:34 9270 INFO SCCP Routing Failure
REASON: The destination PC is prohibited
93 00 02 FA 05 5A 01 oF 09 00  03 09 0E 06 89 00 FE 08 50 52
05 C3 FE 05 5A 01 39 E2 37 C7
04 2A 0E 15 00 E8 2F E9 2D CF  01 00 D0 02 83 01 F2 24 AA 0B
84 09 01 00 21 0A 08 50 52 00
42 84 09 02 00 21 0A 09 37 94  52 62 84 06 07 00 01 03 38 02
DF 45 01 00
```

Example of format #2

CCS255 (continued)

```
CCS255 AUG12 04:34:34 9270 INFO SCCP Routing Failure
SVR7 3
REASON: Bad user data length
INVALID MSG LENGTH = 256
```

Example of format #3

```
CCS255 AUG12 04:34:34 9270 INFO SCCP Routing Failure
SVR7 3
REASON: The message is intended for an unknown local
subsystem
SSN: 254
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SCCP ROUTING FAILURE	constant	This field indicates that the log is for information only. The log reports a Signaling Connection Control Part (SCCP) routing failure.
SVR7	integer	This field identifies the affected CCS7 server.
REASON	text string	The following messages indicate the reason for the routing failure An invalid message was received An unknown SCCP message type was received Invalid network indicator in the SIO Bad Called Party Address pointer Bad Called Party Address length International format called party address No global title in Called Party Address Invalid global title indicator in Called Party Address

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
		Invalid encoding scheme in Called Party Address.
		The global title translation result is invalid
		Invalid point code status
		Cannot translate the global title
		The destination point code is prohibited
		The destination point code is congested
		The destination subsystem is prohibited.
		The local subsystem is prohibited
		The MTP failed to route the message. MTP code: Message sent OK
		The MTP failed to route the message. MTP code: Invalid Priority.
		The MTP failed to route the message. MTP code: Routeset unavailable.
		The MTP failed to route the message. MTP code: Message discarded.
		The MTP failed to route the message. MTP code: Nil Procedure.
		The MTP failed to route the message. MTP code: Message error.
		The MTP failed to route the message. MTP code: Invalid DPC.
		Invalid digit in the Called Party Address
		Unknown GT translation type number in the CdPA
		No space for the SSN in the Called Party Address
		Bad Calling Party Address pointer

CCS255 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
		Bad Calling Party Address length
		International format Calling Party Address
		No global title in Calling Party Address
		Invalid global title indicator in Calling Party Address
		Invalid encoding scheme in Calling Party Address
		No subsystem number in Calling Party Address
		Bad user data pointer
		Bad internal node number
		Bad optional part pointer
		Bad optional parameter length
		Missing end of optional parameter tag
		SCCP hop counter violation
		XUDT/XUDTS message received, TEL00009 is SOC_IDLE
		XUDT/XUDTS messages are not supported on SCP based nodes
		Bad SCCP hop counter
		XUDT/XUDTS messages not supported by Destination.
		Remote SCCP is unavailable.
		Invalid Link Message received
		Invalid CDPA of Link Message
		Invalid CDPA GT of Link Message
		Invalid Link Message CDPA NA

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
		Invalid CGPA of Link Message Invalid CGPA GT of Link Message Invalid Link Message CGPA NA
<received_message>	alphanumeric string	This field displays the received message in hexadecimal byte design.
INVALID MSG LENGTH =	integer	This field displays the length of the invalid link message, or bad user data. Format #2 displays this field.
SSN:	integer	This field indicates the invalid subsystem. Format #3 displays this field.

Action

None

Related OM registers

OM groups C7SCCP, C7SCCPX and C7RTFALL connect directly with log CCS255.

Additional information

If the failure of the SCCP routing occurs more than one time within 1 min, the system generates log CCS256.

CCS256

Explanation

The system generates log CCS256 when a number of signaling connection control part (SCCP) routing failures occur in the CCS7 server within one minute.

Format

The format for log report CCS256 follows.

CCS256 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCCP Routing Report
SVR7 <integer>
Messages received: <integer> Routing failures: <integer> Failures not logged: <integer>

Example

An example of log report CCS256 follows.

```
CCS256 JUN26 21:54:28 0825 INFO SCCP Routing Report
Messages receive: 525 Routing failures: 2 Failures not
logged: 1
```

Field descriptions

The table that follows explains each of the fields in the log report.

Field	Value	Description
INFO SCCP Routing Report	constant	This field indicates that this log is an information-only log. The log provides a report on the number of routing failures occurred within 1 min.
SVR7	integer	This field indicates the affected CCS7 server.
Messages received	integer	This field provides the number of messages received.
Routing failures	integer	This field provides the number of routing failures that occurred.
Failures not logged	integer	This field provides the number of routing failures that occurred, but that the log did not report.

CCS256 (end)

Action

None

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

CCS260

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS260 when the internal signaling connection control part (SCCP) congestion level for a routeset changes. The system generates this log when the congestion occurs on a local or remote ITU node.

Format

The format for log report CCS260 follows.

```
CCS260  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ITU Congestion Control
     ITU SCCP Congestion Level Changed
      Routeset =  RN
      Old Congestion Level = L1, New Congestion Level = L2
```

Example

An example of log report CCS260 follows.

```
CCS260 MAY24 16:34:59 9600 INFO ITU Congestion Control
   ITU SCCP Congestion Level Changed
   Routeset = CONG_RS3
   Old Congestion Level = 2, New Congestion Level = 3
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO ITU Congestion Control	Constant	This field indicates that this log is an information-only log that contains information about ITU congestion control.
ITU SCCP Congestion Level Changed	Constant	This field indicates that the ITU SCCP congestion level has changed.
RN	Alphanumeric character string	Routeset name. This field identifies the name of the congested routeset.
L1	0 to 3	This field identifies the old congestion level.
L2	0 to 3	This field identifies the new congestion level.

CCS260 (end)

Action

No action required.

Related OM registers

When the congestion level increases, SCCP discards all messages with the priority level lower than the congestion level. Registers C7RTFALL and C7RTFNWC in OM group C7SCCP count discarded messages.

Additional information

After the switch of activity (SWACT) or RESTART occurs, the values of the congestion levels return to 0.

CCS296

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates this report when signaling connection control part (SCCP) message tracing is enabled in the link interface unit for CCS7 (LIU7). The hexadecimal bytes represent the data in the SCCP routing data block of the LIU7.

The values in this data block determine how and where to route the message. Use this log for testing purposes only. Message throughput can be seriously affected if this log appears on an in-service office.

Format

The log report format for CCS296 is as follows:

```
CCS296 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LIU7 n SCCP Routing Trace
   hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh  hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh
   hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh  hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh
   hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh  hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh
   hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh  hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh
```

Example

An example of log report CCS296 follows:

```
CCS296 MAY31 08:22:32 2112 INFO LIU7 9 SCCP Routing Trace
   FF FF 00 00 62 00 56 8B 62 00  56 8B 00 00 13 00 62 00 56
   8B
   03 00 00 93 FF 71 80 01 FC 71  82 E4 FC 00 80 00 00 FF 0A
   C3
   00 FE 71 82 E4 FC 71 82 E4 FC  00 00 32 00 45 67 F6 9D 3A
   00
   23 65 82 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  00 00 00 FF 00 00 FF 00 00
   00
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO LIU7	Constant	Indicates which number LIU7 reported

CCS296 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SCCP Routing Trace	Constant	Indicates a report of an SCCP routing trace
hh hh hh . . .	Hexadecimal numbers	Provides the data in the SCCP routing block of the LIU7

Action

Use a remote login to the suspect peripheral to disable SCCP message tracing.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS299

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates report CCS299. The subsystem generates CCS299 when the user enters the SCCPTRACE command from the SCCPTU level of the MAP terminal. The CCS299 provides a trace of signaling connection control part (SCCP) messages.

Format

The log report formats for CCS299 are as follows:

Format 1:

```
CCS299 JAN02 10:55:09 0799 INFO MESSAGE TRACE
    SCCP Trace Out
    <Transfer Indication Test Message format>
```

Format 2:

```
CCS299 JAN02 10:55:09 0799 INFO MESSAGE TRACE
    SCCP Trace Out
    <User Request Test Message format>
```

Format 3:

```
CCS299 JAN02 10:55:09 0799 INFO MESSAGE TRACE
    SCCP Trace Out
    Hex Dump
    <Hex Test Message format>
```

CCS299 (continued)

Example

Examples of log report CCS299 follow:

Format 1: (Transfer Indication Test Message)

```
CCS299 JAN02 10:55:09 0799 INFO MESSAGE TRACE
   SCCP Trace Out
   SIO: National   MTC   SCCP
   DPC: 04 04 04 OPC: 06 05 04 SLS: 04
   Msg Type:UDT Option/Class: No Return, Class 0
   CDPA:    Indicator: National, Route on SSN GT: not incl
    PC: not incl SSN: incl
    Subsys: 01 SSN: 01
CGPA:   Indicator: National, Route on SSN GT: not incl
    PC: not incl SSN: incl
    Subsys: 00 SSN: 01
    PC: NI 2 Nettype: ANSI 06 05 04
User Data Length 0006 User Data:
03 FE 04 04 04 01
```

Format 3: (Hex Test Message)

```
CCS299 JAN02 10:55:09 0799 INFO MESSAGE TRACE
   SCCP Trace Out
   Hex Dump
   (14x10 words of hex data)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MESSAGE TRACE	Constant	Indicates a report of a message trace.
SCCP Trace Out	Constant	Indicates a signaling connection control part trace.
SIO	Symbolic text	Indicates the service information octet. Determines the intended local service for the message.
DPC	Symbolic text	Indicates the destination point code.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS400

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates CCS400. The subsystem generates CCS400 when interlink-to-link protocol (ILLP) detects a defective signalling path. This defective path runs through the signaling transfer point (STP) from one CCS7 link interface unit (LIU7) to another CCS7 LIU7. Messaging a term on the path stops. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7.

Format

The log report format for CCS400 is as follows:

```
CCS400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ILLP Path Failure
    Source = LIU7 n      Destination = LIU7 n
    Failure Reason = <failure description>
```

Example

An example of log report CCS400 follows:

```
CCS400 JUL04 03:11:18 2112 INFO ILLP Path Failure
   Source = LIU7 0  Destination = LIU7 12
   Failure Reason = ILLP Timeout
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ILLP Path Failure	Constant	Indicates that the ILLP detects a path error.
Source = LIU7	Integer	Indicates the source LIU7 (incoming link).
Destination = LIU7	Integer	Indicates the destination LIU7 (outgoing link).
Failure Reason =	ILLP Timeout	Indicates the system did not receive acknowledgment before a time out.

CCS400 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	ILLP Maximum Window Size Reached	Indicates the maximum number of messages are sent without the receipt of an acknowledgment.
	FTS Send Failure	Indicates that the system does not send a message through the FTS.

Action

There is no action required. The LIU7 automatically initializes the ILLP path again. The system restores the ILLP path when the LIU7s can communicate. This action can result in additional logs and removal of the LIU7 from service.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS401

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling(CCS) subsystem generates report CCS401. The subsystem generates CCS401 when an interlink-to-link protocol (ILLP) path recovery occurs after a failure. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7.

Format

The log report format for CCS401 is as follows:

```
CCS401 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Device State Change
   Source:              Destination:
```

Example

An example of log report CCS401 follows:

```
CCS401 MAR13 17:09:41 8100 INFO ILLP Path Recovery
   Source = LIU7 9 Destination = LIU723
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Device State Change	ILLP Path Recovery	Indicates a ILLP path recovery.
Source	LIU7 nnn	Indicates the LIU7 that originate the ILLP path.
Destination	LIU7 nnn	Indicates the LIU7 that is the destination of the ILLP path.

Action

There is no action required. This log is an information log.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS402

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates report CCS402 when multiple interlink-to-link protocol (ILLP) failures occur. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7.

Format

The log report format for CCS402 is as follows:

```
CCS402 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Device State Change
SOURCE      DEST     TIME     SOURCE      DEST     TIME
```

Example

An example of log report CCS402 follows:

```
CCS402 MAR13 17:09:41 8200 INFO ILLP Path Failures
SOURCE       DEST          TIME      SOURCE       DEST  TIME
LIU7 021     LIU7 047      02:02:00  LIU7 004     LIU7 113 17:09:41
LIU7 021     LIU7 001      17:09:41
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Device State Change	ILLP Path Failures	Indicates that ILLP detects a path error.
Source	LIU7 nnn	Indicates the LIU7 that originate the ILLP path.
Dest	LIU7 nnn	Indicates the LIU7 that is the destination of the ILLP path.
Time	numeric	Indicates the time at which the origination and destination attempts occur.

Each field repeats for every ILLP path that has failures

Action

There is no action required. The LIU7 automatically initializes the ILLP path again.

CCS402 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS403

Explanation

The system generates log report CCS403 during multiple interlink-to-link protocol (ILLP) paths recoveries. Where the link interface unit (LIU) is a multiple link interface unit (MLIU), the output string of this log is MLIU in place of LIU7.

Format

The log report format for CCS403 is as follows:

```
CCS403 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Device State Change
SOURCE      DEST     TIME     SOURCE      DEST     TIME
```

Example

An example of log report CCS403 follows:

```
CCS403  MAR13 17:09:41  8300   INFO ILLP Path Recoveries
SOURCE         DEST     TIME       SOURCE    DEST      TIME
LIU7 017       LIU7  021 02:02:12  LIU7 004  LIU7 034  17:09:41
LIU7 021       LIU7  001 17:09:41
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ILLP Path Recoveries	Constant	Indicates that ILLP recovers a path error.
Source	LIU7 nnn	Indicates the LIU7 that originates the ILLP path.
Dest	LIU7 nnn	Indicates the LIU7 that is the destination of the ILLP path.
Time	numeric	Indicates the time at which the origination and destination attempts were made.

Action

Log CCS is an information log. There are is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CCS403 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS404

Explanation

The system generates log report CCS404 when interlink-to-link protocol (ILLP) path failures are not reported. If too many failures occur, the system cannot generate separate logs for each failure.

Format

The log report format for CCS404 is as follows:

```
CCS404 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Device State Change
Path Failures      NOT Reported =
Path Recoveries  NOT Reported =
```

Example

An example of log report CCS404 follows:

```
CCS404 MAR13 17:09:41 8400 INFO ILLP Path Not Reported
Path Failures   NOT Reported = 4
Path Recoveries NOT Reported = 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Device State Change	ILLP Path NOT Reported	Indicates that ILLP detects path errors that are not reported.
Path Failures NOT reported	integer	Indicates the number of paths that fail, but do not generate separate logs on failure.
Path Recoveries NOT reported	integer	Indicates the number of paths that recover, but do not generate separate logs on recovery.

Action

There is no action required. The LIU7 initializes the ILLP paths again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CCS404 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS500

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CC500. The subsystem generates CCS500 when MSUs that gateway screening functions discard exceed the threshold value. The user enters the threshold in Table C7GTWLKS.

Format

The log report format for CCS500 is as follows:

CCS500 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Screening threshold
The number of MSUs discarded because screening on linkset linkid exceeds the threshold of n messages in n minutes.

Example

An example of log report CCS500 follows:

```
CCS500 SEP11 17:16:15 0700 INFO Screening threshold
   The number of MSUs discarded due to screening on
   linkset STP_LKSET1 has exceeded the threshold of
   10 messages in 5 minutes.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Screening threshold	Constant	Indicates report of signaling transfer point gateway screening.
The number of MSUs discarded caused by screening on linkset	Alphanumeric	Indicates the LINKSET. Refer to Table I.
has exceeded the threshold of n messages	0 to 999999	Indicates the threshold value for discarded MSUs. The user enters the threshold in Table C7GTWLKS.
in n minutes	5, 10, 15, 20, 30	Indicates the MSU discard period.

CCS500 (end)

Action

Log report CCS500 follows several CCS502 log reports. The originating point code of messages in the CCS502 log identifies the CCS7 node that sends messages that are not correct. For additional help, contact the next level of technical support.

Associated OM registers

Register MSUDSCRD in group C7GTWSCR increases.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS501

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates CCS501. The subsystem generates CCS501 when the number of MSUs from other networks exceeds the threshold value. The user enters the threshold in Table C7GTWLKS.

Format

The log report format for CCS501 is as follows:

CCS501 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MSU threshold
The number of MSUs from other networks on
linkset linkid exceeds n messages in n minutes.

Example

An example of log report CCS501 follows:

```
CCS501 SEP11 17:16:15 0800 INFO MSU threshold
   The number of MSUs received from other networks on
   linkset STP_LKSET1 has exceeded 100 messages in 30
   minutes.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO MSUs threshold	Constant	Indicates that the report for signaling transfer point gateway MSUs was received.
The number of MSUs received from other networks on linkset	Alphanumeric	Indicates the linkset. Refer to Table I.
has exceeded n messages	0 to 999999	Indicates that the threshold value for MSUs was received. The user enters the threshold in Table C7GTWLKS.
in n messages	5, 10, 15, 20, 30	Indicates that the period for the MSUs was received.

Action

For additional help, contact the next level of technical support.

CCS501 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS502

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS502 when a gateway screening function discards a message. The discarded message appears as a series of hexadecimal bytes. A threshold value prevents this log from generating repeatedly. The user enters the threshold value in table C7GTWLKS.

Format

The log report format for CCS502 is as follows:

```
CCS502 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Screening Failure
    Linkset: linkid      Reason: rsntxt
    Last Function: scrfn scref  Previous Function: scrfn scref
    hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh  hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh
    hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh  hh hh
```

Example

An example of log report CCS502 follows:

```
CCS502 MAY23 22:09:45 INFO Screening failure
   Linkset: STP_LKSET1  Reason: The PC is not allowed
   Last Function: C7BLKOPC OPC2  Previous Function: C7ALWOPC
   OPC1
   A0 12 B0 01 A0 B0 C0 00 00 00  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
   00
   00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  00 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Screening failure	Constant	Indicates gateway screening function discards a message.
linkset: linkid	clli nn	Identifies the link.
Reason: rsntxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason for screening failure. Refer to Table 3, “Reasons for gateway screening function failure."
Last Function:	Constant	Indicates the screening function of the failure.

CCS502 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Previous Function:	Constant	Indicates the screening function in use before the last function. If previous function is not present, this field does not appear.
scrfn	Symbolic text	Identifies the screening function in use. Refer to Table 2, “Gateway screening functions.”
scref	Four alphanumeric characters	Identifies the screening function in detail.
hh hh	Hexadecimal numbers	Provides information about the discarded message.

Action

Enter data in table C7GTWLKS. For additional help, contact your next level of technical support.

Associated OM registers

Register MSUDSCRD in group C7GTWORG relates to this log report.

Additional information

The following table describes gateway screening functions.

Gateway screening functions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Screening function	Description
C7ALWOPC	Identifies the message transfer part (MTP) screening function as allowed origination point code.
C7BLKOPC	Identifies the MTP screening function as blocked originating point code.
C7ALWSIO	Identifies the MTP screening function as allowed information octet.
C7ALWDPC	Identifies the MTP screening function as allowed destination point code.
C7BLKDPC	Identifies the MTP screening function as blocked destination point code.
C7DSTFLD	Identifies the screening function as the destination field of signaling network management (SNM) messages.
C7CGPA	Identifies the signaling connection control part (SCCP) screening function as the calling party address.

Gateway screening functions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Screening function	Description
C7CDPA	Identifies the SCCP screening function as called party address.
C7ALWGTT	Identifies the SCCP screening function as allowed global title translation number.
C7AFTPC	Identifies the SCCP screening function as the affected point code and subsystem of SCCP management SCMG messages.

The following table provides reasons for gateway screening failure.

Reasons for gateway screening function failure

Failure Reason
The PC is not allowed.
The SIO service indicator is not allowed.
The SIO priority is not allowed.
The H0 code is not allowed.
The H1 code is not allowed.
The subsystem number is not allowed.
The GT type is not allowed.
The linkset group is not allowed.
The CDPA routing indicator is not allowed.
The SCMG message type is not allowed.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS503

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS503. The subsystem generates CCS503 when an error does not allow a gateway screening function to perform. The screening function, the reason for failure and the MSU in question appear on the MAP display. This log report is subject to a threshold that prevents repeated generation of log reports. The user enters the threshold value in Table C7GTWLKS.

Format

The log report format for CCS503 is as follows:

```
CCS503 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Screening Failure
   Linkset: linkid      Reason: rsntxt
   Last Function: scrfn scref Previous Function: scrfn scref
   hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh  hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh
   hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh  hh hh
```

Example

The following is an example of log report CCS503 is as follows:

```
CCS503 MAY23 22:09:45 INFO Screening Failure
   Linkset: STP_LKSET1  Reason: This is not an SCCP message
   Last Function= C7CGPA CG01  Previous Function: C7ALWSIO
   SI01
   A0 12 B0 01 A0 B0 C0 00 00 00  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
   00
   00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  00 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Gateway Screening Error	Constant	Indicates that an error does not allow the gateway screening function to perform.
Linkset: linkid	clli nn	Refer to Table I.
Reason: rsntxt	Symbolic text	Refer to Screening Error Messages table. Indicates possible reasons for the screening error.

CCS503 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Last Function:	Constant	Indicates the screening function of the error.
Previous Function:	Constant	Indicates the screening function in use before the last function.
scrfn	scrfn	Identifies the screening function. Refer to Gateway Screening Function at the end of log CCS502.
scref	Four alphanumeric characters	Identifies the screening function in detail.
hh hh	Hexadecimal numbers	Provides information about the discarded message.

Action

Determine the reason for the screening errors and correct the affected screening function. Correct the data in Table C7GTWLKS.

Associated OM registers

Register MSUCRER in group C7GTWSCR relates to this log report.

Additional information

These screening error reasons relate to log report CCS503:

- The CDPA SSN is not SCCP management.
- The CGPA is not correct.
- The CDPA is not correct.
- The global title is not correct.
- This is not an SCCP message.
- This is not an SNM message.
- There is no destination field.
- There is no linkset group.

CCS504

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log report CCS504 when a gateway screening function table operation fails. The failure indicates that data corruption occurred between the computing module (CM) gateway screening tables and tables in the specified link.

Format

The log report format for CCS504 is as follows:

```
CCS504 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO Table failure
    Failed to actxt gateway screening rule on link linkid
    table: tablid  reference: refid  reason: rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report CCS504 follows:

```
CCS504 SEP11 17:16:20 0900 INFO Table failure
   Failed to add gateway screening rule on link LSCAP1 1.
   table: C7ALWOPC  reference: ALO1 0
   reason: digilator write failure
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Log report fields

Field	Value	Description
INFO Table failure	Constant	Indicates the failure of a gateway screening function table.
Failed to	addmodifydelete	Indicates the missing action.
gateway screening rule on link	Alphanumeric	Indicates the link.
table	Symbolic text	Identifies the failed table. Refer to Table 2, “Gateway screening functions” in the description of log CCS502 in this manual.
reference	Alphanumeric	Identifies the reference.
reason	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason for the table failure. Refer to Table 2, “Reasons for gateway screening function failure.”

CCS504 (continued)

Action

- To initialize the screening data for the link, busy and return the affected link CCS7 interface unit (LIU7) or high-speed link interface (HLIU) to service. You can also modify the linkset data in table C7GTWLKS as follows:
- Change the SCREEN field for the linkset to STOP. This action deletes all screening data from all the links in the linkset.
- Set the SCREEN field to the original value. This action adds all of the screening data to the links in the linkset.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table provides reasons for gateway screening function failure.

Reasons for gateway screening function failure (Sheet 1 of 2)

Failure reason
The function already exists.
The function does not exist.
The functions are not the same.
Invalid function type.
Invalid function group.
The result already exists.
The result does not exist.
The result table is full.
The function table is full.
The result is invalid.
Failed to allocate digilator.
PC conversion failed.
SSN conversion failed.

Reasons for gateway screening function failure (Sheet 2 of 2)

Failure reason
SIO conversion failed.
H1H0 conversion failed.
GT type conversion failed.
Function table write failure.
Result table write failure.
Digilator write failure.
Digilator read failure.
The PC range does not exist.
The SSN range does not exist.
The GTT range does not exist.
The SIO range does not exist.
The SIO range is invalid.
Result table corruption.
The PC results do not match.
There are not enough digits.
The screening action is invalid.
The SIO/H1H0 range is invalid.
GT type conversion failed.
SSN conversion failed.

CCS505

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log CCS505 when an error causes the gateway screening function to stop. A software error normally causes the function stop.

Format

The log report format for CCS505 is as follows:

```
CCS505 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Screening Aborted
    Linkset: linkid     Reason: rsntxt
    Last Function = fn  ref       Previous Function = fn  ref
    hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh  hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh
    hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh  hh hh
```

Example

An example of log report CCS505 follows:

```
CCS505 SEP11 17:16:20 0900 INFO Screening Aborted
   Linkset: STP_LKSET1    Reason: The function does not
   exist
   Last Function = C7CGPA CG01   Previous Function =
   C7ALWSIO SI03
   A0 12 B0 01 A0 B0 C0 00 00 00   00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
   00 00
   00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00   00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Log report fields (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Screening Aborted	Constant	Indicates that an error caused the gateway screening function to stop.
Linkset	Alphanumeric	Identifies which linkset stopped screening.
Reason	Character string	Identifies the cause of the screening function error. Refer to Table 2, “Reasons for gateway screening functions failure."

CCS505 (continued)

Log report fields (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Last Function	Constant	Identifies the screening function in which the error occurs. Refer to Table 2, “Gateway screening functions" in the description of log CCS502 in this document.
Previous Function	Constant	Identifies the screening function that was in user before the error. If a previous function was not in use, the field does not appear. Refer to Table 2, “Gateway screening functions" in log CCS502 description.
hh	0000-FFFF	Provides the reason for the failure.

Action

The problem can require a software update. Refer the log to your next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table provides the reasons for gateway screening function failure.

Reasons for gateway screening functions failure (Sheet 1 of 2)

Failure Reason
The function does not exist.
Invalid function type.
Invalid function group.
The result does not exist.
The result is invalid.
PC conversion failed.
SIO conversion failed.
H1H0 conversion failed.

Reasons for gateway screening functions failure (Sheet 2 of 2)

Failure Reason
Digilator read failure.
There are not enough digits.
The screening action is invalid.
The SIO/H1H0 range is invalid.
The CGPA is invalid.
The CDPA is invalid.
The global title is invalid.
Too many operations were performed.
The linkset network type is invalid.

CCS601

Explanation

Switches with software loads of STP02 and up generate log report CCS601. These switches must have a C7GTT_DELTA_FILE_ACTIVITY_STATE office parameter value of ON.

The switches generate CCS601 when an LIU7 returns to service from the manual busy (ManB) state and the delta file cannot data synchronize the LIU7.

If the delta file cannot data sync the LIU7, the LIU7 takes longer to return to service. Tables C7GTT and C7GTTYPE must download from the CM completely.

If the LIU7 receives an update key that is older than all updates in the delta file, the system cannot use the delta file. The update key must come from the most recent update. The update key can be out-of-date for one of the following reasons:

- The LIU7 reboots with an old image.
- The LIU7 is in a ManB or Offl state while updates to the following tables total 2000 or more updates combined:
  - C7GTT
  - C7GTTYPE
  - C7NETSSN
  - C7DCIS6

Format

The log report format for CCS601 is as follows:

```
CCS601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO system action
    Location:  LIU7 nnn
    Summary:   Delta file could not be used for
               data-sync of tables C7GTT and
               C7GTTYPE during node RTS. Extra
               time was required as a result.
               An LIU7 image should be taken
               to avoid recurrence.
```

Example

The following is an example of log report CCS601:

CCS601 (end)

```
CCS601 Jul17 20:12:34 2400 INFO System Action
   Location: LIU7 207
   Summary: Delta file could not be used for
            data–sync of tables C7GTT and
            C7GTTYPE during node RTS. Extra
            time was required as a result.
            An LIU7 image should be taken
            to avoid recurrence.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO System Action	Constant	States that the LIU7 cannot use the delta file to data synchronize the LIU7.
Location	LIU7 nnn	Identifies the LIU7 number for this report.
Summary	Constant	Describes the reason the switch generates the log. See the Explanation section of this log report.

Action

There is no action required. If you take a new LIU7 image, the switch ceases to generate log report CCS601. The delta file takes new LIU7 images, which increases the speed of the recovery of LIU7s. The delta file is available for all following RTSs.

If you do not take a new LIU7 image, the data-sync problem can recur. The problem can recur the next an LIU7 reboots. All following RTSs on the specified LIU7 are made with the delta file.

Refer to *How to record an LIU7 image on an SLM disk* in the document *Routine Maintenance Procedures* . This procedure describes the steps you must follow to take new images of the LIU7.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS610

Explanation

The common channel signaling (CCS) subsystem generates the CCS610 event report on the LIU7 when SCCP Connection Number congestion is detected. A subsequent CCS610 event report is generated when the congestion is cleared.

SCCP Connection Number congestion is detected when only 10 free logical connections remain. The congestion state is then cleared as connections are released and at least 205 free logical connections are available again.

Congestion occurs only when the system is overloaded, so this log is not common.

Format

The format for log report CCS610 is:

CCS610 <date> <time> <number> INFO SCCP Connection Congestion
Local Subsystem Number: <local subsystem number>
Congestion State: <congestion state>

Example

An example of log report CCS610 follows:

```
CCS610 SEP22 17:32:39 0201 INFO SCCP Connection Congestion
         Local Subsystem Number: 125
         Congestion State:       Set
CCS610 SEP22 17:32:50 0302 INFO SCCP Connection Congestion
           Local Subsystem Number: 125
           Congestion State:       Clr
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
DATE	mmmdd	Identifies the date when the system generates the log (SEP22, for example)
TIME	hh:mm:ss	Indicates the time when the system generates the log (17:32:39, for example)

CCS610 (end)

Field	Value	Description
NUMBER	nnnn	Indicates the log number that the system assigns (0201, for example)
LOCAL SUBSYSTEM NUMBER	0 to 256	Identifies the local subsystem
CONGESTION STATE	Set or Clr	Set - Connection Number Congestion detected Clr - Connection Number Congestion cleared

Action

No action is required. Contact the next level of maintenance if problem persists.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log introduced by CR Q00676434-02.

CCS650

Explanation

The system generates log report CCS650 when a signaling transfer point software optionality control (STP SOC) audit finds too many tuples in a table. This log is not common.

Format

The log report format for CCS650 is as follows:

CCS650 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
Message

Example

An example of log report CCS650 follows:

```
CCS650 APR17 08:11:51 3800 INFO INode STP SOC Audit
   STP SOC Audit has counted too many tuples in the C7GTT
table.  Craft action is required.  The number of tuples in
table C7GTT must be reduced to 25 000
```

Action

Reduce the number of tuples in the table that appears. For additional help, contact the next level of technical support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Record software errors, traps, CCS logs and SOC logs. Obtain data that relates to table C7NETWRK from a previous release of this software. Record the STP SOC state and the time at which the change of STP SOC state occurs. Give this information to the next level of support. The next level of technical support requires this information to analyze the problem.

CCS651

Explanation

The system generates log report CCS651 when a signaling transfer point software optionality control (STP SOC) audit finds active links with STP capability. The STP SOC option must be set to IDLE. When the STP SOC option is set to IDLE, an integrated node (INode) office operates as a service switching point (SSP). Active links in an SSP office operate without STP capability. This log is not common.

Format

The log report format for CCS651 is as follows:

```
WMAP8AJ CCS651 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    Message
```

Example

An example of log report CCS651 follows:

```
APR17 08:11:51 4827 INFO INode STP SOC Audit
   STP SOC Audit has detected active links with STP
capability.  Craft Action is required.  The office is
operating as an SSP, therefore the links in question should
be deactivated.
```

Action

Use one of the following to correct the condition:

- Deactivate STP links
- Deactivate SSP_STP links
- Set the STP SOC state to ON

For additional help, contact the next level of technical support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Record software errors, traps, CCS logs and SOC logs. Obtain data that relates to table C7NETWRK from a previous release of this software. Record the STP SOC state and the time when the change of the STP SOC state occurs. Give this information to the next level of technical support. The next level of technical support requires this information to analyze the problem.

CCS652

Explanation

The system generates log report CCS652 when a signaling transfer point software optionality control (STP SOC) audit finds that 8-bit SLS is active. The STP SOC option must be set to ON. The 8-bit SLS is supported when the STP SOC option is set to IDLE. This log is not common.

Format

The log report format for CCS652 is as follows:

CCS652 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
Message

Example

An example of log report CCS652 follows:

```
CCS652 APR17 08:11:51 3800 INFO INode STP SOC Audit
   STP SOC Audit has detected that 8-bit SLS is active.
Craft action is required.  The office is operating as an
INode and the active feature is not supported.  Either the
feature state or the node type must be changed.
```

Action

Use one of the following to correct the condition:

- Set the STP SOC option to IDLE
- Disable 8-bit SLS

For additional help, contact the next level of technical support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Record software errors, traps, CCS logs and SOC logs. Obtain data that relates to table C7NETWRK from a previous release of this software. Record the STP SOC state and the time when the change of the STP SOC state occurs. Give this information to the next level of technical support. The next level of technical support requires this information to analyze the problem.

CCS701

Explanation

The common channel signaling (CCS) subsystem generates log CCS701 when a static data audit has detected a problem with a table and some action has been taken. This log can be initiated by various message transfer part/ ISDN user part (MTP/ISUP) tables. Generally, a problem has been detected in a peripheral module (PM) and the audit has corrected the problem.

This log indicates which table had the problem, which tuple and field were at fault, the identity of the PM where the problem was detected, and what action was taken.

If the audit failed for some reason, or if it detected a problem with the data in the computing module (CM), this log is also generated with the appropriate fields filled in.

Log CCS701 is modified to be generated by the Distributed Data Manager (DDM) audit for the Interlink to Link Protocol (ILLP) Destination table. The ILLP Destination table is an internal table datafilled when the Link Interface Unit Inventory (LIUINV) table is datafilled. Each tuple in this table consists of an ILLP id, the Frame Transport Address (FTA) for the PM and the state of the PM. The CM contains the master copy of this data and distributes it to the PMs. The DDM audit for the table is ran once an hour in order to detect and correct mismatches between the PMs and the CM.

This log can also be generated when the C7router activation state audit fails. A failure indicates that there is an internal mismatch in the CM. The mismatch indicates that router management view of activation is incorrect according to the recorded data. A correct state change request is sent by the audit and the CCS701 log is generated with a new string in the FIELD indicator.

Log CCS701 is also generated when the DDM detects a CM to PM data mismatch on a DMS SuperNode operating system (SOS) with any message transfer part (MTP) table. The log generated indicates where a mismatch has occurred and that it has been corrected.

Format

The formats for log report CCS701 follow:

CCS701 (continued)

CCS701 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MTP Static Audit – pm_id
TABLE : table_name
TUPLE : tuple_name
FIELD : field_name
PROBLEM: problem_text
ACTION : action_text

An example of the format when C7router activation state audit fails:

CCS701 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MTP Static Audit
PROBLEM: problem_text
TABLE : table_name
TUPLE : tuple_name
FIELD : field_name
ACTION: action_text

Example

An example of log report CCS701 follows:

```
CCS701 JAN02 07:12:47 7511 INFO MTP Static Audit – LIU7 101
   TABLE  : ILLPDEST
   TUPLE  : LIU7 205
   FIELD  : Point Code
   PROBLEM: Data Mismatch in PM
   ACTION : Problem corrected by audit
```

An example of log report CCS701 when C7router activation state audit fails:

```
CCS701 NOV16 21:33:54 3000 INFO MTP Static Audit
   PROBLEM: Data Audit Failed
   TABLE  : C7ROUTER
   TUPLE  :
   FIELD  : External Routing Activation State
   ACTION : Problem Corrected by Audit
```

An example of log report CCS701 when C7NETWRK contains a data mismatch on a DMS SuperNode module:

```
CCS701 JAN15 08:00:00 5500 INFO MTP Static Audit
   PROBLEM: Data Mismatch in PM
   TABLE  : C7NETWRK
   TUPLE  : CCS_NET_01
   FIELD  : Node_Type
   ACTION : Problem Corrected by Audit
```

An example of log report CCS701 when C7RTESET contains a data mismatch on a DMS SuperNode module:

```
CCS701 JAN15 08:00:00 5500 INFO MTP Static Audit
   PROBLEM: Data Mismatch in PM
   TABLE  : C7RTESET
   TUPLE  : CCS_RS_01
   FIELD  : Node_Number
   ACTION : Problem Corrected by Audit
```

An example of log report CCS701 when C7LKSET contains a data mismatch on a DMS SuperNode module:

```
CCS701 JAN15 08:00:00 5500 INFO MTP Static Audit
   PROBLEM: Data Mismatch in PM
   TABLE  : C7LKSET
   TUPLE  : CCS_LS_01
   FIELD  : Node_Number
   ACTION : Problem Corrected by Audit
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 7)

Field	Value	Description
INFO STATIC AUDIT - pm_id	LIU7 nnn	Indicates that the audit was performed on a link interface unit 7 (LIU7) PM. The nnn specifies the LIU7 number.
	MSB7 nn	Indicates that the audit was performed on a message switch and buffer 7 (MSB7) PM. The nn specifies the MSB7 number.
	ELIU nnn	Indicates that the audit was performed on an Ethernet link interface unit (ELIU) PM. The nnn specifies the ELIU number.

CCS701 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 7)

Field	Value	Description
TABLE	C7NETWRK, C7LKSET, C7LINK, C7RTESET, C7NODEID, C7TIMER, C7TRKMEM, C7ALIAS, ILLPDEST, or NETWORK1	Indicates the name of the table being audited.
TUPLE	NORTHAMERICA NMAR	The user-defined network name for these tuples in table C7NETWRK. The network name may be up to 16 characters.
	LS_STP1 LS_STP2	The user-defined linkset name for these tuples in table C7LKSET. The linkset name may be up to 16 characters.
	LS_STP1 0 LS_STP1 12	The user-defined link name for these tuples in table C7LINK. It consists of a valid linkset name and a signaling link code. The signaling link code can be in the range 0 to 15. The linkset name must be datafilled in table C7LKSET.
	STP1_STP3 COMC_C200	The user-defined routeset name for these tuples in table C7RTESET. The routeset name may be up to 16 characters.
	STP	Defines the CCS7 node listed in table C7NODEID as a signaling transfer point (STP).
	SCP	Defines the CCS7 node listed in table C7NODEID as a service control point (SCP)
	SSP	Defines the CCS7 node listed in table C7NODEID as a service switching point (SSP).
	Q704 0 Q704 12	Identifies the tuple in the table C7TIMER. The identifier consists of the timer specification and a number from 0 to 31.

(Sheet 3 of 7)

Field	Value	Description
	C7RTESET1 —CIC 5	Identifies the routeset associated with the CCS7 trunk and the CIC for this tuple in table C7TRKMEM.
	C7NETWRK1	Identifies the valid network name (as defined in table C7NETWRK) that is used in table C7ALIAS.
	ILLP Protocol Version	Indicates a mismatch with the ILLP protocol version
	LIU7 nnn	Indicates that the tuple corresponding to the ILLP destination on this LIU7 had a mismatch.
	PM was set to on	Indicates that the tuple corresponding to the MTP Circular Route Prevention was set to ON.
	PM was set to off	Indicates that the tuple corresponding to the MTP Circular Route Prevention was set to OFF.
FIELD	Point code	Displayed if the PM point code of the tuple in table C7NETWRK is different from the CM point code for this tuple.
	SLS Rotation	Displayed if the signaling link selector (SLS) Rotation field (table C7NETWRK) in the PM differs from the SLS rotation field for this tuple in the CM.
	TFR	Displayed if there is a data mismatch for the transfer restricted field in table C7NETWRK.
	Clustering	Displayed if there is a data mismatch for the clustering field in table C7NETWRK.
	Congestion Levels	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the congestion for this tuple in table C7NETWRK.
	RC Test	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the routeset congestion for this tuple in table C7NETWRK.

CCS701 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 7)

Field	Value	Description
	Internal Field 1	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the network indicator for this tuple in table C7NETWRK.
	Error in Point Code Structure Detected	Displayed if there is a problem with the internal point code in the PM for this tuple in table C7NETWRK.
	FEPC	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the far end point code for this tuple in table C7LKSET.
	Linkset Type	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the linkset type for this tuple in table C7LKSET.
	Internal Field 1	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the number of active links in the linkset for this tuple in table C7LKSET.
	RSTEST	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the routeset test in this tuple in table C7LKSET.
	Linkset Number	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the linkset number for this tuple in table C7LINK.
	LINKSLC	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the signaling link selector for this tuple in table C7LINK.
	Internal Field 1	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the link message transport address for this tuple in table C7LINK.
	Internal Field 2	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the ISN node type for this tuple in table C7LINK.
	DPC	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the destination point code for this tuple in table C7RTESET.
	No. of Routes	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the number of linksets for this tuple in table C7RTESET.

(Sheet 5 of 7)

Field	Value	Description
	Route - Linkset Number	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the linkset number for this tuple in table C7RTESET.
	Route - Linkset Architecture	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the linkset architecture for this tuple in table C7RTESET.
	Route - Route Cost	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the route cost for this tuple in table C7RTESET.
	Node Type	Displayed if there is a node type mismatch for this tuple in table C7NODEID.
	Node Number	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the node_number field for this tuple in tables C7RTESET or C7LKSET.
	SCP Type	Displayed if the service control point Type in the node is incorrect for this tuple in table C7NODEID.
	T1	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the mis-sequence changeover timer for this tuple in table C7TIMER.
	T2	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the changeover acknowledgment timer for this tuple in table C7TIMER.
	T3	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the mis-sequence changeback timer for this tuple in table C7TIMER.
	T4	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the changeback acknowledgment timer (first attempt) for this tuple in table C7TIMER.
	T5	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the changeback acknowledgment timer (first attempt) for this tuple in table C7TIMER.
	T6	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the controlled rerouting timer for this tuple in table C7TIMER.

CCS701 (continued)

(Sheet 6 of 7)

Field	Value	Description
	T8	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the transfer prohibited timer for this tuple in table C7TIMER.
	CIC	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the circuit identification code (CIC) trunk for this tuple in table C7TRKMEM.
	Internal Field 1	Displayed if the line trunk server (LTS) number does not match a series 3 peripheral trunk for this tuple in table C7TRKMEM.
	Point Code	Displayed if there is a data mismatch in the capability point code in the table PC INFO for this tuple in table C7ALIAS.
	PM was using Version 1	Indicates that the PM was running version 1 and should have been running version 2.
	PM was using Version 2	Indicates that the PM was running version 2 and should have been running version 1.
	Destination FTA	Indicates that the FTA for this tuple was incorrect.
	Destination State	Indicates that the PM state for this tuple was incorrect.
	NIRPLMT	Indicates a data mismatch for this tuple in the NIRPLMT field of table C7LKSET.
	MTP Circular Route Prevention	Indicates that the PM state for this tuple is different than the CM state.
PROBLEM	Data Mismatch in PM	Displayed if the static data audit for this table has detected a data mismatch in a field.
	Extra Data in PM	Displayed if the static data audit for this table has detected an extra tuple in the PM.
	Missing Data in PM	Displayed if the static data audit for this table has detected a missing tuple in the peripheral module (PM).
	Data Audit Failed	Displayed if the static data audit for this table has failed.

(Sheet 7 of 7)

Field	Value	Description
	CM Data Corrupted	Displayed if the static data audit for this table has detected a corruption of data.
	TCP connection with remote - failed	Displayed when the TCP/IP connection between the SCP and the ELIU fails.
	Conn aborted - No APO Ack from far end	Displayed when the TCP/IP connection between the SCP and the ELIU is aborted because no acknowledgement of the “apply local processor outage" (APO) message is received.
	TCP/IP listening timeout	This error message applies to ELIU only and indicates that the TCP/IP connection was timed out.
	Conn aborted - No RAPO Ack from far end	Displayed when the TCP/IP connection between the SCP and the ELIU is aborted because the “local processor outage cleared" (RAPO) message is not acknowledged.
	No IACT message from far end	Displayed when the ELIU does not receive an “I am active" message from the active side of the SCP.
	Failed to initialize TCP connection	This error message applies to ELIU only and indicates that the TCP/IP connection was not initialized.
ACTION	Problem Corrected by Audit	Displayed if the audit process has corrected the data mismatch.
	Check Related Logs	Displayed when the data audit has failed.
	Check CM Table	Displayed when the data audit has detected corrupted data in the computing module (CM) table.

Action

If “Check related logs" is displayed in the action field, the operating company personnel should check related logs and software errors (SWERR).

CCS701 (end)

If “Check CM table" is displayed, the data audit has detected corrupted data in the CM table and the operating company personnel should check the datafill.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

CCS703

Explanation

Log703 is generated when a distribute data manager (DDM) audit on the internal c7_feature_activation_table has detected and corrected a mismatch between the computer module (CM) and the LIU7.

Format

The format for log report CCS703 follows:

CCS703 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CCS7 Feature Activation Audit
<node type> <node number> – CCS7
Feature Name: <feature name>
Detail: <text>
Mismatch data: <mis data> <mis data> <mis data> <mis data>
Correct data: <cor_data> <cor_data> <cor_data> <cor_data>

Example

An example of log report CCS703 follows:

```
CCS703 JAN24 11:43:06 1800 INFO CCS7 Feature Activation
Audit
LIU7 1 – CCS7
Feature Name: sar_soc_feature
Detail: Feature Activation Table Audit has corrected a data
mismatch with the indicated feature id.
Mismatch data:  0000  00FF  00FF  00FF
Correct data:   0001  00FF  00FF  00FF
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NODE TYPE	LIU7	Identifies the type of node to which the report applies.
NODE NUMBER	0 to 255	Identifies the node number.
FEATURE NAME	0 to 18 characters	Indicates the CCS7 feature activation identification name.

CCS703 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MIS_DATA	0000 through 00FF	Describes the mismatch data on the LIU7.
COR_DATA	0000 through 00FF	Describes the correct data on the CM.

Action

No immediate action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

CCS730

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem log report CCS730. The subsystem generates CCS730 to indicate a Distributed Data Manager (DDM) audit failed for a given exception list (Xlist) block. This Xlist block is on a specified node. The subsystem can print a maximum of six CCS730-731 logs in a 2-min interval. The routeset uses the specified xlist block for the specified routeset, as opposed to the routeset route.

Format

The log report format for CCS730 is as follows:

```
1.CCS730 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Routeset Xlist Mismatch
   LIU7 xxx – CCS7
   <msg>
```

Example

An example of log report CCS730 follows:

```
1.CCS730 OCT20 13:18:26 3278 INFO Routeset Xlist
Mismatch
   LIU7 101 – CCS7
   Route = testroute1, (PC: 3–44–$) Block Num: 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Routeset Xlist Mismatch	Constant	Indicates that a DDM audit failed for a specified xlist block on a specified node.

CCS730 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LIU7 xxx - CCS7	Numeric	Indicates the link interface unit for CCS7 (LIU7) number.
msg	Route = testroute1, (PC: 3-44-$) Block Num: 4 (the normal format for log 730)	Indicates the route that changed state.
	Routeset not present in Table C7RTESET Found full PC routeset in Table C7RTESET Routeset route mismatch in Table C7RTESET No routeset user for block.	These three messages can result when the system changes or deletes the routeset, or the attributes of the routeset in table C7RTESET. An OPEN CCS follows these changes.

Action

Operating company personnel do not need to take action if a small number of these logs occurs. Based on the frequency and distribution (over one/many LIU7s), operating company personnel can perform additional integrity tests on the hardware.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS731

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem log report CCS731. The subsystem generates CCS731 to indicate that a Distributed Data Manager (DDM) audit failed for a given exception list (Xlist) block. This Xlist block is on a specified node. The subsystem can print a maximum of six CCS730-731 logs in a 2-min interval. The routeset uses the specified xlist block for the specified routeset, as opposed to the routeset route.

Format

The log report format for CCS731 is as follows:

```
CCS731 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Routeset Xlist Mismatch
    LIU7 xxx – CCS7
    <msg>
```

Example

An example of log report CCS731 follows:

```
CCS731 OCT20 13:18:26 3278 INFO Routeset Xlist Mismatch
LIU7 101 – CCS7
Route = testroute1 0, (PC: 3–44–$) Block Num: 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Routeset Xlist Mismatch	Constant	Indicates that a DDM audit fails for a given Xlist block on a specified node

CCS731 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LIU7 xxx - CCS7	Numeric	Indicates the link interface unit for CCS7 (LIU7) number.
msg	Route = testroute1 0, (PC: 3-44-$) Block Num: 4 (the normal format for log 731)	
	No routeset user for block (The correct xlist block is not in use in the CM. The correct xlist block is in use in the LIU7.)	
	Routeset not present in Table C7RTESET Found full PC routeset in Table C7RTESET Routeset route mismatch in Table C7RTESET No routeset user for block.	These three messages can result when the system changes or deletes the routeset, or the attributes of the routeset in Table C7RTESET. An OPEN CCS follows.

Action

A technician must not take action if a small number of these logs occurs. Based on the frequency and distribution (over one or many LIU7s), the technician can perform additional integrity tests on the hardware.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS732

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem log report CCS732. The report CCS732 is a summary log. This summary log indicates the number of Distributed Data Manager (DDM) audits that failed in the last two minutes. The system only prints this log if CCS730-731 logs are suppressed in the last two minutes.

Format

The log report format for CCS732 is as follows:

```
1.CCS732 mmdd hh mm ss index INFO Xlist Block Audit Mismatch
Summary
    Number of suppressed audit logs:  xx
    Number of block corrections:      yy
```

Example

An example of log report CCS732 follows:

```
1.CCS732 OCT20 13:18:26 3278 INFO Xlist Block Audit Mismatch
Summary
   Number of suppressed audit logs:  04
   Number of block corrections:      07
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Xlist Block Audit Mismatch Summary	Constant	Indicates the number of DDM audits that failed in the last 2 min.
Number of suppressed audit logs	Numeric	Indicates the number of suppressed logs.
Number of block corrections	Numeric	Indicates the number of block corrections.

Action

Operating company do not need to take action if a small number of these logs occurs. Based on the frequency and distribution (over many LIU7s), operating company personnel can perform additional integrity tests on the hardware.

CCS732 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS734

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem log report CCS734. Log CCS734 indicates that the exception list (Xlist) table overflows. The Xlist table overflows as a result of an attempt to add a part. The system only prints the Xlist table one time for each 2 min period. The system can misroute a message as a result of this block shortage. When the system misroutes a message, the behavior of the node is like the behavior observed for cluster routesets. This condition only occurs if Xlist management is disabled or in pre-BCS35 nodes.

