Critical Release Notice

Publication number: 297-8021-840
Publication release: Standard 20.02

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

Bookmarks used in this NTP highlight the changes between the NA015 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 NA015 baseline remains unchanged and is valid for the current release.

Bookmark Color Legend

Black: Applies to content for the NA015 baseline that is valid through the current release.

Red: Applies to new or modified content for NA017 that is valid through the current release.

Blue: Applies to new or modified content for NA018 (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 SN09 (DMS) that is valid through the current release.

Attention!
Adobe Acrobat Reader 5.0 or higher is required to view bookmarks in color.

Publication History

Note: *Refer to the NA015 baseline document for Publication History prior to the NA017 software release.*

January 2006
Standard release 20.02 for software release SN09 (DMS). For the Standard SN09 (DMS) release the following changes were made

Volume 1
Chapter 1, Understanding log reports - modified (Q00835014)

Volume 2
CCA314 - new (Q01063621)
CCA614 - new (Q01063621)

Volume 3
DIRP101- modified (Q01052488)

Volume 4
GAME101 - new (A00002013, SN07 feature)
GAME102 - new (A00002013, SN07 feature)

Volume 5
MS306 - modified (Q01195862)

Volume 6
PM250 - new (Q01052633)
PM251 - new (Q01052633)

September 2005
Standard release 20.01 for software release SN09 (DMS). For the Preliminary SN09 (DMS) release the following changes were made.

Volume 6
OAIN301 - modified (A00009012)
OAIN306 - new (A00009012)

Volume 7
TEOL100 - modified (A00009012)

Volume 8
TOPS104 - modified (A00009013)
TOPS113 - modified (A00009013)

June 2005
Standard release 19.02 for software release SN08 (DMS). For the Standard SN08 (DMS) release the following changes were made.

Volume 2
Log AUD433 modified (Q00873806)

Volume 7

Log SOS100 modified (Q00873806)

March 2005
Preliminary release 19.01 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
Modified log – DFIL110 (Q00950330)
Deleted log – E911207 (Q009966824)
Deleted log – E911208 (Q009966824)
New log – E911221 (Q009966824)
New log – E911222 (Q009966824)
Deleted log – E911223 (Q009966824)
New log – E911243 (Q009966824)

Volume 4
No changes

Volume 5
No changes

Volume 6
No changes

Volume 7
New log – SOS910 (A00007487)
New log – SOS911 (A00007487)
New log – SOS912 (A00007487)
New log – SOS913 (A00007487)

Volume 8
New log – TOPS615 (A00007713)

December 2004
Standard release 18.03 for software release SN07 (DMS). For the Standard SN07 (DMS) release the following changes were made:

Volume 5
New log for CR Q00819810 – MOD159

Volume 6
Modified log for CR Q00785051 – PRSM470

Standard release 18.02 for software release SN07 (DMS). For the Standard SN07 (DMS) release the following changes were made:

Volume 1
No changes

Volume 2
No changes

Volume 3
Modified log - E911212 (A00004391)
Modified log - E911213 (A00004391)
Modified log – E911214 (A00004391)

Volume 4
No changes

Volume 5
No changes

Volume 6
Modified log - OAIN606 (A00005160)
Modified log - OAIN607 (A00005160)

Volume 7
No changes

Volume 8
New log - TRK119 (Q00927608)

September 2004
Preliminary release 18.01 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
Modified log - PM181

Volume 7
No changes

Volume 8
Modified log - TOPS131
New log - VOW501
New log - VOW502
New log - VOW601
New log - VOW602

March 2004
Standard release 17.03 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

Volume 3
Obsoleted logs:
DCA301 to DCA 303

Volume 4
No changes

Volume 5
Modified logs LOST101 to LOST117

Volume 6
New log NODE500

Volume 7

Modified log SPM500

September 2003

Standard release 17.02 for software release SN06 (DMS). For the Standard SN06 (DMS) release the following changes were added:

Volume 1

Modified - Understanding log reports
New log - ATM300
New log - ATM301
New log - ATM500
New log - ATM501
New log - ATM600
New log - ATM601
New log - ATM604
New log - ATM605
New log - ATM606

Volume 2

New log – AUD690
Modified log - CARR300
Modified log - CARR310
Modified log - CARR330
Modified log - CARR331
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 - CARR801
Modified log - CARR810
Modified log - CARR811
Modified log - CCMT301
Modified log - CCMT501
Modified log - CCMT502
Modified log - CCMT601

Volume 3

Modified log - DFIL116
Modified log - DPTM500
Modified log - DPTM501
Modified log - DPTM502
Modified log - DPTM503
Modified log - DPTM504
Modified log - DPTM700
Modified log - DPTM701

Volume 4

New log - GAME100
New log - IWBM500
New log - IWBM501
New log - IWBM600
New log - IWBM601
New log - IWBM900
New log - LCD100
New log - LCD200

Volume 5

New log – MPC101

Volume 6

No changes

Volume 7

Modified log - SPM300
Modified log - SPM301
Modified log - SPM310
Modified log - SPM311
Modified log - SPM312
Modified log - SPM313
New log - SPM330
Modified log - SPM331
Modified log - SPM332
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 - SPM680
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

Volume 8

Modified log – TOPS113
New log - TOPS131

June 2003
Preliminary release 17.01 for software release SN06 (DMS). For the Preliminary SN06 (DMS) release the following changes were added:

Volume 1
Modified - Understanding log reports

Volume 3
New log – DPTM500
New log – DPTM501
New log – DPTM550
New log – DPTM500
New log – DPTM560

Volume 4
Modified log – LINE138

Volume 5
New log – LOST117

Volume 7
New log – SDM626
Modified log – SPM313
Modified log – SPM332
New log – SPM333
New log – SPM619
New log – SPM632
New log – SPM633
New log – SPM690

297-8021-840

DMS-100 Family

North American DMS-100

Log Report Reference Manual Volume 3 of 8

Log Reports CCS163-EATS100

LET0015 and up Standard 14.02 May 2001

NORTEL NETWORKS™

DMS-100 Family

North American DMS-100

Log Report Reference Manual Volume 3 of 8

Log Reports CCS163-EATS100

Publication number: 297-8021-840
Product release: LET0015 and up
Document release: Standard 14.02
Date: May 2001

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1 Log reports

Introduction

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

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

Explanation

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

Format

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

Example

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

Field descriptions

This section describes each field in the log report.

Action

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

Associated OM registers

This section lists associated OM registers for the log report.

Additional information

This section provides additional information about the log report.

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
```

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
```

CCS165 (continued)

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.
	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.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
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.

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.

Example

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.

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

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.

(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

(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.

(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
```

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

(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
```

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.

CCS190 (end)

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>
```

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.

CCS193 (end)

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.

(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.

(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.

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
```

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
```

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

(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

(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.

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.

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).

(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.

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.

(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
```

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.

CCS241 (continued)

(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.

(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.

CCS241 (end)

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
```

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.

CCS246 (end)

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.

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 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

CCS255 (continued)

(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

(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

CCS255 (end)

(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>
```

Example

Examples of log report CCS299 follow:

Format 1: (Transfer Indication Test Message)

CCS299 (continued)

```
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.

(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.

(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.”

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.

CCS504 (end)

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 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.

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.

CDC101

Explanation

The Customer Data Change (CDC) subsystem generates this report when a CDC user performs a service orders command. The performance of a service orders command allows CDC command logging. Office parameter CUSTOMER_DATA_CHANGE_LOGS controls if the system generates CDC101.

Format

The log report format for CDC101 is as follows:

```
CDC101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    CUSTOMER_DATA_CHANGE_COMMAND
    OWNER: ownrnm
    USERNAME: usernm
    COMMAND: cmdtxt
```

Example

An example of log report CDC101 follows:

```
CDC101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   CUSTOMER_DATA_CHANGE_COMMAND
   OWNER: MINE
   USERNAME: VIJAY
   COMMAND: “CHG CLLI VIJCLLI NCOS 125”
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO_CUSTOMER_ DATA_CHANGE_ COMMAND	Constant	Indicates CDC allows logging.
OWNER: ownrnm	Character string	Identifies the owner the user associates with.
USERNAME: usernm	Character string	Provides user name by which the user logs on.
COMMAND: cmdtxt	1 to 300 characters	Provides text of service orders command.

CDC101 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CDC102

Explanation

The Customer Date Change (CDC) subsystem generates this report when a CDC user enters a table editor command. The command must perform correctly for the subsystem to generate a log report. The table editor command allows CDC command logging. If the command fails or the user rejects the command, the system does not generate the report.

Format

The log report format for CDC102 is as follows:

```
CDC102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    CUSTOMER_DATA_CHANGE_COMMAND
    OWNER:  ownrnm
    USERNAME:  usernm
    TABLE:   TABLE: tblnm
    COMMAND:   cmdnm
    OLD:       oldtxt
    NEW:       newtxt
```

Example

An example of log report CDC102 follows:

```
CDC102 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   CUSTOMER_DATA_CHANGE_COMMAND
   OWNER:   FRED
   USERNAME:    FREDO
   TABLE:   TABLE: IBNXLA
   COMMAND: CHA
   OLD: “FREDXLA 176 FEAT N N CPU”
   NEW: “FREDXLA 176 FEAT N N RAG”
```

CDC102 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CUSTOMER_ DATA_CHANGE_ COMMAND	Constant	Indicates a table command executes correctly.
OWNER: ownrnm	Character string	Identifies owner with which the user associates.
USERNAME: usernm	Character string	Identifies the userid that a command executes from.
TABLE: TABLE: tblname	Table or subtable name	Identifies the table that is being edited (refer to 297-1001-451).
COMMAND: cmdnm	Table editor commands	Provides name of the command that the user executes (refer to 297-1001-310).
OLD: oldtxt	Character string	Provides the old tuple that changes. If a new tuple is added, value is No Old Data.
NEW: newtxt	Character string	Provides the new tuple entered. If a tuple is deleted, value is No New Data.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CDIV100

Explanation

The Call Diversion (CDIV) subsystem generates this report when the system denies call diversion. The system denies call diversion because there are no EXT blocks available.

Format

The log report format for CDIV100 is as follows:

```
CDIV100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CDIV EXT BLOCK UNAVAIL
    NUMBER EXT BLOCKS ALLOCD: n
```

Example

An example of log report CDIV100 follows:

```
CDIV100 JAN03 09:59:47 2112 INFO CDIV EXT BLOCK UNAVAIL
   NUMBER EXT BLOCKS ALLOCD: 16384
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CDIV EXT BLOCK UNAVAIL	Constant	Indicates a report of call diversion that the system denies because there are no EXT blocks available
NUMBER EXT BLOCKS ALLOCD	0-32767	Indicates the number of EXT blocks allocated for call diversion. Office parameter CDIV_EXT_BLOCKS determines the allocation of EXT blocks.

Action

If this log occurs more than one time, the office is not configured correctly for the call diversion feature. The office parameter CDIV_EXT_BLOCKS must increase.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

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.

(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:

```
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

CFFP601 (end)

(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.

CFP600

Explanation

The CFP600 log report is generated each time an attempt to program a forward-to DN is denied because the DN is restricted.

The log report is not generated if the leading digits of the restricted forward-to DN is overridden by the CFPOVR option or if field DENIED_LOG in office parameter CFP_CONTROL is set to N.

Format

The format for log report CFP600 follows.

DLSE CFP600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Attempt restricted
Call ID : <2 x 4 digits>
Subscriber DN : <10 digits>
Forward-to DN : <translated digits>
Barnum : <barnum>
CFW type : <call forwarding type>

Example

An example of log report CFP600 follows.

```
DLSE FP600 OCT25 14:55:54 5100 INFO Attempt restricted
Call ID :
Subscriber DN :
Forward-to DN :
Barnum :
CFW type :
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Call id	2x4 digits	
Subscriber DN	10 digits	
Forward-to DN		Translated digits
Barnum		Barnum
CFW type		Call forwarding type

Action

Not applicable.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

Call Forward Prevention on an originating line is not supported for ISDN.

The maximum number of lines to which this feature can be assigned is 5000.

CFP601

Explanation

The CFP601 log report is generated when the number of times the forward-to DN, whose dialing plan is overridden, has been changed reaches the upper limit applicable to the line, and for all subsequent change attempts.

The log report is not generated if field EXCEEDED_LOG in office parameter CFP_CONTROL is set to N.

Format

The format for log report CFP601 follows.

DLSE CFP601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Limit exceeded
Call ID : <2 x 4 digits>
Subscriber DN : <10 digits>
Forward-to DN : <translated digits>
Barnum : <barnum>
CFW type : <call forwarding type>
Attempt counter : <0 to 1023>

Example

An example of log report CFP601 follows.

```
DLSE FP601 OCT25 14:55:54 5100 INFO Attempt restricted
Call ID :
Subscriber DN :
Forward-to DN :
Barnum :
CFW type :
Attempt counter :
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Call id	2x4 digits	
Subscriber DN	10 digits	
Forward-to DN		Translated digits
Barnum		Barnum

Field	Value	Description
CFW type		Call forwarding type
Attempt counter	0 to 1023	

Action

Not applicable.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

Call Forward Prevention on an originating line is not supported for ISDN.

The maximum number of lines to which this feature can be assigned is 5000.

CFW100

Explanation

The Call Forwarding (CFW) subsystem generates log report CFW100. The subsystem generates CFW100 when the journal file is not active and the user makes a subscriber change to the call forwarding table. The user enters the complete tuple for the subscriber in its most recent form.

Format

The log report format for CFW100 is as follows:

```
CFW100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NO JOURNAL FILE
SUBSCRIBER ACTIVATED/DEACTIVATED CFW WHEN
JOURNAL FILE WAS INACTIVE
TABLE CFW CONTENTS HAVE BEEN UPDATED AT INDEX
NUMBER: 0
```

Example

An example of log report CFW100 follows:

```
CFW100 JUL24 04:28:10 7000 WARN NO JOURNAL FILE
SUBSCRIBER ACTIVATED/DEACTIVATED CFW WHEN
JOURNAL FILE WAS INACTIVE.
TABLE CFW CONTENTS HAVE BEEN UPDATED AT INDEX NUMBER:
cfwindex
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
NO JOURNAL FILE	Constant	Indicates that the journal file is not available.
SUBSCRIBER ACTIVATED/DEACTIVATED CFW WHEN JOURNAL FILE WAS INACTIVE	Constant	Indicates that a subscriber changes Table Call forwarding while the journal file is not active.
NEW CFW CONTENTS ARE: cfwindex	Symbolic text	Indicates the most current call forwarding information for the subscriber. Refer to Table CFW for values.

CFW100 (end)

Action

The user requires the given data when the user loads the office again from the image tape. The user requires the given data when the user loads the office again from the image tape. Subscriber changes made after the image tape is made do not appear in Table CFW. The changes do not appear if the journal file is not active when the subscriber makes changes.

Operating company personnel must manually enter the most recent call forwarding data for each subscriber into Table CFW. The data must reflect the changes that the subscribers make while the journal file is not active.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CFW101

Explanation

The Call Forwarding (CFW) subsystem generates log report CFW101. The subsystem generates CFW101 when the subscriber operates the call forward features while the journal file is not active. This log report tracks the CFU/CFI/CFF/CFK status. The fields in the CFX tuple in Table CFX appear in the log report.

The CFW subsystem activates the call forwarding features: call forward universal/intragroup/fixed/universal per key.

Format

The log report format for CFW101 is as follows:

```
CFW101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NO JOURNAL FILE
   SUBSCRIBER ACTIVATED CFU/I/F/K WHEN JOURNAL FILE
   WAS INACTIVE
   NEW CONTENTS OF CFX TABLE ARE:
   CFX_LEN:  len + key number
   CFUIF_VAR_AREA: cfuif var
```

Example

An example of log report CFW101 follows:

```
CFW101 FEB23 13:00:00 9216 INFO NO JOURNAL FILE
   SUBSCRIBER ACTIVATED CFU/I/F/K WHEN JOURNAL FILE WAS
   INACTIVE
   NEW CONTENTS OF CFX TABLE ARE:
   CFX_LEN: HOST 00 0 03 24 2
   CFUIF_VAR_AREA: Y  N  A  7224000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NO JOURNAL FILE	Constant	Indicates the journal file is not active.
SUBSCRIBER ACTIVATED CFU/I/F/K WHEN JOURNAL FILE WAS INACTIVE	Constant	Indicates the journal file was not active at the time of the feature change.

CFW101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CFX_LEN: len	Symbolic text	Identifies the subscriber that makes the feature change and the key number (1-69) that indicates the activated CFK. Refer to Table I.
CFUIF_VAR_AREA: cfuif var	CFUIF	Indicates the presence of CFU/CFI/CFF/CFK.
	CFBD	Indicates the presence of CFB and/or CFD.
	CSTATE	Indicates activity state CFU/CFI/CFF/CFK. I indicates not active and A indicates active.
	CFUIDN	Identifies the forward directory number.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CFW103

Explanation

The Call Forwarding (CFW) subsystem generates log report CFW103. The subsystem generates CFW103 when a journal file is not active at the time the system deactivates CFU/CFI/CFF/CFK. This report tracks CFU/CFI/CFF/CFK status. The fields in CFX the tuple in Table CFX appear in this report.

The subsystem deactivates call forwarding features: call forward universal/intragroup/fixed/universal per key.

Format

The log report format for CFW103 is as follows:

```
CFW103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NO JOURNAL FILE
   SUBSCRIBER DEACTIVATED CFU/I/F/K WHEN JOURNAL FILE
   WAS INACTIVE
   NEW CONTENTS OF CFX TABLE ARE:
   CFX_LEN:  len + key number
   CFUIF_VAR_AREA: cfuif var
```

Example

An example of log report CFW103 follows:

```
CFW103 FEB23 13:00:00 9216 INFO NO JOURNAL FILE
   SUBSCRIBER DEACTIVATED CFU/I/F/K WHEN JOURNAL FILE WAS
   INACTIVE
   NEW CONTENTS OF CFX TABLE ARE:
   CFX_LEN: HOST 00 0 03 24 2
   CFUIF_VAR_AREA:  Y  N  I  7224000
```

CFW103 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
NO JOURNAL FILE	Constant	Indicates the journal file is not active.
SUBSCRIBER DEACTIVATED CFU/I/F/K WHEN JOURNAL FILE WAS INACTIVE	Constant	Indicates the journal file was not active at the time of the feature change.
CFX_LEN: len + key number	Symbolic text	Identifies the subscriber that makes the feature change and the key number (0-69) that indicates the deactivated CFK. Refer to Table I.
CFUIF_VAR_AREA: cfuif var	CFUIF	Indicates the presence of CFU/CFI/CFF/CFK.
	CFBD	Indicates the presence of CFB and/or CFD.
	CSTATE	Indicates the activity state of CFU/CFI/CFF/CFK. I indicates not active and A indicates active.
	CFUIFDN	Identifies the forward directory number.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CFW104

Explanation

The Call Forwarding (CFW) subsystem generates log report CFW104. The subsystem generates CFW104 when the system activates CFU/CFI/CFF/CFK and/or CFB, CFD while the journal file is not active. This log report tracks the status of CFU/CFI/CFF/CFK and/or CFB, CFD. The report displays the fields in the CFX tuple in Table CFX.

Format

The log report format for CFW104 is as follows:

```
CFW104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NO JOURNAL FILE
    SUBSCRIBER ACTIVATED CFU/I/F/K AND/OR CFB, CFD WHEN
    JOURNAL
    FILE WAS INACTIVE.
    NEW CONTENTS OF CFX TABLE ARE:
    CFX_LEN:  len + key number
    CFUIF_VAR_AREA:  cfuif var
    cfuif statxt1    ibn dig reg
    cfuif statxt2    ibn dig reg
    cfuif statxt3    ibn dig reg
    cfuif statxt4    ibn dig reg
```

Example

An example of log report CFW104 follows:

```
CFW104 FEB23 13:00:00 9216 INFO NO JOURNAL FILE
   SUBSCRIBER ACTIVATED CFU/I/F/K AND/OR CFB, CFD WHEN
   JOURNAL
   FILE WAS INACTIVE.
   NEW CONTENTS OF CFX TABLE ARE:
   CFX_LEN: HOST 00 0 03 24 5
   CFUIF_VAR_AREA:  Y  N  A  7224000
   CFBSTATE:  A      CFBDN:  7224010
   CFDSTATE:  I      CFDDN:  7221111
   CFBSTAT2:  I      CFBDN2: $
   CFDSTAT2:  I      CFDDN2: $
```

CFW104 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
NO JOURNAL FILE	Constant	Indicates the journal file is not active.
SUBSCRIBER ACTIVATED CFU/I/F/K AND/OR CFB, CFD WHEN JOURNAL FILE WAS INACTIVE.	Constant	Indicates the journal file was not active at the time of the feature change.
CFX_LEN: len + key number	len + key number	Identifies the subscriber that makes the feature change. Identifies the key number (0-69) that indicates that the system assigns the CFK to the station. Refer to Table I.
CFUIF_VAR_AREA: cfuif var	CFUIF	Indicates the presence of CFU/CFI/CFF/CFK.
	CFBD	Indicates the presence of CFB and/or CFD.
	CSTATE	Indicates the activity state of CFU/CFI/CFF/CFK. I indicates not active and A indicates active.
	CFUIFDN	Identifies the forward directory number.
cfuif statxt	I or A	Refer to Tables 1 and 2, States: With and Without INTERNAL/EXTERNAL call forwarding features at the end of this log report.
ibn dig reg	Symbolic text	Identifies the integrated business network (IBN) digit register. Refer to Table I.

Action

There is no action required.

States: Without INTERNAL/EXTERNAL call forwarding features (Sheet 1 of 2)

State	Explanation
statxt1	Indicates the activity status and forward DN for CFB line.
statxt2	Indicates activity status and forward DN for CFD line.

States: Without INTERNAL/EXTERNAL call forwarding features (Sheet 2 of 2)

State	Explanation
statxt3	Indicates default values.
statxt4	Indicates default values.

States: With internal/external call forwarding features

State	Explanation
statxt1	Indicates internal activity status and internal DN for CFB line.
statxt2	Indicates internal activity status and internal DN for CFD line.
statxt3	Indicates external activity status and external DN for CFB line.
statxt4	Indicates external activity status and external DN for CFD line.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CFW105

Explanation

The Call Forwarding (CFW) subsystem generates log report CFW105. The subsystem generates this report when the journal file is not active when the system deactivates CFU/CFI/CFF/CFK and/or CFB, CFD features. This report tracks the status of these features. The report displays the fields in the CFX tuple in Table CFX.

Format

The log report format CFW105 is as follows:

```
CFW105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NO JOURNAL FILE
    SUBSCRIBER DEACTIVATED CFU/I/F/K AND/OR CFB, CFD
    WHEN JOURNAL
    WAS INACTIVE.
    NEW CONTENTS OF CFX TABLE ARE:
    CFX_LEN: len+ key number
    CFUIF_VAR_AREA: cfuif var
    cfuif statxt1   ibn dig reg
    cfuif statxt2   ibn dig reg
    cfuif statxt3   ibn dig reg
    cfuif statxt4   ibn dig reg
```

Example

The following is an example of log report CFW105.

```
CFW105 FEB23 13:00:00 9216 INFO NO JOURNAL FILE
   SUBSCRIBER DEACTIVATED CFU/I/F/K AND/OR CFB, CFD WHEN
   JOURNAL
   WAS INACTIVE.
   NEW CONTENTS OF CFX TABLE ARE:
   CFX_LEN: HOST  00 0 03 2412
   CFUIF_VAR_AREA: Y  N  A  722400
   CFBSTATE:  A  CFBDN:  7224010
   CFDSTATE:  I  CFDDN:  7221111
   CFBSTAT2:  I  CFBDN2: $
   CFDSTAT2:  I  CFDDN2: $
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
NO JOURNAL FILE	Constant	Indicates the journal file is not active.
SUBSCRIBER DEACTIVATED CFU/CFI/CFF/CFK AND/OR CFB, CFD WHEN JOURNAL FILE WAS INACTIVE.	Constant	Indicates the journal file was not active at the time of the feature change.
CFUIF_LEN: len + key number	len + key number	Identifies the subscriber that makes the feature change. Identifies the key number (1-69) that indicates that the system assigned the CFK to the station. Refer to Table I.
CFUIF_VAR_AREA: cfuif var	CFUIF	Indicates CFU/CFI/CFF/CFK.
	CFBD	Indicates CFB and/or CFD.
	CSTATE	Indicates activity state of CFU/CFI/CFF/CFK. “I" indicates not active state and “A" indicates active state.
	CFUIFDN	Identifies the forward directory number.
cfuif statxt	I or A	Refer to Tables 1 and 2, States: With and Without INTERNAL/EXTERNAL call forwarding features at the end of this log report.
ibn dig reg	Symbolic text	Identifies the integrated business network (IBN) digit register. Refer to Table I.

CFW105 (end)

Action

There are no required actions.

States: Without internal/external call forwarding features

State	Explanation
statxt1	Indicates the activity status and forward DN for CFB line.
statxt2	Indicates activity status and forward DN for CFD line.
statxt3	Indicates default values.
statxt4	Indicates default values.

States: With internal/external call forwarding features

State	Explanation
statxt1	Indicates internal activity status and internal DN for CFB line.
statxt2	Indicates internal activity status and internal DN for CFD line.
statxt3	Indicates external activity status and external DN for CFB line.
statxt4	Indicates external activity status and external DN for CFD line.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CFW106

Explanation

The Call Forwarding (CFW) subsystem generates log report CFW106. This report appears when the journal file is inactive at the time of activation or deactivation of Usage Sensitive Call Forwarding (UCFW).

The system activates or deactivates this feature on a line that does not contain the following:

- Call Forward Don't Answer (CFDA)
- Call Forward Busy Line (CFBL)
- other CFW types. The Selective Call Forwarding feature is not included.

This log report reminds the operating company to enable the journal file. The report displays the fields in the CFX tuple in table CFX to track the Usage Sensitive Pricing (USP) status.

Format

The log report format for CFW106 is as follows:

```
PROTECTED cfxusp_add_del_fail_log_format  DESC OF CHAR IS %%
    ____________________________________

{'&/CALL FORWARDING – USP WAS &!"<CFXUSP_ACTION>"',
' WHEN JOURNAL FILE WAS INACTIVE.',
'&/CFX TABLE CONTENTS WERE &!"<CFXU_TUPLE_ACTION>"',
'&/CFX_LEN: &!"<CFX_KEY_AREA>"'};
```

Example

An example of log report CFW106 follows.

```
CFW106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NO JOURNAL FILE
   SUBSCRIBER ACTIVATED CALL FORWARDING – USP WAS ADDED
WHEN JOURNAL FILE WAS INACTIVE.
CFX TABLE CONTENTS WHERE ADDED
 CFX_LEN: HOST 00 00 01 07   7
```

CFW106 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
CFXUSP_ACTION	ADDED, or DELETED	Indicates if the system added or deleted UCFW from the subscriber line.
CFXU_TUPLE_ACTION	ADDED, CHANGED, or DELETED	Indicates if the UCFW update requires the addition, change or deletion of a CFX tuple.
CFX_KEY_AREA	len + key number	Displays the LEN of the line where the system adds or deletes UCFW.

Action

There are no required actions.

Associated OM registers

The CALLFWD OM group registers CUSPACT, CUSPFAIL, CUSPDEA, and CUSPOVR associate with log report CFW106.

CFW108

Explanation

The Call Forwarding (CFW) subsystem generates log report CFW108. The subsystem generates log report CFW108 when a data mismatch occurs in simultaneous calls data. The call forward flavour in which the data mismatch occurs appears in the log report.

Format

The log report format for CFW108 is as follows:

CFW108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATA MISMATCH SIMULTANEOUS CALLS DATA MISMATCH: SCF_ERR

Where SCF_ERR can be:
SCF_MISMATCH, CFUIF_MISMATCH, CFB_MISMATCH or CFD_MISMATCH

Example

An example of log report CFW108 follows:

```
RTP16AX          CFW108 MAY21 09:04:46 1400 INFO DATA MISMATCH
                 SIMULTANEOUS CALLS DATA MISMATCH:
                 CFD_MISMATCH
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
DATA MISMATCH	Constant	Indicates data mismatch occurred.
SCF_MISMATCH	Constant	Indicates simultaneous call forward mismatch.
CFUIF_MISMATCH	Constant	Indicates mismatch in CFUIF data.
CFB_MISMATCH	Constant	Indicates mismatch in CFB data.
CFD_MISMATCH	Constant	Indicates mismatch in CFD data.

CFW108 (end)

Action

There are no required actions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

Revision history

In accordance with customer service request (CSR) 50353990, the CFW108 log is created.

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.

(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.

CM104 (continued)

(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.

(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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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!!
```

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	

CM116 (end)

(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.

(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 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 (continued)

```
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 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.

CM119 (continued)

(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.

(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.

CM119 (continued)

(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.

(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.

CM119 (continued)

(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

(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

CM119 (continued)

(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

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

CM119 (continued)

(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

(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.

CM119 (end)

(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

(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 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

CM123 (end)

(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.

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.

(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.

CM128 (continued)

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.

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.

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.

(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.

CM130 (end)

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

(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.

(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.

CM137 (end)

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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

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

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.

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.

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
```

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.

CM152 (end)

(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

(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.
```

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.
```

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.

CM158 (end)

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.

(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

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.

<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.

(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.
```

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.

(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.

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.

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.

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.

(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.

(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
```

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 (continued)

```
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 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.

CM179 (end)

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.

COMM777

Explanation

The system generates COMM777 to indicate the Communication Stack software is in a state that is not recoverable.

The Communication Stack software provides a data communication recovery function. The data communication recovery function initializes the Communication Stack software after a failure occurs in the Communication Stack.

Six consecutive attempts can occur to initialize the stack again in a 20 min period. If these attempts are not successful, the data communication recovery function no longer attempts to reinitialize the stack.

The S/DMS AccessNode is an intelligent digital transmission network element that provides telecommunication access services. The S/DMS AccessNode in the Central Office identification in this document is the Fiber Central Office Terminal (FCOT).

The FCOT provides access to the DMS SuperNode through DS1 facilities. The FCOT separates switched and nonswitched services that are not local. This document identifies the S/DMS AccessNode in a remote serving area as the Remote Fiber Terminal (RFT).

The RFT provides services to subscriber lines from different types of terminals like POTS, special services, and business services.

The Operations Controller (OPC) provides the S/DMS AccessNode subnetwork with services like software downloading, provisioning, and maintenance. The DS1 links carry subscriber traffic and message channels.

Operations, administration, maintenance and provisioning activities between the DMS SuperNode and the RFT use a communication stack. The stack is based on the Open System Interconnection (OSI) reference model.

Format

The log report format for COMM777 is as follows:

```
COMM777 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO OSI COMM Stack is down.
    Recovery failed.
```

Example

An example of log report COMM777 follows:

COMM777 (end)

COMM777 JUL04 12:00:00 2000 INFO OSI COMM Stack is down.
Recovery failed.

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
OSI COMM Stack is down.	Constant	Indicates that Open System Interconnection (OSI) failed.

Action

Collect copies of Software Error (SWER) to determine the failure of Communication Stack software.

Run the Data Communications Recovery Module (DACRM) test tool.

The command START ALL recovers the stack.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

CP100

Explanation

The Call Processing (CP) subsystem generates CP100 when call failures associated with terminals on international digital trunk controller (IDTC) peripherals occur. These IDTC peripherals are trunk group types metering (MTR) and OPR.

The CP100 log report is associated with CP100 and CP102. The system generates CP100 when the dialed digits are not defined or do not have value in the context of the error.

Format

The log report format for CP100 is as follows:

```
CP100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT CIRCUIT TRBL
   ORIG CKT: trkid          TRBLINFO = trbltxt
   CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report CP100 follows:

```
CP100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FLT CIRCUIT TRBL
   ORIG CKT    ICTATS     2    TRBLINFO = PREROUTE_ABANDON
   CALLID =      343
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FLT CIRCUIT TRBL	Constant	Indicates call failures occur because of circuit trouble.
ORIG CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect equipment. Refer to Tables TRKMEM and TRKGRSIZ. Refer to Table I.
TRBLINFO	INTEG_LOST	Indicates loss of network integrity occurred during the call. ACTION: Many failures of this type warrant network maintenance action. Refer to the NET102 log.

CP100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	LINE_SIGNALING_ FAILURE	Indicates loss of the call occurred because the combined group of signaling bits detected was invalid for the state of the call. ACTION: Check the customer data Table LNSIGSYS for defective external equipment or line signaling data that is not correct.
	RESOURCE_ FAILURE	Indicates lack of software or hardware resource. ACTION: When a terminator circuit occurs, check translations to make sure outpulsed digits are less than 16. For an originating circuit, run diagnostics on the universal tone register (UTR).
	PREROUTE_ABANDON	Indicates the circuit was on hook before routing occurred. ACTION: Diagnose external equipment.
	XPM_TRAP	Indicates a software trap occurred in the IXPM during call processing of the call. ACTION: If the subsystem generates often, contact the next level of maintenance.
	SWACT_FRLS	Indicates that a call was force released. The force release occurred because of an extended multiprocessor system peripheral module (IXPM) warm or fast activity switch (SwAct). The number of CP100 logs that generate reflects the number of calls released during an IXPM warm or fast SwAct. This condition normally occurs with other CP100 logs for the same IXPM. ACTION: There is no action required.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	ITKAUD_RESET	Indicates the internal peripheral module (PM) trunk audit found a trunk in a software state that is not consistent. Central control (CC) maintenance automatically resets the trunk. This log can occur with IXPM warm or fast SwActs. ACTION: If the log persists, manually busy system busy (BSY SB) the trunk.
CALLID	Integers	Provides the number associated with each call. Refer to Table I.

Action

See action supplied with each TRBLINFO.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CP101

Explanation

The Call Processing (CP) subsystem generates CP101 when communication problems occur between the central control (CC) and peripheral processor (PP).

The CP101 report occurs during CC warm restarts.

Format

The log report format for CP101 is as follows:

```
CP101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MTS COMMUNICATION TRBL
   ORIG CKT trkid              trblinfo
   RECEIVED SIGNAL=hhhh PROTOCOL=hhhh PORT=hhhh
   CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report CP101 follows:

```
CP101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FLT MTS COMMUNICATION TRBL
   ORIG CKT    ICTATS     2          INCONSISTENT_DATA 0027
   RECEIVED SIGNAL=0020 PROTOCOL=0005 PORT=0001
   CALLID =        343
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT MTS COMMUNICATION TRBL	Constant	Indicates communication trouble between CC and the extended multiprocessor system peripheral module (IXPM).
ORIG CKT	Symbolic text	Provides equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. Refer to Table I.
trblinfo	EXPECTED_SIGNAL	Indicates the CC did not receive the expected signal from the PP.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	INCONSISTENT_DATA	Indicates that the CC did not receive the expected signal from the PP.
RECEIVED SIGNAL	0000-FFFF	Provides signal received from PP.
PROTOCOL	0000-FFFF	Provides protocol used for signal.
PORT	0000-FFFF	Provides terminal port identification.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Provides sequence number of call process. Refer to Table I.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CP103

Explanation

The Call Processing (CP) subsystem generates CP103 when the universal tone register (UTR) on the international digital trunk controller (IDTC) peripherals experiences digit reception problems.

Format

The log report format for CP103 is as follows:

```
CP103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT UTR RECEPTION TROUBLE
   ORIG CKT  trkid          TRBLINFO = trbltxt
   DIGITS=hhhh
   CALLID = callid
```

Example

An example of log report CP103 follows:

```
CP103 APR01 12:00:00 2112 FLT UTR RECEPTION TROUBLE
   ORIG CKT  ICTATS   2     TRBLINFO = DISTORTED_DIGIT
   DIGITS=123F
   CALLID = 343
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT UTR RECEPTION TROUBLE	Constant	Indicates a UTR had digit reception problems.
ORIG CKT	Symbolic text	Provides the equipment identification for suspect trunk equipment. Refer to Table I.
TRBLINFO	DISTORTED_DIGIT	Indicates the UTR received a defective or distorted digit.
	HIGH_NOISE	Indicates detection of a high noise level on UTR channel.
	SHORT_IDT_PAUSE	Indicates an interdigital pause was too short.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	TWISTED_DIGIT	Indicates the UTR detected a twisted digit.
DIGITS	0000-FFFF	Provides the dialed digits.
CALLID	Symbolic text	Provides sequence number of call process. Refer to Table I.

Action

Diagnose the UTR and the PCM30 type link. Check external equipment.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

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.

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.

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

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.

(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.

CRMG101

Explanation

The Call Reference Manager (CRMG) subsystem generates CRMG101 when the call reference (CR) data blocks are held longer than the allowed time period. The audit process detects these data blocks. The application that holds the CR numbers defines the time allowed.

One log appears for every application that held a CR number longer than the maximum time allowed.

Format

The log report format for CRMG101 is as follows:

```
CRMG101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CALL_REF_MNGR_AUDIT
    APPLICATION NAME = applnm
    CALL REFERENCE NUMBERS DEALLOCATED BY AUDIT =
nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report CRMG101 follows:

```
CRMG101 AUG16 23:01:20 8600 CALL_REF_MNGR_AUDIT
   APPLICATION NAME = CCBS
   CALL REFERENCE NUMBERS DEALLOCATED BY AUDIT = 15
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
CALL_REF_MNGR_AUDIT	Constant	Indicates the number of call reference data blocks the audit process detects isheld longer than the maximum time period. The application defines the maximum time period.
APPLICATION NAME	Character string application provides	Indicates which application holds a CR number longer than the maximum time allowed.
CALL REFERENCE NUMBERS DEALLOCATED BY AUDIT	0-65536	Indicates which call reference numbers the audit deallocated.

Action

If this log persists, examine the applications that hold the CR numbers.

If the application functions properly, increase the maximum timeout value that the application passes to the call reference manager.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

CRT600

Explanation

The Call Redirect (CRT) feature generates a CRT600 log when CRT routing DN translation fails.

Format

The format for log report CRT600 follows.

CRT600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CRT log report
Reason: rsntxt
Call ID: FFFF FFFF
Controller routing DN: xxxxxxxxxx

Example

An example of log report CRT600 follows.

```
MTLEN12AP CRT600 MAI10 SEP05 12:30:55 3800 INFO CRT
Reason:          TRANSLATION_FAILURE
Call ID:         6789 7654
Controller routing DN:      6131234567
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Reason	failed to redirect	This field contains the reason for an unsuccessful routing DN translation.
Call ID	10 digit DN	This field contains the call identification directory number.
Controller Routing DN	7 or 10 digit DN	This field contains the CRT controller's directory number.

Action

The CRT600 log indicates a routing DN translation failure. If a log generates perform the actions that follow:

- Save the log for reference.
- Verify the routing directory number.
- Use TRAVER to verify the translation for the call from the called party to the routing DN.

Related OM registers

There are no related OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DAS100

Explanation

The Directory Assistance System (DAS) subsystem generates this log report when there are no DAS call identifiers (callids) (resources required to message from the Digital Multiplex System [DMS] switch to the DAS) available for new directory assistance (DA) calls.

Traffic Operator Position System offices with release NA006 and higher

For Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) offices with the Directory Assistance DA functional group (OSDA0001), the DATABASE field is added to log report DAS100. This field allows the distinction of various applications (database instances), which request DAS callids. This distinction is necessary since multiple applications can use the same protocol.

Note: The DATABASE field is not displayed for TOPS offices that do not have the NA006 version of OSDA0001.

Format

The two formats for log report DAS100 follows:

Traffic Operator Position System offices with release NA006 and higher

The format for log report DAS100 follows:

```
DAS100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
    DATABASE    = <database instance type>
    PROTOCOL    = <protocol type>
    DATALINK    =  <data link type>
    NO DAS CALLIDS ARE AVAILABLE
```

Traffic Operator Position System offices with a release below NA006

The format for log report DAS100 follows:

```
DAS100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
    PROTOCOL    = <protocol type>
    DATALINK    =  <data link type>
    NO DAS CALLIDS ARE AVAILABLE
```

Example

Examples for each format of log report DAS100 follows:

Traffic Operator Position System offices with release NA006 and higher

An example of log report DAS100 follows:

```
DAS100 FEB02 22:50:43 9316 TBL TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
   DATABASE     = TOPSVR1 0
   PROTOCOL     = CCI
   DATALINK     = MPC
   NO DAS CALLIDS ARE AVAILABLE
```

Traffic Operator Position System offices with a release below NA006

An example of log report DAS100 follows:

```
DAS100 NOV14 22:50:43 9316 TBL TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
   PROTOCOL     = CCI
   DATALINK     = MPC
   NO DAS CALLIDS ARE AVAILABLE
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
TBL TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE	Constant	Mandatory. This field indicates that trouble is encountered on DA calls.
DATABASE	TOPSVR1 (0-15) TOPSVR2 (0-15) STUB (0-15)	Mandatory. This field indicates the database instance that requested the DAS callid. ***Note:*** STUB is used primarily in a NORTEL lab environment, but is sometimes used in configurations that do not have DMS-DAS links.
PROTOCOL	CCI or IBM	Mandatory. The value in this field must be defined in the PROTOCOL field of table SERVICES.
DATALINK	alphanumeric text	Mandatory. This value specifies the data link that is associated with a given database instance.
NO DAS CALLIDS ARE AVAILABLE	constant	Mandatory. This field Indicates that the call in progress was not able to allocate needed resources (DAS callids).

DAS100 (end)

Action

Retain the previous five minutes of log reports and contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None

DAS101

Explanation

The Directory Assistance System (DAS) subsystem generates this log report when an announcement is not properly datafilled for internal audio response units (ARU).

Traffic Operator Position System offices with release NA006 and higher

For Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) offices with the Directory Assistance (DA) functional group (OSDA0001), the DATABASE field is added to log report DAS101. This field is necessary to distinguish which application (database instance) is experiencing ARU datafill problems. This distinction is necessary since multiple applications can use the same protocol.

Note: The DATABASE field is not displayed for TOPS offices that do not have the NA006 version of OSDA0001.

Format

Traffic Operator Position System offices with release NA006 and higher

The format for log report DAS101 follows:

```
DAS101 FEB02 22:50:43 9316 INFO TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
   DATABASE:   = <database instance type>
   PROTOCOL:   = <protocol type>
   DATALINK:   = <data link type>
   ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER <number> IS NOT DATAFILLED
   CORRECTLY FOR INTERNAL ARUS
```

Example

Traffic Operator Position System offices with release NA006 and higher

An example of log report DAS101 follows:

```
DAS101 FEB02 22:50:43 9316 INFO TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
   DATABASE     = TOPSVR1 0
   PROTOCOL     = CCI
   DATALINK     = MPC
   ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER 031 IS NOT DATAFILLED CORRECTLY FOR
   INTERNAL ARUS
```

DAS101 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE	constant	Mandatory. This field indicates that there is an error in DA datafill.
DATABASE	TOPSVR1 (0-15) TOPSVR2 (0-15) STUB (0-15)	Mandatory. This field indicates which database instance is involved. ***Note:*** STUB is used primarily in a NORTEL lab environment, but is sometimes used in configurations that do not have DMS-DAS links..
PROTOCOL	CCI or IBM	Mandatory. The value in this field must be defined in the PROTOCOL field of table SERVICES.
DATALINK	alphanumeric text	Mandatory. This value specifies the data link that is associated with a given database instance.
ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER <number> IS NOT DATAFILLED CORRECTLY FOR INTERNAL ARUS	constant	Mandatory. This field indicates that an announcement is not datafilled correctly.
ANN NUMBER	000-999 (three digits)	Mandatory. This value indicates the incorrectly datafilled announcement.

Action

The operating company personnel should verify that tables ARUMEMBER, ARURTE, and TRKMEM are datafilled properly.

Associated OM registers

None

DAS102

Explanation

The Directory Assistance Service (DAS) subsystem generates this log report when it fails to respond, or responds with a negative acknowledgment to an operator login to or logout from of the DAS. The generation of this log report indicates that the operator is either not logged in to the DAS or not logged out of DAS.

Traffic Operator Position System offices with release NA006 and higher

For Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) offices with the Directory Assistance (DA) functional group (OSDA0001), the DATABASE field is added to log report DAS102. This field is necessary to distinguish which application (database instance) is experiencing login/logout problems. This distinction is necessary since multiple applications can use the same protocol.

Note: The DATABASE field is not displayed for TOPS offices that do not have the NA006 version of OSDA0001.

Format

The two formats for log report DAS102 follows:

Traffic Operator Position System offices with release NA006 and higher

The format for log report DAS102 follows:

```
DAS102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
   LOG          = <in/out>          DACALLID    = <number>
   DATABASE     = <database instance type>
   PROTOCOL     = <protocol type>   DATALINK    = <datalink type>
   OPRNUMBR     = <number>          POSNUMBR = <number>
   DAS DID NOT ACKNOWLEDGE OPERATOR LOGIN OR LOGOUT
```

Traffic Operator Position System offices with a release below NA006

The format for log report DAS102 follows:

```
DAS102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
   LOG          = <in/out>          DACALLID    = <number>
   PROTOCOL     = <protocol type>   DATALINK    = <datalink type>
   OPRNUMBR     = <number>          POSNUMBR = <number>
   DAS DID NOT ACKNOWLEDGE OPERATOR LOGIN OR LOGOUT
```

Example

Examples for each format of log report DAS102 follows:

DAS102 (continued)

Traffic Operator Position System offices with release NA006 and higher

An example of log report DAS102 follows:

```
DAS102 FEB02 22:50:43 9316 INFO TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
   LOG       = IN         DACALLID = 1000
   DATABASE  = TOPSVR1 2
   PROTOCOL  = CCI        DATALINK = MPC
   OPRNUMBR  = 200        POSNUMBR = 200
   DAS DID NOT ACKNOWLEDGE OPERATOR LOGIN OR LOGOUT
```

Traffic Operator Position System offices with a release below NA006

An example of log report DAS102 follows:

```
DAS102 APR01 12:00:01 2112 INFO TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
   LOG       = IN         DACALLID = 1000
   PROTOCOL  = CCI        DATALINK = MPC
   OPRNUMBR  = 200        POSNUMBR = 200
   DAS DID NOT ACKNOWLEDGE OPERATOR LOGIN OR LOGOUT
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE	constant	Mandatory. This field indicates trouble with DA login or logout.
LOG	IN or OUT	Mandatory. This field Indicates when the trouble occurred—either while the operator was logging in to the DAS or logging out of the DAS.
DACALLID	0000-3072	Mandatory. This field indicates the callid that was in progress when trouble occurred.
DATABASE	TOPSVR1 (0-15) TOPSVR2 (0-15) STUB (0-15)	Mandatory. This field indicates the database instance that requested the DAS callid. ***Note:*** STUB is used primarily in a NORTEL lab environment, but is sometimes used in configurations that do not have DMS-DAS links.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PROTOCOL	CCI or IBM	Mandatory. The value in this field must be defined in the PROTOCOL field of table SERVICES.
DATALINK	alphanumeric text	Mandatory. This value specifies the data link that is associated with a given database instance.
OPRNUMBR	000-999	Mandatory. This field indicates the operator for the DA call.
POSNUMBR	000-999	Mandatory. This field indicates the operator position to which the DA call arrived.
DAS DID NOT ACKNOWLEDGE OPERATOR LOGIN OR LOGOUT	Constant	Mandatory. This field Indicates that the DAS did not acknowledge operator login or logout.

Action

If the DAS logon fails, the operator remains logged in to the Digital Multiplex System (DMS) switch but is incapable of servicing DA traffic. In order to service DA traffic, the operator must unseat the headset and repeat logon. If the DAS logout fails, no action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

DAS103

Explanation

The Directory Assistance System (DAS) generates this log report when a problem is detected with the audio response unit (ARU) datafill or ARU signaling. This log is also generated when the DAS does not send the Digital Multiplex System (DMS) switch a message after the voice connection to the DAS is taken down. This failure indicates a problem in the DAS or a problem with the messaging system.

Traffic Operator Position System offices with release NA006 and higher

For Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) offices with the Directory Assistance (DA) functional group (OSDA0001), the DATABASE field is added to log report DAS103. This field is necessary to distinguish which application (database instance) is experiencing ARU problems. This distinction is necessary since multiple applications can use the same protocol.

Note: The DATABASE field is not displayed for TOPS offices that do not have the NA006 version of OSDA0001.

Format

The two formats for log report DAS103 follows:

Traffic Operator Position System offices with release NA006 and higher

The format for log report DAS103 follows:

```
DAS103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
   LOG          = [ARU info]      DACALLID  =  [number]
   DATABASE     = [dbinst type]   PROTOCOL  =  [ protocol type]
   DATALINK     = [datalink type] POOLID    =  [number]
   ORIG CKT          [ckt  name  ckt  number]
   TERM CKT          [ckt  name  ckt  number]
   PROBLEM WITH ARU DATAFILL OR SIGNALING
```

Traffic Operator Position System offices with a release below NA006

The format for log report DAS103 follows:

```
DAS103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
   LOG  = [ARU info]                 DACALLID  =    [number]
   PROTOCOL    = [ protocol type]    DATALINK  = [datalink type]
   POOLID      = [number]
   ORIG CKT    = [ckt  name  ckt  number]
   TERM CKT    = [ckt  name  ckt  number]
   PROBLEM WITH ARU DATAFILL OR SIGNALING
```

Example

Examples for each format of log report DAS103 follows:

Traffic Operator Position System offices with release NA006 and higher

An example of log report DAS103 follows:

```
DAS103 FEB02 22:50:43 9316 TBL TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
   LOG      = ARU MEMBER            DACALLID = 1000
   DATABASE = TOPSVR1 3             PROTOCOL = CCI
   DATALINK = MPC                   POOLID = 7
   ORIG CKT             TOPCOMAMF 1
   TERM CKT             DAARU1    0
   PROBLEM WITH ARU DATAFILL OR ARU SIGNALING
```

Traffic Operator Position System offices with a release below NA006

An example of log report DAS103 follows:

```
DAS103 FEB02 22:50:43 9316 TBL TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
   LOG      = DAS TIMEOUT           DACALLID = 1000
   PROTOCOL = CCI                   DATALINK = MPC
   POOLID   = 7
   ORIG CKT             TOPCOMAMF 1
   TERM CKT             DAARU1    0
   PROBLEM WITH ARU DATAFILL OR ARU SIGNALING
```

DAS103 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE	Constant	Mandatory. This field indicates that there is a problem with ARU datafill or signaling.
LOG		This field indicates the type of problem (ARU MEMBER, ARU ROUTE, ARU SEIZE, ANN START, DAS TIMEOUT, or ANN FAIL).
	ARU MEMBER	When this value is displayed, it indicates that a member of the ARU group could not be obtained.
	ARU ROUTE	When this value is displayed, it indicates that a route to an ARU group could not be obtained.
	ARU SEIZE	When this value is displayed, it indicates that the DAS failed to acknowledge seizure of the ARU.
	ANN START	When this value is displayed, it indicates that the DAS failed to start an announcement.
	DAS TIMEOUT	When this value is displayed, it indicates that the DAS failed to send a message after the announcement completed or a message has been lost.
	ANN FAIL	When this value is displayed, it indicates that a Position Status Request (POS REQ) message was received from the DAS while the DMS switch was waiting for an ANSWER message on the ARU.
DACALLID	0000-3072	Mandatory. This field indicates the DA call identification number.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DATABASE	TOPSVR1 (0-15) TOPSVR2 (0-15) STUB (0-15)	Mandatory. This field indicates the database instance that requested the DAS callid. ***Note:*** STUB is used primarily in a NORTEL lab environment, but is sometimes used in configurations that do not have DMS-DAS links.
PROTCOL	CCI or IBM	Mandatory. The value in this field must be defined in the PROTOCOL field of table SERVICES.
DATALINK	alphanumeric text	Mandatory. This value specifies the data link that is associated with a given database instance.
POOLID	0-15	Mandatory. This field indicates the number of the trunk where the trouble occurred.
ORIG CKT	alphanumeric text	Mandatory. This field indicates the circuit on which the DA call originated.
TERM CKT	alphanumeric text	Mandatory. This field indicates the circuit on which the DA call terminated.
PROBLEM WITH ARU DATAFILL OR ARU SIGNALING	Constant	Mandatory. This field indicates that there is a problem with ARU datafill or ARU signaling

Action

The action to be taken is dependent on the value displayed in the LOG field. The following table describes the action that should be taken for each value in the LOG field:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field Value	Action
ARU MEMBER	Verify that table ARUMEMBR is datafilled for all members of the ARU group specified in table ARURTE. Also, verify that the ARU members are in service.
ARU ROUTE	Verify that the datafill in table ARURTE corresponds to the pool identifier (ID) specified by the DAS. Also, verify the route that is specified by table ARURTE is properly datafilled in table OFRT.

DAS103 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field Value	Action
ARU SEIZE	Verify that the ARU identifier sent to the DAS corresponds to the physical trunk at the DMS switch and the DAS. PMIST the ARU trunk member. Also verify that a seize-acknowledge timeout occurs, which results in the peripheral sending a call fail message to the DAS. Contact DAS support to determine why the seizure was not acknowledged.
ANN START	PMIST the ARU trunk member to verify that an answer message indicating announcement start is not sent from the peripheral. Contact DAS support to determine why the announcement was not generated.
DAS TIMEOUT	If a DAS timeout happens continually, check the version of the DA protocol that the DAS is using. If it does not handle this protocol version, then change the parameter DA_STANDARD_PROTOCOL_VERSION in table VROPT to 1, until the DAS is upgraded to the proper protocol version. If the DAS does handle this protocol version, please contact the DAS vendor. If this happens sporadically, it indicates that messages from the DAS are being lost, and the datalinks to the DAS should be tested.

Associated OM registers

Om group TOPSDA, register DATIMRLS is pegged every time the DAS TIMEOUT instance of DAS 103 is generated.

DAS104

Explanation

The Directory Assistance System (DAS) subsystem generates this log report when the DAS returns a billing type other than those specified for automatic directory assistance call completion (ADACC) in table ADACCOPT.

Traffic Operator Position System offices with release NA006 and higher

For Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) offices with the Directory Assistance (DA) functional group (OSDA0001), the DATABASE field is added to log report DAS104. This field is necessary to distinguish which application (database instance) returns an invalid billing type. This distinction is necessary since multiple applications can use the same protocol.

Note: The DATABASE field is not displayed for TOPS offices that do not have the NA006 version of OSDA0001.

Format

The two formats for log report DAS104 follows:

Traffic Operator Position System offices with release NA006 and higher

The format for log report DAS104 follows:

```
DAS104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
  DATABASE       = [dbinst type]      PROTOCOL   = [protocol type]
  DATALINK       = [datalink type]
  DA CALL TYPE   = [da call type]     SRV CLASS  = [service class]
  ORIG CKT         [text]
  BILLING            = [bill type]
  BILLING TYPE IS NOT VALID FOR AUTO DA CALL COMPLETION
```

Traffic Operator Position System offices with a release below NA006

The format for log report DAS104 follows:

The format for log report DAS104 follows:

```
DAS104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
    PROTOCOL     = [protocol type]   DATALINK        = [datalink type]
    DA CALL TYPE     = [da call type]      SRV CLASS  = [service class]
    ORIG CKT           [text]
    BILLING          = [bill type]
    BILLING TYPE IS NOT VALID FOR AUTO DA CALL COMPLETIC
```

DAS104 (continued)

Example

Examples for each format of log report DAS104 follows:

Traffic Operator Position System offices with release NA006 and higher

An example of log report DAS104 follows:

```
DAS104 FEB02 22:50:43 9316 INFO TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
   DATABASE     = TOPSVR1 2         PROTOCOL =  CCI
   DATALINK     = STUB
   DA CALL TYPE = 555               SRV CLASS = STATION
   ORIG CKT     TOPCOMAMF 11
   BILLING = AUTO COLLECT
   BILLING TYPE IS NOT VALID FOR AUTO DA CALL COMPLETION
```

Traffic Operator Position System offices with a release below NA006

An example of log report DAS104 follows:

```
DAS104 MAR15 10:27:36 2112 TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
   PROTOCOL =  CCI     DATALINK =  STUB
   DA CALL TYPE = 555  SRV CLASS = STATION
   ORIG CKT     TOPCOMAMF 11
   BILLING = AUTO COLLECT
   BILLING TYPE IS NOT VALID FOR AUTO DA CALL COMPLETION
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE	Constant	Mandatory. This field indicates that the DAS returns an invalid billing type to the Digital Multiplex System (DMS) switch.
DATABASE	TOPSVR1 (0-15) TOPSVR1 (0-15) STUB (0-15)	Mandatory. This field indicates the database instance that was used to construct messages to the DAS. ***Note:*** STUB is used primarily in a NORTEL lab environment, but is sometimes used in configurations that do not have DMS-DAS links.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PROTOCOL	CCI or IBM	Mandatory. The value in this field must be defined in the PROTOCOL field of table SERVICES.
DATALINK	alphanumeric text	Mandatory. This value specifies the data link that is associated with a given database instance.
DA CALL TYPE	411, 555, HOM555, FOR555, OH, OA, UNSPEC, or UNKNOWN	Mandatory. This field indicates the type of DA call attempting to use a specified billing type.
SRV CLASS	UNSPEC, STATION, COIN, HOTEL, or RESTRICT	Mandatory. This field indicates the service class of the DA call.
ORIG CKT	alphanumeric text	Mandatory. This field indicates the common language location identifier (CLLI) and the circuit number of the incoming circuit on which the DA call originated.
BILLING	NONE, CONTINUE BILL, SENT PAID, ALTERNATE BILL, OPERATOR BILL, AUTO COLLECT, or UNKNOWN	Mandatory. This field indicates the invalid billing type that the DAS returns to the DMS switch.
BILLING TYPE IS NOT VALID FOR AUTO DA CALL COMPLETION	Constant	Mandatory. This field indicates that the billing type is incorrect for ADACC, based on the datafill in table ADACCOPT.

Action

Operating company personnel should check the datafill in tables DATRKOPT, DABILL, and ADACCOPT to determine if the method of billing is valid.

Associated OM registers

None

DAS105

Explanation

The Directory Assistance Service (DAS) subsystem generates this log when necessary system resources are not available to transfer the call. This might be Operator Services System Advanced Intelligent Network (OSSAIN) resources such as Office Repeater Units (ORUs), or simply that OSSAIN is not SOCed on.

Format

The format for log report DAS105 follows:

```
DAS105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
   PROTOCOL = XXXXXXXX              INFO = xx
   ORIG CKT = CCCCCCCC              DASCALLID = NNNN
   REASON = RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR
   CONTEXT TRANSFER RESOURCE PROBLEM
```

Example

An example of log report DAS105 follows:

```
DAS105 JUN21 12:07:05 2134 TBL TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
   PROTOCOL = CCI                   INFO = 00
   ORIG CKT = TBELLIC1              DASCALLID = 0014
   REASON = OSSAIN NOT TURNED ON
   CONTEXT TRANSFER RESOURCE PROBLEM
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PROTOCOL	alphanumeric CCI	Protocol being used by the DA system
INFO	This value is not presently used.	This data is not presently used.
ORIG CKT	alpha characters	A unique call processing identifier in the DMS that corresponds to the originator of the call

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DASCALLID	integer (0 - 1022)	A per call identifier that uniquely identifies the call that this message belongs to
REASON	OSSAIN not SOCed On, Insufficient OSSAIN ORUs, Invalid Queuing System	Indicates problems with either system resources, OSSAIN SOC switch, or invalid queueing system

Action

This error indicates that resources are not available to transfer the call, and the ORU pool should be checked, as well as insuring that OSSAIN is turned on.

Associated OM registers

OM TOPSDA, field FAILCNTX is associated with this log.

DAS106

Explanation

The Directory Assistance Service (DAS) subsystem generates this log when invalid information is received from the DAS in a Transfer With Context message. If the Control List identifier is not datafilled in Table OACTLDEF, a Call Status message is returned to the DA system, an OM is pegged, and this log is generated.

Format

The format for log report DAS106 follows:

```
DAS106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
   PROTOCOL = XXXXXXXX                INFO = xx
   ORIG CKT = CCCCCCCC                DASCALLID = NNNN
   REASON = PROBLEM WITH CONTROL LIST DATAFILL
   CONTROL LIST DATAFILL PROBLEM
```

Example

An example of log report DAS106 follows:

```
DAS106 JUN21 12:07:05 2134 INFO TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
   PROTOCOL = CCI                   INFO = 00
   ORIG CKT = TBELLIC1              DASCALLID = 0015
   REASON = CONTROL LIST NOT DATAFILLED
   PROBLEM WITH CONTROL LIST DATAFILL
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PROTOCOL	alphanumeric CCI	Protocol being used by the DA system
INFO	variable (0-4094) Note: Integers outside of the 0 - 4095 range are treated as protocol errors and produce a TCCI 101 log.	The invalid control list value sent in the Transfer With Context message

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ORIG CKT	alpha characters	A unique call processing identifier in the DMS that corresponds to the originator of the call
DASCALLID	integer (0 - 1022)	A per call identifier that uniquely identifies the call that this message belongs to
PROBLEM WITH CONTROL LIST DATAFILL	alphanumeric	Indicates problem with control list datafill

Action

This error indicates that invalid data is being sent by the DA system. The Control List Identifier should be checked.

Associated OM registers

OM TOPSDA, field FAILCNTX is associated with this log.

DAS107

Explanation

The Directory Assistance System (DAS) subsystem generates this log when it is unable to acquire an Automated Directory Assistance Service Plus (ADAS+) Audio Response Unit (ARU) on an ADAS+ port, which means that the port is blocked. This condition indicates a problem with the ADAS+ ARU datafill or signaling. For more information, refer to functionalities Miscellaneous DA Enhancements, OSDA0001, and DA Automation I/F, OSDA0006, in the Translations Guide, 297-8021-350.

Format

The format for log report DAS107 follows:

```
DAS107  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
   LOG      = xxx   DACALLID = nnnn
   PROTOCOL         = xxx   DATALINK = xxxxxxx
   POOLID       = nn
   ORIG CKT ckt name ckt number
   TERM CKT ckt name ckt number
   PROBLEM WITH ADAS+ ARU DATAFILL OR SIGNALLING
```

Example

An example of log report DAS107 follows:

```
DAS107   APR01  12:00:00 2112 INFO TOPS DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE
   LOG  = ARU MEMBER          DACALLID  = 1000
   PROTOCOL = CCI             DATALINK = MPC
   POOLID  = 7
   ORIG CKT   TOPSTRK   1
   TERM CKT   ADASARU   0
   PROBLEM WITH ADAS+ ARU DATAFILL OR SIGNALLING
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LOG	ARU MEMBER, ARU ROUTE, ARU SEIZE, ANN START, DAS TIMEOUT, ANN FAIL	Indicates the type of Audio Response Unit (ARU) failure
DACALLID	0000-1022	Indicates the DA call identification number

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PROTOCOL	CCI, IBM, NIL	Indicates which option populates the field of table Services
DATALINK	MPC, STUB	Indicates what populates the datalink field of table Services
POOLID	0-15	Indicates the number of the trunk where the trouble occurred
ORIG CKT	CLLI name	Indicates the circuit name where the DA call originated
TERM CKT	CLLI name	Indicates the circuit name where the DA call terminated
<text>	PROBLEM WITH ADAS+ ARU DATAFILL OR SIGNALLING	Describes problem

Action

LOG = ARU MEMBER - Verify that table ARUMEMBR is datafilled for all members of the ARU group specified in table ARURTE. Verify the ARU members are in service.

LOG = ARU ROUTE - Verify the datafill in table ARURTE corresponds to the pool ID specified by DAS. Verify route specified by table ARURTE is properly datafilled in table OFRT.

LOG = ARU SEIZE - Verify the ARU ID sent to DAS corresponds to the physical trunk at the DMS and DAS. Peripheral Module Intercept System Test (PMIST) the ARU trunk member. Verify a seize-acknowledge timeout occurs, which results in the peripheral sending a call fail message to DAS. Contact DAS support to determine why the seizure was not acknowledged.

LOG = ANN START - PMIST the ARU trunk member to verify that an answer message indicating announcement start is not sent from the peripheral. Contact DAS support to determine why the announcement was not generated.

LOG = DAS TIMEOUT - If this happens continually, verify the version of the DA protocol that the DAS is using. If it does not handle the current switch version, then change the version in table SERVICES until the DAS is upgraded to the proper protocol version. If the DAS does handle this protocol version, please contact the DAS vendor.If this happens sporadically, it indicates that

DAS107 (end)

messages from the DAS are being lost, and the datalinks to the DAS should be tested.

Associated OM registers

OM group TOPSDA, register ADASARUF, is pegged once for each call that is blocked from ADAS+ service.

EXPIRED PAGE. LOG OBSOLETE **DCA301**

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 progres

Format

The log report mat for DCA301 is follows:

```
<alarm>  DCA 01 mmmdd hh:mm ssdd INFO Mass Call Event
         STA US: <status>
         REA ON: <
         ACT ON: <
```

Example

An example of g rep 01 fo ows:

```
    *   DCA3  JAN :09 200 INFO Mass Call Event
STATUS: Alar raise
REASON: MCE  tect
ACTION: Appl appropriate NWM ontrols, if required
```

Field descriptions

The following t e des ibes each fie in the log report:

Field	Value	Des ption
<alarm>	Charact string (3 characte)	Indic s the alarm level. One asterisk repr nts a minor alarm level. One asterisk appe s when the alarm occurs and the DCA alarm ption is on.
<status>	Charact string (1-13 characte	Indic s if the system raises or clears an alarm
<reason>	Charact string (1-25 characte	Indic s the reason the feature generated the log.
<action>	Characte characters)	es the recommended action. The recommended actions are to apply, remove, or continue network management (NWM) controls, if required.

DCA301 (end)

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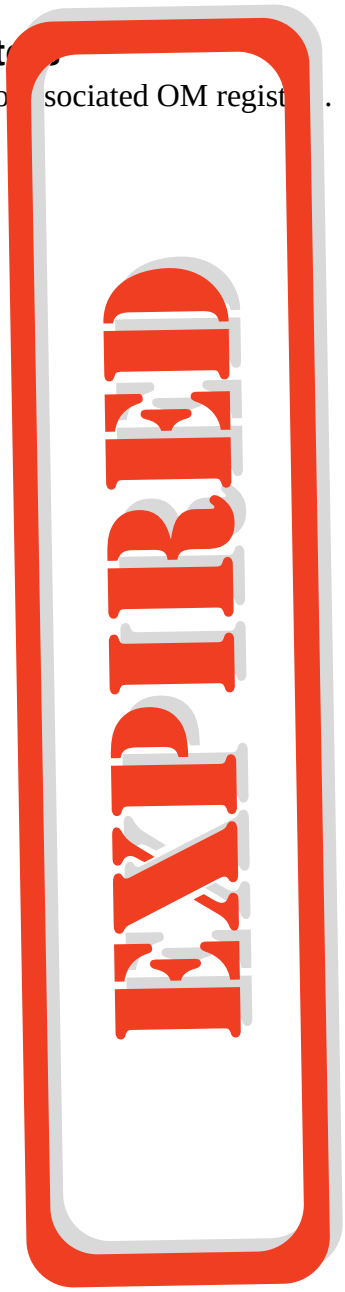
Action

Use the recommended action shown in the <action> field of the log report display.

Associated OM regist

There are no sociated OM regist .



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DCA302

Explanation

The Dynamically Controlled Access (DCA) network feature generates DCA302 when any of the following events occurs:

- the non-mass call event (MCE) ineffective attempt (IA) rate exceeds the MinorTh
- the non- CE ineffective atte t rate drops below the MinorThrashClear thresho
- the DCA etection deactivates hen the system raises and does not clear a minor th shing alarm

Format

The log repo form A30 s as follows:

```
<alarm>  D  A302  m  hh:  m:ss  ssdd  INFO Minor Thrashing
         S  ATU
         R  ASON: <reas n>
         A  TION  >
```

Example

An example log r A30 ollows:

```
    *   DC  302      0  10:3  26  1300 INFO Minor Thrashing
STATUS: Al m ra
REASON: Th  non  rate as exceeded the alert threshold
ACTION: Ap y appropri e M  controls, if required
```

Field descriptions

The followin able s scrib each ld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Valu	D scription
<alarm>	Char er string (3 chara ers)	I cates the alarm level. One asterisk r esents a minor alarm level. One asterisk a ears when the system raises the alarm and t DCA alarm option is on.
<status>	Character string (1-13 characters)	Indicates if the system raises or clears an alarm.

DCA302 (end)

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(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<reason>	Character string (1-25 characters)	Indicates the reason the feature generated the log.
<action>	Character string (1-44 characters)	Indicates the recommended action. The recommended actions are to apply, remove, or continue network management (NWM) controls, as required.

Action

Use the recommended action shown in the <action> field of the log report display.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

EXPIRED PAGE. LOG OBSOLETE

DCA303

Explanation

The Dynamically Controlled Access (DCA) network feature generates DCA303 when any of the following occurs:

- the nor ineffective attempt (IA) rate exceeds the Major rashAlert threshold
- the IA te that is not MCE c s below the MajorThrashClear threshold
- the DC detection deactivate while the system raises and does not clear a major rashing alarm
- the no MCE IA rate remains ove MajorThrashAlert threshold for more than th Thrash umb f cycles. The DCA detection deactivates autom cally

Format

The log re rt for at or DCA30 s as follows:

```
<alarm>  CA303 mm d hh m:ss  ssdd  INFO Major Thrashing
         TATU s>
         EASC n>
         CTIO N: <action>
```

Example

An examp f log DCA30 ollows:

```
   **      A303      10:  :26  4600  INFO Major Thrashing
STATUS:    arm raised
REASON:    e no MC  rat has exceeded the alert threshold
ACTION:    oly  ate  M controls, or deactivate DCA
           tect n
```

DCA303 (end)

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Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	V e	escription
<alarm>	C acter string (3 ch acters)	dicates the alarm level. Two asterisks licate a major alarm level. Two asterisks pear when the system raises the alarm and DCA alarm option is on.
<status>	C acter st 3 ch acters	licates if an alarm is raised or cleared.
<reason>	C acter ch acters)	licates the reason the feature generated the .
<action>	C acter ch acters	icates the recommended action. The ommended actions are to apply, remove, or ntinue network management (NWM) ntrols, if required.

Action

Use the rec mmen shov in the <action> field of the log report display.

Associated OM regis rs

There are n ssoc egist .

DCH100

Explanation

The D-channel Handler (DCH) system generates DCH100 when a TDC channel becomes system busy (SysB) or a PNM channel becomes busy.

Format

The log report format for DCH100 is as follows:

Format 1

```
DCH100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB Chnl
    ISG vvv CHNL ww chnltyp pmid PORT yy CHNL zz
    rempmid
    FROM: chnlstate  REASON: reasontext
```

Format 2

```
.DCH100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SBSY Chnl
    pmid1 ISG rrr CHNL sss chnltyp pmid2 ISG ttt CHNL uuu
    FROM: state  REASON: reasontext
```

Example

An example of log report DCH100 follows:

Example 1

```
DCH100 JUL 05 11:23:02 1989 SYSB Chnl
   ISG 3  CHNL 10 PNM     SMA  0 PORT 1  CHNL 5
   TPC 12
   FROM: Insv   REASON: DS1 Busy
```

Example 2

```
DCH100 MAR19 02:22:00 1988 SBSY Chnl
   TMS 0 ISG 0  CHNL 4    TDC   TMS 0 ISG 3   CHNL 5
   FROM: insv  REASON: Sync Loss
```

DCH100 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SBSY Chnl	Constant	Indicates a channel becomes system busy.
ISG	0-255	Indicates the ISDN service group (ISG) number.
ISG	0-255	Indicates the ISG number of the connecting ISG.
CHNL	1-31	Indicates the ISG channel number.
chnltyp	Symbolic text	Indicates the channel type.
pmid	0-255	Indicates the peripheral module identifier. For TMS, this value includes the PM type of the TMS and the external PM number.
pmid1	0-255	Indicates the peripheral where the ISG channel change occurs. For TMS, this value includes the PM type of the TMS and the external PM number.
pmid2	0-255	Indicates the peripheral where the other ISG chnl is located. For TMS, this value includes the PM type of TMS and external PM number.
PORT	0-19	Indicates the DS-1 port number.
CHNL	1-24	Indicates the DS-1 channel number.
rempmid	0-255	Indicates the remote peripheral module identifier. This includes a PM type of TPC, DA, or ORDB and the external PM number.
chnlstate	Insv, CBsy, ManB	Indicates the state of the channel before the channel becomes busy.
FROM	InSv, CBsy, ManB	Indicates the state of the channel before the channel changes to SysB.
REASON	Snyc Loss, Carrier Busy, Conn Inactive, Signal Failure, No Integrity, Conn Inactive, RTS Fail	Indicates the reason the channel is busy or the cause of the channel state change.

Action

If the channel is system busy because of synchronization loss, perform the following actions:

- Verify that the PVC information entry is correct. The system must generate a DCH105 log that indicates synchronization loss was a problem.
- Verify that the associated facilities are in service. The facilities are SMA, DS-1s, DCHs, TMS, and the associated DS-1.
- Attempt to return to service (RTS) the channel at the TMS; ISG level.
- Issue the CONT command on the channel at the TMS; ISG level.
- If the problem persists, notify technical assistance service (TAS).

- If the reason is signal failure or RTS fail, do the following:
- Verify that the associated facilities are in service. These facilities are GIC, DS-1, and DCH.
- Attempt to RTS the channel at the GIC; ISG level.
- Issue the CONT command on the channel at the GIC; ISG level.
- If the problem persists, notify technical assistance service (TAS).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DCH101

Explanation

The DCH subsystem generates DCH101 when a TDC channel type link goes off line. This log expands to include the P-side Node Messaging (PNM).

Format

The log report format for DCH101 is as follows:

```
DCH101 mmmdd hh: mm: ss seqno OFFL Chn1
    pmid1  CHNL ss chnltyp pmid pmid2 ISG ttt CHNL uuu
    FROM: state
DCH101 mmmdd hh: mm: ss seqno OFFL Chn1
    ISG rrr CHNL ss chnltyp pmid PORT yy CHNL zz
    rempmid
    FROM: state
```

Example

An example of log report DCH101 follows:

```
DCH101 mmmdd hh: mm: ss seqno OFFL Chn1
   ISG rrr CHNL ss chnltyp pmid PORT yy CHNL zz
   rempmid
   FROM: state
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
seqno		The number of times the subsystem generates this report.
rempmid		Remote Peripheral Module Identifier. In the case of IDT, this includes pm_type IDT external number.
pmid	0 to 255	PM Identifier. In the case of SMA, pm_number ranges from 0 to 9999.
pmid1	0 to 255	The peripheral the ISG chnl change occurs. For TMS this value contains the PM type of TMS and the external PM number.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pmid2	0 to 255	The peripheral where the other ISG channel resides.
SG rrr	0 to 255	The channel where ISG resides.
SGttt	0 to 255	The ISG number of the connecting ISG
CHNL ss	0 to 31	The DCH or ISG number.
CHNL zz	1 to 24	The DS1 channel number.
PORT YY	0 to 19	The DS1 port number.
FROM state	ManB	The channel state before the channel changed to offl.
chnltyp	TDC, PNM	The channel type

Action

There is no action required.

Additional information

The same log numbers are in use. Only the format varies. The ISG number and channel of the endpoint linked to the original DCH replaces the DS1 port and channel number. This replacement occurs for DCH to DCH connections.

The remote PM name and number, like TPC 27, applies to DCH to DCH connections. These fields are not printed out.

DCH102

Explanation

The DCH subsystem generates DCH102 when a TDC channel type link is manual busy. This log expands to include the P-side node messaging (PNM).

Format

The log report format for DCH102 is as follows:

Format 1
DCH102 mmmdd hh: mm: ss seqno MBSY Chn1
pmid1 ISG rrr CHNL ss chnltyp pmid2 ISG ttt CHNL uuu
FROM: state

Format 2
DCH102 mmmdd hh: mm: ss seqno ManB Chn1
ISG vvv CHNL ww chnltyp pmid PORT yy CHNL zz
rempmid
FROM: chnlstate

Example

An example of log report DCH102 follows:

```
Example 1
DCH102 MAR19 02:22:00 1988 MBSY Chnl
   TMS  0 ISG 0 CHNL 4 TDC  TMS 0 ISG 3 CHNL 5
   FROM InSv

Example 2
DCH102 JAN05 12:00:00 1234 ManB Chnl
   ISG  1 CHNL 15 PNM  SMA 0 PORT 0 CHNL 24
   IDT 0
   FROM InSv
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
seqno		Indicates the number of times the system generates this report.
rempmid		Indicates Remote peripheral module Identifier. For IDT, this field includes pm_type IDT external number.
pmid	0-255	Indicates PM Identifier. For SMA, pm_number range from 0 to 9999.
pmid1	0-255	Indicates the peripheral in which the ISG channel change occurred. For TMS, this field includes the PM type of the TMS and the external PM number.
pmid2	0-255	Indicates the location of the other ISG channel.
ISG rrr, vvv	0-255	Indicates the ISG the channel is on.
ISG ttt	0-255	Indicates the ISG number of the ISG that connects
CHNL ss, ww	1-31	Indicates the DCH or ISG number.
CHNL zz, uuu	1-24	Indicates the DS1 channel number.
PORT YY	0-19	Indicates the DS1 port number.
FROM state	ManB	Indicates the channel state before change to offl.
chnltyp	TDC, PNM	Indicates the channel type

Action

There is no action required.

Additional information

The same log numbers are in use. The format varies a small amount. The replacement occurs for DCH to DCH connections. The ISG number and channel of the endpoint connected to the DCH channel replace the DS1 port and channel number. This log occurs for this DCH channel.

DCH102 (end)

The remote PM name and number do not apply to DCH to DCH connections. An example of a remote PM name and number is TPC27. The system does not print these fields.

DCH103

Explanation

The DCH subsystem generates DCH103 when a TDC channel returns to service. A manual or system command returns the TDC channel to service.

Format

The log report format for DCH103 is as follows:

```
DCH103 mmmdd hh: mm: ss ssdd RTS Chnl
   ISG vvv CHNL ww chnltyp pmid PORT yy CHNL zz
   rempmid
   FROM: chnlstate
```

Example

An example of log report DCH103 follows:

```
DCH103 MAR19 14: 22: 00 1988 RTS Chnl
   ISG  3   CHNL 10  TDC   TMS  0   PORT  1   CHNL  5
   TPC  20
   FROM:  MnB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ISG vvv		Indicates the ISG number. The range is from 0 to 255.
CHNL ww		Indicates the ISG channel number. The range is from 1 to 31.
chnltyp		Indicates the Channel Type. For TMS, the channel type is TDC.
pmid		Indicates the Peripheral Module Identifier. For TMS, this field includes PM Type of TMS and the external PM number in the range of 0 to 255.
PORT yy		Indicates the DS1 port number. The range is from 0 to 19.

DCH103 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CHNL zz		Indicates the DS1 channel number. The range is from 1 to 24.
rempmid		Indicates the Remote Peripheral Module Identifier. This field includes a PM type of TPC, DA or ORDB. The external PM number range is 0 to 255.
chnlstate		Indicates the channel state before the channel returned to service. The possible values are Manual Busy and System Busy.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DCH104

Explanation

The D-channel handler (DCH) subsystem generates DCH104 when a TOPS message switch data channel (TDC) is channel busy (CBsy). The subsystem does not generate DCH104 when the TDC channel becomes CBsy because of the DCH goes from an in-service to out-of-service state. The system can generate DCH104 when a manual busy (ManB) integrated services digital network (ISDN) ISDN service group (ISG) channel returns to service (RTS). When the ISDN ISG returns to service, the DCH is out-of-service.

Format

The log report format for DCH104 is as follows:

```
DCH104 mmmdd hh: mm: ss ssdd CBSY Chnl
    pmid1 ISG rrr CHNL ss chnltyp pmid2 ISG tt CHNL uuu
    FROM: state
```

Example

An example of log report DCH104 follows:

```
DCH104 MAR19 02:22:00  1988 CBSY Chnl
   TMS 0 ISG 0  CHNL 4  TDC TMS 0 ISG 3  CHNL 31
   FROM: Insv
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CBSY Chnl	Constant	Indicates a CBsy condition.
pmid1	0-255	Indicates the peripheral where the ISG channel change occurred. For TOPS message switch (TMS), this field includes the peripheral module (PM) type of TMS and the external PM number.
ISG	0-255	Indicates the ISG number.
CHNL	1-31	Indicates the ISG channel number.
chnltype	Character string	Indicates the channel type.

DCH104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pmid2	0-255	Indicates the peripheral where the other ISG channel is located. For TMS this field includes the PM type of TMS and the external PM number.
ISG	0-255	Indicates the ISG number.
CHNL	1-31	Indicates the ISG channel number of the connecting ISG.
FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the channel state before the return-to-service (RTS).

Action

Perform maintenance on the ISDN PM and DCH card.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DCH105

Explanation

The D-channel handler (DCH) subsystem generates DCH105. The system generates DCH105 when an attempt to return-to-service (RTS) a TOPS message switch data channel (TDC) occurs. The RTS failed because a user did not correctly datafill permanent virtual circuit (PVC) information.

Format

The log report format for DCH105 is as follows:

```
DCH105 mmmdd hh: mm: ss ssdd INFO Chnl
    ISG vvv CHNL ww chnltyp pmid PORT yy CHNL zz
    rempmid
    REASON: reasontext
```

Example

An example of log report DCH105 follows:

```
DCH105 MAR19 14: 22 00 1989 INFO Chnl
   ISG   3 CHNL 10 TDC    TMS  0 PORT  1 CHNL 5
   TPC 20
   REASON: PVC Route Download Fail
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Chnl	Constant	Indicates a failed attempt to RTS a TDC because of an invalid PVC entry.
ISG	0-255	Indicates the ISDN service group (ISG) number.
CHNL	1-31	Indicates the ISG channel number.
chnltyp	Character string	Indicates the channel type.
pmid	0-255	Indicates the peripheral module (PM) identifier. For TMS, this field includes the PM type of the TMS and the external PM number.
PORT	0-19	Indicates the DS-1 port number.

DCH105 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CHNL	1-24	Indicates the DS-1 channel number.
rempmid	0-255	Indicates the remote peripheral module identifier. This field includes a PM type of TOPS position controller (TPC), directory assistance (DA) or operator reference database (ORDB) and the external PM number
reasontext	Text	Identifies the reason the system generates the log. The reason is PVC Route Download Fail. This field indicates that the channel cannot be RTS because a user did not enter the PVC information correctly.

Action

Check Table TMSPVC and the entry correctly.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DCH500

Explanation

The system generates DCH500 when the D-channel handler (DCH) changes to TO state from FROM state. The DCH changes state because the system detects a problem in the DCH. If the DCH changes from an In Service (InSv) to a Out of Service state(OOS) (e.g. ManB, SysB) then ISDN service group (ISG) is automatically spared to avoid a loss of service.

Format

The log report format for DCH500 is as follows:

```
DCH500 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INFO DCH State Change
    DCH nnn: ON LTC mmm: “TOSTATE” from “FROMSTATE”
```

Example

Examples of log report DCH500 for four different states follow:

Example 1 describes a state change to ManB from in-service trouble (ISTb).

```
DCH500 OCT26 19:59:05 2700 INFO DCH State Change
DCH 51 ON LTC 1:  MANB from ISTB SPARE
```

Example 2 describes a state change to InSv from SysB.

```
**DCH500 OCT26 20:05:02 6900 INFO DCH State Change
DCH 91 on LTC 1:  INSV from SYSB ISG 202
```

Example 3 describes a state change to SysB from ISTb.

```
**DCH 500 OCT26 12:00:22 2700  INFO DCH State Change
DCH 51 on LTC 1: SYSB from ISTB Access Error ISG 202
```

Example 4 describes a state change to ISTb from InSv.

```
**DCH500 OCT26 20:05:03 7000 ISTb ST
DCH 91 on LTC 1:  ISTB from INSV Loadname ISG 202
```

DCH500 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DCH State Change	Constant	Indicates the DCH changed state.
DCH nnn	0-255	Indicates the external identification number that the system uses to represent a specified DCH number.
LTC mmm	0-127	Provides equipment identification for the line trunk controller (LTC). Refer to data schema table DCHINV for values. Any entry outside the range for this field is invalid. ***Note:*** Table LTCINV supplies all ISDN signalling preprocessor (ISP) cards.
TOSTATE	CBSY, INSV, ISTB, MANB, OFFL, SYSB, UNEQ	• The following are possible TOSTATE values: • CBSY (control-side busy) • INSV (in service) • ISTB (in-service trouble) • MANB (manually busy) • OFFL (offline) • SYSB (system busy) • UNEQ (unequipped)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FROMSTATE	CBSY, INSV, ISTB, MANB, OFFL, SYSB, UNEQ	• The following are possible FROMSTATE values: • CBSY (control-side busy) • INSV (in service) • ISTB (in-service trouble) • MANB (manually busy) • OFFL (offline) • SYSB (system busy) • UNEQ (unequipped)
ISG nnn	0-255	Identifies services in the ISDN service group (ISG) affected by this action.

Action

Perform the following steps when the DCH goes SysB and does not recover on its own:

- Post faulty DCH at PM (DCH map level)
- Busy and test the posted DCH. If test passes attempt return to service (RTS). If test fails, change out the DCH pack. Run LoadPM and test before attempting return to service.
- If return to service fails, but test passes reload the DCH with LoadPM.
- If DCH will not return to service after changing out pack and reloading, contact next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None

DCH600

Explanation

The system generates DCH600 when the D-channel handler (DCH) system sends a message that is not expected to the computing module (CM). This message has a valid fault condition that does not affect service. Log DCH600 is an log for information only.

Format

The log report format for DCH600 is as follows:

DCH600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DCH
DCH nnn on <pmname> <pmno>: < infotxt>

Example

An example of log report DCH600 follows:

```
DCH600 SEP05 18:14:33 1122 INFO DCH
   DCH 72 on LTC 1:  DCH Access error Bus time out ISG 202
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DCH	Constant	Indicates that information on the DCH system follows.
DCH	0-255	Identifies the DCH card that sends the voluntary message. The card is on the peripheral module (PM) in the fields PMNAME and PMNO.
pmname	alphanumeric character string	Indicates the peripheral module name. This field identifies the name of the PM where the DCH card is located.
pmno	0-255	Indicates the peripheral module number. This field identifies the PM number.
infotxt	alphanumeric character string	Indicates variable text the DCH system generates and indicates the reason the system generated the log.

Action

If system action resolves the problem, action is not required.

If invalid messages are sent at a rate in excess of 50 in 1 minute, the DCH system state will change to system busy (SysB). Perform diagnostics on the suspect DCH card. A circuit pack list appears on the terminal if a the diagnostics fail.

- If the test passes but the DCH card does not return to service (RTS), contact the next level of maintenance.
- If the test fails, change the first circuit pack that appears on the list and run the test again. If the next test fails, change the second circuit pack on the list and run the test again. Continue this procedure until the test passes or you test all packs.
- If you test all packs, but the test fails, and the DCH card is not RTS, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

The OM register PM1ERR of the OM group PM1 relates with the DCH600 log.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DCH603

Explanation

The DMS-100 switch generates a DCH603 log when D-channel handler (DCH) ends a system initiated diagnostic test. The log reports the results of the diagnostic test.

Format

The format for log report DCH603 follows.

```
DCH603 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DCH
DCH nnn on XPM nnn: DCH Test tsttxt
```

Example

An example of log report DCH603 follows.

```
DCH603 OCT25 18:14:33 5800 INFO DCH
DCH 218 on LTC 91: DCH Test Passed  SPARE
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO DCH	Constant	Information about the signaling DCH follows.
DCH nnn on XPM nnn	0-255	This number identifies the DCH number and the host extended peripheral module (XPM) number.
texttxt	Passed, Failed	The DCH passed or failed the system diagnostic test.

Action

If the DCH passes the system diagnostic test, do not perform any action.

If the DCH fails the system diagnostic test, perform manual diagnostic tests on the DCH. A circuit pack list appears on the terminal if a failure occurs. Change the first circuit pack on the list and run the test again. If the test fails again, change the second circuit pack on the list and run the test again. Continue until the test passes or you use all the circuit packs.

If you use all the circuit packs, the test fails, and the DCH does not return to service, contact the next level of support.

Related OM registers

Log report DCH603 increases the PM1FLT and PM1ERR counters.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DCH604

Explanation

The DMS-100 switch generates a DCH604 log when the D-channel handler (DCH) loads a file. This log also reports which DCHs the loader affected.

Format

The log report format for DCH604 follows:

```
DCH604 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DCH
DCH nnn: DCH loadtxt from srctxt Load file: fileid
Elapsed time: hh:mm:ss
Summary:
   dddd plane, bundle size n, FS delays nnn,
   # re trans msg nnn, # re trans blocks nnn
List of DCH:
   DCH nnn isgtxt restxt
   DCH nnn isgtxt restxt
```

Example

An example of log report DCH604 follows.

```
DCH604 OCT26 09:33:05 5000 INFO DCH
DCH Load passed from CC.  Load file: DCH02D
ELAPSED TIME: 00:03:08
SUMMARY:
  DUAL PLANE, bundle size 8, FS delays 0,
  # re-trans msg 0, # re-trans blocks 0
LIST OF DCH:
  DCH 91 on LTC 1  SPARE    Passed
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DCH	Constant	Information about the signaling DCH follows.
DCH nnn	0-255	This number identifies the DCH number.
loadtxt	Load failed, Load passed	The DCH loaded the file or did not load the file.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
from srctxt	CC, DCH	This is the source of the load file.
fileid	Symbolic text	This value identifies the file sent to the DCH.
Summary	Symbolic text	This provides a summary of the results. The system generates this field when DCH load passes.
List of DCH	Symbolic text	This is a list of the DCHs. It also provides the status of the load.
isgtxt	Symbolic text	This identifies services in the ISDN service group (ISG) that this action affects.
restxt	passed, failed	This iIndicates if the load passed or failed for the specified DCH.