Format

The log report format for CCS734 is as follows:

CCS734 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT Xlist block shortage of PPC routesets
Number of Xlist blocks: XX

Example

An example of log report CCS734 follows:

```
CCS734 OCT20 13:18:26 3278 FLT Xlist block shortage of PPC
   routesets
   Number of Xlist blocks:  64
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT Xlist block shortage of partial-point-code (PPC) routesets	Constant	Indicates that the Xlist table overflows in an attempt to add a part
Number of Xlist blocks	Intergers	Indicates the number of Xlist blocks.

Action

Operating company personnel must determine the cause of the heavy demand of xlists. Network instability can be one cause of this heavy demand.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CCS734 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS750

Explanation

System log report CCS750. The system generates CCS750 when the static data audit finds a mismatch.

This mismatch occurs between the computing module (CM) and the peripheral data for the following Number Seven (NO7) tables:

- C7LINK
- C7LKSET
- C7RTESET

This log generates hexaddecimal (HEX) dump of the data areas. This log is for debug purposes. The system generates this log two times. The first generation contains CM data. The second generation contains the peripheral module (PM) data. Software erros (SWER) from C7LSMTCI or C7RSMTCI accompany the second generation of the log.

Format

The log report format for CCS750 is as follows:

```
1.CCS750 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO C7 DDM DATA DUMP
nnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
nnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
.
.
.     ...     50 lines, 20 bytes each
        plus one line with 12 bytes
.
.
.
nnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
nnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
nnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnonnn
```

Example

An example of log report CCS750 follows:

CCS750 (end)

```
1.CCS750 SEP25 20:06:09 6631 INFO C7 DDM DATA DUMP
FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
0123456789ABCDEF00112233445566778899AABB
.
.
.
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE
FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
C7 DDM DATA DUMP	Constant	Indicates that the part of the SWER that remains contains HEX dump of distributed data manager (DDM) data CM or peripheral.
nnnn.....	HEX digits	1012 bytes of data area

Action

Investigate the activity that occurs at the time of log generation and related SWER occurrence. Take necessary action according to the SWER, the frequency of generation of the SWER, and HEX data. The HEX data appears in the CCS750 log report.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS900

Explanation

System log report CCS900. The system generates CCS900 to provide technicians with general information to use for research, audit, or information purposes. Operating company personnel do not need to take action.

The CCS900 log format contains 40 byte lines of text, and 40 integers of data displayed in hexidecimal (HEX) digits.

This log is for information only.

Format

The log report format for CCS900 is as follows:

```
CCS900 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   Designer Log Only;  No Craft Action Required
   --------------40 bytes of text------------
   --------------40 bytes of text------------
   n     n    n     n     n     n     n     n
   n     n    n     n     n     n     n     n
   n     n    n     n     n     n     n     n
   n     n    n     n     n     n     n     n
   n     n    n     n     n     n     n     n
```

Example

An example of log report CCS900 follows:

```
CCS900 JUL04 16:50:00 0500 INFO
   Designer Log Only;  No Craft Action Required
   C7LSNUTL LK_AUDIT_NO_DATA(1)
   OLD# NEW# CORRECTED C7_LOCAL_LINK#.
   0000 0001 0002 0003 0004 0005 0006 0007
   0008 0009 000A 000B 000C 000D 000E 000F
   0010 0011 0012 0013 0014 0015 0016 0017
   0018 0019 001A 001B 001C 001D 001E 001F
   0018 0019 001A 001B 001C 001D 001E 001F
```

CCS900 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Designer Log Only; No Craft Action Required	Constant	Indicates that this log is an information-only log for technician use.
40 bytes of text	Text	Two sentences the technician creates to describe a condition. The technician chooses 40 bytes of text.
n n n...	HEX digits	40 bytes of data area.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CCS901

Explanation

The system generates CCS901 to provide programmers with general information for research, audit, or information purposes. There is no action required.

The CCS900 log report format contains 40 byte lines of text and eight integers of data. The integer data appears in hexidecimal (HEX) digits.

This log is for information only.

Format

The log report format for CCS901 is as follows:

```
CCS900 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   Designer Log Only;  No Craft Action Required
   --------------40 bytes of text------------
   --------------40 bytes of text------------
   n     n    n     n     n     n     n     n
```

Example

An example of log report CCS901 is as follows:

```
CCS900 JUL04 16:50:00 0500 INFO
   Designer Log Only;  No Craft Action Required
   C7LSNUTL LK_AUDIT_NO_DATA(1)
   OLD# NEW# CORRECTED C&_LOCAL_LINK#.
   0000 0001 0002 0003 0004 0005 0006 0007
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Designer Log Only; No Craft Action Required	Constant	Indicates that this log is an information-only log. Operating company personnel use this log.

CCS901 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
40 bytes of text	Text	Two sentences that operating company personnel created. These sentences describe a specified condition. Operating company personnel choose Forty bytes of text.
n n n...	HEX digits	Eight bytes of data area.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CDR272

Explanation

The CDR272 billing log is generated when the following conditions exist:

- The treatment code (TRMTCD) captured in the CDR matches one of the treatment codes selected by the SETLOG command in the CDR level of the MAP terminal. Command example: mapci; mtc; IOD; CDR; setlog 010
- The office parameter CDR_LOG_FIELD_DESCRIPTORS in table OFCVAR is set to N.

ATTENTION

The order of CDR272 log output is based on the provisioned CDR template used to format the record. For more information on CDR templates, refer to the *UCS DMS-250 Billing Records Application Guide* for your switch.

Format

An example of the format of log report CDR272 for the UCS pre-defined CDR2AMA3 template is as follows:

Note: The log report format for the CDR2AMA2 template is the same with the exception of fields AMASIZE, HEXID, and AMABAFMD.

```
switchid CDR272 mmmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CDR_CALL_ENTRY
 reccd templid actidx toolgen useedit varlngth seqnum cic
 origtime origdate anstype incbill origamp disctime discdate
 qrystind calldur clgptyno dialedno calledno termlrm slpid
 origlrn lrnsrc1 lrnsrc2 orig10th origyear disc10th
 disyear amasc timechng discampm amacallt dlpresub timegard
 svcftr anicpn anisp amacallc termplan lata lnpcheck routind
 trkgrp origplan callevts compcode2 trmoseas operinv exoseas
 fill4 fill1 modmap amasize hexid fill8 amaaltbn digidtrn
 digidjip digidnpa fill2 oacesid fill2 amabafmd
```

Example

An example of log report CDR272 as defined in the predefined CDR template follows:

CDR272 (end)

```
250Q    CDR272 JUL10 16:30:24 4200 INFO CDR_CALL_ENTRY

F00060YNN000015676105281880301105881940100013107214684552900050834521499779950854321499799
0 2146846875006851234
2878002001062521191022000007802881
```

Note: The field values shown here are for formatting purposes only. Actual values shown in the CDR record in the billing file may differ from those shown here.

Field descriptions

For CDR field descriptions, refer to the *UCS DMS-250 Billing Records Application Guide* for your switch.

Action

This is an information log. No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

CDR273

Explanation

This log is the human-readable representation of the data formatted into a CDR. The switch converts CDR data to ASCII characters and displays the data in columns in the CDR273 log. This log also displays the field names associated with the data and reflects the CDR fields that support the FlexCDR framework.

The switch generates a CDR273 billing log when the following conditions exist:

- The treatment code (TRMTCD) captured in the CDR matches one of the treatment codes selected by the SETLOG command in the CDR level of the MAP terminal.

  Command example: **mapci; mtc; IOD; CDR; setlog 010**

- The office parameter CDR_LOG_FIELD_DESCRIPTORS in table OFCVAR is set to Y.
- When a call is completed with the ANIINTL subfield RECEIVE set to 'Y', the CPN will not be populated in the ANISP field of the CDR273 log.

ATTENTION

The order of CDR273 log output is based on the provisioned CDR template used to format the record. For more information on CDR templates, refer to the *UCS DMS-250 Billing Records Application Guide* for your switch.

Format

The format for log report CDR273 as defined in the predefined CDR2AMA3 CDR template is as follows:

Note: CDR2AMA2 template is the same with the exception of fields AMASIZE, HEXID, and AMABAFMD.

CDR273 (continued)

```
CDR273 mmmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CDR_CALL_ENTRY
    RECCD       reccd       TEMPLID     templid
    ACTIDX      actidx      TOOLGEN     toolgen
    USEEDIT     useedit     VARLNGTH    varlngth
    SEQNUM      seqnum      CIC         cic
    ORIGTIME    origtime    ORIGDATE    origdate
    ANSTYPE     anstype     INCBILL     incbill
    ORIGAMPM    origampm    DISCTIME    disctime
    DISCDATE    discdate    QRYSTIND    qrystind
    CALLDUR     calldur     CLGPTYNO    clgptyno
    DIALEDNO    dialno      CALLEDNO    calledno
    TERMLRN     termlrm     SLPID       slpid
    ORIGLRN     origlrm     LRNSRC1     lrnsrc1
    LRNSCR2     lrnsrc2     ORIG10TH    orig10th
    ORIGYEAR    origyear    DISC10TH    disc10th
    DISCYEAR    discyear    AMASC       amasc
    TIMEGARD    timegard    AMACALLC    amacallc
    CALLEVTS    callevts    TIMECHNG    timechng
    DISCAMPM    discampm    AMACALLT    amacallt
    DLPRESUB    dlpresub    ANICPN      anicpn
    SVCFTR      svcftr      LATA        lata
    LNPCHECK    lnpcheck    TRKGRP      trkgrp
    TERMPLAN    reserved    ROUTIND     routind
    ORIGPLAN    reserved    COMPCODE2   compcode2
    HEXID       boolean     EXOSEAS     reserved
    TRMOSEAS    trmoseas    OPERINV     operinv
    MODMAP      modmap      AMASIZE     amasize
    AMABAFMD    amabafmd
```

Example

An example of a log report CDR273 as defined in the predefined CDR template follows:

CDR273 (continued)

```
250X15AO CDR273 OCT09 08:41:41 1600 INFO CDR_CALL_ENTRY

RECCD       F0                  TEMPLID     002
ACTIDX      2                   TOOLGEN     Y
USEEDIT     N                   VARLNGTH    N
SEQNUM      00001               CIC         5676
ORIGTIME    31241               ORIGDATE    188
ANSTYPE     03                  INCBILL     283
ORIGAMPM    1                   DISCTIME    1
DISCDATA    283                 QRYSTIND    31301
CALLDUR     00013107            CLGPTYNO    01
DIALEDNO    508345214997799     CALLEDNO    214684552900000
TERMLRN     2156781212          SLPID       50854314997790
ORIGLRN     2146841494          LRNSRC1     0324 1234
LRNSRC2     3                   ORIG10TH    2
ORIGYEAR    0                   DISC10TH    7
DISCYEAR    0                   AMASC       2
TIMECHNG    N                   DISCAMPM    0653
AMACALLT    0712                DLPRESUB    0
TIMEGARD    2                   SVCFTR      8
ANICPN      2                   ANISP       0675
AMACALLC    720                 TERMPLAN    5124599628
LATA        996                 LNPCHECK    1
ROUTIND     1                   TRKGRP      7
ORIGPLAN    1                   CALLEVTS    6789
COMPCODE2   1                   TRMOSEAS    11
OPERINV     1                   EXOSEAS     1
MODMAP      0000000001001101    AMAZISE     0
HEXID       N                   AMABAFMD    021
                                            A1125374B5F6078
                                            8892A1B4C8D2E6F
                                            10
```

Note: The field values shown here are for formatting purposes only. Actual values shown in the CDR record in the billing file may differ from those shown.

Field descriptions

For CDR field descriptions, refer to the *UCS DMS-250 Billing Records Application Guide* for your switch.

Action

This is an information log. No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

CDR273 (end)

Additional Information

None

Release history

UCS17

If the ANIINTL subfield is not set to yes, the CPN does not appear in the ANISP field of the CDR273 log, (A59038177).

CDR280

Explanation

This log is an abbreviated form of the CDR281 log. (For details on field descriptions, see the CDR281 log documentation.) Only one of these logs (either the short or long version) can be generated at a time. These logs display the same billing record information associated with a direct access enhanced operator services (EOPS) call.

The call detail recording (CDR) subsystem generates this report whenever the office parameter DISPLAY_OSR_LOG is set to Y.

This log generates when the OFCVAR table parameter CDR_LOG_FIELD_DESCRIPTORS is set to N. The CDR281 long version (CDR281) generates when CDR_LOG_FIELD_DESCRIPTORS is set to Y.

Disable CDR logging during heavy traffic periods to prevent excessive log subsystem buffering (because this slows system response).

Format

The format for log report CDR280 follows:

CDR280 date time seqnbr INFO CDR_CALL_ENTRY
reccode entcode infodigs servfeat callngno calldno eventdig starttme opernumb elpsdtme billid eopsinfo teamnumb trblcode billcode indic billnumb adjtype roomnumb adjentry guest hoteltax quoteamt adjtime adjamt seqnumb

Example

An example of log report CDR280 follows:

```
CDR280 JAN03 09:38:08 8596 INFO CDR_CALL_ENTRY
       F1 20 11 12 2149901234 2149974753 1 253105411 0900
   000144  4553 22      667  SMIT    00034
```

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

CDR281

Explanation

This log is the long version of the CDR280 log. Only one of these logs (either the short or long version) can be generated at a time. These logs display the same billing record information associated with a direct access enhanced operator services (EOPS) call.

The call detail recording (CDR) subsystem generates this log whenever the office parameter DISPLAY_OSR_LOG is set to Y and the OFCVAR table parameter CDR_LOG_FIELD_DESCRIPTORS is set to Y. The short version (CDR280) generates when CDR_LOG_FIELD_DESCRIPTORS is set to N.

Disable CDR logging during heavy traffic periods to prevent excessive log subsystem buffering (because this slows system response).

Format

The format for log report CDR281 follows:

```
CDR281 date time seqnbr INFO CDR_CALL_ENTRY
    RECCODE         reccode
    ENTCODE         entcode
    INFODIGS        infodigs
    SERVFEAT        servfeat
    CALLNGNO        callngno
    CALLDNO         calldno
    EVENTDIG        eventdig
    STARTTME        starttme
    OPERNUMB        opernumb
    ELPSDTME        elpsdtme
    BILLID          billid
    EOPSINFO        eopsinfo
    TEAMNUMB        teamnumb
    TRBLCODE        trblcode
    BILLCODE        billcode
    INDIC           indic
    BILLNUMB        billnumb
    ADJTYPE         adjtype
    ROOMNUMB        roomnumb
    ADJENTRY        adjentry
    GUEST           guest
```

CDR281 (continued)

HOTELTAX	hoteltax
QUOTEAMT	quoteamt
ADJTIME	adjtime
ADJAMT	adjamt
SEQNUMB	seqnumb

Example

An example of log report CDR281 follows:

```
CDR281 JAN03 09:38:08 8596 INFO CDR_CALL_ENTRY
   RECCODE          F1
   ENTCODE          20
   INFODIGS         11
   SERVFEAT         12
   CALLNGNO         2149901234
   CALLDNO          2149974753
   EVENTDIG         1
   STARTTME         253105411
   OPERNUMB         0900
   ELPSDTME         000144
   BILLID
   EOPSINFO         4553
   TEAMNUMB         22
   TRBLCODE
   BILLCODE
   INDIC
   BILLNUMB
   ADJTYPE
   ROOMNUMB         667
   ADJENTRY
   GUEST            SMIT
   HOTELTAX
   QUOTEAMT
   ADJTIME
   ADJAMT
   SEQNUMB      00034
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
reccode	F1 or F3	The record code
entcode	nn	The entry code
infodigs	nn	The information digits
servfeat	nn	The service feature code
callngno	numeric	The calling number and the same number as the ANIDIGS or BILLNUMB field of the corresponding CDR for this call (except when the operator overrides this field and enters a new calling number)
calldno	numeric	The called number and the same number as the DIALEDNO field of the corresponding CDR for this call (except when the operator overrides this field and enters a new called number)
eventdig	n	The event information digit
starttme	nnnnnnnnn	The start time for the call
opernumb	0-3101	The operator number
elpsdtme	nnnnnn	The elapsed time
billid	alphanumeric	The billing ID
eopsinfo	nnnn	TOPS information
teamnumb	0-30	The team number
trblcode	numeric	Trouble encountered
billcode	binary; value 0-3	The billing number code presented in a binary value
indic	numeric	Information about the credit indicator
billnumb	14 digits	The billing number
adjtype	alphanumeric	The type of adjustment

CDR281 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
roomnumb	nnnnnn or aaa or alphanumeric	The room number making the call
adjentry	alphanumeric	The adjustment entry code
guest	4- character alphanumeric string	The guest making the call
hoteltax	numeric	The amount of hotel tax applied
quoteamt	numeric	The quoted amount for the call
adjtime	nnnn	The adjusted time
adjamt	numeric	The adjusted amount
seqnumb	numeric	The sequence number of the call

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

CDR971

Explanation

A CDR971 log is generated every minute during IMT CDR throttling. It displays the number of Recording Unit in use. It also displays the number of CCBs in use, which is the count of the number of calls up at that particular time.

Format

The format for log report CDR971 follows.

```
CDR971 mmdd hh:mm:ss <seqnum> INFO CCB/EXT USAGE REPORT
CCBS =    <ccb_used>  of    <ccb_avail>   used
EXT=      <rueb_used> of    <rueb_avail>  used
```

Example

An example of log report CDR971 follows.

```
CDR971 NOV14 13:22:04 5220 INFO CCB/EXT USAGE REPORT
CCBS=    0 of 1500 used
EXT=         150 of         300 used
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
seqnum	Integer	Unique log sequence number
ccb_used	0 to 1500	Number of Call Condense Blocks in use
ccb_avail	1500	Number of Call Condense Blocks available
rueb_used	0 to 300	Number of Recording Unit Extension Blocks in use
rueb_avail	300	Number of Recording Unit Extension Blocks available

Action

Not applicable.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

CFFP600

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) subsytem generates the CFFP600 log report. The SOS subsystem generates the CFFP600 log report when an attempt is made to program a restricted directory number (DN).

Note: The system generates this log report is when field DENIED_LOG of office parameter CFFP_CONTROL is set to Y (yes).

Format

The log report format for CFFP600 is as follows:

```
DLSE CFFP600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Attempt restricted
   Call ID:             <2 x 4 digits>
   Subscriber DN:       <10 digits>
   Forward-to DN:       <translated digits>
   Dial plan code:      <dial plan code>
   CFW type:            <call forwarding type>
```

Example

An example of log report CFFP600 follows:

```
DLSE CFFP600 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO Attempt restricted
   Call ID:             6789 7654
   Subscriber DN:       6137226789
   Forward-to DN:       15148443345
   Dial plan code:      INTERTOL
   CFW type:            UCFW
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Call ID	2 x 4 digits	This field specifies the identification number of the call.
Subscriber DN	10 digits	This field specifies the DN of the calling subscriber, or the base station in the case of CFRA.

CFFP600 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Forward-to DN	maximum of 30 digits	This field specifies the translated DN that the subscriber attempts to program.
Dial plan code	IDDD, FGB, INTERTOL, INTRATOL, COIN, I500, I700, I800, I900, N11, NPANXX	This field specifies the restricted dial plan code of the forward-to DN.
CFW type	CFW, UCFW, CFBL, CFDA, CFRA, SCF	This field specifies the call forwarding type used to program the forward-to DN. ***Note:*** CFW refers to option CFW/C (Call Forward All Calls/Customer).

Action

This log report is an information-type log. There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

This log can evaluate the number of fraud occurrences with any of the RES programmable CFW types. CFW refers to option CFW/C (Call Forward All Calls/Customer).

CFFP601

Explanation

The Support Operating System (SOS) subsytem generates log report CFFP601. This report appears when the end user exceeds the number of times allowed to program a forward-to DN. The end user can program forward-to DN in a specified period of time. Line option CFFP601A overrides the restricted dial plan of a forward-to DN.

Note: The system only generates this log report when field EXCEEDED_LOG of office parameter CFFP_CONTROL is set to Y (yes).

The maximum number of times an end user can program a forward-to DN is set at the LIMIT prompt. Line option CFFP601A overrides the restricted dial plan of a forward-to DN.

The time period is set in field TIME_PERIOD of office parameter CFFP_CONTROL.

Table IBNFEAT contains the number of times the end user attempts to program a forward-to DN. Line option CFFP601A overrides the restricted dial plan of a forward-to DN. This number has a maximum value of 1023. The counter does not increase when the number reaches the maximum value of 1023. The value in the attempt counter field of this log is not important when the number reaches the maximum of 1023.

Format

The format for log report CFFP601 is as follows:

```
DLSE CFFP601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Limit exceeded
   Call ID:         <2 x 4 digits>
   Subscriber DN:   <10 digits>
   Forward–to DN:   <translated digits>
   Dial plan code:  <dial plan code>
   CFW type:        <call forwarding type>
   Override option: <list of overridden dial plan codes+ALL>
   Attempt counter: <0 through 1023>
   Limit on line:   <0 through 30>
```

Example

An example of log report CFFP601 follows:

CFFP601 (continued)

```
DLSE CFFP601 SEP05 18:14:33 482 INFO Limit exceeded
   Call ID:             3219 6457
   Subscriber DN:       6137226789
   Forward–to DN:       15148443345
   Dial plan code:      INTERTOL
   CFW type:            UCFW
   Override option:     INTERTOL
   Attempt counter:     21
   Limit on line:       20
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Call ID	2 x 4 digits	This field specifies the identification number of the call
Subscriber DN	10 digits	This field specifies the DN of the calling subscriber. For CFRA, this field specifies the base station.
Forward-to DN	maximum of 30 digits	This field specifies the translated DN that the subscriber attempted to program
Dial plan code	IDDD, FGB, INTERTOL, INTRATOL, COIN, I500, I700, I800, I900, N11, NPANXX	This field specifies the restricted dial plan code of the forward-to DN
CFW type	CFW, UCFW, CFBL, CFDA, CFRA, SCF	This field specifies the call forwarding type used to program the forward-to DN ***Note:*** The CFW refers to option CFW/C (Call Forward all calls/Customer)
Override option	ALL, IDDD, FGB, INTERTOL, INTRATOL, COIN, I500, I700, I800, I900, N11, NPANXX	This field specifies the restricted dial plan codes that line option CFFPOVR overrides

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Attempt counter	0 through 1023	This field specifies the value of the attempt counter. This value indicates the number of times an end user attempts to program a forward-to DN. Line option CFFPOVRA overides the restricted dial plan of a forward-to DN.
Limit on line	0 through 30	This field specifies the maximum upper limit for the line.

Action

This log report is an information-type log. There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Use this log to evaluate the number of fraud occurrences with any of the RES CFW types that the user can program.

CIC101

Explanation

The switch generates this log to indicate a failure during CIC routing. The TRBCODE field identifies the type of error encountered.

The switch can also generate this log for AXXESS calls that use the CIC or CICPARM collectable.

Format

The format for log report CIC101 follows:

```
CIC101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CICROUTE ERROR
TRBCODE=text trouble description
CIC=cic
CSI=csi
Legend:
mmm=month       dd=day        hh=hours
mm=minutes      ss=seconds    ssdd=decimal seconds
```

Example

An example of log report CIC101 follows:

```
CIC101 JUN19 12:01:15 3285 CICROUTE ERROR
TRBCODE=No CIC/default CSI table datafilled in Table
CICROUTE
CIC=555
CSI=3
```

CIC101 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
TRBCODE	No CIC/default CSI datafilled in table CICROUTE	The TROUBLE CODE field identifies an access failure in table CICROUTE. The access failure occurs when a valid CIC with no associated CSI value or a CIC/CSI index is not datafilled in table CICROUTE.
CIC	0-9999	The CARRIER IDENTIFICATION CODE field indicates the actual CIC value associated with the call
CSI	0-253	The CARRIER SELECTION INDICATOR field indicates the actual CSI value associated with the call

Action

Datafill a CIC/DEF CSI or a CIC/CSI tuple in table CICROUTE.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

CM100

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates log report OM100 one time every day at 09:00 A.M.. The report provides a summary of a number of checks on the status of the CM.

Format

The log report format for CM100 is as follows:

CM100 (continued)

```
CM100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd  SUMM CM REPORT
        CM n DATA FOLLOWS:
        == = ==== ========
    CHECKSUM RAN TO COMPLETION: nnn TIMES

    TRAPS IN LAST 24 HOURS: nnnnn

    SRAM REPORT:
    ____________
    SRAM 24 HOUR DSDIFF VALUE: n
    SRAM 48 HOUR DSDIFF VALUE: n
    COUNTER          CPU0          CPU1
    _________        _____         _____
    24 HOUR             n             n
    48 HOUR             n             n
    TIMES COUNTERS CLEARED IN PAST 24 HOURS: n

    DISABLED CMMNT ALARMS: alrmtxt
        alrmtxtype2
          .
        alrmtxtypen

     CARD FAULTS:
          CPU0                      CPU1
    CARD  TRANSIENT       CARD  TRANSIENT
          ERRORS                    ERRORS
     P          n          P          n (Series 70 SN only)
     0          n          0          n
     .          .          .          .
     m          n          m          n
    <configuration_exception_information>
    <PROCESSOR MEMORY          <PROCESSOR MEMORY   >
    <      TRANSIENTS                TRANSIENTS      >
    <           aaaa aaaa                aaaa aaaa>
```

Example

An example of log report CM100 follows.

```
CM100 SEPT10 09:00:30 3923 SUMM CM REPORT
          CM 0 DATA FOLLOWS:
          == = ==== =======
    CHECKSUM RAN TO COMPLETION:  22 TIMES

    TRAPS IN LAST 24 HOURS:   1

    SRAM REPORT:
    -----------
    SRAM 24 HOUR DSDIFF VALUE: 0
    SRAM 48 HOUR DSDIFF VALUE: 0
    COUNTER      CPU0       CPU1
    -------      ----       ----
    24 HOUR       0          0
    48 HOUR       0          0
    TIMES COUNTERS CLEARED IN PAST 24 HOURS: 3

    DISABLED CMMNT ALARMS:  LOWST

    CARD FAULTS
      CPU0                  CPU1
    CARD  TRANSIENT        CARD  TRANSIENT
      ERRORS                 ERRORS
      3       1              8       1-
      4       2-
    CONFIGURATION VECTOR FROM EQPEC: 0000000
    CURRENT CONFIGURATION VECTOR   : 0000000
    ACTUAL CONFIGURATION VECTOR    : 0000000
    CURRENT S/W PACKAGE VECTOR: 0000000
    ACTUAL S/W PACKAGE VECTOR : 0000000
    PROCESSOR MEMORY     PROCESSOR MEMORY
     TRANSIENTS               TRANSIENTS
     0412 ABCC            0438 4EE4
     050F 12C0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
SUMM CM_Report	Constant	Indicates that a summary report on the status of the CM follows.
CM	0, 1	Indicates the affected side of the CM.
CHECKSUM RAN TO COMPLETION: nnn TIMES	0-999	Indicates the number of times in the last 24 h the checksum ran to completion.
TRAPS IN LAST 24 HOURS	0-32,767	Indicates the number of traps encountered in the last 24 h.

CM100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
SRAM 24 HOUR DSDIFF VALUE	Integers	Indicates the number of SRAM (static RAM) that did not match in the last 24 h.
SRAM 48 HOUR DSDIFF VALUE	Integers	Indicates the number of SRAM that did not match in the last 48 h.
24 HOUR	Integers	Indicates the number of SRAM faults in the last 24 h.
48 HOUR	Integers	Indicates the number of SRAM faults in the last 48 h.
TIMES COUNTERS CLEARED IN PAST 24 HOURS	Integers	Indicates the number of times that operating company personnel cleared the counters in the last 24 h.
DISABLED CMMNT ALARMS:alrmtxt	IMAGE, TRAP, AUTOLD, LOWSpr	Identifies disabled alarms. Note that after the system prints the report at 09:00, the system arms all alarms. Disable the alarms at the CMMNT level of the CM MAP terminal.
CARD FAULTS	Constant	Indicates that a cardlist for CPU0 and CPU1 follows.
CPU0	Constant	Indicates CPU0.
CPU1	Constant	Indicates CPU1.
CARD	1-42	Provides the card number of the suspected card.
CORRECTABLE ERRORS	Integers	Indicates the that system tabulates the number of flexible errors for each card. The system only turns the error correction on when the system is out of sync. The system can arm error correction for each card when the system is in sync. This action avoids cards that do not match if a defective card is present. The system resets this field at 09:00.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
configuration_exception information	Constant	This information is part of the CM100 report if the system detects a configuration exception. Refer to the Configuration table.
PROCESSOR MEMORY TRANSIENTS	0000-FFFF	Indicates the addresses where the system detects flexible soft error correction coding (ECC) errors on the memory of the processor. The system resets this field at 09:00.

Action

There are no required actions. Enter TRAPINFO at CI MAP level for additional trap information if the summary is in a TRAP alarm. The trap information includes all local variables and parameters on the stack when the trap occured.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

Other logs are available for SRAM analysis. This log provides information on the general state of SRAM.

The following table lists configurations.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Configuration	
CONFIGURATION VECTOR FROM EQPEC: abcdefg	Describes the expected performance configuration that the processor board selection provides.
CURRENT CONFIGURATION VECTOR: abcdefg	Describes the expected performance configuration that the software settings provide.
ACTUAL CONFIGURATION VECTOR: abcdefg	Describes the current performance configuration that the hardware settings provide.
CURRENT S/W PACKAGE VECTOR: hijklm	Describes the expected software package that determines performance that the software settings provide.

CM100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Configuration	
ACTUAL S/W PACKAGE VECTOR: hijklm	Describes the current software package that determines performance.
a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,l,m	Boolean values with the following meanings: a:= SRAM Slowb:= DCACHE Slowc:= Page Mode offd:= No DSSRAMe:= Misalign DSTEMPf:= ECC on Insyncg:= No handshake Override Insynch:= 9X13BC packagei:= 9X13GA packagej:= 9X13HA packagek:= 9X13JA packagel:= Reserved for future usem:= Reserved for future use

CM101

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM101 when a change in the CM status occurs.

Format

The log report format for CM101 follows:

```
CM101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CM STATUS CM n
    acttxt ACTION
    NEW STATE  =   CPUn    ACTIVE,CPUn    acttxt,    synctxt
    OLD STATE  =   CPUn    ACTIVE,CPUn    acttxt,    synctxt
```

Example

An example of log report CM101 follows:

```
CM101 SEPT10 08:45:30 3923 INFO CM STATUS CM 0
   MANUAL ACTION
   NEW STATE    =   CPU1    ACTIVE, CPU0    INACTIVE,
   OUT OF SYNC
   OLD STATE        =   CPU0    ACTIVE, CPU1    INACTIVE,
   IN SYNC
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CM STATUS CM n	0	Indicates which CM has had a state change.
acttxt ACTION	MANUAL, SYSTEM, REX TEST	Indicates the action that caused the state to change.
NEW STATE = CPUn ACTIVE	0,1	Specifies the active CPU.
CPUn Inactive	0,1	Specifies the inactive CPU.
acttxt	INACTIVE, JINACTIVE	Specifies the inactive state of the other CPU. J indicates the other CPU is jammed inactive.

CM101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
synctxt	IN SYNC, OUT OF SYNC, SPLIT CM MODE	Indicates if the CPUs are in sync, out of sync, or split.
OLD STATE = CPUn ACTIVE,	0,1	Specifies the CPU that was active.
CPUn inactive	0,1	Specifies the CPU that was not active.
acttxt	INACTIVE, JINACTIVE	Specifies the state of the inactive CPU. J indicates the CPU is jammed inactive.
synctxt	IN SYNC, OUT OF SYNC, SPLIT CM MODE	Indicates if the CPUs are in sync, out of sync, or split.

Action

There is no required action. If an error condition is present, the system generates other CM log reports. These log reports indicate the type of problem.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM103

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM103 when the CM experiences a high trap rate. The log indicates the correct trap rate.

Format

The log report format for CM103 is as follows:

```
*CM103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL HIGH TRAP RATE CM n
    nnnn TRAPS PER MINUTE
```

Example

An example of log report CM103 follows:

```
*CM103 SEPT10 08:45:30 3923 TBL HIGH TRAP RATE CM 0
   28 TRAPS PER MINUTE
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
TBL HIGH TRAP RATE	Constant	Indicates that the CM experiences a high trap rate
CM	Integers	Specifies the affected CM
nnnn TRAPS PER MINUTE	0-32,767	Specifies the number of traps that occur in each minute

Action

Investigate the problem if the problem continues. Monitor the computing module maintenance (CMMNT) level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position) to check the progress of the trap rate.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM104

Explanation

The computing module (CM) subsystem generates CM104 when the indicated message controller (MC) on the CM is system busy (SysB). The MC is busy for the indicated reason.

Format

The log report format for CM104 is as follows:

```
**CM104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB MC STATUS CHANGE CM n MC nSET
to SBSY from statxt: rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report CM104 follows:

```
.**CM104 SEP10 08:45:30 3923 SYSB MC STATUS CHANGE CM 0 MC 0
   SET to SBSY from ISTB: A stuck hardware fault was
   detected.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB MC STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates that an MC state change report follows.
CM	0,1	Identifies the affected CM.
MC	0,1	Identifies the affected MC.
SET to SYSB	Constant	Indicates the state of the MC is set to system busy.
from	Constant	Indicates that the previous state of the MC follows.

CM104 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
statxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the MC. Refer to the MC state table in the Additional information section of this log report description for more information.
rsntxt	Text string	Gives the reason the MC is system busy. Refer to the state change reasons table in the Additional information section of this log report description for more information.

Action

Refer to the CM level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position) display for commands to test the affected MCs.

Review traps and CM log reports. Perform necessary corrections.

If the reason text is A stuck hardware fault was detected, you must perform the required card replacement. An attempt to return the affected link to service will not occur until the required card replacement runs. Review the following logs to identify the cards to replace:

- The CM128 log report identifies the affected MC number and link number.
- The CM152 log report contains a list of cards that require replacement.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes the previous states for the affected MC.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

State	Explanation
CBSY	Indicates the previous state of the MC was central-side busy.
ISTB	Indicates the previous state of the MC was in-service trouble.
OK	Indicates the previous state of the MC was in service with no faults.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

State	Explanation
SSCF	Indicates the previous state of the MC was subsystem clock fault.
TODF	Indicates the previous state of the MC was time-of-day clock fault.
UNEQ	Indicates the previous state of the MC was unequipped.
MANB	Indicates the previous state of the MC was manual busy.
SYSB	Indicates the previous state of the MC was system busy.

The reasons for the MC state change to system busy appear in the following table.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Reason	Explanation
State change reason is not available.	Indicates there are no reasons supplied for the state change.
Detection of a stuck hardware fault	A stuck hardware defect caused the removal of an MC link from service. A disabled circuit caused a stuck hardware fault. The hardware fault in turn causes a voltage signal to stay at the 0 or 1 logic level.
The audit failed the port test	Indicates an MC audit failed the port test.
The system busied the MC to run MC REx test	Indicates the MC was system busy so that MC routine exercise (REx) diagnostic tests could run.
The system busied the port to run the MC REx test	Indicates that an MC port was system busy so that an MC REx test could run.
MC Audit corrected the MC state	Indicates an MC audit test corrected a problem.
MC node test failed during audit	Indicates that an MC node audit test failed.
The system uses/used the MC port for split mode	Indicates previous or present use of an MC port for split mode. The MC state changed to in-service trouble.

CM104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Reason	Explanation
The system used the MC port for SSC test	Indicates use of an MC port for a subsystem clock test. The MC state changed to in-service trouble.
System Node Audit busied the MC	Indicates a system node audit test made the MC busy.
C-side maintenance closed MC port.	Indicates central-side maintenance action closed an MC port. The MC state changed to in-service trouble.
C-side maintenance opened MC port.	Indicates a C-side maintenance action opened an MC port.
Port closed when MS link test failed	Indicates that the failure of a message switch link test caused an MC port to close.
MC made busy a manual action	Indicates that manual action busied the MC.
Lost both ports on the MC	Indicates the loss of both MC ports.
Detection of a TOD fault	Indicates detection of a time-of-day fault.
Detection of a SSC fault	Indicates detection of a subsystem clock fault.
Clearance of the SSC fault	Indicates clearance of the subsystem clock fault.
MC manual RTS, C-side-side links OOS	Indicates that the MC is to manually return to service, but the central-side links are out-of-service.
MC system RTS, C-side-side links OOS	Indicates that system returns to service the MC and the central-side links are out of service.
MC RTS by system action	Indicates system action returns to service an MC.
MC RTS by REx test action	Indicates that a REx test action returns to service an MC.
MC RTS by manual action	Indicates that manual action must return to service an MC.
Port went ISTB	Indicates that the system changed the MC port to the in-service trouble state. This condition causes a minor alarm. One more fault of this type causes the system to change the port to a system busy state.

CM105

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM105 when the indicated message controller (MC) on the CM is C-side busy (CBsy). The CM is busy for the indicated reason.

Format

The log report format for CM105 is as follows:

```
**CM105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY MC STATUS CHANGE CM n
                                MC n
    SET TO statxt  FROM statxt: rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report CM105 follows:

```
**CM105 SEP10 08:45:30 3923 CBSY MC STATUS CHANGE CM 0 MC 1

   SET TO CBSY FROM OK: MC port closed by c–side maintenance
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
CBSY MC STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a state change in the MC
CM	0,1	Identifies the affected CM
MC	0,1	Identifies the affected MC
SET TO	Symbolic text	Indicates the state of message controller after the state change. Refer to Table E.
FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the MC. Refer to Table 1, CM state at the end of the CM104 log report.
rsntxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason for the MC state change. Refer to Table 2, Reasons, at the end of the CM104 log report.

CM105 (end)

Action

Refer to the CM MAP (maintenance and administration position) display for additional information and more logs that relate to the affected MC. Check the MS level of the MAP display to determine the state of the computing module interface card (CMIC) links.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CM107

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates log report CM107 when the indicated message controller (MC) is inservice trouble (ISTb) for the reason given.

Format

The log report format for CM107 is as follows:

```
*CM107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL MC STATUS CHANGE CM n
MC                    n
    SET TO statxt FROM statxt: rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report CM107 follows:

```
*CM107 SEP10 08:45:30 3923 TBL MC STATUS CHANGE CM 0 MC 1
   SET TO ISTB FROM OK: Port has gone ISTB.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL MC STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates an MC status change.
CM	0,1	Identifies the affected CM.
MC	0,1	Identifies the affected MC.
SET TO	Symbolic text	Indicates MC state after the status change. Refer to table E.
FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous status of the MC. Refer to table 1, CM status, at the end of the CM104 log report.
rsntxt	Symbolic text	Provides the reason for the status change of the MC. Refer to table 2, Reasons, at the end of the CM104 log report.

CM107 (end)

Action

Refer to the CM level of the MAP display to determine the cause of the problem. If rsntxt= “Port has gone ISTb", a minor alarm occurs. Logs that indicate this reason normally relate to a hardware problem. One more fault of this type takes the port out of service to a SysB state.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM108

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates log report CM108. The subsystem generates report CM108 when the indicated message controller (MC) on the CM returns to service (RTS). The report indicates the reason for the change in service.

Format

The log report format for CM108 is as follows:

CM108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS MC STATUS CHANGE CM n MC n

SET TO statxt FROM statxt: rsntxt

Example

An example of log report CM108 follows:

```
CM108 SEP10 08:45:30 3923 RTS MC STATUS CHANGE CM 0 MC 1
   SET TO OK FROM MBSY: MC RTS by system action
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RTS MC STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a message controller status change.
CM n	0,1	Identifies the computing module affected.
MC n	0,1	Identifies which message controller returns to service.
SET TO statxt	Symbolic text	Refer to table E. Indicates the state of the message controller after the status change.
FROM statxt:	Symbolic text	Refer to table 1, CM status, at the end of the CM104 log report. Indicates the previous status of the MC.
rsntxt	Symbolic text	Refer to table 2, Reasons, at the end of the CM104 log report. Provides the reason for the status change of the message controller.

CM108 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM111

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM111 report. The CM generates report CM111 one time for each hour when the amount of CM memory falls below a set limit. Log report CM111 indicates the amount of memory that remains. Log report CM111 raises a Critical alarm.

Format

The log report format for CM111 is as follows:

```
***CM111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL RUNNING OUT OF
MEMORY                    CM n
    nnnn KWORDS LEFT
```

Example

An example of log report CM111 follows:

```
***CM111 SEPT10 08:45:30 3923 TBL RUNNING OUT OF MEMORY
CM0
   100 KWORDS LEFT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL RUNNING OUT OF STORE	Constant	Indicates that the amount of available store is below a given limit
CM	Integer	Indicates the affected CM
nnnn KWORDS LEFT	0-32,767	Indicates the number of kilowords that remain

CM111 (end)

Action

Follow these instructions:

- Repair or replace CMdamaged memory cards.
- If condition persists, use standard memory extension procedures to extend memory.
- If condition persists and the DMS-Core shelf is full, substitute current memory cards with larger memory cards. Use standard memory extension procedures to replace memory cards.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM112

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates log report CM112 for one of the following reasons:

- the indicated card type in the specified slot and shelf
  - — fails a memory test
  - — has a damaged memory location
- the number of transient errors exceeds the threshold.

Format

The log report format for CM112 is as follows:

```
*CM112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MEM CARD FAULT CM n CPUn SHELF
nn SLOT nn CARD PEC eqpec
```

Example

An example of log report CM112 follows:

```
*CM112 OCT10 21:45:31 5926 FLT MEM CARD FAULT CM 0 CPU1 SHELF
0 SLOT 7 CARD PEC 9X14BB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT MEM CARD FAULT	Constant	Indicates that a memory card fails a memory test or has a damaged memory location.
CM	0	Indicates the affected CM .
CPU	0,1	Indicates the central processing unit is affected.
SHELF	0-3	Indicates the shelf number.
SLOT	7-32	Indicates the slot number.
CARD PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the card type. Refer to table I.

CM112 (end)

Action

Repair or replace the damaged memory card. If you do not repair or replace the damaged memory card, all the reads from the defective address fail.

Associated OM registers

CMMEMFLT

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM113

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates log report CM113 when the memory card indicated is in inservice trouble (ISTb). Report CM113 indicates that at least one store location on that card has store faults you can correct. The system also generates log report CM113 when the transient mismatch counter for the card exceeds the transient error threshold.

Format

The log report format CM113 is as follows:

```
*CM113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL MEM CARD IN SERVICE
    TROUBLE
    CM   n
    CPU n SHELF nn SLOT nn CARD PEC: pec
```

Example

An example of log report CM113 follows:

```
*CM113 OCT10 21:45:31 5926 TBL MEM CARD IN SERVICE TROUBLE
                  CM 0
   CPU1 SHELF 0 SLOT 6 CARD PEC: 3X40
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL MEM CARD IN SERVICE TROUBLE	Constant	Indicates a damaged memory card.
CM	0	Indicates the affected CM.
CPU	0,1	Indicates which central processing unit (CPU) is affected.
SHELF	0-3	Indicates the shelf location of the card.
SLOT	6-31	Indicates which slot in the shelf contains the damaged card.
CARD PEC	Alphanumeric	Provides the product engineering code (PEC) number for the damaged card. Refer to table I.

CM113 (end)

Action

Replace the damaged memory card.

Associated OM registers

CMMEMFLT

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM114

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates log report CM114. The subsystem generates log report CM114 when the specified card, in a trouble or faulty state, passes a memory test. If a detected inservice trouble (ISTb) indication clears while the ISTb is not synchronized, the system sets the card status to OK.

Format

The log report format for CM114 is as follows:

```
CM114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MEM CARD OK CM n
   CPUn SHELF nn SLOT nn CARD PEC: pec
```

Example

An example of log report CM114 follows:

```
CM114 OCT10 21:45:31 5926 INFO MEM CARD OK CM 0
   CPU1 SHELF 0 SLOT 6 CARD PEC: 3X40
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO MEM CARD OK	Constant	Indicates that a memory card indicated as defective is now OK.
CM n	0	Indicates the affected CM.
CPUn	0,1	Indicates the affected CPU.
SHELF nn	0-3	Indicates the shelf location of the card.
SLOT nn	6-31	Indicates which slot in the shelf contains the damaged card.
CARD PEC: pec	Symbolic text	Refer to table I. Provides the product engineering code number for the has faults card.

Action

There is no action required.

CM114 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CM115

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM115. The subsystem generates CM115 when the system detects a fault on the indicated subsystem clock (SSC) and CM pair. When a hardware condition causes the SSC to fault, the log lists the worst fault detected. Severe defects that can occur in an SSC. The SSC message controller (MC) MAP level test (TST) command detects these faults. The system records faults detected on an in-service SSC in log CM115.

Format

The log report format for CM115 is as follows:

```
*CM115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT SSC FAULT DETECTED CM n
    SSC n
    WORST FAULT DETECTED: flttxt
```

Example

An example of log report CM115 follows:

```
*CM115 SEPT10 08:45:30 3923 FLT SSC FAULT DETECTED CM0
    SSC
   01
   WORST FAULT DETECTED: CANNOT LOCK TO REFERENCE FRAME
   PULSE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT SSC FAULT DETECTED	Constant	Indicates the detection of a minimum of one defect on the indicated SSC and CM.
CM	0	Indicates the CM affected.
SSC	0,1	Indicates the SSC affected.
WORST FAULT DETECTED	Symbolic text	SSC PADDLEBOARD NOT RESPONDING is the most severe fault. Refer to SSC Faults table.

CM115 (end)

Action

The SSC can fault after a test. This condition occurs only a successful manual test and a clock return to service (RTS) can return the SSC to service. Use the MC MAP level RTS command to perform a clock RTS. If manual tests repeatedly finds the clock to be defective, you must replace the card. For commands and information on how to recover the SSC, refer to the MC MAP display.

When an SSC faults on an H/W condition the audit detects, that audit checks the SSC control/status register. The audit determines when a minimum of one fault remains. If the fault disappears, the audit process recovers the clock. If the fault persists, manually test the affected SSC and take the appropriate action.

The SSC faults when reference frame pulses are not present. The SSC only recovers when one of the links returns to service. Links supply the reference frame pulse.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table lists SSC faults.

SSC Fault	Description
SSC TEST FAILURE	An SSC test failed. Refer to information displayed at the MAP terminal for additional information.
SSC PADDLEBOARD NOT RESPONDING	Hardware fault detected (most severe fault)
BAD INTERFACE BETWEEN MC AND SSC	Hardware fault detected
CANNOT LOCK TO REFERENCE FRAME PULSE	Hardware fault detected
SSC PADDLEBOARD FAILURE	Hardware fault detected
SECOND REFERENCE FRAME PULSE FAILURE	Hardware fault detected.
NO REFERENCE FRAME PULSE AVAILABLE	Both links that supply the clock with a reference frame pulse are down.

CM116

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM116. This report indicates when the image test runs and the load on the inactive central processing unit (CPU) is considered insane. This test can be run manually or as part of the CM routine exercise test (REXTEST).

Format

The log report format for CM116 is as follows:

```
***CM116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT IMAGE TEST FAILED
Restart Type: typtxt
Sub Test  FAILED  NOT RUN
subtext
IMAGE IS NOT RESTARTABLE: CONTACT EMERGENCY
PERSONNEL!
DO NOT ATTEMPT AN ACTIVE RESTART!!
```

Example

An example of log report CM116 follows:

```
***CM116 OCT12 7:56:34 1234 FLT IMAGE TEST FAILED
Restart Type:  COLD
Sub Test    FAILED  NOT RUN
Message to login a disc user    X
Execution of the command file       X
Critical process verification   –
   LOGIN    X
   HDRCON   X
   NHDRCON  X
IMAGE IS NOT RESTARTABLE:  CONTACT EMERGENCY PERSONNEL!
DO NOT ATTEMPT AN ACTIVE RESTART!!
```

CM116 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT IMAGE TEST FAILED	Constant	Indicates the image test failed.
Restart Type	WARM COLD RELOAD	Indicates the type of restart performed on an inactive CPU during an image test.
Sub Test	Symbolic text	Indicates the test that failed or did not run. Refer to Image Test table.
subtxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the subtest of the test above. This field applies to some of the tests. Refer to Image Test table.
IMAGE IS NOT RESTARTABLE: CONTACT EMERGENCY PERSONNEL! DO NOT ATTEMPT AN ACTIVE RESTART!!	Constant	Indicates the necessary action.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance immediately. Do not attempt an active restart when the image is insane.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Image test name	Sub test
Mate Rendezvous from drop sync	
Sending data to inactive CPU	
Receiving results from inactive	
Syncing after the tests	
Message to login a disc user	

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Image test name	Sub test
Execution of the command file	
Critical process verification	LOGIN
	HDRCON
	NHDRCON
	CALLP
Program store check	
Data store check	
Allocating Store	DSTEMP
	DSPROT
	DSPERM
	PSTEMP
	PSPROT
Deallocating Store	DSTEMP
	DSPROT
	DSPERM
	PSTEMP
	PSPROT
Trap Analysis	

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM117

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM117 when all the image tests are successful.

Format

The log report format for CM117 is as follows:

```
CM117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IMAGE TEST PASSED CM n
    Restart Type:  typtxt
```

Example

An example of log report CM117 follows:

```
CM117 AUG28 15:00:09 1234 INFO IMAGE TEST PASSED CM 0
   RESTART TYPE = COLD
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO IMAGE TEST PASSED	Constant	Indicates an image test passed.
CM	0 or 1	Identifies the CM.
RESTART TYPE	WARMCOLDRELOAD	Indicates the restart type performed on the inactive side during the image test.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CM118

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM118 every hour after the delay of a resource management scheme (RMS) request. The RMS request cannot conflict with the currently processed requests.

Format

The log report format for CM118 is as follows:

```
CM118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO RMS REQUEST OVERFLOW
    CM n
    rsntxt
    n REQUESTS DELAYED
```

Example

An example of log report CM118 follows:

```
CM118 NOV11 5:43:21 4565 INFO RMS REQUEST OVERFLOW CM 1
   INSUFFICIENT NUMBER OF RMS WORKER PROCESSES
   5 REQUESTS DELAYED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO RMS REQUEST OVERFLOW	Constant	Indicates that there are not enough RMS worker processes to handle the current volume of resource requests.
CM	0-1	Indicates the affected CM.
rsntxt	Not enough RMS worker processes	Indicates there are not enough RMS worker processes. The volume of resource requests can require more workers.

CM118 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	RMS worker processes did not initialize following restart.	Indicates the worker processes did not initialize after restart. This indication does not indicate an error condition.
n REQUESTS DELAYED	0-99	Indicates the number of resource requests delayed

Action

The system produces this log for information only. Repeated request delays are a result of not enough RMS worker processes. Report this condition to the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM119

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM119 when a trap occurs. Traps occur on an active CPU that runs in simplex mode. Traps also occur on both CPUs while they run in syncronization.

Format

Format 1

The log report format for SN/SNSE SR20 to 60 log report CM119 is as follows:

```
CM119 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TRAP
    Trap number nnnnn, rsntxt
    At hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
    PROCID= #hhhh #hhhh: modnm, Entry Module:
      proctxt SSTI: #hhhh
Current count of this trap type: nnnnn.

Traceback:

    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
    addresstxt  hhhhhhhh
    MAU address hold register      hhhhhhhh
    Access protection mask    nnnn
    Peripheral interrupt mask nnnn
    registertxt  nnnn
    MAU ctrl register     nnnn
    MAU ctrl register     nnnn
    Fault indication register    nnnn
    traptxt
    trapdpsn
    firmtxt.
```

Format 2

The log report format for SN/SNSE SR70 log report CM119 is as follows:

CM119 (continued)

CM119 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TRAP
Trap number <trap_no>, <rsntxt>
At <proc_id>=<modnm>: <proctxt>+<offset>
PROCID=<proc_id>:<proc_nm>, Entry Module <ent_mod>
SSTI: <ssti>
Current count of this trap type: <trap count>.

Traceback:

hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh

HARDWARE REGISTERS:
<hwregs>
<traptxt>
<trapdpsn>
<firmtxt>

Example

Format 1

An example of SN/SNSE SR20 to 60 log report CM119 follows:

```
CM119 JAN01 00:01:38 9708 TRAP
   Trap number 5, Parity Error, FIR Interrupt Pending
   At 0005399C=SCHED.DW12:SCHEDULE+#00300
   PROCID=  #8103 #E05F: dead,  Entry Module:
    DADDY SSTI:#003A
   Current count of this trap type: 1

Traceback:

   00055EAC=MESSAGES.DT04:WAITMSG=#01AC
   0005604A=MESSAGES.DT04:WAITX+#0112
   080458B0=DADDY.AK03:DADDY_PR+#03FC
   08049A70=MODULES.BT12:INITIALIZEP+#0014
   0802942A=PROCS.DX04:LIVEANDD+#0012
   Matcher AHR  08010C50
   MAU address hold register    08010C50
   Access protection mask   0007
   Peripheral interrupt mask    0055
   MAU error register   A800
   MAU ctrl register    008D
   MAU aux ctrl register    0003
   Fault indication register    0240
   TRAP on active CPU
   CPU Number 1.
```

Format 2

An example of SR70 SN/SNSE log report CM119 follows:

CM119 (continued)

```
CM119 FEB06 16:39:27 4427 TRAP
Trap number 4, Bus error accessing data
At 053A19A0=CMMDBG.AU09:CAUSE_MEM_ERROR_ON_L+#052C,
PROCID= #4514 #3052: dead, Entry Module: CMMEMDBG SSTI:
#06B3
Current count of this trap type: 5
Traceback:
   053AB654=CMMEMDBG.AU09:SOFTERR_+#04FC
   0402F7F8=CI.FR01:ENTERNONRESC+#014C
   0402C53C=CI.FR01:INVOKEST+#0274
   0402CA64=CI.FR01:INVOKE+#01F4

HARDWARE REGISTERS:
TMISC Int Configuration Register        0000    0000
TMISC Set Interrupt Level Register      0000    0008
TMISC Interrupt Register                0000    0000
TMISC Interrupt Cause Register          0000    0400
TMISC Secondary Interrupt Register      0000    0000
TMISC General Interrupt Mask            0001    00AB
SCIE Configuration Register             025E    FF21
SCIE LMS Write Protect Override         0000    0000
SCIE ECORE Error AHR                    0000    0000
SCIE SRAM ECC Status                    C19C    1E0F
SCIE SRAM Error AHR                     E07F    0050
SCIE SRAM ECC Syndrome                  0000    0000
SCIE CPU RTO Status                     0000    1FFF
SCIE General Fault Register             0000    0080
PCCAB II Control Register               0001    8204
PCCAB II Status Register                0000    0000
DPAR                                    E07F    0050
DSR                                     0000    0301
Primary Maintenance AHR                 E07F    0050
FIR                                     No bits set in FIR
TRAP out of SYNC on active CPU 0
TRAP while LOCKed
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the SN/SNSE SR20 to 60 log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
TRAP	Constant	Indicates a trap occurred.
Trap number	1-65536	Specifies how many traps occurred.

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
rsntxt	Character string	Refer to Trap Reasons tables and FIR Reasons tables at the end of this log report. Gives Trap reason (if software related) or FIR reason (if hardware related).
At	0000-FFFF	Identifies the memory location.
modnm	Symbolic text	Identifies the module name and issue.
PROCID	Symbolic text	Identifies the procedure that executed at the time of trap detection.
+#hhhh	0000-FFFF	Identifies the procedure offset, a specified location in the procedure.
PROCID	0000-FFFF 0000-FFFF	Specifies the process ID.
modnm	dead, modnm	The value dead indicates the process stopped. Other values indicate the name of the process that executed.
Entry Module	Symbolic text	Identifies the entry module name.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Gives system segment table index.
Current count of this trap type	1-32727	Optional parameter. Gives number of traps of this type that occurred.
Traceback	Constant	Provides a trace of the procedures executed before the procedure in operation at the time of trap detection. *NOTE:* Each line in the Traceback segment of this log report has a range of possible values. The system can generate a maximum of five lines of traceback information if traceback information is not available, the text Nil Traceback appears.
hwregs	Symbolic text	Indicates the current value contained in selected hardware registers. Refer to Trap Dispositions tables for SN/SNSE SR20 to 60 and SR70 at the end of this log report.
addresstxt	`Matcher address hold register'	Indicates that the matcher has latched an address and identifies the address.

CM119 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	`Fault address'	Indicates the occurrence of a bus error and identifies the address taken from the bus exception stack frame.
TIC General Interrupt Mask	Integers	Indicates masked interrupts.
TIC Interrupt Level Register	Integers	Indicates the content of the trace/interrupt controller (TIC) interrupt mask.
TIC Interrupt Register	Integers	Indicates if an interrupt is pending.
TIC Interrupt Cause Register	Integers	Indicates interrupts that are now pending.
TIC Secondary Interrupt Register	Integers	Indicates interrupts that are now pending in nested interrupt levels
MEI MBUS Parity Stat/Ctrl Register	Integers	Indicates if the processor memory bus (MBUS) to ECORE interface (MEI) on the MBUS detected a parity failure.
MEI ECORE Parity Stat/Ctrl Register	Integers	Indicates the MEI on the ECORE bus detected a parity error.
MEI ECORE RTO Status/Ctrl Register	Integers	Indicates if the MEI has timed out during performance an ECORE access
MEI General Fault Register	Integers	Indicates the MEI detects a fault.
PCCAB Control Register	Integers	Indicates current prefetcher with circular content addressable buffer (PCCAB) configuration.
PCCAB Status Register	Integers	Indicates current PCCAB fault status.
Primary Maintenance Register	Integers	Indicates current status of maintenance flags.
Access protection mask	Integers	Hexadecimal equivalent to the contents of the access protection mask register.
Peripheral interrupt mask	Integers	Hexadecimal equivalent to the contents of the peripheral interrupt mask register.

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
registertxt	MAU error register SRAM status register	If the log indicates a FIR reason of static random access memory (SRAM) Parity or ECC Error, the log reports the SRAM status register. For all other traps, the log reports the memory access unit (MAU) error register. In both instances, the log reports a hexadecimal value, nnnn, of the register.
MAU address hold register	Integers	Indicates the value of the combined address latched by the MAU and MTC when the trap occurred. If the DMS-Core has G94 MAUs this field is set to zero.
MAU ctrl register	Integers	Hexadecimal equivalent to the contents of the MAU control register.
MAU aux ctrl register	Integers	Hexadecimal equivalent to the contents of the MAU auxiliary control register.
Fault Indication Register	Integers	Hexadecimal equivalent to the contents of the fault indication register.
traptxt	TRAP while LOCKed, TRAP while in SYNC, TRAP on active CPU	Provides information about when and where the trap occurred. Can provide one or more of these reasons.
trapdpsn	Symbolic text	Refer to Trap Dispositions table with the CPU Number 0-1. The disposition part of this field only prints if the trap is not a normal trap.
CPU NUMBER	0,1	Specifies the CPU on which the trap occurred.
firmtxt	TRAP with F/W timing on	Appears if firmware timing is on.

The following table describes each field in the SN/SNSE SR70 log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
TRAP	Constant	Indicates a trap occurred.
Trap number	1-65536	Specifies the total number of traps that occurred.

CM119 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
rsntxt	Character string	Refer to Trap Reasons tables and FIR Reasons tables for SN/SNSE SR70 at the end of this log report. Gives Trap reason (if software related) or FIR reason (if hardware related).
proc_addr	00000000- FFFFFFFF	Identifies the memory location.
modnm	Symbolic text	Identifies the module that executed at the time of trap detection.
proctxt	Symbolic text	Identifies the procedure executed at the time of trap detection.
offset	0000-FFFF	Identifies the procedure offset, an exact location in the procedure.
proc_id	00000000- FFFFFFFF	Specifies the process id.
proc_nm	dead, symbolic text	The value dead indicates the process stopped running. Normally, the name of the process that runs appears.
ent_mod	Symbolic text	Identifies the entry module name.
ssti	0000-FFFF	Gives system segment table index.
Current count of this trap type	1-32727	Optional parameter. Gives number of traps of this type that occurred.
Traceback	Constant	Provides a trace of the procedures executed that occurred before the trap detection. *NOTE:* Each line in the Traceback part of this log report has a range of possible values. A maximum of five lines of traceback information can occur. In the event NO traceback information is present, the text Nil Traceback appears.
hwregs	0000 0000 - FFFF FFFF	Indicates the current value contained in selected hardware registers. Refer to Trap Dispositions table for SR70 at the end of this log report.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
traptxt	TRAP while LOCKed, TRAP while in SYNC, TRAP on active CPU	Provides information on when and where the trap occurred. This field can provide one or more of these reasons.
trapdpsn	Symbolic text	Refer to Trap Dispositions table with the CPU Number 0-1. The disposition part of this field only prints if the trap is not a normal trap.
firmtxt	TRAP with F/W timing on	Appears when firmware timing is on

Action

Enter the CI command TRAPINFO at a MAP terminal to obtain more trap information. This information includes all local variables and parameters on the stack when the trap occurred.

Save all reports generated during the m before the Trap report. Save the information obtained after you enter the TRAPINFO command. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following tables list TRAP reasons, FIR reasons and TRAP dispositions for SN/SNSE SR20 to 60 log report.

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Reason
Bus error
Address error
Invalid opcode
Zero divide
Descriptor range check
Privileged operation
Line_1010_code

CM119 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Reason
Line_1111_code
Format error
Bad interrupt vector
Spurious interrupt
See FIR reason
Sanity time out
Sneaky Trap
Stack overflow
Assertion failed
Move too long
UNPROTECTED during DUMP
Running LOCKed too long
Running UNPREEMTABLE too long
Running at high priority too long
Inside SEMA too long
Overdue sanity report
Assassinated
Process on ready queue not ready
Too much CPU time used by callup
Clock Failed
Activity Timeout
Sanity Timeout
CPU Halt
Interrupt Mismatch

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Reason
Bus Parity Error
Memory Access Error
SRAM Parity or ECC Error
FIR Interrupt Pending

Dispositions
User-process killed and trap logged
User-trap logged only
User-system re-initialized
User-CMC trap ignored
User-fast CMC trap ignored
Could not send death message
Sanity Timeout ignored
Move trap ignored
Bus error
Address error
Trap at interrupt level !!!
Too many Sanity Timeouts
Death of ADAM
Too many LOCKed traps
Process on ready queue is not ready
Uncorrectable memory error

CM119 (continued)

The following tables list TRAP reasons, FIR reasons and TRAP dispositions for SN/SNSE SR70 log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Reason
Bus error
Invalid opcode
Zero divide
Descriptor range check
Privileged operation
Spurious interrupt
See FIR reason
Sanity time out
Sneaky Trap
Stack overflow
Stack overflow
Assertion failed
Move too long
UNPROTECTDS during D
UMP
Running LOCKed too long
Running UNPREEMTABLE too long
Running at high priority too long
Overdue sanity report
Inside SEMA too long
Assassinated
Process on ready queue not ready
Too much cpu time used by callup

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Reason
Bus error accessing code
Misaligned access error
Integer overflow
Error exception. DEATH!
Running in MUTEX region too long
FIR interrupt
No bits set in FIR
Peripheral error
Clock failed
Activity timeout
Sanity timeout
CPU halt
Interrupt mismatch
Parity error
Memory access error
ECC error
FIR Interrupt pending
Processor ECC error
Ecore_ECC
Ecore_RTO
Proc parity error
Ecore bus slip
Bad mate power

CM119 (continued)

(Sheet 1 of 2)

SR70 Hardware Reg(0000 0000-FFFF FFFF)	Description
TMISC Int Configuration Register	Current TMISC interrupt configuration setting.
TMISC Set Interrupt Level Register	Indicates TMISC interrupt level mask; interrupts up to level are masked.
TMISC Interrupt Register	Indicates, if interrupt is pending for each interrupt level.
TMISC Interrupt Cause Register	Indicates pending interrupts.
TMISC Secondary Interrupt Register	Indicates pending interrupts in nested interrupt levels.
TMISC General Interrupt Mask	Indicates masked interrupts.
SCIE Configuration Register	Current SCIE configuration pending.
SCIE LMS Write Protect Override	Override can allow the write protection blocks from the ATT blocks of LMS to conform to the de-asserted state.
SCIE MBUS Parity Stat/Ctl Register	Optional. Indicates if the SCIE on the MBUS detects a parity error.
SCIE ECORE Parity Error AHR	Optional. Indicates the address the SCIE latched on a parity error by the SCIE on the ECORE bus detected.
SCIE ECORE Parity Stat/Ctl Register	Optional. Indicates if the SCIE on the ECORE bus detects a parity error.
SCIE ECORE RTO AHR	Optional. Indicates the address that the SCIE latches on a SCIE time-out of an ECORE access.
SCIE ECORE RTO Stat/Ctl Register	Optional. Indicates if the SCIE timed out of an ECORE access.
SCIE ECORE Error AHR	Address the SCIE latches on an ECORE error. For example, a 9X14 memory ECC.
SCIE SRAM ECC Status	Indicates detection of an ECC error on LMS (LPS) sram memory the SCIE controls.
SCIE SRAM Error AHR	Address the SCIE latches on an LMS memory error.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

SR70 Hardware Reg(0000 0000-FFFF FFFF)	Description
SCIE SRAM ECC Syndrome	Optional. Result of check bit and data bit calculation for LMS access.
SCIE Write Back AHR	Address the SCIE latches on write back to ECORE bus.
SCIE Write Back Status	Indicates status of SCIE write back to ECORE bus.
SCIE CPU RTO Status	SCIE time-out on access to BRISC bus.
SCIE Incompatible Access Status	Indicates if SCIE detected an incompatible access.
SCIE Incompatible Access AHR	Address SCIE latches on NEM access.
SCIE Non Existent Memory Status	Indicates if the SCIE detected an attempt to access non-existent memory.
SCIE Non Existent Memory AHR	Address SCIE latches on NEM access.
SCIE General Fault Register	Indicates if SCIE detects a fault
PCCAB II Control Register	Indicates current PCCAB configuration.
PCCAB II Status Register	Indicates current PCCAB fault status.
PCCAB II ECC AHR	Address on ECC error in PCCAB memory.
PCCAB II ECC Syndrome	Result of check bit and data bit calculation.
DPAR	Data physical address register in CPU.
DSR	Data status register in CPU.
Primary Maintenance AHR	AHR selected from TMISC Matcher, SCIE Ecore Error or DPAR depends on fault.

CM120

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM120 after a system restart.

To perform a restart manually issue the command from the MAP position. Use this command to respond to office and maintenance or problem solving procedures. The system issues the restart command to correct software problems reported by a trap. Refer to CM119 for more information on traps.

Format

The log report format for CM120 is as follows:

```
***CM120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INIT
typtxt Restart no. nn at mmmdd hh:mm:ss
inittxt

PROCID= #hhhh #hhhh: ssttxt, Last trap num nnnnn,
Traceback:
    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
CPU number n Restart occurred while synctxt
Restart occurred on acttxt cpu.
```

Example

An example of log report CM120 follows:

```
***CM120 APR01 12:00:00 2112
WARM Restart no. 2 at APR–01 12:00:00
WARM start from command.

PROCID= #810A #a001: dead, Last trap num 9,
Traceback:
   0803B2EE=SYSINIT.DR03:REINITIN+#0076
   080076AA=SYSDEFS.DU26:SOFT_REI+#00BA
   0803C398=SYSINIT.DR03:WARMSTAR+#002E
   0813F7D8=CISTOP.DG01:RESTARTC+#0118
   08153FCC=CI.EL02:INVOKEST+#0358
   08153C4C=CI.EL02:INVOKE+#018E
CPU number 0 Restart occurred while inSYNC.
Restart occurred on active cpu.
```

CM120 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INIT	IPL	Indicates binary image dump tape was loaded into the DMS switch for the first time.
	RELOAD	Indicates reload of binary image dump tape into the DMS switch. Office configuration and translation data remains, but the system clears all dynamic data. The system drops both transient calls and calls in talking state.
	COLD	Indicates initialization phase during which the deallocation and initialization of temporary storage occurs. The system drops all calls, and instructs peripheral processors to clear all channel assignments.
	WARM	Indicates initialization phase during which store initialization occurred. The system dropped transient calls while calls in talking state continued.
Restart no.	0-32,767	Identifies the number of the restart for given date.
inittxt	Symbolic text	Identifies type of restart and how the restart was initiated. Refer to Restart Messages table.
PROCID	0000-FFFF 0000-FFFF	Specifies the Process id.
ssttxt	Symbolic text	Identifies previous state of restarted process.
Last trap num	0-32767	Provides trap identification number of last trap encountered that initiated the system restart process.
Traceback	Alphanumeric	Provides a traceback of modules and processes.
CPU number	0,1	Provides the number of the central processing unit (CPU) on which the restart occurred.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Restart occurred while	inSYNC	Indicates performance of restart while the CPUs are in synchronization. ***Note:*** This field does not appear for reload restarts.
	outSYNC	Indicates performance of the restart while CPUs are out of synhronization. ***Note:*** This field does not appear for reload restarts.
Restart occurred on acttxt CPU	active	Indicates performance of restart on active CPU. ***Note:*** This field does not appear for reload restarts.
	inactive	Indicates performance of restart on an inactive CPU. ***Note:*** This field does not appear for reload restarts.

Action

Save this report and any reports before the event and contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CM120 (continued)

Additional information

The following table lists Restart Messages:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Type of restart	Message
HARDWARE RESTARTS	Illegal SWINT
	Activity Switch
	Manual Restart
	System Image Reload
	Uncontrolled Clock Switch
WARM RESTARTS	WARM start from command
	Store area links corrupted (TEMP)
	TRAP at interrupt level
	Too many traps while locked
	Death of system process
	Death of init timer
	TRAP during initialization
	Sanity Timeout
	SENDINITDONE called twice
	Too many traps to handle
	BASE restarted
	BASE restarted - Module replaced
	Failed to create initial process
	Death of initial process
	CMC interrupt handler stopped
	Loader Tables Extended
	Ran out of letters
	SENDINITDONE timeout from initial process

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Type of restart	Message
	Overdue sanity report
	Death of idler
	Death of trap process
	Death of ADAM
	Death of System Monitor
	Too many Sanity Timeouts
	Offline processor going online
	Online processor going offline
	Module replaced
	Cannot create ABEL
	CDB queue corrupt
	CDB states inconsistent
	CCB queue corrupt
	CCB states inconsistent
	All ready queues empty
	Unknown trap disposition
	Bus error
	Address error
	2 Traps overlap
	Strange exception vector number
	User filter reinitialized
COLD RESTARTS	COLD start from command
	Too many WARM starts
	Store area links corrupted (PERM)

CM120 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Type of restart	Message
	Module replaced
	Warm SWACT extraction failure
	Inactive restart on DPSYNC
	CCB Queue badly corrupted
	Botch CMCs offline
	Asynchronous activity switch
RELOAD RESTARTS	RELOAD from command
	STORE area links corrupted (PROT)
	Nucleus process not created
	Module Replaced
	Program Store Compaction
	Uncorrectable memory error
IPL RESTARTS	IPL from command
	Initial entry to SOS

CM121

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM121 when a routine exercise (REx) test runs successfully. The user can request the tests manually from the CM MAP display. The system uses the CM maintenance audit process to request tests.

Format

The log report format for CM121 is as follows:

CM121 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO REX PASSED
acttxt durtxt nodetxt testtxt TEST PASSED.

Example

An example of log report CM121 follows:

```
CM121 JAN01 00:01:38 9708 INFO REX PASSED
   MANUAL SHORT SIMPLEX CPU TEST PASSED.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO REX PASSED	Constant	Indicates a successful REx test.
acttxt	Manual, System	Specifies if the user (manual) or the system (audit) requests the test.
durtxt	Short, Long	Indicates if the test was short or long (complete).
modetxt	Simplex, Duplex	Identifies the CM mode while the test runs. Simplex: the CM is not in synchronization. Duplex: the CM is in sync.
testtxt	CPU, MEM, MC, SSC, PMC	Indicates which set of tests ran to completion without failure.
TEST PASSED	Constant	Indicates that the test passes.

Action

There are no required actions.

CM121 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CM122

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM122 when routine exercise (REX) tests run and fail. The user can request the tests manually from the CM MAP display. The system uses the CM maintenance audit process to request ideas. There are new values for field FAILED TEST.

Format

The log report format for CM122 follows is as follows:

```
**CM122 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL REX TEST
    acttxt durtxt modtxt typtxt TEST FAILED.
    FAILED TEST:  testnm
    FAIL PATTERN: hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    SUSPECTED CARDS:

    SITE  FLR RPOS BAY–ID SHF DESCRIPTION SLOT EQPEC
cardlist
```

Example

An example of log report CM122 follows.

```
**CM122 JAN01 00:01:38 9708 FAIL REX TEST
   MANUAL LONG DUPLEX CPU TEST FAILED.
   FAILED TEST:  INACT_CMMU
   FAIL PATTERN: 0000 0000 0000 1000
   SUSPECTED CARDS:

   SITE  FLR RPOS BAY–ID SHF DESCRIPTION  SLOT EQPEC
   HOST  00  AA00 CM 0 23  CPU 0:00:0:0 19  9X10AA FRNT
   HOST  00  AA00 CM 0 23  CPU 0:00:0:0 19  9X26DA BACK
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL REX TEST	Constant	Indicates that a routine exercise (REX) test runs and fails
acttxt	MANUAL, SYSTEM	Specifies if the user manual or the system (audit) requests the test.

CM122 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
durtxt	Short, Long	Indicates if the test is short or long (complete).
modetxt	Simplex, Duplex	Identifies the CM mode during test run. Simplex: the CM is not in synchronization. Duplex: the CM is in synchronization.
typtxt	CPU, MEM, LINK, PMC	Indicates a set of tests that detect a fault.
TEST FAILED	Constant	Indicates that the REX test fails.
FAILED TEST	Symbolic text	Indicates which REX test detects the fault. Refer to CM REX Test Names table.
FAIL PATTERN	0000-FFFF	Each bit set indicates when a step fails. The technical help uses this parameter. This parameter does not have value to the customer.
SUSPECTED CARDS	Constant	Provides a list of up to four cards, with defective location information.
SITE	HOST	Indicates the site
FLOOR	00-99	Indicates the floor
RPOS	A00-RR00	Indicates the position in the row
BAY_ID	0-99	Indicates the bay
SHF	0-77	Indicates the shelf
Description	Alphanumeric	Provides the module, the CM number (two digits) CPU number (0 or 1) and shelf number (0-3). The system generates reports on modules MEM, CPU, MC, SSC, remote terminal interface (RTIF), and PWR.
SLOT	0-37	Provides the slot
EQPEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PEC equipment. Refer to Table I.

Action

Replace the indicated cards. To replace the cards, refer to *Card Replacement Procedures* and the maintenance guides. Run the test again from the CM MAP display. If trouble persists, contact the next level of maintenance.

If you type data at the RTIF terminal while you execute the reset mechanism part of the INACT_RTIF REX test, test failure occurs. If the reset mechanism part of the test fails, run the test again from the CM level of the MAP display. Do not type characters at the RTIF terminal while the test runs. If trouble persists contact the next level of maintenance.

Note: The ACT_RTIF test has a failure pattern of 0000 0000 0000 0100. This pattern indicates that the RTIF does not receive a data terminal ready (DTR) signal from the terminal. Make sure that the cabling between the RTIF and the terminal is correct.

Associated OM registers

There are no OM registers.

Additional information

The following table lists CM REX test names.

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Test names	Description
INACT_CLOCK_SOURCE and recovery	Test not active CPU clock fail detection
INACT_RESET	Test CPU reset mechanism
INACT_INTERRUPT	Test ability to generate interrupts
INACT_ACC_PR_RAM	Test of access protection RAM bits
INACT_RTIF	Test of reset terminal interface (RTIF)
INACT_SANITY	Test insane CPU recovery hardware
ACT_OS_TIMER	Test operating system timer circuit
INACT_OS_TIMER	Test of operating system timer circuit on not active CPU
INACT_FIR	Test ability to latch fault indication register (FIR)
ACT_FIR	Test ability to latch FIR
MATE_FIR	Test ability to read mate FIR status
MATCHER	Test mismatch detection circuit
ADDRESS_HOLD	Test address hold register latch
ACT_INT_MASK	Test interrupt mask register

CM122 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Test names	Description
MATE_COMM_REG	Test mate communication register
ACT_MAU	Test memory access unit
ACT_DATA_CACHE	Test data cache RAM and functions
INACT_ACC_PR_RAM	Test access protection RAM bits
ACT_ROM_CHECKSUM	Test to make sure that ROM is not corrupt
INACT_ROM_CHECKSUM	Test to make sure that ROM is not corrupt on the inactive CPU
INACT_MAU	Test of the not active memory access unit (ASIC)
ACT_GO_INACT	Test of ability to switch activity in sync
ACT_RTIF	Test RTIF
ACT_GO_INACT	Test ability to switch activity in sync
MC_INT_MM	Test interrupt detection that does not match
INACT_TIC__TIMER	Test of tracer/interrupt controller (TIC) timing functions
INACT_TIC_INTERRUPT	Test ability to generate and mask interrupts
INACT_TIC_TRACE	Test tracing functions
INACT_TIC_CONFIG	Test TIC basic functions
INACT_MEI_PARITY	Test ability of MBUS ecore interface (MEI) to detect and latch parity errors.
INACT_MEI_MEM_ACC	Test ability of MEI to detect and latch invalid memory accesses.
INACT-MEI_RTO	Test ability of MEI to detect and latch response timeout errors
INACT_PCCAB	Test prefetcher with circular content addressable buffer (PCCAB) functions
INACT_CMMU	Test cache memory management (CMMU) functions
INACT_MEM_CONFIG	Verify mate memory configuration

CM122 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Test names	Description
INACT_MEM_CONTROL	Test memory controller gate arrays in mate memory
INACT_MEM_DECODE	Test inter-memory module accesses/decodes
INACT_MEM_MARCH	Test mate memory, through a March through the cards, to detect any memory faults (Test one card/cpu/day).
MC_INSERVICE_TEST	Test inservice message controller (MC)
MC_PORT_TEST	Test MC port and link handler hardware
MC_TEST	Test MC with its crossover bus
MC_SPLIT_MODE	Test ability to enter split mode
PMC_PORT_TEST	Test P-side message controller (PMC) port and link handler with hardware
PMC_NODE_TEST	Test PMC with its crossover bus
SSC0_GENERAL	Test Subsystem Clock (SSC) 0 ability to detect frame pulse changes
SSC1_GENERAL	Test SSC one ability to detect frame pulse changes
SSC_INTERFACE	Test ability to access the SSC card id proms
ADDRESS_HOLD	Test of address hold register latch

CM123

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM123 when the DMS-Core experiences a low minor condition. This condition occurs when the DMS-Core runs low on spare memory on one central processing unit (CPU) plane while the DMS-Core runs in-sync.

The system generates CM123 when the DMS-Core first experiences a low-spare minor condition. The system generates this log because additional spares are lost. These spares are lost to provide a record of spare use during the time that the DMS-Core experiences this condition.

When the DMS-Core runs out-of-sync, the system monitors low-spare conditions for the active CPU only. When the DMS-Core runs in-sync, low spare conditions the system monitors for both CPUs.

The information displays the memory modules that are in the DMS-Core. If the DMS-Core has 2-MByte modules, the CM123 log does not include information on 8-MByte modules. This log raises a minor alarm.

Format

Format 1

The log report format for Series 20 to 60 SuperNode CM123 is as follows:

```
*CM123 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LOW SPARE MINOR
CONDITION
    CPU <n> runs out of available spares.
    CPU <n> has n 2MByte spare(s) remain.
          <n> 8Byte(s) spare(s) remain.
```

Format 2

The log report format for Series 70 SuperNode CM123 is as follows:

```
*CM123 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LOW SPARE CONDITION
    CPU <n> runs out of available spares.
    CPU <n> has <x> 32MByte spare(s) remain.
          <y> MByte(s) spare processor memory remains.
```

Example

Format 1

An example of log report CM123 follows:

CM123 (continued)

```
*CM123 MAR15 10:45:01 0300 INFO LOW SPARE MINOR
CONDITION
   CPU 0 is running out of available spares.
   CPU 0 has 5 2MByte spare(s) remaining.
             1 8Byte  spare(s) remaining.
```

Example

Format 2

An example of log report CM123 follows.

```
*CM123 MAR15 10:45:01 0300 INFO LOW SPARE CONDITION
   CPU 1 is running out of available spares.
   CPU 1 has 1 32MByte spare(s) remaining.
             0 MByte(s) spare processor memory remaining.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the Series 20 to 60 SuperNode log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO LOW SPARE MINOR CONDITION	Constant	Indicates the presence of a low spare minor condition
CPU n is running out of available spares	0 or 1	Identifies the CPU that has the low spare condition
n 2 MByte spare(s) remaining	Integer	Indicates the amount of 2-MByte spare memory modules that remain
n 8 MByte spare(s) remaining	Integer	Indicates the amount of 8-MByte spare memory modules that remain

The following table describes each field in the Series 70 SuperNode log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO LOW SPARE MINOR CONDITION	Constant	Indicates the presence of a low spare minor condition
CPU n	0 or 1	Indicates which CPU has the low spare condition

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<x>	0-12	Indicates the number of spare backplane memory modules available
<y>	0-256	Indicates the amount of spare processor memory available

Action

Take the following actions:

- Repair or replace the defective memory card(s). To replace the cards, refer to the *Card Replacement Procedures.*
- If the condition persists, extend memory. Use standard memory extension procedures.
- replace current memory cards with larger memory cards. Use standard memory extension procedures to replace the cards.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM124

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM124 when a central processing unit (CPU) test runs successfully. The user issues a Tst command to manually request the test, from the CM MAP display. The system uses the CM maintenance process or the routine exercise (REX) process to request tests.

Format

The log report format for CM124 is as follows:

CM124 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CPU PASS
infotxt CM n CPU n TEST PASSED.

Example

An example of log report CM124 follows:

```
CM124 JAN01 00:01:38 9708 INFO CPU PASS
   MANUAL CM 0 CPU 1 TEST PASSED.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CPU PASSinfotxt	Manual, System, REx Test, Unknown source!	Specifies if the MAP (manual), the system (audit) or the REX process requests the test.
CM	0	Indicates affected computing module.
CPU	0,1	Indicates a test pass on a specific CPU.
TEST PASSED	Constant	Indicates a test pass.

Action

There are no required actions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CM125

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM125 when a central processing unit (CPU) test runs and fails. The user issues a Tst command to manually request the test from the CM MAP display. The system uses the CM maintenance processor the routine exercise (REX) process to request tests.

Format

The log report format for CM125 is as follows:

```
**CM125 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL CPU TEST
    infotxt CM n CPU n TEST FAILED.
    tsttxt FAILED.
```

Example

An example of log report CM125 follows:

```
**CM125 JAN01 00:01:38 9708 FAIL CPU TEST
   MANUAL CM 0 CPU 0 TEST FAILED.
   FIR test failed.
   Data cache test failed.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL CPU TEST	Constant	Indicates that CPU test runs and fails.
infotxt	Manual, System, REx Test,	Specifies if the user (manually), the system (audit) or REX process requests the test
CM	0 or 1	Indicates affected CM.
CPU	0 or 1	Indicates exact CPU test runs and failures.
TEST FAILED	Constant	Indicates test failure.
tsttxt FAILED	Symbolic text	Indicates which test detects the failure. Refer to Failure Reasons table.

CM125 (continued)

Action

To detect and replace the processor circuit pack that has faults, refer to the maintenance guides. Run the test again from the CM MAP display. If the condition persists, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table lists Failure Reasons.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Test name	Description
Maze test	Test to make sure CPU instruction set and hardware function correctly
ROM checksum test	Test to make sure read-only memory (ROM) is not corrupt
USART test	Test CPU link to controlling terminal
FIR test	Test of ability to latch fault indication register
MAU test	Test of memory access unit (MAU)
Data cache test	Test of data cache random access memory (RAM) and supporting logic
Bus access test	Test of data/address bus
Static RAM test	Test of static RAM on NT9X13 card
Access Protection test	Test of RAM action protection.
Processor clock test	Test of not active processor clock
CMMU test	Test of cache and memory management units (CMMU)
DMC test	Test of DMS maintenance controller
MEI test	Test of MBUS ECORE interface
PCCAB test	Test of prefetcher with circular content addressable bus (PCCAB)

CM125 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Test name	Description
TIC test	Test of tracer/interrupt controller (TIC)
CLOCK test	Test of not active clock

CM126

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM 126 when the autoload register contents change. This report indicates a change in the primary autoload device.

Format

The log report format for CM126 is as follows:

CM126 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PRIMARY AUTOLOAD DEVICE CHANGE CM n
OLD DEVICE = MS devn IOC n DEV x
NEW DEVICE = MS devn IOC n DEV x

Example

An example of log report CM126 follows:

```
CM126 JAN01 00:01:38 9708 PRIMARY AUTOLOAD DEVICE CHANGE
   CM 0
   OLD DEVICE =  MS 0  IOC 1  DEV A
   NEW DEVICE =  MS 1  IOC 1  DEV B
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PRIMARY AUTOLOAD DEVICE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a report of autoload device change.
CM	0	Identifies affected computing modules.
OLD DEVICE	Constant	Indicates that the following fields relate to the previous autoload device.
NEW DEVICE	Constant	Indicates that the following fields relate to the new autoload device.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the message switch or system load module affected.

CM126 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
IOC	0 or 1	Identifies the input/output controller affected.
DEV	A, B, C, or D	Identifies booting device

Action

The OM log is an information log. There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CM127

Explanation

The system generates CM127 after an attempt to synchronize CPUs fails.

Format

The log report format for CM127 is as follows:

CM127 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CM SYNC FAILURE CM <n>
<action_type> SYNC <option> <enhanced_option> attempt failed
REASON: <failure reason>

Example

An example of log report CM127 follows:

```
CM127 FEB07 16:16:28 6200 INFO CM SYNC FAILURE CM 0
Manual SYNC NOTEST attempt failed
REASON: SR70 simplex copy failed.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
CM	0 or 1	Identifies the CM
<action _ type>	text	Indicates synchronize attempt initiator
SYNC <option>	text	Indicates the synchronize options in use
<enhanced_option>	text	Indicates the enhanced synchronize option
Reason	text	Failure reasons that can be output

Action

Contact next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM128

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM128. The CM subsystem generates CM128 when the CM shelf report card hardware detects a bus access controller (BAC) or link handler (LH) fault. The subsystem generates this report on reload restarts.

Format

The log report format for CM128 is as follows:

1.CM128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MC LINKHIT DATA
Log Masks: BAC= #hh LH= #hh Act CPU: n C-side: MS n Card nn MC n /link n
Bus Access Controller: #hh : BAC faultxt
Link Handler: #hh : LH faultxt
<Tx or Rx parity hit description>

Example

An example of log report CM128 follows:

```
1.CM128 JAN01 11:42:10 1977 INFO MC LINKHIT DATA
    Log Masks: BAC=#F1 LH=#7F  Act CPU: 0 C-side:
   MS0 Card 25
   MC 0 Link 0
   Bus Access Controller: #41   : Outgoing msg timeout
            : Incoming msg overrun
            Link Handler: #71   : CV: Code Violation
            : Wait for Idle Timeout
   Transmit buffer hits by parity
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value		Description
INFO MC LINKHIT DATA	Constant		Indicates problem to transmit or receive a message report from a message controller (MC) link.
Log Masks	BAC= #hh	LH= #hh	Identifies the value of the masks that determine link faults that the log records.

CM128 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Act CPU	0 or 1	Identifies the active central processing unit (CPU)
C-side	Constant	Indicates the message switch (MS) port card connects to the C-side of the MC
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS
Card	24 or 25	Identifies the card
MC	0 or 1	Identifies the MC
Link	0 or 1	Indicates the affected MC link.
Bus Access Controller	Symbolic text	Identifies the bit position of the fault type in the BAC error byte. Refer to BAC Errors table.
BAC <faultxt>	Symbolic text	Provides the possible fault codes that the BAC circuit detects. If the BAC circuit detects more than one fault, a separate line lists each fault. Refer to BAC Errors table.
Link Handler: #hh	Symbolic text	Identifies the bit position of the fault type in the LH error byte. Refer to LH Errors table.
LH faultxt	Symbolic text	Provides the possible fault codes that the LH circuit detects. If the LH circuit detects more than one fault, a separate line lists each fault. Refer to LH Errors table.
<Tx or Rx parity hit description>	Receive buffer hits by parity Transmit buffer hits by parity	Reports parity hits in the transmit (Tx) or receive (Rx) buffers on the NT9X12AC CPU port buffer card

Action

Use this log when you debug problems with the MC links and correlate link hit events and with other events, like:

- when you busy an MS
- when you perform (REX) tests
- when you perform periodic or out-of-service diagnostics

You also can use the CMSUM101 log counts to count faults against specified links and hardware.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following tables list BAC errors and LH errors.

BAC code	BAC error	Explanation
0	Incoming transfer timeout (from LH or to bus)	Indicates not enough time to transfer an incoming message from the LH or to the bus
1	Incoming msg overrun	Indicates the message going to the BAC incoming buffer from the LH overflows before the LH finds the end of the message byte.
2	Incoming msg error	Indicates error in the incoming message
3	Outgoing msg purge completed	Indicates completion of outgoing message purge
4	Outgoing msg timeout transfer to LH	Indicates a time-out of an outgoing message during LH message transfer.
5	Outgoing msg timeout transfer to buffer	Indicates a timed-out outgoing message during CM message transfer
6	Outgoing buffer full	Indicates a full outgoing BAC buffer.
7	Outgoing msg Parity Error	Indicates detection of a parity error in the outgoing message.

CM128 (end)

LH code	LH errors	Explanation
0	WAM: Wait for message timeout	Indicates acknowledgement of a message request, but the first part of the message was not received.
1	WAN: Wait for idle timeout	
2	WACK: Wait for ack. timeout	
3	WAS: Wait for send timeout	
4	not correct error	
5	2NACK: double negative ack	Indicates no acknowledgement of two consecutive messages sent to the link
6	Bad CRC	Indicates that the message has wrong checksum or CRC that is not correct.
7	CV: code violation	Indicates reception of a code that was not correct or not expected.

CM129

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM129 when the indicated message controller (MC) loses the use of a time-of-day clock register. The MC can lose the use of a clock register because of one of the following:

- a faulty port
- a faulty time of day register
- removal from service of a MC or a MC port

Format

The log report format for CM129 is as follows:

```
CM129 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TIME-OF-DAY CLOCK
    OUT OF SERVICE
    CM n MC n TOD n. Reason: rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report CM129 follows:

```
CM129 SEP10 08:45:30 3923 INFO TIME-OF-DAY CLOCK
   OUT OF SERVICE
   CM 0 MC 0 TOD 1.  Reason: MC on which TOD exists no
   longer inservice.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TIME-OF-DAY CLOCK OUT OF SERVICE	Constant	Indicates the time of day clock is out of service.
CM	0,1	Identifies the computing module affected.
MC	0,1	Identifies the message controller affected.
TOD	0,1	Identifies the time-of-day clock affected.
Reason	Symbolic text	Identifies the reason the time-of-day clock is out of service. Refer to Table 1, Reasons.

CM129 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Reasons

Reason	Explanation
MC on which TOD exists no longer inservice.	Indicates that the message controller on which the time of day clock is present is not in service.
TOD cannot be set with a valid time.	Indicates the time-of-day clock cannot be set with a valid time.
TOD has faulty source (either SSC or CPU links).	Indicates a defective source caused the time-of-day clock to be defective. The defective source can be the subsystem clock or CPU links.
An error has been detected on the TOD.	Indicates the system detects an error with the time-of-day clock.

CM130

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM130 when the subsystem clock (SSC) changed state.

Format

The log report format for CM130 is as follows:

```
CM130 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SSC STATUS CHANGE CM n
SSC       n
    ACTION: actxt
    Set to statxt from statxt: rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report CM130 follows:

```
CM130 SEPT10 08:45:30 3923 INFO SSC STATUS CHANGE CM 0 SSC 1

   SYSTEM ACTION
   Set to FLT from OK: Cannot lock primary to frame pulse.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SSC STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a subsystem clock status change.
CM n	0 or 1	Identifies the computing module affected.
SSC n	0 or 1	Identifies the subsystem clock that changed state.
ACTION: actxt	SYSTEM	Indicates that system action caused the state change.
	REXTST	Indicates that routine exercise tests caused the state change.
	MANUAL	Indicates that manual action caused the state change.

CM130 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Set to statxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the present state of the subsystem clock. Refer to Table 1, States.
from statxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the subsystem clock. Refer to Table 1, States.
rsntxt	Symbolic text	Provides the reason for the state change. Refer to Table 2, Reasons.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance if the state goes to inservice trouble (ISTB) or fault (FLT).

STATXT	Explanation
OK	Indicates that the SSC functions correctly.
ISTB	Indicates that the SSC is inservice trouble.
SRC	Indicates that the SSC does not have a link that supplies the reference source. Both DMS bus links are closed.
FLT	Indicates that hardware detects a SSC fault.

Reason	State change
OK	An SSC fault is not present.
ISTB	Secondary reference frame pulse cannot lock to primary.
SRC	Inservice links to supply reference frame pulse are not present. Inservice links are not present to supply reference frame pulse because of split mode.
FLT	The SSC cannot lock to primary frame pulse. The SSC does not receive any reference frame pulse. The SSC paddleboard is defective. Bad interface between MC and SSC. The SSC paddleboard does not respond. The SSC tests detect a fault.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CM133

Explanation

The computing module (CM) subsystem generates CM133. The subsystem generates CM133 when the indicated peripheral-side (P-side) message controller (PMC) is set to system busy (SysB) for the indicated reason.

Format

The log report format for CM133 is as follows:

```
**CM133 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB PMC-NODE STATUS
CHANGE CM n PMC n
    SET to SBSY from statxt: rsntxt.
```

Example

An example of log report CM133 follows:

```
**CM133 FEB23 02:51:46 3923 SYSB PMC-NODE STATUS CHANGE CM
0 PMC 0
   SET to SBSY from ISTB: Lost both PMC links.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB PMC-NODE STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates that a report of a PMC-node state change to system busy follows.
CM n	0 or 1	Identifies the affected CM.
PMC n	0 or 1	Identifies the affected PMC.
SET to SYSB	Constant	Indicates that the state of the PMC was set to system busy.
from	Constant	Indicates that the previous state of the PMC follows.

CM133 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
statxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the PMC. For more information, refer to MC state table in the Additional information section of this log report description.
rsntxt	Text string	Provides the reason for the PMC being made system busy. For more information, refer to state change reasons table in the Additional information section of this log report description.

Action

Refer to the CM;PMC level of the MAP display for commands to test the affected PMCs.

Review traps and CM log reports. Take the appropriate corrective action.

If the reason text is A stuck hardware fault was detected, you must perform the required card replacement. Perform the card replacement before you attempt to return the affected link to service. The following logs identify the cards you must replace:

- The CM140 log report identifies the affected PMC number and link number.
- The CM152 log report provides a list of cards that require replacement.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The previous states for the affected PMC appear in the following table.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

State	Explanation
CBSY	Indicates that the previous state of the PMC was central-side busy.
ISTB	Indicates that the previous state of the PMC was in-service trouble.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

State	Explanation
OK	Indicates that the previous state of the PMC was in service without faults.
UNEQ	Indicates that the previous state of the PMC was not equipped.
MANB	Indicates that the previous state of the PMC was manual busy.
SYSB	Indicates that the previous state of the PMC was system busy.

The following table lists the reasons for the PMC state change to system busy.

Reason	Explanation
A stuck hardware fault was detected	A PMC link has been taken out of service because of a stuck hardware fault. A disabled circuit causes a stuck hardware fault. A stuck hardware fault causes a voltage signal to stay at the 0 or 1 logic level.
Audit failed node test	A system maintenance audit resulted in a node test failure for the PMC.
Lost both PMC links	Both PMC links are out of service.
No reason	A state change reason was not supplied.
PMC manually busied	The PMC was manually busied.
PMC port has linkhits	The PMC port has link hits
PMC port used for split mode	The specified PMC port used for the split mode.
PMC status change during norestartswact	The PMC state changed during a no restart SWACT.
Rex busied PMC to run test	The system REX controller busied the PMC to run a REx test.
System audit busied PMC	A system maintenance audit busied the PMC.

CM134

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM134 when a P-side message controller (PMC) is set to inservice trouble (ISTb) from a specified state. The PMC changes state because of reasons that appear in the rsntxt field.

Format

The log report format for CM134 is as follows:

```
*CM134 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL PMC-NODE STATUS CHANGE
                          CMn
   PMCn
   ISTB FROM statxt: rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report CM134 follows:

```
*CM134 FEB23 02:51:46 3923 TBL PMC-NODE STATUS CHANGE CM0
   PMC0
   ISTB FROM OK: Port has gone ISTB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL PMC-NODE STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a report of PMC status change
CM	0 or 1	Identifies the CM affected
PMC	0	Identifies the PMC affected
ISTb FROM	OK	Indicates that the previous status of the PMC was OK
	SysB	Indicates that the previous status of the PMC was system busy

CM134 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	ManB	Indicates that the previous status of the PMC was manual busy
rsntxt	Symbolic text	Provides the reason for the status change of the PMC. Refer to Table 2, Reasons of the CM104 log report.

Action

Refer to the PMC MAP display for further information and commands to test the PMC. If rsntxt= Port has gone ISTB, the system raises a minor alarm. Logs that indicate this reason often relate to a hardware problem. One more fault of this type takes the port out of service to a system busy (SysB) state.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM137

Explanation

The computing module (CM) subsystem generates CM137. The subsystem generates CM137 when the system sets the peripheral-side (P-side) message controller (PMC) port to system busy (SysB). The report indicates the reason for the state change.

Format

The log report format for CM137 is as follows:

```
**CM137 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SysB PMC-PORT STATUS  CHANGE  CM n
PMC n PORT n SET TO SBSY FROM statxt: rsntxt.
```

Example

An example of log report CM137 follows:

```
 **CM137 FEB23 02:51:46 3923 SysB PMC-PORT STATUS CHANGE
    CM 0 PMC 0 PORT 1
    SET TO SBSY FROM    OK: A stuck hardware fault was
    detected.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SysB PMC-PORT STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates that a PMC-PORT state change report follows.
CMn	0 or 1	Identifies the affected CM.
PMCn	Integer	Identifies the affected PMC.
PORTn	0 or 1	Identifies the affected PMC port.
SET to SYSB	Constant	Indicates that the state of the PMC port was set to system busy.
from	Constant	Indicates that the previous state of the PMC port follows.

CM137 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
statxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the PMC port. For additional information, refer to the PMC state table in the Additional information section of this log report description.
rsntxt	Text string	Indicates the reason for the PMC port change to system busy. For additional information, refer to the state change reasons table in the Additional information section of this log report description.

Action

To test the affected PMCs, refer to the CM at the PMC level of the MAP display for commands.

Review traps and CM log reports. Take the correct action to correct the problem.

If the reason text is A stuck hardware fault was detected, you must perform the required card replacement. You must replace the cards before you attempt to return the affected link to service. To identify the cards to replace, review the following logs:

- The CM140 log report identifies the affected PMC number and link number.
- The CM152 log report contains a list of cards that require replacement.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes the previous states for the affected PMC port.

State	Explanation
OK	Indicates that the previous status of the PMC-PORT was in-service without faults.
ISTB	Indicates that the previous state of the PMC port was in-service trouble.
MANB	Indicates that the previous state of the PMC was manual busy.

The following table describes the reasons for the PMC port state change to system busy.

Reason	Explanation
A stuck hardware fault was detected	A stuck hardware fault takes a PMC link out of service. A disabled circuit causes a stuck hardware fault. This fault causes a voltage signal to stay at the 0 or 1 logic level.
Audit failed node test	A system maintenance audit caused a node test failure for the PMC.
Lost both PMC links	Both PMC links are out of service.
No reason	The system does not supply a state change reason.
PMC manually busied	The PMC was manually busied.
PMC port has linkhits	The PMC port has link hits.
PMC port used for split mode	The system uses or did use a specified PMC port for the split mode.
PMC status change during norestartswact	The PMC state changed during a norestartSWACT.
Rex busied PMC to run test	The system REX controller busied the PMC to run an REx test.
System audit busied PMC	A system maintenance audit busied the PMC.

CM140

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates log report CM140. The subsystem generates this report when a P-side message controller (PMC) link detects a bus access controller (BAC) or link handler (LH) fault.

Format

The log report format for CM140 is as follows:

```
CM140 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PMC LINKHIT DATA PMC n
link                     n
    Log Masks: BAC= #hh LH= #hh Act CPU: n  P-side: SLM n
    Bus Access Controller: #hh : BAC faultxt
    Link Handler: #hh : LH faultxt
    <Tx or Rx parity hit description>
```

Example

An example of log report CM140 follows:

```
CM140 MAR07 21:52:11 9847 INFO PMC LINKHIT DATA PMC 0
link 0
   Log Masks: BAC= #FF LH= #FF Act CPU: 0  P-side: SLM 0
   Bus Access Controller: #00 :
   Link Handler: #81 : 2NACK: double negative ack
   Transmit buffer hits by parity
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PMC LINK HIT DATA	Constant	Indicates a report of PMC link hit data
PMC	0 or 1	Identifies the PMC affected
link	0 or 1	Identifies the link affected
Log Masks	LH= #hh BAC= #hh	Identifies the link faults. Indicates the LH error codes and the BAC error codes. Refer to the LH Errors and BAC Errors tables at the end of CM128 log report.