Action

Action is not required if the file loads correctly.

If the load operation fails, perform diagnostics on the DCH.

If a manual test fails, a circuit pack list appears on the terminal.

- If the test passes, and the DCH does not return-to-service (RTS), contact the next level of support.
- If the test fails, change the first circuit pack listed and run the test again. If the test fails again, change the second circuit pack on the list and run the test again. Continue until the test passes or until you use all the circuit packs on the list.
  - — If you used all the circuit packs, the test did not pass, and the DCH is not RTS, contact the next level of maintenance.
  - — If a manual test failure does not occur, perform maintenance on the file source.

Related OM registers

DCH604 has no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DCH605

Explanation

The DMS-100 switch generates a DCH605 log when a D-channel handler (DCH) takeover occurs. The report identifies the source and destination DCHs with the ISDN service group (ISG).

Format

The log report format for DCH605 follows.

```
DCH605 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DCH
DCH TAKEOVER infotxt : DCH nnn TO DCH nnn ISG nnn
Pass/Fail message received from PM
Reason: reasontxt
```

Example

An example of log report DCH605 follows.

```
DCH605 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO DCH
DCH TAKEOVER failed on PLGC 4: DCH 123 TO DCH 45 ISG 27
Fail message received from PM
Reason: Spare DCH has incompatible load
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DCH	Constant	Information about the signaling DCH follows.
DCH TAKEOVER	passed, failed	This value indicates if the takeover passed or failed.
DCH nnn TO DCH nnn	0-255	This value identifies the source and destination DCHs.
ISG	0-255	This value identifies the services in the ISDN ISG that this action affected.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Pass/fail message received from PM	Constant	This value indicates that a pass or fail message was received from the PM.
Reason	Character string	This value is the explanation from the PM for the failure.

Action

If the DCH takeover passes, do not perform any action. If the takeover failed, the DMS-100 switch system busies (SysB) the destination DCH and generates log report PM190.

The ISDN signaling processor (ISP) can report an explanation for the enhanced DCH (EDCH) failed takeover to the CC. The following table contains the possible reasons and their actions.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Reason	Action
Spare DCH has incompatible load.	Reload the spare DCH with the correct EDCH load.
Could not convert DCH port number.	Do BSY and RTS on the XPM to resend static data to the XPM.
Invalid message from initiator.	Attempt takeover again.
Source DCH already performing takeover.	Attempt takeover again.
Source DCH datafilled as a spare.	Check DCH and ISG mapping.
Spare DCH not specified in request.	Attempt takeover again.
Source DCH not in valid state for takeover request.	Check state of source DCH in takeover.
Spare DCH already performing takover.	Attempt takeover again.
Target DCH not a spare.	Check DCH and ISG mapping.
Target DCH not in valid state for takeover request.	Check state of destination DCH in takeover.

DCH605 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Reason	Action
No spares available.	Check sparing enable flag on destination DCH.
No resource takeover block allocated for request.	Attempt takeover again.
DCH recovery timer has expired.	Attempt takeover again.
Error recovery sequence initiated.	Attempt takeover again.
Undefined failure reason XX.	Attempt takeover again.

Related OM registers

DCH605 has no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DCH800

Explanation

The peripheral module (PM) subsystem generates log report DCH800. The subsystem generates this log when the congestion state of a D-channel handler (DCH) changes.

Congestion can result from:

- a processor blockage that occurs when an excess of memory buffers are queued for servicing
- not enough memory buffers for incoming message storage on D-channels or high CPU occupancy in the DCH

The congestion logs indicate when a DCH enters congestion, enters overload, leaves overload, or leaves congestion. Repeated overload and congestion logs indicate that the ISDN services of the office require re-engineering.

Format

The log report format for DCH800 follows.

```
DCH800 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DCH Congestion
  DCH nnn on XPM nnn: DCH Congestion: faulttxt ISG nnn
  Cause: faultcause
```

Example

An example of log report DCH800 follows.

```
DCH800 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO DCH Congestion
  DCH 0 on LTC 10: DCH Congestion: Congestion  ISG 3
  Cause: FIFO Backed Up, Low CPU
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DCH Congestion	Constant	Information about the status of the DCH follows.
DCH nnn on XPM nnn	0-255	This value identifies the DCH number, the host XPM type, and the host XPM number..

DCH800 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ISG nnn	0-255	This value identifies the services in the ISG that this action affected.
faulttxt	Congestion, Service Affecting State of Overload, Congestion Abated, Overload Abated	This value identifies the change of the DCH state.
faultcause	Low Buffer Pool, FIFO Backed Up, Low CPU	This value idicates the reason for the DCH congestion.

Action

No action is required.

Related OM registers

DCH800 increases the PM1 PM1ERR OM.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DCI100

Explanation

The Communication Server or the Problem Manager generates DCI100. This event occurs when the Communication Server or the Problem Manager cannot communicate with the Distributed Resource Manager (DRM). The DRM interface generates the return code.

The SuperNode (SN) Operations Controller (OPC) system provides the following log processing tasks. The Data Collector collects SN logs and SN OPC Unix Application Environment (UAE) logs. The Problem Manager correlates SN logs. The Problem Viewer browses logs and problems. The system delivers the logs to a local printer.

The Problem Manager follows the rules in knowledge base to correlate the logs. The log acquisition server and the communication server control the acquisition of SN logs. The log acquisition server, resident on the SN, collects and sends the logs to the OPC. The communication server, resident on the OPC, receives the logs and sends the logs to the Problem Manager. The Problem Manager formats the logs. The DRM starts and monitors the log store.

Format

The log report format for DCI100 is as follows:

```
** DCI100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL <ProcessName> <ProcessID>
   <Description>
   DRM Error:
   LOG: <Faulty mnemonic>
   1
   Expert data: dcilogp.c (100)
```

Example

An example of log report DCI100 follows:

```
** DCI100 OCT21 18:20:03 2 FAIL CS(10032)
   Unable to connect to DRM Process Manager.Return code= –10
   DRM Error:
   LOG:
   1
   Expert data: dcilogp.c (100)
```

DCI100 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL	Constant	Indicates a failure report occurred.
ProcessName	CS Communication Server	Indicates the running process of OPC.
ProcessID	nnnn	Indicates the process identification code.
Description	Unable to connect to DRM Process Manager. Return code = nn	Indicates the communication error.
Faulty mnemonic	INVALID	Indicates error type.

Action

Analyze the type of failure and check the status of IPC or DRM processes if the lost connection occurred without warning.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

DCI104

Explanation

System log report DCI104. The Communication Server or the Problem Manager generates this log when a failure of the memory allocation process occurs.

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

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

The Problem Manager follows the rules in knowledge base to correlate the logs. The system records the errors that result from the rules referencing process. The system updates the memory when new logs appear. The log acquisition server and the communication server control the acquisition of SN logs. The log acquisition server, resident on the SN, collects and sends the logs to the OPC. The communication server, resident on the OPC, receives the logs and passes the logs to the Problem Manager. The Problem Manager formats the logs.

Format

The format for log report DCI104 is as follows:

```
** DCI104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL <ProcessName> <ProcessID>
   <Description>
   Memory Error
   LOG: <Faulty mnemonic>
   1
   Expert data: dcilogp.c (100)
```

Example

An example of log report DCI104 follows:

DCI104 (end)

```
** DCI104 OCT21 18:20:03 2 FAIL CS(10032)
   dci_cm_interface::add_log_buff–>Cannot perform memory
   allocation
   Memory Error
   LOG: FAILED
   1
   Expert data: dcilogp.c (100)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL	Constant	Indicates a failure report occurred.
ProcessName	CS Communication Server	Indicates the OPC running process.
ProcessID	nnnn	Indicates the process identification code.
Description	dci_cm_interface : : add_log_buff -> Cannot perform memory allocation	Indicates a memory error.
Faulty mnemonic	FAILED	Indicates error type.

Action

This log indicates that a high level of log flow caused the system to run out of memory. The system can lose some logs. Refer to the OPC system administrator.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DCI303

Explanation

The system log report DCI303. The system generates this log when the system finds a syntax error in the parsing rule file /iws/opcfiles/dcrules.text at initialization. When the system finds a syntax error, the system discards the parsing rule for a log type.

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

- The SN OPC Data Collector collects SN logs and SN OPC Unix Application Environment (UAE) logs.
- The SN OPC system Problem Manager correlates SN logs.
- The SN OPC system Problem Viewer browses logs and problems.
- The Problem Viewer delivers logs to a local printer.

The Data Collector is a central component that collects both SN and UAE logs. The Data Collector receives logs and performs the following tasks:

- Formats the UAE logs to the SN log format. The Data Collector always includes the switch name and the node name in the component name.
- Parses and tokenizes the log header. The Problem Manager can read the log.
- Follows a set of user-predefined parse rules to build a component name and a set of attributes from the log. The Data Collector reads an ASCII file at start up. The file defines the parse rules.
- Distributes the tokenized logs over an Interprocess Connectivity (IPC) link to client processes. Client processes include the problem manager and log storage.
- Buffers the tokenized logs to minimize the risk of log loss when the connection to the client process is down.

Format

The format for log report DCI303 is as follows:

```
 * DCI303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL <ProcessName><ProcessID>
     <Description>
     Parsing Error
     LOG: <Faulty mnemonic>
     1
     Expert data: dcilogp.c (150)
```

DCI303 (end)

Example

An example of log report DCI303 follows:

```
 1.* DCI303 OCT21 18:20:03 2 FAIL DMSERVICE (1220)
    Syntax error on regular expression at line 3 on position
    10
    Parsing Error
    LOG: FAILED
    1
    Expert data: dcilogp.c (150)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL	Constant	Indicates a failure report occurred.
ProcessName	DMSERVICE	Indicates the OPC running process.
ProcessID	nnnn	Indicates the process identification code.
Description	Syntax error on regular expression at line 3 on position 10	Indicates a syntax error.
Faulty mnemonic	FAILED	Indicates error type.

Action

Contact the OPC system administrator.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DCI307

Explanation

The system log report DCI307. The system generates this log when the configuration file /iws/opcfiles/snlogsp.text duplicates and defines a Unix Application Environment (UAE) log. The Data Collector provides SuperNode (SN) Operations Controller (OPC) log filtering capability. The Data Collector determines a set of logs. The system suppresses these logs in the configuration file SNLOGSP.TEXT. The Data Collector modifies this file to display a default SN office name instruction.

The SN OPC system performs the following log processing tasks:

- The Data Collector collects SN logs and SN OPC UAE logs.
- The Problem Manager correlates SN logs.
- The Problem Viewer browses logs and errors.
- The Problem Viewer delivers the logs to a local printer.

The Data Collector is a central component that collects both SN and UAE logs. The Data Collector receives the logs and performs the following tasks:

- Formats the UAE logs to the SN log format. The Data Collector always includes the switch name and the node name in the component name.
- Parses and tokenizes the log header. The Problem Manager can read the log header.
- Follows a set of user-predefined parse rules to build a component name and a set of attributes from the log. The Data Collector reads an ASCII file at start up. This file defines the parse rules.
- Distributes the tokenized logs over an Interprocess Connectivity (IPC) link to client processes. Client processes include the problem manager and log storage.
- Buffers the tokenized logs. This action minimizes the risk of log loss when the connection to the client process is down.

Format

The format for log report DCI307 is as follows:

DCI307 (end)

DCI307 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL <ProcessName><ProcessID>
<Description>
Configuration Error
LOG:
1
Expert data: dcilogp.c (150)

Example

An example of log report DCI307 follows:

```
DCI307 OCT21 18:20:03 2 FAIL OMA (14876)
   Duplicated report id ODM 100 defined for filtering
   Configuration Error
   LOG:
   1
   Expert data: dcilogp.c (150)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL	Constant	Indicates a failure report occurred.
ProcessName	OMA	Indicates the OPC running process.
ProcessID	nnnn	Indicates the process identification code.
Description	Duplicated report id ODM100 defined for filtering	Indicates a configuration failure.

Action

The Data Collector automatically ignores the second duplicated log or deletes the duplicate log name in the configuration file. The Data Collector Restarts the Data Collector process.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DCI505

Explanation

The system log report DCI505. The system generates this log when the client process (Problem Manager) OPC Log Storage loses connection with the Data Collector. This report is an information log and occurs in swap operation mode.

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

- The Data Collector collects SN logs and SN OPC Unix Application Environment (UAE) logs.
- The Problem Manager correlates SN logs.
- The Problem Viewer browses logs and errors.
- The Problem Viewer delivers logs to a local printer.

The Data Collector is a central component that collects both SN and UAE logs. The Data Collector receives the logs and performs the following tasks:

- Formats the UAE logs to the SN log format. The Data Collector includes the switch name and the node name in the component name.
- Parses and tokenizes the log header. The Problem Manager can read the logs.
- Follows a set of user-predefined parse rules to build a component name and a set of attributes from the log. The Data Collector reads an ASCII file at start up. This file defines the parse rules.
- Distributes the tokenized logs over an Interprocess Connectivity (IPC) link to client processes. Client processes include the problem manager and log storage.
- Buffers the tokenized logs. This action minimizes the risk of log loss when the connection to the client process is cut.

Format

The log report format for DCI505 is as follows:

```
DCI505 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO <ProcessName><ProcessID>
    <Description>
    IPC Info
    LOG: <Faulty mnemonic>
    1
    Expert data: dcilogp.c (150)
```

DCI505 (end)

Example

An example of log report DCI505 follows:

```
DCI505 OCT21 18:20:03 2 FAIL DMSERVICE (1221)
   Lost IPC connection to DMSERVICE
   IPC Info
   LOG: FAILED
   1
   Expert data: dcilogp.c (150)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL	Constant	Indicates a failure report occurred.
ProcessName	DMSERVICE	Indicates the OPC running process.
ProcessID	nnnn	Indicates the process identification code.
Description	Lost IPC connection to DMSERVICE	Indicates a connection failure.
Faulty mnemonic	FAILED	Indicates error type.

Action

The Problem Manager attempts to reestablish the connection to the Data Collector at 5 s intervals. When the Problem Manager cannot establish the connection again after several attempts, check the TCP connectivity.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DCP102

Explanation

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

- The Data Collector collects SN logs and SN OPC Unix Application Environment (UAE) logs.
- The Problem Manager correlates SN logs.
- The Problem Viewer browses logs and errors.
- The Problem Viewer delivers the logs to a local printer.

The Data Collector is a central component that collects both SN and UAE logs. The Data Collector receives logs and performs the following tasks:

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

Format

The log report format for DCP102 is as follows:

```
DCP102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL <ProcessName> <ProcessID>
    <Description>
    Software Error
    LOG: <Faulty mnemonic>
    1
    Expert data: dcilogp.c (100)
```

Example

An example of log report DCP102 follows:

DCP102 (end)

```
DCP102 OCT21 18:20:00 2 FAIL DMSERVICE (10032)
   dci_pm_buffer: :write_log –> Bad parameters
   Software error
   LOG: INVALID
   1
   Expert data: dcilogp.c (100)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL	Constant	Indicates a failure report occurred.
ProcessName	DMSERVICE	Indicates the OPC running process.
ProcessID	nnnnn	Indicates the process identification code.
Description	dci_pm_buffer: :write_log → Bad parameters	Indicates a software error.
Faulty mnemonic	INVALID	Indicates error type.

Action

Contact the OPC system administrator.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

DCP104

Explanation

Either the Communicatiosn Server or the Problem Manager generates log report DCP104 when the process fails to use the memory allocation process.

The SuperNode (SN) Operation Controller (OPC) system performs the following log processing tasks:

- The Data Collector collects SN logs and SN OPC Unix Application Environment (UAE) logs.
- The Problem Manager correlates SN logs.
- The Problem Viewer browses logs and problems.
- The Problem Viewer delivers logs to a local printer.

The Problem Manager follows the rules in knowledge base to correlate logs. The system records the errors that result from the rules referencing process. The system updates the memory when new logs appear. The log acquisition server and the communication server control the acquisition of SN logs. The log acquisition server, resident on the SN, collects logs and sends the logs to the OPC. The communication server, resident on the OPC, receives the logs and passes the logs to the Problem Manager. The Problem Manager formats the logs.

Format

The log report format for DCP104 is as follows:

```
* DCP104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL <ProcessName> <ProcessID>
    <Description>
    Memory Error
    LOG: <Faulty mnemonic>
    1
    Expert data: dcilogp.c (100)
```

Example

An example of log report DCP104 follows:

```
* DCP104 OCT21 18:20:03 2 FAIL DMSERVICE (10032)
   dci_pm_interface:: write_log –> Cannot perform memory
   allocation.
   Memory Error
   LOG: FAILED
   1
   Expert data: dcilogp.c (100)
```

DCP104 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL	Constant	Indicates a failure report occurred.
ProcessName	DMSERVICE	Indicates the running process of OPC.
ProcessID	nnnn	Indicates the identification code of the process.
Description	dci_pm_interface: write_log → Cannot perform memory allocation	Indicates a memory error.
Faulty mnemonic	FAILED	Provides error type.

Action

This log indicates that an excess of log flow caused the system to run out of memory. The system can lose some logs. Contact the OPC system administrator.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DCP105

Explanation

The Data Collector generates log report DCP105 when the Interprocess Connectivity (IPC) connection to the client process is cut. The client process can be either the Communication Server or the Problem Manager.

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

- The Data Collector collects SN logs and SN OPC Unix Application Environment (UAE) logs.
- The Problem Manager correlates SN logs.
- The Problem Viewer browses logs and problems.
- The Problem Viewer delivers logs to a local printer.

The Data Collector is a central component that collects both SN and UAE logs. The Data Collector receives the logs and performs the following tasks:

- Formats the UAE logs to the SN log format. The Data Collector always includes the switch name and the node name in the component name.
- Parses and tokenizes the log header. The Problem Manager can read the log header.
- Follows a set of user-predefined parse rules to build a component name and a set of attributes from the log. An ASCII file contains the defined parse rules. The Data Collector reads the ASCII file at start-up.
- Distributes the tokenized logs over an IPC link to client processes. Client processes include the problem manager and log storage.
- Buffers the tokenized logs. This action minimizes the risk of log loss when the connection to the client process is down.

Format

The log report format for DCP105 is as follows:

```
** DCP105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO <ProcessName> <ProcessID>
   <Description>
   IPC Info
   LOG: <Faulty mnemonic>
   1
   Expert data: dcilogp.c (100)
```

DCP105 (end)

Example

An example of log report DCP105 follows:

```
** DCP105 OCT21 18:20:00 2 FAIL DMSERVICE (10032)
   LOST IPC connection with OMA
   IPC Info
   LOG: FAILED
   1
   Expert data: dcilogp.c (100)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL	Constant	Indicates a failure report occurred.
ProcessName	DMSERVICE	Indicates the OPC running process.
ProcessID	nnnn	Indicates the process identification code.
Description	Lost IPC connection with OMA	Indicates a software error.
Faulty mnemonic	FAILED	Indicates error type.

Action

This log indicates that the system terminated the client process. Restart the process.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DCP106

Explanation

The Data Collector generates this log when the system overwrites the circular buffer with a new log. When the buffer is full, new logs overwrite old logs. The size of the default buffer is 50 entries. The default buffer holds logs that are ready to go to client processes. Client processes are the Problem Manager and SuperNode operation controller log storage. To change the buffer size, use the Data Collector command in the Distributed Resource Manager (DRM) configuration.

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

- The Data Collector collects SN logs and SN OPC Unix Application Environment (UAE) logs.
- The Problem Manager correlates SN logs.
- The Problem Viewer browses logs and problems.
- The Problem Viewer delivers logs to a local printer.

The Data Collector is a central component that collects both SN and UAE logs. The Data Collector receives logs and performs the following tasks:

- Formats the UAE logs to the SN log format. The Data Collector always includes the switch name and the node name in the component name.
- Parses and tokenizes the log header. The Problem Manager can read the log header.
- Follows a set of user-predefined parse rules to build a component name and a set of attributes from the log. An ASCII file contains the defined parse rules. The Data Collector reads the ASCII file at start up.
- Distributes the tokenized logs over an Interprocess Connectivity (IPC) link to client processes. Client processes include the problem manager and log storage.
- Buffers the tokenized logs. This action minimizes the risk of log loss when the connection to the client process is down.

Format

The log report format for DCP106 is as follows:

DCP106 (end)

** DCP106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO <ProcessName> <ProcessID>
<Description>
Log lost Info
LOG: <Faulty mnemonic>
1
Expert data: dcilogp.c (100)

Example

An example of log report DCP106 follows:

```
** DCP106 OCT21 18:20:00 2  INFO DMSERVICE (10032)
   6 logs have been lost for pm in last 10 minutes.
   Log lost Info
   LOG: INVALID
   1
   Expert data: dcilogp.c (100)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates a log report occurred.
ProcessName	DMSERVICE	Indicates the OPC running process.
ProcessID	nnnn	Indicates the process identification code.
Description	n logs lost for pm in last 10 minutes	Indicates a loss of logs.
Faulty mnemonic	INVALID	Indicates error type.

Action

The number of logs exceeds the circular log buffer. The user can specify the critical process so that the Data Collector does not discard logs. The user can configure the size of the buffer in the Distributed Resource Manager (DRM) configuration. Use the DRM configuration to extend the buffer size.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DCP107

Explanation

The Data Collector generates DCP107 when the specified command line is not correct. The Distributed Resource Manager (DRM) configuration file for the Data Collector specifies the command line.

The SuperNode (SN) Operations Controller (OPC) system processes log reports. The following must occur to process logs:

- the Data Collector collects SN logs and SN OPC Unix Application Environment (UAE) logs
- the Problem manager correlates SN logs
- the user browses logs and problems through the Problem Viewer
- the system delivers logs to a local printer

The Data Collector is a central component that collects both SN and UAE logs. When the Data Collector receives log reports, the Data Collector does the following:

- formats the UAE logs to the SN log format. The Data Collector includes the switch name and the node name as part of the component name of the UAE logs.
- parses and tokenizes the log header so that the Problem Manager can read the header.
- provides a component name and a set of attributes from the log. Set of attributes depends on a set of user-predefined parse rules that the user defined before. The name and user define these parse rules in an ASCII file that the Data Collector reads at start up.
- distributes the tokenized logs over an Interprocess Connectivity (IPC) link to client processes like the Problem Manager and log storage.
- buffers the tokenized logs to reduce the risk of log loss when the connection to the client process fails.

Format

The format for log report DCP107 is as follows:

DCP107 (continued)

** DCP107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO <ProcessName> <ProcessID>
<Description>
Configuration Error
LOG: <Faulty mnemonic>
1
Expert data: dcilogp.c (100)

Example

An example of log report DCP107 follows:

```
** DCP107 OCT21 18:20:00 2 FAIL DMSERVICE (10032)
   IPC Info parse rule file name not specified.
   Configuration Error
   LOG: FAILED
   1
   Expert data: dcilogp.c (100)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL	Constant	Indicates a failure
ProcessName	DMSERVICE	Indicates the running process of OPC
ProcessID	nnnn	Indicates the identification code of the process
Description	IPC Info parse rule file name not specified	Indicates a configuration fault
Faulty mnemonic	FAILED	Gives fault type

Action

Check the entries in the DRM configuration file for the Data Collector. Check the files to make sure that the optional arguments are specified correctly. Update the DRM configuration file, enter the file to the DRM database again, and start the DRM.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DCP307

Explanation

The system generates DCP307 when one of the following occurs:

- One of the options specified in the command argument is not correct
- The specified file name is not in the specified directory
- When the SuperNode (SN) Operations Controller (OPC) system processes logs, the following occurs:
- the Data Collector collects SN logs and SN OPC Unix Application Environment (UAE) logs
- the Problem Manager correlates SN logs
- the user browses logs and problems through the Problem Viewer
- the system delivers logs to a local printer

The Data Collector is a central component that collects both SN and UAE logs. When the Data Collector receives logs, the data collector does the following:

- formats the UAE logs to the SN log format. The Data Collector includes the switch name and node name in the component name.
- parses and tokenizes the log header so that the Problem Manager can process the header.
- provides a component name and a set of attributes from the log. This name and set of attributes depends on a set of parse rules that the user defined before. The user defined these parse rules in an ASCII file that the Data Collector reads at start up.
- distributes the tokenized logs over an Interprocess Connectivity (IPC) link to client processes like the Problem Manager and log storage.
- buffers the tokenized logs to reduce the risk of log loss when the connection to the client process fails.

  The Distributed Resource Manager (DRM) registers the Data Collector. The DRM calls the Data Collector at start up and when the DRM does not terminate normally.

Format

The log report format for DCP307 is as follows:

* DCP307 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL <ProcessName><ProcessID>
<Missing or invalid configuration options>
Configuration Error
LOG:
1
Expert data: dcilogp.c (150)

Example

An example of log report DCP307 follows:

```
* DCP307 OCT21 18:20:03 2 FAIL DMSERVICE (1220)
   Parse rule file name not specified
   Configuration Error
   LOG:
   1
   Expert data: dcilogp.c (150)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL	Constant	Indicates a failure report
ProcessName	DMSERVICE	Indicates the running process of OPC
ProcessID	nnnn	Indicates the identification code of the process
Missing or invalid configuration options	Parse rule file name not specified	Indicates the configuration fault

Action

Check if the option is not correct. Also check if the specified file is not in the specified directory or is not accessible. Contact the OPC system administrator.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DCP505

Explanation

The system generates DCP505 when the Data Collector loses connection with one of the client processes. The Problem Manager or SuperNode (SN) Operations Controller (OPC) Log Storage are examples of client processes.

When the SN OPC system processes logs, it does the following:

- the Data Collector collects SN logs and SN OPC Unix Application Environment (UAE) logs
- the Problem Manager correlates SN logs
- the user browses logs and problems through the Problem Viewer,
- the system delivers logs to a local printer.

The Data Collector is a central component that collects both SN and UAE logs. The Data Collector receives the logs and does the following:

- formats the UAE logs to the SN log format. The Data Collector includes the switch name and node name in the component name.
- parses and tokenizes the log header so that the Problem Manager can read the header.
- provides a component name and a set of attributes from the log. This name and set of attributes depend on a set of parse rules that the user defined before. The user defines these parse rules in an ASCII file that the Data Collector reads at start up.
- distributes the tokenized logs over an Interprocess Connectivity (IPC) link to client processes like the Problem Manager and log storage.
- buffers the tokenized logs to reduce the risk of log loss when the connection to the client process fails.

Format

The log report format for DCP505 is as follows:

```
DCP505 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO <cpid>
    Lost connection to the <client_name>
    IPC Info
    LOG: FAILED
    1
    Expert data: dcilogp.c (150)
```

Example

An example of log report DCP505 follows:

```
DCP505 OCT21 18:20:03 2 INFO DMSERVICE(1220)
   Lost connection to the Problem Mgr
   IPC Info
   LOG:FAILED
   1
   Expert data: dcilogp.c (150)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates an information report
cpid	DMSERVICE	Indicates the running process of OPC
client_name	Problem Manager or Log Storage	Indicates the client name

Action

If the client process is not in service, start the process again.

If TCP connection is not operated correctly, check the connection.

If the system is not in swap mode, apply OPC administrator.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DCP806

Explanation

The system generates DCP806 when there is no backpressure for a buffer-overflow condition in the Data Collector. If the client process cannot receive the rate of logs, the system loses logs in the Data Collector. The system does not generate this log report if the configuration file /iws/opcfiles/snlogsp.text defines a critical process. To provide backpressure in the Data Collector, the system specifies the critical process description name in SNLOGSP.TEXT.

In BCS35, the Data Collector discards logs when the buffer for a client overflows and the client cannot receive logs. In BCS36, the Data Collector allows the user to specify the critical process. To handle lost log strategy, the Data Collector does not discard logs and apply backpressure to one central location. The central location is the SuperNode (SN) log system and Unix Application Environment (UAE) log system.

When the SN Operations Controller (OPC) system processes logs, the following occurs:

- the Data Collector collects SN logs and SN OPC UAE logs
- the Problem Manager correlates SN logs
- the user browses logs and problems through the Problem Viewer,
- the system delivers logs to a local printer.

The Data Collector is a central component which collects both SN and UAE logs. The Data Collector receives the logs and does the following:

- processes the UAE logs to the SN log format. The Data Collector includes the switch name and node name in the component name.
- parses and tokenizes the log header so that the Problem Manager can read the header.
- provides a component name and a set of attributes from the log. This name and set of attributes depends on a set of parse rules that the user defined before. The user defines these parse rules in an ASCII file that the Data Collector reads at start up.
- distributes the tokenized logs over an Interprocess Connectivity (IPC) link to client processes like the Problem Manager and log storage.
- buffers the tokenized logs to reduce the risk of log loss when the connection to the client process fails.

Format

The log report format for DCP806 is as follows:

```
* DCP806 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL <ProcessName><ProcessID>
    <number_of_logs> logs lost for <client_name> during last 10 minutes.
    Log Lost Info
    LOG:
    1
    Expert data: dcilogp.c (150)
```

Example

An example of log report DCP806 follows:

```
* DCP806 OCT21 18:20:03 2 FAIL DMSERVICE(1220)
   10 logs lost for problemMgr during last 10 minutes.
   Log Lost Info
   LOG:
   1
   Expert data: dcilogp.c (150)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL	Constant	Indicates a failure report
ProcessName	DMSERVICE	Indicates the running process of OPC
ProcessID	nnnn	Indicates the identification code of the process
number of logs	n logs lost for <client name> during last 10 min	Indicates the quantity of lost logs for a client in the last 10 minutes
client name	Problem Manager or Log Storage	Indicates the client name

Action

To handle the buffer overflow in the log systems, provide a critical name in /iws/opcfiles/snlogsp.text. Start the Data Collector process again.

DCP806 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

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
```

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.

DCR106 (end)

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.

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.

DDM101 (end)

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.

DDT001

Explanation

The system generates log report DDT001 to inform operating personnel of the following:

- the DMS to DATAS link for trunk status information (TSI) changes state
- the DMS to DATAS link for all circuits busy (ACB) changes state

On restarts and initial program load (IPL), the link is not operational. The system does not generate a log. After restarts/ IPL, the system brings the link into service. If this fails, the system generates a log. If the system brings the link up, and the link goes down for a reason other than a restart, the system generates a log. The system does not generate additional DDT001 logs until the system brings the link back up. If the link goes down, the system automatically attempts to bring the link back up again.

Format

The log report format for DDT001 is as follows:

```
1.DDT001 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO: RTRS LINK EVENT
   The DMS to DATAS link for ACB is: <up / down>
```

Example

An example of log report DDT001 follows:

```
1.DDT001 JUN22 05:54:28 5200 INFO: RTRS LINK EVENT
   The DMS to DATAS link for ACB is: up
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO RTRS LINK EVENT	Constant	Indicates the DATAS link or all trunk circuits change state.
The DMS to DATAS link for ACB is:	up or down	Indicates the status of all circuits busy (ACB).
The DMS to DATAS link for TSI is:	up or down	Identifies trunk status information (TSI).

DDT001 (end)

Action

If a DDT002 log indicates that E101 has been received, DATAS requests that the system resets the link (netcon). The link must reform automatically. There is no action required. Contact the next level of maintenance if the system does not generate this log. Also contact the next level of maintenance if the link does not recover in 5 m.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

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.

(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.

DDU101 (end)

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.

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.

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.

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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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
```

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
```

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
```

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
```

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.

DEV300

Explanation

The Device (DEV) subsystem generates DEV300. The DEV generates when an input/output (I/O) request fails to reach the destination (file processor) disk or digital audio tape devices.

Format

The log report format for DEV300 is as follows:

```
*DEV300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd              INFO Send Failure
    Reason:  <reason for failure>
    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>
          <dm command parameter data>
    FW Cmd Data :
          <fw command parameter data>
```

Example

An example of log report DEV300 follows:

```
*DEV300 APR01 12:00:00 2112         INFO Send Failure
   Reason: CMD NOT RECOGNIZED
   Dev: FP03DK11        Dev#: 7
   I/O System: DAL  Dev: 1  Bus: 1
   Vendor: DANDYDSK     Product: X800-32C AC11
   I/O Request: 13          Owner: FPMOD3
   DM Cmd Data:     Cmd = D_WRITE_BLKS
        01 00 00 00 05 00 00 00
        00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
   FW Cmd Data:
        00 80 0E 03 00 00 00 02 0A 00 00 00 00 01 02 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	Value	Description
INFO Send Failure	Constant	Indicates an I/O request fails to reach the destination disk or digital audio tape device.
Reason	Text	Indicates the cause of the failure. See Additional information.
Dev, Dev#	Alphanumeric	Indicates the device name and device number.
I/O System	Alphanumeric	Indicates the I/O system and I/O parameters in use to access the device.
Drive Identification	Alphanumeric	Indicates the name of the vendor and product of the drives that compromise the device.
I/O Request, Owner	Alphanumeric	Indicates the I/O request block index and owner.
DM Cmd Data	Character string	Indicates the command name and associated parameters as listed in the DM command field for the command that failed.
FW Fmd Data	Integers	Indicates the parameters as listed in the FW command field for the command that failed.

Action

Report all occurrences of DEV300 to emergency technical assistance service (ETAS) personnel. The system attempts to return the device to service if the device changes to system busy (SysB). If the system return to service (RTS) fails, the condition requires manual action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DEV300 (end)

Additional information

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Reason	Description
CMD NOT RECOGNIZED	The SCSI interface paddleboard (SIP) cannot process the command that device management presents.
CMD FAILED - NO SENSE DATA	The SIP encounters faults when processing the command on the drive. There is no diagnostic data available to investigate the cause of the problem.
DEVICE NOT RESPONDING	The SIP cannot establish communication with the drive.
BAD BUFFER REFERENCE	An operation includes a data buffer that does not exist in the dual access buffer memory (DABM). A software error log report accompanies this log.
DAL REJECTED REQUEST	The device access layer (DAL) rejects the request.
SIP REJECTED REQUEST	The SIP rejects the request.
REQUEST ABORTED	The DAL or SIP aborts a request.
REQUEST TIMEOUT	A DAL timeout occurs while the DAL waits for a response from the SIP.

DEV400

Explanation

The Device (DEV) subsystem generates DEV 400 when an input/output (I/O) requests during processing on the (file processor) disk or digital audio tape drive.

Format

The log report format for DEV400 is as follows:

```
*DEV400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd              INFO Cmd Failure
    Reason:  <reason for failure>
    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>
          <dm command parameter data>
    DM Response Data :
          <Fw command parameter data>
```

Example

An example of log report DEV400 follows:

```
*DEV400 APR01 12:00:00 2112         INFO Cmd Failure
   Reason: UNEXPECTED KEY: NOSENSE
   Dev: FP03DK11        Dev#: 7
   I/O System: DAL  Dev: 1  Bus: 1
   Vendor: FATDAT       Product: FT1000A  AC11
   I/O Request 13               Owner: FPMOD
   DM Cmd Data:     cmd = T_READ_BLKS
        01 00 00 00 05 00 00 00
        00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
   DM Response Data:
        03 F0 00 03 00 00 00 02 0A 00 00 00 00 01 02 00
        00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

DEV400 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO Cmd Failure	Constant	Indicates an I/O request failure to reach the destination disk or digital audio tape device.
Reason	Text	Indicates the cause of the failure. See Additional information.
Dev, Dev#	Alphanumeric	Indicates the device name and device number.
I/O system	Alphanumeric	Indicates the I/O system and I/O parameters in use to access the device.
Drive identification	Alphanumeric	Indicates the name of the vendor and product of the drives comprising the device.
I/O Request, Owner	Alphanumeric	Indicates the I/O request block index and owner.
DM Cmd Data	Character string	Indicates the command name and the parameters as in the DM command field list for the command failure.
DM Response Data	Integers	Identifies location of software error.

Action

Report all occurrences of DEV400 logs to emergency technical assistance service (ETAS) personnel. The system will attempt to return the device to service if the device changes to system busy (SysB) from in-service. If the attempt fails, the condition requires manual action.

The system can reassign a damaged disk block. This reassignment occurs when disk read or write command processing encounters a recovered error or medium error.

Associated OM registers

There are no OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Reason	Description
RECOVERED ERROR	The drive completes the command after recovery techniques are used. A reassignment of the block in the recovered error can follow.
UNRECOVERABLE ERROR	The drive encounters an error that cannot be recovered during processing.
MEDIUM ERROR	An error with the media of the drive occurs.
HARDWARE ERROR	A drive hardware error occurs.
ILLEGAL REQUEST	The drive makes a request format that is not supported or is not proper.
DATA PROTECT	There is an attempt to (write) command on data protected media.
UNEXPECTED SENSE KEY	The drive returns a code that is not expected to response.

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.

(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

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.

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.
```

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

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

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

(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

(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

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.

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. A $ is displayed if the carrier digits are unavailable.
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

Log history

SN08 (DMS)

Added description for $ entry in Carrier Digits field under CR Q00950330.

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

(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.
```

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.
```

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.

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.

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
```

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
```

DFIL116 (continued)

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.

- 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.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log DFIL116 was updated for the SN06 (DMS) release.

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.

(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.

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

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.

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

(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.

DFIL131 (end)

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.

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.

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:

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 the CIC
Digits Received	YYYYYYYYYY	Indicates exact digits received over trunk group

DFIL147 (end)

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.

DFIL151

Explanation

The datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL151 when the system encounters an entry that is not correct. This log informs the technician to assign the Flexible Charging system (FCS) customer station option to the Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) group. The subsystem generates DFIL151 when the incoming initial address message (IAM) has the terminating judge indicator bit set to '1.' The terminating judge indicator is in the network function indicator parameter of the IAM message.

Format

The log report format for DFIL151 is as follows:

```
DFIL151 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATAFILL WARNING
    ACD_GROUP_NAME key
    MISSING FCS OPTION IN TABLE ACDGRP
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL151 follows:

```
DFIL151 NOV21 13:20:01 8400 INFO DATAFILL WARNING
  ACD_GROUP_NAME jal_reservation
  MISSING FCS OPTION IN TABLE ACDGRP
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
key	Text	Indicates the name of the ACD group (ACDNAME)

Action

Add option FCS to the OPTION field of table ACDGRP for the ACD group (ACDNAME) that appears.

Associated OM registers

When the system generates DFIL151, the register FCSDNTR in the FCS OM group increases.

DFIL151 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL152

Explanation

The Datafill subsystem generates DFIL152 when call processing occurs and the customer group is not known. The value of the option CUSTINFO and the incoming digits or initial address message (IAM) determines the customer group. Option CUSTINFO is entered in Table XLACTL.

Format

The log report format for DFIL152 is as follows:

```
DFIL152 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CUSTGRP DATAFILL ERROR
    CUSTGRP DIGITS = digits_used_to_index_into_table
    DFIL  =  custinfo_datafill
    DIALED DIGITS  =  dialed_number
    CALLID  =  call_id
```

Where custinfo_datafill is one of:

PARTOCG, STSTOCG, or TRKGRP NETXLA

Example

An example of log report DFIL152 follows:

```
DFIL52 MAR21 08:14:51 2345 INFO CUSTGRP DATAFILL ERROR
   CUSTGRP DIGITS =  4355431234
   DFIL =  PARTOCG
   DIALED DIGITS =  984355431234
   CALLID =  39079
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CUSTGRP DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Indicates that the system cannot determine the customer group
CUSTGRP DIGITS	Numeric	Indicates the digits used to try to index the table in field DFIL

DFIL152 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DFIL	Symbolic text	Indicates the name of the table with the entry problem. There are two possible values for the field, PARTOCG and TRKGRP_NETXLA.
DIALLED DIGITS	Integers	Indicates the digits the switch received
CALLID	Integers	Indicates the call identifier

Action

The technician must check the entries in Table XLACTL. The log generates the index. If the tuple is wrong, change the entries to correct the tuple. If the wrong tuple is in use, use a new tuple.

Make sure the digits or NETINFO are entered in the customer group table the log indicates. The following table indicates which customer group table(s) to enter.

CUSTINFO (in XLACTL)	Possible Missing Datafill	Index into Table(s)
PAR	PARTOCG	ALLIANCE from XLACTL plus up to 12 dialed digits
STS	STSTOCG	Up to 9 dialed digits
NETINFO	TRKGRP NETINFO opt	NETINFO in IAM

For TRKGRP_NETXLA, determine if the XLACTL entry must use the CUSTINFO NETINFO option. Determine if the NETXLA option requires an entry on the incoming trunk group.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL153

Explanation

The system generates DFIL153 when the call condense block (CCB) does not contain a Calling Line Identification (CLI). The Calling Number Digit Manipulation (CGNDM) optional selector appears in the translation. The CLI control cannot occur without CLI in the CCB and the system generates DFIL153 with the title DATAFILL ERROR.

Format

The log report format for DFIL153 is as follows:

```
DFIL153 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATAFILL ERROR
    len              DN  dn
   NO CLI digits available to manipulate.
   Prefix digits = n
   Insert digits = nnnn–n
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL153 follows:

```
DFIL153 MAY24 12:00:30 4000 INFO DATAFILL ERROR
   HOST 06 01 02 08    DN 9093685623
   NO CLI digits available to manipulate.
   Prefix digits = 2
   Insert digits = 12345
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Indicates an error in the entry
len	Integer	Indicates the line equipment number of the line
DN	Integer	Indicates the directory number of the line
Prefix digits	Integer	Indicates the number of the digits to delete from the CL
Insert digits	Integer	Indicates the digit string to insert in the CL

DFIL153 (end)

Action

The CLI received in initial address messages (IAM) can be variable in length. Enter the control parameters of the CGNDM option. This action allows translations to proceed without CLI control problems or treatment (REORDER) occurrence.

Do not delete too many digits from the CLI when the average length is very short. This action causes more digits to delete in the CLI than are present. The system creates log report DFIL154 and routes the call to the treatment. The system generates DFIL155 when the string length entered in the CLI is greater than 18 digits. This string length disrupts the allowed control of the CLI.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL154

Explanation

The system generates this log when the number of digits to delete from Calling Line Identity (CLI) is greater than the correct number of digits in the CLI. The system generates this log with the title DATAFILL ERROR. The value of prefix digits and insert digits appear in this report.

Format

The log report format for DFIL154 is as follows:

```
DFIL 154 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATAFILL ERROR
    len          DN dn
    NO CLI digits available to manipulate.
    Prefix digits = n
    Insert digits = nnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL154 follows:

```
DFIL154 MAY24 12:00:30 4000 INFO DATAFILL ERROR
   HOST 06 01 02 08     DN 9093685623
   NO CLI digits available to manipulate.
   Prefix digits = 2
   Insert digits = 12345
```

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
len	Integer	Indicates the line equipment number (LEN) of the line
DN	Integer	Indicates the directory number (DN) of the line
Prefix digits	Integer	Indicates the number of the digits to delete from the CLI
Insert digits	Integer	Indicates the digit string to insert in the CLI

DFIL154 (end)

Action

This log indicates a datafill error for the CGNDM option. The length of the CLI received in the initial address message (IAM) of an originating agent can be different. Enter the control parameters of the CGNDM option to allow translations to proceed. CLI control problem and treatment (REORDER) must not occur in the translation process. Enter additional digits in CLI. This action prevents the occurrence of the log and routing of the call to treatment.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL155

Explanation

The system generates this log if the combined length of the entered insert digit string and the Calling Line Identification (CLI) digit string is greater than 18 digits. The system prints the log out with the title DATAFILL ERROR and the associated values of Prefix digits and Insert string.