CM140 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Act CPU:	0 or 1	Identifies the active central processing unit (CPU)
P-side:	Constant	Indicates the port card connects to the P-side of the message controller (MC). This field contains the system load module (SLM) number.
SLM n	0 or 1	Identifies the system load module (SLM) that can connect to the P-side
Bus Access Controller: #hh	Symbolic text	Identifies the bit position of the fault type in the BAC error byte. Refer to table 1, BAC errors in the CM128 log report.
Link Handler: #hh	Symbolic text	Identifies the bit position of the fault type in the LH error byte. Refer to table 1, BAC errors in the CM128 log report.
BAC faultxt	Symbolic text	Provides the possible fault codes that the BAC circuit detects. The system lists each fault on a separate line if more than one fault is present. Refer to table 1, BAC errors in the CM128 log report.
LH faultxt	Symbolic text	Provides the possible fault codes that are detected by the LH circuit. The system lists each fault on a separate line if more than one fault is present. Refer to Table 2, LH errors in the CM128 log report.
Tx or Rx parity hit description	Receive buffer hits by parity Transmit buffer his by parity	Reports parity hits in the transmit (Tx) or receive (Rx) buffers

Action

For required action refer to CM128 log report.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM141

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates log report CM141 when the system detects a fault in CM split mode.

Format

The log report format for CM141 is as follows:

```
CM141 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SPLIT CM MODE FAULT CM n
   flttxt                  REASON: rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report CM141 follows:

```
CM141 JUN02 04:15:30 3923 INFO SPLIT CM MODE FAULT CM 0
   Attempt to Split CM failed  REASON: CMIC link closed
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SPLIT CM MODE FAULT	Constant	Indicates a fault in CM split mode
CM n	0 or 1	Identifies the CM affected
flttxt	Attempt to Split CM failed	Indicates that an application requests the CM to enter split mode. The system determines that split mode jeopardizes the system fault tolerance. The CM does not enter split mode.
	Termination by System	Indicates that the system terminated the CM split mode because switch conditions not acceptable for split mode
REASON: rsntxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason why the fault occurred. See Reasons table.

Action

Attempt to place the CM in split mode.

CM141 (continued)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers.

Additional information

The following table lists reasons.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Reason	Explanation
CPU clock switch failed	Indicates that the active CPU did not obtain a clock during split mode entry.
SSC or TOD clock fault	Indicates that the split mode entry because of a subsystem clock fault or a time-of-day clock fault.
CM running in SYNC	Indicates that the two CPUs of the CM are synchronized. Synchronization prevents the split mode entry.
Mate CPU under test	Indicates that the system subjected the mate CPU to a test. The test prevented split mode entry.
No response from mate	Indicates that the mate CPU did not respond.
Split audit init failed	Indicates that initialization of the split mode audit failed.
SPLITCM process died	Indicates death of the SPLITCM software process.
SPLITCM busy	Indicates that the SPLITCM process is busy.
Mate flag claim aborted	Indicates that the mate communications register (MCR) flag is set for maintenance. You cannot enter split mode during maintenance.
No mate communication	Indicates that the mate CPU does not communicate.
Message queue corrupted	Indicates that the system terminated split mode because of a corrupt message queue.
CMIC link closed	Indicates that one or more out of service message controller (MC) link(s) caused a split mode problem.
Test message failed	Indicates that a split mode audit failed.

CM141 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Reason	Explanation
Inactive CPU not split	Indicates that the inactive CPU did not split.
Insufficient resources	Indicates that not enough resources are allocated.
Cannot send RMS request	Indicates that the system cannot send the resource management scheme (RMS).
Aborted by interrupt	Indicates that an interrupt aborted the process.
Mate under test	Indicates that the mate CPU was under a test.
Entry will isolate a MS	Indicates that the entry will place the message switch (MS) out of service.
Invalid split status	Indicates an invalid split status.
Application Request	Indicates that the system split the application request EXIT.

CM142

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM142 to provide the result of a P-side message controller (PMC) node test. The user issued the test (TST) command from the PMC MAP level.

Format

The log report format for CM142 is as follows:

```
CM142 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PMC-NODE TEST RESULT
    CMn PMCn
    TEST Result. —Port0: res0txt.  Port1: res1txt.
    NODE STATE IS statxt
```

Example

An example of log report CM142 follows:

```
CM142 FEB23 02:51:46 3923 PMC-NODE TEST RESULT
   CM0 PMC0
   TEST Result. –– Port0: Failed.   Port1: Passed.
   NODE STATE IS SysB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PMC-NODE TEST RESULT	Constant	Indicates a report of a PMC node test result.
CM	0 or 1	Identifies the computing module affected.
PMC	Integer	Identifies the P-side message controller affected.
Test Result	Constant	Indicates the test result follows.
Port0	passed or failed	Indicates that the test of port 0 passed or failed. If both port tests passed, passed appears in this field and res1txt will not appear.

CM142 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Port1	passed or failed	Indicates the test of port 1 passed or failed.
NODE STATE IS	SysB or ManB	Indicates that the PMC node is in a system busy (SysB) state or a manual busy (ManB) state.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CM143

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM143. The subsystem generates CM143 to provide the result of a P-side message controller (PMC) port test. The subsystem issues the TST command from the PMC MAP level.

Format

The log report format for CM143 is as follows:

```
CM143 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PMC-PORT TEST RESULT
   CM n PMC n PORT n
   TEST resultxt testxt
   PORT STATE IS statxt
```

Example

An example of log report CM143 follows:

```
CM143 FEB23 02:51:46 3923 PMC-PORT TEST RESULT
   CM0 PMC0 PORT1
   TEST Failed.  Extension bus connectivity test.
   PORT STATE IS SysB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PMC-PORT TEST RESULT	Constant	Indicates the report of a PMC port test result.
CM	0 or 1	Identifies the CM affected.
PMC	Integers	Identifies the PMC affected.
PORT	0 or 1	Identifies the port affected.
TEST	passed or failed	Indicates if the port test passed or failed.

CM143 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
testxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the test performed. When the test result is PASSED the field is blank. Tests include • Extension bus connectivity test • Port card test • Local paddleboard loopback test • Remote paddleboard loopback test
PORT STATE IS	SysB or ManB	Indicates that the state of the port is system busy (SysB) or a manual busy (ManB).

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CM144

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem log report CM144. The subsystem generates CM144 under one of two conditions. The first condition is when the status of the frame pulse reference links of the subsystem clock (SSC) changed. The second condition occurs when an SSC is in an in service (OK or ISTB) state. The system does not generate this log if the SSC is out of service.

Format

The log report format for CM144 is as follows:

```
CM144 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SSC REFERENCE CHANGE
CM
   n
   OLD Ref: SSC 0: rtetxt1 rtetxt2 — SSC 1: rtetxt1 rtetxt2
   NEW Ref:       rtetxt1 rtetxt2 —      : rtetxt1 rtetxt2
```

Example

An example of log report CM144 follows:

```
CM144 JUL19 14:22:58 7364 INFO SSC REFERENCE CHANGE CM 0
   Old Ref: SSC 0: MC 0  MC 1 -- SSC 1: MC 0  MC 1
   New Ref:      : MC 1  MC 0 --      : MC 1  No MC
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SSC REFERENCE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change in the status of the frame pulse reference links of the subsystem clock.
CM n	0 or 1	Identifies the affected CM.
SSC n	0 or 1	Identifies the affected (SSC).
OLD Ref	Constant	Indicates that the following fields reflect the previous status of the frame pulse reference links.
NEW Ref	Constant	Indicates that the following fields reflect the new status of the frame pulse reference links.

CM144 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
rtetxt1	MC 0	Indicates that MC 0 is enabled as the primary reference route.
	MC 1	Indicates that MC 1 is enabled as the primary reference route.
	No MC	Indicates that MCs are not enabled as the primary reference route. Refer to Table 1, Reasons.
	Both MC	Indicates that both MCs are enabled as the primary reference route.
rtetxt2	MC 0	Indicates that MC 0 is enabled as the secondary reference route.
	MC 1	Indicates that MC 1 is enabled as the secondary reference route.
	No MC	Indicates that MCs are not enabled as the secondary reference route. Refer to Table 1, Reasons.
	Both MC	Indicates that both MCs are enabled as the secondary reference route.

Action

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

Reasons
Cannot read both CPU PORT PB cards.
Can read only one CPU PORT PB card. This card indicates that the MC is not enabled as a reference.
Can read both CPU PORT PB cards. Both cards indicate that the MC is not enabled as a reference.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM145

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem log report CM145. The subsystem generates CM 145 when hardware detects faults on the tested subsystem clock (SSC).

Format

The log report format for CM145 is as follows:

*CM145 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL SSC TEST FAILURE CM n SSC n

TEST FAILURE: rsntxt

Example

An example of log report CM145 follows:

```
*CM145 DEC04 17:31:29 1381 FAIL SSC TEST FAILURE CM 1 SSC 1

   TEST FAILURE:  SSC is not receiving any reference.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL SSC TEST FAILURE	Constant	Indicates an SSC test failure.
CM n	0 or 1	Identifies the affected CM.
SSC n	0 or 1	Identifies the affected subsystem clock.
TEST FAILURE: rsntxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason for the test failure. Refer to the Test Failure Reasons table.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CM145 (end)

Additional information

The following table lists test failure reasons.

Test Failure Reasons
No inservice links to supply reference frame pulse.
Secondary reference frame pulse cannot lock to primary.
SSC cannot lock to primary reference frame pulse.
SSC is not receiving any reference frame pulses.
SSC paddleboard is faulty.
Bad interface between MC and SSC.
SSC paddleboard not responding.
Fault detected during SSC testing.
Both links to SSC supplying the primary reference pulse.
No inservice links to supply reference frame pulse due to split mode.

CM146

Explanation

The subsystem generates log report CM146. The subsystem generates CM146 when one of the CM routine exercise (REx) test classes cannot run. The test cannot run is because the CM REx test class resources are not available.

For example, the subsystem generates CM146 for P-side message controller (PMC) REx tests. The subsystem generates this log when the PMC nodes are in use and cannot be taken out of service.

Format

The log report format for CM146 is as follows:

1.CM146 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RESOURCES FOR THIS CLASS ARE IN USE–
tstname REx Tests did not run.

Example

An example of log report CM146 follows:

```
CM146 FEB23 00:51:46 3923 RESOURCES FOR THIS CLASS ARE IN
    USE–
    PMC REx Tests did not run.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RESOURCES FOR THIS CLASS ARE IN USE	Constant	Indicates that the P-side nodes are in use and cannot be taken out of service.
tstname	CPU, MEM, MC, SSC, PMC	Indicates the class of the REx tests that the subsystem cannot run.

Action

There is normally no action required. Investigate the cause of instability when the REx test does not run because the instability exceeds the system stability

CM146 (end)

threshold. The system uses system stability counts. The following two actions can clear the system stability counts:

- the successful execution of a full manual REx test.
- the use of the REx test RESETCOUNTS command in the CM MAP level.

Refer to the Advanced Maintenance Guide for more information on CM maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM147

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates log report CM147. The subsystem generates CM147 because of the test result of a P-side message controller (PMC) extension bus. The system only generates the report when table 1, Test Results, lists the test result. The table is at the end of this log report. When the test fails, the information in CM147 complements the list of suspected damaged cards.

Format

The log report format for CM147 is as follows:

```
CM147 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd XBUS TEST RESULT
    Extension Bus on CPUn test result:
    failreas
```

Example

An example of log report CM147 follows:

```
CM147 FEB23 00:51:46 3923 XBUS TEST RESULT
   Extension Bus on CPU0 test result:
   Cable j1 and cable j2 may have a faulty connection.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
XBUS TEST RESULT	Constant	Indicates a report of the test result for an extension bus.
Extension Bus on CPUn test result	0 or 1	Indicates which CPU has a problem extension bus.
failreas	Symbolic text	Indicates the possible reason for the test failure.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CM147 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM148

Explanation

The computing module (CM) subsystem generates log report CM148 when a P-side message controller (PMC) port fails a test. The information in this log report complements the list of suspected damaged cards.

Format

The log report format for CM148 is as follows:

```
CM148 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PMC PORT FAULTY
   PMC n PORT n Faulty: failreas
```

Example

An example of log report CM148 follows:

```
CM148 FEB23 00:51:46 3923 PMC PORT FAULTY
   PMC 0 PORT 1 Faulty: Remote Loopback test failed.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PMC PORT FAILURE	Constant	Indicates a PMC port failure.
PMC	0 or 1	Identifies the affected PMC.
PORT	0 or 1	Identifies the port that failed the test.
Faulty	Symbolic text	Provides more information about the test failure. Refer to table 1, Test Results.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM149

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates log report CM149. The subsystem generates this report when the P-side message controller (PMC) node has status SPLIT or UNSPLIT for the loadmate operation.

Format

The log report format for CM149 is as follows:

CM149 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PMC SPLIT STATUS – CM n PMC n
Set to statxt from statxt
REASON: rsntxt

Example

An example of log report CM149 follows:

```
CM149 FEB16 10:56:01 3923 INFO PMC SPLIT STATUS – CM 0 PMC 0
   Set to UNSPLIT from SPLIT.
   REASON: Loadmate failed.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PMC SPLIT STATUS	Constant	Indicates the report of PMC SPLIT status.
CM	0 or 1	Identifies the affected computing module.
PMC	0 or 1	Identifies the affected PMC.
Set to	SPLIT or UNSPLIT	Indicates that the PMC is set to SPLIT or UNSPLIT mode.
From	SPLIT or UNSPLIT	Indicates the previous PMC state: SPLIT or UNSPLIT.
REASON	Symbolic text	Provides more information about the loadmate failure. Refer to the table in the additional information section.

Action

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

CM149 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Loadmate failure reasons

Failure reasons
Loadmate initiated.
Loadmate completed.
Loadmate failed.
Loadmate operation aborted.
Manual UNSPLIT.
System UNSPLIT.

CM150

Explanation

The computing module (CM) subsystem generates this report when the synchronization attempt is successful.

Format

The format for log report CM150 follows:

CM150 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CM SYNC COMPLETE CM 0 Synctype SYNC syncopt attempt completed successfully.

Example

An example of log report CM150 follows:

```
CM150 JAN01 08:46:39 1300 INFO CM SYNC COMPLETE CM 0
Manual SYNC NOTEST attempt completed successfully.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
synctype	RExTst, Manual, System	Indicates how synchronization was initiated.
syncopt	NORMAL, NOMATCH, NOTEST, NOHANDS, DSONLY	Synchronization option used.

Action

Information purposes only.

CM151

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates log report CM151 when the result of the direct loadmate operation specifies the NOWAIT option.

Format

The log report format for CM151 is as follows:

```
CM151 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DIRECT LOADMATE
    RESULT–
    Direct loadmate operation resultxt
    REASON: rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report CM151 follows:

```
CM151  FEB16 10:56:01 3923 INFO DIRECT LOADMATE RESULT –
   Direct loadmate operation FAILED.
   REASON: SLM is out of service.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Direct Loadmate Result	Constant	Indicates the result of the direct loadmate operation.
Direct Loadmate operation	Constant	Indicates the result of the direct loadmate operation.
resultxt	PASSED or FAILED	Indicates if the direct loadmate operation passed or failed.
REASON	Symbolic text	Provides more information about the loadmate failure. Refer to Additional information for loadmate reasons.

Action

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

CM151 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Loadmate reasons are as follows:

- Direct loadmate completed.
- Switch must be out of SYNC to perform LDMATE operation.
- File must reside on Inactive CPU side SLM.
- The SLM is out of service.
- The PMC node is UNSPLIT.
- Time-out on LDMATE worker process.
- Incompatible version of mate firmware; BCS26 version or later needed.
- File specified not in CM ITOC on SLM disk unit.
- Cannot hold Mate Communication Register.
- Cannot split PMC node.
- Time-out of Inactive CPU boot loader.
- File must reside on an SLM unit.
- Mate boot loader encountered an error while loading.
- Failed on allocation of resources.
- Cannot read mate BCS firmware version.
- Cannot reset mate CPU.
- Cannot activate mate boot loader.
- Cannot reset mate CPU.
- CI proc HXed.

CM152

Explanation

The DMS-Core subsystem generates log report CM152 when the processors receive a mismatch in the peripheral. The subsystem runs Diagnostic routines to test the port cards. If the subsystem does not detect faults, the subsystem generates CM152 Format 1. If the subsystem detects a fault, the subsystem generates CM152 Format 2. Format 2 lists the cards that the subsystem suspects of damage.

Format

The log report formats for CM152 are as follows:

CM152 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PERIPHERAL INTERRUPT RECEIVED
synctxt
actxt
faltxt

Format 1:

NO FAULTS FOUND.

Format 2:

FAULTS DETECTED.
SUSPECTED CARDS:
SITE FLR RPOS BAY_ID SHF DESCRIPTION SLOT EQPEC
cardlist ...

Example

An example of log report CM152 follows:

```
CM152 JAN01 00:00:00 0000 INFO PERIPHERAL INTERRUPT
RECEIVED
   Peripheral interrupt received, sync dropped
   Manual action required to re-synchronize the CPUs.
   Faults Detected.
   Suspected Cards:
   Site Flr RPos Bay_id  Shf Description Slot EqPec
   HOST 00  AA00 CMDC:00 18  MC01:00:0:0 17   9X12AA FRNT
```

CM152 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PERIPHERAL INTERRUPT RECEIVED	Constant	Indicates that the processors received an interrupt from a peripheral.
synctxt	PERIPHERAL INTERRUPT RECEIVED, SYNC DROPPED BY MISMATCH	Indicates a mismatch. The mismatch has priority and the subsystem drops the sync while it runs a fault analysis.
	PERIPHERAL INTERRUPT RECEIVED, SYNC DROPPED	Indicates that the peripheral interrupt mismatch ran an analysis and dropped the sync.
actxt	MANUAL ACTION REQUIRED TO RESYNCHRONIZE THE CPUS	Indicates that to synchronize the central processing units (CPU) again, requires manual action. In the event of a hard fault, you must replace the circuit pack.
faltxt	NO FAULTS DETECTED	Format 1: Indicates that the diagnostic tests found no faults.
	NO FAULT ANALYSIS AS SYSTEM WAS IN UPDATE MODE	Format 1: Indicates that the system cannot switch activity. The mate cannot run diagnostics because the mate does not have access to the ports.
	CHECK MISMATCH FOR FAULT ANALYSIS	Format 1: Indicates that the mismatch analysis requires a check.
	FAULTS DETECTED	Format 2: Indicates that the diagnostic tests detected faults. The subsystem produces a recommended cardlist to assist in the repair of possible hardware faults.
SUSPECTED CARDS	Constant	Provides the details, with possible location information.
SITE	HOST	Identifies the site.
FLR	Integer	Identifies the floor.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RPOS	Alphanumeric	Identifies the position in the row.
BAY_ID	Integer	Identifies the bay.
SHF	Integer	Identifies the shelf.
DESCRIPTION	Alphanumeric	Provides the module, CM, CPU, and shelf number.
SLOT	Integer	Identifies the slot.
EQPEC	Alphanumeric	Gives the product engineering code (PEC) number. For more information, refer to Table I.

Action

When the CM152 log includes a cardlist, replace the indicated cards. Follow the standard procedure for card replacement. Contact the next level of support if the standard procedure fails.

When the CM152 logs refer to a mismatch, and do not include a cardlist, follow the recommended procedure for MM logs.

If the CM152 logs do not include a cardlist, synchronize the DMS-Core again, manually. Follow the maintenance procedures for any mismatch logs you encounter.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM153

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates log report CM153 when a time-of-day (TOD) tolerance audit on the TOD clocks fails. The four TODs are lost and the subsystem generates the TOD TIME LOSS log. A CM129 log accompanies the CM153 log to indicate the TODs that fail the TOD tolerance audit.

Format

The log report format for CM153 is as follows:

```
*CM153  mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TOD TOLERANCE AUDIT
   Tolerance: hhhh  BASE TOD: n
   TOD 0 : time value, TOD txt
   TOD 1 : time value, TOD txt
   TOD 2 : time value, TOD txt
   TOD 3 : time value, TOD txt
```

Example

An example of log report CM153 follows:

```
*CM153  JAN01  00:00:00 0000 FAIL TOD TOLERANCE AUDIT
   Tolerance: 0010  BASE TOD: 0
   TOD 0 : 0000 0000 0000, TOD NOT AUDITED
   TOD 1 : 00CF 3366 77EF, TOD AUDITED
   TOD 2 : 00CF 3365 2CEF  TOD NOT AUDITED
   TOD 3 : 00CF 3364 F6A1, TOD AUDITED
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TOD TOLERANCE AUDIT	Constant	Indicates that the subsystem ran a TOD tolerance audit on the TOD clocks and the audit failed.
Tolerance: hhhh	Integers	Indicates that the TODs must be within the indicated value for the audit to pass. 1 unit = 125 µs
BASE TOD: n	0-4	Identifies the TOD that the subsystem reads continuously to determine the time.

CM153 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TOD 0 : time value	0000-FFFF	Indicates the value of the TODs during the audit. The subsystem uses this time to determine if the TODs are in tolerance.
TOD txt	AUDITED	Indicates that the subsystem used this TOD value during the audit.
	NOT AUDITED	Indicates that the subsystem did not use this TOD value during the audit.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM154

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM154. The system generates CM154 when a routine exercise (REX) test cannot establish the correct environment. The REX test cannot establish the correct environment on the DMS-CORE. The REX test attempts to set up the correct enviroment for the peformance of tests. This action causes the REX test and the class of REX tests to abort.

Format

The log report formats for CM154 are as follows:

Format 1

```
CM154 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd REX FAILED SETUP
    tstname REx test setup unable to failrsn opt_mcno
    tstclass class of REX tests requiring failtype aborted
```

Format 2

```
CM154 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd REX FAILED SETUP
    CM  nn
    tstname REX test setup unable to failrsn opt_mcno aborted
```

Format 3

```
.CM154  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd REX FAILED SETUP
    CM  nn
    tstname REX test setup unable to failrsn
    REMAINING REX TESTS CANCELLED.
```

Example

An example of log report CM154 follows:

Example 1

```
CM154 FEB02 00:05:00 0987 REX FAILED SETUP
   MC_TEST REx test setup unable to complete on MC 0
   MC class of REx tests requiring stable links aborted.
```

Example 2

CM154 (continued)

```
CM154 FEB02 00:05:00 0987 REX FAILED SETUP
   CM 0
   MC_TEST REx test setup unable to complete on MC 0
   MC class of REx tests requiring stable links aborted.
```

Example 3

```
CM154 FEB02 00:05:00 0987 REX FAILED SETUP
   CM 0
   INACT_RTIF test setup unable to SYNC CPUs
   REMAINING REx TESTS CANCELLED.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
REX FAILED SETUP	Constant	Indicates the REX test aborts
CM	Integer	Indicates the CM on which the condition occurs
tstname	Symbolic text	Identifies the failed test. Refer to CM REX Test Names table.
REx test setup unable to	Symbolic text	Provides the test failure reason. Refer to Test Failure Reasons table.
opt_mcno	`MC 0'	Indicates test did not run on message controller (MC) 0
	`MC 1'	Indicates test did not run on MC 1
	`MC 0 MC 1'	Indicates test did not run on both MCs
	`'	A blank indicates the test can not affect separate MCs.
tstclass	CPU, MEM, SSC, MC, PMC	Indicates the class of tests that abort as a result of setup failure
class of REx tests requiring failtype	Symbolic text	Indicates REX tests to abort. Refer to Aborted Tests table.

Action

Save the log. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following tables list CM REX test names, test failure reasons and tests that abort.

CM REX test names (Sheet 1 of 3)

Test name	Description
INACT_CLOCK_SOURCE	Tests the not active CPU clock fail detection and recovery
INACT_RESET	Tests the CPU reset mechanism
SYNC_RESET	Tests the ability of reset to clear sync
INACT_INTERRUPT	Tests the ability to generate interrupts
INACT_ACC_PR_RAM	Test for access protection random access memory (RAM) bits
INACT_RTIF	Test for reset terminal interface (RTIF)
INACT_SANITY	Tests the insane CPU recovery hardware
ACT_OS_TIMER	Tests the operating system timer circuit
INACT_OS_TIMER	Tests the operating system timer on not active CPU
INACT_TIC_TIMER	Test of tracer/interrupt controller (TIC) timing functions
INACT_TIC_INTERRUPT	Test of ability to generate and mask interrupts
INACT_TIC_TRACE	Test of TIC tracing functions
INACT_MEI_PARITY	Test of ability of MBUS encore interface (MEI)
INACT_MEI_MEM_ACC	Test of ability of MEI to detect and latch memory access that is not correct
INACT_MEI_RTO	Test of ability of MEI to detect and latch response time-out errors

CM154 (continued)

CM REX test names (Sheet 2 of 3)

Test name	Description
INACT_PCCAB	Test of preload with circular content addressable buffer (PCCAB) functions
INACT_CMMU	Test of cache memory management (CMMU) functions
ACT_FIR	Tests the ability to latch fault indication register (FIR)
INACT_FIR	Test of ability to latch FIR
ADDRESS_HOLD	Test of address hold register latch
MATE_FIR	Tests the ability to read mate FIR status
MATCHER	Tests the mismatch detection circuit
ADDRESS_HOLD	Tests the address hold register latch
ACT_INT_MASK	Tests the interrupt mask register
MATE_COMM_REG	Tests the mate communication register
INACT_MAU	Tests the memory access unit
ACT_DATA_CACHE	Tests the data cache RAM and functions
INACT_ACC_PR_RAM	Tests the access protection RAM bits
ACT_ROM_CHECKSUM	Tests to make sure the read only memory (ROM) is not corrupt
ACT RTIF	Tests remote terminal interface
ACT_GO_INACT	Tests the ability to switch activity in synchronization
INACT_TIC_CONFIG	Test of TIC
MC_INT_MM	Tests the mismatched interrupt detection
ACT_MEM_CONFIG	Tests the confirmation of mate memory configuration
INACT_MEM_CONFIG	Confirmation of mate memory configuration
INACT_MEM_DECODE	Test of inter-memory module accesses/decodes

CM REX test names (Sheet 3 of 3)

Test name	Description
INACT_MEM_MARCH	Test of mate memory through a march
INACT_MEM_CONTROL	Tests the memory controller gate arrays in the mate memory
ACT_MEM_DECODE	Tests the inter-memory module accesses/decodes
ACT_MEM_MARCH	Tests mate memory. Perform a march over mate memory.
MC_PORT_TEST	Tests the MC port and link handler hardware
MC_TEST	Tests the MC with the crossover bus
MC_SPLIT_MODE	Tests the ability to enter split mode
MC_INSERVICE_TEST	Test of inservice MC
MC_PORT_TEST	Test of MC port and link handler hardware
MC_TEST	Test of MC with its crossover bus
MC_SPLIT_MODE	Test of ability to enter split mode
SSC0_GENERAL	Tests the SSC 0 ability to detect frame pulse changes
SSC1_GENERAL	Tests the SSC 1 ability to detect frame pulse changes
SSC_INTERFACE	Tests the ability to access SSC card id proms
PMC_PORT_TEST	Tests the peripheral module controller (PMC) port and link handler hardware
PMC_NODE_TEST	Tests the PMC with the crossover bus

CM154 (end)

Test failure reasons

Reason	Explanation
Initiate REX test mate communications.	Indicates the REX test setup cannot initiate mate communications
SYNC CPUs	Indicates the REX test setup cannot synchronize the CPUs
FORK CPUs	Indicates the REX test setup cannot run diagnostics on the mate (not active) CPU
`complete'	Indicates the test cannot finish. Indicates reason on the following line

Aborted tests

Reason	Explanation
INSYNC CPUS	Indicates duplex context tests
FORKED CPUS	Indicates duplex context tests that require forked CPUs abort
REx test Mate communication	Indicates mate tests that require special REX test communications abort
`Stable links'	The test fails to find one good link on the other MC (1-opt_mnco). That test part does not run.

CM155

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM155. The subsystem generates CM155 when the image test runs but cannot determine the state of the image. The image can run manually or as part of the CM REXTST. Hardware faults or problems in communication with the inactive central processing unit (CPU) make the image state difficult to determine. Do not consider the image state insane unless the image test fails.

Format

The log report format for CM155 is as follows:

```
*CM155 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IMAGE TEST INFO
    Restart Type:  typtxt
    SUB TEST              FAILED      NOT RUN
    image testxt     X
    image testxt           X
    subtxt       X
    subtxt           X
    image testxt     X
       .        .        .        .        .
    IMAGE MAY NOT BE RESTARTABLE: CONTACT EMERGENCY
    PERSONNEL!
```

Example

An example of log report CM155 follows.

CM155 (continued)

```
.*CM155  AUG28 15:00:09 1234 INFO IMAGE TEST INFO
   Restart Type:  RELOAD
   SUB TEST                            FAILED NOT RUN
   Receiving results from inactive        X
   Data Store Check                               X
   Allocating store                    –          –
   DSTEMP                                         X
   DSPROT                                         X
   DSPERM                                         X
   PSTEMP                                         X
   PSPROT                                         X
   Deallocating store                  –          –
   DSTEMP                                         X
   DSPROT                                         X
   DSPERM                                         X
   PSTEMP                                         X
   PSPROT                                         X
   Trap analysis                                  X
   IMAGE MAY NOT BE RESTARTABLE: CONTACT EMERGENCY
PERSONNEL!
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO IMAGE TEST INFO	Constant	Indicates the image test runs but cannot determine the image state
Restart Type: typtxt	WARM, COLD, RELOAD	Indicates the restart type performed on an inactive CPU in an image test
SUB TEST image testxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the individual test fails or does not run. Refer to Image Test table.
subtxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the part of each test that fails or does not run. This field applies to some tests. Refer to Image Test table.
IMAGE MAY NOT BE RESTARTABLE: CONTACT EMERGENCY PERSONNEL!	Constant	Indicates required action

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table lists image tests.

Image test	Subtest
Mate Rendezvous from drop sync	
Send data to not active CPU	
Receive results from not active	
Sync after the tests	
Message to login a disc user	
Execution of the command file	
Critical process verification	LOGIN, HDRCON, NHDRCON, CALLP
Program store check	
Data store check	
Allocate Store	DSTEMP, DSPROT, DSPERM, PSTEMP, PSPROT
Deallocate Store	DSTEMP, DSPROT, DSPERM, PSTEMP, PSPROT
Trap Analysis	

CM156

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM156 when a card replacement updates the inventory tables.

Format

The log report format for CM156 is as follows:

```
CM156 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INVENTORY UPDATE
    LOCATION: CPU n SHELF n SLOT nn SIDE aaaa
    OLD CARD: carddes
    NEW CARD: carddes
```

Example

An example of log report CM156 follows:

```
CM156 JAN01 00:00:00 1234 INFO INVENTORY UPDATE
   LOCATION: CPU 1 SHELF 0 SLOT 20 SIDE FRNT
   OLD CARD: EQPEC 9X13BB FORMAT 0 RELEASE 00 BASE 16
   CURRENT 16
   NEW CARD: EQPEC 9X13BC FORMAT 0 RELEASE 01 BASE 16
   CURRENT 17
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO INVENTORY UPDATE	Constant	Indicates the update of the inventory table
LOCATION	Constant	The following information indicates the card position
CPU	Symbolic text	Identifies the CPU that the card affects
SHELF	Symbolic text	Identifies where the card is on the shelf
SLOT	Symbolic text	Identifies the slot

CM156 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SIDE	FRNT BACK	Indicates the side affected
OLD CARD NEW CARD	Symbolic text	Provides programmed identification read-only information or a text string that shows that a card does not occur in the given location.

Action

Log CM156 is an information log. There are no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CM157

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates log report CM157 when the system detects an inventory error. The inventory error occurs between the cards in the CM shelf and the inventory tables.

Format

The log report format for CM157 is as follows:

```
CM157 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INVENTORY ERROR
errortext
LOCATION: CPU n SHELF n SLOT nn SIDE aaaa
CARD: carddes
CARD: carddes
```

Example

The following are examples of log report CM157:

FORMAT 1

```
CM157 Jan01  00:00:00 1234  INFO INVENTORY ERROR
Invalid card in inventory
LOCATION:  CPU 0 SHELF 1 SLOT 07 SIDE FRNT
CARD: EQPEC 9X14DA FORMAT 0 RELEASE 3M BASE 0 CURRENT 1
```

FORMAT 2

```
CM157  Jan01 00:00:00 1234 INFO INVENTORY ERROR
Illegal card replacement
LOCATION:  CPU 0 SHELF 0 SLOT 07 SIDE FRNT
OLD CARD: EQPEC 9X14BB FORMAT 0 RELEASE 3M BASE 1 CURRENT 1
NEW CARD: EQPEC 9X14DA FORMAT 0 RELEASE 3M BASE 1 CURRENT 1
```

FORMAT 3

```
CM157 Jan 01 00:00:00  1234 INFO INVENTORY ERROR
Inconsistent inventory table
LOCATION:  CPU 0 SHELF 1 SLOT 07 SIDE FRNT
CARD: No card is found in this slot.
```

CM157 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO INVENTORY ERROR	Constant	Indicates that the system detects an inventory error.
errortxt	Symbolic test	Identifies the reason for the inventory error. Refer to Error Text table.
LOCATION	Constant	Indicates the following information identifies the card location.
CPU	Symbolic text	Identifies the central processing unit (CPU) that holds the card.
SHELF	Symbolic text	Identifies the shelf where the card resides.
SLOT	Symbolic text	Identifies the slot that holds the card.
SIDE	FRNT, BACK	Identifies the side that holds the card.
CARD	Symbolic text	Provides the identification programmable read-only memory of a text string that shows no card is in the given location.

Action

Refer to Table 1, Error text, for the required action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM158

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates log report CM158 when the DMS-Core has a low spare major condition. A low spare major condition occurs when DMS-Core is low on spare memory. The DMS-Core is not synchronized when the condition occurs on the active central processing unit (CPU) plane. The low spare major condition can occur on both active and inactive CPU planes when DMS-Core is synchronized.

The subsystem generates CM158 when DMS-Core first experiences a low spare major condition. The system generates CM158 during the low spare major condition, as the system loses spares. This report provides a record of spare use during the low spare major condition.

When DMS-Core is not synchronized, the system monitors low spare conditions for the active CPU only. When the DMS-Core is synchronized, the system monitors low spare conditions for both CPUs.

The information appears for memory module sizes equipped in the DMS-Core. A DMS-Core contains 2 MByte modules. Log report CM158 does not include information on 8 MByte modules. This log raises a major alarm.

Format

Format 1

The format for Series 20 to 60 SuperNode log report CM158 is as follows:

```
**CM158 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LOW SPARE MAJOR
CONDITION
CPU <n> is running out of available spares.
CPU <n> has  <n> 2MByte spare(s) remaining,
             <n> 8MByte spare(s) remaining.
```

Format 2

The format for Series 70 SuperNode log report CM158 is as follows:

```
**CM158 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LOW SPARE MAJOR
CONDITION
CPU <n> is running out of available spares.
CPU <n> has  <x> 32MByte spare(s) remaining,
             <y> MByte spare processor memory remaining.
```

CM158 (continued)

Example

Format 1

An example of Series 20 to 60 SuperNode log report CM158 follows:

```
**CM158 SEPT 10 08:45:30 3923 INFO LOW SPARE MAJOR CONDITION
CPU 0 is running out of available spares.
CPU 0 has 5 2MByte spare(s) remaining,
          1 8MByte spare(s) remaining.
```

Format 2

An example of Series 70 SuperNode log report CM158 follows:

```
**CM158 MAR 15 10:47:01 0300 INFO LOW SPARE MAJOR CONDITION
CPU 1 is running out of available spares.
CPU 1 has 1 32MByte spare(s) remaining,
          0 MByte(s) spare processor memory remaining.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the Series 20 to 60 SuperNode log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO LOW SPARE MAJOR CONDITION	Constant	Indicates low spare major condition.
CPU	0 or 1	Indicates the CPU with a low spare major condition.
n 2 MByte spare(s) remaining	Integer	Indicates the number of 2 MByte spare memory modules that remain.
n 8 MByte spare(s) remaining	Integer	Indicates the number of 8 MByte spare memory modules that remain.

The following table describes each field in the Series 70 SuperNode log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO LOW SPARE MAJOR CONDITION	Constant	Indicates low spare major condition.
CPU	0 or 1	Indicates the CPU with a low spare major condition.
<x>	0-12	Indicates the number of available spare backplane modules.
<y>	0-256	Indicates the amount of available spare processor memory.

Action

The following action is required:

- Repair or replace damaged memory cards.
- If condition continues, extend memory through standard memory extension procedures.
- If condition continues and DMS-Core main shelf is full, replace old memory cards with larger memory cards. Use standard memory extension procedures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM159

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates log report CM159 when the CM state changes from synchronized to not synchronized.

Format

The log report format for CM159 is as follows:

.**CM159 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CM STATUS CHANGE CM n
CM dropped the SYNC.

Example

An example of log report CM159 follows:

```
**CM159 SEPT17 05:00:59 3978 INFO CM STATUS CHANGE CM 0
   CM dropped the SYNC.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CM STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the CM changed state.
CM n	0 or 1	Identifies the CM that changed state.
CM dropped the SYNC	Constant	Indicates that the CM changed state from synchronized to not synchronized.

Action

Contact next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM160

Explanation

The hardware baseline monitor generates the Computing Module (CM) log report CM160. The monitor generates CM160 when the daily REX test invokes the hardware baseline monitor. The message switch (MS) card checks release compatibility against MS baselines. If the front or back MS card fails the check, the monitor generates the log. If the MS card passes, the monitor does not generate a log. The baselines of the product engineering codes (PEC) entered in Table PECINV determine the result.

Format

The log report format for CM160 is as follows:

```
.CM160 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CM HARDWARE MONITOR
   CPU: c  SHELF: s   SLOT: sl  CARD: cd  SIDE: side  PEC: pec_code
   CARD REL: r1  BASE: b1  EXCEPT: <e1> <e2> <None>
   Comment line.
```

Example

An example of log report CM160 follows:

```
CM160 Jan07 14:47:14 4701 INFO CM CARD CM 0
   CPU: 1  SHELF: 0  SLOT: 30  CARD: 24  SIDE: FRNT  PEC:
   NT9X12AB
   CARD REL: 08  BASE: 10
   Card release is below baseline.  Upgrade the card.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CM HARDWARE MONITOR	Constant	Indicates the system monitored the hardware.
CPU	Integers	Indicates the central processing unit (CPU) in which the card resides.
SHELF	Integers	Indicates the shelf in which the card resides.
SLOT	Integers	Indicates the slot that holds the card.

CM160 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CARD	Integers	Identifies the card.
SIDE	FRNT, BACK	Indicates the side affected.
PEC	Integers	Indicates the PEC number.
CARD REL	Integers	Indicates the release number of the card.
BASE	Integers	Indicates the baseline in which the system measures the card.
EXCEPT	Integers	Indicates any exceptions to the baseline.
Comment line	Character string	Indicates the pass or fail result. Indicates the action to take. Refer to the following Action section.

Action

When the CM160 log is in use, operating company personnel must consider a specified CM card upgrade. Consider a CM card upgrade when one of the following comment lines appears:

- Card release is below baseline. Upgrade the card.
- Card release is an exception. Upgrade the card.
- Card PEC is not found in Table PECINV. Upgrade the card.
- Could not read ID-PROM from the card. Upgrade the card.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM162

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates log report CN162 when a processor clock of a central processing unit (CPU) is defective.

Format

The log report format for CM162 is as follows:

```
**CM162 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT PROCESSOR CLOCK FAULT
    CPU n
    CPUn ACTIVE, CLKSRC CPUn; CPUn INACTIVE, CLKSRC CPUn
```

Example

An example of log report CM162 follows:

```
**CM162 JAN01 10:30:23 1234 FLT PROCESSOR CLOCK FAULT CPU 1

   CPU0 ACTIVE, CLKSRC CPU0; CPU1 INACTIVE, CLKSRC CPU0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT PROCESSOR CLOCK FAULT	Constant	Indicates that a processor clock error occurred.
CPU	0 or 1	Indicates the CPU involved.
CPUn Active	0 or 1	Indicates the active CPU.
CLKSRC CPU	0 or 1	Indicates which CPU processor clock is defective.
CPUn Inactive	0 or 1	Indicates the CPU that is not active.
CLKSRC CPU	0 or 1	Indicates the CPU processor clock is not defective.

Action

If the CM is synchronized, refer to this log to verify that both CPUs are on the processor clock of the active CPU. Verify that the defective clock belongs to

CM162 (end)

the mate. Drop synchronization and run a mate CPU clock test if one of the following conditions occurs:

- The CM is synchronized, and the processor clock of the active CPU is defective. Switch activity, drop synchronization and run a mate CPU test.
- The CM is not synchronized. Check that the active CPU runs on the clock of the active CPU. The defective clock belongs to the mate CPU. Run a mate CPU test.
- The CM is not synchronized and the defective processor clock is on the active CPU. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM163

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM163. The subsystem generates this report when the E2A links for E2A-telemetry equipment on a CM are disconnected, disabled, or deactivated.

Format

The log report format for CM163 is as follows:

```
**CM163 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT E2A LINK FAULT CPU n
   E2A Link Fault Status: aaaaaaaa, bbbbbbbb.
```

Example

An example of log report CM163 follows:

```
**CM163 JAN01 00:00:00 1234 FLT E2A LINK FAULT CPU 1
   E2A Link Fault Status: INACTIVE, DISABLED.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT E2A LINK FAULT	Constant	Indicates the status of an E2A-link problem.
CPU	Integer	Indicates the central processing unit (CPU) that has the link problem.
E2A Link Fault Status	ACTIVE INACTIVE	Indicates the status of an E2A-link problem
bbbbbbbb	ENABLED DISABLED	The E2A link is enabled or disabled.

Action

If the system disabled the E2A link, use the `E2A link ENABLE <cpu no.>' command on the CM level of the MAP to allow the link again. You can use remote terminal interface (RTIF) commands or switching control center (SCC) scan requests to allow the E2A link again.

If the E2A link is disconnected, check the RTIF on the CPU plane of the E2A link fault. Check if link to the E2A equipment is disconnected. Connect the E2A link again and issue the E2A Link CHECK.

CM163 (end)

<CPU NO.>' COMMAND. When this command does not clear the `E2AFlt' alarm, contact the next level of maintenance

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM164

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM164. The subsystem generates CM164 when the system detects a processor memory problem. The subsystem generates this report when the system finds a large number of transient errors on a central processing unit (CPU). Consider the indicated CPU for maintenance or replacement.

Format

The log report format for CM164 is as follows:

```
**CM164 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PROCESSOR MEMORY FAULT
   CM m CPU n PCCAB MEMORY AUDIT FAILED
   text_type
   SITE FLR RPOS BAY_ID SNF DESCRIPTION SLOT EQPEC
   cardlist
```

Example

An example of log report CM164 follows:

```
**CM164 SEPT10 09:00:30 3933 PROCESSOR MEMORY FAULT
   CM 0 CPU 1 PCCAB MEMORY AUDIT FAILED
   Excessive Soft Errors
   SITE FLR RPOS BAY_ID  SNF DESCRIPTION SLOT EQPEC
   HOST 00  000  CMDC:00 18  CPU:00.0:0  20   NT9X10BA FRNT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PROCESSOR MEMORY FAULT	Constant	Indicates that a processor memory problem occurred.
m	0	Indicates CM #
CPUn	0-1	Indicates the CPU on which the errors occurred.
PCCAB MEMORY AUDIT FAILED	Character string	Indicates the reason why the memory audit failed.

CM164 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
text_type	Excessive Soft Errors	Indicates that the number of soft errors is more than the acceptable daily amount.
	Memory Fault address	Indicates that the system found a defective memory processor at the indicated address.
SITE FLR RPOS BAY_ID SNF DESCRIPTION SLOT EQPEC cardlist	Alphanumeric	Indicates a maximum of four cards can be defective.

Action

When the CM is in synchronization and the memory problem is on the mate CPU, drop synchronization. Run a mate CPU PCCAB test. When the test fails or the system does not clear the CMFlt alarm after the test, replace the defective CPU card.

When the CM is in synchronization and the memory problem is present on the active CPU, switch activity. Drop synchronization, and run a mate CPU PCCAB test. When the test fails or the system does not clear the `CMFlt' alarm after the test, replace the defective CPU card.

When the CM is out of synchronization and a memory problem is present on the CPU, run a mate CPU PCCAB test. When the test fails or the system does not clear the `CMFlt' after the test, replace the defective CPU card.

When the CM is out of synchronization and a memory problem is present on the CPU, contact the next level of maintenance.

Refer to the maintenance guides for more information on CM maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM165

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM165. The subsystem generates CM165 when the processor option does not support the product engineering codes (PECs) for equipped groups of CPU and memory cards.

Format 1

The log report format for CM165 is as follows:

```
**CM165 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT PROCESSOR OPTION ERROR
Datafilled Option : <option>
Invalid Cards:
  < cardlist>
```

Format 2

```
**CM165 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT PROCESSOR OPTION ERROR
Datafilled Option : <option>
Invalid Configuration: <configuration error message>
```

Example

Format 1

An example of log report CM165 follows:

```
**CM165 SEPT10 09:00:30 3933 FLT PROCESSOR OPTION ERROR
Datafilled Option: SN20
Invalid Cards:
Site  Flr  RPos  Bay_Id  Shlf  Description  Slot  EqPEC
HOST  01    F03  DPCC:00  00   CPU:00:1:0   20  9x10AA FRNT
HOST  01    F03  DPCC:00  00   MEM:00:1:0   23  9x14EA FRNT
HOST  01    F03  DPCC:00  00   MEM:00:1:0   24  9x14EA FRNT
```

Format 2

An example of log report CM165 follows:

```
**CM165 SEPT10 09:00:30 3933 FLT PROCESSOR OPTION ERROR
Datafilled Option: SN50MX
Invalid Configuration: A plane cannot have ONLY NT9X14EA cards.
```

CM165 (end)

Note: Format 2 must use option SN50MX, or the following message appears: <configuration error message>:

Unknown configuration error

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT PROCESSOR OPTION EROR	Constant	Indicates that a processor option problem occurred.
Datafilled Option	Symbolic text	Identifies the optional datafill processor.
Card list	Symbolic text	Identifies the location and PEC number of the cards that failed.
Invalid Configuration	Symbolic text	Describes an invalid group of CPU and memory PECs.

Action

Verify that the processor option is appropriate for the platform. When the parameter value is not correct, contact the next level of support to change the value.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM166

Explanation

The system generates CM166 when the system corrects an error from the snapshot. The system to fixes the address in the static random access memory (SRAM) that has a parity error. The system generates the log when the computing module (CM) is not in synchronization when the error occurs. The footprint buffer records the CM166 log. When a parity error occurs when the CM is in synchronization, the system generates another log.

Format

The log report format for CM166 is as follows:

CM166 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SRAM CORRECTION
Action: text
Active CPU: integer
Fixed address: integers
Old data: integers
New data: integers

Example

An example of log report CM166 follows:

```
CM166 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO SRAM CORRECTION
   Action: Deact SRAM proc – Repack suggested
   CPU0 Active, Out of sync
   Fix SRAM PS Address at: 00050000
   Old Data: 00000001, New Data: 00000000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SRAM CORRECTION	Constant	Indicates that the system corrected an address from the SRAM.
Action	Deact SRAM proc - Repack suggested	Indicates that a SRAM procedure runs from DRAM. System performance can reduce. You must repack SRAM as soon as possible.

CM166 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Correction from DRAM snapshot	Indicates that the system made a correction from the DRAM snapshot.
	Correction via Predictive Algorithm	Indicates that the system used an algorithm to correct the LMS tables. The system used the algorithm to predict the contents of the defective location.
	Correction from DRAM Procedure	Indicates that the system uses DRAM program store data to make a correction from the SRAM.
Active CPU	0, 1	Indicates the CPU that is active.
Fixed Address	Integers	Indicates the address of the fixed parity error.
Old Data	Integers	Indicates the failed data from the address.
New Data	Integers	Indicates the new data from the snapshot that the system transferred to SRAM.

Action

No immediate action is required. Report repeated occurrences of this log to the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM167

Explanation

The system generates CM167 when the frequency of the static random access memory (SRAM) audit changes. The frequency of the audit increases when the system finds many parity errors. The frequency of the audit decreases when an audit cycle passes and additional SRAM defects do not occur. All system restarts generate CM167.

Format

The log report format for CM167 is as follows:

CM167 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SRAM AUDIT STATE CHANGE
Old Audit Frequency: integer
New Audit Frequency: integer

Example

An example of log report CM167 follows:

```
CM167 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO SRAM AUDIT STATE CHANGE
   Old Audit Frequency: 30 seconds
   New Audit Frequency: 5 minutes
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO SRAM AUDIT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates that the SRAM audit frequency changed.
Old Audit Frequency	Integer	States the frequency of the audit (in seconds) before the frequency changed.
New Audit Frequency	Integer	States the new frequency of the audit (in seconds).

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CM167 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM168

Explanation

The system generates CM168 when errors caused by static random access memory (SRAM) is higher than the acceptable level. The system generates CM168 when the 48-h counter reaches the threshold. The counter value appears in the log. When the system generates the log, the system raises a minor SRAM alarm.

Format

The log report format for CM168 is as follows:

```
CM168 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL SRAM MINOR ALARM
   SRAM 48hour counter value: integer
```

Example

An example of log report CM168 follows:

```
CM168 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 TBL SRAM MINOR ALARM
   SRAM 48hour counter value: 1
   A minor alarm has been raised due to SRAM faults.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL SRAM MINOR ALARM	Constant	Indicates that system raised a minor SRAM alarm.
SRAM 48hour counter value	Integer	Specifies the current value of the 48-h counter.

Action

When the system generates CM168, the system raises a minor alarm. This minor alarm is a caution alarm. The alarm must remain raised for a 48 h period. The system clears the alarm when the system does not detect additional errors. The system generates a CM169 log when additional SRAM errors occur. The system raises an SRAM major alarm.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CM168 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM169

Explanation

The system generates log report CM169. This report appears when the number of faults from static random access memory (SRAM) exceeds a specified number threshold. The log displays the counter value. The system prevents manual synchronizations and system-initiated synchronizations. The system generates CM169 and raises a major SRAM alarm.

Format

The log report format for CM169 is as follows:

```
CM169 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL SRAM SYNC PREVENTION
   SRAM 48hour counter value: integer
   Manual sync will be prevented.
```

Example

An example of log report CM169 follows:

```
CM169 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 TBL SRAM SYNC PREVENTION
   SRAM 48hour counter value: 2
   Manual sync will be prevented.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL SRAM SYNC PREVENTION	Constant	Indicates the system prevents synchronizations.
SRAM 48hour Counter Value	Integer	Indicates the current value of the 48-h counter.

Action

The system raises the major CM SRAMFL alarm when the system generates log report CM169. To clear this alarm, refer to the *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures*.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CM169 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM170

Explanation

The system generates log report CM170. This report appears when the counters for static random access memory (SRAM) errors are manually cleared.

Format

The log report format for CM170 is as follows:

CM170 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SRAM COUNTER CLEARED
Counter cleared: text, previous value: integer
Cleared by: text

Example

An example of log report CM170 follows:

```
CM170 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO SRAM COUNTER CLEARED
   An SRAM fault counter has been manually cleared.
   Counter cleared: act24, previous value: 2
   Cleared by: NTAS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SRAM COUNTER CLEARED	Constant	Indicates that the SRAM counter is manually cleared.
Rsntxt	A SRAM fault counter is cleared manuallly	Indicates that the SRAM fault counter is manually cleared.
Counter Cleared	act	Indicates that all active processor countered are cleared.
	inact	Indicates that all inactive processor counters are cleared.
	act24	Indicates that the 24-h counter for the active processor is cleared.
	inact24	Indicates that the 24-h counter for the inactive processor is cleared.

CM170 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	act48	Indicates that the 48-h counter for the active processor is cleared
	inact48	Indicates that the 48-h counter for the inactive counter is cleared
	dsdiff	Indicates that the SRAM mismatch counter is cleared
	dsdiff24	Indicates that the SRAM dsdiff mismatch 24-h counter is cleared
	dsdiff48	Indicates that the SRAM dsdiff mismatch 48-h counter is cleared
	all	Indicates that all counters for the active and inactive processors are cleared
Previous value	Integer	Indicates the value of the counter before the counters are cleared
Cleared by	Text	Indicates the ID of the operating company personnel that cleared the counter. Indicates the ID of the system that automatically cleared the counter

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM171

Explanation

The system generates log report CM171 when the user overrides the synchronization prevention safeguards. The static random access memory fault counters provide the synchronization prevention safeguards. The user places the switch into synchronization manually. The system records the CM171 log in the footprint buffer.

Format

The log report format for CM171 is as follows:

CM171 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SRAM SYNC OVERRIDE
Manual SRAM fault sync override by: text

Example

An example of log report CM171 follows:

```
CM171 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO SRAM SYNC OVERRIDE
   Manual SRAM fault sync Override by: NTAS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SRAM SYNC OVERRIDE	Constant	Indicates that the user performed a synchronization. The SRAM fault counter does not prevent the synchronization.
Manual SRAM fault sync override by	Text	Specifies the user ID that requested the synchronization.

Action

There is no action required. Use this log for root cause analysis of SRAM outages.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM172

Explanation

The system generates log report CM172 when the user overrides the switch activity (SWACT) prevention safeguards. The static random access memory (SRAM) fault counters provide the SWACT prevention safegueards. The system switches activity to a CPU with an excess of SRAM faults. The system records the CM172 log in the footprint buffer.

Format

The log report format for CM172 is as follows:

```
CM172 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SRAM SWACT OVERRIDE
   Manual SRAM fault swact override by: text
```

Example

An example of log report CM172 follows:

```
FP503 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO SRAM SWACT OVERRIDE
   Manual SRAM fault swact override by: NTAS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SRAM SWACT OVERRIDE	Constant	Indicates that the user performed a SWACT. The SRAM fault counter does not prevent the SWACT.
Manual SRAM fault swact override by	Text	Specifies the user ID that requested the SWACT.

Action

There is no action required. Use this log for root cause analysis of SRAM outages.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM173

Explanation

The system generates CM173 when the user overrides the safeguards and performs a manual routine exercise (REx). The static random access memory (SRAM) fault counters provide the safeguards. The footprint buffer records the CM173 log.

Format

The log report format for CM173 is as follows:

```
CM173 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SRAM REX OVERRIDE
    Manual SRAM fault REX sync override by: text
```

Example

An example of log report CM173 follows:

```
CM173 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO SRAM REX OVERRIDE
   Manual SRAM fault REX Override by: NTAS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SRAM REX OVERRIDE	Constant	Indicates that a user performed a REx. The SRAM fault counter does not prevent the REx.
Manual SRAM fault REX override by	Text	Specifies the ID of the user that requested the REx.

Action

There is no action required. Use CM173 for root cause analysis of SRAM outages SRAM.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM174

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM174 when the system detects an invalid memory configuration on one of the CM planes. The reported condition is an operating condition that is not supported. The operating condition can lead to an outage. The system associates a minor alarm with this log.

Format

The format for log report CM174 is as follows:

```
CM174 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL INVALID MEMORY
CONFIGURATION CM <cm>
    CPU<cpu>has an invalid configuration of memory cards
```

Example

An example of log report CM174 follows:

```
CM174 MAY12 14:11:32 3923 TBL INVALID MEMORY CONFIGURATION
CM0
CPU 1 has an invalid configuration of memory cards
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
<alarm>		is the alarm associated with the log.
<date>		is the date the log occurred.
<time>		is the time the log occurred.
<log number>		is the log number the LOG system assigns.
<cm>		is the CM.
<cpu>		is the CM plane on which the invalid configuration is found.

CM174 (end)

Action

Perform the QRYMEM command from the CMMnt or Memory MAP levels. This command provides instructions on how to clear this condition or refer to figure.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM175

Explanation

The Computing Module subsystem (CM) generates this report whenever the CM has allocated, to the operating system, an amount of memory which is approaching or has exceeded a platform specific memory limit for memory use. The alarm CMMnt minor is associated with this log.

Format

The format for log report CM175 follows:

```
CM175 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL APPROACHING/EXCEEDING
MEMORY LIMIT CM <cm>
 WARNING: Allocated memory is approaching or has exceeded this
 platform's specified limit.
    Store allocated:   <store_alloc>
    Store limit:       <store_lim>
    Alarm threshold: <store_thresh>
```

Example

An example of log report CM175 follows:

```
CM175 MAY12 14:11:32 3923 TBL APPROACHING/EXCEEDED MEMORY
LIMIT CM 0
 WARNING: Allocated memory is approaching or has exceeded
this platform's specified limit.
   Store allocated: 192000 KBytes
   Store limit:     212000 KBytes
   Alarm threshold: 192000 KBytes
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<alarm>		is the alarm associated with the log
<date>		is the date the log occurred
<time>		is the time the log occurred
<log number>		is the log number assigned by the LOG system

CM175 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<cm>	0	is the CM
<store_alloc	0-4000000	is the number of KBytes of memory allocated to the operating system
<store_lim>	0-4000000	is the memory limit (in KBytes) for the current platform
<store_thresh>	0-4000000	is the point (in KBytes of store allocated> at which the alarm is triggered

Action

Contact next level of support.

Additional information

Contents of log to be communicated to next level of support so they may plan on how the condition may be resolved.

CM176

Explanation

The computing module (CM) generates this report whenever a CM MAP level alarm is cleared.

Format

The format for log report CM176 follows:

CM176 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ALARM CLEARED CM <cm>
<alarm> alarm cleared from the CM MAP level.
There are <no> other CM alarms pending.

Example

An example of log report CM176 follows:

```
CM176 MAY12 12:34:34 6900 INFO ALARM CLEARED CM 0
   MMNoSy alarm cleared from CM MAP level.
   There are no other CM alarms pending.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
cm	0-1	Denotes the CM.
alarm	IMAGE, cmtrap, autohold, Image, lowmem, lowspr, LOWspr, RExSch, memlim, memcfg, MMNosy, MemCor	Represents all CMMNT alarms which can be cleared.
no	no or ' '	Indicates whether there are other CM alarms pending.

Action

Information purposes only.

CM178

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM178. The subsystem generates CM178 when the dumped image becomes too large to dump to SLM tape. The subsystem generates CM178 when the dumped image is too large to store two loads of this size to SLM disk. The threshold to generate CM178 is 90 percent of the capacity of the installed SLM. The system associates a minor alarm with this log.

Format

The log report format for CM178 is as follows:

```
CM178 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL APPROACHING SLM LIMIT CM
<cm>
   WARNING: The image size is approaching SLM capacity
   Image size:          <image_size>       KBytes
   SLM limit:               <image_lim>        KBytes
   Alarm threshold:     <image_thresh>     KBytes
   Limiting device:     <device>
```

Example

An example of log report CM178 follows:

```
CM178 MAY12 14:11:32 3923 TBL APPROACHING SLM LIMIT CM 0
   WARNING: The image size is approaching SLM capacity
   Image size:          245000 KBytes
   SLM limit:           250000 KBytes
   Alarm threshold:     225000 KBytes
   Limiting device:     tape
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<alarm>		is the alarm associated with the log.
<date>		is the date the log occurred.
<time>		is the time the log occurred.
<log number>		is the log number the LOG system assigns.

CM178 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<cm>	0	is the CM.
<image_size>	0-4000000	is the number of MBytes of storage in the dumped image.
<image_lim>	0-4000000	is the maximum image size that can be dumped to the SLM device.
<image_thresh>	0-4000000	is the image size that triggers the alarm.
<device>		is the SLM device that is the limiting factor.

Action

Contact next level of support. Remove the switch entries to reduce the image size.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM179

Explanation

The system generates CM179 in the following conditions:

- for a manual REx (routine exercise) test
- system-scheduled REx test
- a manual CM MTCTST (maintenance test) test

This information log is generic. Use the log for pass or fail conditions. When this procedure occurs, the descriptors become variables in the log.

The system can generate CM179 for any of the following conditions:

- gate access error: The system cannot start the gate process that starts the CM REx controller.
- CM REx or MTCTST test failure: The system detects a problem when the system performs the CM Rex test and failed the REx test.
- termination of controller abnormal: the CM REx controller terminated under conditions that are not normal. These conditions include mismatch, trap, link closure, restart or abort.
- normal termination of controller. The CM REx test process was successful.
- the user disabled CM REx testing with entries in Table REXSCHED.
- abnormal termination. The CM MTCTST failed and the termination reason in recorded in the log.
- normal termination. The CM MTCTST test process was successful.

Format

The log report format for CM179 is as follows:

```
CM179 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn CM REx Generic Info Log

Action    Classification  CM   ActiveCPU    InactiveCPU
______    ______________  ___  _________    ___________

action    classification  cm   active_cpu   inactive_cpu

pass_or_fail_condition: nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn
Location: procedure_location
Reason: reason_text
```

CM179 (continued)

Example

The format of CM179 can vary. The pass or fail condition determines the format. Five examples of CM179 log report follow.

Example 1

An example of log report CM179 that caused a gate access error follows:

```
CM179 DEC05 16:46:06 7199 INFO CM REx Generic REPORT

Action Classification CM ActiveCPU InactiveCPU
------ -------------- -- --------- -----------
Manual  LINK (IS)      0      1           0

Gate access error: 0000 0000 0000 0010
Location: Procedure cm_rex_start_target
Reason: Mate CPU is jammed -- CM REx will not run
```

Example 2

An example of log report CM179 that caused a CM REx test failure follows:

```
CM179 DEC05 16:46:06 7199 INFO CM REx Generic REPORT

Action Classification CM ActiveCPU InactiveCPU
------ -------------- -- --------- -----------
Manual  LINK (IS)      0      1           0

CM REx test fail pattern: 0000 1000 0000 0000
Location: Procedure verify_rex_test
Reason: MC_SPLIT_REX_TEST failed. Continue option not used.

Suspected cards:
Site Flr RPos  Bay_id    Shf Description  Slot   EqPEC
HOST  01  E00  DPCC:00   13  MC00:00:0:0  18     9X12AB FRNT
HOST  01  E00  DPCC:00   13  MC00:00:0:0  18     9X20AA BACK
HOST  01  E01  DPCC:00   13  MC01:00:1:0  22     9X12AB FRNT
HOST  01  E01  DPCC:00   13  MC01:00:1:0  22     9X20AA BACK
```

Example 3

An example of log report CM179 that caused termination of CM REx controller that is not normal follows:

```
CM179 DEC05 16:46:06 7199 INFO CM REx Generic REPORT

Action Classification CM ActiveCPU InactiveCPU
------ -------------- -- --------- -----------
Manual  LINK (IS)      0      1           0

ABNORMAL termination of controller: 0000 0000 0000 1100
Location: Procedure cm_rex_detect_fault
Reason: DELTA: Mismatch=3 Trap=0 Link–Closure=0 Terminate=N
```

Example 4

An example of log report CM179 that caused a normal termination of CM REx follows:

```
CM179 DEC05 16:46:06 7199 INFO CM REx Generic REPORT

Action Classification CM ActiveCPU InactiveCPU
------ -------------- -- --------- -----------
Manual  LINK (IS)      0      1           0

NORMAL termination of controller:
CM REX Passed. No faults detected.
```

Example 5

An example of log report CM179 that caused the disabled CM REx test follows:

```
CM179 DEC05 16:46:06 7199 INFO CM REx Generic REPORT

Action Classification CM ActiveCPU InactiveCPU
------ -------------- -- --------- -----------
System NIL (?)         0      1           0

Gate access error: 0000 0000 0000 0000
Location: Procedure cm_rex_alarm_target
Reason: CM REX is DISABLED INDEFINITELY. The RExSch alarm
has been raised.
```

Example 6

An example of log report CM179 that caused the MTCTST test failure follows:

CM179 (continued)

```
CM179 DEC05 16:46:06 7199 INFO CM REx Generic REPORT

Action Classification CM ActiveCPU InactiveCPU
------ -------------- -- --------- -----------
Manual MTC CPU (OOS)   0      1           0

CM REx test fail pattern: 0000 0000 0000 0001
Location: Procedure verify_rex_test
Reason: INACT_RTIF_REX_ failed. Continue option not used.

Suspected cards:
Site Flr RPos  Bay_id    Shf Description  Slot   EqPEC
HOST  01  AO0  DPCC:00   18  RTIP:00:0:0  19    9X26EA BACK
HOST  01  E00  DPCC:00   18   CPU:00:0:0  19    9X10BA FRNT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
action	Manual or System	Indicates a manual or system-scheduled REx or a manual MTCTST
classification	FULL, CPU, BASE, MEMORY, LINK, PMC, MTC CPU, MTC MEM	Indicates the class of CM REx or MTCTST test. Describes the class as IS (in-sync) or as OOS (out-of-sync).
cm	0 or 1	Identifies the affected CM.
active_cpu	0 or 1	Identifies the active CPU.
inactive_cpu	0 or 1	Identifies the inactive CPU.
pass_or_fail_condition	Character string	Information for design purposes only.
nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn	n = 0 or 1	Information for design purposes only.
procedure-location	Character string	Information for design purposes only.
reason_text	Character string	Additional description of the condition that caused the system to generate log CM170.

Action

Check for REx-type alarms under the CM header of the MAP alarm banner. When the CM has REx-type alarms, refer to the correct alarm clearing procedure. When this log has a suspected card list, create an equal card list at the MAP display for the REx-type alarm. When you require additional analysis, save log reports and obtain a footprint record of the active and inactive sides.

If the CM REx test is disabled, the operating company personnel determines if the disabled REx test was intentional. To allow the REx test, change the associated entry in Table REXSCHED.

Associated OM registers

The following registers in OM group CM associate with the CM179 log:

- Registers CMRCPUFL, CMRMEMFL, CMRPMCFL, and CMRLNKFL update according to the class of REx performed and failed.
- Register CMREXFLT is updated for a gate access error.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM180

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CM180. The system generates CM180 when the dumped image exceeds the SLM tape capacity or one half the SLM disk capacity. The system associates a major alarm with this log.

Format

The log report format for CM180 is as follows:

```
CM180 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL EXCEEDED SLM LIMIT CM <cm>
   WARNING: The image size has exceeded SLM capacity
   Image size:          <image_size>       KBytes
   SLM limit:               <image_lim>       KBytes
   Limiting device:     <device>
```

Example

An example of log report CM180 follows:

```
CM180 MAY12 14:11:32 3923 TBL EXCEEDED SLM LIMIT CM 0
   WARNING: The image size has exceeded SLM capacity
   Image size:          255000 KBytes
   SLM limit:           250000 KBytes
   Limiting device:     tape
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<alarm>		is the alarm associated with the log.
<date>		is the date the log occurred.
<time>		is the time the log occurred.
<log number>		is the log number the LOG system assigns.
<cm>	0-1	is the CM.
<image_size>	0-4000000	is the number of MBytes of storage in the dumped image.

CM180 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<image_lim>	0-4000000	is the maximum image size dumped to the SLM device.
<image_thresh>	0-4000000	is the image size that triggers the alarm.
<device>	tape, disk	is the SLM device that is the limiting factor.

Action

Contact next level of support. Remove the switch entries to reduce the image size.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM181

Explanation

The system generates CM181 when memory allocation meets or exceeds a threshold for a given mix of CPU/SLM.

The system associates a StrAlc critical alarm with this log.

Format

The log report format for CM181 is as follows:

```
***CM181 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL STORE ALLOCATOR LIMIT
REACHED CM <n>
   MEMORY ALLOCATION EXCEEDS THRESHOLD
   THRESHOLD EXCEEDED: <thresh_name> - <thresh_value> M
```

Example

An example of log report CM181 follows:

```
***CM181 SEP05 14:11:23 3400 TBL STORE ALLOCATOR LIMIT
   REACHED CM 0
   MEMORY ALLOCATION EXCEEDS THRESHOLD
   THRESHOLD EXCEEDED: MAX DS - 172 M
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
cm	0-1	Denotes the computing module (CM).
thresh_name	MAX DS, MAX PS, IMAGE, STORETYPE	Indicates which of the four memory limit thresholds is exceeded.
thresh_value	0-999	Indicates the size, in megabytes, of the threshold exceeded.

CM181 (end)

Action

Perform the QUERYMEMLIMS command from the MAP CI prompt. Make sure the threshold indicated in the log is equal to the current threshold and image size data displayed.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CM182

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates this report when cards have been replaced on the inactive side due to a mismatch.

This log is generated when the SWAPHW command has been used to notify the maintenance software system of any manual card replacements performed on the inactive side due to a mismatch since the CM was last in sync and the SYNC operation is then performed.

The CM182 log provides the same information as the SWAPHW QUERY command.

Format

The format for log report CM182 follows:

```
CM182 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SWAPHW RECORDED
    PLANE replacement <B> has been recorded for inactive CPU <n>.
    <strtxt> CARD replacements have been recorded:
     Site  Flr  RPos  Bay_id    Shf  Description    Slot   EqPEC
       <card list element>
```

Example

An example of log report CM182 follows:

```
CM182 OCT02 00:21:34 9200 INFO SWAPHW RECORDED
    PLANE replacement has been recorded for inactive CPU 1.
    The following CARD replacements have been recorded:
     Site  Flr  RPos  Bay_id    Shf  Description    Slot   EqPEC
    HOST 00  A00   DPCC:00   00   MEM :00:1:0   29   9X14DB
FRNT
    HOST 00  A00   DPCC:00   00   CPU :00:1:0    20   9X13HB
FRNT
```

CM182 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO SWAPHW RECORDED	Constant	Indicates SWAPHW command has been used to notify card replacements.
B	NOT or blank	NOT indicates card replacements have not been recorded for the inactive CPU. Blank indicates card replacements have been recorded for the inactive CPU.
n	0 or 1	Identifies the inactive CPU number.
strtxt	'The following' or 'No'	'The following' appears when one or more cards have been replaced. 'No' appears when no cards have been replaced.
CARD replacements have been recorded	Constant	Indicates information about card replacements is to follow.
card list element	Alphanumeric	Identifies the location and product engineering code (PEC) of the replaced card.

Action

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

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

CM183

Explanation

The system generates CM183 log report when a CM resource managment system (RMS) worker software process was abandoned because of the following:

- The worker process has experienced more than five traps in 5 minutes.
- The worker process can not be restarted after being trapped on a RMS request.

Format

The format for log report CM183 follows:

```
* CM183 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL RMS WORKER ABANDONED
    Worker Procid: ID STATUS
    Abandon Reason:<Reason Text>
    RMS Request Being Performed: <Request Type>
```

Example

An example of log report CM183 follows:

```
* CM183 JUL30 18:14:33 6700 TBL RMS WORKER ABANDONED
   Worker Procid: #850E #500A dead
   Abandon Reason: 5 traps in 5 minutes
   RMS Request Being Performed: enter_sync_rqst
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RMS WORKER ABANDONED	Constant	Indicates that a software worker process was abandoned.
ID	HEX character string	Identifies the abandoned software process.
STATUS	dead or CMRMSWPR	dead-indicates that the software process was abandoned. CMRMSWPR-indicates that the process is active.

CM183 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason Text	Character string	Text string indicating why the process was abandoned.
Request Text	Character string	Text string indicating the RMS request performed by the process before it was abandoned.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance support.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

CMSM101

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem checks for link hits every day at 9:00 A.M. When the link hits are greater than zero, the subsystem generates log report CMSM101.

The log totals the number for each link error type according to the link number on which the link hit occurred. The system generates CMSM101 and sets the counts to zero.

These numbers are separate from the numbers the new DISPCNT CI command uses. A dot (.) represents a count of zero.

Format

The log report format for CMSM101 is as follows:

```
CMSM101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss INFO MC LINKHIT DAILY SUMMARY
   BAC  i/c xfr i/c    i/c  o/g  o/g  o/g xfr o/g buf o/g
        timeout  overrun   error   purge   LH  to.  to buf  full   parity
_____________________________________________________________________________
MC   0    0    .    .    .    .    .    .    .    .
MC   0    1    .    .    .    .    .    .    .    .
MC   1    0    .    .    .    .    .    .    .    .
MC   1    1    .    .    .    .    .    .    .    .
LH             WAM  WAN  WACK  WAS unused  2NACK  CRC   CV
_____________________________________________________________________________
MC   0    0    .    .    .    .    .    .    .    .
MC   0    1    .    .    .    .    .    .    .    .
MC   1    0    .    .    .    .    .    .    .    .
MC   1    1    .    .    .    .    .    .    .    .
```

Example

An example of log report CMSM101 follows:

CMSM101 (continued)

```
CMSM101 MAR07 09:00:05 INFO MC LINKHIT DAILY SUMMARY
   BAC  i/c xfr i/c     i/c   o/g   o/g   o/g xfr  o/g buf
   o/g
       timeout overrun error purge LH to. to buf  full
   parity
   ------------------------------------------------------
   MC   0   0   .   .   .   .   .   .   .   .
   MC   0   1   .   .   .   .   .   .   .   .
   MC   1   0   .   .   .   .   .   .   .   .
   MC   1   1   .   .   .   .   .   .   .   .
   LH   WAM    WAN   WACK    WAS unused  2NACK  CRC    CV
   ------------------------------------------------------
   MC   0   0   .   .   .   .   .   .   .   .
   MC   0   1   .   .   .   .   .   .   .   .
   MC   1   0   .   .   .   .   .   .   .   .
   MC   1   1   .   .   .   .   .   .   .   .
```

Field descriptions

Descriptions for each field in the log report appears in the following table.

Field	Value	Description
INFO MC LINKHIT DAILY SUMMARY	Constant	Indicates that this report contains a daily summary of the message controller (MC) link hit data.
BAC	Symbolic text	Identifies the bus access controller (BAC) errors. Refer to BAC Errors and Actions table.
MC	0 or 1	Identifies the message controller (MC).
LH ERRORS	Symbolic text	Identifies the link handler (LH) errors. Refer to LH Errors table in the CM128 log report.

Action

The following table explains BAC errors and actions:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

BAC error	Explanation	Action
i/c timeout	Incoming transfer timeout (from LH or to bus). Indicates not enough time is present to transfer an incoming message from the LH or to the bus.	There is no action required.
i/c overrun	Incoming message overrun indicates the message transfer to the BAC incoming buffer. The LH filled the BAC incoming buffer before the end of the message byte.	Check link hits for the message switch (MS) side of the CM interface card (CMIC) link. The system generates the log from an MS307 that indicates a message overflow. Look for cyclic redundancy check (CRC) errors and/or code violations that the LH reports.
i/c error	Incoming message error indicates the system detected an error in the incoming message.	
o/g purge	Outgoing message purge completed. Indicates a completed outgoing message purge.	
o/g LH to	Outgoing message timeout-transfer to LH. Indicates the wraparound timer fires every 256 ms while the system transfers an outgoing message to the LH.	

CMSM101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

BAC error	Explanation	Action
o/g xfer tp buf	Outgoing message timeout-transfer to buffer. Indicates that the wraparound timer fires every 256 ms when the system transfers an outgoing message from the CM.	
o/g buf full	Outgoing buffer full. Indicates a full outgoing BAC buffer.	
o/g parity	Outgoing message parity error. Indicates a parity error detected in the outgoing message.	

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CMSM102

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CMSM102 when parity hits are present on the CPU.

The system generates CMSM102 at 9:00 A.M. Log CMSM102 contains counts of all link hits that occurred on the peripheral message controller (PMC) links after production of the last report.

Format

The log report format for CMSM102 is as follows:

```
CMSM102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss INFO PMC LINKHIT DAILY
SUMMARY
   BAC   i/c xfr  i/c     i/c  o/g   o/g   o/g xfr o/g buf
o/g
   timeout    overrun    error    purge  LH to.   to buf   full     parity
   ---------------------------------------------------------------------
   PMC0     0    .    .    .    .    .    .    .
   PMC0     1    .    .    .    .    .    .    .
   LH    WAM    WAN   WACK    WAS unused  2NACK    CRC    CV
   ---------------------------------------------------------------------
   PMC0     0    .    .    .    .    .    .    .    .
   PMC0     1    .    .    .    .    .    .    .    .
```

Example

An example of log report CMSM102 follows:

```
CMSM102 MAY03 09:00:00 INFO PMC LINKHIT DAILY SUMMARY
   BAC   i/c xfr  i/c     i/c  o/g   o/g   o/g xfr o/g buf
o/g
   timeout overrun error purge LH to.to buf  full  parity
   ---------------------------------------------------------
   PMC0 0   .   .   .   .   .   .   .   .
   PMC0 1   .   .   .   .   .   .   .   .
   LH   WAM    WAN   WACK    WAS unused  2NACK    CRC    CV
   ---------------------------------------------------------
   PMC0 0   .   .   .   .   .   .   .   .
   PMC0 1   .   .   .   .   .   .   .
```

CMSM102 (end)

Field descriptions

Descriptions for each field in the log report appear in the following table:

Field	Value	Description
INFO PMC LINKHIT DAILY SUMMARY	Constant	Indicates this report contains a daily summary of the PMC link hit data.
BAC	Symbolic text	Identifies the bus access controller (BAC) errors. Refer to Table 1, BAC errors and actions, in the CMSM101 log report.
PMC	0 or 1	Identifies the PMC.
LH	Symbolic text	Identifies the link handler (LH) errors. Refer to Table 2, LH errors in the CM128 log report.

Action

Refer to BAC Errors and Actions table in the CMSM101 log report.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CMSM103

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates CMSM103 when parity hits are present on the CPU.

The system generates CMSM102 at 9:00 A.M. The CMSM102 totals the number of link hits on the NT9X12 CPU port buffer card.

The log reports the transmit (Tx) and receives (Rx) parity hits on the message controller (MC) buffer. A parity hit is a type of link hit. The number of parity hits cannot be higher than the number of link hits for a given MC.

The system generates CMSM103. The system sets the counts to zero every day. These counts are separate from the counts the DISPCNT and CLRCNT CI commands use.

Format

The log report format for CMSM103 is as follows:

```
CMSM103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MC BUFF PARITY DAILY
   SUMMARY
   Parity Hits       Transient Parity
         Buffer        Tx    Rx            Tx    Rx
   ____________________________________________________
   MC   0    0    .    .    .    .
   MC   0    1    .    .    .    .
   MC   1    0    .    .    .    .
   MC   1    1    .    .    .    .
```

Example

An example of log report CMSM103 follows:

```
CMSM103 MAY09 09:00:00 1977 INFO MC BUFF PARITY DAILY
   SUMMARY
   Parity Hits         Transient Parity
       Buffer     Tx      Rx        Tx      Rx
   ------------------------------------------------------
   MC   0   0   1   .   .   .
   MC   0   1   .   .   .   .
   MC   1   0   .   .   .   .
   MC   1   1   .   .   .   .
```

CMSM103 (end)

Field descriptions

Descriptions for each field in the log report appear in the following table:

Field	Value	Description
INFO MC BUFF PARITY DAILY SUMMARY	Constant	Identifies the MC buffer parity daily summary log.
Parity Hits	(.) or 1 to 9	Records the number of transmit (Tx) and receive (Rx) parity hits on each MC link buffer. A dot (.) represents a count of zero.
Transient Parity	(.) or 1 to 9	Records the number of transmit (Tx) and receive (Rx) transient parity hits on each MC link buffer.
Buffer	0 or 1	Identifies the MC buffer for the log.

Action

The parity hits CMSM103 records can indicate a hardware problem. When more than one parity hit per link occurs per day, change the card associated with the link.

When the system reports a transient parity hit count, note the event and prepare to change the card.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CMSM104

Explanation

The Computing Module (CM) subsystem generates log report CMSM104 when a parity hit occurs.

The system generates CMSM104 soon after 9:00 A.M. Log CMSM104 contains counts of all memory parity hits that occur on the P-side message controller (PMC) link buffer.

Format

The log report format for CMSM104 is as follows:

```
CMSM104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PMC BUFF PARITY DAILY
   SUMMARY
                    Parity Hits        Transient Parity
   Buffer          Tx   Rx   Tx   Rx
   ____________________________________________________

   PMC 0    .    .    .    .
   PMC 0    .    .    .    .
```

Example

An example of log report CMSM104 follows:

```
CMSM104 MAY03 09:00:00 1977 INFO PMC BUFF PARITY DAILY
   SUMMARY
               Parity Hits      Transient Parity
   Buffer   Tx  Rx  Tx  Rx
   ------------------------------------------------
   PMC  0   .   1   .   .
   PMC  1   .   .   .   .
```

Field descriptions

Descriptions for each field in the log report appear in the following table:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PMC BUFF PARITY DAILY SUMMARY	Constant	Identifies the PMC buffer parity daily summary log.
Buffer	0 or 1	Identifies the PMC buffer for the log.

CMSM104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Parity Hits	(.) or 1 to 9	Records the number of transmit (Tx) and receive (Rx) parity hits on each PMC link buffer. A dot (.) represents a count of zero.
Transient Parity	(.) or 1 to 9	Records the number of transmit (Tx) and receive (Rx) transient parity hits on each PMC link buffer.

Action

The parity hits the CMSM104 records can indicate a hardware problem.

When more than one parity hit per link occurs per day, change the card associated with the link.

When the system reports transient parity hit counts, note the event and prepare to change the card.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CPM101

Explanation

The Core Packet Module (CPM) subsystem generates CPM101 when the link handler at the CPM end does not communicate with the DMS_CORE.

Format

The log report format for CPM101 is as follows:

CPM101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO No Acknowledgement from Core Link
DMS_BUS – Plane: n, Card: nn, Port:n,
CPM = CPMID , Link n Message Type = msgtype

Example

An example of log report CPM101 follows:

```
CPM101 Jul04 02:02:59 0004 INFO No Acknowledgement from Core
   Link
   DMS_BUS –  Plane 0, Card 17, Port 2,
   CPM = NM1–AM3 , Link 2 Message Type = 0D01
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO No Acknowledgement from Core Link	Constant	Indicates lack of communication between the CPM and the DMS_CORE.
DMS_BUS	Constant	Indicates information on the DMS_BUS to follow.
Plane	Integers	Identifies the plane in the DMS_BUS.
Card	Integers	Identifies the card in the DMS_BUS.
Port	Integers	Identifies the port in the DMS_BUS.
CPM	Alphanumeric	Identifies the CPM that does not communicate with the DMS_CORE.
Link	Integers	Identifies the link that does not acknowledge.
Message Type	Symbolic text	Indicates the type of message.

CPM101 (end)

Action

Replace core links if the links are defective. Load the CPM so that the CPM can receive messages. Ignore the log until the CPM is ready.

- A PE, PI or PO problem is present when:
- the CPM waits for core links to come in service
- the links are not defective

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CPM102

Explanation

The Core Packet Module (CPM) subsystem generates CPM102 when the CPM at the remote end is not the CPM with which the DMS_CORE is entered.

This condition causes the DMS_BUS to route packets with a method that is not correct.

Format

The log report format for CPM102 is as follows:

```
CPM102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  Inconsistent Datafill
    CPM = CPMID   ,
    DMS_BUS –  Card nn, Port n,
    CPM     –  MID nnnnnnnnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report CPM102 follows:

```
CPM102 Jul04 02:02:59 0004 INFO  Inconsistent Datafill
CPM = NM2–TM3
DMS_BUS –  Card 17, Port 2,
CPM     –  MID NM2–AM15
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Inconsistent Datafill	Constant	Indicates the datafill of DMS_CORR is not correct.
CPM	Alphanumeric	Identifies the CPM involved.
DMS_BUS -	Constant	Indicates the information that follows on the DMS_BUS card was not entered correctly.
Card	Symbolic text	Identifies the card on the DMS_BUS.
Port	Symbolic text	Identifies the port on the DMS_BUS.
CPM - MID	Alphanumeric	Identifies the wrong CPM.

CPM102 (end)

Action

- Check for the following possibilities and take the correct action :
- Change the configuration data in the DMS_CORE because the data is not accurate.
- Correct the wiring of the CPM to the DMS_BUS because the data is not correct. The core link goes from the DMS_BUS to the CPM.
- Correct the NAMS mnemonic through the network administration system (NAS) because the NAMS is not correct.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CPM103

Explanation

The Core Packet Module (CPM) subsystem generates CPM103 when the tests performed on the core link fail. This failure occurs because the DMS_CORE receives different data from the CPM in the two-link test reply messages.

The data can be different because of the following three reasons:

- One of the messages became corrupt during transmission.
- The peripheral equipment (PE) became corrupt.
- The link is moved very quickly.

Format

The log report format for CPM103 is as follows:

```
CPM103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  Core Link RTS Failure
    CPM = CPMid
    DMS_BUS – Card nn, Port n,
```

Example

An example of log report CPM103 follows:

```
CPM103 Jul04 02:02:59 0004 INFO  Core Link RTS Failure
   CPM = NM2–TM3
   DMS_BUS –  Card 17, Port 2,
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Heading	Description
INFO Core Link RTS Failure	Constant	Indicates that the core link received invalid data from the CPM.
CPU	Alphanumeric	Identifies the CPM that sent the invalid data.
DMS_BUS -	Constant	Indicates information that follows on the DMS_BUS card that was not entered correctly.
Card	Symbolic text	Identifies the card on the DMS_BUS
Port	Symbolic text	Identifies the port on the DMS_BUS

CPM103 (end)

Action

If this LOG appears often on a given link, check the link and replace the link if required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CPM104

Explanation

The Core Packet Module subsystem generates CPM104 when the subsystem receives a message that is not solicited.

The central maintenance ignored the message. The message is an indication of a sanity problem on the connected peripheral equipment (PE).

The specified card, port, and CPM can be wrong because the sanity of the sender and the message is suspect.

Format

The log report format for CPM104 is as follows:

```
CPM104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  Unsolicited Message Received
    CPM = CPMid   , Link n Message Type = msgtype
    DMS_BUS =  Card nn, Port n,
```

Example

An example of log report CPM104 follows:

```
CPM104 Jul04 02:02:59 0004 INFO  Unsolicited Message
   Received
   CPM = AM47    , Link 2 Message Type = 8D04
   DMS_BUS –  Card 17, Port 2,
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Unsolicited Message Received	Constant	Indicates the subsystem received a message that was not solicited.
CPM	Alphanumeric	Identifies the CPM.
Link	Symbolic text	Identifies the link that received the message that was not solicited.
Message Type	0000-FFFF	Indicates in hexadecimal the type of message that the link received.

CPM104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DMS_BUS -	Constant	Indicates information that follows on the DMS_BUS card that was not entered correctly.
Card	Symbolic text	Identifies the card.
Port	Symbolic text	Identifies the port.

Action

If this log appears often, replace the peripheral equipment.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CQ100

Explanation

This log generates when a Charge Quotation System (CQS) error occurs. No alarm is output.

Format

The format for log report CQ100 follows:

CQ100 date time seqnbr INFO CQ Error
NetConn Name: netconn_id
Error Message: error_text

Example

An example of log report CQ100 follows:

```
CQ100 DEC01 14:20:38 0000 INFO CQ Error
   Netconn Name: CQ1
   Error Message: Open ACK TIMEOUT
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
netconn_id	alphanumeric	This value indicates the RASL Netconn identifier.
error_text	text	This text describes the error.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

CQ110

Explanation

This log generates when the disk fills up and additional new transactions need to be backed up on disk. A minor alarm is output.

Format

The format for log report CQ110 follows:

CQ110 date time seqnbr FLT Disk Wrap Error

Example

An example of log report CQ110 follows:

```
CQ110 DEC21 21:20:10 0000 FLT Disk Wrap Error
```

Field descriptions

There are no variable fields in the log report.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

CQ111

Explanation

This log generates when a backup disk has not been specified and the TransQ is full when CQ transaction items are received. A minor alarm is output.

Format

The format for log report CQ111 follows:

CQ111 date time seqnbr FLT TRANSQ Wrap Error

Example

An example of log report CQ111 follows:

```
CQ110 DEC21 21:20:10 0000 FLT TRANSQ WRAP Error
```

Field descriptions

There are no variable fields in the log report.

Action

No action. This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

None

CQ120

Explanation

This log indicates a disk error occurred when attempting to write transaction to disk. No alarm is output.

Format

The format for log report CQ120 follows:

```
CQ120 date time seqnbr FLT Disk Write Error
    Error Code: error_code
```

Example

An example of log report CQ120 follows:

```
CQ120 DEC01 14:20:38 0000 FLT Disk Write Error
    Error Code: 02
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
error_code	numeric	The error code returned by FILESYS.

Action

If the problem persists, attempt to isolate the disk problem. The Charge Quotation System (CQS) attempts to write to disk each time a new transaction is received from control processor when the transaction queue is full.

Associated OM registers

None

CTFP600

Explanation

The system generates the CTFP600 log each time a call transfer attempt is denied due to CTFP call type screening or throttling.

Format

The format for log report CTFP600 follows:

```
logoffid   CTFP600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO ATTEMPT BLOCKED
   Call_ID:        call identification number
   SUBSCRIBER_DN:  subscriber directory number
   TRANSFER_TO_DN: transfer to directory number
   Reason:      the condition that caused the log to generate
```

Example

An example of log report CTFP600 follows:

```
SAINUS09BL CTFP600 JUN25 12:36:20 2800 INFO ATTEMPT BLOCKED
   Call_ID: 131119
   SUBSCRIBER_DN  : 6136218960
   TRANSFER_TO_DN : 6136218902
   Reason: COIN RESTRICTED
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
logoffid	symbolic text	Log_office_id - an office parameter defined in table OFCVAR that specifies a name for the office for the purpose of office identification in the log output header
CTFP600	constant	log name
mmmdd	symbolic text	date the system generates the log, in the format month:day
hh:mm:ss	symbolic text	time the system generates the log, in the format hour:minute:second
nnnn	symbolic text	sequential number of logs

CTFP600 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO attempt blocked	constant	log report type
call id	symbolic text	call identification number
subscriber_dn	symbolic text	a directory number
transfer_to_dn	symbolic text	a directory number CTFP displays 10 digits DN when the numbering plan area (NPA) is available and 7 digits DN when the NPA is not available. For international calls, the 011 prefix is displayed.
reason	one of the following reasons: • op_out restricted • iddd_in restricted • iddd_out restricted • fgb restricted • cutthru restricted • intertoll restricted • intratoll restricted • coin restricted • prexla restricted • postxla restricted • throttling exceeded	the reason that the call transfer was denied

Action

The system generates the CTFP600 log each time a call transfer attempt is denied due to CTFP call type screening or throttling. No action is required. The log is for information purposes only.

Related OM registers

The CTFP600 log is associated with the Call Transfer Fraud Prevention Screening (CTFPSCRN) and Call Transfer Fraud Prevention Throttling (CTFPTHRO) register of the CTFP operational measurements (OM) group.

DAIS200

Explanation

The data access/information services (DAIS) subsystem generates this log when a system event occurs. The log generates on both sides of the DAIS connection.

Format

The format for log report DAIS200 follows:

```
DAIS200 date time seqnbr - INFO SYSTEM EVENT
   TEXT:   message - nn
   TEXT:   message - nn
```

Example

An example of log report DAIS200 follows:

```
DAIS200 JAN04 12:33:45 3609 - INFO SYSTEM EVENT
   TEXT:   Transport Up - 12
   TEXT:   to EIOC_FP.  - 14
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
message	alphanumeric	The field states the reason for the log.
nn	numeric	This field is for identifying numbers.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

DAIS201

Explanation

The DAIS subsystem generates this log on both sides of the DAIS connection when one of the following occurs:

- A DAIS link sends an S-connect-request and receives an S-connect-confirm.
- A DAIS link receives an S-connect-request and sends an S-connect-confirm.

Format

The format for log report DAIS201 follows:

```
DAIS201 date time seqnbr - INFO CONNECT EVENT
   TEXT: Session Connect message

        CEI  NodeType      NI   Application Name   AT   C/S  AI
        ___  _________     ___  _________________  ___  ___  ___
LOCAL: #llll     tttttttt     #nn  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa       #bb  w    #cc
REMOTE:#llll     tttttttt     #nn  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa       #bb  w    #cc

   CONNECT DATA.          LENGTH: vv
     zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
     zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
     zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww

   ACCEPT DATA.           LENGTH: vv
     zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
     zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
     zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
```

Example

An example of log report DAIS201 follows:

```
DAIS201 JAN04 12:33:45 3609 - INFO CONNECT EVENT
   TEXT:  Session Connect Sent

          CEI  NodeType NI  Application Name    AT  C/S AI
          ___  ________ ___ _________________   ___ ___ ___
   LOCAL:#0031  EIOC_MP #02 File Transfer OG    #03 C   #00
   REMOTE:#0003 CFP     #01 File Transfer IC    #03 S   #01

   CONNECT DATA.              LENGTH: 46
     01010300 09399392 AB43F45A 432665A3 lisad.sad.gf.DFGG
     45420670 04594356 32454356 45362323 aODS..SA.....$#@%
     35420870 02299376 A345F64A 4323   ...........EWRT
   ACCEPT DATA.              LENGTH: 0
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
message	Sent Received	This field indicates whether the transaction was sent or received.
llll	hexadecimal	This field provides the local or remote Customer Equipment Identification (CEI) number.
tttttt	EIOC_MP CP CORE CFP EIOC_FP FOREIGN	This field indicates the local or remote node type.
nn	hexadecimal	This field indicates the local or remote node instance.
aa...aa	alphabetic	This field indicates the local or remote application name.
bb	hexadecimal	This field indicates the local or remote application client or server type.

DAIS201 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
w	hexadecimal	This field indicates the local or remote application instance.
vv	0-64 octets	This field indicates the length of data.
zzz...zzz	hexadecimal	This field provides the connect and accept data.
www...www	ASCII code	This field provides the ASCII equivalent of the data.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

DAIS202

Explanation

The DAIS subsystem generates this log on both sides of the DAIS connection when a DAIS link sends an

- sends an S-connect-request and receives an S-connect-request,
- sends S-disconnect-confirm
- sends an S-connect request
- sends an S-disconnect-request and receives an S-disconnect-confirm.

Format

The format for log report DAIS202 follows:

```
DAIS202 date time seqnbr - INFO REFUSE EVENT
   TEXT: Session Refuse message

        CEI       NodeType      NI   Application Name   AT  C/S  AI
        ___       ________      ___  ________________   ___ ___  ___
   LOCAL: #llll   tttttttt      #nn  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa   #bb  w   #cc
   REMOTE:#llll tttttttt        #nn  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa   #bb  w   #cc

   CONNECT DATA.          LENGTH: vv
     zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
     zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww

   REASON: #ss - nnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
   REFUSE DATA.           LENGTH: vv
     zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
     zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
```

Example

An example of log report DAIS202 follows:

DAIS202 (continued)

```
DAIS202 JAN04 12:33:45 3609 - INFO REFUSE EVENT
   TEXT:  Session Refuse Sent

          CEI  NodeType NI  Application Name    AT  C/S AI
          ___  ________ ___ _________________   ___ ___ ___
   LOCAL:#0031  EIOC_MP #02 File Transfer OG    #03 C   #00
   REMOTE:#0003 CFP     #01 File Transfer IC    #03 S   #01

   CONNECT DATA.              LENGTH: 46
     01010300 09399392 AB43F45A 432665A3 FILE: OM123141243
     45420670 04594356 32454356 45362323 aODS..SA.....$#@%
     35420870 02299376 A345F64A 4323   ...........EWRT

   REASON: #0F - user initiated
   REFUSE DATA.              LENGTH: 10
     01010300 09399392 AB43        Disk Full.
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
message	Sent Received	This field indicates whether the transaction was sent or received.
llll	hexadecimal	This field indicates the local or remote CEI number.
tttttttt	EIOC_MP CP_CORE CFP EIOC_FP FOREIGN	This field indicates the local or remote node type.
nn	hexadecimal	This field indicates the local or remote node instance.
aa...aa	alphabetic	This field indicates the local or remote application name.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
bb	hexadecimal	This field indicates the local or remote application type.
w	hexadecimal	This field indicates the local or remote application client or server type.
cc	hexadecimal	This field indicates the local or remote application instance.
ss	(See *Note*.)	
nn...nnn	(See *Note*.)	
vv	0-64 octets	This field indicates the length of the data.
zzz...zzz	hexadecimal	This field provides the connect and accept data.
www...www	ASCII code	This field provides the ASCII equivalent of the data.
Note: The reason code comes after the header “REASON: #" and consists of two parts: a hexadecimal code and a corresponding text description. The Reason codes and their descriptions are as follows: 00 = no reason/no error 01 = Unknown node 02 = Invalid parameter 03 = Inconsistent request 04 = No local resources—temporary 05 = No local resources—permanent 06 = No far end resources—temporary		

DAIS202 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
07 = No far end resources—permanent		
08 = Connection refused		
00 = User message too long		
0A = Outside window		
0B = No credit.		
0C = Channel does not exist		
0D = CEI valid		
0E= User deregistered while session up.		
0F = User initiated.		
10 = Transport connection failure		
11 = Protocol violation.		
12= Unrecoverable local problem.		
13 = Recoverable local problem.		
14 = Unrecoverable far end problem		
15 = Recoverable far end problem		
16 = Courtesy down/man busy		
17 = Application type unknown.		

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM register

None

Additional information

None

DAIS203

Explanation

The DAIS subsystem generates this log on both sides of the DAIS connection when a DAIS link sends an S-release-request and receives an S-release-confirm, or when it receives an S-release-request and sends an S-release-confirm.

Format

The format for log report DAIS203 follows:

```
DAIS203 date time seqnbr - INFO RELEASE EVENT
   TEXT: Session Release message

        CEI  NodeType     NI   Application Name  AT  C/S  AI
        ___  ________     ___  ________________  ___ ___  ___
LOCAL:#llll    ttttttt     #nn  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaa   #bb  w    #cc
REMOTE:#llll ttttttt     #nn  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaa   #bb  w    #cc

FINISH DATA.          LENGTH: vv
  zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
  zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
  zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww

DISCONNECT DATA.          LENGTH: vv
  zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
  zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
  zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
```

Example

An example of log report DAIS203 follows:

```
DAIS202 JAN04 12:33:45 3609 - INFO RELEASE EVENT
   TEXT:  Session Release Sent

          CEI  NodeType NI  Application Name    AT  C/S AI
          ___  ________ ___ _________________   ___ ___ ___
   LOCAL:#0031  EIOC_MP #02 File Transfer OG    #03 C   #00
   REMOTE:#0003 CFP     #01 File Transfer IC    #03 S   #01

   FINISH DATA.              LENGTH: 0

   DISCONNECT DATA.          LENGTH: 0
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
message	Sent Received	This field indicates whether the transaction was sent or received.
llll	hexadecimal	This field provides the local or remote Customer Equipment Identification (CEI) number.
tttttttt	EIOC_MP CP_CORE CFP EIOC_FP FOREIGN	This field indicates the local or remote node type.
nn	hexadecimal	This field indicates the local or remote node instance.
aa...aa	alphabetic	This field indicates the local or remote application name.
bb	hexadecimal	This field indicates the local or remote application type.
w	hexadecimal	This field indicates the local or remote application client or server type.

DAIS203 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
cc	hexadecimal	This field indicates the local or remote application instance.
vv	0-64 octets	This field indicates the length of the data.
zzz...zzz	hexadecimal	This field provides the finish and disconnect data.
www...www	ASCII code	This field provides the ASCII equivalent of the data.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

DAIS204

Explanation

The DAIS subsystem generates this log on both sides of the DAIS connection when a DAIS link sends an S-Release-Request and receives an S-Release-Reject, or when it receives an S-Release-Request and sends an S-Release-Reject.

Format

The format for log report DAIS204 follows:

```
DAIS204 date time seqnbr - INFO NOT FINISH EVENT
   TEXT: Session Not Finish message

        CEI  NodeType     NI   Application Name  AT  C/S  AI
        ___  ________     ___  ________________  ___ ___  ___
LOCAL:#llll    tttttttt    #nn  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa  #bb  w    #cc
REMOTE:#llll tttttttt    #nn  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa  #bb  w    #cc

FINISH DATA.          LENGTH: vv
  zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
  zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
  zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww

NOT FINISH DATA.          LENGTH: vv
  zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
  zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
  zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
```

Example

An example of log report DAIS204 follows:

DAIS204 (continued)

```
DAIS202 JAN04 12:33:45 3609 - INFO NOT FINISH EVENT
   TEXT:  Session Not Finish Sent

          CEI  NodeType NI  Application Name    AT  C/S AI
          ___  ________ ___ ________________    ___ ___ ___
   LOCAL:#0031  EIOC_MP #02 File Transfer OG    #03 C   #00
   REMOTE:#0003 CFP     #01 File Transfer IC    #03 S   #01

   FINISH DATA.              LENGTH: 0

   NOT FINISH DATA.          LENGTH: 46
     01010300 09399392 AB43F45A 432665A3 lisad.sad.gf.DFGG
     45420670 04594356 32454356 45362323 aODS..SA.....$#@%
     35420870 02299376 A345F64A 4323   ............EWRT
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
message	Sent Received	This field indicates whether the transaction was sent or received.
llll	hexadecimal	This field provides the local or remote Customer Equipment Identification (CEI) number.
tttttttt	EIOC_MP CP_CORE CFP EIOC_FP FOREIGN	This field indicates the local or remote node type.
nn	hexadecimal	This field indicates the local or remote node instance.
aa...aa	alphabetic	This field indicates the local or remote application name.
bb	hexadecimal	This field indicates the local or remote application type.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
w	hexadecimal	This field indicates the local or remote application client or server type.
cc	hexadecimal	This field indicates the local or remote application instance.
vv	0-64 octets	This field indicates the length of the data.
zzz...zzz	hexadecimal	This field provides the finish and not finish data.
www...www	ASCII code	This field provides the ASCII equivalent of the data.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

DAIS298

Explanation

The DAIS subsystem generates this log when a DAIS link sends an S-Protocol-Error or when it receives an S-Protocol Error. The log is generated on both sides of the DAIS connection.