Format

The log report format DFIL155 is as follows:

```
DFIL 155 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATAFILL ERROR
    len          DN  dn
    NO CLI digits available to manipulate.
    Prefix digits = n
    Insert digits = nnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL155 follows:

```
DFIL155 MAY24 12:00:30 4000 INFO DATAFILL ERROR
   HOST 06 01 02        DN 3685623
   NO CLI digits available to manipulate.
   Prefix digits = 2
   Insert digits = 12345
```

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
len	Integer	Indicates the line equipment number (LEN) of the line
DN	Integer	Indicates the directory number (DN) of the line
Prefix digits	Integer	Indicates the number of the digits to delete from the CLI
Insert digits	Integer	Indicates the digit string to insert in the CLI

DFIL155 (end)

Action

This log indicates a datafill error for the CGNDM option. This error stops control of the CLI and routes the call to the treatment. The length of the CLI in the initial address of an originating agent message (IAM) can be different. Enter the control parameters of the CGNDM option to allow translations to proceed. CLI control problem and treatment (REORDER) must not occur in the translation process.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL156

Explanation

The system generates DFIL156 when the THROTL option in the trigger table is not available for calls that rely on Virtual Corporate Network (VCN) logical dedicated access facilities. The trigger tables are TRIGDIG and TRIGINFO. A VCN call uses THROTL option to identify the logical dedicated access facility.

Format

The log report format for DFIL156 is as follows:

```
DFIL156 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL THROTL OPTION MISSING
len                DN dn       KEY n
Attempted VCN call, where VCN logical dedicated facility is required, is
not datafilled the THROTL option in either table TRIGDIG or TRIGINFO
CALLID = nnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL156 follows:

```
DFIL156 SEP19 23:25:35 4520 FAIL THROTL OPTION MISSING
HOST  00 0 11 08    DN 9097227000   KEY 1
Attempted VCN call, where VCN logical dedicated facility is
required, is not datafilled the THROTL option in either
table TRIGDIG or TRIGINFO
CALLID = 98314
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL THROTL OPTION MISSING	Constant	Indicates the datafill error
len	Refer to Table I	Indicates the line equipment number of the originating circuit
dn	Refer to Table I	Indicates the directory number of the originating circuit
CALLID	nnnnn	Indicates the call identification number

DFIL156 (end)

Action

Enter data in the appropriate trigger table with the THROTL option. The trigger table can be TRIGDIG OR TRIGINFO. This allows the attempted VCN call to have access to VCN logical dedicated access facility to continue.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL305

Explanation

This system generates DFIL305 in the Access Tandem (AT) switch. The system generates DFIL305 when the country code received on an International Equal Access call origination is not entered in Table CCTR. The call origination is over an SS7 Intertoll (IT) trunk. The system can route on International Equal Access call originations over SS7 trunk groups from the EAEO to the AT. For these calls, the 2 or 3 digit country code is prefixed on the called number in the Called Party Address parameter of the initial address message (IAM). The AT must extract the country code from the called party address parameter for outpulsing in the first stage of FGD signaling. The AT must extract the country code when the AT completes the call to an International Carrier (INC) over multi-frequency (MF) trunk groups.

Format

The log report format for DFIL305 is as follows:

```
*DFIL305 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Missing Datafill
    CLLI
    Missing tuple in table CCTR.
    Called DR = xxxxxxxxxx
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL305 follows:

```
*DFIL305 JAN29 19:48:35 4000 INFO Missing Datafill
   CLLI     ISUPTRUNK 1
   Missing tuple in table CCTR.
   Called DR = 435198881234
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Missing Datafill	Constant	Indicates missing data or tuple in table CCTR is present
CLLI	Alphanumeric	Identifies the common language location identifier and message that indicates the missing tuple

DFIL305 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Missing tuple in table CCTR	Constant	Indicates a missing tuple in table CCTR
Called DR	Numeric	Identifies the affected directory number

Action

Enter all valid 2 and 3 digit country codes in table CCTR in the AT switch. For data entries, refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide.*

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL307

Explanation

The Datafill subsystem generates DFIL307 log when a call is received over an Integrated Services User Part Intertoll (ISUP IT) trunk. This trunk requires administration of LATA equal access system primary interLATA carrier (LEAS PIC). A reason for this occurrence can be that the centralized identification code (CIC) received equals the CIC datafilled in the table OFCENG LEAS_SS7. Another reason for this occurrence is that the CARRIER_SELECTION_PARM requires LEAS CTD/CHOICE screening. In both occurrences, the LATA status entered in table LATAXLA determines if the calling party is entered in table DNPIC and DNLPIC.

Format

The log report format for DFIL307 is as follows:

```
DFIL # MODD hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO error_type
CKT CLLI 1
    comment
    Calling DN: NPANXXXXXX
    Suspected table: table name
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL307 follows:

```
*DFIL307 DEC09 15:58:08 4317 INFO DATAFILL ERROR
 CKT OTWAON52CG02 1
   Call requiring LEAS handling is not datafilled in the
   appropriate table.
   Calling DN:  6136211900
   Suspected table: DNPIC
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
alarm	*	Indicates a minor alarm associated with this log is present
INFO DATAFILL ERROR	Constant	Describes the type of error reported in the log reports

DFIL307 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CKT CLLI	String up to 12 characters in length that is entered in table CLLI	The system display the CLLI of the incoming trunk. This action allows operating company personnel to determine from which network area the missing datafilled customer came
Comment	String of text	Indicates that a call that requires LEAS handling is not entered in the appropriate table
CALLING DN	Integers	The system displays received calling directory number (DN) to the operating company personnel so that the appropriate customers are entered in the correct table
Suspected Table	EIGHT_CHARS (string of eight characters either table DNPIC or DNLPIC)	The system displays the table name to the operating company personnel so that the appropriate customers are entered in the correct table

Action

The calling directory number (DN) reported must be entered in tables DNPIC and/or DNLPIC with a primary interLATA carrier (PIC). DNPIC determines the IntraLATA PIC of the customer. The DNPIC determines the InterLATA PIC and perform carrier toll denied and CHOICE screening.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL314

Explanation

The DFIL314 log is created to notify operating company personnel when an error exists in a tuple in table TRKOPTS, assigned option HPCTQ.

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Office of the Manager

National Communications System

Attn: GETS Program Office

701 South Courthouse Rd.

Arlington, VA 22204-2198

email: gets@ncs.gov

Format

The format for log report DFIL314 follows:

```
*DFIL314 mmmdd hh:mm:ss dddd INFO Invalid Datafill
Invalid datafill in table TRKOPTS
Key = <data tuple in table TRKOPTS>
<resolution method>
```

Example

Examples of log report DFIL314 follow:

```
*DFIL314 SEP02 14:30:24 6100 INFO Invalid Datafill
Invalid datafill in table TRKOPTS
Key = ISUPIT_613_AHPCTQ
Ensure the announcement type is STND

*DFIL314 SEP02 14:29:28 4000 INFO Invalid Datafill
Invalid datafill in table TRKOPTS
Key = ISUPATC_613_HPCTQ
Ensure the announcement field is valid
```

DFIL314 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Key	Based on datafill in table TRKOPTS	This field contains the CLLI of the trunk with HPCTQ option, which has been assigned an invalid announcement type.

Action

If the <resolution method> field contains the `Ensure the announcement type is STND' constant, then change the annc field of the tuple indicated in <data tuple in table TRKOPTS> field to an announcement with STND type.

If the <resolution method> field contains the `Ensure the announcement field is valid' constant, then change the annc field of the tuple indicated in <data tuple in table TRKOPTS> field to an announcement.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

The DFIL314 log is not generated when the CPU is overloaded.

DFIL315

Explanation

Log DFIL315 is generated when a Service Enablers trigger attempts to send a query using an entry in table TRIGINFO. When the message set (MSGSET) is provisioned as R01 rather than R02, log DFIL315 is generated.

The line equipment number (LEN)/directory number (DN) that generates log DFIL315 and the current trigger detection point are given as information to the telephone operating company. The LEN/DN and the current trigger detection point help the telephone operating company find the trigger that generated the log.

When log DFIL315 is generated, the query is not sent to the database and the call is sent to AIN Failure (AINF).

No alarm is generated as a result of log DFIL315.

Format

The format for log report DFIL315 follows:

```
DLSE DFIL315 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AIN DATAFILL ERROR
<LEN>          DN <10 digits>
      Invalid Datafill in table TRIGINFO
      A trigger supported only with AIN0.2 is using an
      INFONAME with MSGSET set to R01.
      Current Trigger Detection Point was <current TDP>
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL315 follows:

```
MTL2109AW DFIL315 NOV18 15:09:13 3400 INFO AIN DATAFILL
ERROR
  HOST 00 1 01 24    DN 8196226060
  Invalid Datafill in table TRIGINFO
  A trigger supported only with AIN0.2 is using an
  INFONAME with MSGSET set to R01
 Current Trigger Detection Point was OCPB
```

DFIL315 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
LEN		This field indicates the line equipment number (LEN) of the agent where the trigger occurred.
DN	10 digits	This field indicates the directory number (DN) of the agent where the trigger occurred.
Current TDP	maximum of 308 characters	This field indicates the current trigger detection point (TDP) that attempted to send a query.

Action

The telephone operating company should take action to find the trigger in table TRIGGRP that uses the INFONAME that has provisioned MSGSET to R01.

To find the entry in TRIGINFO that has generated log DFIL315, the telephone operating company can perform the following steps:

1. Perform a query directory number (QDN) of the line that generated log DFIL315 (use the DN field). The output should have AIN as one of the options. An example follows.

```
>qdn 8196226060
------------------------------------------------------
DN:     6226060
TYPE: SINGLE PARTY LINE
SNPA: 819   SIG: DT    LNATTIDX:   272
LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBER:     HOST  00 1 01 24
LINE CLASS CODE:      1FR
IBN TYPE: STATION
CUSTGRP:        RESG272     SUBGRP: 0  NCOS: 0
LINE TREATMENT GROUP:     2
CARDCODE: 6X17AC   GND: N PADGRP: STDLN  BNV: NL MNO: N
PM NODE NUMBER     :    20
PM TERMINAL NUMBER :    57
OPTIONS:
3WC DGT
RES OPTIONS:
AIN BNAGRP
OFFICE OPTIONS:
AIN OCPBGRP
------------------------------------------------------
```

2. List the entry in table TRIGGRP corresponding to the AIN group name given in the QDN output. In the previous example, the AINGRP is OCPBGRP. INFONAME is one of the fields of the tuple in table TRIGGRP.
3. Change the MSGSET for INFONAME in table TRIGINFO to R02.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

DFIL318

Explanation

Log DFIL318 is used to notify operating company personnel when error exists with the announcement specified in office parameter HPC_EGRESS_QUEUING.

Note: Log DFIL318 is not generated when the CPU is overloaded.

Format

The format for log report DFIL318 follows.

```
* DFIL318 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO GETS DATAFILL ERROR
   <error>
    <solution>
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL318 follows.

```
* DFIL318 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO GETS DATAFILL ERROR
   Error in office parm HPC_EGRESS_QUEUING
   Ensure the announcement field is valid
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
error	Error in office parm HPC_EGRESS_QUEUING	A datafill problem exists with office parameter HPC_EGRESS_QUEUING
solution	Ensure the announcement type is STND	The announcement type specified for office parameter HPC_EGRESS_QUEUING is not STND.
	Ensure the announcement field is valid	The CLLI specified for office parameter HPC_EGRESS_QUEUING refers to an announcement.

Action

The action to be taken depends on the solution indicated in the <solution> field.

If the <solution> field indicates...	then...
Ensure the announcement type is STND	Change the type of announcement specified for office parameter HPC_EGRESS_QUEUING to STND.
Ensure the announcement field is valid	Change the CLLI of office parameter HPC_EGRESS_QUEUING to an announcement.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

Not applicable

DFIL320

Explanation

This feature introduces log DFIL320. The advanced intelligent network (AIN) subsystem generates this log when both of the following conditions occur:

- after the SCP sends an AIN AnalyzeRoute, ForwardCall, or SendToResource (Intelligent Peripheral) response, or default routing
- when the system cannot get an RCNAME while performing ISDN response translations

Format

The format for log report DFIL320 follows.

```
<load name> ** <date><time><seqno> INFO Missing Datafill
 Missing tuple in table RTECHAR.
ISDN translations unable to completeduring AIN response proce
AIN response used following routing characteristics:
CDN = <CDN returned in the AIN response>
TNS = <TNS returned in the AIN response>
OSA = <OSA returned in the AIN response>
BC = <BC used during the AIN response>
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL320 follows.

```
office  DFIL320 mmdd hh: mm:ss ssdd INFO Missing Datafill
Missing tuple in table RTECHAR
ISDN translations unable to complete during AIN response
processing.
AIN response used following routing characteristics:

CDN = NA
TNS = UNK
OSA = UNK
BC = SPEECH
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
CDN	NIL, L, NA, IN, --	This field is the calling directory number information returned in the AIN response.
TNS	UNK, NA, --	This field is the transaction network service information returned in the AIN response.
OSA	UNK, PUBP, PUBA, --	This field is the operator system access information returned in the AIN response.
BC	NIL, SPEECH, 64KDATA, 64KX25, 56KDATA, DATAUNIT, 64KRES, 3_1KHZ, 7_KHZ, VOICE_DATA, 64K_RATE-AD_DATA, 32KSPEECH, WIDEBAND, 64K_NCA, --	This field is the bearer capability information used during the AIN response.

Action

Use the routing characteristics to create a tuple in table RTECHAR. Link the tuple to an RCNAME.

Note: Datafill a routing characteristic name in table RCNAME, then reference the name from table RTECHAR.

Related OM registers

Does not apply

DFIL324

Explanation

The log report DFIL324 generates when an Equal-Access End Office (EAEO) receives an integrated services digital network user part release (ISUP REL) complete message.

The host computer sends the ISUP REL message under the following conditions:

- The ISUP REL message contains a service activation parameter (SAP) of the RLT_REQUEST_MSG.
- The ISUP IT trunks do not have the option RLT (Release Link Trunk) set in Table TRKOPTS.

Format

The format for log report DFIL324 follows.

```
URTPB04BA  DFIL324  APR07  14:37:37 6600  INFO Missing Dataf
    Location: CKT RTPBSS7IT 0
    Missing RLT option in table TRKOPTS.
     Called DR = nnnnnnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL324 follows.

```
URTPB04BA DFIL324 APR07 18:14:33 6600 INFO Missing Datafill
   CKT  RTPBSS7IT 0
   Missing RLT option in table TRKOPTS
    Called DR = 411
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
CKT	**Trunk name and circuit number**	**CKT. Contains the agent's trunk and circuit that receives an RLT request.**
Called DR	10-digit number	Called DR. The called directory number of the first leg of the call to the TOPS office. This called DR results in a SAP of the RLT_REQUEST_MSG to be returned in the ISUP REL message.

Action

When an EAEO has not set up RLT calls for a specific trunk, a DFIL324 log report generates. In order for a trunk to no longer receive RLT requests, contact the Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) office. The EAEO can process RLT calls on a trunk under the following conditions:

- Enter datafill for the appropriate translations.
- Assign the option RLT to the ISUP IT trunk in Table TRKOPTS.

Related OM registers

The operational measurements (OM) group RLT counts and records the number of Release Link Trunk attempts to the Equal-Access End Office on an office-wide basis. The OM group RLT contains one register. The one register is RLTATMPT.

Additional information

N/A

DFIL602

Explanation

The system generates DFIL602 when the DMS-300 switch receives transit routing information (TRI) in the transit network selection (TNS) of a call. The system generates DFIL602 when the system cannot find an entry in Table TRIMAP for the combination of the TRI value. The system also cannot find the route the translations selected. Selected route changes are applied in Table ROUTEMAP.

The DMS-300 switch can send TRI in the TNS parameter of the first address message (IAM). The DMS-300 alters route selection based on received TRI. This condition allows the choice of the terminating route to determine the outpulsed digits for the DMS-300 switch.

Format

The log report format for DFIL602 is as follows:

```
DFIL602 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO GATEWAY TRANSLATIONS
DATAFILL ERROR
<calling agent>
REASON = <rsntxt>
DIALED DIGITS = <dialed digits>
CALLID = <callid>
TRI = nnnn
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL602 follows:

```
DFIL602 JUL23 08:04:26 8765 INFO GATEWAY TRANSLATIONS
DATAFILL ERROR
CKT     USS7LOOP 0
REASON = TRI Received but not used in call routing
DIALED DIGITS = 123
CALLID = 183158
TRI = 0025
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
calling agent	String	Indicates the trunk group and circuit on which the call originated
rsntxt	String	Indicates the reason for the datafill problem
dialed digits	nnnnnnn	Indicates the digits the switch receives
callid	nnnnnnn	Indicates the id number of the call that had the datafill problem
TRI	nnnnnnnn	Indicates the TRI number

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL603

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates log report DFIL603 when a Flexible Charge System (FCS) call attempts to terminate on a non-FCS agent.

Format

The format for log report DFIL603 follows:

```
DFIL603 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATAFILL ERROR
    LEN =  len                  CALLED DR = called number
    ATTEMPTED FCS TERMINATION ON NON-FCS AGENT
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL603 follows:

```
DFIL603 OCT18 13:20:21 8400 INFO DATAFILL ERROR
   LEN = HOST 01 2 04 02 CALLED DR = 0311769999
   ATTEMPTED FCS TERMINATION ON NON-FCS AGENT
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
LEN	Integers	The line equipment number for the called party.
CALLED DR	Integers	The directory number for the called party.
INFO	Text	This is information provided to the operating company personnel.

Action

Detect incorrect translations at the Network Service Point (NSP). The datafill error is not a DMS switch datafill error.

Associated OM registers

None

DFIL605

Explanation

The system generates DFIL605 when the system uses the CLLIRBT tool to detect or correct a data error. The data error occurs when the data is different in:

- table CLLI and CLLIMTCE
- table TRKMEM and subtable CLLIMTCE.DIAGDATA

Format

The log report format for DFIL605 is as follows:

```
DFIL605 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  <problem_description>
    CLLI: <clli>
    Table: <table_name>
    Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL605 follows:

```
DFIL605 MAR18 15:40:23 9901 Table Data corruption
   CLLI = OGDP1
   Table = CLLIMTCE
   Reason = Data Corruption Detected
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
problem_description	text	Describes the table datafill difference.
CLLI:	constant	Indicates the affected common language location identifier (CLLI) follows.
clli	Alphanumeric, up to 31 characters	The affected CLLI
Table:	constant	Indicates the name of the affected table follows.

DFIL605 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
table_name	CLLI, CLLIMTCE, TRKMEM	The name of the affected table
Reason =	Constant	Indicates the reason the system generated the log report follows.
reason	text	The reason the system generated the log report. The reasons reported are • Data Corruption Detected • Data corruption Fixed with default Values

Action

When required, operating company personnel can replace the default datafill with the required datafill. For information on the required datafill, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DFIL610

Explanation

The system generates log DFIL610 for the following of reasons :

- a call is made over a trunk with option DLYFWDXMT in table TRKOPTS, but the exec lineup in table LTCINV is not DTCEX, DTCFX, or FXODTC.
- a call is made over a trunk with option DLYFWDXMT in table TRKOPTS, but the PM is not datafilled as DTC or LTC in table TRKMEM.
- the data in table TRKMEM, or the data in the node table is corrupted.

Format

The format for log report DFIL610 follows:

```
DFIL610 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO <Text String>
    OUTGOING TRUNK: <TRUNK MEMBER CLLI>
    Reason: <Text String>
```

Example

An example of each DFIL610 log reports follows:

```
Example 1
DFIL610 NOV30 10:41:38 6700 INFO DLYFWDXMT FEATURE DISABLED
   OUTGOING TRUNK: CKT      PXDDPOG    1
   REASON: The exec lineup is not supported

Example 2
DFIL610 NOV30 10:41:38 6700 INFO DLYFWDXMT FEATURE DISABLED
   OUTGOING TRUNK: CKT      PXDDPOG    1
   REASON: The PM this trunk is on is not supported by this
feature.

Example 3
DFIL610 NOV30 10:41:38 6700 INFO DLYFWDXMT FEATURE DISABLED
   OUTGOING TRUNK: CKT      PXDDPOG    1
   REASON: The PM type for this trunk could not be
determined.
```

DFIL610 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
OUTGOING TRUNK	trunk CLLI	Any trunk CLLI whose trurnk group is datafilled in table TRKOPTS with option DLYFWDXMT
Reason	text string	the reasons the log is generated. The exec is not supported. The PM this trunk is on is not supported by this feature. The PM for this trunk could not be determined.

Action

If the `reason' log DFIL610 is generated is `The exec is not supported'. Perform the following action:

- Determine the PM the trunk is datafilled on in table TRKMEM.
- To add the feature to the PM, change table LTCINV, entry ABTRK to DTCEX, DTCFX, or FXODTC.
- To remove the feature, or if the exec lineup can not be changed, delete option DLYFWDXMT for the trunk group from table TRKOPTS.

The reason log DFIL610 is generated is `The PM this trunk is on is not supported by this feature.'. Perform the following action:

- To add the feature to the trunk, the PM must be datafilled as DTC or LTC in table TRKMEM.
- To remove the feature, delete option DLYFWDXMT for the trunk group from table TRKOPTS.

The reason log DFIL610 is generated is `The PM for the trunk could not be determined.'. Perform the following action:

- Verify that the datafill for entry PMTYPE in table TRKMEM is a valid PM type. Correct if required
- If the datafill in table TRKMEM is correct, rewrite the data by re-entering PMTYPE entry.

Associated OM registers

No OM registers are associated with log DFIL610

Additional information

None.

DFIL616

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates log report DFIL616 if both of the following conditions are true:

- Any of the following routing tables has subfield ALGORITHM set to either CHCL or CHCCL for route selector SG:
  - — OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, OFR4
  - — HNPACONT.RTEREF
  - — FNPACONT.RTEREF
  - — ACRTE, PXRTE, CTRTE, FARTE, OFCRTE, FTRTE, NSCRTE
  - — IBNRTE, IBNRT2, IBNRT3, IBNRT4

  Route selector SG allows selection of a trunk group from the groups defined in table SUPERTKG (Super Trunk Group). Table SUPERTKG joins trunk groups (defined in table TRKGRP) together into super-groups.

  An entry of CHCL for subfield ALGORITHM indicates clockwise circular hunting in the trunk groups defined in table SUPERTKG. An entry of CHCCL indicates counterclockwise circular hunting in the trunk groups defined in table SUPERTKG.
- Any of the previously listed tables has subfield ATTEMPTS set to a value greater than 50 for route selector SG. Subfield ATTEMPTS indicates the maximum number of trunk groups to search for a free trunk member.

Generation of this log warns the operating company that real-time call traps are possible if the ATTEMPTS value exceeds 50.

Format

The format for log report DFIL616 follows:

```
LOAD_NAME CM            DFIL616 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
DATAFILL PROBLEM
    NO. OF ATTEMPTS IS <ATTEMPTS>, MAX_ATT_NO_FOR_ISP IS nn
    ROUTE REFERENCE INDEX IS nnn
    NO. OF ATTEMPTS IS MORE THAN MAX_ATT_NO_FOR_ISP
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL616 follows:

```
TCSA_08AK CM            DFIL616 OCT03 17:37:15 1100 INFO
DATAFILL PROBLEM
    NO. OF ATTEMPTS IS 100, MAX_ATT_NO_FOR_ISP IS 50
    ROUTE REFERENCE INDEX IS 300
    NO. OF ATTEMPTS IS MORE THAN MAX_ATT_NO_FOR_ISP
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
ATTEMPTS	ATTEMPTS value in routing table (1 to 220)	Indicates the maximum number of trunk groups within a super-group to search for a free trunk member.
MAX_ATT_NO_FOR_ISP	50	Indicates the recommended maximum number of attempts to find a free trunk member.
RTEREFIX	Route reference index in routing table	Indicates the route reference index in the routing table.

Action

Generation of this log does not require any immediate action.

When some calls trap with the cause of “running unpreemptable too long," check to determine whether the switch has generated log report DFIL616. If so, set subfield ATTEMPTS to a value less than or equal to 50.

Note: The recommended ATTEMPTS value of 50 is based on a total of 23 B-channels in each trunk group. With non-facility associated signaling, reduce the ATTEMPTS value so that the total number of B-channels searched in a super-group does not exceed 1150.

Associated OM registers

None

DFIL616 (end)

Additional information

Use of the following selection algorithms together results in even call distribution across trunk groups defined in super-groups:

- CHCL super-group selection algorithm in routing table with SG_CWCTH selection algorithm in table TRKGRP
- CHCCL super-group selection algorithm in routing table with SG_CCWCTH selection algorithm in table TRKGRP

Refer to “ISP Even Call Distribution" in the ISDN translations section of the *Translations Guide* for more information on these selection algorithms.

DFIL617

Explanation

The datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates log DFIL617 for an incoming primary rate interface (PRI) call that does not contain a calling party number (CGN) or a default calling number (DFLTCGN).

This log indicates that the billing record contains zeroes for the CGN. When the CGN contains zeroes, the operating company cannot always bill for the call. If the DFLTCGN is not available, the system cannot use that number in place of the CGN, and generates this log.

Format

The format for log report DFIL617 follows.

```
* DFIL617 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MISSING DATAFILL
        <trk_id>
        Default CGN missing in table LTDATA
        Called DR = <called_dr>
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL617 follows.

```
* DFIL617 APR30 05:36:48 7522 INFO MISSING DATAFILL
        CKT  XVCNNTLX00TT2  207
        Default CGN missing in table LTDATA
        Called DR = 19782889171
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trk_id	Alphanumeric	Identifies the affected trunk
called_dr	10 digits	Identifies the number dialed

Action

Not applicable.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

DFIL621

Explanation

The Datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates DFIL621 under the conditions that follow:

- Datafill for a MADN Ring Forward Manual (MRFM) key is not complete.
- The end user presses the MRFM key during the ring cycle of a call to a Multiple Appearance Directory Number (MADN) group.
- MADN groups in this set do not have MADN Ring Forward (MRF) options assigned.

At least one MADN group for the line equipment number (LEN) with the MRFM key must have the MRF option assigned.

Format

The format for log report DFIL621 follows.

```
DFIL621 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Missing MRF Datafill
   LEN len    DN dn
   The MADN set is missing appropriate
   datafill for an MRFM key hit.
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL621 follows.

```
DFIL621 JUL24 09:19:48 5300 INFO Missing MRF Datafill
   HOST 00 1 09 04    DN 6136215540
   The MADN set is missing appropriate
   datafill for an MRFM key hit.
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates a MRF datafill problem.

DFIL621 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LEN	Integers	Indicates the LEN of the pressed MRFM key. Use this LEN to base your analysis.
DN	Integers	Indicates the directory number (DN) of the primary key of the MRFM set. Do not use this DN to base your analysis. Use the LEN to base your analysis.

Action

Change the datafill of one of the MADN groups for the MRFM set to have MRF options available.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DFIL800

Explanation

The datafill (DFIL) subsystem generates this report when table LCAINFO or DPCTSCRN reaches a 75 percent capacity threshold level for the maximum number of tuples allowed. The message warns the end users they are reaching the limit of tuple capacity for the respective table.

Format

The format for log report DFIL800 follows:

```
DFIL800 <MMDDYY> <HH:MM:SS> TABLE THRESHOLD
EXCEEDED
    TABLE: <TABLTXT>
    TUPLE THRESHOLD = <%>
    ACTUAL USAGE = <%>
    TUPLE MAXIMUM = <maximum # of tuples allowed for table>
    ACTUAL TUPLE COUNT = <current # of tuples in table>
```

Example

An example of log report DFIL800 follows:

```
DFIL800 MAR05 14:16:00 2400 INFO TABLE THRESHOLD EXCEEDED
   TABLE:  LCAINFO
   TUPLE THRESHOLD = 75%
   ACTUAL USAGE = 94%
   TUPLE MAXIMUM = 3072
   ACTUAL TUPLE COUNT = 3008
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TABLE THRESHOLD EXCEEDED	Constant	Indicates user has exceeded the table threshold.
TABLE	LCAINFO,DPCTSCRN	Indicates the name of the table.
TUPLE THRESHOLD	%	Indicates the percent capacity threshold.
ACTUAL USAGE	%	Indicates the percent for the current capacity.

DFIL800 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TUPLE MAXIMUM	Numeric	Indicates the maximum number of tuples allowed in the table.
ACTUAL TUPLE COUNT	Numeric	Indicates the current number of tuples in the table.

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

DFIL802

Explanation

The system generates the DFIL802 log report when the number of routes attempted is equal to or exceeds the number of routes permitted. The DFIL802 log is an information report. The log report applies to the following tables:

- IBNRTE
- IBNRT2
- IBNRT3
- IBNRT4
- OFRT
- OFR2
- OFR3
- OFR4

The route search stops when the system reaches the MAX_ATMPT count provisioned in the given route list. This log generates when the number of routes attempted reaches the MAX_ATMPT count in the route list.

Format

The format for the DFIL802 log report follows.

```
DFIL802 < mmmdd>< hh:mm:ss>  <nnnn> INFO ATGS Turned ON:
Maximum Routes Attempted
CALLING PARTY = <cp_id>
CALLED PARTY = <DN>
NUMBER OF ROUTES ATTEMPTED = <int>
NUMBER OF ROUTES PERMITTED = <int>
CALLID = <callid Word 1> <callid Word 2>
```

Example

Two examples of the DFIL802 log report follow.

```
Format 1: Line to Route
DFIL802 JUL06 19:42:12 8700 INFO ATGS Turned ON:
Maximum Routes Attempted
CALLING PARTY = HOST 00 1 08 03 DN 9194814210
CALLED PARTY = 74813002
NUMBER OF ROUTES ATTEMPTED = 60
NUMBER OF ROUTES PERMITTED = 50
CALLID = D9B4 0013
```

DFIL802 (continued)

```
Format 2: Trunk to Route
DFIL802 JUL06 19:44:16 9000 INFO ATGS Turned ON:
Maximum Routes Attempted
CALLING PARTY = CKT E911OGES 0
CALLED PARTY = 74813002
NUMBER OF ROUTES ATTEMPTED = 60
NUMBER OF ROUTES PERMITTED = 50
CALLID = D9B4 0013
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
CALLING PARTY	cp_id	This field identifies the calling party information. If the calling party is a line, this field gives the line equipment number (LEN) or directory number (DN) of the calling party. If the calling party is a trunk, this field gives the trunk group (TRKGRP) name and the member number.
CALLED PARTY	DN	This field identifies the dialed digits.
NUMBER OF ROUTES ATTEMPTED	int	This field gives the total number of route attempts for the call. This field only applies to routes in tables IBNRTE, IBNRT2, IBNRT3, IBNRT4, OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, and OFR4.
NUMBER OF ROUTES PERMITTED	int	This field gives the maximum number of routes the system permits for a call. This field only applies to tables IBNRTE, IBNRT2, IBNRT3, IBNRT4, OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, and OFR4.

Action

This log is an information log report. This log does not require any immediate changes.

Related OM registers

There are no related OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DIRP101

Explanation

The Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) subsystem generates this report when a condition preventing normal operation of DIRP occurs and reports major DIRP events. See the ***Translations Guide*** for a description of DIRP and its use.

The alarm condition (blank, *, **, ***) precedes the subsystem and report identification. There are two broad categories of DIRP alarms: those indicating insufficient recording resources, and those which indicate an audit has discovered an inconsistency. The severity of some alarms is determined by the ALARM 0-3 entries in table DIRPSSYS. List DIRPSSYS from the CI MAP level for office alarm values.

The reason number (REASON) is displayed in the first line of the log message. Each reason has a unique combination of text strings (reastxt1 and reastxt2) and parameters (nnnn and hhhh). An explanation and corresponding action is provided for each reason. The reasons are listed in numerical order, following the Explanation table for all DIRP101 fields, beginning with REASON 0. The description column for each reason contains the alarm level, a general explanation of the reason, and explanations of PARM1 and PARM2 in particular. The variations of the REASON 0 reastxt2 message are listed in alphabetical order in the Additional Information Section.

Some parameters contain a return code (RC) from various systems. An RC from the file or message system identifies a problem with the switch operating system (SOS) or I/O system; an RC from the table control system identifies an unexpected condition encountered during an operation on a DIRP table; an RC from the DIRP Control System identifies a software problem encountered during messaging within DIRP. These RCs are generated primarily for problem isolation and correction by operating company or Nortel Networks technical support groups. File System RC, the most common, is defined in the following table.

Return code table

Return code	Meaning
0	nil
1	End of file met
2	Line too long for buffer-truncated
3	End of file medium met

DIRP101 (continued)

Return code table

Return code	Meaning
4	Device error
5	File cannot be opened in requested access mode
6	File does not exist
7	Illegal device number
8	Device is not available
9	File cannot be closed as requested
10	Volume incorrectly formatted
11	Cannot create file on device specified
12	Failed to allocate resources
13	Attempt to create file with invalid attributes
14	File not open
15	Illegal file system operation requested
16	Device is out of service
17	Volume not mounted
18	Failed to allocate store
19	Device already in use
20	Attempt to write to read-only device
21	Device not ready
22	Medium error
23	User-supplied buffer invalid
24	Cannot erase or open for write, file already open
25	Cannot open for read, file already open for write
26	Could not complete dial out
27	Invalid characters found in directory number

Return code table

Return code	Meaning
28	Failed to set up mta
29	Failed to locate buffer for message
30	Remote file not open
31	Remote node is not available
32	Unexpected response from remote node
33	Cannot send message to remote node
34	Error in receiving message from remote node
35	Record too long for remote file
36	Concatenate files across nodes not allowed
37	File name too long
38	Remote file status table is full
39	File name too long for device
40	ITOC table does not exist
41	ITOC table entry does not exist
42	ITOC entry is already in use
43	File not found
44	File name already exists in directory
45	File directory is full
46	Insufficient space in Free Space Map
47	Disk volume is read only
48	Disk File Organization unknown
49	Label names do not match
50	Unit attention: tape is no longer available
51	Sorry, function not yet implemented

DIRP101 (continued)

Return code table

Return code	Meaning
52	Incompatible structure encountered
53	No space available on volume

Format

The format for log report DIRP101 follows:

```
DIRP101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DIRP_FLOW_LOG REASON=nnn  SSYS#=nnnn
     SSNAME=ssnm  POOL#=nnnn  VOLUME#=nnnn  SOS_FILE_ID=h1 h2 h3
     TEXT1=reastxt1                                          PARM1=nnnn
     TEXT2=reastxt2                                          PARM2=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report DIRP101 follows:

```
DIRP101  APR01  12:00:00  2112  INFO  DIRP_FLOW_LOG  REASON= 13  SSYS#= 0000
    SSNAME= AMA  POOL#= 0000  VOLUME#= 0007  SOS_FILE_ID= AA03 0011 0001
    TEXT1= MANUAL INC ROTATE INITIATED, RECORDS: 0          PARM1=1
    TEXT2= VOL: D000AMA1, FILE: A850325190902AMA, ROTATE:       PARM2=0001
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
alarm	***	Indicates critical alarm
	**	Indicates major alarm
	*	Indicates minor alarm
	(blank)	Indicates no alarm
		Note: See ***Alarm System Description*** for a description of office alarm systems.
REASON	A decimal value:	Indicates the reason code
	0	Indicates unexpected software condition
	1 to 99	Indicates event concerns DIRP core software
	100 to 199	Indicates event concerns DIRP tape support software

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
	200 to 299	Indicates event concerns DIRP disk support software
	900 to 999	Indicates event concerns data transferal software
SSYS#	-1	Indicates SSYS# is not applicable
	Integers	Provides software address for subsystem affected most by event. DIRP assigns addresses according to bind order in table DIRPSSYS.
SSNAME= ssnm	Character string	Identifies subsystem affected by event. If applicable, see table DIRPSSYS.
POOL#	-1	Indicates POOL# is not applicable
	0 to 23	Provides device pool (group of volumes) number
VOLUME#	-1	Indicates VOLUME# is not applicable
	0 to 23	Provides volume number within pool
SOS_FILE_ID	Alphanumeric	Identifies SOS file within volume, if applicable
TEXT1= reastxt1	Character string	Defines type of software condition encountered ***Note:*** See description for each reason number for actual output and meaning.
PARM1	-1	Indicates PARM1 not used ***Note:*** See Reason 0 table for exception.
	0000 to 9999	Provides decimal information for condition isolation. See description for each reason number following for actual output and meaning.
TEXT2= reastxt2	Character string	Provides additional information for condition isolation

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
PARM2	FFFF	Indicates PARM2 not used
	0000 to FFFF	Provides hexadecimal information for condition isolation. See description for each reason number following for actual output and meaning.

The following procedure provides information on DIRP fault recovery.

DIRP fault recovery procedures

1. Examine all associated log reports in the following order:
   - DIRP
   - SWERR
   - TRAP
   - IOD
   - DDU
   - AUD
   - Other logs

   For example, if a fault generates a DIRP log, an IOD log, and a DDU log, the DIRP log has a greater precedence than the other logs.
2. Query the affected subsystem(s) indicated on the other log reports. If more than one subsystem is indicated, query the one with the greater impact:
   - QUERY (DIRP)
   - DSKUT
   - IOD MAINT
   - other query commands
3. Attempt to determine the fault condition source based on information obtained from other log reports and from the queries.
4. If help is needed to locate and correct the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.
5. If a warm restart needs to be performed, contact the next level of maintenance.
6. You have now completed this procedure.

Action

Each table in this section provides detailed information pertaining to the specified reason number, and is followed by instructions for appropriate action.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	0	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	UNEXPECTED SOFTWARE CONDITION	Indicates unexpected software condition
PARM1	-1	Indicates PARM1 not used. See TEXT2= COULD NOT SCHEDULE AUDIT for exception.
	0000 to 9999	Provides decimal information for condition isolation. See Additional Information Section.
TEXT2	Character string	Identifies unexpected software condition. See Additional Information Section.
PARM2	FFFF	Indicates PARM2 not used
	0000 to FFFF	Provides hexadecimal information for condition isolation. See Additional Information Section.
TEXT1	NO DPP VOLUMES AVAILABLE NO TAPE VOLUMES AVAILABLE	Indicates that the MTD Data Spooler cannot find any available (mounted) DPP, BMC or Tape volumes. If this log is displayed, the MTD Data Spooler is not transferring billing data from the FP to any MTD. This log is issued every 15 minutes until the condition clears. When the condition clears, a DPP/TAPE VOLUME(S) NOW AVAILABLE log is issued. While this log is displayed, the billing data continues to be stored by the FP. No billing data is lost while this state exists, providing it does not persist beyond the ability of the FP to absorb data backlog. ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 0 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used
TEXT1	DPP VOLUME(S) NOW AVAILABLE	Indicates that the NO DPP/TAPE VOLUMES AVAILABLE condition has cleared
	TAPE VOLUME(S) NOW AVAILABLE	***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 0 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used
TEXT1	FILE OPENED ON DPP FILE OPENED ON TAPE	Indicates that HBS has opened a file on an MTD. If an error occurs during file transfer to the DPP or Tape, the word “OPENED”” is replaced in the log text with “RE-OPENED”. ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 0 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	VOLUME: volnm, FILE: filenm	volnm= volume name, filenm= file name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used
TEXT1	HBS FAILED TO RENAME FILE <filenm>	Indicates HBS failure to rename file, <filenm> from “Retained” (R) to “Processed” (P). ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 0 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= error return text from the PAM system
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= PAM system error trace

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
TEXT1	MTD DATA SPOOLER ACTIVATED	Indicates that the MTD Data Spooler has been activated. ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 0 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used
TEXT1	MTD DATA SPOOLER DEACTIVATED	Indicates that the MTD Data Spooler has been deactivated. ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 0 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	REASON: reastxt2	reastxt2= reason for deactivation
	MANUAL	Indicates that the MTD Data Spooler has been manually deactivated using the DEACT command from the HBSMTD directory.
	DATAFILL	Indicates that the MTD Data Spooler has been rendered inoperative by restart dependent datafill.
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used
TEXT1	TARGET ROTATE TO DPP VOLUME <volnm>	Indicates that the MTD Data Spooler has rotated from one target volume to another
	TARGET ROTATE TO DPP VOLUME <volnm>	***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 0 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	REASON: reastxt2	reastxt2= reason for rotation

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
	MANUAL	Indicates that the MTD Data Spooler has been manually rotated using the NEXTVOL command from the HBSMTD directory.
	VOLUME RECOVERY	Indicates that the MTD Data Spooler performed the rotate as part of volume recovery.
	VOLUME UNAVAILABLE	Indicates that the MTD Data Spooler performed a rotate because the current volume was no longer available.
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 0: Appropriate action for Reason 0 “UNEXPECTED SOFTWARE CONDITION” reports depends on the TEXT2 message that accompanies each log report. Consult the table under Additional Information for action appropriate to the specific TEXT2 message displayed.

Action for each HBS related Reason 0 logs:

- “NO DPP VOLUMES AVAILABLE”- mount new volume from the DIRP level of the MAP
- “NO TAPE VOLUMES AVAILABLE”- mount new volume from the DIRP level of the MAP.
- “DPP VOLUME(S) NOW AVAILABLE”- for information only. No action is required.
- “TAPE VOLUME(S) NOW AVAILABLE”- for information only. No action is required.
- “FILE OPENED ON DPP”- for information only. No action is required.
- “FILE OPENED ON TAPE”- for information only. No action is required.
- “HBS FAILED TO RENAME FILE <filenm>”- if this log appears repeatedly, attempt manual rename from the DRM level of the MAP. If manual rename is unsuccessful, contact next level of maintenance.
- “MTD DATA SPOOLER ACTIVATED” is for information only. No action is required.

- "MTD DATA SPOOLER DEACTIVATED"
  - — "REASON: MANUAL":- for information only. No action is required.
  - — "REASON: DATAFILL":- check datafill of DRMTRANS to ensure that AMA stream is activated (datafill "Y") if deactivation was unintentional.
- "TARGET ROTATE TO DPP VOLUME <volnm>"
  - — "REASON: MANUAL":- for information only. No action is required.
  - — "REASON: VOLUME RECOVERY":- If this log occurs frequently, consult next level of maintenance.
  - — "REASON: VOLUME UNAVAILABLE":- for information only. No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	1	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	WARNING - REGULAR DEVICE AUDIT FAILED	Indicates device failed hardware audit. No more files are allocated from volume on this device; subsequent I/O activity may fail. Error condition could include, for example, disk system busy, IOC powered down, lower level disk software fault.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

Action for Reason 1: Follow steps in the DIRP fault recovery procedures on pageTYPE="page" IdRef="dirpfaultrec">. Place volume back in DIRP service by using RSETVOL command.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	2	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	WARNING - PARALLEL DEVICE AUDIT FAILED	Indicates backup recording device failed hardware audit. I/O activity may fail on this volume. Error condition could include, for example: System Busy disk, IOC powered down, lower level disk software fault.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2 = meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

Action for Reason 2: Perform necessary maintenance on the backup device. If possible, allocate new parallel recording volumes on another device, and assign them to the affected subsystem. These volumes can be allocated via the the MNT command using the `PARALLEL' option or by making changes in table DIRPOOL.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	3	ALARM: {No alarm, minor, major, critical}
TEXT1	DIRP_BIND CANCELLED - NOT DATA-FILLED	Indicates no entry for subsystem exists in customer data table DIRPSSYS. Subsystem cannot record.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 3: Enter tuple for subsystem in table DIRPSSYS. Perform warm restart if it is required for subsystem (such as AMA) to record; contact the next level of maintenance.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	4	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	REWIND OF CURRENT PARALLEL FILE COMPLETE	Indicates that the current parallel file rewind has completed. The specified block number can be used to recover active data from the parallel file.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= Block number of next active block that will be recorded in this parallel volume.
TEXT2	PARM1 = NEXT ACTIVE FILE BLOCK # TO BE RECORDED	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 4: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	5	ALARM: {No alarm, minor, major, or critical}
TEXT1	SUBSYSTEM FAILED	Indicates software for specified subsystem failed. No recording can occur for subsystem. Reason 5 results from a resource or software problem in a contributing subsystem.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= subsystem number determined by bind order
TEXT2	Character string	Text provided by subsystem
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 5: Follow the steps in the DIRP fault recovery procedures on pageTYPE=”page” IdRef=”dirpfaultrec”> and correct the fault in contributing subsystem. Next, do one of the following actions: (1) for the AMA subsystem, execute command AMARESTART (2) for subsystems other than AMA, perform warm restart and contact the next level of maintenance.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	6	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	ACTIVE VOLUME FULL COULDN'T EXTEND	Indicates active file is full. Emergency rotate of recording duties is done; system allocates a file, if one is available, to last standby position; active file is closed.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= number of 2 kilobyte-blocks on file
TEXT2	**EMERGENCY**	File system error message
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used
TEXT1	THE DPP DEVICE IS FULL THE PHYSICAL TAPE (CHECK VOLUME #) IS FULL	Indicates active file is full. Emergency rotate of recording duties is done; system allocates a file, if one is available, to last standby position; active file is closed. ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 6 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	DOWNLOAD PRIMARY DATA	The primary data must be downloaded from the DPP device to make room for more data.
	MOUNT BLANK TAPE	Replace full tape volume with blank tape.
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 6: If this is a recurring problem, obtain more file space and make it available in table DIRPPOOL. If it is a transient problem, no action is required.

Action for HBS related Reason 6 logs:

- "THE DPP DEVICE IS FULL":- If this is a recurring problem, manually rotate the MTD Data Spooler to a new volume using the NEXTVOL command from the HBSMTD directory at the CI level of the MAP. If NEXTVOL command fails, contact next level of maintenance.
- "THE PHYSICAL TAPE (CHECK VOLUME #) IS FULL":- If this is a recurring problem, mount a new tape.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	7	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	ERROR WRITING TO ACTIVE FILE	Indicates that an error occurred while trying to write to the active file. The type of error is described in TEXT2. This log will be followed by other DIRP logs indicating what action was taken by the system.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= number of 2 kilobyte-blocks on file
TEXT2	**EMERGENCY**	File system error message
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	File system error code

Action for Reason 7: This log is for information purposes only. Subsequent logs will give more detail regarding Action.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	8	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	REWIND OF CURRENT PARALLEL FILE STARTED	Indicates that the current parallel file (on the current parallel volume) is full and is rewinding
PARM1	0000 to 9999	Block number of last active block that was recorded on this parallel volume
TEXT2	PARM1 CONTAINS LAST ACTIVE BLOCK # ON PARALLEL	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 8: No immediate action is required. An excessive number of occurrences of Reason 8 may be due to inadequate allocation of parallel volumes. Reason 8 is produced when there is only a single READY parallel volume allocated to the subsystem. Current parallel files are rewound without being closed.

If multiple files are allocated, Reason 40 will be generated to indicate that an outgoing parallel file was rewound (for example after a rotate).