Format

The format for log report DAIS298 follows:

```
DAIS298 date time seqnbr - INFO PROTOCOL ERROR REPORT
   TEXT: Session Protocol Error message

         CEI  NodeType     NI  Application Name  AT  C/S  AI
         ___  _________    ___ __________________ ___ ___  ___
LOCAL: #llll   tttttttt    #nn  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa  #bb  w    #cc
REMOTE:#llll tttttttt      #nn  aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa  #bb  w    #cc

REASON: #ss - nnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
PROTOCOL ERROR DATA.          LENGTH: vv
 zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
 zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz zzzzzzzz wwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
```

Example

An example of log report DAIS298 follows:

```
DAIS298 JAN04 12:33:45 3609 - INFO PROTOCOL ERROR REPORT
   TEXT:  Session Protocol Error Sent

          CEI  NodeType NI  Application Name    AT  C/S AI
          ___  _________ ___ __________________    ___ ___ ___
   LOCAL:#0031  EIOC_MP #02 File Transfer OG    #03 C   #00
   REMOTE:#0003 CFP     #01 File Transfer IC    #03 S #01

   REASON: #0A - outside window
   PROTOCOL ERROR DATA.          LENGTH: 46
     01010300 09399392 AB43F45A 432665A3 FILE: OM123141243
     45420670 04594356 32454356 45362323 aODS..SA.....$#@%
     35420870 02299376 A345F64A 4323   ...........EWRT
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
message	Sent Received	This field indicates whether the transaction was sent or received.
llll	hexadecimal	This field provides the local or remote Customer Equipment Identification (CEI) number.
tttttttt	EIOC_MP CP_CORE CFP EIOC_FP FOREIGN	This field indicates the local or remote node type.
nn	hexadecimal	This field indicates the local or remote node instance.
aa...aa	alphabetic	This field indicates the local or remote application name.
bb	hexadecimal	This field indicates the local or remote application type.
w	hexadecimal	This field indicates the local or remote application client or server type.
cc	hexadecimal	This field indicates the local or remote application instance.
ss	See *note*.	This field provides the hexadecimal reason code number.
nn...nnn	See *note*.	This field provides the alphabetic reason code description.
vv	0-64 octets	This field indicates the length of the data.
zzz...zzz	hexadecimal	This field provides the protocol error data.
www...www	ASCII code	This field provides ASCII equivalent of the data.

DAIS298 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Note: The reason code comes after the header “REASON: #" and consists of two parts: a hexadecimal code and a corresponding text description. The Reason codes and their descriptions are as follows: 00 = no reason/no error 01 = Unknown node 02 = Invalid parameter 03 = Inconsistent request 04 = No local resources—temporary 05 = No local resources—permanent 06 = No far-end resources—temporary 07 = No far-end resources—permanent 08 = Connection refused 00 = User message too long 0A = Outside window 0B = No credit 0C = Channel does not exist 0D = CEI valid 0E= User deregistered while session up 0F = User initiated 10 = Transport connection failure		

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
11 = Protocol violation		
12= Unrecoverable local problem		
13 = Recoverable local problem		
14 = Unrecoverable far-end problem		
15 = Recoverable far-end problem		
16 = Courtesy down/man busy		
17 = Application type unknown		

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

DAIS299

Explanation

The DAIS subsystem generates this log when a system error occurs.

Format

The format for log report DAIS299 follows:

```
DAIS299 date time seqnbr - INFO SYSTEM ERROR
   TEXT:     message
   REASON:ss
   traceback
   traceback
   traceback
```

Example

An example of log report DAIS299 follows:

```
DAIS299 JAN04 12:33:45 3609 - INFO SYSTEM ERROR
   TEXT:   Allocation Failed
   REASON: #03
   DAISIM ....
   DADDY  ....
   : : :  ....
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
message	alphanumeric	The type of system error.
ss	hexadecimal	The reason code.
traceback	alphanumeric	The traceback data.

Action

No action is required.

DAIS299 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

DCA301 EXPIRED PAGE. LOG OBSOLETE

Explanation

The Dynamically Controlled Access (DCA) network feature generates DCA301 when a mass call event (MCE) begins or clears. Other MCEs must not be in

Format

The log port format for DCA 01 is as follows:

```
<alarm DCA301 mmmdd mm:ss ssdd INFO Mass Call Event
       STATUS: <status>
       REAS eason>
       ACT tion>
```

Example

An exam e of DCA 01 follows:

```
    *  DCA30 A  10  :09 1200 INFO Mass Call Event
STATUS Alar d
REASON MCE
ACTION Appl  appr riat  NWM controls, if required
```

Field descriptions

The follo ing ta scribes h field in the log report:

Field	lue	Description
<alarm>	aract ng (2 aracters)	Indicates the alarm level. One asterisk represents a minor alarm level. One asterisk appears when the alarm occurs and the DCA alarm option is on.
<status>	aracter string (1-13 aracters)	Indicates if the system raises or clears an alarm.
<reason>	aracter string (1-25 aracters)	Indicates the reason the feature generated the log.
<action>	racter string (1-44	Indicates the recommended action. The recommended actions are to apply, remove, or continue network management (NWM) controls, if required.

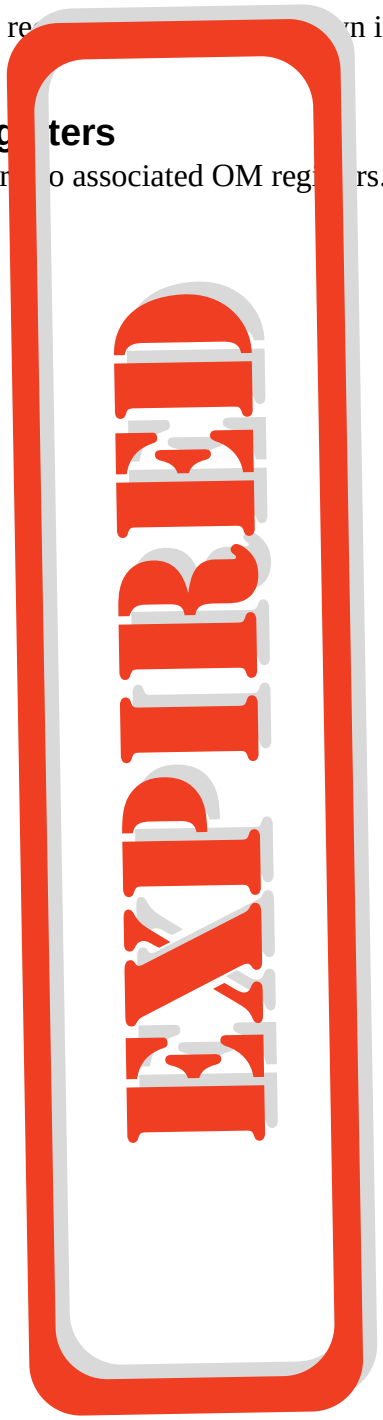
DCA301 (end) EXPIRED PAGE. LOG OBSOLETE

Action

Use the re rn in the <action> field of the log report display.

Associated OM reg ters

There ar o associated OM reg rs.



DCA302 EXPIRED PAGE. LOG OBSOLETE

Explanation

The Dynamically Controlled Access (DCA) network feature generates DCA302 wh[illegible] events occurs:

- the no[illegible]lass call event (MC[illegible]neffective attempt (IA) rate exceeds the Minor[illegible]rashAlert threshold
- the no[illegible]MCE ineffective atte[illegible] rate drops below the MinorThrashClear thresh[illegible]
- the DC[illegible] detection deactivates[illegible]hen the system raises and does not clear a minor[illegible]ashing alarm

Format

The log re[illegible]rt for[illegible]A30[illegible] as follows:

```
<alarm>  CA302 [illegible] hh:[illegible]n:ss  ssdd  INFO Minor Thrashing
         TATU[illegible]>
         EASON: <reas[illegible]n>
         CTIO[illegible]>
```

Example

An exampl[illegible]f log[illegible]A302[illegible]llows:

```
    *     A302    30  10:3   26  1300 INFO Minor Thrashing
STATUS:   arm [illegible]
REASON:   e nor[illegible]rate[illegible]as exceeded the alert threshold
ACTION:   oly [illegible]ce N[illegible] controls, if required
```

Field descriptions

The follow[illegible] tabl[illegible]escrib[illegible] each[illegible]ld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Va[illegible]	D[illegible]cription
<alarm>	Ch[illegible]cter string (3 cha[illegible]cters)	In[illegible]ates the alarm level. One asterisk re[illegible]esents a minor alarm level. One asterisk a[illegible]ears when the system raises the alarm and th[illegible]CA alarm option is on.
<status>	Ch[illegible]cter string (1-13 cha[illegible]rs)	In[illegible]ates if the system raises or clears an [illegible]n.

DCA302 (end) EXPIRED PAGE. LOG OBSOLETE

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<reason>	Character string (1-25 characters)	Indicates the reason the feature generated the log.
<action>	Ch acters)	ndicates the recommended action. The ecommended actions are to apply, remove, or ontinue network management (NWM) ontrols, as required.

Action

Use the rec mended action sho n in the <action> field of the log report display.

Associated OM regis rs

There are n associ ted OM regi rs.

DCA303 EXPIRED PAGE. LOG OBSOLETE

Explanation

The Dynamically Controlled Access (DCA) network feature generates DCA303 when any of the following occurs:

- the non-mass call event (MCE) ineffective attempt (IA) rate exceeds the MajorThrashAlert threshold
- the IA r drops below the MajorThrashClear threshold
- the DC detection deactiva s while the system raises and does not clear a major rashing alarm
- the no MCE IA rate remai above MajorThrashAlert threshold for more than th ThrashCycles num r of cycles. The DCA detection deactivates autom cally

Format

The log re rt fo CA 3 is as follows:

```
<alarm>    CA30  dd  mm:ss  ssdd  INFO Major Thrashing
           TAT  us>
           EASO  on>
           CTIO ion>
```

Example

An examp of log report CA 3 follows:

```
  **       A30  N30  10 9:26  4600  INFO Major Thrashing
STATUS:    arm
REASON:    e non-MCE IA ra  has exceeded the alert threshold
ACTION:    ply  iate WM controls, or deactivate DCA
           tect
```

DCA303 (end)

EXPIRED PAGE. LOG OBSOLETE

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Val	scription
<alarm>	Ch cter string (3 cha cters)	cates the alarm level. Two asterisks cate a major alarm level. Two asterisks ear when the system raises the alarm and DCA alarm option is on.
<status>	Cha cter strin cha cters)	cates if an alarm is raised or cleared.
<reason>	Cha cter s cha cters)	cates the reason the feature generated the
<action>	Cha cter s cha cters)	cates the recommended action. The mmended actions are to apply, remove, or inue network management (NWM) rols, if required.

Action

Use the reco nend how n the <action> field of the log report display.

Associated OM regist s

There are no socia gist

DCME100

Explanation

The DCME100 log generates when the state of the digital circuit multiplication equipment (DCME) is changed.

Format

The format for log report DCME100 follows:

DCME100 <m><d> <t> <c> INFO DCME State Changed DCME <DCME NAME> state changed from <Prev St> to <DCME St>

Example

An example of log report DCME100 follows:

```
DCME100 JAN09 14:15:22 1709 INFO DCME State changed
  DCME DCME1 state changed from InSv to MtcB
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
DCME NAME	Character string	Indicates the name of the DCME.
m	3 characters	Indicates the first three characters of the month.
d	2 digits	Indicates the current day of the month.
t	6 digits	Indicates the time the log generated.
c	4 digits	Indicates the total numbers of whole logs.
DCME St	MtcB, OOS, ISTb, InSv	Indicates the state of the DCME.
Prev St	MtcB, OOS, ISTb, InSv	Indicates the previous state of the DCME.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

DCME100 (end)

Additional information

None

DCME101

Explanation

The DCME101 log generates when a maintenance release request is received from digital circuit multiplication equipment (DCME) and maintenance is not supported. For example, this occurs if the MTC field in table DCMEINV is set to N (no).

Format

The format for log report DCME101 follows:

DCME101 <m><d> <t> <c> INFO DCME Unsupported MRR
Unsupported Maintenance Release Request received on link <Link #) of DCME <DCME NAME>

Example

An example of log report DCME101 follows:

```
DCME101 JAN09 14:15:22 1709 INFO DCME Unsupported MRR
Unsupported Maintenance Release Request received on link 2
of DCME DCME1.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
DCME NAME	Character string	Indicates the name of the DCME.
m	3 characters	Indicates the first three characters of the month.
d	2 digits	Indicates the current day of the month.
t	6 digits	Indicates the time the log generated.
c	4 digits	Indicates the total numbers of whole logs.

Action

None

DCME101 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

DCME102

Explanation

The DCME102 log generates when a spare bit pattern (000) is received in signaling bits 5, 7, and 8 of TS16 for frame 0 of the PCM30 multiframe.

Format

The format for log report DCME102 follows:

DCME102 <m><d> <t> <c> INFO DCME Spare bit pattern
Spare bit pattern TRM received from DCME <DCME NAME>

Example

An example of log report DCME102 follows:

```
DCME102 JAN09 14:15:22 1709 INFO Spare bit pattern
  Spare bit pattern TRM received from DCME DCME1.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
DCME NAME	Character string	Indicates the name of the DCME.
m	3 characters	Indicates the first three characters of the month.
d	2 digits	Indicates the current day of the month.
t	6 digits	Indicates the time the log generated.
c	4 digits	Indicates the total numbers of whole logs.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

DCME103

Explanation

The DCME103 log is generated after a Bearer Service Request has been sent to the digital circuit multiplication equipment (DCME), and no acknowledgement has been received within the timeout specified for the DCME in table DCMEMTC.

Format

The format for log report DCME103 follows:

DCME103 <m><d> <t> <c> TBL DCME No Ack
No acknowledgement for <BSR> from DCME <DCME NAME>

Example

An example of log report DCME103 follows:

```
DCME103 JAN09 14:15:22 1709 TBL DCME No Ack
  No ackowledgement for speech from DCME DCME1.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
DCME NAME	Character string	Indicates the name of the DCME.
m	3 characters	Indicates the first three characters of the month.
d	2 digits	Indicates the current day of the month.
t	6 digits	Indicates the time the log generated.
c	4 digits	Indicates the total numbers of whole logs.
BSR	One of the following: speech, 3k1, 64k	Indicates bearer service available.

Action

None

DCME103 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

DCME104

Explanation

The DCME104 log generates when there is a change in the TS16 signaling channel from the digital circuit multiplication equipment (DCME).

Format

The format for log report DCME104 follows:

DCME104 <m><d> <t> <c> INFO DCME bit pattern in TS16
<BITS> received in TS16 from DCME <DCME NAME>

Example

An example of log report DCME104 follows:

```
DCME104 JAN09 14:15:22 1709 INFO DCME Spare bit pattern in TS1
  Channel OOS     11 received in TS16 from DCME DCME1
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
DCME NAME	Character string	Indicates the name of the DCME.
m	3 characters	Indicates the first three characters of the month.
d	2 digits	Indicates the current day of the month.
t	6 digits	Indicates the time the log generated.
c	4 digits	Indicates the total numbers of whole logs.
BITS	One of the following: 00, 01, 10, 11	The meanings of the bit numbers are as follows: • 00 indicates spare bit pattern. • 01 indicates normal service. • 10 indictes special service ack. • 11 indicates channel OOS.

Action

None

DCME104 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

DCME105

Explanation

The DCME105 log generates when the operational measurements peg count exceeds a predetermined threshold in a specified time as datafilled in table DCMEMTC. The operational measurements peg count is incremented per digital circuit multiplication equipment (DCME) on each occasion.

Format

The format for log report DCME105 follows:

DCME105 <m><d> <t> <c> INFO DCME OM Peg overflow BS <BS Type> unavailability has excced predetermined threshold for DCMEBSS OM of DCME <DCME NAME>

Example

An example of log report DCME105 follows:

```
DCME105 JAN09 14:15:22 1709 INFO DCME OM Peg overflow BS 64k
unavailability has exceeded predetermined threshold for
DCMEBSS OM of DCME DCME1.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
DCME NAME	Character string	Indicates the name of the DCME.
m	3 characters	Indicates the first three characters of the month.
d	2 digits	Indicates the current day of the month.
t	6 digits	Indicates the time the log generated.
c	4 digits	Indicates the total numbers of whole logs.
BS Type	One of the following: Speech, 64k, 3k1	Indicates the bearer service type.

Action

None

DCME105 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

DCME106

Explanation

Digital Circuit Multiplication Equipment (DCME) Per-Trunk Signaling Monitor Fail

The DCME106 log generates if monitoring at the XDCME sublevel of the trunk test position (TTP) is aborted due to a fault, in which case the BSS and RCVD fields are blanked. To start monitoring again, post the trunk or enter the XDCME level again because monitoring may be aborted if the faults are still present.

Format

The format for log report DCME106 follows:

```
DCME106 <m><d><t><c> INFO DCME Per-Trunk Signalling Monitor Fai
CKT:  <trunk name>
Reason:  <reason text>
```

Example

An example of log report DCME106 follows:

```
DCME106 JAN09 14:15:22 1709 INFO DCME Per-Trunk Signalling Mo
CKT: DCMEISUP2W 0
Reason:  Communication with XPM.
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DCME NAME	Character string	Indicates the name of the DCME.
m	3 characters	Indicates the first three characters of the month.
d	2 digits	Indicates the current day of the month.
t	6 digits	Indicates the time the log generated.
c	4 digits	Indicates the total numbers of whole logs.

DCME106 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CKT	Character string	Common language location identifier (CLLI) and external trunk name (EXTRKNUM).
Reason	Character string	Indicates the fault reported by XPM, communication with XPM, XDCMEPRC error.

Action

Quit and enter the XDCME level of the MAP again. If the log occurs again, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

DCR100

Explanation

The Dynamically Controlled Routing (DCR) subsystem generates DCR100 when the subsystem removes the switch from the DCR network.

Format

The log report format for DCR 100 is as follows:

```
*DCR100  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    SWITCH IS REMOVED FROM DCR NETWORK
    REASON = rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report DCR 100 follows:

```
*DCR100  APR22  09:00:03  7893  INFO
   SWITCH IS REMOVED FROM DCR NETWORK
   REASON = DMS ADMINISTRATOR REQUEST
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SWITCH IS REMOVED FROM DCR NETWORK	Constant	Indicates that the subsystem removes the switch from the DCR network
REASON = rsntxt	Refer to the table Removal Reason at the end of this log report.	Specifies the reason for the removal of the switch from the DCR network

Action

There is no action required.

Removal reason (Sheet 1 of 2)

Reason
UNEXPECTED DCR SESSION TERMINATION
DMS ENCOUNTERED TRANSMISSION/RECEPTION PROBLEMS

DCR100 (end)

Removal reason (Sheet 2 of 2)

Reason
NP ENCOUNTERED COMMUNICATION PROBLEM
NP REQUEST DUE TO INVALID OR NO TRAFFIC DATA RECEIVED
NP ADMINISTRATOR REQUEST
DMS ADMINISTRATOR REQUEST
INVALID OR NO NP RECOMMENDATION THRESHOLD EXCEEDED
DMS RECEIVED INVALID DATA FROM NP
NP RECEIVED INVALID DATA FROM DMS
DMS SYSTEM ERROR
NP SYSTEM ERROR

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DCR101

Explanation

The Dynamically Controlled Routing (DCR) subsystem generates DCR101 when the DCR mode changes. Valid reasons for a change in the DCR mode are as follows:

- The NP requests a switch to participate in the DCR network.
- The DMS administrator changes the participation mode.
- The NP requests changes in the participation mode.

Format

The log report format for DCR101 is as follows:

```
DCR101 date time seqnum INFO DCR_MODE_CHANGE
    NETWORK NAME = network
    PREVIOUS MODE = previous mode
    CURRENT MODE = current mode
    REASON = reason
```

Example

An example of log report DCR101 follows:

```
DCR101 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO DCR_MODE_CHANGE
   NETWORK NAME = NETWORK 1
   PREVIOUS MODE = FHR
   CURRENT MODE = DCR TANDEM
   REASON = NP REQUESTS SWITCH PARTICIPATION IN DCR NETWORK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
network	A 12-character alphanumeric string	Indicates the name of the DCR network
previous mode	Text, as follows: FHR DCR TANDEM DCR NON TANDEM	Indicates the DCR mode before

DCR101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
current mode	Text, as follows: FHR DCR TANDEM DCR NON TANDEM	Indicates the current DCR mode
reason	Text, as follows: NP REQUESTS SWITCH PARTICIPATION IN DCR NETWORK DMS ADMINISTRATOR CHANGES PARTICIPATION MODE NP REQUESTS CHANGES IN PARTICIPATION MODE	Indicates why the DCR mode changed

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.

DCR102

Explanation

The system generates DCR102 to indicate:

- the result of an attempted addition of a new destination switch.
- the date and time of the occurrence of the attempt.

The Dynamically Controlled Routing (DCR) in the DMS switch handles Multiple Network Access (MNA). This improvement allows a single DMS node to be part of both the toll and local networks. Local dump and restore (LDR) is based on DCR. This type of routing produces the best tandem recommendations for destinations that are one or two DCR links from the originating switch.

In the single network environment, before the current DCR logs, the network name did not identify a node of the network. In the present multiple network environment, the network name identifies each node.

Format

The log report format for DCR102 is as follows:

```
 * DCR102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DCR_DEST_ADDITION
     NETWORK NAME = TELECOM_DCR
     NEW DESTINATION NAME = OTTAWA
     SWITCH NUMBER = 21
     REASON= <rsntxt>
```

Example

An example of log report DCR102 follows:

```
 * DCR102 APR22 09:00:03 7893 INFO DCR_DEST_ADDITION
   NETWORK NAME = TELECOM_DCR
   NEW DESTINATION NAME = OTTAWA
   SWITCH NUMBER = 21
   REASON= NP ACKNOWLEDGES ADDITION OF NEW DESTINATION
```

DCR102 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
rsntxt	NP ACKNOWLEDGES ADDITION OF NEW DESTINATION	Indicates the reason for the removal of the switch from the DCR network
	NP DOES NOT ADD NEW DESTINATION TO DCR NETWORK	Indicates the reason for the removal of the switch from the DCR network
	INVALID DATA - DESTINATION NOT ADDED TO NETWORK	Indicates the reason for the removal of the switch from the DCR network

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The DCR OM groups are DCRDEST, DCRLINK, DCRMISC, and DCRICTRK. The current activity affects only the first three OM groups.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DCR103

Explanation

The system generates log report DCR103 to indicate:

- the result of an attempted deletion of a new destination switch, and
- the date and time of the occurrence of the attempt.

The Dynamically Controlled Routing (DCR) in the DMS switch handles Multiple Network Access (MNA). This improvement allows a single DMS node to be part of both the toll and local networks. Local dump and restore (LDR) is based on DCR. This type of routing enhances the quality of a telephone network. This routing produces the best tandem recommendations for destinations that are one or two DCR links from the originating switch.

In the single network environment, before the current DCR logs, the network name did not identify a node of the network. In the present multiple network environment, the network name identifies each node.

Format

The log report format for DCR103 is as follows:

```
 * DCR103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DCR_DEST_DELETION
     SWITCH NUMBER = 21
     NETWORK NAME = TELECOM_DCR
     REASON= <rsntxt>
```

Example

An example of log report DCR103 follows:

```
  * DCR103 APR22 09:00:03 7893 INFO DCR_DEST_DELETION
    SWITCH NUMBER = 21
    NETWORK NAME = TELECOM_DCR <--(added line)
    REASON= NP ACKNOWLEDGES DELETION OF DCR DESTINATION
```

DCR103 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
rsntxt	NP ACKNOWLEDGES DELETION OF DCR DESTINATION	Indicates the reason for the removal of the switch from the DCR network
	NP DOES NOT DELETE DESTINATION FROM DCR NETWORK	Indicates the reason for the removal of the switch from the DCR network
	INVALID DATA - SWITCH NOT DELETED FROM NETWORK	Indicates the reason for the removal of the switch from the DCR network

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The DCR OM groups are DCRDEST, DCRLINK, DCRMISC, and DCRICTRK. The current activity affects only the first three OM groups.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DCR104

Explanation

The system generates log report DCR104 to indicate that the DESTNODE table does not include the required transmission format. The transmission number and the destination node name are in the report.

The Dynamically Controlled Routing (DCR) in the DMS switch handles Multiple Network Access (MNA). This improvement allows a single DMS node to be part of both the toll and local networks. Local dump and restore (LDR) is based on DCR. This type of routing enhances the quality of a telephone network. This routing produces the best tandem recommendations for destinations that are one or two DCR links from the originating switch.

In the single network environment, before the current DCR logs, the network name did not identify a node of the network. In the present multiple network environment, the network name identifies each node

Format

The log report format for DCR104 is as follows:

```
* DCR104 MMMDD HH:MM:SS SSSDD INFO
DCR_DESTNODE_DFILL_ERROR
OUTPULSE NUMBER 2 IS NOT DATAFILLED IN TABLE
DESTNODE
FOR DESTNAME = COMD    NETWORK NAME=TELECOM_DCR
```

Example

An example of log report DCR104 follows:

```
 * DCR104 JAN22 12:25:59 7893 INFO DCR_DESTNODE_DFILL_ERROR
DCR_DESTNODE_DFILL_ERROR
OUTPULSE NUMBER 2 IS NOT DATAFILLED IN TABLE DESTNODE
FOR DESTNAME = COMD    NETWORK NAME=TELECOM_DCR
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
DCR_DESTNODE_DFILL _ERROR	DCR_DESTNODE_DFILL _ERROR	Indicates an entry problem in the DESTNODE table

DCR104 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The DCR OM groups are DCRDEST, DCRLINK, DCRMISC, and DCRICTRK. The current activity affects only the first three OM groups.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DCR105

Explanation

The Dynamically Controlled Routing (DCR) subsystem generates DCR105 when the DCR receives an argument that is not correct in a DCR RO message. Any of the following conditions can cause the subsystem to produce this log report:

- The RO message does not include a CLLI destination.
- The RO message defines the wrong number of destinations.
- The RO message contains duplicate CLLI destinations.
- The RO message contains duplicate switch numbers.
- The switch type for the RO message is not the same.
- The switch type for the RO message is out of the permitted range.
- The RO message requests a switch type that is not correct.
- The polling interval for the RO message is out of the permitted range.
- The timeout period for the RO message is out of the permitted range.
- The RO message contains too many switch numbers.
- The network CLLI for the RO message is not correct.
- The RO message contains a reason code that is not correct.
- The NP version for the RO message is out of the permitted range.
- The NP subversion for the RO message is out of the permitted range.
- The DCR network type for the RO message is out of the permitted range.
- The DCR network type for the RO message is not the same.
- The RO message contains a DCR network name that the switch already uses.
- The switch number for the RO message is out of the permitted range.
- The one-way terrestrial trunk for the RO message is out of the permitted range.
- The two-way terrestrial trunk for the RO message is out of the permitted range.
- The one-way satellite trunk for the RO message is out of the permitted range.
- The two-way satellite trunk for the RO message is out of the permitted range.
- The RO message requests a switch type that is not correct.

DCR105 (continued)

- The RO message includes a reason code that is not correct.
- The MNA mode for the RO message is out of the permitted range.
- The RO message requests a satellite trunk that is not compatible with the LDR.
- The RO message contains a destination name that is not correct.
- The RO message contains a return error reason from the NP that is not correct.

Format

The log report format for DCR105 is as follows:

```
DCR105 date time seqnum INFO DCR_INVALID ARGUMENT
    DCR INVALID ARGUMENT IN RO MESSAGE
    NETWORK NAME = network
    RO MESSAGE = ro type
    REASON = reason
    INVALID ARGUMENT VALUE = arg
```

Example

An example of log report DCR105 follows:

```
DCR105 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO DCR_INVALID_ARGUMENT
   DCR INVALID ARGUMENT IN RO MESSAGE
   NETWORK NAME = NETWORK 1
   RO MESSAGE = SWCHANGECONFIG
   REASON = TOO MANY SWITCH NUMBERS
   INVALID ARGUMENT VALUE = 9
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
network	A 12-character alphanumeric string	Indicates the name of the DCR network
ro type	Text, as follows: UNKNOWN NPINIT NPDESTLISTREQ NPSWITCHNUMCONFIG NPSWITCHSTATUSREQ NPRECOMMENDATION NPCHANGESWITCHTYPE NPENABLESWITCH SWCONGESTDATA SWCHANGECONFIG SWCHANGESWITCHTYPE NPSWITCHTIMEREQ SWDESTADD SWDESTDELETE SWCHANGEMNAMODE	Indicates the type of RO message that the switch received

DCR105 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
reason	Text, as follows: DESTINATION CLLI NAME UNKNOWN INCORRECT NUMBER OF DESTINATIONS DESTINATION CLLI DUPLICATED INCONSISTENT SWITCH TYPE SWITCH NUMBER OUT OF RANGE ILLEGAL SWITCH TYPE REQUESTED POLLING INTERVAL OUT OF RANGE TIMEOUT PERIOD OUT OF RANGE TOO MANY SWITCH NUMBERS NETWORK CLLI INVALID ILLEGAL REASON CODE NP VERSION OUT OF RANGE NP SUBVERSION OUT OF RANGE DCR NETWORK TYPE OUT OF RANGE DCR NETWORK TYPE IS INCONSISTENT DCR NETWORK NAME ALREADY IN USE SWITCH NUMBER OUT OF RANGE ONE-WAY TERRESTRIAL TRUNK OUT OF RANGE TWO-WAY TERRESTRIAL TRUNK OUT OF RANGE ONE-WAY SATELLITE TRUNK OUT OF RANGE TWO-WAY SATELLITE TRUNK OUT OF RANGE ILLEGAL SWITCH TYPE REQUESTED ILLEGAL REASON CODE	Provides a reason why the RO message was not correct

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	MNA MODE OUT OF RANGE	
	SATELLITE TRUNK INCOMPATIBLE WITH LDR	
	ILLEGAL DESTINATION NAME	
	INVALID RETURN ERROR REASON FROM NP	
arg	0-31 (decimal)	Provides the numeric identification for the content of the reason field

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.

DCR106

Explanation

The Dynamically Controlled Routing (DCR) susbsystem generates log report DCR106. This report appears when the switch receives a DCR RO invoke message out of sequence. This log defines one of the following as the message the switch expected next:

- NPINIT message
- NPDESTLISTREQ message
- NPSWITCHNUMCONFIG message
- NPENABLE message

A switch can receive an RO message when the switch expected another type of message. If this condition occurs the switch indicates that the RO message was not correct.

Format

The log report format for DCR106 is as follows:

```
DCR106 date time seqnum INFO DCR_SEQUENCE_ERROR
    DCR SEQUENCE ERROR
    NETWORK NAME = network
    RO RECEIVED = ro type
    ERROR = error
```

Example

An example of log report DCR106 follows:

```
DCR106 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO DCR_SEQUENCE_ERROR
   DCR SEQUENCE ERROR
   NETWORK NAME = NETWORK 1
   RO RECEIVED = UNKNOWN
   ERROR = NPINIT EXPECTED
```

DCR106 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
network	A 12-character alphanumeric string	The name of the DCR network.
ro type	Text, as follows: UNKNOWN NPINIT NPDESTLISTREQ NPSWITCHNUMCONFIG NPSWITCHSTATUSREQ NPRECOMMENDATION NPCHANGESWITCHTYPE NPENABLESWITCH SWCONGESTDATA SWCHANGECONFIG SWCHANGESWITCHTYPE NPSWITCHTIMEREQ SWDESTADD SWDESTDELETE SWCHANGEMNAMODE	The type of RO message that the switch received.
error	Text, as follows: NPINIT EXPECTED NPDESTLISTREQ EXPECTED NPSWITCHNUMCONFIG EXPECTED NPENABLE EXPECTED ILLEGAL RO RECEIVED IN DCR OPERATION	The message that the switch expected to receive next.

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.

DCR107

Explanation

The Dynamically Controlled Routing (DCR) subsystem generates log report DCR107 to provide status information about DCR operations.

Format

The log report format for DCR107 is as follows:

```
DCR107 date time seqnum INFO DCR_MISC_REPORT
    DCR INFO:  dcr_info
```

Example

An example of log report DCR107 is as follows:

```
DCR107 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO DCR_MSIC_REPORT
   DCR INFO:  THE DCR RO SESSION IS NO LONGER ACTIVE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
dcr_info	A 76-character alphanumeric message string, like the following: THE DCR RO SESSION IS NO LONGER ACTIVE MAX NUMBER OF NP CONNECTIONS IS n (a variable value) NP REPLY MNA MODE: mna mode IS INCONSISTENT NO NP REPLY TO DNM MESSAGE: message name network name: auto/manual SWITCH FROM NOP SESSION session number TO session number	Miscellaneous status information for the DCR operations of the switch.

Action

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

DCR107 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DDIS100

Explanation

The Data Distributor (DDIS) subsystem generates log report DDIS100. This report appears when the subsystem does not send a data change. The subsystem sends this data change to a line data table to the line data change collection facility. In BCS24 loads, the line data change collector discards the line data changes. In loads that follow, the business network manager (BNM) collects and processes line changes on the digital network controller (DNC). The BNM database is not the same as the DMS database because of the lost data change. The subsystem prints the complete log report on one line.

Format

The log report format for DDIS100 is as follows:

```
DDIS100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATA DISTRIBUTOR
    OVERFLOW
                                                USER ID :idtxt
```

Example

An example of log report DDIS100 follows:

```
DDIS100 MAY31 08:11:11 2112 INFO DATA DISTRIBUTOR OVERFLOW
                                                    USER ID
   :SALN
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATA DISTRIBUTOR OVERFLOW	Constant	Indicates a report of lost data.
USER ID :idtxt	Symbolic name	Identifies the user of the Data Distributor subsystem.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DDIS100 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DDM100

Explanation

The Distributed Data Manager (DDM) subsystem generates log report DDM100 when the subsystem transfers data to a peripheral module (PM).

Format

The log report format for DDM100 is as follows:

```
DDM100  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO pmid
    Distributed Data Loaded
```

Example

An example of report log DDM100 follows:

```
DDM100  Oct 18 14:52:12  2658 INFO MSB7 3
   Distributed Data Loaded
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates an information log.
pmid	MSB7, DTC	Identifies the peripheral module that contains data. Refer to Table I.
Distributed Data Loaded	Constant	Indicates complete transfer of data.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DDM101

Explanation

The Distributed Data Manager (DDM) subsystem generates log report DDM101 when the subsystem does not download distributed data to a peripheral module (PM) node.

Format

The log report format for DDM101 is as follows:

```
*DDM101  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT pmid
    LOAD DISTRIBUTED DATA FAILED
    FAILED TO LOAD tablnm (Tableid=n)
    REASON : rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report DDM101 follows:

```
*DDM101  OCT18 14:52:12  2658 FLT  MSB7 0
   LOAD DISTRIBUTED DATA FAILED
   FAILED TO LOAD C7_Linkset_Table (Tableid=10)
   REASON : Operation failed in PM
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Log report fields (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT	Constant	Indicates a log that describes a fault.
pmid	MSB7, DTC, blank Integers	Identifies the PM node to which the DDM did not send distributed data. See table 2 at at the end of this log report. If value = blank, the PM node is the central control (CC) or computing module (CM) processor.
Load Distributed Data Failed	Constant	Indicates a distributed data transfer failure.
Failed to Load	Symbolic name	Identifies the name of the data table that the DDM did not send to a PM.
Tablnm	Character string	Indicates the table name.

DDM101 (continued)

Log report fields (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Tableid	Integers	Identifies the internal identifier of the data table that the DDM cannot send to a PM. The NT support group uses this information for debugging.
Reason	Text	Indicates the reason for the failure. See table 2.

Action

During a return to service (RTS) of a PM, failure to download a table causes the RTS to fail. Contact the next level of maintenance.

During the BCS upgrade, this log indicates an in-service PM failed to receive a new table. Leave the PM in-service. Return the PM to service during a low traffic period. If the RTS fails, contact the NT support group.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes reasons for failures.

Reasons for failure (Sheet 1 of 2)

Reason	Explanation
Operation failed in PM	Indicates that the PM rejected the tuple in response to the data download.
No reply from PM	Indicates that the PM did not respond to the data download message from the CC or CM.
(BLANK)	Indicates the data states a mismatch, node can be in-service (IS) or out of service (OOS) and the DM is not available.
No Message Buffers Available	Indicates the central control cannot send messages to the PM.
Tableid invalid in PM	Indicates that the PM does not recognize the table. This event occurs if the PM has an older software load.
Active unit passed, mate unit failed	Indicates the active unit of the PM completed the update. The inactive side failed the update. The PM loses the warm switch action ability.

Reasons for failure (Sheet 2 of 2)

Reason	Explanation
Operation aborted	Indicates that an operation of higher priority was requested in the central control.
Software error Check logs	Indicates a software error (SWER) caused failure. The SWER logs accompany this error.
Tableid invalid in PM	Indicates that the PM does not recognize the table. This condition can occur if the PM has an older software load.
Active unit passed, mate unit failed	Indicates the active unit of the PM updated. The inactive side failed the update. The PM loses the warm switch action ability.
Operation aborted	Indicates that an operation of higher priority was requested in the central control.
Software error Check logs	Indicates that a SWER-caused the failure. The SWER logs accompany this failure.

DDM102

Explanation

The Distributed Data Manager (DDM) subsystem generates log report DDM102. The subsystem generates this report when the subsystem cannot download an update to the distributed data of a peripheral module (PM) node. This condition causes the PM contains data that is not correct for the PM and can degrade the applications.

Format

The log report format for DDM102 is as follows:

```
*DDM102  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT pmid
    UPDATE DISTRIBUTED DATA FAILED
    FAILED TO UPDATE tablnm (Tableid=n)
    REASON : rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report DDM102 follows:

```
*DDM102  OCT18 14:52:12  2658 FLT  MSB7 1
   UPDATE DISTRIBUTED DATA FAILED
   FAILED TO UPDATE C7_Routeset_table (Tableid=4)
   REASON : Operation failed in PM.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT	Constant	Indicates a log that describes a fault
pmid	MSB7, DTC , blank	Identifies the PM that the DDM attempted to update. Refer to table I. If value = blank, then the pmnode is the central control (CC) or computing module (CM) processor.
UPDATE DISTRIBUTED DATA FAILED	Constant	Indicates the failure of an update to the distributed data of a PM.
FAILED TO UPDATE tablnm	Symbolic name	Identifies the name of the data table that the DDM cannot send to a PM.

DDM102 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Tableid	Integers	Indicates the internal identifier of the data table that the DDM cannot send to a PM. The NT support group uses this number for debugging.
Reason	Text	Indicates the reason for the failure. Refer to table Reasons at the end of log report DDM101.

Action

The loss of a data update causes the PM to be system busy (SysB). The system takes the message-switch and buffer 7 (MSB7) and the digital trunk controller out of service when a data update fails. The PM operates at a degraded level of service because the PM contains data that is not correct. If possible, take the PM out of service and return to service (RTS) the PM.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DDM106

Explanation

The Distributed Data Manager (DDM) subsystem generates log report DDM106 when an audit of the distributed data fails.

Format

The log report format for DDM106 is as follows:

```
*DDM106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd  FLT  pmid
    AUDIT DISTRIBUTED DATA FAILED
    FAILED TO AUDIT TABLE: tablnm  (Tableid=n)
    REASON : rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report DDM106 follows:

```
*DDM106 SEP13 11:48:24 1367 FLT  LIU7 217  ILM
   AUDIT DISTRIBUTED DATA FAILED
   FAILED TO AUDIT TABLE –Not table related–  (Tableid=64)
   REASON : No Reply from PM
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT	Constant	Indicates a log that describes a fault
pmid	Alphanumeric	Identifies the peripheral module node that failed the audit. Refer to table I.
AUDIT DISTRIBUTED DATA FAILED	Constant	Indicates a failed audit for the distributed data.
FAILED TO AUDIT TABLE	Symbolic name	Identifies the name of the table that failed the audit.
	-Not table related-	Indicates that a table did not cause for the audit failure.
Tableid	Integer	Provides the identification number of the table that failed the audit

DDM106 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	64	Appears if tablnm is -Not table related-.
Reason	Text	Indicates the reason the audit failed. Refer to table Reasons at the end of DDM101 log report.

Action

The PM can require maintenance. Refer to the maintenance guides. Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DDM107

Explanation

The Distributed Data Manager (DDM) subsystem generates log report DDM107 when an attempt to retrieve operational measurements (OM) data fails.

The DDM updates data common to many nodes in the DMS switches. The source of the data is the central control (CC) or computing module (CM). Destinations for the data are peripheral modules (PM).

Format

The log report format for DDM107 is as follows:

```
*DDM107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT pmnode
   DISTRIBUTED DATA OM RETRIEVAL FAILED
   FAILED TO RETRIEVE OMs FOR TABLE tablnm (Tableid=n)
   Reason = rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report DDM107 follows:

```
*DDM107 SEP15 11:48:24 1367 FLT LIU7 217 ILM
   DISTRIBUTED DATA OM RETRIEVAL FAILED
   FAILED TO RETRIEVE OMs FOR TABLE C7_table (Tableid=23)
   Reason = No reply from PM
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pmnode	Alphanumeric	Identifies the PM node.
DISTRIBUTED DATA OM RETRIEVAL FAILED	Constant	Indicates a failed attempt to retrieve distributed OM data.
tablnm	Symbolic name	Identifies the table for which the OM data cannot be retrieved.

DDM107 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
tablid=n	0 to 64	Identifies the table.
rsntxt	Refer to the Reasons for failure Table.	Indicates the reason for the failure.

Action

Perform peripheral maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes each of the reasons for failure in the log report.

Reason	Explanation
Operation failed	Indicates that the PM rejected the tuple to the data download.
No reply from PM	Indicates that the PM did not respond to the data download message from the CC/CM.
No message buffers available	Indicates the CC cannot send messages to the PM.
Tableid invalid in PM	Indicates that the PM does not recognize the table. This condition can occur if the PM has an older software load.
Active unit passed, mate unit failed	Indicates the active unit of the PM updated. The inactive side failed the update. The PM loses the warm switch action capability.
Operation aborted	Indicates that an operation of higher priority was requested in the CC.
Software error: Check logs	Indicates a software error (SWER) causes the failure. The SWER logs accompany this error.

DDM109

Explanation

The system generates log report DDM109 when the system detects a distributed data manager (DDM) node status difference during the node status audit cycle. The log header identifies the peripheral module node with the state mismatch. The Base, Config, and Service data states indicate the mismatched DM node status. The data states identify the transition downloaded during application.

The data states define the following states:

- Base: Data downloads on OFFL to MANB state change
- Config: Data downloads on MANB to INSV state change
- Service: Data downloads after node is INSV

If the higher level data set state is available in the DDM, the lower level data set states must be available. A DDM node state problem occurs when the lower level data set states are not available. Base and Config data states must be available if services are available. The Base state must be available if Config state is available.

The DDM provides a mechanism to update data common to many nodes in the distributed DDM systems. This mechanism uses a consistent method to update the data. The central control (CC) or compute module (CM) is the source of the data. The destination for the data are the peripheral nodes. The DDM also provides the mechanism for the audit and distribution of data in the peripherals.

Format

The log report format for DDM109 is as follows:

```
DDM109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT <pmnode>
    Audit Distributed Data Information
    Base: <status>  Config: <status>  Service: <status>
    Reason: <rsntxt>
```

Example

An example of log report DDM109 follows:

```
DDM109 OCT21 12:00:00 1200 FLT DTC1
   Audit Distributed Data Information
   Base: UnAvail  Config: UnAvail  Service: Avail
   Reason: Node Status Mismatches Detected
```

DDM109 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
pmnode	Alphanumeric	Indicates the downloaded peripheral module node.
Audit Distributed Data Information	Constant	Indicates the audit cycle for the DDM.
status	UnAvail	Indicates that the DDM node is not data synchronized.
	Data Sync	Indicates that bulk download (data sync) occurs on the DDM node.
	Avail	Indicates that the DDM node is in data Sync.
	Init	Indicates that the DDM node initializes.
rsntxt	Node Status Mismatches Detected	Indicates that the node state audit cycle detects a node state mismatch.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DDM110

Explanation

The Distributed Data Manager (DDM) subsystem generates log report DDM110 when the data set detects a mismatch.

Format

The log report format for DDM110 is as follows:

```
*DDM110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd FLT  MS: n
    Audit Distributed Data Failed
    Data Set State Mismatch Detected:
    Reason = rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report DDM110 follows:

```
*DDM110 SEP13 11:48:24 1367 FLT MS: 1
   Audit Distributed Data Failed
   Data Set State Mismatch Detected: Service
   Reason = State Mismatch: Node IS, DM Unavail
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT MS: n	Constant	Indicates a log that describes a fault. Indicates the peripheral module (PM) node
Audit Distributed Data Failed	Constant	Indicates an audit distributed data failed
Data Set State Mismatch Detected:	Service, Config, Base	Identifies the location of the mismatch.
Reason	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason for the failure. Refer to table Reasons at the end of DDM101 log report.

Action

For PM maintenance, refer to *Peripheral Modules Maintenance Guide* , 297-1001-592. Contact the next level of support.

DDM110 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DDU100

Explanation

The Disk Drive Unit (DDU) subsystem generates log report DDU100. This report provides information on the completion of initialization or on software errors that prevent initialization.

The DDU100 logs do not contain information about serious problems with the DDU subsystem. These logs only contain information about serious problems when the DDU subsystem also generates DDU101 and DDU200 series logs. These logs help technical support personnel correct field problems in case of a customer service report (CSR). These logs provide additional information if the DDU fails to work correctly. Provide the DDU100 log information to the next level of maintenance when the DDU fails to work correctly.

The DDU subsystem generates the DDU101 and DDU200 series logs if the DDU fails to work correctly. These logs contain information about serious problems with DDU operation. The DDU101 log shows input/output (I/O) errors. The DDU200 series logs appear if the DDU function results in a SYSB condition.

Format

The log report format for DDU100 is as follows:

```
DDU100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MISC
    errtxt                hhhh   RC= nnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report DDU100 follows:

```
DDU100 JUN15 09:16:00 2800 INFO MISC
   CONFIGURED     00   RC= 0000
```

1. Three more examples of DDU100 logs appear below:
2. With a volume.

```
DDU100 AUG01 14:38:01 4900 INFO MISC
   2: Unable to init unit.
   Reason1: 0002 Reason2: 0002 RC: 0003
   On Disk DDU1 Volume: D010XPMLOADS
```

3. Without a volume.

DDU100 (continued)

```
DDU100 AUG01 14:38:01 4900 INFO MISC
   Unable to init unit.
   Reason1: 0002 Reason2: 0002 RC: 0003
   On Disk: DDU1
```

4. Without DDU.

```
DDU100 AUG01 14:38:01 4900 INFO MISC
   2: Unable to init unit.
   Reason1: 0002 Reason2: 0002 RC: 0003
   "Empty Line"
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO MISC	Constant	Indicates that this report contains miscellaneous information.
errtxt	Character string	Indicates that if the value is not CONFIGURED, the error text (errtxt) indicates why initialization did not close. Refer to Table DDU ERRORS at the end of this log report.
hhhh	Symbolic text	This number varies. The number depends on the error text, and provides more tracking information.
Reason1 and Reason2	Numeric	Shows two integers used to debug.
RC	00000-32767	Indicates the return code from the software module. Can use with the errtxt to identify the source of the error.
DDUx	Numeric	Indicates the DDU that causes this log, where x is the unit number. If a specific DDU does not apply to this log, the last line in the log does not appear.
Volume	Alphanumeric	Indicates the affected volume on the disk.

Action

Record what happens in this log. This log gives additional information in cases where the DDU fails to work correctly. Provide this information to the next level of maintenance when the DDU fails to work correctly.

The DDU100 subsystem generates the additional logs for two main reasons:

- To inform that a normal action occurred.
- To record problems as corrupt disk. If the disk is corrupt, record the log and send the log for analysis.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following is a list of error messages:

- Invalid Call to DSKERASEFILE
- Write Denied at (address)
- Retry Disk Cmd
- Disk Failed Retry Reset
- Disk Lost Interrupt
- Claim MTCE Buff Fail
- CSlink_Gate MTC_Open Failed
- CSlink_Gate MTC_Close Failed
- Invalid Reply Type
- UCB Dealloc Flag Needed Cleaning
- UCB Dealloc Flag Claim Flag Failed
- UCB Dealloc Flag Claim Flag Failed
- Failed Rootdir Delete
- Release Flag Failed
- VCB Chain Mismatch
- Unable to Init Unit n
- RTS Failed
- Restart Link Close Failed
- Found Dead HNDLR

DDU100 (continued)

- Restart Fail HNDLR
- Unidentified Dead HNDLR
- Header not blanked on delete
- Last Block Missed
- Second Block Missed
- Header not Written
- Second x not Written
- IVTOC not Updated
- Failed Rootdir Add
- Dskiogh Failed Init
- Nil IOQ Entry
- Checkfrn fail
- Srchvol fail
- Hdr Rename fail
- Fmt Block Fail
- No store for Extz
- Spfile not updated
- Newf VTOC fails
- HDR Write fails
- Fixunfix Semaphore Failed
- Absblk out of vol range
- Space file not updated
- Space file err
- Invalid Command Responses
- Unmatched IOQ Response
- Sequence Error
- Address Conv Fail
- Drive Fault
- Late or Unexpected Msg
- Unmatched Mtc Command
- Bad RC from (node)

- Bad RC from CSlink
- Flag Clear Needed
- Create Handler
- Start Handler
- UCB Flags
- UCBMB

DDU101

Explanation

The Disk Drive Unit (DDU) subsystem generates log report DDU101 when the subsystem encounters input/output (I/O) errors. This report displays the disk volume identification with file identification. This report also displays a hexadecimal representation of the block number where the error occurred. This report provides the executed command, the error type, message type and message value.

Format

The log report format for DDU101 is as follows:

```
DDU101 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IO ERROR DDU n
    Volume voltxt, Block# nnnnn, FileID hhhh hhhh hhhh
    COMMAND cmdtxt , ERROR TYPE = errtxt   (hh)
                          mtyptxt =  mvaltxt (hh)
```

Example

An example of log report DDU101 follows:

```
DDU101 JAN01 10:48:56 9400 INFO IO ERROR DDU    0;
   Volume D000VOL1, Block # 4, FileID 0000 0000 0000,
   COMMAND WRITEBLK, ERROR TYPE = Msg Sequence Error (01)
   DDU101 JAN01 23:10:05 2800 INFO IO ERROR DDU    0;
   Volume D000LOADS, Block #  16, FileID 0000 0000 0000,
   COMMAND READBLK, ERROR TYPE = Read/Write Failure (02)
   Drive Fault = DISCONNECTED (80)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO IO ERROR	Constant	Indicates the system generated this log because of an I/O error.
DDU	0-9	Indicates the affected disk drive unit.
VOLUME	Alphanumeric	Identifies the affected volume on the disk.
BLOCK #	0-32767	Identifies block number where the error occurred.