Note: TAPE-type parallel files are always rewound as outgoing files, even if only one parallel tape volume is mounted. Outgoing parallel files will be rewound as closed files.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	9	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	ERROR WRITING TO CURRENT PARALLEL FILE	Indicates that an error occurred while trying to write to the Current parallel file. The type of error is described in TEXT2. This log will be followed by other DIRP logs indicating what action was taken by the system.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= Number of 2 kilobyte blocks on file

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	VOLUME: volnm, FILE: filenm	volnm= volume name, filenm= file name
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= File system RC

Action for Reason 9: This log is for information only. Monitor subsequent logs to determine if parallel recording recovers. If not, new backup recording volume(s) may be allocated in table DIRPOOL or by using the MNT command.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	11	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	NO USER TO RECEIVE DIRP CONTROL MESSAGE	Indicates user issuing command to DIRP is no longer available to receive reply from system. User may have logged off terminal.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	maptxt	maptxt= message normally displayed at MAP
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 11: Ensure reply contained in maptxt is desired response for original command.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	12	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	acttxt INC ROTATE INITIATED, RECORDS: n1	Indicates system began procedure indicated before recording could begin, or resume, on volume. Reason 12 occurs whenever a file is moved into active position, or after warm or cold restart. The value of SPACE indicates the generation of the log is based on space rotation. acttxt= EMERGENCY, MANUAL, RESTART, SCHEDULED, STARTUP, SUBSYSTEM, SPECIAL, TRANSFER, SPACE; n1= number of records in file.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= number of blocks currently on file

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	VOL: volnm, FILE: filenm, ROTATE:	volnm= volume name, filenm= file name
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= number of rotates performed for subsystem

Action for Reason 12: Monitor frequency of log caused by space rotates. Look for low volume.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	13	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	acttxt INC ROTATE COMPLETED, RECORDS: n1	Indicates preliminary procedure completed and recording can continue. acttxt= EMERGENCY, MANUAL, RESTART, SCHEDULED, STARTUP, SUBSYSTEM, SPECIAL, TRANSFER, SPACE; n1= number of records in file.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= number of blocks currently on file
TEXT2	VOL: volnm, FILE: filenm, ROTATE:	volmn=volume name, filenm=file name
PARM2	0000-FFFF	PARM2=number of rotates performed for subsystem

Action for Reason 13: Monitor frequency of log caused by space rotates. Look for low volume.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	14	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	acttxt OG ROTATE INITIATED, RECORDS: n1	Indicates system began procedure required when recording is stopped based on volume. Reason 14 occurs whenever file is removed from active position. acttxt= EMERGENCY, MANUAL, SCHEDULED, RESTART, STARTUP, SUBSYSTEM, SPECIAL, TRANSFER, SPACE; n1= number of records in file.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= number of blocks currently on file

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	VOL: volnm, FILE: filnm, ROTATE:	volnm= volume name, filenm= file name
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= number of rotates performed for subsystem

Action for Reason 14: Monitor frequency of log caused by space rotates. Look for low volumes.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	15	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	acttxt OG ROTATE COMPLETED, RECORDS: n1	Indicates required procedure completed successfully. Reason 15 is enhanced with the value SPACE, which indicates the generation of the log is due to space rotation. acttxt= EMERGENCY, MANUAL, RESTART, SCHEDULED, STARTUP, SUBSYSTEM, SPECIAL, TRANSFER, SPACE; n1= number of records in file.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= number of blocks currently on file
TEXT2	VOL: volnm, FILE: filenm, ROTATE:	volnm= volume name, filenm= file name
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= number of rotates performed for subsystem

Action for Reason 15: Monitor frequency of log caused by space rotates. Look for low volume.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	16	ALARM: No Alarm
TEXT1	NEXT PARALLEL FILE BLOCK NUMBER: n1	This log accompanies incoming regular and parallel rotates. This log reason is for information in case data needs to be recovered from parallel file(s) in the future. On incoming parallel rotates, the next parallel block number is always 1. n1= Next parallel block number.
PARM1	0	PARM1= not used

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	NEXT ACTIVE FILE BLOCK NUMBER: n2	n2= next active file block number
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 16: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	17	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	LAST PARALLEL FILE BLOCK NUMBER: n1	This log accompanies outgoing regular and parallel rotates. This log reason is for information in case data needs to be recovered from parallel file(s) in the future. On incoming parallel rotates, the next parallel file block number is always 1. n2= last parallel block number.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	LAST ACTIVE FILE BLOCK NUMBER: n2	n2= last active file block number
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 17: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	18	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	WARNING - FILE HAS BEEN ACTIVE BEFORE	Indicates newly active file already contains data. Situation is not usual recording technique, but can occur if file is rotated without closing and subsequent rotates reactivate file. Reason 18 is for information should multiple “logical” data files cause downstream problems.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

DIRP101 (continued)

Action for Reason 18: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	19	ALARM: {No Alarm, Minor, Major, or Critical}
TEXT1	INSUFFICIENT # OF FILES FOR SUBSYSTEM	Indicates DIRP cannot open enough files to maintain NUMFILES level specified for subsystem in customer data table DIRPSSYS
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank) or AND/OR THE PARALLEL IS NOT CURRENTLY RECORDING or AND/OR MANDATORY PARALLEL FILE IS NOT RECORDING	TEXT2 appears when the parallel volume is not available for recording. This log is also generated when the field MANDPALM in table DIRPSSYS is set to a value of MN, MJ, or CR every hour if the state of the parallel file is not AVAIL.
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 19: Make more space available in pool referenced by subsystem, either by using the MNT command (preferred method) or by adding volumes directly to table DIRPPOOL. If the TEXT2 field indicates that there is no parallel recording, then parallel volume(s) need to be allocated via the MNT command or directly to table DIRPOOL. If this office has the capability of multiple parallel volumes, then take care to mount the new volume(s) after the most recently used parallel volume. This information can be obtained by using the DIRP QUERY command.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	20	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	ACTIVE AND STANDBY1 ARE ON THE SAME IOC or ACTIVE AND STANDBY1 ARE ON THE SAME SLM	Indicates recording devices for both active and standby1 files are handled by same I/O controller (IOC for NT40, SLM for SuperNode). There is possibility of degradation.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 20: Assign new volumes to subsystem and try to selectively close those files that have been improperly distributed, until proper distribution is obtained.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	21	ALARM: No Alarm
TEXT1	<ftype> FILE CLOSED, RECORDS: n1	Indicates that a file was closed in response to manual or data transferal request or emergency rotate <ftype>= REGULAR or PARALLEL. n1= number of subsystem records in REGULAR file. n1= not applicable for PARALLEL file
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= number of blocks recorded on file
TEXT2	VOL: volnm, FILE: filenm, ROTATE:	volnm= volume name, filenm= file name
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= number of rotates performed for this subsystem
TEXT1	DPP FILE CLOSED TAPE FILE CLOSED	Indicates that a file was closed in response to manual or data transferal request or emergency rotate ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 21 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	VOLUME: volnm, FILE: filenm	volnm= volume name, filenm= file name
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= number of rotates performed for this subsystem

DIRP101 (continued)

Action for Reason 21: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	23	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	PARALLEL FILE ERASED BY CLEANUP COMMAND	Indicates a parallel file has been erased using the DIRP CLEANUP command
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	FILE: filnm, LOGIN ID: userid	filnm= file name of file erased, userid=login ID that initiated the DIRP CLEANUP command
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 23: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	24	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	DEVICE DRIVER FAILED	Indicates device driver software failed, possibly as result of traps in lower-level software
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= device number determined by bind order
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 24: Determine the cause of the problem by referring to TRAP log and by following the steps in the DIRP fault recovery procedures on pageTYPE=”page” IdRef=”dirpfaultrec”>. Contact the next level of maintenance to correct faulty software. Perform warm restart.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	25	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	ONE POSITION FREED IN DIRPHOLD TABLE	Indicates customer data table DIRPHOLD is full and file entry was deleted either automatically or by manual means
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= maximum size of customer data table DIRPHOLD

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	FREE SLOTS:	
PARM2	Number of free slots in table DIRPHOLD	PARM2= Number of free slots in table DIRPHOLD. Value will be given in hexadecimal form.

Action for Reason 25: Examine contents of table DIRPHOLD and delete unnecessary entries to make space.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	26	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	PARALLEL VOLUME MARKED RECOVERING	Indicates that an existing error condition prevents DIRP from using this volume. A rotate may occur and the volume will be marked RECOVERING.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	WILL BE RECOVERED BY AUDIT WHEN CLEARED	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 26: If the volume is recovered within 5 minutes, no further action is required. If the volume is not recovered promptly, it may indicate a problem with the recording device. If this subsystem is recording critical data such as AMA, and this is the only parallel volume allocated to the subsystem, it may be prudent to allocate extra parallel volume(s) while this one is RECOVERING in order to prevent the loss of parallel data.

DIRP101 (continued)

If this office has the capability of multiple parallel volumes, then take care to mount the new volume(s) after the most recently used parallel volume. This information can be obtained by using the DIRP QUERY command.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	27	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	PARALLEL VOLUME MARKED IN ERROR	Indicates that an audit or I/O error occurred on a parallel file. The parallel volume has been marked in error and requires manual intervention to recover.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	MANUAL INTERVENTION REQUIRED TO RECOVER	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 27: Check for other DIRP logs and examine the state of the devices allocated for parallel recording. If the problem can be resolved, then reset the volume using the RESETVOL command. Otherwise, deallocate the volume and allocate new volume(s) to restore parallel recording via the MNT command or by adding parallel volumes directly to table DIRPOOL. If this has the capability of multiple parallel volumes, then take care to mount the new volume(s) after the most recently used parallel volume. This information can be obtained using the DIRP QUERY command.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	28	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	DIRPHOLD TABLE FILLING/FULL- FILES *MAY* BE LOST	Table DIRPHOLD is almost or entirely full. An attempt to record information about file awaiting processing failed.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= maximum size of customer data table DIRPHOLD
TEXT2	FREE SLOTS:	
PARM2	Number of free slots in table DIRPHOLD	PARM2= Number of free slots remaining in table DIRPHOLD. Value is given in hexadecimal form.

Action for Reason 28: Examine the contents of DIRPHOLD and delete unnecessary entries to make space, or use DIRPAUTO to process entries in DIRPHOLD, or ensure that polling software (XFER) is functioning properly to process entries in DIRPHOLD. If HOLD10 alarm is displayed at the DIRP level of the MAP, this will clear the alarm. If HOLDnn, nn=00 to 09, is displayed, this will change the alarm to HOLDmm, mm=nn+1.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	29	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	FILES DELETED FROM TABLE DIRPHOLD	Indicates that all files for the volume listed in TEXT2 have been deleted from table DIRPHOLD. This file deletion is caused by demounting a volume that contains unprocessed files.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	VOLUME: volnm, LOGIN ID: userid	volnm= volume name of the volume that was demounted. userid= login ID used to demount the volume.
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 29: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	30	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	DIRPHOLD TABLE FULL	Table DIRPHOLD is entirely full. The file named in TEXT2 would normally have been added to DIRPHOLD but was not.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	FILE NOT ADDED: filnm	filenm= file name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 30: Examine the contents of table DIRPHOLD and delete unnecessary entries to make space, or use DIRPAUTO to process entries in DIRPHOLD, or ensure that polling software (XFER) is functioning properly to process entries in DIRPHOLD. Use the DIRPDAUD command to add file

DIRP101 (continued)

named in TEXT2 to DIRPHOLD once slots have been freed to make room for it.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	40	ALARM: No Alarm
TEXT1	REWIND OF OUTGOING PARALLEL FILE STARTED	Indicates that DIRP has initiated the rewind of a parallel file that is NOT the current parallel file. Reason 40 will be generated after successful AUTOMATIC, MANUAL and SYNCHRONIZED rotates.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 40: Watch for the successful completion of this rewind (log with reason 41 should be generated). Parallel volumes on DISK-type volumes rewind very quickly. Those on TAPE-type volumes may take several minutes.

If multiple parallel files are generated on DISK-type volumes, then Reason 40 will be generated to indicate that an outgoing parallel file is being rewound (for example after a rotate).

Note: TAPE-type parallel files are always rewound as outgoing files, even if only one parallel tape volume is mounted. Outgoing parallel files will be rewound as closed files.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	41	ALARM= No Alarm
TEXT1	REWIND OF OUTGOING PARALLEL FILE COMPLETED	Indicates that DIRP has completed the rewind of a parallel file that is NOT the current parallel file. Reason 41 will be generated after successful AUTOMATIC, MANUAL and SYNCHRONIZED rotates.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	TEXT2= not used
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 41: No action is required.

If multiple parallel files are allocated on DISK-type volumes, then Reason 41 will be generated to indicate that an outgoing parallel file was rewound (for example after a rotate).

Note: TAPE-type parallel files are always rewound as outgoing files, even if only one parallel tape volume is mounted. Outgoing parallel files will be rewound as closed files.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	42	ALARM= No Alarm
TEXT1= reastxt1	<rottype> INC PARALLEL ROTATE INITIATED	Indicates system initiated procedure to begin parallel recording, or to resume parallel recording onto a file on a different volume. The rotate may be a result of manual action, or may follow a RELOAD restart.
<rottype>	STARTUP, MANUAL, EMERGENCY, AUTOMATIC	Indicates the type of rotate action
PARM1	0000 to 9999	Number of blocks currently on file. Should always = 0.
TEXT2	VOL: <volnm>, FILE: <filenm>, ROTATE:	Volume name <volnm> and file name <filenm> of the volume containing the incoming parallel file. This file will be renamed if the incoming rotate is successful. The new name will appear in REASON= 13.
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	Number of rotates performed for the subsystem

Action for Reason 42: Investigate the cause of EMERGENCY rotates, and search for volumes MARKED IN ERROR.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	43	ALARM= No Alarm
TEXT1	<rottype> INC PARALLEL ROTATE COMPLETED	Indicates system completed procedure to begin parallel recording, or to resume parallel recording onto a file on a different volume. The rotate may be a result of manual action, or may follow a RELOAD restart.

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
<rottype>	STARTUP, MANUAL, EMERGENCY, AUTOMATIC	Indicates the type of rotate action
PARM1	0000 to 9999	Number of blocks currently on file. Should always = 0.
TEXT2	VOL: <volnm>, FILE: <filenm>, ROTATE:	Indicates the volume name <volnm> and file name <filenm> of the volume containing the incoming parallel file
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	Number of rotates performed for the subsystem

Action for Reason 43: Investigate the cause of EMERGENCY rotates, and search for volumes MARKED IN ERROR.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	44	ALARM= No Alarm
TEXT1	<rottype> OG PARALLEL ROTATE INITIATED	Indicates system initiated procedure to close the file on the old Current parallel volume. The rotate may be a result of manual action, or may follow a RELOAD restart.
<rottype>	STARTUP, MANUAL, EMERGENCY, AUTOMATIC	Indicates the type of rotate action
PARM1	0000 to 9999	Number of blocks recorded on the outgoing parallel file
TEXT2	VOL: <volnm>, FILE: <filenm>, ROTATE:	Volume name <volnm> and file name <filenm> of the volume containing the incoming parallel file
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	Number of rotates performed for the subsystem

Action for Reason 44: Investigate the cause of EMERGENCY rotates, and search for volumes MARKED IN ERROR.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	45	ALARM= No Alarm
TEXT1	<rottype> OG PARALLEL ROTATE COMPLETED	Indicates system completed procedure to close the file on the old Current parallel volume. The rotate may be a result of manual action or may follow a RELOAD restart.
<rottype>	STARTUP, MANUAL, EMERGENCY, AUTOMATIC	Indicates the type of rotate action
PARM1	0000 to 9999	Number of blocks recorded on the outgoing parallel file
TEXT2	VOL: <volnm>, FILE: <filenm>, ROTATE:	Volume name <volnm> and file name <filenm> of the volume containing the incoming parallel file
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	Number of rotates performed for the subsystem

Action for Reason 45: Investigate the cause of EMERGENCY rotates, and search for volumes MARKED IN ERROR.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	46	ALARM: No Alarm
TEXT1	NO READY PARALLEL VOLUME TO ROTATE TO	Indicates that the system attempted to do a MANUAL or AUTOMATIC parallel rotate, but found no ready parallel volume/file to rotate to. This log informs the user that parallel recording will continue on the same volume as before, since it is still ready. On AUTOMATIC rotates, the current parallel file will have to rewind before parallel recording can continue. On MANUAL rotates, parallel recording will continue immediately onto the next block in the current parallel file.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	Number of blocks recorded on file

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	PARALLEL RECORDING WILL CONTINUE ON VOL: <volnm>	Indicates the volume name <volnm> of the Current parallel volume
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 46: If only one volume has been allocated for parallel recording for this subsystem, no action is necessary. If multiple parallel volumes were allocated, then QUERY the volume and file information for the subsystem to see if any of the parallel volumes have been marked IN ERROR.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	50	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	RESTART REOPEN NOT DONE IN FIVE MINUTES	Indicates file that should have been reopened after restart, was not reopened because either the subsystem failed to bind in after restart or a storage device was not available. The next attempt to put data into the file will fail, and the file will be closed. Entry for it will be made in customer data table DIRPHOLD, as required.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	FILE WILL BE DROPPED BY DIRP	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 50: Examine the datafill for tables DIRPSSYS and DIRPPOOL; allocate new devices for the subsystem, either by adding them to the pool used by the subsystem or by using the MNT command.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	51	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	RESTART REOPEN NOT DONE IN FIVE MINUTES	Indicates a parallel file that should have been reopened after WARM/COLD restart was not reopened because either the subsystem failed to bind in after restart or a storage device was unavailable. The next attempt to put data into the file will fail, and file will be closed. If there are other parallel files on READY parallel volumes allocated to the subsystem, a parallel rotate will occur.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	PARALLEL FILE WILL BE DROPPED BY DIRP	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 51: Examine datafill for tables DIRPSSYS and DIRPPOOL, and QUERY the volume and file information for the subsystem. If possible, allocate new devices for subsystem, either by adding volumes to the subsystem's parallel pool or by using the MNT command with the PARALLEL option.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	52	ALARM: {No Alarm, Minor, Major, or Critical}
TEXT1	SUB-SYSTEM NOT BOUND/ AVAILABLE	Indicates audit detected that specified subsystem was not bound into DIRP. Subsystem cannot record data. Reason 52 can be caused by any of several different situations (for example, lack of subsystem datafill, software failure, or feature turned off).
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

DIRP101 (continued)

Action for Reason 52: Contact the next level of maintenance.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	53	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	DEVICE DRIVER IN PARM1 NOT BOUND/ AVAILABLE	Indicates audit detected that specified device driver was not bound into DIRP. Device type will not function with DIRP.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= device driver number assigned in bind order
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 53: Follow the steps in the DIRP fault recovery procedures on page TYPE=”page” IdRef=”dirpfaultrec”>.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	54	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	INSUFFICIENT # FILES TO DO acttxt ROTATE	Indicates only one file open for subsystem, and subsystem attempted to rotate recording duties. acttxt = SCHEDULED, SUBSYSTEM, SPECIAL, or TRANSFER
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 54: Increase NUMFILES value specified for subsystem in table DIRPSSYS. For Operational Measurements, NUMFILES may be

assigned as one; if so, ensure no scheduled rotates are specified for this subsystem in DIRPSSYS.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	55	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	CAN'T DO acttxt ROTATE	Indicates standby1 file not available. This may be due to rotate occurring soon after restart, when standby1 file was not yet reopened, or it can be due to software bug. acttxt = SCHEDULED, SUBSYSTEM, SPECIAL, or TRANSFER.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	STANDBY1 FILE IS NOT AVAILABLE	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 55: Wait until system reopens standby1 file, allocate new file, or correct improper volume assignment using AUDIT command.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	56	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	REGULAR VOLUME MARKED IN ERROR	Indicates volume marked to indicate that audit or I/O error occurred on it. Reason 56 always appears with other DIRP reports, which point to a more specific problem.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	MANUAL INTERVENTION REQUIRED TO RECOVER	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 56: Follow the steps in the DIRP fault recovery procedures on page 1-408. If Reason 56 represents a transient problem, check the following DIRP101 reason codes (REASON) to find the source of the problem: 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 50, 51, 121, 122, 127, 129, 150, 151, 152, 153 154, 155, 222, 227, 232, 233, 234, 236, 237, 238, 240, 241, 242, 243, 245, 246, 247, 250, 251, 252, 253, 258, 259, 260, 262, 263, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 273, 274,

DIRP101 (continued)

275, 277, and 279. After finding the source of the transient problem, restore the volume using the RESETVOL command; otherwise, deallocate the volume and allocate a new volume in its place.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	60	ALARM: Critical
TEXT1	COULDN'T RECREATE DIRPGI AFTER DEATH	Indicates main DIRP program failed, perhaps due to low level software problem. There may be an impact on all recording.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= operating system RC
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 60: Correct the problem that generated this log. Perform the REVIVE command. If the REVIVE command fails, perform a warm restart. If a warm restart fails, contact the next level of maintenance. If the REVIVE command works, reason 63 is generated.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	61	ALARM: Critical
TEXT1	DIRPGI NOT RECREATED, DIED TWICE IN < 30 SECONDS	Indicates main DIRP program failed, perhaps due to low level software problem. There may be an impact on all recording.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= operating system RC
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 61: Correct the problem that generated this log. Perform the REVIVE command. If the REVIVE command fails, perform a warm restart. If a warm restart fails, contact the next level of maintenance.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	62	ALARM: No Alarm
TEXT1	DIRPGI NOT RECREATED FROM COMMAND DIRPDADY	Indicates main DIRP process died and could not revive it. There may be an impact on all recording.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= operating system RC
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 62: Contact the next level of maintenance.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	63	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	DIRPGI RECREATED FROM COMMAND	Indicates main DIRP process died and was recreated through use of the REVIVE command
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 63: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	64	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	DIRPDSON RECREATED FROM COMMAND	Indicates the DIRPDSON process died and was recreated through use of the REVIVE command
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 64: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	65	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	DIRPTSON RECREATED FROM COMMAND	Indicates the DIRPTSON process died and was recreated through use of the REVIVE command
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 65: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	66	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	COULDN'T BIND DIRPGI FOR REVIVE COMMAND	Indicates the DIRPGI process was created, but no room could be found for it in tables that identify it to the REVIVE command. DIRPGI runs normally; however, the REVIVE command does not recognize DIRPGI as a valid DIRP child process name.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 66: Contact the next level of maintenance.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	67	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	COULDN'T BIND DIRPDSON FOR REVIVE COMMAND	Indicates the DIRPDSON process was created, but no room could be found for it in tables that identify it to the REVIVE command. DIRPDSON runs normally; however, the REVIVE command does not recognize DIRPDSON as a valid DIRP child process name.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 67: Contact the next level of maintenance.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	68	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	COULDN'T BIND DIRPTSON FOR REVIVE COMMAND	Indicates the DIRPTSON process was created, but no room could be found for it in tables that identify it to the REVIVE command. DIRPTSON runs normally; however, the REVIVE command does not recognize DIRPTSON as a valid DIRP child process name.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

DIRP101 (continued)

Action for Reason 68: Contact the next level of maintenance.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	69	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	ACTIVE FILE RENAMED FOR <acttxt> ROTATE	Indicates that LASTACT is specified in the FILEDATE field of table DIRPSSYS. LASTACT causes a file name to be updated by the system each time the file becomes active. The means for activating a file are shown in the acttxt parameter, which can be either EMERGENCY, MANUAL, RESTART, SCHEDULED, STARTUP, SUBSYSTEM, SPECIAL, or TRANSFER.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	OLD: <old name> NEW: <new name>	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 69: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	70	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	DIRPRSETVOL COMPLETED	Indicates that the DIRP RSETVOL command has been used to reset a specified volume in a specified pool
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	<voltype> VOL: <volnm>, LOGIN ID: <userid>	<voltype>= REGULAR or PARALLEL, <volnm>= volume that was reset, <userid>= login ID used to initiate DIRP RSETVOL
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 70: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	71	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	SUBSYSTEM EMERGENCY INDICATOR TURNED OFF	Indicates the subsystem, SSNAME, emergency indicator has been turned off, possibly using the DIRP AUDIT command
PARM1	-1	PARM1 not used
TEXT2	LOGIN ID: userid	userid= login ID used to turn off the emergency indicator
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 71: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	72	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	VOLUME ALLOCATED FOR DIRP	Indicates that a request to allocate a specified disk or tape volume has completed. Allocation requests can be made using the DIRP MNT command or by datafilling table DIRPPOOL.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	<voltype> VOL: <volnm>, LOGIN ID: <userid>	<voltype>= volume type <volnm>= volume allocated, <userid>= login ID used to initiate volume allocation
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

DIRP101 (continued)

Action for Reason 72: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	73	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	STANDBY ON VOL WITH AVAILABLE/JUST ACTIVE FILE	Indicates that DIRP had to open a new Standby file on a volume that either already has an Available file on it or contains the file that was just active and closed. This indicates the increase in the likelihood of an unexpired Processed file having to be erased on the volume in TEXT2.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	VOLUME: volnm	volnm = volume name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 73: Attempt to determine why DIRP opened a standby file on a volume with an available file on it. The most likely cause is not enough volumes mounted for the subsystem per IOC. Mount more volumes for the subsystem and close the Standby file that caused the log. DIRP will then open a new Standby file on a volume without Available files, if possible.

This log may also indicate some hardware problem such as a poller or one IOC is down. If a hardware problem forced DIRP to open the Standby file on a volume with an Available file, fix the hardware problem and close the Standby file. DIRP will then open a new Standby file on a volume without Available files, if possible.

If there is a sufficient number of volumes and there is no hardware problem and this log appears, contact the next level of maintenance.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	74	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	*** EMERGENCY ROTATE -<type> ***	Indicates that DIRP performed an emergency rotate because the volume containing the Active file or the Current parallel file was found to be in an error state
PARM1	0 to 9999	PARM1= the number of 2 kb blocks on the file before the rotate was performed

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	VOLUME PREVIOUSLY MARKED IN ERROR	If <type> (in TEXT1) is REGULAR, the state of the regular volume containing the Active file was IN ERROR. If <type> is PARALLEL, the state of the parallel volume containing the Current parallel file was IN ERROR. Previous DIRP logs indicate the reason why the state was changed.
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 74: Determine why the volume state was changed. Check the recording device and its host IOC for faults, and clear any faults found. If no faults were found, or if faults were cleared, the state can be made READY. If the state is IN ERROR a RSETVOL is required. If the state is RECOVERING, the five-minute audit will automatically recover the volume to a READY state.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	75	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	FILE FOUND CLOSED, SUCCESSFULLY REOPENED	Indicates that the file was successfully reopened after being found closed
PARM1	0 to 9999	PARM1= the number of 2 kb blocks on file
TEXT2	VOLUME: volnm, FILE: filenm	volnm= volume name, filenm= file name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 75: No further action is required. If these logs are persistent it may indicate a problem with a recording device.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	76	ALARM= MINOR
TEXT1	FILE FOUND CLOSED, REOPEN FAILED	Indicates that a file that was unexpectedly found closed could not be reopened. This will cause an emergency rotate. It may not be possible to determine the file name under these circumstances.

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
PARM1	0 to 9999	PARM1= the number of 2k blocks on file
TEXT2	VOLUME: volnm, FILE: filenm	volnm= volume name, filenm= file name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= file system error code

Action for Reason 76: Action will be determined by subsequent logs.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	77	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	FILE FOUND CLOSED, REOPEN THRESHOLD EXCEEDED	This log follows a Reason 7 log. It indicates that no attempt was made to reopen this file since it was last opened. This will cause an emergency rotate. It may not be possible to determine the file name under these circumstances.
PARM1	0 to 9999	PARM1= the number of 2k blocks on file
TEXT2	VOLUME: volnm, FILE: filenm	volnm= volume name, filenm= file name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 77: No specific action is required for this log. If persistent it may indicate a problem with the recording device.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	78	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	REGULAR VOLUME MARKED RECOVERING	Indicates that an existing error condition prevents DIRP from using this volume. A rotate will occur and the volume will be marked RECOVERING.
PARM1	0 to 9999	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	MANUAL INTERVENTION REQUIRED TO RECOVER	

Field	Value	Description
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used
TEXT1	REGULAR VOLUME MARKED RECOVERING	Indicates that an existing error condition prevents DIRP from using this volume. A rotate will occur and the volume will be marked RECOVERING. ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 78 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	WILL BE RECOVERED WHEN FAULT CLEARED	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 78: If the volume is recovered within 5 minutes, no further action is required. If the volume is not recovered promptly, it may indicate a problem with the recording device.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	79	ALARM: No Alarm
TEXT1	VOLUME RECOVERED BY AUDIT FOLLOWING ERROR	This log is output when the file system device audit has determined that a previously unavailable volume has become available
PARM1	0 to 9999	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	VOL: volnm	volnm= volume name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used
TEXT1	FAULT CLEARED, VOLUME RECOVERED AT WRITE	This log occurs when a previously existing fault has cleared, causing an unavailable volume to become available ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 79 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	VOLUME: volnm	volnm= volume name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 79: This log is for information purposes only. No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	100	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	ALL TAPES REMOVED FROM DIRPPOOL DUE TO RELOAD	Indicates reload restart occurred, and as a result, all TAPE-type volumes have been deleted from customer data table DIRPPOOL and replaced with $ (blank)
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 100: Allocate new regular and parallel tape volumes as needed. These can be added directly to table DIRPOOL, or by using the MNT command.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	120	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	TAPE DEMOUNT FAILED	Indicates attempt to demount tape volume, after change to blank in customer data table DIRPPOOL, failed
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 120: Follow the steps in the DIRP fault recovery procedures on pageTYPE=”page” IdRef=”dirpfaultrec”>.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	121	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	ATTEMPT TO FORMAT TAPE FAILED	Indicates that DIRP attempted to erase and reformat a TAPE or DPP volume, but failed. This may occur after a regular tape volume has expired, or when a parallel TAPE volume is being reopened for recording, or when a DPP volume is being recovered.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

Action for Reason 121: Follow the steps in the DIRP fault recovery procedures on pageTYPE=”page” IdRef=”dirpfaultrec”>, mount a new device, and contact the next level of maintenance.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	122	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	TAPE REMOUNT FAILED	Indicates attempt to remount tape, on which no recording had been done, failed. Volume is not available for recording.
	REMOUNT SCAN TO END OF TAPE FAILED	Indicates TAPEX-type volume was assigned to subsystem but was not used prior to restart. After restart, system failed in attempt to position tape at end of tape marker in preparation for request to open file.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC
TEXT1	DPP REMOUNT FAILED WHEN RECOVERING	Indicates attempt to remount DPP device, on which no recording had been done, failed. Volume is not available for recording.

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
	TAPE REMOUNT FAILED WHEN RECOVERING	Indicates attempt to remount tape, on which no recording had been done, failed. Volume is not available for recording. ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 122 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

Action for Reason 122: Follow the steps in the DIRP fault recovery procedures on pageTYPE=”page” IdRef=”dirpfaultrec”>. Delete the volume in pool and allocate a new volume.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	123	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	TAPE VOL MADE AVAILABLE FOR USE ON DRIVE:	Indicates volume specified, which was awaiting expiration, reached its expiration date and was required by a subsystem. It is available for recording. Reason 123 can also appear prior to expiration of the tape as a result of insufficient allocation of recording resources, specified retention period being too long, or an unusual number of rotates and closes.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= tape drive number
TEXT2	(blank) **WARNING**: THE TAPE HAD NOT EXPIRED YET	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 123: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	124	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	TAPE DEMOUNTED ON DRIVE:	Indicates specified tape volume demounted, because either entry for volume was changed to blank in table DIRPPOOL, or DMNT command was used. Since system cannot demount volume until all files on it are closed, Reason 124 may not appear immediately after change is made in table or after command is entered; rather, it appears when system actually is able to demount volume.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= tape drive number
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used
TEXT1	DPP VOLUME DEMOUNTED ON DRIVE: TAPE VOLUME DEMOUNTED ON DRIVE:	Indicates specified DPP or tape volume demounted, because either entry for volume was changed to blank in table DIRPPOOL, or DMNT command was used. Since system cannot demount volume until all files on it are closed, Reason 124 may not appear immediately after change is made in table or after command is entered; rather, it appears when system actually is able to demount volume. ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 124 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= DPP or tape drive number
TEXT2	VOLUME: volnm	volnm= volume name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

DIRP101 (continued)

Action for Reason 124: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	126	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	PARALLEL TAPE DEMOUNT FAILED	Indicates that an attempt to demount a parallel tape volume; in response to a tuple change in customer table DIRPPOOL, or use of the DMNT command; has failed.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 126: Follow the steps in the DIRP fault recovery procedures on pageTYPE=”page” IdRef=”dirpfaultrec”>.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	127	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	PARALLEL TAPE REMOUNT FAILED	Indicates attempt to remount parallel recording volume failed
	PARALLEL REMOUNT SCAN TO END OF TAPE FAILED	Indicates TAPEX-type volume was assigned to subsystem prior to restart, but was not used; after restart, system was unable to locate end of tape.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

For TEXT1 response, “PARALLEL REMOUNT SCAN TO END OF TAPE FAILED”, deallocate volume in table DIRPSSYS and allocate new volume in its place.

Action for Reason 127: For TEXT1 response, “PARALLEL TAPE REMOUNT FAILED”, deallocate the volume in table DIRPPOOL or use the DMNT command. Allocate a new volume in its place.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	128	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	PARALLEL TAPE DEMOUNTED ON DRIVE:	Indicates that the specified TAPE-type parallel recording volume on the specified drive was demounted because the volume name was changed to blank in customer data table DIRPPOOL, or the DMNT command was used. Since the system cannot demount the volume until the parallel file has been closed, reason 128 may not appear immediately after the change is made in DIRPPOOL, or after DMNT. Rather, it appears when the system is actually able to demount the volume.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= tape drive number
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 128: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	129	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	PARALLEL TAPE REWIND FAILED	Indicates that a TAPE-type parallel file failed to properly rewind
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

DIRP101 (continued)

Action for Reason 129: Deallocate the volume from table DIRPPOOL or use the DMNT command. Allocate a new volume in its place.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	132	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	FILE OPENED ON THE RECOVERED DPP FILE OPENED ON THE RECOVERED TAPE	Indicates system successfully opened file after recovery of the DPP or Tape. If an error occurs during file transfer to the DPP or Tape, the word "OPENED" is replaced in the log text with "RE-OPENED".
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	VOLUME: volnm, FILE: filenm	volnm= volume name, filenm= file name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 132: No action required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	150	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	TAPE CLOSE FAILED	Indicates system unable to close specified file
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC
TEXT1	DPP FILE CLOSE FAILED	Indicates system unable to close specified DPP file
	TAPE FILE CLOSE FAILED	Indicates system unable to close specified Tape file ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 150 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

Action for Reason 150: Follow the steps in the DIRP fault recovery procedures on pageTYPE=”page” IdRef=”dirpfaultrec”>. Attempt to deallocate the volume manually from device pool.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	151	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	TAPE OPEN FAILED	Indicates attempt to open file on volume allocated in customer data table DIRPPOOL failed
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC
TEXT1	FILE OPEN ON DPP FAILED FILE OPEN ON TAPE FAILED	Indicates attempt to open file on the DPP or Tape volume allocated in customer data table DIRPPOOL failed ***Note:*** This variation of the DIRP101 Reason 151 log report is specific to HBS, and will only be displayed when HBS is installed and the MTD Data Spooler is active.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

Action for Reason 151: Deallocate volume from device pool and allocate new volume in its place. Using file system RC, attempt to determine problem

DIRP101 (continued)

with original volume. If this log occurs frequently, demount device and contact next level of maintenance.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	152	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	TAPE REOPEN FAILED	Indicates after restart, system failed in attempt to recover file opened previously
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

Action for Reason 152: Deallocate volume from device pool and allocate new volume in its place.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	153	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	PARALLEL TAPE CLOSE FAILED	Indicates system unable to close a parallel TAPE file following a parallel rotate
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

Action for Reason 153: Attempt to deallocate the volume from table DIRPPOOL or use the DMNT command and replace it with a new volume, if desired.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	154	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	PARALLEL TAPE OPEN FAILED	Indicates that an attempt to open a file on a parallel volume failed during an incoming parallel rotate
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

Action for Reason 154: Deallocate the volume by removing it from table DIRPPOOL or by using the DMNT command. Allocate or mount (MNT) another tape volume in its place. Using the file system RC, attempt to determine the problem with the original volume.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	155	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	PARALLEL TAPE REOPEN FAILED	Indicates after warm or cold restart, attempt to recover previously opened parallel file failed
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	Character string	reastxt2= meaning of file system RC
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= file system RC

Action for Reason 155: Deallocate the volume by removing it from table DIRPPOOL or by using the DMNT command. Allocate or mount (MNT) another tape volume in its place. Using the file system RC, attempt to determine the problem with the original volume.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	156	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	TAPE MOUNT COMPLETED, TAPE HAS BEEN FORMATTED	Indicates tape has been mounted and formatted successfully
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	<voltype> VOL: <volnm>, LOGIN ID: <userid>	<voltype>= REGULAR or PARALLEL, <volnm>= volume that was reset, userid= login ID used to initiate DIRP RESETVOL
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

DIRP101 (continued)

Action for Reason 156: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	220	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	DISK VOLUME REMOVED FROM DIRP	Indicates system completed manual request to delete specified volume. When request is delayed, delay is signaled by system response to request stating that volume will be deleted as soon as possible.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	volnm	volnm= volume name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 220: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	221	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	FOLLOWING DISK VOLUME RECOVERED:	Indicates that after a RELOAD restart, this previously allocated recording volume was reallocated. Reason 221 should appear once for each volume that was allocated prior to the restart.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	<voltype> VOL: <volnm>	<voltype>= REGULAR or PARALLEL, <volnm>= volume name
PARM2	hhhh	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 221: No action is required. If a parallel volume recovers and it has a parallel file that has been opened for recording (has been the

current parallel file) within the past 24 hours, it will be removed from DIRP. A DIRP101 log with reason 280 will be generated.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	222	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	DISK VOL NOT RECOVERED SINCE RESTART	Indicates that five minutes after warm or cold restart, the specified DISK-type regular volume was not ready to be recovered
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	REGULAR VOL: <volnm>	<volnm>= volume name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 222: Deallocate volume manually and then reallocate.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	228	
TEXT1	ADEQUATE SPACE FOUND ON DISK VOLUME	A volume alarm indicating not enough filesegs was raised (see reason code 229), but since there are now enough filesegs, the alarm is cleared.
PARM1	-1	
TEXT2	VOL: F02LDLG1	NUMBER OF FILE SEGMENTS
PARM2	0002	
TEXT2	VOL: F02LDLG0	NUMBER OF FILE SEGMENTS
PARM2	0002	
TEXT2	VOL: D010DLOG	NUMBER OF FILE SEGMENTS
PARM2	0002	
TEXT2	VOL: D000DLOG	NUMBER OF FILE SEGMENTS
PARM2	0002	

DIRP101 (continued)

Action for Reason 228: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	229	
TEXT1	**WARNING** DISK VOLUME LOW ON SPACE	A volume alarm indicating there are less than 2 filesegs available for use.
PARM1	2	
TEXT2	VOL: D000DLOG	NUMBER OF FILE SEGMENTS
PARM2	0001	
TEXT2	VOL: F02LDLG0	NUMBER OF FILE SEGMENTS
PARM2	0001	

Action for Reason 229: The volume needs more DIRP filesegs. This can be done either by erasing some of the older files, some of which could be unexpired files. A demount and mount of that particular volume will also work. As a last resort, a re-init of the affected volume would need to be done.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	230	

Action for Reason 230: This is the exact opposite. The POOL alarm was raised for the above reason and then cleared because enough filesegs were found to meet or exceed the minimum segments needed.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	231	

Action for Reason 231: Based on the number of available dirp filesegs combined for volume in this particular pool, there are not enough filesegs to meet the minimum number of files as datafilled in table DIRPSSYS. So it raises a POOL alarm for this subsystem. Most often this happens if you only have 1 volume mounted for the given subsystem.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	235	
TEXT1	FOLLOWING DISK FILE ERASED: P040914022944DLOG	Indicates that the specified disk file was erased.
PARM1	4088	
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	

DIRP101 (continued)

Action for Reason 235: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	244	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	**WARNING** DISK FILE SEGMENT COUNT RESET	Indicates the system discovered a lack of agreement concerning the number of file segments on the volume. Segment count reset to correct disparity.
PARM1	0000-9999	PARM1=Number of file segments thought to be on the volume
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	0000-FFFF	PARM2=Indicates the number of file segments actually found on the volume

Action for Reason 244: No action is required. However, if DIRP101 is generated with reason 244 several times, a problem may be indicated.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	276	
TEXT1	FOUND VOL SPACE COUNT WRONG IN ERASING P FILES	
PARM1	-1	
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	

Action for Reason 276: No action is required. Ran out of processed (P) files to erase. This indicates that the expired and unexpired space counters must be wrong. This could happen if, while this procedure is running, a file is erased

manually or if a file expires while this procedure is running. This is only informational.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	277	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	CREATEFILE FAILED AFTER ERASING ALL P FILES	DIRPDSON has calculated that ample disk space is available to create new file_segs after erasing all expired P files. Corruption may have occurred, resulting in failure to do so.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 277: Demount and then mount the volume in the appropriate DIRP subsystem.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	279	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	NIL FID FOUND IN FILE_SEGS TABLE	Indicates that DIRPDSON, the DIRP disk audit process, has found corrupt data in its internal table of all DIRP_FILESEG files. The indicated disk volume is marked in error.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

DIRP101 (continued)

Action for Reason 279: Deallocate and then reallocate the volume in table DIRPPOOL.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	280	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	PARALLEL FILE ON VOL IS LESS THAN 24 HOURS OLD	This parallel volume has just been recovered following a RELOAD restart. This volume has been found to contain a parallel file which has been open for recording (i.e. has been the Current parallel file) within the past 24 hours. To prevent the overwriting of fresh data, DIRP will remove this volume and generate a log with reason 280.
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	PARALLEL VOL: <volnm>	<volnm>= volume name
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used

Action for Reason 280: Allocate parallel volumes to replace this volume, either by using the MNT command, or directly in table DIRPOOL. If this volume does not contain critical data, it can be mounted back into the subsystem's parallel pool immediately.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	281	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	MAINTENANCE NEEDED FOR SLM DISK VOLUME	Indicates maintenance required on the SLM
PARM1	-1	PARM1= not used
TEXT2	File is in an inconsistent state	Indicates the file is in an inconsistent state
PARM2	0000-FFFF	PARM2= the return code associated with the reason stated in TEXT2

Action for Reason 281: Perform maintenance on the SLM. Reformat the volume to clear condition.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	991	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	SOS ERROR — RETURNCODE NOT OK	Usually indicates an often unexpected and undesirable software condition in the XFER Remote Polling subsystem. See TEXT2 for more specific information.
PARM1	00 to 99	PARM1= SOS return code value
TEXT2	PROCRC BAD; PROCESS INSTANCE DEALLOCATION FAILED	Indicates that although a software process has stopped, the resources of the process may not have been deallocated. The subsystem for which the procedure was operating was defined at the MAP by the number in PARM2.
PARM2	0 to 24, -1	PARM2= subsystem for which the failed process was operating. Value -1 would indicate difficulty deallocating XFERCALL or XFERCLR processes after abnormal process death.
TEXT2	PROCRC BAD; RECREATE FAILED	Indicates the XFERCALL or XFERCLR process was not recreated properly
PARM2	0000 or 0001	PARM2= process that could not be recreated properly, as follows: • 0000 Indicates XFERCALL • 0001 Indicates XFERCLR
TEXT2	MBRC BAD; SEND TO MAILBOX FAILED	An internal software message failed to reach its destination intact
PARM2	0000 to 001F, FFFF	PARM2= number indicating possible cause for message failure, as follows: • 0000 to 0002 Indicates a problem occurred during a process REVIVE command • 0003 to 001F Indicates a call-handling process is not active after being created • FFFF Indicates a call-handling process has not been cleaned up properly

DIRP101 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	MBRC BAD; MAILBOX ALLOC/DEALLOC FAILED	Allocation or deallocation of a mailbox was unsuccessful.
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used, indicated by nil value
TEXT2	GDL_RETCODE BAD; CHANNEL WAIT FAILED	XFERCALL, the process that was waiting on calls over the packet switching network, did not receive an incoming call properly.
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used, indicated by nil value
TEXT2	GDL_RETCODE BAD; CHANNEL DESTROY FAILED	The channel indicated in PARM2 was not disconnected properly by XFER.
PARM2	1 to 15	PARM2= GDL device channel
TEXT2	PROCRC BAD; CREATE PROCESS INSTANCE FAILED	A process could not be created to handle a call over the channel indicated by PARM2.
PARM2	0 to 15	PARM2= GDL device channel
TEXT2	MBRC BAD; WAIT ON MAILBOX FAILED	A message may not have been received properly.
PARM2	FFFF	PARM2= not used, indicated by nil value
TEXT2	UNABLE TO SEND REVIVE REPLY	Results of process REVIVE attempt could not be shown at the MAP.
PARM2	0 to 2	PARM2= number indicating result of REVIVE attempt, as follows: • 0 Indicates the process was already running when the REVIVE was attempted • 1 Indicates the REVIVE was successful • 2 Indicates the REVIVE was not successful

Action for Reason 991: Contact the next level of maintenance. Support personnel should refer to PARM1 return codes in order to trace the possible source of the problem.