DDU101 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FileID	0000-FFFF	Identifies the affected file.
COMMAND	Character string	Gives the command executed when the error occurred. Refer to NT1X55 for the possible names.
ERROR TYPE	Alloc Map Read Fail (80) Drive Parms I/O Err (40) Config Parms Invalid (20) Config Parms Invalid (20) Volume # Invalid (10) Block # Out of Range (08) Data Buffer Fault (04) Read/Write Failure (02) Msg Sequence Error (01)	Describes the type of error that caused the report
mtpytxt	Drive FaultData Fault Error Byte 2	Indicates the type of fault.
mvaltxt	DRIVE DISCONNECTED (80) WRITE PROTECT (40) DRIVE FAULTS (20) BUSY (10) BUSY TIMEOUT (08) SEEK FAULTS (04) DRIVE NOT RESPONDING (02) DRIVE NOT READY (01)	Provides additional information for message type DRIVE FAULT.
	SECTOR NOT FOUND (80) CLOCK FAILURE (40) SECTOR FAILURE (20) DATA SYNC FAULT (10) READ ERRORS (08) COMMAND REJECTED (04) OFF CYLINDER (02) OFF TRACK	Provides additional information for message type DATA FAULT.

Action

There is no action required. The DDU101 logs must be kept for future reference.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DDU201

Explanation

The Disk Drive Unit (DDU) subsystem generates log repot DDU201. This report appears when the system changes the DDU status to unequipped (UNEQ) from the offline (OFFL) state. The change in status occurs when the system deletes the specified DDU entry from table DDU. Refer to NTP 297-1001-451.

Format

The log report format for DDU201 is as follows:

DDU201 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd UNEQ DDU: n; FROM OFFL

Example

An example of log report DDU201 follows:

```
DDU201 JUN15 10:58:12 1129 UNEQ DDU:   0; FROM OFFL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
UNEQ DDU: n	0-9	Indicates the affected disk drive unit.
FROM OFFL	Constant	Indicates that the previous state of the DDU was offline.

Action

There is no action required. This report is the result of a maintenance action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DDU202

Explanation

The Disk Drive Unit (DDU) subsystem generates log report DDU202. This report appears when a manual request attempts to change the DDU status to offline (OFFL). This report displays the result (PASS or FAIL) and the reason message if the result is FAIL. This report also displays the DDU number and the original state of the DDU.

Format

The log report format for DDU202 is as follows:

```
DDU202 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL DDU:  n; FROM
MBSY
    result  reason
```

Example

An example of log report DDU202 follows:

```
DDU202 JUN15 10:57:43 9828 OFFL DDU: 0; FROM
MBSY
PASS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
OFFL DDU: n	0-9	Identifies the affected DDU.
FROM MBSY	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the DDU, if the result is PASS. Indicates the current state if the result is FAIL.
result	Pass or Fail	Indicates if the attempt to change the status of the DDU is successful (PASS) or failed (FAIL).
reason	Symbolic text	Shows the reason why the attempt failed.

Action

If the result is FAIL, repeat the attempt if the system requires the OFFL state. If FAIL continues, consult the next level of maintenance support. If the result is PASS, there is no action required.

DDU202 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DDU203

Explanation

The Disk Drive Unit (DDU) subsystem generates log report DDU203. This report appears when the system makes a request to make the state of the DDU manual busy (MANB). This report displays the DDU number and original state. This report provides a result (PASS or FAIL) and a reason message if the result is FAIL.

Format

The log report format for DDU203 is as follows:

```
.*DDU203 mmmddd hh:mm:ss ssdd  MANB DDU:  n; FROM state
    result reason
```

Example

An example of log report DDU203 follows:

```
*DDU203 JUN15 10:57:01 8727 MANB DDU: 0; FROM OK
   PASS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MANB DDU: n	0-9	Identifies the affected DDU.
FROM state	OK,SYSB,OFFL	Indicates the previous state of the DDU if the result is PASS. Indicates the current state if the result is FAIL.
result	PASS or FAIL	Indicates if the attempt to make the DDU MANB was successful (PASS) or failed (FAIL).
reason	Symbolic text	Explains why the attempt failed.

Action

If the result is FAIL, repeat the request if the system requires MANB. If FAIL continues, consult the next level of maintenance support. If the result is PASS, there is no action required.

DDU203 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DDU204

Explanation

The Disk Drive Unit (DDU) subsystem generates log report DDU204 when the system makes a DDU system busy (SYSB). This report gives the reason, the DDU number, and the previous state.

Format

The log report format for DDU204 is as follows:

```
**DDU204 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB DDU: n; FROM OK  reason
```

Example

An example of log report DDU204 follows:

```
**DDU204 JUN15 11:08:12 9036 SYSB DDU:  0; FROM OK  No
reply   from
   Controller
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYSB DDU	0-9	Identifies the affected DDU.
FROM OK	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the DDU.
reason	“Trap in Unit Queue Handler" “No Reply from Controller"	Indicates the reason why the system made the DDU system SYSB.

Action

Monitor activities on DDU204 from the MAP terminal. The Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) controls the recording volumes on this DDU. The recording volumes on this DDU can be closed because of this action. This log reports the action and the system attempts to return the unit to service. A DDU205 log report reports this attempt.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DDU204 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DDU205

Explanation

The Disk Drive Unit (DDU) subsystem generates log report DDU205 when the system attempts to return the specified DDU to service. This report provides the source of the request and the result of the attempt (PASS or FAIL). This report provides a reason if the result is FAIL.

Format

The log report format for DDU205 is as follows:

```
.DDU205 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS DDU: n; FROM statxt
    BY source; rsltxt reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report DDU205 follows:

```
DDU205 JUN15 11:09:07 9238 RTS  DDU;   0; FROM SysB
   BY SYS; FAIL Drive is disconnected
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RTS	Constant	Indicates an attempt to return (RTS) the specified DDU to service.
DDU	0-9	Identifies the affected DDU.
From	SysB, ManB	Identifies the state of the DDU before the RTS attempt as system busy (SysB) or manual busy (ManB).
BY	SYS or MAN	Identifies the source of the request, system (SYS) or manual (MAN).
rsltxt	PASS or FAIL	Indicates the result of the attempt.

DDU205 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
reastxt	DRIVE IS DISCONNECTED, FAILED TO SPIN UP THE DRIVE	Indicates the reason for the failure of the RTS request if the result is FAIL.
	BEP FAILS CORRECTABLE ERROR	Burst error processor (BEP) provides error detection and protection of the data streams to and from the disk. The BEP detects an error during an input/ouput (IO) operation. If the BEP detects an error during this operation, the system starts the correction process to recover. If the system cannot correct the error, the system generates this message. Perform a second RTS on the drive. If the RTS does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

Action

If the result is PASS, there is no action required. If the result is FAIL and this is the first time the system generates this report, repeat the RTS attempt. If the result continues as FAIL, perform the following actions:

- determine the cause of the failure
- correct the failure with an appropriate maintenance action
- repeat the RTS attempt

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DDU208

Explanation

The Disk Drive Unit (DDU) subsystem generates log report DDU208 when the IOD subsystem reports a sanity timeout of a DDU.

Format

The log report format for DDU208 is as follows:

```
*DDU208 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  FLT  DDU: n
```

Example

An example of log report DDU208 follows:

```
*DDU208 MAR 6 15:04:20 2015 FLT DDU: 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
DDU: n	0-9	Indicates which DDU has a sanity timeout.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DDU209

Explanation

The system generates log report DDU209. This report appears when a change of state in a C-side node makes a Disk Drive Unit (DDU) C-side busy. The system sets and clears possible messages.

Format

The log report format for DDU209 is as follows:

```
DDU209 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY DDU:  n; statxt
```

Example

An example of log report DDU209 follows:

```
DDU209 JAN01 23:04:40 0000 CBSY DDU:   0; Set
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
CBSY DDU	0-9	Identifies the affected DDU.
statxt	SET or CLEARED	Indicates if the system makes the C-side of a DDU busy (SET). Also indicates if the system removes the C-side from the busy state (CLEARED).

Action

Check the state of the Input/Output Controller (IOC) that the DDU connects to. If the status is ON LINE, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DDU210

Explanation

The Disk Drive Unit (DDU) subsystem generates log report DDU210. This report appears when the central control (CC) Input/Output Device (IOD) subsystem detects a minor incoming message overload (ICMO) condition.

Format

The log report format for DDU210 is as follows:

```
*DDU210 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT DDU: n
    Incoming Message Overload
```

Example

An example of log report DDU210 follows:

```
*DDU210 MAY31 09:24:55 2112 FLT DDU: 2
   Incoming Message Overload
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT DDU	0-9	Identifies the affected DDU.
Incoming Message Overload	Constant	Indicates an ICMO condition is present.

Action

The system takes actions to correct the problem. If the ICMO condition continues, or the number of incoming messages increases, the system makes the DDU system busy (SysB). To clear the minor incoming message overload, busy (BSY) and return-to-service (RTS) the unit. The Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) contols recording volumes on this DDU. The recording volumes on this DDU can be closed because of this action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DDU211

Explanation

The Disk Drive Unit (DDU) subsystem generates log report DDU211. This report appears when a major incoming message overload (ICMO) condition causes the indicated DDU to enter a system busy (SYSB) state.

Format

The log report format for DDU211 is as follows:

```
**DDU211 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB DDU: n FROM OK
    rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report DDU211 follows:

```
**DDU211 JUN15 11:08:12 9036 SYSB DDU: 0 FROM OK
   Incoming Message Overload
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYSB DDU	0-9	Identifies the affected DDU.
FROM OK	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the DDU.
rsntxt	Incoming message overload	Indicates an ICMO condition caused the indicated DDU to enter a SYSB state.
	Trap in unit queue handler	Indicates a software trap in the DDU queue handler causes the SYSB condition
	No reply from controller	Indicates the controller does not respond which causes the SYSB condition.

Action

Monitor activities on this DDU from a MAP terminal. The Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) controls recording volumes on this DDU. The recording volumes on this DDU can be closed because of this action. Automatic return to service of the DDU does not follow this log.

DDU211 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DDU212

Explanation

The Disk Drive Unit (DDU) subsystem generates log report DDU212. This report appears when a DDU fails a diagnostic test that manual or system action requests. This report also provides the reason for the failure.

Format

The log report format for DDU212 is as follows:

```
DDU212 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL DDU: n;
    reason
```

Example

An example of log report DDU212 follows:

```
DDU212 JUN15 11:01:48 7432 FAIL DDU:   0;
   DRIVE IS DISCONNECTED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL	Constant	Indicates a DDU failed a diagnostic test.
DDU	0-9	Identifies the failed DDU
reason	Text	DRIVE IS DISCONNECTED
		FAILED TO SPIN UP THE DRIVE
		BEP FAILS CORRECT
		TABLE ERROR

Action

The Burst Error Processor (BEP) provides error detection and protection of the data streams to and from the disk. If the BEP detects an error in an input/output (I/O) operation, the system starts the correction process to recover. The system generates this message if the system can correct the error. If this generation is the first time the system generates this report, repeat the diagnostic test. If the diagnostic does not correct the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

DDU212 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DDU213

Explanation

The Disk Drive Unit (DDU) subsystem generates log report DDU213. This report appears when an incoming message overload (ICMO) condition does not affect the indicated disk drive unit.

Format

The log report format for DDU213 is as follows:

```
*DDU213 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Fault Cleared DDU: n
    ICMO Cleared
```

Example

An example of log report DDU213 follows:

```
*DDU213 MAR16 15:04:20 2112 INFO Fault Cleared DDU: 0
   ICMO Cleared
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Fault Cleared	Constant	Indicates the system cleared a fault condition.
DDU	0 or 1	Identifies the affected DDU.
ICMO cleared	Constant	Indicates the system cleared an incoming message overload condition.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DDU214

Explanation

The Disk Drive Unit (DDU) subsystem generates log report DDU214. This report appears when an incoming message overload (ICMO) condition does not affect the indicated disk drive unit. The DDU subsystem generates example 2 to indicate that the system used action against a file. The DDU subsystem also generates example 2 if an input/output error occurs on a file.

Format

Two log report formats for DDU214 are as follows:

*DDU214 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Fault Cleared DDU: n
text

DDU214 mmmdd hh:mm:ss INFO MISC
Message Message Message Message
Reason1: xxxxx Reason2: xxxxx
File Name: filename
Disk: disknum Volume: volume name

Example

Two examples of log report DDU214 follow:

```
*DDU214 MAR16 15:04:20 2112 INFO Fault Cleared DDU: 0
   ICMO Cleared

DDU214 NOV11 14:19:13 INFO MISC
   File closed by force.
   Reason1: 0002 Reason2: 0002 RC: 0003
   File Name: Recordfile
   Disk: 2 Volume:DO20Vol1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Fault Cleared	Constant	Indicates the system cleared a fault condition.

DDU214 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DDU	0 or 1	Identifies the affected disk drive unit.
text	ICMO Cleared	Indicates the system cleared an ICMO.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DEV000

Explanation

The Device (DEV) subsystem generates log report DEV000 to indicate the occurrence of software conditions that are not normal. This report can help locate serious device-related problems.

Format

The log report format for DEV000 is as follows:

```
DEV000 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DM Misc
    Reason:    reason for timeout
    Dev:  name       Dev #:  number
    I/O System:  I/O System name  I/O System Data
    Vendor
    Product
```

Example

An example of log report DEV000 follows:

```
DEV000  APR01  12:00:00  2112  INFO DM Misc
   Reason:  Device Driver Dead
   Dev: FP00DK01     Dev#:  1
   I/O System: DAL     Dev: 1  SCSI: 0
   Vendor: DANDYDSK
   Product: X800–32C        AC12
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DM MISC	Constant	Indicates a software condition that is not normal.
Reason	Text	• Indicates the reason for the DEV000 log. • Device Driver Dead • Add Device Failed • Delete Device Failed
Dev	Character string	Indicates the device name.

DEV000 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Dev#	Integers	Indicates the device number.
I/O System	Alphanumeric	Indicates the I/O system and parameters used to access the device.
Vendor	Text	Indicates the vendor of the device.
Product	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product of the drives that comprise the device.

Action

There is no action required. Collect and save DEV000 logs for future reference.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DEV001

Explanation

The Device (DEV) subsystem generates log report DEV001. This report appears when the device management software does not receive a response to a device command on time. The device state can change to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for DEV001 is as follows:

```
**DEV001 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DM Timeout
    Reason:  reason for timeout
    Dev:    name    Dev#:    number >
    I/O System: I/O System name  I/O System Data
    drive identification
    I/O Req Id: i/o request id       Owner: module name
```

Example

An example of log report DEV001 follows:

```
**DEV001 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO DM Timeout
   Reason: Device Not Responding
   Dev:    S00D         Dev#: 0
   I/O System: IOUI     TId: 000A
   Vendor:  DANDYDSK
   Product: X800–32C        AC11
   Tape Vendor:  FASTTAPE
   Product: QIC5000–A       06
   I/O Req Id: #0018 0a01   Owner: FS01PR
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DM Timeout	Constant	Indicates a device command did not receive a response on time.
Reason	Text	Indicates the nature of the timeout.
Dev	Alphanumeric	Indicates the device name.
Dev#	Integers	Indicates the device number.

DEV001 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
I/O system	Alphanumeric	Indicates the input/output (I/O) system and I/O parameters used to access the device appear in the I/O system field.
Drive identification	Alphanumeric	Indicates the name of the vendor and product of the drives that comprise the device.
I/O Req ID	Alphanumeric	Indicates the I/O request block index and I/O request block owner name included for analysis.

Action

The system must recover from an error condition that this log report reports. To attempt to recover from the error condition, the system marks the device SysB and returns the device to service. In most occurrences, the return to service (RTS) is complete and the system does not require a maintenance action. If the system recovery does not work and the device has a complete power failure, contact emergency technical assistance service (ETAS).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DEV002

Explanation

The Device (DEV) subsystem generates log report DEV002 to indicate that a device is forced reserved. Perform force reservation only in emergency conditions, as it can interrupt other services that operate on the device.

Format

The log report format for DEV002 is as follows:

```
DEV002 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Force Reserve
    Reason:  application reserving
    Dev: name       Dev #:  nnnn
    I/O System:  I/O System name   I/O System Data
    drive identification
    Previous Holder:  application module name
```

Example

An example of log report DEV002 follows:

```
DEV002 APR01  12:00:00  2112  INFO Force Reserve
   Reason:  DMTCEP1
   Dev: FP01DK02    Dev#:  6
   I/O System: DAL     Dev: 2  SCSI: 0
   Vendor: DANDYDSK
   Product: X800–32C        AC12
   Previous Holder: MODULEX
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Force Reserve	Constant	Indicates a device is forced reserved.
Reason	Text	Indicates the application that causes the force reserve.
Dev	Character string	Indicates the device name.
Dev#	Integers	Indicates the device number.
I/O System	Alphanumeric	Indicates the I/O system and parameters used to access the device.

DEV002 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Vendor	Text	Indicates the vendor of the device.
Product	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product of the drives that comprise the device.
Previous holder	Symbolic text	Identifies the name of the application that previously reserved the device.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DEV003

Explanation

The Device (DEV) subsystem generates log report DEV003 to indicate that the system attempted a block reassignment on a device.

Format

The log report format for DEV003 is as follows:

```
.DEV003 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Reassign Block
    Reason:  reassign reason
    Dev:   name      Dev#: nnnn
    I/O System: I/O System name  I/O System Data
    drive identification
    I/O Req Id:  i/o request id    Owner: module name
    Block Address: nnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report DEV003 follows:

```
DEV003 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO Reassign Block
   Reason:  Reassign Block Attempt
   Dev:     FP01DK06  Dev#: 3
   I/O System: DAL     Dev: 6  Bus: 0
   Vendor:  DANDYDSK
   Product: X800–32C     AC12
   I/O Req Id: #001A 0020  Owner: APPLMD1
   Block Address: 12309
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Reassign Block	Constant	Indicates the system attempted a block reassignment on the device.
Reason	Text	Indicates the reason for the reassignment.
Dev	Alphanumeric	Indicates the device name.
Dev#	Numeric	Indicates the device number.

DEV003 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
I/O System	Alphanumeric	Indicates the input/output (I/O) system and I/O parameters used to access the device.
Drive identification	Alphanumeric	Indicates the name of the vendor and product of the drives that comprise the device.
I/O Req ID	Alphanumeric	Indicates the I/O request ID field and owner.
Block address	Integers	Indicates the block address of the user.

Action

There is no action required. Report this log report to Energy Technical Assistance Services (ETAS) when you analyze other problems related to a device.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DEV004

Explanation

Device management generates log report DEV004 log when an event that is not normal occurs. This event that is not normal associates with an input/output request block occurs .

Format

The log report format for DEV004 is as follows:

DEV004 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO I/O Req Misc
Reason: reason for log
Dev: name Dev#: number
I/O System: I/O System name I/O System Data drive identification
I/O Req Id: i/o request id Owner: module name
DM Cmd Data: Cmd=command name command parameter bytes
FW Response Data command response bytes
Value 1: # hex number Value 2: # hex number

Example

An example of log report DEV004 follows:

```
DEV004 JAN13 11:02:07 5600 INFO I/O Req Misc
Reason: Shutdown – Aborted Request
Dev:     DK01          Dev#:  1  Type: SCSI Disk
    I/O System: DAL     Dev: 6  Bus: 0
    Vendor:  DANDYDSK
    Product: X800–32C     AC12
    I/O Req Id: #001A 0020  Owner: APPLMD1
    DM Cmd Data:  Cmd=D_FORMAT
    01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
    FW Response Data:
    00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
    00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
    Value 1:  #0000 0000  Value 2:  #0000 0000
```

DEV004 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO I/O Req Misc	Constant	Indicates an event that is not normal occurs. This even that is not normal associates with an input/output request block.
Reason	Text	Indicates the cause of the event.
Dev	Alphanumeric	Indicates the device name.
Dev#	Numeric	Indicates the device management assigned number.
Type	Alphanumeric	Indicates the device type.
I/O System	Alphanumeric	Indicates the I/O system and I/O parameters used to access the device.
I/O Req Id	Alphanumeric	Indicates the ID of the device.
Owner	Alphanumeric	Lists the vendor and product name of the drives that comprise the device.
DM Cmd Data	Alphanumeric	Indicates the class of command and related parameters. The system uses this information for analysis.
FW Response Data	Numeric	Indicates the response data bytes of the most current I/O request. The system uses this information for analysis.
Value 1...Value 2	Hexadecimal	Indicates two hexadecimal values. These values depend on the context that the system generated the log report.

Action

There is no action required. Report this log report to Emergency Technical Assistance Service (ETAS) when you analyze other problems related to a device.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DEV200

Explanation

DEV200 log report generates when SLM controller hardware reports an SLM command failure. The system may or may not mark the device SysB. A software audit tries to return the SLM to service.

Format

The format for the DEV200 log report is as follows:

.DEV200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFOCmd Failure
Reason: <source of detection>
Dev: <name> Dev#: <number>
I/O System: <I/O system name><I/O system data>
<drive identification>
I/O Request: <i/o request index> Owner: <module name>
DM Cmd Data: cmd=<command name>
<command parameter data>
Error Class: <error class text>
Error Detail: <error detail text>
<diagnostic data>

Example

An example of log report DEV200 follows:

```
DEV200 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO Cmd Failure
   Reason: Controller Error
   Dev: S00D Dev#: 0
   I/O System: IOUI Tid: 000A
   Vendor: DANDYDSK
   Product: X800–32C  AC11
   Tape Vendor: FASTTAPE
   Product: QIC5000–A   06
   I/O Request: 13   Owner: XYZMOD
   DM Cmd Data: Cmd=D_READ_BLKS
    01 00 03 00 00 00 00 00
    00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
   Error Class: SLM SCSI ERROR
   Error Detail: Device Not Responding
    81 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
    00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

DEV200 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Text	Identifies that the SLM controller hardware detected the failure.
Name	Alphanumeric	Indicates the device name.
Dev#	Alphanumeric	Indicates the device number.
I/O) System	Alphanumeric	Indicates the input/output System and I/O parameters used to access the device.
Drive Identification (ID)	Alphanumeric	Indicates the name of the vendor and product number for all the drives that make up the device.
I/O Owner	Text	Indicates the name of the owner.
I/O Request	Numeric	Indicates the I/O request block index.
DM Cmd Data	Character String	Indicates the command name and its parameters.
Error Class	Text	Describes the error class in detail.
Error Detail	Text	Describes the error in detail.

Action

The system tries to recover from the error condition. The system marks the SLM SysB and returns the device to service.If the system recovery is not successful, and there is a complete outage of the SLM device, the emergency technical assistance services (ETAS) personnel may use the data in the log report. This data suggests a maintenance action for the operating company personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DEV201

Explanation

DEV201 log report generates when SLM disk drive hardware reports an SLM command failure.The system may or may not mark the device SBSY. A software audit will try to return the SLM to service.

Format

The log report format for DEV201 is as follows:

DEV201<date><Time><Sequence Number>INFOCmdFailure
Reason: <source of detection>
Dev: <name> Dev#: <number>
I/O System: <I/O System name><I/O System Data>
<drive identification>
I/O Request: <i/o request index> Owner: <module name>
DM Cmd Data: Cmd = <command name>
<command parameter data>
Error Class: <error class text>
Error Detail: <error detail text>
<diagnostic data>

Example

An example of log report DEV201 follows:

```
DEV201 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO Cmd Failure
   Reason: Disk Error
   Dev: S00D Dev#: 0
   I/O System: IOUI Tid: 000A
   Vendor: DANDYDSK
   Product: X800–32C  AC11
   Tape Vendor: FASTTAPE
   Product: QIC5000–A
   I/O Request: 13 Owner: XYZMOD
   DM Cmd Data: cmd=D_READ_BLKS
    01 00 03 00 00 00 00 00
    00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
   Sense Key: MEDIUM ERROR
   Error Class: SLM SCSI ERROR
   Error Detail: Device Not Responding
    04 00 08 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
    00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

DEV201 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Text	Identifies that the SLM disk drive hardware detected the failure.
Dev	Alphanumeric	Indicates the device name.
Dev#	Alphanumeric	Indicates the device number.
Input/Output (I/O) System	Alphanumeric	Indicates the I/O system and I/O parameters used to access the device.
Drive Identification (ID)	Alphanumeric	Indicates the name of the vendor and product of the drives that make up the device.
Input/Output (I/O) Owner	Numeric	Indicates the name of the owner.
Input/Output (I/O) Request	Numeric	Indicates the I/O request block index.
DM cmd	Alphanumeric	Indicates the command name and its parameters.
Error Class	Text	Describes the error in detail.
Error Detail	Text	Describes the error in detail.
Sense key	Integers	Describes the error in detail.

Action

The system tries to recover from the error condition. The system marks the SLM SysB and returns the device to service.If the system recovery is not successful, and there is a complete outage of the SLM device, the emergency technical assistance services (ETAS) personnel may use the data in the log report. This data suggests a maintenance action for the operating company personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DEV202

Explanation

DEV202 log report generates when SLM tape drive hardware reports an SLM command failure.The system may or may not mark the device SBSY. A software audit will try to return the SLM to service.

Format

The log report format for DEV202 is as follows:

```
**DEV202 <date><Time><Sequence Number>INFO Cmd Failure
    Reason:  <source of detection>
    Dev:    <name>     Dev#: <number>
    I/O System: <I/O System name> >I/O System Data>
     <drive identification>
    I/O Request: <i/o request index>   Owner: <module name>
    DM Cmd Data:   Cmd = <command name>
    <command parameter data>
    Sense Key:    <SCSI sense key>
    Error Class:  <error class text>
    Error Detail: <error detail text>
     <diagnostic data>
```

Example

An example of log report DEV202 follows:

```
**DEV202 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO Cmd Failure
   Reason:  Tape Error
   Dev:     S00D        Dev#: 0
   I/O System: IOUI     Tid: 000A
   Vendor:  DANDYDSK
   Product: X800–32C        AC11
   Tape Vendor:  FASTTAPE
   Product: QIC5000–A       06
   I/O Request:  13      Owner: XYZMOD
   DM Cmd Data:  cmd = T_READ_BLKS
   01 00 00 00 50 00 00 00
   00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
   Sense Key:    HARDWARE ERROR
   Error Detail:  Bus Parity Error
    04 70 00 04 00 00 00 00 0A 00 00 00 00 03 00 00
    00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

DEV202 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Text	Indicates that the SLM disk drive hardware detected the failure.
Dev	Alphanumeric	Indicates the device name.
Dev#	Alphanumeric	Indicates the device number.
Inout/Output (I/O) System	Alphanumeric	Indicates the I/O System and I/O parameters used to access the device.
Drive Identification (ID)	Alphanumeric	Indicates the name of the vendor and product of the drives that comprise the device.
Input/Output (I/O) Owner	Numeric	Indicates the name of the owner.
Input/Output (I/O) Request	Numeric	Indicates the I/O request block index.
DM Command	Character String	Indicates the command name and its parameters.
Sense key	Text	Describes the error in detail.
Error detail	Text	Describes the error in detail.

Action

It is possible the SLM tape drive needs maintenance. The SLM device status can be returned to OK through MAP commands. Correct the error conditions in the DEV202 log through replacement of the tape cartridge. Make sure the tape labels are clean.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DFIL100

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL100 during call processing when a call cutoff occurs. Call cutoff occurs after a user dialing or during debugging operations to indicate a user entry error. The DMS trunks (except some DMS250 trunks) cannot transmit more than 15 digits in one stage of transmitting. When user entry data specifies more than this limit, DFIL generates DFIL100.

During call processing, the system links digits to be transmitted based on translations and the called number digit register. Links of prefix digits to the suffix digit register must be less than 16 digits.

Format

The log report format for DFIL100 is as follows:

```
*DFIL100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TRANSLATION ERROR
    len                    DN dn
    OG CKT = trkid, CALLED DR = dn
    PREFIX DR = preftxt, SUFFIX DR = dn
    MORE THAN 15 DIGITS IN 1 STAGE OF OUTPULSING
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL100 follows:

```
*DFIL100 JAN01 09:21:03 XXXX FAIL TRANSLATION ERROR
   HOST 00 1 04 19    DN 9097224112
   OG CKT = TOPOGNY  1, CALLED DR = 90114466062112345
   PREFIX DR = $, SUFFIX DR = 0114466062112345
   MORE THAN 15 DIGITS IN 1 STAGE OF OUTPULSING
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TRANSLATION ERROR	Constant	Indicates an error in user entry data causes a call cutoff
len	Integers	Indicates the line equipment number (LEN) of originating circuit. Refer to Table I.

DFIL100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DN	Integers	Indicates the ten digit directory number (DN) of originating circuit. Refer to Table I.
OG CKT	Alphanumeric	Indicates the common language location identifier (CLLI) and circuit number of outgoing trunk on which outpulsing is done. Refer to Table I.
CALLED DR	Integers	Indicates the contents of called number digit register (DR) (digits that the switch collects from the originator). Refer to Table I.
PREFIX DR	Character string	Indicates the contents of prefix digit register. $ means the DN is not available for display. Refer to Table I.
SUFFIX DR	Integers	Indicates the contents of suffix digit register. Refer to Table I.
MORE THAN 15 DIGITS IN 1 STAGE OF OUTPULSING	Constant	Indicates the total of the digits in the prefix and suffix registers is greater than 15

Action

Change the datafill so that the system transmits 15 digits or less on the trunk or use two-stage transmitting.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL101

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL101. This occurs when a READ or READRESET command in the REGISTER CI increment attempts to read the overflow count. The overflow count associates with the pilot directory number (DN) of a hunt group. If the DN does not have the software overflow (OFS) option, the DFIL generates the DFIL101 log report.

Format

The log report format for DFIL101 is as follows:

```
*DFIL101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATA FILL ERROR
   len                              DN dn
   PILOT DN OF HUNT GROUP     n  MUST HAVE OFS OPTION
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL101 follows:

```
*DFIL101 OCT22 06:22:19 2112 INFO DATA FILL ERROR
   HOST 00 1 09 15    DN 9096211427
   PILOT DN OF HUNT GROUP     2  MUST HAVE OFS OPTION
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATA FILL ERROR	Constant	Indicates an error in datafill
len	Integers	Line equipment number (LEN) of originating circuit. Refer to Table I.
DN	Integers	The directory number of originating circuit. Refer to Table I.
PILOT DN OF HUNT GROUP	1-16384	Identifies the hunt group affected
MUST HAVE OFS OPTION	Constant	Indicates the DN does not have the OFS option

DFIL101 (end)

Action

Add the OFS option to the specifies DN with SERVORD or change the OFS boolean associated with the hunt group in Table HUNTGRP.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL102

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL102 when a nil route reference condition occurs during routing.

Format

The log report format for DFIL102 is as follows:

```
DFIL102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NIL ROUTE REFERENCE
    XLASYS= aaa  RTEREF= xlaname  rteref
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL102 follows:

```
DFIL102 OCT30 12:41:27 1243 INFO NIL ROUTE REFERENCE
   XLASYS= OFC, RTEREF= OFC120 420
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NIL ROUTE REFERENCE	Constant	Indicates a nil route reference condition occurs during routing
XLASYS	PX, AC, OFC, AM, CT, FA	Identifies the translation system where the nil route condition occurred.
RTEREF	Constant	Indicates the nil route reference and identifies the xlaname and rteref fields
xlaname	Alphanumeric	Identifies the translation table where the nil route condition occurred
rteref	Integer	Provides the number of the route reference in the translation table

Action

Check that the given route reference is correct. Change the tuple to the correct reference in Table RTE if the reference is not correct. Add the missing tuple to Table RTE if the reference is correct.

DFIL102 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL103

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL103. The DFIL103 log report indicates that there is no local call area screening subtable to allocate against a local call area screening name. This report also indicates the deletion of a local call area screening name from Table LCASCRCN. Other tables continue to reference the deleted local call area screening name, which creates the condition that generates DFIL103. The system must know the difference between a missing subtable and an empty subtable. For a serving numbering plan area (SNPA), where calls are toll calls, add a dummy tuple to create a subtable. Delete the tuple and leave an empty subtable.

Format

The log report format for DFIL103 is as follows:

```
*DFIL103  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MISSING DATA IN TABLE
    LCASCRCN
   len                DN dn
   TUPLE KEY:  nnn nnnn
   Add a (dummy) tuple in subtable lcascr to allocate memory
   space,
   OK to delete it afterward.
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL103 follows:

```
*DFIL103 AUG23 16:08:50  1696  INFO MISSING DATA IN TABLE
   LCASCRCN
   HOST  00 0 13 02  DN 9096211171
   TUPLE KEY:  613 L613
   Add a (dummy) tuple in subtable lcascr to allocate memory
   space,
   OK to delete it afterward.
```

DFIL103 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO MISSING DATA IN TABLE LCASCRCN	Constant	Indicates missing data in Table LCASCRCN
len	Integers	Identifies the linepment number (LEN) with calling number. Refer to Table I.
DN	Integers	Identifies the ten digit calling number. Refer to Table I.
TUPLE KEY	Integers	Identifies the tuple key
Add a (dummy) tuple in subtable lcascr to allocate a memory space, OK to delete it afterwards.	Constant	Indicates the action required to correct the condition

Action

Make sure that the Table LCASCRCN name is not deleted. If the Table LCASCRCN name is present and corresponds to an SNPA, add a dummy tuple to the table and delete the tuple. If the table is not present, add the correct tuples.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL104

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL104 when the system routes a nonbillable call to a Centralized Automatic Message Accounting (CAMA) position.

A CAMA position is a CPOS (CAMA position). The system routes the nonbillable call to a CPOS because of a datafill error.

Format

The log report format for DFIL104 is as follows:

```
*DFIL104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL DATAFILL ERROR
    len                    DN dn
    CALLED_DR = dn
    NONBILLABLE CALLED ROUTED TO CPOS
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL104 follows:

```
*DFIL104 OCT24 00:22:39 3100 FAIL DATAFILL ERROR
   HOST 00 0 09 19    DN 9096211179
   CALLED_DR = 12065830020
   NONBILLABLE CALLED ROUTED TO CPOS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Indicates datafill error caused a failure
len	Integers	Identifies the line equipment number (LEN) with the calling number. Refer to Table I.
DN	Integers	Identifies the calling number. Refer to Table I.
CALLED_DR	Integers	Identifies the called number. Refer to Table I.
NONBILLABLE CALLED ROUTED TO CPOS	Constant	Indicates the system route a nonbillable call routes to a CPOS

DFIL104 (end)

Action

Change the tuple in table STDPRT so that the call is not operator assisted (OA), but direct dial (DD) instead.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL105

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL105 when an incoming intertoll (IT) trunk uses a pretranslator route selector of type L. The pretranslator route selector must use one of type V.

Format

The log report format for DFIL105 is as follows:

```
*DFIL105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PRETRANSLATION
DATAFILL
    ERROR
    CKT  trkid
    CALLED DR =  dn
    USE V SELECTOR FOR VDE TRUNKS
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL105 follows:

```
*DFIL105 NOV21 09:40:55 2935 INFO PRETRANSLATION DATAFILL
   ERROR
   CKT NEWTRK 1
   CALLED DR = 6214444
   USE V SELECTOR FOR VDE TRUNKS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO PRETRANSLATION DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Indicates a pretranslation user entry error exists
CKT	Character string	Identifies the incoming trunk. Refer to Table I.
CALLED DR	Integers	Identifies the called number. Refer to Table I.
USE V SELECTOR FOR VDE TRUNKS	Constant	Indicates a pretranslator route selector of type V must be used for VDE trunks

DFIL105 (end)

Action

Use the trkid CLLI in the log report to index into table TRKGRP and find the name of the pretranslator.

Use the pretranslator name to index into subtable STDPRT of table STDPRTCT.

Change the user entry data of subtable STDPRT of table STDPRTCT. The CALLED DR determines the tuple in the subtable that requires change.

Change the pretranslator route selector from type L to type V.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL106

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL106 when treatment VTAT in table TMTCNTL is not datafilled the allow termination to the ESL.

Format

The log report format for DFIL106 is as follows:

```
DFIL106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL TRANSLATION ERROR
    len          DN dn
    Termination attempt on treatment is not datafilled.
    Minimum datafill requirement is RODR in subtable OFFTREAT
    of table TMTCNTL
    non–datafilled treatment = VTAT
    CALLED NO = calleddn     CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL106 follows:

```
DFIL106 JAN21 14:31:08 5301 FAIL TRANSLATION ERROR
   HOST 00 1 18 02      DN 9096211415
   Termination attempt on treatment is not datafilled.
   Minimum datafill requirement is RODR in subtable OFFTREAT
   of table TMTCNTL
   non–datafilled treatment = VTAT
   CALLED NO = 6211234 CALLID = 360922
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL TRANSLATION ERROR	Constant	Indicates translation error
len	Integers	Provides the line equipment number (LEN) for suspect line equipment
DN	Integers	Provides the directory number (DN) for suspect line equipment

DFIL106 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Termination attempt on treatment not datafilled. Minimum datafill requirement is RODR in Subtable OFFTREAT non-datafilled treatment =VTAT	Constant	Providess the reason for generation of DFIL106
CALLED NO	Text	Provides the called party DN
CALLID	Text	Provides the caller identifier

Action

Check the datafill of table TMTCNTL and make the necessary corrections.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL107

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL107. This occurs when half of a six-port conference circuit is configured as a three port, but the other half has not been datafilled.

Format

The log report format for DFIL107 is as follows:

```
*DFIL107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL CONF6P DATA FILL ERROR
   CKT: cktid
   OTHER MEMBER OF SIX PORT CONFERENCE CARD IS
   NOT DATA FILLED PROPERLY.
        CONFERENCE CIRCUIT  =  nnnn
        CONFERENCE PORT  =  n
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL107 follows:

```
*DFIL107  AUG23  16:08:50  1694  FAIL CONF6P DATA FILL ERROR
   CKT:  CP3P  80
   OTHER MEMBER OF SIX PORT CONFERENCE CARD IS
   NOT DATA FILLED PROPERLY.
        CONFERENCE CIRCUIT  =   8
        CONFERENCE PORT =   0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL CONF6P DATA FILL ERROR	Constant	Indicates that half of the six-port conference circuit is not datafilled properly.
CKT	Alpanumeric	Identifies the circuit. Refer to Table I.
OTHER MEMBER OF SIX PORT CONFERENCE CARD IS NOT DATAFILLED PROPERLY.		Indicates one half of a six-port conference circuit is configured, but there is no datafill for the other half

DFIL107 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CONFERENCE CIRCUIT	Integers	Identifies the conference circuit
CONFERENCE PORT	Integers	Identifies the conference port

Action

Enter datafill in the other half.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL108

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL108 on private virtual network (PVN) calls in a DMS switch. This switch is configured as a service switching point (SSP). The DFIL subsystem generates DFIL108 when the SSP receives a response from the service control point (SCP). The SCP instructs the system to route call routes on private facilities. The specified routing instructions are in Table OFRT at a specific index. This index (termed a trunk group parameter in PVN) is not datafilled at the SSP.

Format

The log report format for DFIL108 is as follows:

```
*DFIL108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL PVN TRANSLATION ERROR
   len                DN dn
   TUPLE nnnn IN TABLE OFRT NOT DATAFILLED
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL108 follows:

```
*DFIL108 JAN05 22:41:59 1234 FAIL PVN TRANSLATION ERROR
   HOST 00 0 02 18      DN 9097224011
   TUPLE 20 IN TABLE OFRT NOT DATAFILLED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL PVN TRANSLATION ERROR	Constant	Indicates a PVN translation error
len	Integers	Identifies the line equipment number (LEN) of the subscriber. Refer to Table I.
DN	Integers	Identifies the directory number (DN) of the subscriber. Refer to Table I.
TUPLE nnnn IN TABLE OFRT NOT DATAFILLED	Integers	Indicates the tuple in Table OFRT that is not datafilled

DFIL108 (end)

Action

Verify the entry required at the SSP in conjunction with the SCP and add the entry to Table OFRT.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL109

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates log report DFIL109 when a service switching point (SSP) receives an enhanced 800 service (E800) call on a trunk. Table SSPTKINF does not have the originating local access and transport area (LATA) entered for the trunk. The system cannot route the call. The call receives a C7_APPLICATION treatment.

Format

The log report format for DFIL109 follows:

```
*DFIL109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL SSP TRANSLATION ERROR
   CKT cktid
   TABLE SSPTKINF NOT DATAFILLED; LATA IS REQUIRED
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL109 follows:

```
*DFIL109 JAN05 22:41:59 3540 FAIL SSP TRANSLATION ERROR
   CKT      PVNIT 1
   TABLE SSPTKINF NOT DATAFILLED; LATA IS REQUIRED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report.

Field	Value	Description
FAIL SSP TRANSLATION ERROR	Constant	Indicates an SSP translation error
CKT	Character string	Identifies the trunk that received the incoming E800 call. Refer to table I.
TABLE SSPTKINF NOT DATAFILLED; LATA IS REQUIRED	Constant	Indicates that table SSPTKINF does not contain the correct datafill.

Action

Add the trunk CLLI and LATA number to table SSPTKINF.

DFIL109 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL110

Explanation

The log report DFIL110 prints when the carrier specified by the enhanced 800 service (E800) or Private Virtual Network (PVN) database does not appear in the table OCCINFO. The call does not complete.

Note: The log report DFIL110 does not impact system call processing.

Format

The format for log report DFL110 from an end office query follows.

```
RTPT14BC *  DFIL 110  mn dd hh:mm:ss ssdd 5400 FAIL SSP CARRIER
DATA ERROR
    HOST nn n nn nn DN nnnnnnnnnn
     UNDATAFILLED  CARRIER
      CARRIER DIGITS = nnnn
         DIALED    DIGITS = nnnnnnnnnnn


ROUTING DIGITS = nnnnnnnnn
```

Examples

An example of log report DFIL110 follows.

```
RTPT14BC *DFIL110 JUL11 18:14:33 5400 FAIL SSP CARRIER
DATA ERROR
HOST 02 0 04 05 DN 6136210048
   UNDATAFILLED CARRIER
     CARRIER DIGITS = 1234
       DIALED DIGITS = 18005671002

ROUTING DIGITS=6136210048
```

An example of log report DFIL110 from an access tandem query follows.

```
URTPB15AS *DFIL110 NOV06 18:14:33 3200 FAIL SSP CARRIER
DATA ERROR
HOST 06 0 09 01 DN 9095500111
   UNDATAFILLED CARRIER
     CARRIER DIGITS = 1234
       DIALED DIGITS = 8005660012

ROUTING DIGITS=5105500012
```

An example of log report DFIL110 from an access tandem query using a MF (multiple frequency) trunk follows.

DFIL110 (continued)

```
URTPB15AT *DFIL110 NOV10 18:14:33 1800 FAIL SSP CARRIER
CKT    AL3ITIC   0
     UNDATAFILLED CARRIER
         CARRIER DIGITS = 5560
             DIALED DIGITS =              $
ROUTING DIGITS=9105500011
```

Note: Using a MF trunk causes a '$' to display in the Dialed Digits field.

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
HOST	nn n nn nn	Identifies the line circuits (LC) and provides information about the location of equipment.
DN	0-9	Identifies the 10 digit directory number of the caller.
UNDATAFILLED CARRIER	Constant	Constant
CARRIER DIGITS	0-9	Identifies the four digits of the carrier.
DIALED DIGITS	0-9	Identifies the 11 digit number of the E800 or PVN.
ROUTING DIGITS	0-9	Identifies the 10 digit routing number used by the E800 or PVN number.
DATE	mm dd	Identifies the date the log report prints.
TIME	hh mm ss	Identifies the time of the log report prints.
FAIL SSP CARRIER DATA ERROR	Constant	Constant

Action

None.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

DFIL111

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFILL111. Log DFIL111 is in an Enhanced 800 Service Switching Point (E800 SSP) and Private Virtual Network Service Switching Point (PVN SSP). The DFIL subsystem generates log DFIL111 when:

- the Carrier Identification Code (CIC) returned in the transaction capabilities application port (TCAP) response package is entered in table Other Common Carrier Information (OCCINFO)
- the ACCESS field in table OCCINFO for the CIC is set to NONE

The system includes a four-digit CIC in the log text or three-digit CIC with a '0' in the log text.

Format

The log report format for log DFIL111 is as follows:

```
DFIL111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL SSP CARRIER DATA ERROR
    CLLI
    CARRIER WITH ACCESS: NONE (TABLE OCCINFO)
    CARRIER DIGITS = nnnn
    CARRIER NAME = text
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL111 follows:

```
DFIL111 OCT16 17:30:12 9300 FAIL SSP CARRIER DATA ERROR
  CKT  TRUNK1  1
  CARRIER WITH ACCESS: NONE (TABLE OCCINFO)
  CARRIER DIGITS = 8888
  CARRIER NAME = CARR
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL SSP CARRIER DATA ERROR CLLI	Constant	Indicates a datafill error.
CLLI	Text	Common language location identifier

DFIL111 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CARRIER WITH ACCESS: NONE (TABLEOCCINFO)	Constant	Indicates the carrier with an access of NONE in table OCCINFO
CARRIER DIGITS	0000-9999	Carrier Identification Code
CARRIER NAME	Symbolic name	The name of the carrier in the table OCCNAME

Action

The ACCESS field in table OCCINFO indicates the type of signaling plan. Change the access field into a correct access type like INTERIM, EAP, OTC, TRANS or FGC.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL112

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL112 to provide information about a call that is dropped and causes a call software error (SWERR).

The DFIL subsystem generates DFIL112 when:

- the system receives a flash message on an OP or AS trunk.
- a coin control signal that is not correct is entered in Table TRKSGRP for that trunk.

Coin control signals that are not correct for the flash include multiwink coin, tip and ring coin, and third wire coin. Also, nil coin signal produces DFIL if the ring-back signal is multiwink ring or simplex ring.

Format

The log report format for DFIL112 is as follows:

```
 * DFIL112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL DATAFILL ERROR
     CKT    trkid
      COIN CONTROL = contxt
     TRUNK CAN NOT RECEIVE FLASH DUE TO INCORRECT COIN

     CONTROL DATAFILLED IN TABLE TRKSGRP.
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL112 follows:

```
* DFIL112 JAN01 18:16:13 4500  FAIL DATAFILL ERROR
 CKT   OAMR5    1
  COIN CONTROL = MW
 TRUNK CAN NOT RECEIVE FLASH DUE TO INCORRECT COIN
 CONTROL DATAFILLED IN TABLE TRKSGRP.
```

DFIL112 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
CKT	Symbolic text	Provides the trunk name (common language location identifier) and subgroup (0 or 1) for the trunk in question. Refer to Table I.
COIN CONTROL	MW (multiwink), TR (tip and ring), 3W (third wire), NO (nil coin)	Identifies the coin control signal entered in customer data Table TRKSGRP
TRUNK CANNOT RECEIVE FLASH DUE TO INCORRECT COIN CONTROL DATAFILLED IN TABLE TRKSGRP	Constant	Indicates the reason for this log report

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL113

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL113 when the following occurs:

- A call with standard digit manipulation attempts to outpulse from an intertoll (IT) trunk
- The translation system is not national.

When the DFIL subsystem generates DFIL113, there is a datafill error in subtable STDPRT of table STDPRTCT or in table OFRT. To outpulse digits from an IT trunk for a call with standard digit manipulation, use a national translation system. Equal access zero minus (0-) or zero zero minus (00-) calls are not included.