If these log messages recur, the XFERCALL and XFERCLR processes may be in danger of stopping and should be monitored. While a REVIVE can be

attempted in such cases, the nature of the difficulty may prevent a successful REVIVE.

If the channel number is specified in the log message, the channel should be disconnected manually.

If a SEND TO MAILBOX FAILED or WAIT ON MAILBOX FAILED message is generated, DIRP files may be left in the DTLOCK or TOXMIT states even after a poller has issued a "close conversation" command. A warm restart may be necessary to restore such files to the unprocessed (UNPROC), or available, state.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	992	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	DIRPHOLD FILE# IN PARM1 IS TO BE DEMOUNTED	Indicates TAPE-type file transmitted and requires attention
PARM1	0000 to 0099	PARM1= DIRPHOLD tuple key number for file
TEXT2	TAPE DRIVE NUMBER IS IN PARM2	
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= tape drive number

Action for Reason 992: Demount tape from tape drive.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	993	ALARM: No Alarm
TEXT1	AUTO FILE HAS BEEN MARKED PROCESSED BY HOST	Indicates data center received data and file space available again
PARM1	0000 to 0099	PARM1= DIRPHOLD tuple key number for file
TEXT2	(blank) or filenm	filenm= file name. TEXT2 appears only if file is originated by DIRP.
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= channel identification for call on packet switching network

DIRP101 (continued)

Action for Reason 993: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	994	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	DIRPHOLD FILE# IN PARM1 IS TO BE KEPT	Indicates manually originated file transmitted successfully
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= DIRPHOLD tuple key number for file
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= channel identification for call on packet switching network

Action for Reason 994: Use office procedures for file disposition.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	995	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	DIRPHOLD FILE# IN PARM1 IS TO BE SENT OUT	Indicates data center requires file for verification purposes
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= DIRPHOLD tuple key number for file
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= channel identification for call on packet switching network

Action for Reason 995: Use office procedures for file disposition.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	996	ALARM: Minor
TEXT1	DIRPHOLD FILE# IN PARM1 NEEDS TO BE TRANSMITTED	Indicates request received for data transferal of file
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= DIRPHOLD tuple key number for file

Field	Value	Description
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= channel identification for call on packet switching network

Action for Reason 996: Check that file is available, then transmit it using XMIT command.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	997	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	UNDEFINED DATA TRANSFERAL SUBSYSTEM	Indicates data request from data center for subsystem not yet identified by means of DEFINE command
PARM1	0000 to 9999	
TEXT2	HOST DATATYPE/ PROTOCOL ID IN PARM1	PARM1= protocol identification for subsystem in transferal
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= channel identification for call on packet switching network

Action for Reason 997: Define subsystem by means of DEFINE command at MAP XFER level.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	998	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	DATA TRANSFERAL CALL ABORTED	Indicates protocol violation caused call to abort. Host (data center) is responsible for reestablishing contact.
PARM1	00 to 15	PARM1= abort code
TEXT2	(blank)	
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= channel identification for call on packet switching network

DIRP101 (continued)

Action for Reason 998: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON	999	ALARM: No alarm
TEXT1	DATA TRANSFERAL CALL SET UP SUCCESSFULLY	Indicates packet switching network call established for transferal. chnlnm= channel name for call on packet switching network.
PARM1	0000 to 9999	PARM1= protocol identification for subsystem in transferal
TEXT2	chnlnm	
PARM2	0000 to FFFF	PARM2= channel identification for call on packet switching network

Action for Reason 999: No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

The following table lists TEXT2 field values for Reason 0 along with associated meaning and action for each TEXT2 message.

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
BAD AUDIT_TO_RUN VALUE FOR DISK	Indicates that the DIRP disk audit procedure got a request to do an audit of DIRP disk volumes, but the request contained an unrecognized value for the type of audit to be performed (bad value given as “val” in PARM2). No audit is performed. Recording to disk volumes could be lost. PARM1= -1 PARM2= val	At the DIRP level of the MAP (MAPCI;MTC;IOD;DIRP), audit any subsystem that records on disk (AUDIT <ssysname>). This will cause another audit of DIRP disk volumes to be requested. If the log recurs following completion of this command, contact next level of maintenance.

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
BAD AUDIT_TO_RUN VALUE FOR TAPE	Indicates that the DIRP tape audit procedure got a request to do an audit of DIRP tape volumes but the request contained an unrecognized value for the type of audit to be performed (bad value given as “val” in PARM2). No audit is performed. Recording to tape volumes could be lost. PARM1= -1 PARM2= val	At the DIRP level of the MAP (MAPCI;MTC;IOD;DIRP), audit any subsystem that records on tape (AUDIT <ssysname>). This will cause another audit of DIRP tape volumes to be requested. If the log recurs following completion of this command, contact next level of maintenance.
BAD DEVICE DRIVER FAILED	Indicates device driver failure reported, but identity of driver cannot be determined. PARM1= device number determined by bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Contact the next level of maintenance.
BAD MSGTYPE IN DIRP PROCESS	Indicates incorrect or corrupt internal value PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= hex code of message sent to DIRP (0000 to FFFF)	Contact the next level of maintenance.
BAD SSYS ID	Indicates audit check failed because subsystem reported invalid sequence number PARM1= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= sequence number reported to audit (0000 to FFFF)	Contact the next level of maintenance.
BAD SSYS NAME ssysnm	Indicates subsystem tried to bind in, but presented name longer than maximum allowed. ssysnm= subsystem trying to bind in	Contact the next level of maintenance.

DIRP101 (continued)

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
	PARM1= max allowable number of characters in subsystem name (0000 to 9999) PARM2= number of characters in ssysnm (0000 to FFFF)	
CLOSED PARALLEL DISK FILE WITH INVALID NAME-SSNO=	Indicates software bug PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to FFFF)	No action is required.
COULD NOT CHANGE CLOSE FILE REF OWNER	Indicates software bug PARM1= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= active/standby file number (0000 to FFFF)	Contact the next level of maintenance.
COULD NOT CHANGE EMER FILE REF OWNER	Indicates software bug PARM1= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= active/standby file number (0000 to FFFF)	Contact the next level of maintenance.
COULD NOT CHANGE FILE REF OWNER	Indicates software bug PARM1= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= active/standby file number (0000 to FFFF)	Contact the next level of maintenance.
COULD NOT CHANGE PFILE REF OWNER	Indicates software bug PARM1= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Contact the next level of maintenance.

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
COULD NOT DELETE FILE FROM HOLDER	Indicates attempt to remove expired file from customer data table DIRPHOLD failed PARM1= DIRPHOLD index number of file (0000 to 9999) PARM2= RC from table control system (0000 to FFFF)	Attempt manual deletion of file from customer data table DIRPHOLD. Contact the next level of maintenance.
COULD NOT GET VOL INFO TO SEE IF RENAME IS REQUIRED	Indicates system unable to change indication of file state to show file was processed PARM1= DIRPHOLD index number for file (0000 to 9999) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Delete file manually from customer data table DIRPHOLD to prevent reprocessing. Contact the next level of maintenance.
COULD NOT INFORM SCHEDULER OF CHANGES	Indicates software bug PARM1= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= RC from message system (0000 to FFFF)	Contact the next level of maintenance.
COULD NOT SCHEDULE DAILY AUDIT	Indicates daily audit process was not scheduled and will not be performed. PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from mail system (0000 to FFFF)	Contact the next level of maintenance.
COULD NOT SCHEDULE WAKEUP	Indicates next rotate could not be triggered and was not made PARM1= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= RC from message system (0000 to FFFF)	Contact the next level of maintenance. After problem is identified, perform subsystem audit.

DIRP101 (continued)

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
COULD NOT RENAME FILE	Indicates software bug. PARM1= DIRPHOLD index number for file (0000 to 9999) PARM2= RC from file system (0 to 17)	Delete file from customer data table DIRPHOLD to prevent reprocessing. Contact the next level of maintenance.
COULD NOT SCHEDULE AUDIT	Indicates specified audit(s) could not be scheduled after restart PARM1= -1, 5, or 60 (-1= restart audit, 5= device audit, 60= subsystem audit) PARM2= RC from message system (0000 to FFFF)	Contact the next level of maintenance.
COULDN'T SEND TO DIRP FOR ALARMS	Indicates alarm audit, required to update display, was not performed PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from message system (0000 to FFFF)	Contact the next level of maintenance.
DEV DRIVER TABLE	Indicates more than maximum number of device drivers allowed tried to bind in PARM1= maximum size of driver table (0000 to 9999) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Contact the next level of maintenance.
DIRPDSON CLEANUP MB GOT UNEXPECTED MSGTYPE	Indicates a software bug. The “msgtype” in PARM2 is the msgtype that was received. PARM1= -1 PARM2= msgtype	Monitor occurrences of this report. Contact next level of maintenance if problem occurs frequently.
DIRPDSON CLEANUP MB WAIT FAILED	Indicates a software bug. The “mbrc” in PARM2 is a message system return code.	Contact next level of maintenance if problem occurs more than once.

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
	PARM1= -1 PARM2= mbrc	
DIRPDISK NOT RECREATED AGAIN	Indicates system abandoned attempts to recreate audit process PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Correct the problem that created this log. Use the REVIVE command to recreate DIRPDSON. If the REVIVE command fails, perform a warm restart. If a warm restart fails, contact the next level of maintenance.
DIRPDISK RECREATE FAILED: PROCRC=	Indicates system failed to recreate audit process PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Correct the problem that created this log. Use the REVIVE command to recreate DIRPDSON. If the REVIVE command fails, perform a warm restart. If a warm restart fails, contact the next level of maintenance.
DIRPDISK SON WAIT ON MESSAGE FAILED	Indicates disk process failed to wait for message PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from message system (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance if message appears more than once.
DIRPDSON DESTROYPROGINST FAILED, RC:	Indicates one of the following: DIRPDDAD did not recreate DIRPDSON due to software problems, or (2) DIRPDSON died too often in the past 30 seconds and DIRPDDAD was unable to complete a cleanup of the dead DIRPDSON process. Subsequent attempts to use the REVIVE command for DIRPDSON may fail. PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.

DIRP101 (continued)

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
DIRPDSON NOT RECREATED FROM COMMAND	Indicates system failed to recreate audit process No alarm produced; however, the DEVB alarm generated by a previous DIRP101 log with REASON code 24 remains in effect. PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
DIRP_FLUSH CALLED ON NON-VB SSYS	Indicates software bug PARM1= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Contact next level of maintenance.
DIRPGI DESTROYPROGINST FAILED, RC:	Indicates: (1) DIRPDADY did not recreate DIRPGI due to software problems, or (2) DIRPGI died too often in the past 30 seconds and DIRPDADY was unable to complete a cleanup of the dead DIRPGI process. Subsequent attempts to use the REVIVE command for DIRPGI may fail. PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
DIRPTAPE NOT RECREATED AGAIN	Indicates system abandoned attempts to recreate audit process PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Correct the problem that created this log. Use the REVIVE command to recreate DIRPTSON. If the REVIVE command fails, perform a warm restart. If a warm restart fails, contact the next level of maintenance.

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
DIRPTSON NOT RECREATED FROM COMMAND	Indicates system failed to recreate audit process No alarm produced; however, the DEVB alarm generated by a previous DIRP101 log with REASON code 24 remains in effect. PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
DISK DAD GOT UNEXPECTED MSGTYPE IN P1	Indicates incorrect or corrupt internal value PARM1= message type received (0000 to 9999) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Contact next level of maintenance.
DIRPTSON NOT RECREATED FROM COMMAND	Indicates system failed to recreate audit process No alarm produced; however, the DEVB alarm generated by a previous DIRP101 log with REASON code 24 remains in effect. PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
DISK DAD GOT UNEXPECTED MSGTYPE IN P1	Indicates incorrect or corrupt internal value PARM1= message type received (0000 to 9999) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Contact next level of maintenance.

DIRP101 (continued)

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
DIRPTSON DESTROYPROGINST FAILED, RC:	Indicates: (1) DIRPTDAD did not recreate DIRPTSON due to software problems, or (2) DIRPTSON died too often in the past 30 seconds and DIRPTDAD was unable to complete a cleanup of the dead DIRPTSON process. Subsequent attempts to use the REVIVE command for DIRPTSON may fail. PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
DIRPTAPE RECREATE FAILED: PROCRC=	Indicates system failed to recreate audit process PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Correct the problem that created this log. Use the REVIVE command to recreate DIRPTSON. If the REVIVE command fails, perform a warm restart. If a warm restart fails, contact the next level of maintenance.
DISK DAD INIT FAILED- P1=PROC#, P2=RTNCD	Indicates disk device driver not set up for recording PARM1= procedure number (0000 to 9999) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Perform warm restart. Contact the next level of maintenance.
DISK PROC RECEIVED UNEXPECTED MSGTYPE IN P1	Indicates incorrect or corrupt internal value PARM1= message type received (0000 to 9999) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Contact the next level of maintenance if message appears frequently.
ERROR DOING SCHEDULED ROTATE	Indicates error occurred during scheduled rotation of recording duties for subsystem; system could not communicate with subsystem	Contact the next level of maintenance. If rotate was not done and is required, it can be performed manually by means of ROTATE command.

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
	PARM1= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= RC from DIRP control (0000 to FFFF)	
INVALID DIRP FILENAME: NOT TRUNCATED ON CLOSE	Indicates file closed, but not truncated to remove blank records PARM1= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= file number (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
INVALID ID IN DIRP PROCESS	Indicates incorrect or corrupt internal value PARM1= index for subsystem assigned in audit (0000 to (9999) PARM2= value for subsystem audit (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
INVALID MB RC IS:	Indicates incorrect or corrupt internal value PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from message system (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
NO PERM BUFFER STORE FOR VB SUBSYSTEM	Indicates storage unavailable for data from subsystem; subsystem cannot record. PARM1= number of bytes required to be allocated (0000 to 9999) PARM2= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to FFFF)	Get more permanent store and allocate to subsystem. Perform warm restart. Contact the next level of maintenance.
NO STORE TO VALIDATE RECNO	Indicates software bug PARM1= -1 (not used)	Contact next level of maintenance.

DIRP101 (continued)

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
	PARM2= FFFF (not used)	
NON-FIXED RECORD IN DIRP_PUT	Indicates block size of record is not 2048 bytes, but comes from subsystem where format is specified as F (fixed). PARM1= size of record, in bytes (0000 to 9999) PARM2= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
OPEN CHANGE PFILE REF FAIL	Indicates software bug PARM1= index for subsystem assigned in bind order (0000 to 9999) PARM2= value for subsystem audit (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
RESET MB FAILED	Indicates software bug PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from message system (0000 to FFFF)	No action is required.
SEND FOR TAPE AUDIT FAILED,MBRC=	Indicates data change made, but system could not communicate change to tape audit process PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from message system (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
SEND TO REVIVE FAILED, RC:	Indicates that DIRPDADY, DIRPDDAD, or DIRPTDAD could not send a reply back to REVIVE to let the process know the results of a revive attempt. Failure is due to a software problem. PARM1= -1 (not used)	Consult DIRP101 log reports to determine success or failure of the REVIVE command. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
	PARM2= RC from message system (0000 to FFFF)	
SSYS TABLE TOO SMALL	Indicates customer data table DIRPSSYS full, and another subsystem tried to enter PARM1= maximum size of customer data table DIRPSSYS (0000 to 9999) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Contact next level of maintenance.
START DIRP DISK PROC FAILED- PROCRC=	Indicates system failed to create audit process PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Perform warm restart. Contact the next level of maintenance.
START DIRP TAPE FAILED- PROCRC=	Indicates system failed to create audit process PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Perform warm restart. Contact the next level of maintenance.
TAPE DAD INIT FAILED- P1=PROC#, P2=RTNCD	Indicates TAPE and TAPEX device drivers not set up for recording PARM1= procedure number (0000 to 9999) PARM2= RC from procedure (0000 to FFFF)	Perform warm restart. Contact the next level of maintenance.
TAPEDAD GOT UNEXPECTED MSGTYPE IN P1	Indicates incorrect or corrupt internal value PARM1= numerical message received from procedure (0000 to 9999) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Contact next level of maintenance.

DIRP101 (continued)

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
TAPEPROC GOT UNEXPECTED MSGTYPE IN P1	Indicates incorrect or corrupt internal value PARM1= numerical message received from procedure (0000 to 9999) PARM2= FFFF (not used)	Contact next level of maintenance if message appears frequently.
TIME_ADD FAILED	Indicates system unable to determine expiration date of file PARM1= retention period, in days, specified for subsystem (0000 to 9999) PARM2= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
TIME/DATE CHANGE NOTICE FAIL	Indicates software bug PARM1= -1 (not used) PARM2= RC from message system (0000 to FFFF)	No action is required.
TRUNCATE NOT DONE CLOSING FILE FOR SSNO	Indicates mismatch between subsystem requesting action on file and indicated ownership of file PARM1= number of subsystem requesting action (0000 to 9999) PARM2= number of subsystem as indicated in file (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.
UNABLE TO ALLOCATE PROTHOLD STORE	Indicates that store for internal table PROTHOLD that supports external table DIRPHOLD could not be allocated during IPL. DIRP will be unavailable for recording. PARM1= -1 PARM2= FFFF	Contact next level of maintenance.

Reason 0 TEXT2 field messages and actions

TEXT2 message	Description	Action
UNABLE TO ALLOCATE PROTPOOL STORE	Indicates that store for internal table PROTPOOL that supports external table DIRPPOOL could not be allocated during IPL. DIRP will be unavailable for recording. PARM1= -1 PARM2= FFFF	Contact next level of maintenance.
UNABLE TO ALLOCATE SHARPOOL STORE	Indicates that store for internal table SHARPOOL that supports external table DIRPPOOL could not be allocated during IPL. DIRP will be unavailable for recording. PARM1= -1 PARM2= FFFF	Contact next level of maintenance.
UNABLE TO ALLOCATE SHARPOOL STORE	Indicates that store for internal table SHARPOOL that supports external table DIRPPOOL could not be allocated during IPL. DIRP will be unavailable for recording. PARM1= -1 PARM2= FFFF	Contact next level of maintenance.
VB RECORD TOO LARGE - TRUNCATED	Indicates block larger than 2040 bytes was received from subsystem that has recording format defined as VB PARM1= size of block in file (0000 to 9999) PARM2= subsystem number determined by bind order (0000 to FFFF)	Contact next level of maintenance.

Log history

SN09 (DMS)

Reason Codes 228, 229, 230, 231, 235, and 276 added to log DIRP101 for CR Q01052488.

DIRP101 (end)

SN07 (DMS)

Reason Code 277 added to log DIRP101 for CR Q00790173.

Log history section added to document.

DIRP300

Explanation

The Problem Manager generates DIRP300 in the SN OPC when a disk rotation problem occurs. In operation, the Problem Manager can receive a ``ROTATE INITIATED" DIRP101 log, followed by a ``ROTATE COMPLETED" DIRP101 log. If the second DIRP101 log delays for 1 h, or is not present, the system can generate two DIRP300 logs. The system generates the first DIRP300 log if the ``ROTATE COMPLETED" DIRP101 log delays 10 min. The system generates the second DIRP300 log if the “ROTATE COMPLETED" DIRP101 log delays 1 h.

The Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) subsystem generates DIRP101 when a condition prevents operation of DIRP and reports major DIRP events. In operation, a scheduled file rotate causes four logs. The logs are: “Scheduled OG Rotate Initiated", “Scheduled OG Rotate Completed", “Scheduled INC Rotate Initiated", and “Scheduled INC Rotate Completed." If an error occurs in the DIRP system, an emergency rotate can occur.

Format

The log report format for DIRP300 is as follows:

```
DIRP300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Disk Recording Problem
    Location:<ssnm>
    Problem id: <probid>
    Status: <stattxt>
    Trouble: <tbltxt>
    Action: <acttxt>
    Initial event: SCHEDULED <rsntype> ROTATE INITIATED
    Initial event time: <initime>
    Duration: <<eventime>
    Pending event: SCHEDULED <rsntype> ROTATE COMPLETED
```

Example

An example of log report DIRP300 follows:

```
DIRP300 MAY06 20:30:00 4100 TBL Disk Recording Problem
  Location: SMDR
  Problem id: 4861
  Status: Alarm raised
  Trouble: Awaiting alarm clear
  Action: Check applicable DIRP device
  Initial event: SCHEDULED OG ROTATE INITIATED
  Initial event time: 20:30:00
  Duration: 10 min
  Pending event: SCHEDULED OG ROTATE COMPLETED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL Disk Recording Problem	Constant	Indicates a disk problem
ssnm	AMA, TTRF, DLOG, JF, OM, ILT, SMDR	Identifies the DIRP subsystem from which this report generates.
probid	nnnn	Provides the problem number. This number links the logs that relate the same problem. The Problem Viewer displays the problem number.
stattxt	Alarm raised	Indicates the reason the system generates this log report.
tbltxt	Awaiting alarm clear	Indicates the potential trouble condition
acttxt	Check applicable DIRP device	Describes the action to take
rsntype	INC or OG	Specifies the type of ROTATE started or completed
initime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of the first event
eventime	nnnn min	Provides the duration of the event

Action

Check the related disk volume and the disk device.

DIRP300 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DIRP301

Explanation

The Problem Manager generates DIRP301 in the SN OPC when a disk rotation problem occurs. In operation, the Problem Manager receives a ROTATE INITIATED DIRP101 log and then a ROTATE COMPLETED DIRP101 log. If the second DIRP101 log is delayed less than one hour and greater than ten minutes, the system generates DIRP301.

The Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) subsystem generates DIRP101. The subsystem generates DIRP101 when a condition prevents operation of DIRP and reports major DIRP events. In operation, a scheduled file rotate causes the system to generate four logs. The system generates the following logs:

- Scheduled OG Rotate Initiated,
- Scheduled OG Rotate Completed
- Scheduled INC Rotate Initiated
- Scheduled INC Rotate Completed

If an error occurs in the DIRP system an emergency rotate can occur.

Format

The log report format for DIRP301 is as follows:

```
DIRP301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Disk Recording Problem
    Location:<ssnm>
    Problem id: <probid>
    Status: <stattxt>
    Trouble: <tbltxt>
    Action: <acttxt>
    Initial event: SCHEDULED <rsntype> ROTATE INITIATED
    Initial event time: <initime>
    Final event: SCHEDULED <rsntype> ROTATE COMPLETED
    Final event time: <fnltime>
```

Example

An example of log report DIRP301 follows:

DIRP301 (continued)

```
DIRP301 MAY06 14:30:12 8300 TBL Disk Recording Problem
  Location: SMDR
  Problem id: 4861
  Status: Alarm cleared
  Trouble: nil
  Action: No action required
  Initial event: SCHEDULED OG ROTATE INITIATED
  Initial event time: 20:30:00
  Final event: SCHEDULED OG ROTATE COMPLETED
  Final event time: 14:30:02
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL Disk Recording Problem	Constant	Indicates disk problem
ssnm	AMA, TTRF, DLOG, JF, OM, ILT, SMDR and other than listed here.	Identifies the DIRP subsystem where the system generates this report
probid	nnnn	Provides the problem number. This number links the logs that relate to the same problem. The number appears on the Problem Viewer
stattxt	Alarm cleared	Explains the reason the system generates this log report
tbltxt	Nil	Explains the potential trouble condition
acttxt	No action required	Describes the action to take
rsntype	INC or OG	Specifies the type of ROTATE started or completed
initime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of first event
fnltime	hh:mm:ss	Provides the time of final event

Action

The system can take a large time to generate the ROTATE COMPLETED. Check the associated DIRP device and the volume.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DISK100

Explanation

The DISK subsystem generates DISK100 when the subsystem reinitializes a volume on a system load module (SLM) disk. If the subsystem reinitializes the volume, all files and data on the volume are erased.

Format

The log report format for DISK100 is as follows:

```
DISK100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO VOLUME REINITIALIZED
   Volume xxxxxx on SLM   Disk x       was reinitialized.
```

Example

An example of log report DISK100 follows:

```
DISK100 JUN03 14:20:15 2112 INFO  VOLUME REINITIALIZED
   Volume NEWLOAD on SLM     Disk 0       was reinitialized.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO VOLUME REINITIALIZED	Constant	Indicates a report of disk volume reinitialization
Volume	Character string	Identifies the volume that the system reinitialized
SLM	Constant	Indicates an SLM disk
Disk	0 or 1	Identifies the unit number of the SLM disk

Action

This report provides an audit trail in the event of reinitialization that is not intentional.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DISK101

Explanation

The DISK subsystem generates DISK101 when the deletion of a volume on a system load module (SLM) disk occurs. Deletion erases all files and data on the volume.

Format

The log report format for DISK101 is as follows:

```
DISK101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  VOLUME DELETED
   Volume voltxt on disktyp Disk disknum was deleted.
```

Example

An example of log report DISK101 follows:

```
DISK101 JUN03 14:43:28 2112 INFO  VOLUME DELETED
   Volume NEWLOAD on SLM    Disk 0       was deleted.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description Heading
INFO VOLUME DELETED	Constant	Indicates a report of deletion of an SLM disk volume
Volume	Character string	Identifies the deleted volume of the disk
SLM	Constant	Identifies the disk as type SLM
Disk	0 or 1	Indicates the unit number of the SLM disk

Action

This report provides a audit trail in event of not planned deletions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DISK102

Explanation

The DISK subsystem generates DISK102 when the subsystem formats a system load module (SLM) disk. Formatting erases all files and data on a disk.

Format

The log report format for DISK102 is as follows:

```
DISK102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  DISK FORMATTED
    disktyp SLM disknum x was formatted.
```

Example

An example of log report DISK102 follows:

```
DISK102 JUN02 15:20:05 2112 INFO  DISK FORMATTED
   SLM     Disk 0       was formatted.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DISK FORMATTED	Constant	Constant
SLM	Constant	Identifies the disk as type SLM
Disk	0 or 1	Identifies the unit number of the SLM disk

Action

This report provides an audit trail in the event of formatting that is not intentional.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DISK301

Explanation

The DISK subsystem generates DISK301 when the given disk is not available and the file system cannot use the disk.

Format

The log report format for DISK301 is as follows:

```
*DISK301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO UNABLE TO OPEN DISK
   UNIT : n
   Error : errtxt
```

Example

An example of log report DISK301 follows:

```
*DISK301 JUL15 10:07:22 2112 INFO UNABLE TO OPEN DISK
   UNIT : 1
   Error : DISK IS NOT FORMATTED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO UNABLE TO OPEN DISK	Constant	Indicates a report of an error when a disk access operation occurs
UNIT	0, 1	Identifies the disk unit number
Error	DISK IS NOT FORMATTED	Indicates the disk is not formatted or disk initialization is not complete
	DSK1 DISK ERROR READ ERROR	Indicates an error when reading the disk label
	DSK1 DISK LABEL IS CORRUPT	Indicates a checksum error in disk label information
	VOLUME DIRECTORY READ ERROR	Indicates an error when reading the volume directory
	VOLUME DIRECTORY IS CORRUPT	Indicates a checksum error in volume directory information

DISK301 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	DISK DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY VOLUMES	Indicates the disk does not contain any volumes
	SLM UNIT IS IN WRONG SLOT	Indicates SLM disk is formatted as unit 0 (or 1) and being accessed as unit 1 (or 0)

Action

Operating company personnel can take action for errors indicated ,or refer to the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DISK302

Explanation

The DISK subsystem generates DISK302 when a disk volume is not available and the file system cannot use the volume.

Format

The log report format for DISK302 is as follows:

```
*DISK302 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO UNABLE TO OPEN DISK
VOLUME
    Unit : n   Volume : volnum
    Error : errtxt
```

Example

An example of log report DISK302 follows:

```
*DISK302 MAY31 08:22:31 2112 INFO UNABLE TO OPEN DISK
   VOLUME
   Unit : 1   Volume : 22
   Error : VOL1 VOLUME LABEL READ ERROR
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO UNABLE TO OPEN DISK VOLUME	Constant	Indicates a report of disk volume that the system cannot open
Unit	0, 1	Identifies the disk unit
Volume	0-31	Identifies the volume
Error	Symbolic text	Indicates the type of error. Refer to *Additional information* at the end of this log report.

Action

The necessary action depends on the error. Refer to *Additional information* at the end of this log report. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DISK302 (end)

Additional information

The following table describes each field in the error report:

Error	Description	Action
VOL1 VOLUME LABEL READ ERROR	Indicates an error when reading the volume label	Delete the volume and create the volume again
VOL1 VOLUME LABEL IS CORRUPT	Indicates a checksum error in the volume label	Delete the volume and create the volume again
UNABLE TO OPEN VOLUME FREE SPACE MAP	Indicates the system cannot open the volume free space map	Reinitialize the volume
VOLUME IS IN AN UNPREDICTABLE STATE	Indicates the volume changed and is not stable	Reinitialize the volume
UNABLE TO OPEN FILE	Indicates the system cannot open the file directory	Reinitialize the volume
FTFS - VOLUME LABEL READ ERROR	Indicates an error when reading the volume label of the high performance Fault Tolerant File system (FTFS)	
FTFS - VOLUME LABEL IS READ.	Indicates the system read the volume label of the high performance FTFS	
FTFS - UNABLE TO OPEN VOLUME SPACE MAP	Indicates the system cannot open the volume space map	Reinitialize the volume
FTFS - VOLUME IS IN AN UNPREDICTABLE STATE	Indicates the FTFS volume has changed and is not stable	Reinitialize the volume
FTFS - UNABLE TO OPEN FILE	Indicates the system cannot open the FTFS file directory	Reinitialize the volume

DISK303

Explanation

The DISK subsystem generates DISK303 when the file system cannot process the volume free space map (VFSM) on the given volume.

Format

The log report format for DISK303 is as follows:

```
*DISK303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO VFSM error
    UNIT = n VOL = volnum
    Error : n  Voltype: typtxt
    Msg: msgtxt
```

Example

An example of log report DISK303 follows:

```
*DISK303 JAN02 11:08:22 2112 INFO VFSM error
   UNIT = 0 VOL = 0
   Error : 15   Voltype: FTFS
   Msg: GENERATED BY FTFS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO VFSM error	Constant	Indicates a report that the file system cannot process a VFSM
UNIT	0, 1	Identifies the disk unit
VOL	0-31	Identifies the volume
Error	0-65	Provides the file system error code
Voltype	Character string	Indicates the volume type code
Msg	GENERATED BY SLM GENERATED BY FTFS	Indicates the system load module (SLM) or the Fault Tolerant File system (FTFS) generates the report.

DISK303 (end)

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance for information on the reinitialization of the volume.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DISK304

Explanation

The DISK subsystem generates DISK304 when the file system cannot process the file directory (FD) on the given volume.

Format

The log report format for DISK304 is as follows:

```
*DISK304 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FD error
    UNIT = n VOL = volnum
    Error : n    Voltype: typtxt
    Msg: msgtxt
```

Example

An example of log report DISK304 follows:

```
*DISK304 JAN02 11:08:22 2112 INFO FD error
   UNIT = 0 VOL = 0
   Error : 15  Voltype: FTFS
   Msg: GENERATED BY FTFS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO FD error	Constant	Indicates the file system cannot process an FD
UNIT	0, 1	Identifies the disk unit
VOL	0-31	Identifies the volume
Error	0-65	Provides the file system error code
Voltype	Character string	Indicates the volume type code
Msg	GENERATED BY SLM GENERATED BY FTFS	Indicates the system load module (SLM) or the Fault Tolerant File system (FTFS) generates this report.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance for information on beginning the volume again.

DISK304 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DISK305

Explanation

The DISK subsystem generates DISK305 when the file system cannot process the VOL1 volume label on the given volume.

Format

The log report format for DISK305 is as follows:

```
*DISK305 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO VOL1 error
    UNIT = n VOL = volnum
    Error : n  Voltype: typtxt
    Msg: msgtxt
```

Example

An example of log report DISK305 follows:

```
*DISK305 JAN02 11:08:22 2112 INFO VOL1 error
   UNIT = 0 VOL = 0
   Error : 15   Voltype: FTFS
   Msg: GENERATED BY FTFS.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO VOL1 error	Constant	Indicates that a report from the file system cannot process a volume label.
UNIT	0, 1	Identifies the disk unit
VOL	0-31	Identifies the volume
Error	0-65	Provides the file system error code
Voltype	Character string	Indicates the volume type code
Msg	GENERATED BY SLM GENERATED BY FTFS	Indicates the system load module (SLM) or the Fault Tolerant File system (FTFS) generates the report.

DISK305 (end)

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance. Delete the volume and create the volume again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DISK600

Explanation

The disk file subsystem audit for the system load module (SLM) generates DISK600 when an SLM disk fragmentation check starts.

Format

The log report format for DISK600 is as follows:

DISK600 <date/time> ssdd INFO DISK FRAGMENTATION START REPORT

Device id:<dev_no> Device name: <dev_name>
Audit status: <audit_status_text>

Example

An example of log report DISK600 follows:

```
CM DISK600 OCT24 06:57:07 1500 INFO DISK FRAGMENTATION START REPORT

Device id: 0  Device name: S00D
Audit status: Audit all volumes started
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
date/time	MMM DD hh:mm:ss	Indicates when the the system generated the log report. The format is month day hours:minutes:seconds.
INFO DISK FRAGMENTATION START REPORT	constant	Indicates that a disk fragmentation check started.
Device id	constant	
dev_no	0 to 15	Indicates the device logical unit number.
Device name	constant	
dev_name	4 alphanumeric characters	Indicates the device name. For example, S00D.

DISK600 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Audit status	constant	
Audit_status_text	Audit all volumes started, <failure_text>	Refer to Additional information below.

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table describes the various audit state messages.

Message	Explanation
Audit all volumes started	Indicates that a fragmentation check of all volumes on the SLM disk started.
<failure_text>	Indicates that the fragmentation check failed and gives the reason for the failure.

Only ETAS personnel normally generate DISK600.

DISK601

Explanation

The disk file subsystem audit for the system load module (SLM) generates DISK601 when an SLM disk fragmentation check is complete.

Format

The log report format for DISK601 is as follows:

DISK601 <date/time> ssdd INFO DISK FRAGMENTATION CHECK REPORT

Device id:<dev_no> Device name: <dev_name> Volume name: <vol_name>
Audit duration: <audit_time>

Volume fragmentation results: <Volume_fragmentation_report_text>

File fragmentation results: <File_fragmentation_report_text>

Extent fragmentation results: <Extent_fragmentation_report_text>

Example

An example of log report DISK601 follows:

```
CM DISK601 OCT24 06:57:07 1500 INFO DISK FRAGMENTATION CHECK REPORT

Device id: 0  Device name: S00D  Volume name: V000
Audit duration: 0 hrs 10 mins 5 secs 100 msecs
------------------------------------------------------------
Volume fragmentation results: PASS
Disk fragmentation ratio                    = 25%
Number of free space segments           = 3
Largest contiguous block size (blks)        = 400000 blk
Smallest contiguous block size (blks)       = 5 blk
Total free space (blks)                     = 600000 blk
------------------------------------------------------------
File fragmentation results: PASS
Disk file fragmentation weighted index      = 2.1
Number of files with > 10 extents           = 0
Number of image files with > 32 extents     = 0
------------------------------------------------------------
Extent fragmentation results: PASS
Disk extent fragmentation ratio             =.03
Total of disconnects                        = 7
Number of files with 5 disconnects or more  = 0
------------------------------------------------------------
```

DISK601 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
date/time	MMM DD hh:mm:ss	Indicates when the system generated the log report. The format is month day hours:minutes:seconds.
INFO DISK FRAGMENTATION CHECK REPORT	constant	
Device id	constant	
dev_no	0 to 15	Indicates the device logical unit number.
Device name	constant	
dev_name	4 alphanumeric characters	Indicates the device name. For example, S00D.
Volume name	constant	
vol_name	up to 16 alphanumeric characters	Indicates the name of the disk volume.
Audit duration	constant	
audit_time	hh (0 to 99) mm (0 to 59) ss (0 to 59) nn (0 to 999)	Audit duration in hours, minutes, seconds and milliseconds

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Only ETAS personnel normally generate the DISK601 log.

DLC100

Explanation

The Data Link Controller (DLC) subsystem generates DLC100 to log errors that firmware on the asynchronous DLC detects.

Format

The log report format for DLC100 is as follows:

```
1.DLC100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CONTROLLER ERROR
   handler
   CONTROLLER STATUS hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report DLC100 follows:

```
1.DLC100 MAY31 08:46:31 2112 INFO CONTROLLER ERROR
   DLXMHANDLER
   CONTROLLER STATUS 0016
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONTROLLER ERROR	Constant	Indicates an error that firmware on the asynchronous DLC detects
handler	DLXHANDLERDLXMHANDLER	Indicates the handler that detects the error
CONTROLLER STATUS		Indicates state as follows:
	0001	Frame error (invalid line speed)
	0002	Not ready
	0004	Read overrun
	0008	Bad message (invalid protocol)
	0016	Unexpected message

DLC100 (end)

Action

The CONTROLLER STATUS value determines the action as follows:

Status	Action
0001	Check baud rate of hardware link against controller speed in Table DLCDEV.
0002	Make sure the connection connects properly. Modem or data phone disconnection is a probable cause.
0004	Intervals of noise on line is one probable cause.
0008, 0016	Input/Output (I/O) errors. Retain this report. Give this report to the maintenance support group

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DLC101

Explanation

The Data Link Controller (DLC) subsystem generates log report DLC101. The DLC subsystem generates log report DLC101 when there is a minor incoming message overload (ICMO) condition on the link.

Format

The log report format for DLC101 is as follows:

```
1.*DLC101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT DLC: n
   Incoming Message Overload
```

Example

An example of log report DLC101 follows:

```
1.*DLC101 MAY31 08:31:44 2112 FLT DLC: 0
   Incoming Message Overload
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
FLT DLC	Integer	Indicates the DLC affected
Incoming Message Overload	Constant	Indicates an ICMO condition exists

Action

Monitor the DLC from a MAP terminal.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DLC102

Explanation

The Data Link Controller (DLC) subsystem generates log report DLC102 when there are major incoming message overloads (ICMO) on the link. The DLC unit becomes system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for DLC102 is as follows:

```
1.**DLC102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SysB DLC: n
   Incoming Message Overload
```

Example

An example of log report DLC102 follows:

```
1.**DLC102 MAY31 08:21:33 2112 SysB DLC: 2
   Incoming Message Overload
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SysB DLC	Integer	Identifies the DLC affected
Incoming Message Overload	Constant	Indicates the reason the DLC becomes SysB

Action

Monitor activities on this link from a MAP terminal. Perform manual maintenance action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DLC103

Explanation

The Data Link Controller (DLC) subsystem generates a report if the minor Incoming Message Overload (ICMO) does not affect the indicated DLC.

Format

The log report format for DLC103 is as follows:

```
DLC103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Fault Cleared DLC: n
    ICMO Cleared
```

Example

An example of log report DLC103 follows:

```
DLC103 MAY31 08:21:33 2112 INFO Fault Cleared DLC: 2
   ICMO Cleared
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
DLC: n	Integer	Identifies the DLC affected.
ICMO Cleared	Constant	Indicates the system cleared an ICMO.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DNPC100

Explanation

The Directory Number Primary InterLATA Carrier (DNPC) subsystem generates log report DNPC100 when a directory number (DN) lookup is performed for a DN that is not in Table DNPIC. When this error condition exists, the trunk group data for the incoming trunk group (in customer data Table TOPEATRK) is used to determine the carrier associated with the interLATA call.

The TOPS InterLATA Carrier Service (TICS) allows an operating company to provide operator services for interLATA calls from equal access (EA) or nonequal access end offices. The association between a particular carrier and an interLATA call is defined in the datafill for customer data Table DNPIC and in the datafill for customer data Table TOPEATRK.

DNPIC pairs DNs for interLATA calls with specific carriers. TOPEATRK defines the trunk group data for incoming TOPS trunk groups and specifies whether a DN lookup must be performed (DNLOOK=Y) to determine the carrier associated with a DN.

The TOPS_EA_DNPC_LOG_GENERATION parameter allows the operating company to control the generation of the DNPC100 log. The range for this parameter is ALL or TOPS_LEAS_ONLY. If the parameter is set to ALL, logs are produced for all cases when a DN number is not found in the DNPIC Table. If the parameter is set to TOPS_LEAS_ONLY, logs are produced only for those calls that originate over a TOPS trunk that provides LATA Equal Access Service (LEAS). In the latter case, TOPS calls without LEAS do not produce a log.

Format

The format for log report DNPC100 follows:

```
DNPC100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    DN_NOT_FOUND_IN_TABLE_DNPIC
    DN = dn
```

Example

An example of log report DNPC100 follows:

```
DNPC100 JUN12 11:38:20 2580 INFO DN_NOT_FOUND_IN_TABLE_DNPIC
   DN = 6136211234
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO DN_NOT_FOUND_IN_TABLE_DNPIC	Constant	Indicates that the directory number (DN) for which the software was searching was not found in customer data table DNPIC
DN	Integers	Provides the DN for which the software was searching. Refer to table I.

Action

Determine why the DN is not in customer data table DNPIC, then add the DN and its appropriate data to that table.

Associated OM registers

None

DPAC100

Explanation

The Data Packet Controller (DPAC) subsystem generates this report. This report documents monitored messaging between the DMS and data circuit terminating equipment (DCE). The DMS operates as data terminal equipment (DTE). The Data Packet network nodes, DTE and DCE, use X.25 protocol to send and receive commands and responses.

Note: All command and response control fields are one octet in length.

The information DPAC100 displays depends on the following:

- Type of Link Access Procedure (LAP or LAPB)
- Type of frame design:
  - I Information
  - S Supervisory
  - U Unnumbered

Refer to 297-1001-525 for more information on Data Packet.

DPAC100 uses a variable format to display the messaging information. The first and second line of the log report displays the standard fields. The fields are described in the order in which they appear:

- event identification
- equipment identification
- address field
- message type

The last line of the log report contains hexadecimal digits for analyzing protocol. The system describes the last line of the log report after the standard fields.

The system describes the remaining fields with the remaining fields a variable identifier. Prefixes in alphabetical order in the additional information section.

Format

The log report format for DPAC100 is as follows:

DPAC100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Flow_Record DPC=nn
ADDR=hh msgtxt opttxt
hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh hh

Example

An example of log report DPAC100 follows:

```
DPAC100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO Flow_Record DPC=1
ADDR=1   info    N(R)=2   PF=OFF   N(S)=3
LCHAN=15  call request
01  46  10  0F  0B  88  14  70  44  00  14  70
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Flow_Record	Constant	Indicates DPAC100 is a record of data flow between the DTE and DCE.
DPC=nn	0-15	Identifies Data Packet Controller defined as a DTE.
ADDR=hh	1, 3	Identifies response or command address field for messages between the DTE and DCE.
msgtxt	cmdr	Indicates Command Reject (CMDR) response was sent. The CMDR response without a number, reports an error condition retransmission of the identical frame cannot recover. Displayed for LAP only.
	disc	Indicates Disconnect (DISC) command was sent. The DISC command without a number terminates the mode set first. The command suspends operation. Appears for LAP and LAPB only.
msgtxt	dm	Indicates Disconnect Mode (DM) response was sent. The DM response without a number reports the status when the DTE and the DCE are logically disconnected. Appears for LAPB only.

DPAC100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
	frmr	Indicates Frame Reject (FRMR) response was sent. The FRMR response without a number reports an error condition by retransmission of the identical frame cannot recover. Appears for LAPB only.
	info	Indicates Information (I) command was sent. The I command transfers a sequentially numbered frame that contains an information field across a data link. Appears for LAP and LAPB.
msgtxt	rej	Indicates Reject (REJ) command or response was sent. The REJ supervisor response acknowledges the I frames received, before the given N(R) value and requests retransmission. Retransmission must start with the N(R). The REJ command with the poll bit set is a request for the DCE status. See Additional Information section for a description of N(R). Appears for LAP and LAPB.
	rnr	Indicates Receive Not Ready (RNR) command or response was sent. The RNR supervisor response acknowledges the I frames received, before the given N(R) value. The RNR indicates a busy condition. A busy condition is a temporary not able to receive additional I frames. The RNR command with the poll bit set is a request for the DCE status. See Additional Information section for a description of N(R). Appears for LAP and LAPB.
msgtxt	rr	Indicates Receive Ready (RR) command or response was sent. The RR supervisor response acknowledges the I frames received, before the given N(R) value. The RR supervisor indicates the ability to receive more I frames. See Additional Information section for a description of N(R). Appears for LAP and LAPB.

(Sheet 3 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
	sabm	Indicates Set Asynchronous Balanced Mode (SABM) command was sent. The SABM command without a number places the addressed DTE/DCE in an Asynchronous Balanced Mode (ABM) information transfer phase. Appears for LAPB only.
	sarm	Indicates Set Asynchronous Response Mode (SARM) command is sent. The SARM command without a number places the addressed DTE/DCE in an Asynchronous Response Mode (ARM) information transfer phase. Appears for LAP only.
	ua	Indicates Unnumbered Acknowledgement (UA) response was sent. The UA response without a number acknowledges the mode setting commands that were received and accepted. Appears for LAP and LAPB.
opttxt	Additional Information Section	Provides additional information for protocol analysis. See Additional Information Section.
hh	00-FF	Provides additional information for protocol analysis specialists.
CR=txt	OFF	Indicates reject frame was a command.
	ON	Indicates reject frame was a response.
LCHAN=hh txt	0-15	Indicates logical channel for the transfer of data information, and includes one of the following text messages:
	call accept	Indicates the DTE of the call accepted packet across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the “data transfer" state.
	call connect	Indicates the DTE received the call connected packet across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the “data transfer" state.
LCHAN=hh txt	call request	Indicates the DTE sent the call request packet was sent by the DTE across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the DTE waiting state.

DPAC100 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
	clear confirm	Indicates the DTE or DCE sent the clear confirmation packet across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the ready state.
	clear indicat	Indicates the DTE received clear indication packet across the interface. LCHAN is in the clearing state.
	data pkt	Indicates either the DTE or DCE sent the data packet across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the data transfer state.
	incoming call	Indicates DTE receives the incoming call packet across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the DCE waiting state.
	interrupt	Indicates either the DTE or DCE sent the interrupt packet across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the data transfer state.
LCHAN=hh txt	interrupt confirm	Indicates the DTE or DCE sent the interrupt confirmation packet across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the data transfer state.
	rn_ready pkt	Indicates the DTE or DCE sent the receive not ready packet across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the data transfer state.
	r_ready pkt	Indicates the DTE or DCE sent the receive ready packet across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the data transfer state.
	reject pkt	Indicates the DTE or DCE sent the reject packet across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the data transfer state.
	reset confirm	Indicates The DTE or DCE sent the reset confirmation packet across the interface. The field LCHAN returns to the “data transfer" state from the resetting state.
	reset indicat	Indicates DCE sent the reset request packet was across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the resetting state.

(Sheet 5 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
LCHAN=hh txt	reset request	Indicates DTE sent the reset request packet across the interface. The field LCHAN is in the resetting state.
	restart confirm	Indicates the DTE sent the restart confirmation packet across the interface. The field LCHAN for switched virtual circuits, is in the ready state.
	restart indicat	Indicates the DCE sent the restart request packet across the interface.
N(R)=n	0-7	Provides the sequence number expected to have been received for the next incoming frame. Value N(R) is equal to the N(S) value of the sender.
N(S)=n	0-7	Provides send sequence number for the current outgoing frame. Value N(S) is equal to the N(R) value of the receiver.
PF=txt	OFF	Indicates Poll/Final bit was not present in the frame. Poll bit is for commands, and Final bit is for responses.
	ON	Indicates Poll/Final bit was present in the frame. Poll bit is for commands, and Final bit is for responses.
REJECTED=hh	00-FF	Identifies control octet of the rejected frame.
W=txt	OFF	Indicates control field received was correct.
	ON	Indicates control field received was not correct.
X=txt	OFF	Indicates control field received was correct.
	ON	Indicates control field received was not correct, because the frame contained an information field not permitted with the command. Bit W is equal to Bit X.
Y=txt	OFF	Indicates information field received did not exceed the maximum established capacity of the secondary station.

DPAC100 (end)

(Sheet 6 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
	ON	Indicates information field received exceeded the maximum capacity of the secondary station. Bit Y is mutually exclusive with Bit W.
Z=txt	OFF	Indicates control field received contained a correct N(R) count.
	ON	Indicates control field received contained an N(R) count that was not correct. Bit Z is mutually exclusive with Bit W. Appears for LAPB only.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The system may display one or more of the following fields to provide additional information for protocol analysis specialists. The fields appear in alphabetical order.

DPAC101

Explanation

The Data Packet Controller (DPC) subsystem generates DPAC101 when the firmware detects an internal problem. Normally, DPAC101 indicates a bad board, link, modem, or checksum from the network Data Circuit Terminating Equipment (DCE).

Format

The log report format for DPAC101 follows:

```
DPAC101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Controller_Error
    DPC_INPUT_HANDLER hhhhhh  DPC=nn
    Status=00hh  Command=00nn
```

Example

An example of log report DPAC101 follows:

```
DPAC101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO Controller_Error
   DPC_INPUT_HANDLER 0B0001  DPC=1
   Status=0001  Command=0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Controller_Error	Constant	Indicates error was present in the DPC
DPC_INPUT_HANDLER	0000-FFFF	Provides agent identifier for receiver of firmware message
DPC	0-15	Identifies suspect DPC
Status	00-FF	Identifies DPC status in hexadecimal
Command	00	Indicates input message command was in progress when the failure occurred
	01	Indicates input message command was in progress when the failure occurred
	02	Indicates profile command was in progress when the failure occurred

DPAC101 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	16	Indicates output message command was in progress when the failure occurred
	22	Indicates loopback command was in progress when the failure occurred
	24	Indicates memory test command was in progress when the failure occurred
	28	Indicates output message command was in progress when the failure occurred

Action

Monitor frequency of report generation and check a MAP (maintenance and administration position) display for busy state. If board does not correct state, check the following and perform routine maintenance:

- DPAC card
- Modem
- Cabling
- Line

If the system continues to generate DPAC101, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Bit	Value	Description
0	CRC Error	The system detects a noise on line during a cyclic redundancy check.
1	Abort	The system detects a noise on line and aborts a message.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Bit	Value	Description
2	Buffer Overflow	Incoming data overflows the buffer.
3	DCD Error	Detect did not detect a carrier.
4	Frame Error	The system receives an invalid frame flag.
5	Clear to Send Error	The system detects a modem or link fault.
6	Checksum Error	The system detects a firmware problem.
7	Task not permitted	The system detects a firmware problem.

DPAC102-Canada only

Explanation

The Data Packet Controller (DPC) subsystem generates log report DPAC102 when central control (CC) discovers a problem.

Format

The log report format for DPAC102 is as follows:

```
DPAC102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Software_Error DPC=nn
    msg
```

Example

An example of log report DPAC102 follows:

```
DPAC102 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO Software_Error DPC=1
   DPC_OUTPUT – board does not respond
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Software_Error	Constant	Indicates CC found a software exception.
DPC	0-15	Identifies the suspect DPC.
msg	Character string	Provides additional information for protocol analysis specialists.

Action

The possible messages on the second line of DPAC102 appear in the table below. The table indicates the type of message indicated and the possible software or hardware fault. The system does not often generate messages flagged with an asterisk (*). These messages indicate a software exception. The messages not flagged by an asterisk are common and indicate a software or hardware fault. The action depends on the message. Refer to the Action section for additional information.

Check the message on the second line of DPAC102 in table A. If an asterisk (*) follows the message contact the next level of maintenance

- DPAC102-Canada in Table A. If the message is not followed by an asterisk (*), check the following and perform routine maintenance:
- DPAC card
- Modem
- Cabling
- Line

If the system continues to generate DPAC102, contact the next level of maintenance.

DPAC102-Canada only (continued)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DPAC102 messages (Sheet 1 of 2)

Type of message	Possible Fault
I/O ERROR MESSAGES.....	CC_TO_DPC - cannot get msg route
	DPC_OUT - release flag failed
	DPC_OUTPUT - board does not respond
	DPC_OUTPUT - maximum board timeouts
	IHPROC - babbling board detected
	IHPROC - bad board command
	IHPROC - invalid echo
	IHPROC - invalid length
	IHPROC - invalid second part
	MIHPROC - bad board command
	MIHPROC - invalid echo
	VALID_DPC_OUT - claim failed on board access
	*GET_BUFF failed - q_type
	*IHPROC - release flag failed
	*MIHPROC - release flag failed
	*VALID_DPC_OUT - already active
	*PUT_BUFF failed - q_type
	*PUT_BUFF failed - no free
	*PUT_BUFF_IMMEDIATE failed - q_type
	*PUT_BUFF_IMMEDIATE failed - no free
	*PUT_BUFF_IMMEDIATE - HENQ1 failed; 1 from
	*PUT_LC_BUFF failed - no L3_ifree
	*PUT_LC_BUFF_IMMED failed - no l3_ifree
	*QUEUEING EXCEPTIONS

DPAC102-Canada only (end)

DPAC102 messages (Sheet 2 of 2)

Type of message	Possible Fault
LOG EXCEPTIONS	CERTIFY_FRAME - bad packet
	CERTIFY_FRAME - invalid
	CERTIFY_FRAME - invalid address
	*LOG_DPC_OUT - bad frame
	*LOG_DPC_OUTPUT - bad packet
PROTOCOL EXCEPTIONS	*DPC_LOGMSG - send failed
	*FIND_DNA_WAITER - release flag failed
	*Serious - Missing L2 procid in board_table
	*Serious - Missing L3 procid in board_table
	*STABILIZE_L2_FLID - could not locate flag
PROCESS EXCEPTIONS	DPC_HANDLE_DEATH - aaaa (aaaa = process name)
	DPC_HANDLE_DEATH - child died twice in 30 secs
	DPC_HANDLE_DEATH - unknown procid
	*DPC_HANDLE_DEATH - could not recreate child
	*DPC_HANDLE_DEATH - invalid time read
	*DPC_HANDLE_REVIVE - SEND failure code was
	*DPC_DAD_ENTRY - unknown msgtype was
	*DPC_DAD_ENTRY - WAITX failure code was

DPAC103

Explanation

The Data Packet Controller (DPC) subsystem generates report DPAC103. This event occurs when the Central Control Input/Output subsystem detects a minor incoming message overload (ICMO) condition of a link.

Format

The log report format for DPAC103 is as follows:

```
*DPAC103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT DPC=n
    Incoming Message Overload
```

Example

An example of log report DPAC103 follows:

```
*DPAC103 JUN21 08:35:23 2112 FLT DPC=0
   Incoming Message Overload
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT DPC	Integer	Identifies the DPC unit that the ICMO condition affects.
Incoming Message Overload	Constant	Indicates that an ICMO condition exists.

Action

If the minor ICMO condition persists, take the indicated DPC out of service.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DPAC104

Explanation

The Data Packet Controller (DPC) subsystem generates report DPAC104. This event occurs when a link is made system busy (SysB) because of a major incoming message overload (ICMO) condition.

Format

The log report format for DPAC104 is as follows:

```
**DPAC104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SysB DPC=n
Incoming Message Overload
```

Example

An example of log report DPAC104 follows:

```
**DPAC104 MAY31 13:12:32 2112 SysB DPC=0
Incoming Message Overload
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SysB DPC	Integer	Identifies the DPC affected.
Incoming Message Overload	Constant	Indicates that an ICMO condition exists.

Action

Monitor activities on this link from the maintenance and administration position (MAP) display. An automatic return to service of the link does not follow this log report. Manual maintenance action is necessary.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DPAC105

Explanation

The Data Packet Controller (DPAC) subsystem generates report DPAC105 when an Incoming Message Overload (ICMO) condition no longer affects a DPC link.

Format

The log report format for DPAC105 is as follows:

```
DPAC105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Fault Cleared DPC=n
   ICMO Cleared
```

Example

An example of log report DPAC105 follows:

```
DPAC105 MAY31 08:21:33 2112 INFO Fault Cleared DPC=0
   ICMO Cleared
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Fault Cleared	Constant	Indicates that a fault has cleared.
DPC=n	Integer	Identifies the DPC affected.
ICMO Cleared	Constant	Indicates that an ICMO condition has cleared.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DPNS403

Explanation

The Digital Private Network Signaling (DPNS) subsystem generates DPNS403 when a link access protocol (LAP) changes state. The LAP state change causes the link to enter or stay in the in-service trouble (ISTb) state.

Format

The log report format for DPNS403 is as follows:

```
DPNS403 mmmdd hh::dd ssdd TBL DPNSS link linktxt
   ISTB txt: reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report DPNS403 follows:

```
DPNS403 MAR16 08:21:00 5678 TBL DPNSS link PDTC 1 2
   ISTb from InSv: LAP(s) OOS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL DPNSS	Constant	Indicates that the link is in an ISTb state.
link	Alphanumeric	Specifies the name of the affected link.
ISTb	Text	Gives the current and previous state of the link.
reastxt	LAP(s) Out-of-Service LAPS(s) Returned-to-Service	Gives the cause of the problem.

Action

If the LAPs do not return to service in 30 seconds, busy and return to service (RTS) the link.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DPNS409

Explanation

The Digital Private Network Signaling (DPNS) subsystem generates report DPNS409. The subsystem generates DPNS409 when the DPNSS link audit detects an error in the state or data of the link.

The system runs the DPNSS audit in time intervals. This time interval is entered in the medium frequency audit. The system normally runs the DPNSS audit every five minutes. To initiate the audit, you also can use the AUDITLNK command at the MAP (maintenance and administration level) terminal.

Format

The log report format for DPNS409 is as follows:

DPNS409 mmmdd hh:mm:dd ssdd FLT DPNSS link linktxt
DPNSS reastxt

Example

An example of log report DPNS409 follows:

```
DPNS409 MAR16 08:15:00 1234 FLT DPNSS  link PDTC 0 13
   DPNSS link audit detected carrier state error
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT DPNSS	Constant	Indicates that the system detects an error on the link.
link	Character string	Specifies the name of the DPNSS link. The DPNSSLK table defines the link name.
DPNSS	Character string	Specifies the fault on the link. See table 1.

Action

This audit attempts to correct the problem. If the problem occurs again, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DPP100

Explanation

The Distributed Processing Peripheral (DPP) device generates and passes DPP100 to the DMS switch. The DPP device generates and passes this report when an event occurs that is important to the DMS switch.

Format

The log report format for DPP100 is as follows:

```
DPP100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd DPP DEVICE INFO
    DPP: subsystem  SEQNO: nnn  REASON: nn
    TEXT: DPP log text
```

Example

An example of log report DPP100 follows:

```
DPP100 APR12 12:00:00 2112 DPP DEVICE INFO
   DPP: AMATPS SEQNO:135 REASON:23
   TEXT: MP–SWITCH
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
DPP DEVICE INFO	Constant	Indicates information about an event important to the DMS switch.
DPP	Symbolic text	Identifies the DPP as entered in table DPP. An entry of `UNKNOWN SUBSYSTEM' in this field indicates a software error and a data problem in the system.
SEQNO	0-255	Indicates the sequence number the DPP assigns.
REASON	0-255	Indicates the reason for the log.
TEXT	Character string	Indicates the event that occurred and data associated with the event.

Action

DPP100 report alerts the system to look for other DPP logs that detail the event important to the DMS switch.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DPP101

Explanation

The Distributed Processing Peripheral (DPP) device generates DPP101 when the availability of a DPP unit maintenance interface port changes. Normally, DPP101 indicates a messaging problem between the DMS-100 and DPP unit that originates from each end of the link.

Format

The log report format for DPP101 is as follows:

```
DPP101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PORT STATUS CHANGE
    DPP: AMA
    PORT1: prt1nm   OLD: old1txt NEW: new1txt
    PORT2: prt2nm   OLD: old2txt NEW: new2txt
```

Example

An example of log report DPP101 follows:

```
*DPP101 APR12 12:00:00 2112 PORT STATUS CHANGE
   DPP: AMA
   PORT1: DPP1LNK1  OLD: OK      NEW: OK
   PORT2: DPP1LNK2  OLD: OK      NEW: UNAVAIL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PORT STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates status change for port 1, port 2, or both ports on the DPP unit.
DPP	Symbolic text	Identifies the DPP unit by application, as defined in data Table DPP.
PORT1	Character string	Identifies the first DMS-100 terminal controller port connected to the DPP unit, as defined in Tables DPP and TERMDEV.
OLD	OK	Indicates previous PORT1 state is OK and PORT1 is available for messaging between the DMS-100 and DPP.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	UNAVAIL	Indicates previous PORT1 state is not OK and PORT1 is not available for messaging between the DMS-100 and DPP.
NEW	OK	Indicates current PORT1 state is OK and PORT1 is available for messaging between the DMS-100 and DPP.
	UNAVAIL	Indicates current PORT1 state is not OK and PORT1 is not available for messaging between the DMS-100 and DPP.
PORT2	Character string	Identifies the second DMS-100 terminal controller port connected to the DPP, as defined in Tables DPP and TERMDEV.
OLD	OK	Indicates previous PORT2 state is OK and PORT2 is available for messaging between the DMS-100 and DPP.
	UNAVAIL	Indicates previous PORT2 state is not OK and PORT2 is not available for messaging between the DMS-100 and DPP.
NEW	OK	Indicates current PORT2 state is OK and PORT2 is available for messaging between the DMS-100 and DPP.
	UNAVAIL	Indicates current PORT2 state is not OK and PORT2 is not available for messaging between the DMS-100 and DPP.

Action

Perform diagnostics on the DMS-100 input/output controller (IOC) ports. Clear any diagnostic failures found in the IOC ports.

DPP101 (end)

If the system continues to generate DPP101, perform the following tasks to clear the fault. Check for DPP101 after you complete each task. If the system generates a DPP101 log report, perform the next task.

1. Use the RESETIO command at the DPP MAP level to restart maintenance interface I/O portion..
2. Use the TEST command to test the DPP unit from the DPP unit emergency administrative interface (EAI). Clear errors that the system reports.
3. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DPP102

Explanation

The Distributed Processing Peripheral (DPP) subsystem log report DPP102. The subsystem generates DPP102 when an important event or error occurs in the DPP unit maintenance interface hardware or software.

Six types of events and errors cause the system to generate DPP102. These events and errors are alarms, DPP/DMS communication, DPP download, process communication, start-up, and miscellaneous.

The following is a description of each message type:

- ALARMS. This message indicates that a problem occurred when the system reported alarms in the DPP unit for the DMS.
- DPP/DMS COMMUNICATION. Indicates that the DMS received a bad message from the DPP unit. A software error or excessive activity on the maintenance link can cause the bad message.

Some DPP/DMS communication messages indicate a failure to maintain a maintenance communication path between the DMS and the DPP unit. The system marks the maintenance interface port UNAVAILABLE. A hardware error or a failure to open a file on the port causes the system to mark the port.

- DPP DOWNLOAD. Occurs in conjunction with a DPP or DMS download request and can indicate errors in data transmission. If a transmission error occurs, the system can generate other log reports to help in diagnostics. The problem can be transient if the system does not generate other log reports.
- PROCESS COMMUNICATION. This message indicates inter-process communication errors. The system automatically attempts to recover the affected processes.
- START-UP. Indicates events that occurred during start-up of the DPP. Start-up messages only occur at the first data entry or after a REVIVE command. The maintenance interface does not function correctly if the system generates these log reports.
- MISCELLANEOUS. This message indicates an error occurred when the system created a message for the DPP unit. Resources were not available to send a received message to the automatic message handler. This error occurs when the system either receives two messages at the same time, or errors occur in DPP application software.

Format

The log report format for DPP102 is as follows:

DPP102 (continued)

DPP102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MISC DPP INFO
DPP: AMA
TEXT: reastxt

Example

An example of log report DPP102 follows:

```
DPP102 APR10 03:22:19 5670 MISC DPP INFO
   DPP: AMA
   TEXT: NO ROUTE TO DPP SCAN CIRCUIT FOR ALARMS; MODULE
   DPPSCAN
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
MISC DPP INFO	Constant	Identifies report as an information report for the DMS/ Distributed Peripheral Processor (DPP) system
DPP	Symbolic text	Identifies DPP unit by application, as entered in Table DPP
TEXT	APPLICATION DATA LOST ON SEND; MODULE modnm	Indicates responses to MAP commands from the DPP unit are lost. Interprocess communication problems in the DMS cause the loss modnm = software module name MESSAGE TYPE: Process Communication
	BACKGROUND DOWNLOAD INITIATED BY DPP; MODULE DPPDLDUI	Indicates the DPP unit initiated the download request. This download request must only occur when the loss of the software load resident on the DPP unit disk occurs. MESSAGE TYPE: DPP Download

(Sheet 2 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
	BAD DPP CHECKSUM: fragtxt; MODULE DPPGET	Indicates the DPP unit sent a corrupt message to the DMS when transmission occurred. Part of the message prints in the fragtxt field of DPP102. Where: fragtxt = message fragment MESSAGE TYPE: DPP/DMS Communication
	BAD DPP MSG LENGTH: fragtxt; MODULE DPPGET	Indicates message sent to the DMS from the DPP unit was of a length that was not expected. A piece of the message that is not correct appears in the fragtxt field of DPP102. Where: fragtxt = message fragment MESSAGE TYPE: DPP/DMS Communication
	BAD DPP MSG TYPE: fragtxt; MODULE DPPGET	Indicates message identification field was out of the defined range of values. The DMS discards the message. Where: fragtxt = message fragment MESSAGE TYPE: DPP/DMS Communication
	BAD DPP RETURN CODE: fragtxt; MODULE DPPGET	Indicates a problem with the return code field of a message sent from the DPP unit to the DMS. The message was out of the defined range of values. Where: fragtxt = message fragment MESSAGE TYPE: DPP/DMS Communication
	CANNOT ALLOCATE SEND BUFFER; RC n; MODULE modnm	Indicates storage for interprocess communication was not available for use by the download or command interpreter (CI) applications. An internal DMS error causes this message. Where: RC = Return Code = 0 to 5 modnm = software module name MESSAGE TYPE: Start-up

DPP102 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
	DOWNLOAD DATA MSG CAN NOT SEND TO DPP; RC n; MODULE DPPDLDUI	Indicates a software load file record cannot be transferred to the DPP. Other log reports that indicate the reason for the failure accompany this report. Where: RC = Return Code= 0 to 5 MESSAGE TYPE: DPP Download
	DOWNLOAD PROGRAM FILE CANNOT BE OPENED; RC nn; MODULE DPPDLDUI	Indicates the DMS file system can not locate or handle the DPP software load file. Defects cause this failure. Where: RC = Return Code = 0 to 27 MESSAGE TYPE: DPP Download
	DOWNLOAD START CAN NOT SEND TO DPP; RC n; MODULE DPPDLDUI	Indicates the DMS can not send the first record in the DPP unit software load file to the DPP unit. Other log reports that indicate the reason for the failure accompany this one. Where: RC = Return Code = 0 to 5 MESSAGE TYPE: DPP Download
	DPP DOWNLOADING ABORTED; MODULE DPPDLDUI	Indicates an error occurs during a DPP unit download that causes the download process to stop. Other log reports that indicate the reason for the failure accompany this one. MESSAGE TYPE: DPP Download
	DPP DOWNLOADING COMPLETED; MODULE DPPDLDUI	Indicates the system correctly transferred a DPP unit load file from the DMS to the DPP unit disk. This message applies to both front and background DPP download processes. MESSAGE TYPE: DPP Download
	DPPRESP NOT ACKNOWLEDGING; MODULE DPPSMH; RC cfrc	Indicates that the DPP central control (CC) software lost internal synchronization. This event causes a possible loss of response messages from the DPP. Where: RC = Return Codecfrc = 0 MESSAGE TYPE: Process Communication

(Sheet 4 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
	FAILED TO DISPLAY RESPONSE MESSAGE; MODULE DPPRESP	Indicates that a DPP response message did not appear on the MAP terminal because an error condition occurred. The message is lost. MESSAGE TYPE: Process Communication
	FAILED TO INIT QUEUE ITEM; MODULE DPPSMH	Indicates that an error occurred when the system initialized the response queue. The message buffer is lost. MESSAGE TYPE: Start-Up
	FAILURE TO GET DATA FROM TERM CON; MODULE modnm	Indicates failure to transfer a data message from the DPP unit to the DMS over the DMS/DPP unit maintenance interface. The error occurred either at the software or at the hardware interface in the DMS. Where: modnm = software module name MESSAGE TYPE: DPP/DMS Communication
	CANNOT ALLOCATE SEND BUFFER; RC n; MODULE modnm	Indicates storage for interprocess communication was not available for the download or command interpreter (CI) applications to use. An internal DMS error caused this error. Where: RC = Return Code= 0 to 5 modnm = software module name MESSAGE TYPE: Start-up
	DOWNLOAD DATA MSG CAN NOT SEND TO DPP; RC n; MODULE DPPDLDUI	Indicates the system cannot transfer a software load file record to the DPP. Other log reports that indicate the reason for the failure accompany this report. Where: RC = Return Code= 0 to 5 MESSAGE TYPE: DPP Download
	DOWNLOAD PROGRAM FILE CANNOT BE OPENED; RC nn; MODULE DPPDLDUI	Indicates the DMS file system cannot locate or handle the DPP software load file because of defects. Where: RC = Return Code = 0 to 27 MESSAGE TYPE: DPP Download

DPP102 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
	DOWNLOAD START CAN NOT SEND TO DPP; RC n; MODULE DPPDLDUI	Indicates the DMS can not send the first record in the DPP unit software load file to the DPP unit. Other log reports that indicate the reason for the failure accompany this one. Where: RC = Return Code = 0 to 5 MESSAGE TYPE: DPP Download
	DPP DOWNLOADING ABORTED; MODULE DPPDLDUI	Indicates an error occurred during a DPP unit download that caused the download process to stop. Other log reports that indicate the reason for the failure accompany this one. MESSAGE TYPE: DPP Download
	DPP DOWNLOADING COMPLETED; MODULE DPPDLDUI	Indicates the system correctly transferred a DPP unit load file from the DMS to the DPP unit disk. This message applies to both front and background DPP download processes. MESSAGE TYPE: DPP Download
	DPPRESP NOT ACKNOWLEDGING; MODULE DPPSMH; RC cfrc	Indicates that the DPP central control (CC) software lost internal synchronization. This event causes a possible loss of response messages from the DPP. Where: RC = Return Codecfrc = 0 MESSAGE TYPE: Process Communication
	FAILED TO DISPLAY RESPONSE MESSAGE; MODULE DPPRESP	Indicates that a DPP response message did not appear in the MAP terminal because of an error condition. The message is lost. MESSAGE TYPE: Process Communication
	FAILED TO INIT QUEUE ITEM; MODULE DPPSMH	Indicates that an error occurred when the system initialized the response queue. The message buffer is lost. MESSAGE TYPE: Start-Up

(Sheet 6 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
	FAILURE TO GET DATA FROM TERM CON; MODULE modnm	Indicates the system failed to transfer a data message from the DPP unit to the DMS over the DMS/DPP unit maintenance interface. The error occurred either at the software or at the hardware interface in the DMS. Where: modnm = software module name MESSAGE TYPE: DPP/DMS Communication
	FAILURE TO OPEN NEW FILE;PORT n; RC nn; MODULE modnm	Indicates DMS failed to initialize software that controls reception of data from the DPP unit. The error occurred at the software or hardware interface in the DMS. Where: PORT n = 1 or 2 RC = Return Code n = 0 to 27 modnm = software module name MESSAGE TYPE: DPP/DMS Communication
	FAILURE TO UPDATE APPL. DATA; MODULE modnm	Indicates an internal DMS software error prevents correct interprocess communication. The system updates internal data structures to reflect the problem. Where: modnm = software module name MESSAGE TYPE: Process Communication
	FRAMING ERROR; MSGTYPE n; MODULE modnm	Indicates the system cannot assemble a message to the DPP. An internal software error in the DMS causes this failure. Where: n = 0 to 4 modnm = software module name MESSAGE TYPE: Miscellaneous
	MESSAGE FROM DPP LOST; MODULE DPPSMH	Indicates that an error occurred when the system processed a response message from the DPP. The loss occurred before the system displayed the message. MESSAGE TYPE: Process Communication

DPP102 (continued)

(Sheet 7 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
	MSG QUEUE OVERFLOW...DATA LOST; MODULE DPPRESP	Indicates that not enough space is available for the response messages from the DPP. The system failed to display this warning at the MAP. The DPP discards additional messages. MESSAGE TYPE: Process Communication
	THERE IS NO REPLY FROM DPP ON A DOWNLOAD MESSAGE; MODULE DPPDLDUI	Indicates the system correctly sent a record from a DPP unit download file to the DPP unit. Indicates the DPP unit did not respond in the limits of the messaging protocol MESSAGE TYPE: DPP Download
	THERE IS NO ROOM FOR NEW MSG TYPES; MODULE modnm	Indicates application processes can not store the message numbers correctly in DMS storage. This failure causes integrity problems in the software Where: modnm = software module name MESSAGE TYPE: Start-up
	THERE IS NO ROUTE TO DPP SCAN CIRCUIT FOR ALARMS; MODULE modnm	Indicates that no route is available to the scan circuit designated for unit alarms for the DPP subsystem. When the peripheral that contains the circuit is busy, there are no routes available to the scan circuit. The system generates the report every 15 min until the condition is corrected. Where: modnm = software module name MESSAGE TYPE: Miscellaneous
	PARTIAL MSG RECEIVED: fragtxt; MODULE DPPGET	Indicates that the DMS received a single left bracket with no other data from the DPP unit. This condition indicates the message is not complete. The DMS discards the message. Where: fragtxt = message fragment MESSAGE TYPE: DPP/DMS Communication

(Sheet 8 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
	PORT FAILURE; PORT nn; MODULE modnm	Indicates the DMS failed to initialize a terminal controller the DMS/DPP maintenance interface uses. Where: PORT nn = 0 to 27 modnm = software module name MESSAGE TYPE: DPP/DMS Communication
	RESPONSE MESSAGE BUFFER LOST; MODULE DPPRESP	Indicates an error condition caused the loss of one of the internal message buffers. The buffer becomes available when the system restores the queue. MESSAGE TYPE: Process Communication
	SEND FAILURE; RC n; MODULE modnm	Indicates a DPP application process failed to send data to another process. Where: RC = Return Code= 0 to 9 modnm = software module name MESSAGE TYPE: Process Communication
	SMH BUFFER BUSY; MODULE modnm	Indicates the reception of two automatic messages from the DPP unit. Indicates the message reception occurred in an amount of time that exceeded the limit of the messaging protocol (SMH = Special Message Handler) Where: modnm = software module name MESSAGE TYPE: Miscellaneous
	STARTUP FAILURE; RC n; MODULE modnm	Indicates failure to allocate internal buffers. This failure prevents DPP application interprocess communication. The maintenance interface cannot work when this condition is present. Where: RC = Return Code= 0 to 9 modnm = software module name MESSAGE TYPE: Start-up

DPP102 (continued)

(Sheet 9 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
TEXT	UNABLE TO BIND APPLICATION; MODULE modnm	Indicates an error occurred in the DMS software. An application process that was not defined and tried to identify to the CC, caused the error. Where: modnm = software module name MESSAGE TYPE: Start-up
	UNABLE DPP MSG TYPE; MSGTYPE nnnnn; MODULE modnm	Indicates the DPP application software received a message type that was not defined. Where: nnnnn = 0 to 32367, except for 100 through 102 modnm = software module name MESSAGE TYPE: Start-up
	UNEXPECTED DPP MESSAGE RECEIVED; MSGTYPE n; MODULE modnm	Can indicate the system received a message from the DPP unit that did not make sense in relation to other messages sent. Can indicate that the DMS was busy with another DPP unit message when the DMS received the second message. Where: n = 0 to 7 modnm = software module name MESSAGE TYPE: Process Communication
	UNEXPECTED SOS MESSAGE RECEIVED; MSGTYPE nnn; MODULE modnm	Indicates the DPP application software received an internal message type at a time that was not correct. It is possible that the internal message type is not correct in the given context. Where: nnn = 0 to 999 modnm = software module name MESSAGE TYPE: Process Communication

(Sheet 10 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
	WAIT FAILURE; RC n; MODULE modnm	Indicates failure in DPP application interprocess communication. The failure of CC software to wait for information causes this failure. Where: RC = Return Code = 0 to 9 modnm = software module name MESSAGE TYPE: Process Communication
	WAIT TIMEOUT ON ACK FROM AMH; MODULE modnm	Indicates failure to receive an internal message in the DPP application software. Other reports that indicate the reason for the failure accompany this report (Automatic Message Handler (AMH)). Where: modnm = software module name MESSAGE TYPE: Process Communication

Action

Message type organizes the following actions for DPP102. Refer to "Explanation" at the beginning of this section for an explanation of each message type.

Note: If the system generates DPP102 at the same time as DPP100 or DPP101, perform the corrective action for DPP100 and/or DPP101. Perform this corrective action before any other actions.

ALARMS

- Perform maintenance activities to recover the affected peripheral. Scan circuit assignments are in Table DPP for the DPP subsystem affected.

DPP/DMS COMMUNICATION

- Monitor the occurrence of this type of log report. If these log reports occur often, run diagnostics on the DMS input/output controller ports. Refer to Index to Maintenance Procedure Documents, 297-1001-500 for a

DPP102 (continued)

step-by-step procedure to run diagnostics on the DMS input/output controller ports.

- To run diagnostics on the DPP input/output ports, use the DPP TEST command. Clear any defects found. If no defects are present, or the text is not of any use, contact the next level of maintenance.

DPP DOWNLOAD

- If the report is information only, there is no action required. For all other occurrences, verify the use of the correct download file. If the download file is not correct, enter the data Table DPP again with the correct DPP download file name.
- Use the LOADDPP command to attempt a manual DPP download. If the attempt is not successful, contact the next level of maintenance.

PROCESS COMMUNICATION

- The system automatically attempts to recover the affected processes. Log messages of this type can occur often and it is possible the interface does not function. If this error occurs, perform a REVIVE or enter data Table DPP again.
- If the attempts are not successful, contact the next level of maintenance.

START-UP

- Perform a REVIVE, or enter data Table DPP again.

DANGER

Perform REVIVE only when necessary!

Use the REVIVE command only under severe error conditions. Under all circumstances, attempt REVIVE DEAD before REVIVE ALL.

- If the attempt is not successful, contact the next level of maintenance.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Miscellaneous messages normally indicate transient conditions and do not require action. If a miscellaneous message occurs often, attempt a REVIVE, or enter data Table DPP again.
- If the attempt is not successful, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DPTM500

Explanation

This log is generated when the state of DPT Terminals changes to the IDL state from any other state.

Format

The format for log report DPTM500 follows:

```
LOAD_NAME DPTM500 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS DPT Terminals INSV DPT
terminals returned to service.
   <PM Type> Number: <PM Num>
  Previous State: <state>
  Reason: <reason>
   Location: SPM<SPM Number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
   Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report DPTM500 follows:

```
LOAD_NAME DPTM500 AUG11 12:54:18 3176 RTS DPT Terminals INSV DPT
terminals returned to service.
   SPM Number: 1
  Previous State: MANB
  Reason: Manual Request
   Location: SPM1 Type: DPT  Fabric: ATM
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
PM Type	SPM	PM Type supporting DPT option
	DPT	
PM Num	0 to 63 For SPM	Provisioned PM Number
	0 to 255 for DPT	
state	SYSB	Old state of DPT terminals
	MANB	
	PMB	

DPTM500 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
reason	Packet Network Available Manual Request System Request	Reason of state change of DPT Terminals
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.
fabric	ATM	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = ATM
	IP	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = GEM

Action

The DPTM500 report is for information only and requires no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log DPTM500 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

DPTM500 (end)

DPTM501

Explanation

This log is generated when the state of DPT Terminals changes to the SYSB state from any other state.

Format

The format for log report DPTM501 follows:

```
LOAD_NAME DPTM501 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB DPT Terminals OOS DPT
terminals returned to service.
   <PM Type> Number: <PM Num>
   Previous State: <state>
   Reason: <reason>
   Location: SPM<SPM Number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
   Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report DPTM501 follows:

```
LOAD_NAME DPTM501 AUG11 12:54:18 3176 SYSB DPT Terminals OOS DPT
terminals returned to service.
   SPM Number: 1
  Previous State: IDL
  Reason: Manual Request
   Location: SPM1 Type: DPT  Fabric: ATM
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
PM Type	SPM	PM Type supporting DPT option
	DPT	
PM Num	0 to 63 For SPM	Provisioned PM Number
	0 to 255 for DPT	
state	IDL	Old state of DPT terminals
	PMB	

DPTM501 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
reason	Packet Network Unavailable Packet Network Available for Existing Calls Only Manual Request System Request	When Packet Network becomes unavailable, terminals are placed into SYSB state.
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.
fabric	ATM	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = ATM
	IP	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = GEM

Action

The DPTM501 report is for information only and requires no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log DPTM501 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

DPTM501 (end)

DPTM502

Explanation

This log is generated when the state of DPT Terminals changes to the MANB state from any other state.

Format

The format for log report DPTM502 follows:

```
LOAD_NAME DPTM502 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB DPT Terminals OOS DPT
terminals state changed to MANB.
   <PM Type> Number: <PM Num>
  Previous State: <state>
  Reason: <reason>
   Location: SPM<SPM Number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
   Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report DPTM502 follows:

```
LOAD_NAME DPTM502 AUG11 12:54:18 3176 MANB DPT Terminals OOS DPT
terminals state changed to MANB.
   SPM Number: 1
  Previous State: IDL
  Reason: Manual Request
   Location: SPM1 Type: DPT  Fabric: ATM
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
PM Type	SPM	PM Type supporting DPT option
	DPT	
PM Num	0 to 63 For SPM	Provisioned PM Number
	0 to 255 for DPT	
state	SYSB	Old state of DPT terminals
	PMB	
	IDL	
	INB	

DPTM502 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
reason	Manual Request System Request	Manual request to BSY DPT terminals
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.
fabric	ATM	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = ATM
	IP	Table MNCKTPAK CPKTYPE = GEM

Action

The DPTM502 report is for information only and requires no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log DPTM502 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

DPTM502 (end)

DPTM503

Explanation

This log is generated when the state of DPT Terminals changes to the PMB state from any other state.

Format

The format for log report DPTM503 follows:

```
LOAD_NAME DPTM503 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PBSY DPT Terminals OOS DPT
terminals state changed to MANB.
   <PM Type> Number: <PM Num>
   Previous State: <state>
   Reason: <reason>
   Location: SPM<SPM Number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
   Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report DPTM503 follows:

```
LOAD_NAME DPTM503 AUG11 12:54:18 3176 PBSY DPT Terminals OOS DPT
terminals state changed to MANB.
   SPM Number: 1
  Previous State: MANB
  Reason: Manual Request
   Location: SPM1 Type: DPT  Fabric: ATM
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
PM Type	SPM DPT	PM Type supporting DPT option
PM Num	0 to 63 For SPM 0 to 255 for DPT	Provisioned PM Number
state	MANB	Old state of DPT terminals
reason	Manual Request System Request	The system puts all MANB terminals to PMB state when the node is out of service and terminals are RTSed manually.

DPTM503 (continued)

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

Action

The DPTM503 report is for information only and requires no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log DPTM503 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

DPTM503 (end)

DPTM504

Explanation

This log is generated when the state of DPT Terminals changes to the INB state from any other state.

Format

The format for log report DPTM504 follows:

```
LOAD_NAME DPTM504 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL DPT Terminals OOS DPT
terminals state changed to INB.
   <PM Type> Number: <PM Num>
   Previous State: <state>
   Reason: <reason>
   Location: SPM<SPM Number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
   Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report DPTM504 follows:

```
LOAD_NAME DPTM504 AUG11 12:54:18 3176 OFFL DPT Terminals OOS DPT
terminals state changed to INB.
   SPM Number: 1
   Previous State: MANB
    Reason: Manual Request
   Location: SPM1 Type: DPT  Fabric: ATM
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
PM Type	SPM DPT	PM Type supporting DPT option
PM Num	0 to 63 For SPM 0 to 255 for DPT	Provisioned PM Number
state	MANB	Old state of DPT terminals
reason	Manual Request	Manual request to BSY INB terminals from MAP when all terminals are in MANB state.

DPTM504 (continued)

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

Action

The DPTM504 report is for information only and requires no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log DPTM504 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

DPTM504 (end)

DPTM550

Name

DPTTRKS State Change

Explanation

This report is generated when a Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) range with Bearer Independent Call Control (BICC), that is ISUPPLUS, signalling changes state.

Format examples

For DPTM550 there are two formats, STD and SCC2. The DPTM550 STD format follows:

```
RTP706AI DPTM550 JUN26 14:53:18 3900 INFO DPTRKS STATE CHANGE
CLLI: DPTTRAFEG
Start CIC: 1234567890 End CIC: 1234567891
Previous State: RES
New State   : INS
Reason: Manual Request
```

The DPTM550 SCC2 format follows:

```
53 DPTM 550 3900 INFO DPTRKS STATE CHANGE
CLLI: DPTTRAFEG
Start CIC: 1234567890 End CIC: 1234567891
Previous State: RES
New State  : INS
Manual Request
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
CLLI	1 to 16 Character DPT CLLI	A DPT group common language location identifier (CLLI) as provisioned in Table DPTRKMEM.
Start CIC	{0 to 4,294,967,295}	The DPT range start CIC as provisioned in table DPTRKMEM.
End CIC	{0 to 4,294,967,295}	The DPT range end CIC as provisioned in table DPTRKMEM.
Previous State	{INS, INB, RES, SYS, RPV, RINI}	The DPT range state prior to the state change.

Field	Value	Description
New State	{INS, INB, RES, SYS, RPV, RINI}	The DPT range state after the state change.
Reason	{Manual Request, System Request}	Manual Request indicates a command in DPTRKS Map level. System Request reasons include the following: • System software activation (SWACT) • DPT maintenance • CALLP request

Action

The DPTM550 report is an INFO log and requires no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

None.

DPTM560

Name

DPTTRKS State Change

Explanation

This report is generated when a Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) range with Session Initiation Protocol for Telephony (SIP-T) signaling changes state.

Format examples

For DPTM560 there are two formats, STD and SCC2. The DPTM560 STD format follows:

```
RPT706AI  DPTM560 JUN26 14:53:18 3900 INFO DPTRKS STATE CHANGE
CLLI: SIPTTRAFEG
Maxcalls: 262144
Previous State: RES
New State  : INS
Reason: System Request
```

The DPTM560 SCC2 format follows:

```
53 DPTM 560 3900 INFO DPTRKS STATE CHANGE
CLLI: SIPTTRAFEG
Maxcalls: 262144
Previous State: RES
New State  : INS
Reason: System Request
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
CLLI	1 to 16 Character DPT CLLI	A DPT group common language location identifier (CLLI) as provisioned in Table DPTRKMEM.
Maxcalls	1 to 262,144	The value of MAXCALLS as provisioned in Table DPTRKMEM.
Previous State	{INS, INB, RES, SYS, RPV, RINI}	The DPT range state prior to the state change.

Field	Value	Description
New State	{INS, INB, RES, SYS, RPV, RINI}	The DPT range state after the state change.
Reason	{Manual Request, System Request}	Manual Request indicates a command in DPTRKS Map level. System Request reasons include the following: • System software activation (SWACT) • DPT maintenance • CALLP request

Action

The DPTM560 report is an INFO log and requires no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

None.

DPTM700

Explanation

When an MG4K node is RTSed, bulk downloading of DPT data occurs to the MG4K. Also when a node is in service and a tuple is changed in the MNNODE table, dynamic updates of DPT data occur to the MG4K. When Bulk downloading or dynamic update fails, there is a data mismatch in the CM and MG4K, and a DPTM700 log is generated. This data mismatch is cleared by Audit process which is invoked at regular intervals.

Format

The format for log report DPTM700 follows:

```
LOAD_NAME DPTM700 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DPT Data Mismatch
    <PM Type> Number: <PM Num>
    Affected Table: MNNODE
    Reason: <reason>
    Action: Data Mismatch will be cleared by DDM Audit.
    Location: SPM<SPM Number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
    Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report DPTM700 follows:

```
LOAD_NAME DPTM700 AUG11 12:54:18 3176 INFO DPT Data Mismatch.
   SPM Number: 1
   Previous State: MNODE
   Reason: DPT Data Downloading Failed.
   Action: Data Mismatch will be cleared by DDM Audit.
   Location: SPM1 Type: DPT  Fabric: ATM
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
PM Type	SPM DPT	PM Type supporting DPT option
PM Num	0 to 63 For SPM 0 to 255 for DPT	Provisioned PM Number
reason	DPT Data Mismatch Found. DPT Data Downloading Failed.	Reason of the log.

DPTM700 (continued)

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

Action

The DPTM700 report is for information only and requires no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable.

Additional information

None.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log DPTM700 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

DPTM700 (end)

DPTM701

Explanation

DDM Audit process is invoked in the CM at regular intervals. This process checks if a DPT data mismatch exists between CM and the MG4K. If a mismatch is found, DDP Audit process clears the mismatch, and log DPTM701 is generated.

Format

The format for log report DPTM701 follows:

```
LOAD_NAME DPTM701 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DPT Data Mismatch Cleared.
   <PM Type> Number: <PM Num>
    Affected Table: MNODE
   Reason: <reason>
   Location: SPM<SPM Number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
   Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report DPTM701 follows:

```
LOAD_NAME DPTM701 AUG11 12:54:18 3176 INFO DPT Data Mismatch.
   SPM Number: 1
   Affected Table: MNODE
    Reason: DPT Data Mismatch cleared by DDM Audit.
   Location: SPM1 Type: DPT  Fabric: ATM
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
PM Type	SPM DPT	PM Type supporting DPT option
PM Num	0 to 63 For SPM 0 to 255 for DPT	Provisioned PM Number
action	DPT Data Mismatch Cleared by DDM Audit.	Action taken.

DPTM701 (continued)

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

Action

No action is required. The DDM Audit system clears the mismatch.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable.

Additional information

None.

Table history

SN06 (DMS)

Log DPTM701 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

DPTM701 (end)

DTSR100

Explanation

The Dial-Tone Speed Recording (DTSR) subsystem generates log report DTSR100 when the DTSR deactivates. A system overload causes the DTSR to deactivate. The subsystem generates DTSR100 to notify of DTSR deactivation.

Format

The log report format for DTSR100 is as follows:

DTSR100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DTSR
status DTSR deactivated due to system resource constraints

Example

An example of log report DTSR100 follows:

```
DTSR100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO DTSR
   status DTSR deactivated due to system resource
   constraints
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
DTSR	Constant	Indicates information that the log report for DTSR supplies.
status DTSR deactivation system resource controls cause	Constant	Identifies current status of DTSR, and reason for status.