Format

The log report format for DFIL113 is as follows:

```
DFIL113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATAFILL ERROR:
    CKT          trkid
    CALLED DR : dn
    TRANSLATION SYSTEM FOR A STANDARD DIGIT
    MANIPULATION CALL
    MUST BE NATIONAL, IF IT IS NOT AN EQUAL ACCESS 0_
    OR 00_ CALL.
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL113 follows:

```
DFIL113 FEB24 00:37:24 2427 INFO DATAFILL ERROR:
   CKT            ITMF1    1
   CALLED DR : 8211234
   TRANSLATION SYSTEM FOR A STANDARD DIGIT MANIPULATION CALL
   MUST BE NATIONAL, IF IT IS NOT AN EQUAL ACCESS 0_ OR 00_
   CALL.
```

DFIL113 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Datafill error
CKT	Character string	Trunk CLLI, subgroup; see table I.
CALLED DR	Integers	Identifies called number; see table I.
NATIONAL SYSTEM FOR A STANDARD DIGIT MANIPULATION CALL. MUST BE NATIONAL IF IT IS NOT AN EQUAL ACCESS 0_ OR 00_ CALL.	Constant	Explains this log report

Action

Correct datafill in subtable STDPRT of table STDPRTCT or table OFRT so that translation system is national. You also can use nonstandard digit manipulation to route the call.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL114

Explanation

The Digital private networking signaling system (DPNSS) datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL114. This subsystem generates DFIL114 when table NETNAMES or table CUSTNWK has missing datafill.

Format

The log report format for DFIL114 is as follows:

```
DFIL114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATAFILL MISSING
    CKT trkid,  CUSTGRP = TXT
    TABLE = TABLTXT
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL114 follows:

```
DFIL114 MAR 16 15:25:23 1234 INFO DATAFILL MISSING
   CKT = DPNSSTRK 0, CUSTGRP = NV
   TABLE = NETNAMES
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATAFILL MISSING	Constant	Indicates that table NETNAMES or table CUSTNWK has missing datafill.
CKT	Character string	Provides equipment identification number for DPNSS trunk. Refer to Table I.
CUSTGRP	Character string	Provides the customer group name as entered in table CUSTENG
TABLE	NETNAMES	Subfield NUMBER_OF_DIGITS_IN_ NETWORK in table NETNAMES has not been entered correctly.
	CUSTNTWK	Table CUSTNTWK does not contain an entry for the network of the customer.

DFIL114 (end)

Action

If NETNAMES is the output of the TABLE field, change the value of subfield NUMBER_OF_DIGITS_IN_NETWORK field to a value other than 0. Enter table CUSTNTWK to determine the customer group displayed in the log report.

If the output of the TABLE field is set to CUSTNTWK, enter the customer group name to table CUSTNTWK.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL115

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFL115 when a call goes to a hunt group with no datafilled members. If a tuple in table HUNTGRP does not have corresponding tuples in table HUNTMEM, the call gets BUSY treatment.

Format

The log report format for DFIL115 is as follows:

```
*DFIL115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATAFILL MISSING
    HUNTGRP GRP n  MEM    n
    HUNTGRP    n HAS NO MEMBERS IN HUNTMEM
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL115 follows:

```
*DFIL115 JAN01 18:16:13 4500  INFO DATAFILL MISSING
   HUNTGRP  GRP  3 MEM    0
   HUNTGRP     3 HAS NO MEMBERS IN HUNTMEM
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATAFILL MISSING	Constant	Missing datafill
HUNTGRP GRP	Integer	Identifies hunt group
MEM	Integer	Hunt group part
HUNTGRP n HAS NO MEMBERS IN HUNTMEM	Integer	Hunt group has tuples that do not correspond in table HUNTMEM.

Action

When a call is for a hunt group member, table HUNTMEM must have a tuple containing the group directory number (DN). If you intend for the DN to be a single line, make sure there is no HUNTGRP tuple. The same applies for a line that is not assigned.

DFIL115 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL116

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates report DFIL116 when:

- an announcement is called to be played
- there is missing announcement datafill in any of the following cases:
  - — phrase missing from table DRAMPHRS
  - — phrase missing from table ANNAUDID
  - — phraselist is missing from table ANNPHLST for broadcast announcement on an audio node
  - — a minmum of one phrase of the announcement, as entered in field PHSLIST of table ANNPHLST , is not on a DRAM/EDRAM
  - — any digit is missing from table DRAMPHRS for calling number announcement (CNA) feature

Format

The general format for log report DFIL116 is as follows:

```
DFIL116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL MISSING ANNOUNCEMENT DATAFILL
        ann_member
        variable_character_string
        PHRASE NUMBER IS: phrase_number            phrase_name
        ASSOCIATED ANNOUNCEMENT MEMBER IS: ann_number
```

The variable_character_string is assigned different values depending on the missing announcement datafill. The next section provides examples of the log report for each type of missing datafill.

Examples

The example below shows log report DFIL116 when a phrase is missing from table DRAMPHRS:

```
DFIL116 Nov08 10:31:02 8900 FAIL MISSING ANNOUNCEMENT DATAFILL
        BLKDN 0
        PHRASE IS NOT ASSIGNED IN TABLE DRAMPHRS.
        PHRASE NUMBER IS: 76                       VDN
        ASSOCIATED ANNOUNCEMENT MEMBER IS: 32
```

DFIL116 (continued)

The example below shows log report DFIL116 when a phrase is missing from table ANNAUDID:

```
DFIL116 Nov08 10:31:02 8900 FAIL MISSING ANNOUNCEMENT DATAFILL
        BLKDN 0
        PHRASE IS NOT ASSIGNED IN TABLE ANNAUDID.
        PHRASE NUMBER IS: 76                        VDN
        ASSOCIATED ANNOUNCEMENT MEMBER IS: 32
```

The example below shows log report DFIL116 when the phraselist is missing from table ANNPHLST for broadcast announcement on an audio node:

```
DFIL116 Nov08 10:31:02 8900 FAIL MISSING ANNOUNCEMENT DATAFILL
        BLKDN 0
        ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER IS NOT ASSIGNED IN TABLE ANNPHLST.
        PHRASE NUMBER IS: -1                          NIL
        ASSOCIATED ANNOUNCEMENT MEMBER IS:            32
```

The example below shows log report DFIL116 when a minimum of one phrsae of the announcement (as entered in field PHLIST of table ANNPHLST) is not on a DRAM/EDRAM:

```
DFIL116 Nov08 10:31:02 8900 FAIL MISSING ANNOUNCEMENT DATAFILL
        BLKDN 0
        PHRASE ON PROM MAY NOT BE PRESENT.
        PHRASE NUMBER IS: 76                         VDN
        ASSOCIATED ANNOUNCEMENT MEMBER IS: 0
```

The example below shows log report DFIL116 when a digit is missing from table DRAMPHRS for CNA feature:

```
DFIL116 Nov08 10:31:02 8900 FAIL MISSING ANNOUNCEMENT DATAFILL
        CNA_ANNC 0
        CNA DIGITS ARE NOT ASSIGNED IN TABLE DRAMPHRS.
        PHRASE NUMBER IS: 1                         ENG1
        ASSOCIATED ANNOUNCEMENT MEMBER IS: 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL MISSING ANNOUNCEMENT DATAFILL	Constant	Announcement cannot play because there is missing datafill.
ann_member	Character string	Announcement member in table ANNMEMS that has the missing datafill.
variable_character_string	Character string	Information indicating where the datafill problem is.
phrase_number	Integer	Internal value assigned to the phrase. This can be blank (or -1) when the system cannot determine the phrase.
phrase_name	Character string	Name associated with the phrase_number. This can be blank (or NIL) when the system cannot etermine the phrase.
ann_number	Integer	Announcement number in table ANNPHLST that has he missing datafill.

Action

Access the table indicated by the log report and enter the correct datafill. Specifically, for each failure scenario, proceed as follows:

- PHRASE IS NOT ASSIGNED IN TABLE DRAMPHRS: Position on the announcement member in table ANNMEMS to find the DRAM/EDRAM that the phrase is to be provisioned on. Using DRAMREC, assign the missing phrase onto the associated DRAM/EDRAM.
- PHRASE IS NOT ASSIGNED IN TABLE ANNAUDID: Add the missing phrase into table ANNAUDID.
- ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER IS NOT ASSIGNED IN TABLE ANNPHLST: Add the missing announcement member with its associated announcement number into table ANNPHLST. Datafill the phrases in the phrase list into table ANNAUDID.

DFIL116 (end)

- PHRASE ON PROM MAY NOT BE PRESENT: Using DRAMREC, assign the missing phrase.
- CNA DIGITS ARE NOT ASSIGNED IN TABLE DRAMPHRS: Position on the announcement member in table ANNMEMS to find the DRAM/EDRAM that the phrase is to be provisioned on. Using DRAMREC, assign the missing digit indicated onto the associated DRAM/EDRAM.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL117

Explanation

The datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates report DFIL117 when a non-nil translation system, other than prefix code (PX) is entered in field XLASYS of table LINEATTR. If the system requires universal translations, enter PX in field XLASYS of table LINEATTR. The only correct non-nil XLASYS is PX. The system does not support other table LINEATTR translations systems for access to universal translations.

Format

The log report format for DFIL117 is as follows:

```
*DFIL117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Datafill Error
    len                    DN dn
    The call has been terminated because a translation system
    other than PX has been datafilled in field XLASYS of Table
    LINEATTR.
    CALLED NO = nnnn CALLID = nnn
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL117 follows:

```
*DFIL117 JUN16 16:24:14 7102 INFO Datafill Error
   HOST 01 0 05 01      DN 9092364202
   The call has been terminated because a translation system
   other than PX has been datafilled in field XLASYS of
   Table
   LINEATTR.
   CALLED NO = 8236 CALLID = 208
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Indicates the system detected datafill error.
len	Integers	Gives line equipment number (LEN); see Table I.
DN	Integers	Gives line directory number (DN); see Table I.

DFIL117 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
THE CALL TERMINATES BECAUSE A TRANSLATION SYSTEM OTHER THAN PX IS ENTERED IN FIELD XLAYSY OF TABLE LINEATTR.	Constant	Call termination because of a datafill error in field XLAYSY of table LINEATTR
CALLED NO	Integers	Gives the called number; see Table I.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the CALLID; see Table I.

Action

Replace the translations system entered in field XLASYS of table LINEATTR with translation system PX. Enter tables PX HEAD, PXCODE, and PXRTE so that the system routes calls to the international translations system table. The international translations system table were orginally specified in field XLASYS of table LINEATTR.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL118

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL118 when a call attempts to reference a position in table POSITION that is not datafilled.

Format

The log report format for DFIL118 is as follows:

```
 * DFIL118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATAFILL ERROR
     CKT   cktid
     CALLED NO = dn
     POSITION postxt   IS NOT DATAFILLED IN TABLE POSITION
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL118 follows:

```
 * DFIL118 JUL15 18:16:13 4500  INFO DATAFILL ERROR
    CKT    OAMR5 1
    CALLED NO = 7221234
    POSITION CAMA IS NOT DATAFILLED IN TABLE POSITION
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	A datafill error is present
CKT	Character string	Identifies calling agent; see table I.
CALLED NO	Character string	Identifies called number; see table I.
POSITION postxt IS NOT DATAFILLED IN TABLE POSITION	Symbolic text	Identifies the position is not datafilled

Action

Enter position in table POSITION or remove reference to position that is not datafilled.

DFIL118 (end)

Associated OM registers

The OM register TERDTFL increases when the system generates DFIL118.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL119

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL119 when an attempt to return to service (RTS) a trunk is made. The trunk contains a start signal that is not correct. The log information contains information about the attempt. DIGITONE is an invalid start signal entered in table TRKSGRP.

Format

The log report format for DFIL119 is as follows:

```
DFIL119 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO DATAFILL ERROR
    CKT: trkid
    AN INVALID START SIGNAL DIALTONE HAS BEEN
    DATAFILLED IN TABLE TRKSGRP.
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL119 follows:

```
DFIL119 FEB24 00:37:24 2427 INFO DATAFILL ERROR
   CKT: ITMF1    1
   AN INVALID START SIGNAL DIALTONE HAS BEEN
   DATAFILLED IN TABLE TRKSGRP.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	A datafill error is present.
CKT	Character string	Identifies trunk and subgroup; see Table I.
AN INVALID START SIGNAL DIALTONE HAS BEEN DATAFILLED IN TABLE TRKSGRP.	Constant	Explains why the system generated this log report

Action

Change start signal that the log in table TRKSGRP indicates. This changed start signal is the ISTARTSIG field for incoming or 2W trunks or OSTARTSIG

DFIL119 (end)

field for outgoing or 2W trunks. Trunk can continue to RTS with a start signal that is not correct. Change the start signal to comply with the DMS signaling standards.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL120

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL120 when the system routes translations over serving translation scheme (STS). These translations are not entered in table LCASCRCN of subtable LCASCR.

Format

The log report format for DFIL120 is as follows:

```
DFIL120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATAFILL ERROR
    DATAFILL PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE LCASCRCN TAE
    LCA NAME IS lca_name
    DIGITS DIALED IS dig_register
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL120 follows:

```
DFIL120 JAN02 17:12:15 4000 INFO DATAFILL ERROR
   DATAFILL PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE LCASCRCN TABLES.
   LCA NAME IS 14
   DIGITS DIALED IS 6211171
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	The system encounters a datafill error.
DATAFILL PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE LCASCRCN TABLES.	Constant	The system routes translations over an STS that is not entered in table LCASCRCN of subtable LCASCR.
LCA NAME IS	Integers	Number is local calling area (LCA) name; see action section.
DIGITS DIALED	Integers	Indicates value in digit register

DFIL120 (end)

Action

Use DDEDIT command to get the 4-character local calling area (LCA) name that corresponds to numeric LCA_NAME output of this log. Enter the commands that follow from the Command Interpreter (CI) level:

```
1.PROMPT RESPONSE

CI:
>ddedit

DDE:
>zz lca_name
```

Enter command ZZ LCA_NAME. The system shows 4-character LCA name (in table LCASCRCN) and DFIL120 log number. An example of a system display follows:

```
1.TYPE LCA_NAME
STRING RANGE
'NLCA' 0
'CLMB' 1
'LCA2' 2
'LCA3' 3
```

Open table LCASCRCN. Pick correct LCANAME. Open subtable LCASCR. Enter the missing STS codes. Subscriber can now dial toll-free calls.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL121

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL121 when table INPRTNS specifies an internal services call (ISC). The facility, however, is not entered in table OFC. The DFIL subsystem also generates DFIL121 if call type and satellite information are not entered in table IFC.

Format

The log report format for DFIL121 is as follows:

```
DFIL121 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATAFILL ERROR
    CKT = cktid
    CALLED NUMBER = called number
    TUPLE MISSING IN TABLE OFC
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL121 follows:

```
DFIL121 JUL15 18:16:13 2112 INFO DATAFILL ERROR
   CKT IP69 1
   CALLED NUMBER = 01517371111
   TUPLE MISSING IN TABLE OFC
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Indicates an error in the datafill.
CKT	Characterstring	Line or trunk identifier; see table I.
CALLED NUMBER	Characterstring	Number the originator dialed; see table I.
TUPLE MISSING IN TABLE OFC	Constant	Table name where datafill error occurred.

Action

Add the missing tuple to table IFC or OFC or delete INPRTNS tuple that specifies an ISC call.

DFIL121 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL122

Explanation

The datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates log report DFIL122 when an equal access (EA) call enters an integrated services digital network (ISDN) user part (ISUP) trunk. The EA call has an initial address message (IAM) and a transit network selection (TNS) parameter that table CKTDIGIT does not recognize.

Format

The log report format for DFIL122 follows:

```
 *DFIL122 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MISSING DATAFILL
    CKTID
    MISSING  TUPLE IN TABLE CKTDIGIT
    Carrier Name   =    yyy
    Carrier Digits  =    nnn
    Circuit Code    =    nn
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL122 follows:

```
 *DFIL122 JAN05 22:41:59 1234 INFO MISSING DATAFILL
    CKT         ISUPITIC   11
    MISSING  TUPLE IN TABLE CKTDIGIT
    Carrier Name =   GTE
    Carrier Digits   =   777
    Circuit Code =   12
```

An example of log report DFIL618 follows with MISSING TUPLE IN TABLE OCCINFO or PCIC:

```
*DFIL618 JAN05 22:41:59 1234 INFO MISSING DATAFILLCKT
ISUPITIC   11MISSING  TUPLE IN TABLE OCCINFO or PCICCarrier
Name=GTECarrier Digits=777Circuit Code=12CALLID=-663892408
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MISSING DATAFILL	Constant	Data is missing from table CKTDIGIT.
CKTID	Alphanumeric	Identifies the circuit.

DFIL122 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MISSING TUPLE IN TABLE CKTDIGIT	Constant	A tuple is missing in table CKTDIGIT.
MISSING TUPLE IN TABLE OCCINFO or PCIC	Constant	A tuple is missing in table OCCINFO or PCIC.
Carrier name	Characterstring	Carrier name from table OCCINFO.
Carrier digits	Integers	Indicates the carrier digits.
Circuit code	Integers	Gives circuit code from table CKTDIGIT.
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the CALLID.

Action

Add the tuple to table CKTDIGIT, and OCCINFO or PCIC.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

DFIL123

Explanation

The datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates log report DFIL123 when table INPRTRNS specifies an international service call (ISC), but there is no facility code present in table Outbound Facility Code (OFC). The system can also generate DFIL123 when table Inbound Facility Code (IFC) does not have call type and satellite information.

Format

The log report format for DFIL123 is as follows:

```
*DFIL123 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO DATAFILL ERROR
    CKT = cktid
    CALLED NUMBER = dn
    REASON = reasontxt
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL123 follows:

```
*DFIL123 JUL15 18:16:13       INFO DATAFILL ERROR
   CKT IP69 1
   CALLED NUMBER = 808007671111
   REASON = TUPLE NOT FOUND IN TABLE IFC
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Datafill error occurred.
CKT	Character string	Identifies calling agent; see Table I.
CALLED NUMBER	Character string	Identifies called number; see Table I.
REASON	Varies	Gives information about call type and other datafill entries and errors.
TUPLE NOT FOUND IN TABLE IFC	Constant	There is no datafill in table IFC for call type and satellite information.

DFIL123 (end)

Action

Add the tuple to the specified table. The system specifies IFC or OFC. Delete REASON INPRTRNS tuple that specifies an ISC.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL124

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates log report DFIL124 when the user enters datafill for a table jump from Table IBNRTE to Table AVTDATA. When the user enters the datafill, the system does not allow the originator access to the AUTOVON environment.

Format

The log report format DFIL124 is as follows:

```
*DFIL124 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO DATAFILL ERROR
CALLED DR = dn
REASON = reasontxt
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL124 follows:

```
*DFIL124 JUL15 18:16:13       INFO DATAFILL ERROR
CALLED DR = 73
REASON = MUST HAVE AUTOVON ACCESS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Indicates datafill error.
CALLED DR	Integers	Identifies the called number. Refer to Table I.
REASON	MUST HAVE AUTOVON ACCESS	Indicates a table jump from Table IBNRTE to Table AVTDATA.

Action

Allow the originator access to AUTOVON or delete the table jump to correct the datafill.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DFIL124 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL125

Explanation

The datafill subsystem (DFIL) generates DFIL125. The subsystem generates DFIL125 when an attempt occurs to complete an interworking call type and:

- the end office (EO) SS7 equal access feature package is not present for EO origination, or
- the access tandem (AT) SS7 equal access feature package is not present for AT origination.

Note: Equal access (EA) Generic Services Framework (GSF) software does not support DFIL125. If this software generates DFIL125, the log report can contain information that is not correct.

Format

The log report format for DFIL125 is as follows:

```
* DFIL125 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Missing SS7 EA Package:
    originating agent
    reason
    terminating agent
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL125 follows:

```
*DFIL125 JAN01 22:22:20 3245 INFO Missing SS7 EA Package:
   CKT SS7ITTRUNK
   Attempted to complete an EA call originating from or
   terminating to an SS7 supported circuit without
   Equal Access Software Package
   TERM CKT   MFATCTRUNK 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MISSING SS7 EA PACKAGE	Constant	The SS7 equal access (EA) feature package is not available.
ORIGINATING FROM	Alphanumeric	The originator of the call

DFIL125 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
AN SS7 SUPPORTED CIRCUIT WITHOUT THE SS7 SOFTWARE PACKAGE	Text	Provides the reason for generation of DFIL125.
TERM CKT	Alphanumeric	The termination point of the call.

Action

To complete EA using SS7 trunk facilities, contact the Northern Telecom support group about correct packaging requirements. You can change datafill to complete EA calling with additional trunk facilities not from SS7.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL126

Explanation

The datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates a DFIL126. The subsystem generates DFIL126. It does this when attempts occur to complete interworking calls with an originating or terminating trunk group that is not supported.

Note: Equal access (EA) Generic Framework (GSF) software does not support DFIL126. A DFIL126 report the EA GSF software generates can contain information that is not correct.

Format

The log report format for DFIL126 is as follows:

```
* DFIL126 JAN01 22:21:19 3245 INFO Datafill Error:
    originating agent
    reason
    terminating agent
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL126 follows:

```
* DFIL126 JAN01 22:21:19 3245 INFO DATAFILL ERROR:
   CKT      MFT2TRUNK
   ATTEMPTED TO COMPLETE AN SS7 EA INTERWORKING CALL USING
   AN UNSUPPORTED, ORIGINATING OR TERMINATING, TRUNK GROUP
   TYPE.
   TERM         SS7ATCTRUNK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Originating or terminating trunk group that is not supported
CKT	Alphanumeric	Originator of the call
UNSUPPORTED...TRUNK GROUP	Text	The reason for DFIL126
TERM	Alphanumeric	The termination point of the call

DFIL126 (end)

Action

To originate or terminate equal access (EA) calls with an SS7 trunk, change datafill to support multifrequency (MF) interworking trunk group.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL127

Explanation

The datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates report DFIL27 when translations have option CALLED control and use option CALLCTRL for a line-to-trunk call. Signaling does not support CALLED control for line-to-trunk calls. To prevent call failure, call returns to CALLING control.

Format

The log report format for DFIL127 is as follows:

```
DFIL127 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Invalid Callctrl Datafill
    len                DN dn
    Attempt to datafill CALLCTRL = CALLED for a signaling
    system which does not support called party control.
    Called digits = nnnnnn.  Reverting to CALLCTRL = CALLING.
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL127 follows:

```
DFIL127 MAY18 16:30:54 1234 INFO INVALID CALLCTRL DATAFILL
   HOST 0 1 00 01    DN 9094200001
   ATTEMPT TO DATAFILL CALLCTRL = CALLED FOR A SIGNALING
   SYSTEM WHICH DOES NOT SUPPORT CALLED PARTY CONTROL.
   CALLED DIGITS = 300301. REVERTING TO CALLCTRL = CALLING.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO INVALID CALLCTRL	Constant	Entry for option CALLCTRL in translations is not correct.
ATTEMPT TO DATAFILL CALLCTRL... DOES NOT SUPPORT CALLED PARTY CONTROL.	Constant	Signaling system does not support called party control.
len	Integers	The line equipment number (LEN)
DN	Integers	The line directory number (DN)

DFIL127 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CALLED DIGITS	Integers	The DN of the called party
REVERTING TO CALLCTRL = CALLING.	Constant	Call returns to CALLING control to stop call failure.

Action

Use TRAVER to check translations entries for this call. If CALLCTRL option is set to CALLED, change to CALLING or MUTUAL. If CALLCTRL options are not set, check CALL_CONTROL_DEFAULTS office parameter in Table OFCVAR. If line-to-trunk default call control is CALLED, change line-to-trunk call control. You can set the CALLCTRL option for these line-to-trunk calls in translations.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL128

Explanation

The datafill (DFIL) subsystem issues report DFIL128. The subsystem generates DFIL128 when entries for translations for a line to international traffic operator position system (ITOPS) contain trunk values other than CALLED. The ITOPS assumes the international trunk has CALLED control.

Format

The log report format for DFIL128 is as follows:

```
DFIL128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Invalid Callctrl Datafill
    len                    DN dn
    ITOPS trunks do not fully support CALLCTRL = CALLING.
    Called digits = dn.
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL128 follows:

```
DFIL128 MAY18 16:30:54 6901 INFO Invalid Callctrl Datafill
   HOST 0 1 00 01          DN 9094200001
   ITOPS trunks do not fully support CALLCTRL = CALLING.
   Called digits = 200001.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Invalid Callctrl Datafill	Constant	Entry for option CALLCTRL in translations is not correct.
len	Integers	Line equipment number (LEN). Refer to Table I.
DN	Integers	Line directory number (DN). Refer to Table I.
ITOPS trunks do not fully support CALLCTRL = CALLING	Constant	The ITOPS position assumes the ITOPS trunk has CALLED control.
Called digits	Integers	DN of the called party. Refer to Table I.

DFIL128 (end)

Action

Use TRAVER to check translations entries for call. If CALLCTRL option is not set to CALLED, set the option to CALLED. If CALLCTRL options are not set, check CALL_CONTROL_DEFAULTS office parameter in Table OFCVAR. If line-to-trunk default call control is not set to CALLED, set call control to CALLED, or set CALLCTRL for line-to-ITOPS trunk calls. You can set CALLCTRL in translations.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL129

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates log report DFIL129. The subsystem generates DFIL129 when the execution of commands in Table GWDIGMAN fails.

Causes for this failure include:

- datafill for Table GWDIGMAN is not correct.
- another table references the wrong tuple in Table GWDIGMAN.
- another table did not verify that the dialed number is the normal length.

A TRAVER with the NOTRACE or BOTH option can also generate DFIL129. The TRAVER imitates call processing.

Format

The log report format for DFIL129 is as follows:

```
DFIL129 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO GWDIGMAN DATAFILL
ERROR
    REASON = rsntxt
    GWDIGMAN INDEX = index
    DIALED DIGITS = dn
    CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL129 follows:

```
DFIL129 MAR15 17:37:57 4000 INFO GWDIGMAN DATAFILL ERROR
   REASON = TRIED TO INCLUDE TOO MANY DIGITS
   GWDIGMAN INDEX = 1324
   DIALED DIGITS = 82367855
   CALLID = 294999
```

DFIL129 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO GWDIGMAN DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Indicates the system detected entry error during the entry of the commands in Table GWDIGMAN.
Reason	Text	Indicates the type of entry problem. Refer to Table DATAFILL FAILURES at the end of this log report.
GWDIGMAN INDEX	Integers	Identifies the index in Table GWDIGMAN to modify the dialed digits.
Dialed digits	Integers	Indicates the original dialed digits
callid	Integers	Identifies the call by an identification number

Action

Check Table GWDIGMAN and correct entries if necessary. Refer other errors to the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Text	Description
INDEX NOT DATAFILLED	Indicates a reference in Table GWDIGMAN is present for a tuple that is not datafilled.
INVALID COMMAND IN TUPLE	Indicates a command other than INC, REM, CL, CB, CF, ICC, or IFC is present in a tuple of Table GWDIGMAN.
TRIED TO INCLUDE TOO MANY DIGITS	Indicates that to insert the specified digit vector can increase the length of the digit stream past maximum (63 digits).

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Text	Description
TRIED TO REMOVE TOO MANY DIGITS	Indicates the number of digits to be removed is greater than the number of digits to the right of the cursor.
TRIED TO MOVE CURSOR BEYOND END OF DIGITS	Indicates that to move current digit cursor forward moves specified number of digits past the end of the digit stream.
TRIED TO MOVE CURSOR BEYOND BEGINNING OF DIGITS	Indicates that to move the current digit cursor backwards can move the specified number of digits past the beginning of the digit stream.
NIL FACILITY CODE	Indicates insertion of a nil facility code (all zeros).
NIL COUNTRY CODE	Indicates insertion of a nil country code (000).
NO DIGITS IN RESULTING NUMBERS	Indicates that a number after digit manipulations does not have digits.
RESULTING NUMBER IS TOO BIG	Indicates that the number after digit manipulations has more than 16 digits.
LANGUAGE DIGIT NOT RECEIVED OR OUT OF RANGE	Indicates the ILD command in Table GWDIGMAN is in use but the language information is not received or is out of range. This reason applies to ICS Operator Service Calls: IGA, IDA, and IDCD.
ILD NOT PERMITTED ON: I800 AND IVPN CALLS	Indicates the ILD command in Table GWDIGMAN is in use for call type I800 or IVPN. The system sends the call to DFIL treatment.

DFIL130

Explanation

The datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL130 when a user attempts to logon to a position that provides directory assistance (DA) service. The position applies DA service through the IBM-DAS. The subsystem generates this log if Table OPRCMPLX does not contain data for the given user.

To correctly logon to the IBM-DAS, datafill a valid operating company client complex number/unit number in Table OPRCMPLX.

Format

The log report format for DFIL130 is as follows:

```
.DFIL130 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OPRCMPLX Datafill Problem
    OPRID       = < integer >
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL130 follows:

```
DFIL130 NOV16 20:19:25 9316 OPRCMPLX Datafill Problem
   OPRID        = 300
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
DATAFILL PROBLEM	Constant	Indicates that Table OPRCMPLX does not contain data for the user which attempts to logon to a position that provides DA service. The position provides DA service through the IBM-DAS.
OPRID	Integer	Indicates the operator identification number

Action

Make entries in Table OPRCMPLX as required.

Associated OM registers

There is no additional information.

DFIL130 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL131

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL131 when the system finds a datafill error in the translations and routing on the DMS-300.

Format

The log report format for DFIL131 is as follows:

```
DFIL131 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO GW TRANSLATIONS
DATAFILL ERROR
    calling agent
    REASON = rsntxt
    DIALED DIGITS = dn
    CALLID = nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL131 follows:

```
DFIL131 AUG01 16:09:46 4000 INFO GATEWAY TRANSLATIONS
DATAFILL ERROR
CKT R1DTC2W1 0
REASON = INPRTRNS, DELDIGS > NUMBER DIGITS RECEIVED
DIALED DIGITS =  82367855
CALLID =  294999
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO GATEWAY TRANSLATIONS DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Indicates the system found an error in the translations
calling agent	Character string	Indicates the trunk group and the circuit where the call originated. Refer to table I.
REASON	Character string	Character string

DFIL131 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DIALED DIGITS	Integers	Identifies the number the switch received. Refer to table I.
CALLID	Integers	Provides the identification number of the call that failed because of datafill problems

Action

Refer to the following table.

Reasons	Description	Action
INPRTRNS, DELDIGS > NUMBER DIGITS RECEIVED	Indicates that in table INPRTRNS, the C selector was used to specify the number of digits to delete. The number of digits in the DELDIG field is greater than the number of digits received	Run the TRAVER TRACE that specifies the incoming trunk group and the dialed digits from the log. Perform this action to see the tuples accessed and identify the problem in datafill.
Reference to table CCLIST cannot be found	Indicates the country code is not entered in table CCLIST	If the country code in the incoming digit is valid, add the code to table CCLIST.
Reference to table DCDINFO cannot be found	Indicates that the DCD code in the incoming digit stream is not entered in table DCDINFO	If the DCD code is valid, add the code to table DCDINFO.
Reference to table IDIGCTL cannot be found	Indicates that no matching tuple was found in table IDIGCTL	If errors in the incoming digit stream do not cause the problem, check table IDIGCTL for missing datafill.
OG TRUNK DOES NOT ALLOW GWDIGMAN MANIPULATIONS	Indicates that the outgoing (OG) trunk does not allow gateway digital manipulation (GWDIGMAN).	If GWDIGMAN is required by the OG trunk, add the OG trunk to table GWDIGMAN.
CAN NOT SUPPORT REQUESTED BC	Indicates that the common-language location identifier (CLLI) trunk group can not support the requested bearer capability (BC).	If BC is required by the CLLI trunk group, add BC to the CLLI trunk group.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL132

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL132. This action occurs when an attempt occurs to terminate on a trunk in which the subgroup does not have entries.

Format

The log report format for DFIL132 is as follows:

```
DFIL132 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATAFILL ERROR
 len              DN dn
OG CKT =  xxxxx  **** , CALLED DR = xxxxxxxx
THE SUBGROUP IS NOT DATAFILLED FOR THIS TRUNK
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL132 follows:

```
DFIL132 JAN01 12:30:59 0100 INFO DATAFILL ERROR
HOST 00 0 09 19   DN 9196211179
OG CKT =  OTMF1  **** , CALLED DR = 16221234
THE SUBGROUP IS NOT DATAFILLED FOR THIS TRUNK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Indicates the system found a datafill error.
len	Integers	Identifies the line equipment number (LEN). Refer to Table I.
DN	Integers	Identifies the directory number (DN). Refer to Table I.
OG CKT	Character string	Identifies the circuit. Refer to Table I.
CALLED DR	Integers	Identifies the calling agent. Refer to Table I.
THE SUBGROUP IS NOT DATAFILLED FOR THIS TRUNK	Constant	Indicates the subgroup does not have datafill for this trunk.

DFIL132 (end)

Action

Enter data for the subgroup of the specified trunk group.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL133

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL133. Equal access calls from an end office to an access tandem that use multifrequency (MF) trunks outpulse the digit stream KP-0ZZ-XXX-ST. The XXX identifies the carrier on which the call completes. The system uses the 0ZZ for routing at the access tandem. The system can use an ISUP trunk to transport the call to the access tandem. When this condition occurs the system maps the 0ZZ to the circuit code field of the transit network selector. This parameter is an optional parameter of the initial address message (IAM). The system maps the parameter with Table CKTDIGIT. Each element in the table has a key that contains the carrier and the circuit code. The element of the table is the 0ZZ sequence. If an outpulsed 0ZZ sequence does not have an associated key in Table CKTDIGIT, the system generates a DFIL133 log. The system gives the subscriber busy treatment.

Note: Equal access (EA) Generic Services Framework (GSF) software does not support DFIL133. If this software generates DFIL133, the log can contain information that is not correct.

Format

The log report format for DFIL133 follows:

```
*DFIL133 mmmdd hh:mm:ss xxxx INFO Missing Datafill
   len            DN dn
   Missing tuple in table CKTDIGIT.
   Carrier Name =  YYY
   0ZZ Digits   =  NNN
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL133 follows:

```
*DFIL133 AUG10 13:18:08 5282 INFO Missing Datafill
   HOST 00 0 18 03      DN 9096215223
   Missing tuple in table CKTDIGIT.
   Carrier Name =  ITT
   0ZZ Digits   = 099
```

DFIL133 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Missing Datafill	Constant	Indicates a missing tuple in a Table
len	Integers	Indicates the line equipment number (LEN) of the originating circuit. Refer to Table I.
DN	Integers	Indicates the directory number (DN) of the originating circuit. Refer to Table I.
Missing tuple in Table CKTDIGIT.	Constant	Indicates a tuple is missing in table CKTDIGIT
Carrier name	Character string	Identifies the name of the carrier
OZZ Digits	Character string	Indicates the OZZ digits

Action

Enter the 0ZZ sequence given in the log in Table CKTDIGIT. Note that the user must enter the associated entry in Table CKTDIGIT in the access tandem in order to reverse the mapping.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL134

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates log report DFIL134 when service screening by destination encounters an invalid service profile index. An index is invalid if the index does not associate with a service profile name. The call continues as if the service profile setting is NULL.

Translation tables specify a service profile name in the SERVPROF field to reference service profiles. This field only appears in a table if service screening is enabled (SCRNCTL) and no further translation is required.

The table editor resolves the service profile name into an index and stores the index. Look up the name in the service profile table to derive the index.

A user can delete the name entry from the service profile table at a later time. This deletion is the most common reason that an index becomes invalid.

Format

The log report for DFIL134 is as follows:

```
DFIL134 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INFO  NO SERVICE PROFILE
    CKT xxxxx
    CALLED NO = xxxxxxxxx
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL134 follows:

```
DFIL134 mmdd  hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INFO  NO SERVICE PROFILE
   CKT RTP2W
   CALLED NO = 123456789
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NO SERVICE PROFILE	Constant	Indicates the system encounters an invalid service profile index.

DFIL134 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CKT	Character string	Provides identification for trunk test equipment. Refer to Table I
CALLED NO	Integers	Indicates the called number. Refer to Table I

Action

Correct the datafill of the translation tuple concerned. If you are not sure of the correct service screening data, perform one of the following actions:

- enter N in field SCRNCTL to disable screening
- enter NULL in field SERVPROF to prevent use of screened services

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL135

Explanation

The datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates log report DFILI35 during call processing when a route list of type CFT references a NONIBN7 trunk. This report indicates a datafill error. Datafill for the CFT route selector references a CLLI other than a IBN7 signaling trunk.

Format

The log report format for DFIL135 is as follows:

```
DFIL135  mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO DFT WITH NONIBN7
TRUNK
    ORIG_AGENT = nnnnnnnn
    CALLED_DR = nnnnnnn
    RTEREF = xxxxxx nn
    CFT ROUTE SELECTOR REFERENCES A NONIBN7 CLLI
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL135 follows:

```
DFIL135 FEB04 09:21:03 3100 INFO DFT WITH NONIBN7 TRUNK

   ORIG_AGENT = DPNSSW2 4
   CALLED_DR = 7224110
   RTEREF = IBNRTE 90
   CFT ROUTE SELECTOR REFERENCES A NONIBN7 CLLI
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DFT WITH NONIBN7 TRUNK	Constant	Indicates a route selector of CFT and a referenced CLLI of a NONIBN7 trunk.
ORIG_AGENT	Character string	Indicates CLLI and CKT if agent is a trunk. Indicates LEN and DN if agent is a line.
CALLED_DR	Character string	Indicates content of called number digit register. The digit register contains digits that the system collected from the originator.

DFIL135 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RTEREF	Character string	Indicates the routing table name and index to the route list element.
CFT ROUTE SELECTOR REFERENCES A NONIBN7 CLLI	Constant	Describes the datafill error.

Action

Change the datafill of the CLLI referenced by the CFT route selector to an IBN7 trunk.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL136

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates log report DFIL136 when the system encounters datafill that is not correct. Detection of datafill that is not correct indicates that the system routes an equal access end office call. The system routes the call to an automatic time and charges (ATC) trunk without the use of the equal access (EA) selector in Table STDPRTCT.

Format

The log report format DFIL136 follows:

```
*DFIL136 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATAFILL ERROR
    len              DN dn
    Bad call to ATC trunk. Probable cause is equal access
    end office call without EA selector in Table SRDPRTCT.
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL136 follows:

```
*DFIL136 JAN10 18:19:40 9700 INFO DATAFILL ERROR
   HOST 00 0 01 01      DN 9096211901
   Bad call to ATC trunk. Probable cause is equal access
   end office call without EA selector in Table SRDPRTCT.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Indicates a datafill error.
len	Integers	Identifies the affected line equipment number (LEN). Refer to Table I.
DN	Integers	The ten digit directory number
Bad call to ATC trunk. Probable cause is equal access end office call without EA selector in Table SRDPRTCT	Constant	

DFIL136 (end)

Action

Use the EA selector to enter the route in Table STDPRTCT.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL137

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates log report DFIL137 when the user enters the REPL CONTINUE option on the last selected translation (XLA) name.

Format

The log report format for DFIL137 is as follows:

```
DFIL137 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL DATAFILL ERROR
    len      DN dn
   CALLED DR = xxxxxxxx
   INVALID USE OF REPL SELECTOR, CONTINUE = Y
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL137 follows:

```
DFIL137 JAN01 12:30:59 0100 FAIL DATAFILL ERROR
   HOST 00 0 09 19   DN 9096211179
   CALLED DR = 45611234
   INVALID USE OF REPL SELECTOR, CONTINUE = Y
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Indicates a datafill error.
len	Integers	Identifies the line equipment number (LEN). Refer to Table I.
DN	Integers	Identifies the ten digit ditectory number (DN). Refer to Table I.
CALLED DR	Integers	Identifies the digit register (DR) of the called number.
INVALID USE OF REPL SELECTOR, CONTINUE = Y	Constant	Indicates that the datafill CONTINUE = Y is not correct.

DFIL137 (end)

Action

Remove the REPL CONTINUE option from the final XLA name.

Associated OM registers

There are no asssociated registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL138

Explanation

The datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL138. The subsystem generates DFIL138 when the system detects an out-of-range network class of service (NCOS) on a line during call processing. Attendant consoles, Integrated Business Network (IBN) or Residential Enhanced Services (RES) stations receive NCOS numbers in Table NCOS. Each customer group can have a maximum of 256 NCOS numbers. These numbers appear in Table CUSTENG.

Format

The format for log report DFIL138 is as follows:

```
*DFIL 138 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Datafill Error
   LEN len          DN dn
   Line has an NCOS value exceeding the Max NCOS specified in Table
   CUSTENG.
   CUSTOMER GROUP = custgrp
   OUT–OF–RANGE NCOS = ncos
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL138 follows:

```
*DFIL138 SEP26 16:58:56 5324 INFO Datafill Error
   LEN HOST 00 0 11 08      DN 7227000
   Line has an NCOS value exceeding the Max NCOS specified
   in Table CUSTENG.
   CUSTOMER GROUP = COMKODAK
   OUT–OF–RANGE NCOS = 77
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Datafill Error	Constant	Indicates an error in the datafill.
LEN len	Refer to Table I	Indicates the line equipment number of the line with an out-of-range NCOS.
DN dn	Refer to Table I	Indicates directory number of the line with an out-of-range NCOS.

DFIL138 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CUSTOMER GROUP = custgrp	Alphanumeric	Indicates the customer group of the line.
OUT-OF-RANGE NCOS = ncos	0 to 255	Indicates the out-of-range NCOS value.

Action

If the out-of-range NCOS must stay on the line, extend the NONCOS value in table CUSTENG to include the out-of-range NCOS. Table NCOS requires an NCOS tuple that corresponds to the out-of-range NCOS. You can reduce the out-of-range NCOS value to in the NCOS range that table CUSTENG specifies.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL140

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL140 when the number of digits of the called number exceeds the maximum number of digits that the network supports.

Format

The log report format for DFIL140 is as follows:

DFIL140 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Datafill Error
Called DN to VIP
DN has more than <maxlen> digits
Called DN = <dn>
Examine tables VIPCODES and VIPDNS

Example

An example of log report DFIL140 follows:

```
DFIL140 JAN01 09:01:38 1234 INFO Datafill Error
   Called DN to VIP
   DN has more than 8 digits.
   Called DN = 6136211091
   Examine tables VIPCODES and VIPDNS.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Datafill Error	Constant	Indicates that translations data is not correct
maxlen	Integers	Indicates the maximum number of digits that the network supports
DN	Integers	Indicates the directory number (DN). Refer to table I.

Action

Verify translations datafill for appropriate transmission information.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DFIL140 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information

DFIL141

Explanation

The DFIL141 log is a DMS300 log that only the Number Six (NO6) signaling system uses.

The interperipheral message link (IPML) maintenance generates DFIL141. The IPML generates DFIL141 if the NO6 trunks are not assigned to a route set and are not entered in Table NO6 TRKMEM.

Format

The log report format for DFIL141 is as follows:

```
DFIL141 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATAFILL MISSING
    CKT  <calling agent>
    NO6 TRUNK <calling agent> IS NOT DEFINED IN TABLE NO6
    TRKMEM
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL141 follows:

```
DFIL141 MAY24 12:12:05 2000 INFO DATAFILL MISSING
   CKT  N06752AB 0
   NO6 TRUNK N06752AB 0 IS NOT DEFINED IN TABLE NO6 TRKMEM
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATAFILL MISSING	Constant	Indicates the missing information in the datafill
calling agent	Symbolic name	Indicates the missing trunk group and circuit in the datafill

Action

Enter the NO6 trunk in table NO6TRKMEM. If the trunk is not necessary, delete the trunk from the table TRKMEM.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DFIL141 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL143

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL143. The subsystem generates DFIL143 when the system accesses Table BGLOCN and a given tuple is not present. Tuples in IBNXLA (ROUTE/L) and in IBNRTE (LOC) specify tuples in BGLOCN that must be present. Tuples in IBNXLA and IBNRTE specify the originating agent and the customer group of the agent. These tuples also specify the location code that the system did not access correctly.

Format

The log report format for DFIL143 is as follows:

```
DFIL143 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATAFILL MISSING
   len          DN dn
   BGLOCN tuple missing:
   CUSTGRP =  xxxxxxxx
   LOCNCODE =  nnn
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL143 follows:

```
DFIL143 SEP16 08:17:31 0700 INFO DATAFILL MISSING
   HOST 00 1 10 24    DN 9097225028
   BGLOCN tuple missing:
   CUSTGRP =  MBGTEST
   LOCNCODE =  258
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATAFILL MISSING	Constant	Indicates missing data from table BGLOCN
len	Integers	Identifies the line equipment number (LEN) of the calling agent. Refer to Table I.
DN	Integers	Identifies the directory number (DN) of the calling agent. Refer to Table I.

DFIL143 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CUSTGRP	Character string	Identifies the given tuple and datafill
LOCNCODE	Integers	Identifies the given tuple and datafill

Action

Translations of this call must be examined again to verify agreement. Contact next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL144

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL144 when the system accesses tuples in Table IBNRTE or IBNXLA. The tuples do not use multilocation business group (MBG) specific translations correctly. These include IBNXLA/NET/MBG, IBNXLA/NET/LOC, IBNXLA/ROUTE/L, IBNRTE/S, IBNRTE/N, and IBNRTE/LOC.

Format

The log report format for DFIL144 is as follows:

```
DFIL144 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATAFILL ERROR
    len                DN dn
    non–MBG Customer Group using MBG translations
    CUSTGRP =  xxxxxxxx
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL144 follows:

```
DFIL144 SEP16 08:15:30 0200 INFO DATAFILL ERROR
   HOST 00 1 10 24    DN 9097225028
   non–MBG Customer Group using MBG translations
   CUSTGRP =  COMTEST
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Indicates that data from Table IBNRTE or IBNXLA is not correct
len	Integers	Identifies the line equipment number (LEN) of the calling agent. Refer to Table I.
DN	Integers	Identifies the directory number (DN) of the calling agent. Refer to Table I.
non-MBG Customer Group using MBG translations	Constant	Indicates that an invalid customer group accesses MBG translations
CUSTGRP	Character string	Identifies the given tuple and datafill.

DFIL144 (end)

Action

Examine translations of this call again to verify agreement. Contact next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL146

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL146. The subsystem generates DFIL146 when the system receives a three-digit Carrier Identification Code (CIC) for an originating Equal Access call. The system receives the three-digit CIC over a trunk group that only supports a four- digit CIC.

Format

The log report format for DFIL146 is as follows:

```
*DFIL146  mmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO Datafill  Error
    CLLI
    3 digit CIC was received over a trunk group that supports
    4 digit CICs only.  Refer  to  table  CICSIZE4.
    Digits Received  =  YYYYYY
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL146 follows:

```
*DFIL146 JAN01 22:22:20 3245 INFO Datafill Error
   CKT TGRPX 1
   3 digit CIC was received over a trunk group that supports
   4 digit CICs only. Refer to table CICSIZE4.
   Digits Received = 078888
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
*	***, * *, *, blank	Indicates critical alarm, major alarm, minor alarm, and no alarm
INFO Datafill Error	Constant	Indicates that data from Table IBNRTE or IBNXLA is not correct
CKT	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk on which the system receives CIC
Digits Received	YYYYYY	Indicates exact digits that the system receives over trunk group

DFIL146 (end)

Action

To support three-digit CICs over the trunk group, remove the trunk group CLLI. Remove this trunk group from table CICSIZE4 when trunk group CLLI is present in this table. Make sure that office parameter TAB_CICSIZE4_OBSOLETE is set to N. To support four-digit CICs over the trunk group, correct entries at the originating switch. Correct the entries to send a four digit CIC.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL147

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL147. The subsystem generates DFIL147 when attempts occur to outpulse a four-digit CIC over a trunk group that supports three digits only. The subsystem generates this log if the first digit of the four digit CIC is not a zero.

Note: Equal acccess (EA) Generic Services Framework (GSF) software does not support DFIL147. If this software generates DFIL147, the report can contain information that is not correct.

Format

The log report format for DFIL147 is as follows:

```
*DFIL147 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Datafill Error
   CLLI
   Attempting to outpulse a 4 digit CIC over a trunk group
   that supports 3 digit CICs only. Refer to table CICSIZE4.
   Digits Received = YYYYYYYYYY
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL147 follows:

```
*DFIL147 JAN01 22:22:20 3245 INFO Datafill Error
   CKT TGRPX 1
   Attempting to outpulse a 4 digit CIC over a trunk group
   that supports 3 digit CICs only. Refer to table CICSIZE4.
   Digits Received = 1530888044
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
*	***, * *, *, blank	Indicates critical alarm, major alarm, minor alarm, and no alarm
INFO Datafill Error	Constant	Indicates that data from Table IBNRTE or IBNXLA is not correct

DFIL147 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CKT	Symbolic text	Indicates the trunk on which the system receives the CIC
Digits Received	YYYYYYYYYY	Indicates exact digits received over trunk group

Action

To support four-digit CICs over the trunk group, perform one of the following actions. Add the trunk group CLLI to table CICSIZE4 or set office parameter TAB_CICSIZE4_OBSOLETE to Y. Only set TAB_CICSIZE4_OBSOLETE to Y when the switch supports four-digit CICs on all trunk groups. To support three-digit CICs over the trunk group, correct datafill. Correct this datafill to make sure that the system correctly routes CIC codes in which the first digit is not a zero. The system must route the CIC codes to a trunk group that supports four-digit CICs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL149

Explanation

The system generates DFIL149 when a cut-thru call attempt uses an equal access (EA) selector. This call attempt uses the selector through a non-local access and transport area (LATA) Equal Access System (LEAS) Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) trunk. A software error (SWER) indicates an entry error for non LEAS cut-thru dialed calls through TOPS trunk. The DFIL149 log replaces the SWER. This problem occurs when the following two conditions are present. Table TOPEATRK contains an entry of a TOPS trunk as originating from an end office that does not conform. The ONLOOK boolean in TOPEATRK is set to Y.

Format

The log report format for DFIL149 is as follows:

```
DFIL149 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PRETRANSLATION
DATAFILL ERROR
CKT             <trunk_name_no>
EA SELECTOR NOT ALLOWED FOR NON LEAS TRUNK
CALLED NUMBER = nnnnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL149 follows:

```
DFIL149 JAN26 14:53:08 4300 INFO PRETRANSLATION DATAFILL
ERROR
CKT     LONDTPMFCB2
EA SELECTOR NOT ALLOWED FOR NON LEAS TRUNK
CALLED NUMBER = 1088800
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PRETRANSLATION DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Indicates an entry error
trunk_name_no	Symbolic name	Indicates the non-LEAS trunk name
CALLED NUMBER	nnnnnnn	Indicates the dialed digits

DFIL149 (end)

Action

Correct the translation for non-LEAS trunk.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL150

Explanation

The Datafill subsystem generates DFIL150 when the number of digits in the called gap is smaller than AREPDIGS in Table BGLOCN.

The called gap contains digits that replace digits in the terminating number field of the automatic message accounting (AMA) record. The report displays the originating agent and customer group of the failed tuple.

Format

The log report format for DFIL150 is as follows:

```
DFIL150 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATAFILL ERROR
    len                DN dn
    AREDIGS exceeds size.
    Number of digits in Called GAP is not
    greater than or equal to AREPDIGS.
    Consult TRAVER to determine the tuple at fault.
    CUSTGRP =          custgrp name
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL150 follows:

```
DFIL150 SEP16 09:27:31 0700 INFO DATAFILL ERROR
   HOST 00 1 10 24      DN 9097225308
   AREPDIGS exceeds size.
   Number of digits in Called gap not
   greater than or equal to AREPDIGS.
   Consult TRAVER to determine the tuple at fault.
   CUSTGRP =        VCNCG
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Indicates the number of digits in the called gap is smaller than AREPDIGS in Table BGLOCN.
len	Intergers	Indicates the line equipment number (LEN).

DFIL150 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DN	Intergers	Indicates the directory number (DN).
AREDIGS exceeds size	Constant	Indicates number of digits in Called GAP is not greater than or equal to AREPDIGS. (Consult TRAVER to determine the tuple at fault.)
CUSTGRP	Character string	Indicates the customer group.

Action

Examine the call translations to make sure that errors are not present.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

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UCS DMS-250

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