Action

There is no required action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DTSR101

Explanation

The Dial Tone Speed Recording (DTSR) subsystem generates log report DTSR101 when the DTSR Returns-To-Service (RTS). The subsystem generates DTSR101 to notify of an RTS.

Format

The log report format for DTSR101 is as follows:

DTSR101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS DTSR status DTSR reactivated

Example

An example of log report DTSR101 follows:

```
DTSR101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 RTS DTSR status DTSR
reactivated
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
DTSR	Constant	Indicates information the log report supplies belongs to DTSR.
status DTSR reactivated	Constant	Identifies current status of DTSR.

Action

There is no required action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

DTSR102

Explanation

The Dial Tone Speed Recording (DTSR) subsystem generates DTSR102. The DTSR generates DTSR102 when the CC DTSR count does not match the DTSR count for a peripheral module. Report DTSR102 indicates lost DTSR counts in route from the peripheral module to the CC. The CC detects lost messages after the CC receives an additional message from the XPM. For DTSR counts, lost messages cause the log report to refer to a message the log report received 15 min earlier.

The log message outputs the XPM, the expected and the current message numbers. The expected message number minus the current message number is the number of lost messages.

Format

The log report format for DTSR102 is as follows:

```
DTSR102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LOST DTSR COUNTS
   node_id EXPECTED MSG = expected_msg  ACTUAL MSG = actual
   message
```

Example

An example of log report DTSR102 follows:

```
DTSR102 APR01 12:20:30 2112 INFO LOST DTSR COUNTS
   node = LGC 2  EXPECTED MSG = 22   ACTUAL MSG = 23
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO LOST DTSR COUNTS	Constant	Indicates lost DTSR counts.
node_id (pmid)	Table I.	The XPM that delivers the messages.
expected_msg	nn	Message number that the CC expects.
actual _msg	nn	Message number from the XPM.

Action

There is no required action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

DVI101

Explanation

The Data and Voice DS30 Interface (DVI) subsystem generates DVI101 when the DVI and the message switch (MS) do not communicate. Service does not function correctly.

Format

The log report format for DVI101 is as follows:

```
***DVI101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT  DVI Node Critical
Alarm
    n DVC
```

Example

An example of log report DVI101 follows:

```
***DVI101 JUL04 02:00:59 2112 FLT  DVI Node Critical Alarm
   122 DVC
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
DVI Node Critical Alarm	Constant	Indicates a DVI node critical alarm is present.
n DVC	1 - 512	Identifies a DVI critical alarm.

Action

Return-to-service all DVI nodes that are not offline.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DVI102

Explanation

The Data and Voice DS30 Interface (DVI) subsystem generates DVI102 when no reliable service for rerouting query/response is available. The subsystem generates this report when the DS30 link that functions stops. When the subsystem generates DVI102, it does not affect service.

Format

The log report format for DVI102 is as follows:

```
**DVI102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd          FLT  DVI Node Major
Alarm
    n DVM
```

Example

An example of log report DVI102 follows:

```
**DVI102 JUL04 02:00:59 2112    FLT DVI Node Major Alarm
   1 DVM
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
DVI Node Major Alarm	Constant	Indicates a DVI node major alarm.
n DVM	1 - 512	Identifies a DVI node major alarm.

Action

Return to service all DVI nodes that are not offline.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DVI104

Explanation

The Data and Voice DS30 Interface (DVI) subsystem generates DVI104. The subsystem generates DVI104 when a DVI node receives an invalid message from the remote DVI node.

Format

The log report format for DVI104 is as follows:

```
DVI104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  DVI Invalid Message
DVI = dviid
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
Unexpected Message Type
```

Example

An example of log report DVI104 follows:

```
DVI104 JUL04 02:00:59 2112 INFO  DVI Invalid Message
DVI = K04 1
32A4 F53D 290A 98FC 32A4 F53D 290A 98FC 32A4 F53D 290A
432C 55FF 6ABD 98FC 432C 55FF 6ABD 98FC 32A4 F53D 290A
Unexpected Message Type
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DVI Invalid Message	Constant	Indictates that the DVI receives an invalid message.
DVI	Character string	Provides the CLLI of the DVI node that originates the message. Refer to Table DVIINV.
hhhh	0000-FFFF	Provides the message.
Unexpected message type	Constant	Indicates a message that is not expected.

Action

Check the incoming message and return the system to service.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DVI105

Explanation

The Data and Voice DS30 Interface (DVI) subsystem generates DVI105. The subsystem generates DVI105 when the remote DVI node does not communicate with the computing module (CM).

Format

The log report format for DVI105 is as follows:

DVI105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO No Acknowledgement from DVI node
DVI = dviid n, Message Type = hhhh

Example

An example of log report DVI105 follows:

```
DVI105 JUL04 02:02:59 2112 INFO No Acknowledgement from DVI
   node
   DVI = DVS0   1, Message Type = 0D01
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO No Acknowledgement from DVI node	Constant	Indicates that the remote DVI and the CM do not communicate
DVI	Character string	Provides the CLLI of the DVI node affected. Refer to customer data table DVIINV.
Message type	0000-FFFF	Identifies the message type

Action

Replace or restore the damaged equipment.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DVI106

Explanation

The Data and Voice DS30 Interface (DVI) subsystem generates DVI106. The subsystem generates DVI106 when the DVI node at the remote end and the computing module (CM) do not communicate. The DVI and CM do not communicate because of an entry error.

Format

The log report format for DVI106 is as follows:

```
DVI106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  Inconsistent Datafill
    DVI = dviid n
    CM  –  LAN n  , CAB n, Slot n ,
    DVI –  LAN n  , CAB n, Slot n ,
```

Example

An example of log report DVI106 follows:

```
DVI106 Jul04 02:02:59 0004 INFO  Inconsistent Datafill
   DVI = dvitxt n
   CM  –  LAN 4, CAB 10, Slot 4,
   DVI –  LAN 3, CAB 10, Slot 4,
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Inconsistent Datafill	Constant	Indicates an entry error.
DVI	Character-string	Provides the CLLI of the DVI node affected. Refer to customer data table DVIINV.
n	0 to 31	Identifies the DVI part.
CM	Constant	Indicates the following fields refer to the CM.
DVI	Constant	Indicates the following fields refer to the DVI.
LAN	0 to 255	Provides the local area network identifier of the Data and Voice System (DVS).

DVI106 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CAB	1 to 8	Provides the cabinet number of the DVS.
Slot	2 to 16	Provides the slot number of the cabinet.

Action

Change the entry of the DVI in Table DVIINV.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DVI107

Explanation

The Data and Voice DS30 Interface (DVI) subsystem generates DVI107. The subsystem generates DVI107 when a cabling error occurs at the specified DVI. Links 0 and 1 are reversed.

Format

The log report format for DVI107 is as follows:

```
DVI107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  DVI Cabling Error
    DVI = dviid n
    CM  – LAN n  , CAB n , SLOT n , LINK n ,
    DVI – LAN n  , CAB n , SLOT n , LINK n ,
    Infotxt
```

Example

An example of log report DVI107 follows:

```
DVI107 APR05 10:12:24 9209 INFO  DVI Cabling Error
   DVI = K04 1
   CM  – LAN 1, CAB 5, SLOT 4, Link 1,
   DVI – LAN 1, CAB 5, SLOT 4, Link 0,
   DVI Received Test Message on wrong Link
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DVI Cabling Error	Constant	Indicates a DVI cabling error.
DVI	Character string	Provides the CLLI of the DVI affected. Refer to customer data table DVIINV.
n	0 to 31	Identifies the DVI part.
CM	Character string	Indicates the fields that follow. Refer to the computing module.
DVI	Character string	Indicates the fields that follow. Refer to the DVI.

DVI107 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LAN	0 to 255	Specifies the local area network identifier of the DVI and the CM
CAB	1 to 8	Specifies the cabinet location of the DVI and the CM
SLOT	2 to 16	Specifies the slot location of the DVI and the CM.
Link	0 or 1	Specifies the link that the CM tests. Specifies the link on which the DVI receives the test message. If a cabling error is not present, this number is the same for both CM and DVI.
infotxt	Description text	Explains how the system discovers the error.

Action

Correct the cabling error at the DVI.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

E911200

Explanation

The E911 subsystem generates log report E911200. The subsystem generates E911200 when a receiver is not available for called digit or automatic number identification (ANI) collection. Collection occurs on incoming E911 dial pulse (DP) or multi-frequency (MF) type trunks. The system routes the call through the default routing. The system uses the emergency service number (ESN) entered in the E911 trunk group data to route the call.

Format

The log report format for E911200 is as follows:

```
E911200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RECEIVER UNAVAILABLE:
    CALL DEFAULT ROUTED
```

Example

An example of log report E911200 follows:

```
E911200 MAR29 13:05:24 0101 INFO RECEIVER UNAVAILABLE:
   CALL DEFAULT ROUTED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO RECEIVER UNAVAILABLE	Constant	Indicates that a receiver is not available for an ANI collection on incoming E911 DP or MF type trunks.
CALL DEFAULT ROUTED	Constant	Identifies default route, uses the ESN of the E911 trunk.

Action

If a receiver receives E911200, contact the next level of maintenance. The next level of maintenance must investigate the condition of the receivers.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

E911201

Explanation

The E911 subsystem generates log report E911201. The subsystem generates E911201 when calls on E911 type trunks do not receive the called digits of 911, 11, or 1. If the trunk is of the direct seize type, E911 does not expect digits. If the digits do not fit the expected pattern, the system routes the call and generates E911201. This log report alerts the operating company personnel to possible translation problems or trunk faults in the end office.

Format

The log report format for E911201 is as follows:

```
E911201 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ABNORMAL CALLED DIGITS
    CKT trkclli     memnum
    CALLED DIGITS = cld_dgts
```

Example

An example of log report E911201 follows:

```
E911201 FEB03 13:05:24 0101 INFO ABNORMAL CALLED DIGITS
   CKT  CARYNCE911     6
   CALLED DIGITS = D91
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ABNORMAL CALLED DIGITS	Constant	Identifies the possible translation problem or trunk fault in the end office
CKT	Character string	Identifies the E911 trunk CLLI and unit number
CALLED DIGITS	Alphanumeric	Identifies the invalid called digits received

Action

Contact the end office to initiate analysis of translation entries or perform maintenance on the trunk.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

E911202

Explanation

The E911 subsystem generates log report E911202.

Log E911202 alerts operating company personnel of the following conditions:

- invalid or missing automatic number identifier (ANI) on a wireline E911 call
- invalid or missing pseudo automatic number identifier (pANI) on a wireless E911 call
- pANI not expected on a wireless multifrequency (MF) call (For example, ANI not terminated with an ST mark)
- trunk faults in the end office

The system can route the call by default when the subsystem generates this log.

For wireline E911 calls, this log displays the ANI DIGITS field as “ANI DIGITS =". For wireless E911 calls, this log displays the ANI DIGITS field as “pANI DIGITS =".

Format

The log report format for E911202 follows:

```
E911202 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ANI TROUBLE ON E911 TRUNK
   CKT <trunk name>     <trunk member number>
   <28 character text message>  <digit description>=<digits>
```

Example

An example of log report E911202 follows:

```
E911202 MAR30 16:09:59 1300 INFO ANI TROUBLE ON E911 TRUNK
   CKT E911ICMF 3
   CALL DEFAULT ROUTED                        pANI DIGITS = $
```

E911202 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ANI TROUBLE CALL DEFAULT ROUTED	Constant	Identifies the possible ANI entry problem or trunk fault.
CKT	Character string	Identifies the E911 trunk common language location identifier (CLLI) and unit number.
ANI or pANI	Variable, up to four characters	The ANI indicates a wireline call or a wireless call that did not expect pANI. Digits will be the ANI digits. The pANI indicates a wireless call. Digits will be the pANI digits.
ANI DIGITS	Up to 15 digits	Indicates ANI digits or unexpected calling digits that the trunks receive.
TEXT MESSAGE	Variable, up to 28 characters	Indicates one of the following values with their associated descriptions:
	CALL DEFAULT ROUTED	Indicates the call was routed, based on the default emergency service number (ESN) assigned to the trunk in table TRKGRP.
	CALL ROUTED ON CALLED DIGITS	Indicates the call experienced ANI or pANI failure. The call will still route, based on the called digits. This message occurs only when the called digits are not 911, 11, or 1.
	pANI NOT EXPECTED: DFLT RTE	Indicates a wireless E911 call incoming on an E911 multi-frequency (MF) trunk. Field EXTSIG = Y. The ANI of the callback number ends with a start mark other than ST. No pANI will be sent. The DMS system default routes the call, using the ESN from table TRKGRP.

E911202 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	NO CALLING PARTY NUMBER PARM	Indicates a wireline E911 call incoming on an Integrated Services Digital Network user part (ISUP) trunk. The E911 option is assigned. Subfield E911SIG = E911_STD has no calling party number parameter. The system will attempt to use the charge number parameter. If the charge number is missing or invalid, the subsystem will generate another 202 log indicating CALL DEFAULT ROUTED.
	NO DIGITS IN CALLING NUMBER	Indicates a wireline E911 call incoming on an ISUP trunk. The E911 option is assigned. Subfield E911SIG = E911_STD has no digits in the calling party number parameter. The system will attempt to use the charge number parameter. If the charge number is missing or invalid, the subsystem will generate another 202 log indicating CALL DEFAULT ROUTED.
	INVALID DIGS IN CALLING NUM	Indicates a wireline E911 call incoming on an ISUP trunk. The E911 option is assigned. Subfield E911SIG = E911_STD has invalid digits in the calling party number parameter. The ANI DIGITS field will display the digits. The system will attempt to use the charge number parameter. If the charge number is missing or invalid, the subsystem will generate another 202 log indicating CALL DEFAULT ROUTED.
	NO CHARGE NUMBER PARM	Indicates a wireline E911 call incoming on an ISUP trunk. The E911 option is assigned. Subfield E911SIG = E911_CHG has no charge number parameter. The system will attempt to use the calling party number parameter. If the calling party number is missing or invalid, the subsystem will generate another 202 log indicating CALL DEFAULT ROUTED.

E911202 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	NO DIGITS IN CHARGE NUMBER	Indicates a wireline E911 call incoming on an ISUP trunk. The E911 option is assigned. Subfield E911SIG = E911_CHG has no digits in the charge number parameter. The system will attempt to use the calling party number parameter. If the calling party number is missing or invalid, the subsystem will generate another 202 log indicating CALL DEFAULT ROUTED.
	INVALID DIGS IN CHARGE NUM	Indicates a wireline E911 call incoming on an ISUP trunk. The E911 option is assigned. Subfield E911SIG = E911_CHG has invalid digits in the charge number parameter. The ANI DIGITS field will display the digits. The system will attempt to use the calling party number parameter. If the calling party number is missing or invalid, the subsystem will generate another 202 log indicating CALL DEFAULT ROUTED.

Action

Perform the following actions:

- Verify the following:
  - — the correct setting of E911SIG (for ISUP)
  - — trunk datafill (for MF)
  - — trunk hardware
  - — far end
- If the previous items are correct, contact the end office to determine why the end office is sending or failing to send the following:
  - — no calling party number parameter
  - — calling party number parameter containing no digits
  - — calling party number parameter containing invalid digits
  - — no charge number parameter

— charge number parameter containing no digits

— charge number parameter containing invalid digits

- Contact the end office to perform maintenance on the trunk.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

E911203

Explanation

The E911 subsystem generates log report E911203. The subsystem generates E911203 when:

- a caller makes an E911 call
- the system attempts to find an emergency service number (ESN) for the calling party directory number (DN) in Table E911SRDB and
- the system cannot find a tuple

The ESN does not associate with the DN. If the system cannot find an ESN, the system continues to route the call. The system uses the ESN from the default ESN in the trunk group data for the incoming E911 trunk to route calls.

Format

The log report format for E911203 is as follows:

```
E911203 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT CALLING PARTY HAS NO ESN
   NPA = nnn    DN = nnnnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report E911203 follows:

```
E911203 FEB03 13:05:24 0101 FLT CALLING PARTY HAS NO ESN
   NPA = 919    DN = 6211234
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT CALLING PARTY HAS NO ESN	Constant	Indicates Table E911SRDB does not have any ESN for calling party.
NPA	Integers	Identifies the numbering plan area (NPA) code that provides the service.
DN	Integers	Identifies the station number used in the NPA code that provides the service.

Action

Add a tuple to Table E911SRDB. Assign an ESN for the calling party DN.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

E911204

Explanation

The E911 subsystem generates log report E911204. The subsystem generates E911204 when a call disconnect timer expires. A call disconnect timer has the office parameter E911_PSAP_DISCONNECT_TIME. The system waits for the line appearance on a digital trunk (LTD) public safety answering point (PSAP) to go on-hook. The system activates the timer while it waits. The system also activates the timer if the LDT PSAP goes off-hook to originate a call.

Format

The log report format for E911204 is as follows:

E911204 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
PERMANENT OFF–HOOK CONDITION AT PSAP
LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBER: xxxx x x xx xx
DN: dn
PSAP NAME: psapnm

Example

An example of log report E911204 follows:

```
E9112004 FEB03 13:0524 0101 INFO
   PERMANENT OFF–HOOK CONDITION AT PSAP
   LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBER: HOST 0 0 19 06
   DN:  6211234
   PSAP NAME: RALPOLICE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PERMANENT OFF-HOOK CONDITION AT PSAP	Constant	Identifies that the PSAP remains off-hook for the duration period.
LINE EQUIPMENT NUMBER	Integers	Identifies the line equipment number of the PSAP.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DN	Integers	Identifies the PSAP directory number.
PSAP NAME	Character string	Identifies the agency to which the system routes the call.

Action

The E911204 log report records the timeout waiting for the PSAP to go on-hook after the calling party goes on-hook. If the system generates E911204 logs often, operating company personnel must check PSAP for faults or errors.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

E911205

Explanation

The E911 subsystem generates E911205 when the user enters data in Table TRKGRP. The E911 generates E911205 if the emergency service number (ESN) for an E911 type trunk is not entered in Table E911ESN.

Format

The log report format for E911205 is as follows:

```
E911205 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    ESN USED FOR E911 TRKGRP NOT DATAFILLED IN E911ESN
    ESN = nnn
```

Example

An example of log report E911205 follows:

```
E911205 FEB03 13:05:24 0101 INFO
   ESN USED FOR E911 TRKGRP NOT DATAFILLED IN E911ESN
   ESN = 123
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ESN USED FOR E911 TRKGRP NOT DATAFILLED IN E911ESN	Constant	Indicates the ESN the E911 TRKGRP uses is not entered in E911ESN.
ESN	numeric (0 to 15 999)	Identifies the ESN assigned to the emergency service area.

Action

Enter the indicated ESN in Table E911ESN.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

E911206

Explanation

The E911 subsystem generates E911206. The subsystem generates E911206 if the system routes an incoming call on an E911 type trunk by default. Table E911ESN must contain the default emergency service number (ESN) of the trunk group. The system sends the call to vacant code.

Format

The log report format for E911206 is as follows:

```
E911206 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT
    CALL ROUTED TO TREATMENT, ESN NOT FOUND IN E911ESN
    CKT trkclli  memnum
    ESN = nnn
```

Example

An example of log report E911206 follows:

```
E911206 FEB03 13:05:24 0101 FLT
   CALL ROUTED TO TREATMENT, ESN NOT FOUND IN E911ESN
   CKT  CARYNCE911     6
   ESN = 123
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT CALL ROUTED TO TREATMENT, ESN NOT FOUND IN E911ESN	Constant	Indicates the call goes to treatment, because ESN is not entered in Table E911ESN.
CKT	Character string	Identifies the E911 trunk clli and unit number. See Table I.
ESN	numeric(0 to 15 999)	Identifies the ESN assigned to the emergency service area.

Action

Enter the indicated ESN in Table E911ESN.

E911209

Explanation

The Enhanced 911 (E911) subsystem generates E911209. The E911 generates E911209 when the system rejects an automatic location identification (ALI) record transmission from the tandem to the ALI.

Format

The log report format for E911209 is as follows:

```
E911209  mmmdd  hh :mm :ss  ssdd FAILURE  TO  SEND  ALI
RECORD
  PSAPNUM  aa  POSNUM   aa   MPC  aa        MPCLINK  aa
```

Example

An example of log report E911209 follows:

```
E911209 FEB03 13:05:24 0101 FAILURE TO SEND ALI RECORD
  PSAPNUM  3  POSNUM  12 MPC   1     MPCLINK  3
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAILURE TO SEND ALI RECORD	Constant	Indicates a rejected ALI record transmission from the tandem to the ALI system.
PSAPNUM	0 to 999 or not applicable “NA"	Indicates public safety answering point (PSAP) number and corresponds to the entries in the ALI system computer.
POSNUM	0 to 99 or not applicable “NA"	Indicates a different number within the PSAP that identifies the position that receives the ALI.
MPC	Integers or not applicable “NA"	Identifies the number in Table MPC that applies to the Multi-Protocol Controller (MPC) card in use.
MPCLINK	Integers or not applicable “NA"	Indicates one entry in Table MPCLINK for each data link connected to the ALI system.

Action

When there are a number of these logs, check the accuracy of the data link between the MPC card and the ALI controller. Also, check the entries in the DMS and ALI systems.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

E911210

Explanation

The E911 subsystem generates E911210 when E911 rejects an automatic location identifier (ALI) record transmission from the ALI system to the tandem. For AT&T, the only valid responses from the ALI system are ACKs and NAKs. Any other response, including a timeout waiting for an ACK/NAK, generates this log. The PSAPNUM and POSNUM correspond to the attendant position for the last message sent to the ALI system. The tandem waits for a response from the last sent message. The Multi-Protocol Controller (MPC) number is the MPC card that receives the response.

Fill the PSAPNUM and POSNUM fields of this log as `NA'. This indicates that the information is either not available or not applicable to the condition that caused the log. For example, if a heartbeat CDR times out, the PSAPNUM and POSNUM fields would show `NA'. These numbers would show 'NA' because they do not associate with heartbeats.

Format

The log report format for E911210 is as follows:

```
E911210 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAILURE TO RECEIVE ALI
RESPONSE
    PSAPNUM aa      POSNUM aa     MPC aa     MPCLINK aa
```

Example

An example of log report E911210 follows:

```
E911210 FEB03 13:05:24 0101 FAILURE TO RECEIVE ALI RESPONSE
   PSAPNUM  3      POSNUM  12    MPC 1    MPCLINK  3
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAILURE TO RECEIVE ALI RESPONSE	Constant	Indicates a rejected ALI record transmission from the ALI system to the tandem
PS APNUM	0 to 999	Corresponds to the entries in the ALI system computer

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
POSNUM	0 to 99	Indicates a different number within the public safety answering point (PSAP) that identifies the position to receive ALI
MPC	Integers	Identifies the number in Table MPC that applies to the multiprotocol controller (MPC) card in use
MPCLINK	Integers	Indicates one entry in Table MPCLINK for each data link connected to the ALI system

Action

There is no immediate action required when this log generates. Accumulating a number of these logs indicates data link trouble between the MPC card and the ALI database. It may also indicate entry problems with the DMS or the ALI system.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

E911211

Explanation

The E911 subsystem generates E911211 when two attempts to send the same automatic location identification (ALI) record to the ALI fail. The system sends the ALI from the tandem. In some systems, this report indicates that the attempt tried twice, and both attempts generated a NAK or an invalid response. The current ALI record will be lost and processing continues with the next record sent. Many logs indicate problems either with the data links or with the entries in the ALI system or the tandem.

Format

The log report format for E911211 is as follows:

```
E911211 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ALI RECORD FAILURE SEND
FAILURE
                              TWO ATTEMPTS FAILED
   PSAPNUM  aa        POSNUM  aa      MPC  aa
   MPCLINK aa
```

Example

An example of log report E911211 follows:

```
E911211 FEB03 13:05:24 0101 ALI RECORD FAILURE SEND FAILURE
                        TWO ATTEMPTS FAILED
   PSAPNUM   003       POSNUM  0012     MPC         1

   MPCLINK    2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ALI RECORD FAILURE SEND FAILURE TWO ATTEMPTS FAILED	Constant	Indicates that two attempts to send the same ALI record from the tandem to the ALI failed
PSAPNUM	0 to 999	Corresponds to the entries in the ALI system computer

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
POSNUM	0 to 99	Indicates a different number within the public safety answering point (PSAP) which will identify the position to receive ALI
MPC	Integers	Identifies the number in Table MPC that applies to the multiprotocol controller (MPC) card in use
MPCLINK	Integers	Indicates one entry in Table MPCLINK for each data link to connect with the ALI system

Action

There is no immediate action required. Accumulating a number of these reports indicates a loss of ALI service. Take action to check the accuracy of the data links and the entries in the two systems.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

E911212

Explanation

The Enhanced 911 (E911) subsystem generates this log at disconnect for each call answered at an E911 automatic call distribution (ACD), line appearance on a digital trunk (LDT), or line public safety answering point (LINE PSAP). The log is produced for a 2-way call when the E911 attendant or the calling party disconnects from the call.

When a primary PSAP attendant transfers a calling party to a secondary PSAP and the three parties are in a 3-way call, an E911212 log is produced as follows:

- If the controlling PSAP (the primary PSAP who started the call transfer) drops out of the call (the calling party and the secondary PSAP revert to a 2-way call), an E911212 log generates for the primary PSAP.
- If the secondary PSAP drops out of the call or is flashed off by the primary PSAP attendant (the calling party and the primary PSAP revert to a 2-way call), an E911212 log generates for the secondary PSAP.
- If the calling party disconnects, two E911212 logs generate, one for the primary PSAP attendant who transferred the call and one for the attendant who answered the call transfer.

The E911212 log report has three lines: the log header (standard for all logs) and two lines of text in the body of the log. The two lines of text are each 106 characters long.

The following log report format and example are wrapped to fit on the page.

Format

The format for log report E911212 follows:

```
E911212 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO E911 CALL EVENT RECORD
    ANI              PSAPNAME  POSID          LOGIN     OFFER
    <NPA & DN>  <psap name>  <position id>  <login id>  <time of day>
    ANSW             XFR               DISC           XFR DN
    <time of day>  <time of day> <time of day> <NPA & DN>
    XFR PSAPNAME      XFR ANSW
    <pdsp name xfrd to>    <time of day>
    pANI             LAT DEG                                  LONG DET
    <NPA & DN> <Degrees Minutes Seconds Direction> <Degrees Minutes Seconds
                                                    Direction
```

E911212 (continued)

Example

An example of log report E911212 follows:

```
E911212 JAN10 15:10:25 0101 INFO E911 CALL EVENT RECORD
   ANI          PSAPNAME       POSID    LOGIN   OFFER
   9196211235   RALEIGHPOLICE  77308    88688   15:10:00
   ANSW        XFR         DISC        XFR DN
   15:10:02    15:10:17    15:10:25    9196211901
   XFR PSAPNAME    XFR ANSW
   RALEIGHFIRE     15:10:19
   pANI            LAT DEG           LONG DEG
   6139110747      45 59'59" N       170 59'59" E
```

E911 Geodetic Location Parm

The E911 Geodetic Location Parm allows the PSAP's host DMS to receive geodetic location of a wireless E911 call over the SS7 Network. Log E911212 shows the latitude and longitude of wireless calls if the information is present. The latitude and longitude display as degrees, minutes, seconds, and direction: North (N) or South (S) for latitudes, East (E) or West (W) for longitudes. If the geodetic information is not available, the location values display as N/A for all calls.

Following is an example of an E911212 log generated when a wireless caller disconnects from the PSAP and the Geodetic Location information is available.

```
E911212 JAN10 15:10:25 0101 INFO E911 CALL EVENT RECORD
 ANI             PSAPNAME        POSID     LOGIN     OFFER
 9196211235    RALEIGHPOLICE    77608       83888     15:10:00
 ANSW        XFR        DISC              XFR DN
 15:10:02    15:10:17    15:10:25         9196211901
 XFR PSAPNAME     XFR  ANSW
 RALEIGHFIRE         15:10:19
 pANI          LAT DEG         LONG DEG
 6139110747    45 59'59" N     170 59'59" E
```

Following is an example of an E911212 log generated when a wireline or wireless caller disconnects from the PSAP and the Geodetic Location information is not available.

```
E911212 JAN10 15:10:25 0101 INFO E911 CALL EVENT RECORD
 ANI          PSAPNAME       POSID     LOGIN   OFFER
 9196211235    RALEIGHPOLICE  73708    18888   15:10:00
 ANSW           XFR       DISC             XFR DN
 15:10:02      15:10:17   15:10:25       9196211901
 XFR  PSAPNAME    XFR  ANSW
 RALEIGHFIRE        15:10:19
 pANI        LAT DEG        LONG DEG
 N/A        GEODETIC INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE
```

E911 Enhanced Called Party Hold feature

The E911 Enhanced Called Party Hold (ECPH) feature maintains the connection of an E911 call from origination until the PSAP answers or until the ECPH timer delay expires. This time-out period makes sure that an emergency call will be processed whether or not the caller hangs up before completing the call. When ECPH is included, the E911212 log uses asterisks (*) to indicate that the call was discontinued and ECPH allowed the call to be answered by the PSAP. This feature is now inactive. Nortel sets the ECPH time at the default 0 (zero), and this setting cannot be changed by the technician.

An example of log report E911212 for an ECPH event follows:

```
E911212 JAN10 15:10:25 0101 INFO E911 CALL EVENT RECORD
   ANI          PSAPNAME      POSID    LOGIN   OFFER
   9196211235  RALEIGHPOLICE 77708    88884 *15:10:00
   ANSW          XFR        DISC       XFR DN
   *15:10:02   *15:10:17   15:10:25   9196211901
   XFR PSAPNAME   XFR ANSW
   RALEIGHFIRE    15:10:19
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
ANI		Identifies the NPA and DN of the calling party.
PSAPNAME		Identifies the name of the PSAP where the emergency call terminates.

E911212 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
POSID	00001 to 30000	Identifies the five-digit number relating to the ACD position. Enter this number when the position is datafilled. The POSID is the identification number (IDNUM) for the position entered in SERVORD or found in table KETSETLINE. For LDT or LINE PSAPs, no LOGIN or POSITION ID is provided for the answering position and “NO ID” appears in the POSID field.
LOGIN	00001 to 30000	Identifies the five-digit identifier for the ACD agent. For Line PSAPs, no log-in identifier is provided; “NO ID” appears in the LOGIN field.
OFFER		Identifies the time that a call is offered to the PSAP. For an ACD PSAP, the time represents either when the call is presented to an attendant or when the call is queued because no attendants were available. For an LDT or LINE PSAPs, the time represents when the call is presented to an attendant.
ANSW		Identifies the time that the attendant answers the call. If the caller stopped the call before the attendant answered, “NO ANSW” will be displayed.
XFR		Identifies the time that the attendant transfers the call. If the attendant did not transfer the call before disconnecting, “NO XFR” will be displayed in the XFR field.
DISC		Identifies the time that the attendant or calling party disconnects from a 2-way call. For a call transfer, this timestamp occurs when the attendant executing the transfer drops out of the call.
XFR DN		Identifies the NPA and DN of the agent who transfers the call, if the XFR PSAPNAME field has a valid PSAPNAME (other than “NON PSAP AGENCY”). If the XFR PSAPNAME field contains NON PSAP AGENCY, the XFR DN represents the digits dialed by the agent transferring the call. The field is blank if no transfer occurred.

E911212 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
XFR PSAPNAME		Identifies the name of the PSAP from which the attendant transferred the call. If the call was not transferred to an E911 PSAP agency datafilled in table E911PSAP on the E911 Tandem, NON PSAP AGENCY appears in the XFR PSAPNAME field. If no transfer occurred the field is blank.
XFR ANSW		Identifies the time when the add-on party of a call transfer answers the call.
pANI		Pseudo Automatic Number Identification. If the host switch of the PSAP can identify the call as a wireless call, the pANI identifies the NPA and DN of the wireless calling party. For all other calls, N/A appears.
LAT DEG		If available, the latitude of the wireless E911 caller displays in Degrees, Minutes, Seconds and Direction, either North (N) or South (S). GEODETIC INFORMATION UNAVAILABLE appears for wireless calls where the information is not available. N/A appears in this field for wireline calls.
LONG DEG		If available, the longitude of the wireless E911 caller displays in Degrees, Minutes, Seconds and Direction, either East (E) or West (W). GEODETIC INFORMATION UNAVAILABLE appears for wireless calls where the information is not available. N/A appears in this field for wireline calls or for calls where the geodetic location information is not available.

Action

E911212 is an information-only log printed at disconnect for each call answered at the ACD, LDT, or LINE PSAP. The log generates for record-keeping purposes only.

Associated OM registers

None

E911212 (end)

Additional information

The latitude and longitude information is recorded to seconds only. The log display is accurate to within a few seconds of the actual location.

Log history

SN07 (DMS)

Activity A00004391 increased the size of fields POSID and LOGINID to five digits and increased the range to 30 000.

E911213

Explanation

The E911 subsystem generates log E911213 each time an E911 ACD PSAP attendant logs into the designated ACD set.

Format

The log report format for E911213 is as follows:

```
E911213 mmmdd hhmmss ssdd INFO E911 ACD PSAP ATTENDANT
   LOGIN
            PSAPNAME: <psap name>
      ATTENDANT ID: <login id>
         POSITION ID: <pos id>
```

Example

An example of log report E911213 follows:

```
E911213 JAN10 15:09:16 0101 INFO E911 ACD PSAP ATTENDANT
   LOGIN
             PSAPNAME: RALEIGHPOLICE
          ATTENDANT ID: 1234
           POSITION ID: 10001
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
ATTENDANT ID		A five-digit number the attendant enters to log into an ACD station.
POSITION ID		A five-digit number that identifies the ACD station.

Action

Log report E911213 is an information log printed for each attendant LOGIN. The system generates the log only to keep a record.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Log history

SN07 (DMS)

Activity A00004391 increased the size of fields POSID and LOGINID to five digits and increased the range to 30 000.

E911214

Explanation

The subsystem generates E911214 each time an E911 ACD PSAP attendant logs out from a designated ACD set.

When a supervisor activates NIGHT SERVICE, the system routes ACD calls to a destination that the customer specified. This activation does not activate MAKE SET BUSY for each attendant in the ACD group. If an attendant does not activate MAKE SET BUSY (LOGOUT), the attendant position remains in service. The subsystem does not generate an E911214 log if the attendant position remains in service.

Format

The log report format for E911214 is as follows:

```
E911214 mmmdd hhmmss ssdd INFO E911 ACD PSAP ATTENDANT
   LOGOUT
        PSAPNAME: <psap name>
    ATTENDANT ID: <login id>
    POSITION ID: <pos id>
```

Example

An example of log report E911214 follows:

```
E911214 JAN10 15:09:16 0101 INFO E911 ACD PSAP ATTENDANT
   LOGOUT
        PSAPNAME: RALEIGHPOLICE
    ATTENDANT ID: 12345
     POSITION ID: 10001
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
ATTENDANT ID	00001 to 30000	A five-digit number the attendant enters when logging into an ACD station.
POSITION ID	00001 to 30000	A five-digit number that identifies the ACD station.

E911214 (end)

Action

Log E911214 is an information log printed for each attendant LOGOUT. The subsystem generates the log only to keep a record.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Log history

SN07 (DMS)

Activity A00004391 increased the size of fields POSID and LOGINID to five digits and increased the range to 30 000.

E911215

Explanation

The E911 subsystem generates E911215 for inbound, or dedicated link, and outbound SRDB updates. The subsystem generates the report for these updates when the file transfer is complete.

Option UPDATE set to yes in Table SRDBXFER (Selective Routing Database File Transfer Scheduler) generates the file transfer for outbound updates. This file transfer causes the RC file to update Table E911SRDB (Enhanced 911 Selective Routing Database).

Option UPDATE does not apply to inbound updates. The E911216 log (file transfer) and the E911215 log (update) are separate actions for the inbound updates.

Format

The log report format for E911215 is as follows:

```
E911215 mmmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SRDB TRANSFER/UPDATE
SUMMARY
    KEY=aaaaaaaa   MPC=nn  LINK=nn   START TIME=hh:mm:ss
    TOTAL RECORDS=nnnnn   SUCCEED=nnnnn  FAILURE=nnnnn
    RC FILE=   aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa  ON aaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
    ERROR FILE=aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa ON aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
```

Example

An example of log report E911215 follows:

```
E911215 MAY30 02:35:21 0101 SRDB TRANSFER/UPDATE SUMMARY
   KEY=REGULAR   MPC=1  LINK=2    START TIME=02:00:03
   TOTAL RECORDS=816    SUCCEED=803    FAILURE=13
   RC FILE=   MAY29C$SEQ       ERASED
   ERROR FILE=MAY29C$ERR
```

E911215 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SRDB TRANSFER/UPDATE SUMMARY	Constant	Indicates a scheduled transfer/update occurred.
KEY	REGULAR	Identifies the tuple in Table SRDBXFER that initiated the transfer/update.
	COMMAND	Indicates the tuple in Table SRDBREQ that initiated the transfer/update.
MPC	Integers	Identifies the multiprotocol controller (MPC) number over which the transfer occurred.
LINK	Integers	Identifies the number over which the transfer occurred.
START TIME	Integers	Identifies the time in hours, minutes, and seconds at which the scheduler/monitor began the transfer.
TOTAL RECORDS	Integers	Identifies the total number of records in the return code (RC).
SUCCEED	Integers	Identifies the number of records in the RC that were applied successfully to the selective routing database (SRDB).
FAILURE	Integers	Identifies the number of records in the RC that resulted in error.
RC FILE	Character string	Identifies the name of the file that contains the RCs.
ERROR FILE	Character string	Identifies the name and device of the file that contains the error messages created during the update of the SRDB.

Action

The E911215 log report indicates that a transfer and update occurred as scheduled. If the log indicates the update for the SRDB had errors, the operating company personnel must examine the error file produced. The

operating company personnel must enter failed records manually into Table E911SRDB.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

E911216

Explanation

The E911 subsystem generates E911216 for inbound or dedicated links and outbound SRDB updates. The subsystem generates E911216 for these updates when the file transfer is complete.

Option UPDATE set to no in Table SRDBXFER (Selective Routing Database File Transfer Scheduler) generates the file transfer for outbound updates. The result is that the RC file does not update Table E911SRDB (Enhanced 911 Selective Routing Database). Option UPDATE does not apply to inbound updates.

Format

The log report format for E911216 is as follows:

```
E911216  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SRDB TRANSFER SUMMARY
   KEY=aaaaaaaa   MPC=nn LINK=nn   START TIME=hh:mm:ss
   RC FILE=   aaaaaaaaaaaaaaa ON aaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
```

Example

An example of log report E911216 follows:

```
E911216 JUN02 05:18:42 0101 SRDB TRANSFER SUMMARY
   KEY=JUSTSAT   MPC=1  LINK=2    START TIME=05:00:02
   RC FILE=   JUN01C$SEQ       ON D000TEST
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
KEY=aaaaaaaa	alphabetic	Identifies the tuple in Table SRDBXFER that initiated the transfer/update.
MPC=nn	0 -	Identifies the number over which the transfer occurred.
LINK=nn	0 -	Identifies the number over which the transfer occurred.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value		Description
START TIME=hh:mm:ss	00 - 23 00 - 59	00 - 59	Identifies the time at which the scheduler/monitor began the transfer.
RC FILE=aaaaaaaaaaaa aaaa ON aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa	alphanumeric		Identifies the recent change file.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

E911217

Explanation

The E911 subsystem generates E911217 when any type of fatal error occurs during transfer or update. Schedules done through table SRDBXFER can generate this log. The command SRDBEREQ in the background can also generate this log. Errors encountered during attempts to change the SRDB are not fatal errors. These errors cause output to the error file but will do create a log. All fields except the REASON fields are like the fields for the other logs that this feature creates.

The REASON fields indicate the reason the schedule failed. The REASON1 field contains a text reason that the SRDB update application generates. The REASON2 field contains the text specified in an IFFAIL command in the connection script or the line number of an error. The REASON2 field contains only some error logs. For other error logs, the REASON Field is blank.

Format

The log report format for E911217 is as follows:

```
E911217 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SRDB SCHEDULE FAILURE
   REASON1=reason text from software
   REASON2=reason text from connection script
   KEY=aaaaaaaa  MPC=nn  LINK=nn    START TIME=hh:mm:ss
   RC FILE=   aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa   ON aaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
   ERROR FILE=aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa   ON aaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
```

Example

An example of log report E911217 follows:

```
E911217 MAY24 09:45:41 0101 SRDB SCHEDULE FAILURE
   REASON=Kermit send failed
   REASON=Send could not be initiated on the remote side
   KEY=Command   MPC=1  LINK=2    START TIME=09:33:38
   RC FILE=   MAY24C$SEQ       ON D000TEST
   ERROR FILE=NONE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
REASON 1		Contains a text reason that the SRDB update application generates.
REASON 2		Contains the text specified in a FAIL command in the connection script or the line number of an error.
KEY= aaaaaaaa	Regular	Identifies the tuple in Table SRDBXFER that initiated the transfer/update.
	Command	Indicates the tuple in Table SRDBREQ that initiated the transfer/update.
MPC=nn	0 -	Identifies the number over which the transfer occurred.
LINK=nn	0-	Identifies the number over which the transfer occurred.
START TIME=hh:mm:ss	Integers	Identifies the time at which scheduler/monitor began the transfer.
RC FILE= aaaaaaaaaaaa aaaa ON aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa	Character string	Identifies the name of the file that contains the RCs.
ERROR FILE=aaaaaaaaaaaa aaaa ON aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa	Character string	Identifies the name and device of the file that contains the error messages created during the update of the SRDB.

Action

The action required depends on the failure reason given in the log. The table at the end of this log report lists the possible error messages that can appear in the REASON1 field. This table includes the action required for each type of failure.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

E911217 (continued)

Additional information

The following table lists the actions required for each type of failure:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Error message	Description
Syntax error in connfile	The dial up software found a syntax error. The syntax error was in the connection script when the software parsed the script before the software attempted to make a connection. The REASON2 field indicates the line number of the error. A technician must examine the connection script and correct the syntax error. The user must complete the schedule manually with the SRDBREQ command.
Connection script not found	The dial-up software cannot find the connection script file. A possible cause is an erased or edited file.
Connection trouble	The dial-up software cannot establish a connection to the ALI database because of problems. These problems include modem or MPC problems, and errors logging into the ALI system. The REASON2 field can contain a message that indicates at which point in the connection script the error occurred. If the system also produces MPC logs, these logs indicate MPC problems. After attempts to resolve the problem, the user can complete the schedule manually with the SRDBREQ command.
Kermit receive failure	The Kermit protocol cannot receive the RC file correctly. Possible causes are a broken connection to the ALI database, or a connection with noise. The system can generate Kermit or MPC logs that indicate possible solutions. After attempts to resolve the problem, the user can complete the schedule manually with the SRDBREQ command.
Kermit send failure	The Kermit protocol cannot send the status file back to the ALI database. The reason the protocol cannot send the status file back is the same for Kermit receive failure. At this point, the RC file was received correctly. Update of the SRDB proceeds if the user requested the update. Current problems can occur during the next schedule. The user must attempt to resolve all problems.
Transfer aborted by restart	After a restart occurs, the system aborts a transfer initiated by command. The user must run the command again. The REASON2 field is blank.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Error message	Description
Transfer cancelled by user	The system generates this error message when the user uses the SRDBREQ command to cancel a schedule that is performing a transfer. The user can use the SRDBREQ command to perform the transfer again. The system does not erase the transfer file that is not completely received. A possible result of this error is that the file cannot operate. The REASON2 field is blank.
Update cancelled by user	The user uses the SRDBREQ command to cancel a schedule update. The system does not erase the transferred RC file and the error file (if this file exists). The REASON2 field is blank.
Transfer missed	The time for a scheduled transfer occurs while the system is in the process of another transfer. If Table SRDBXFER scheduled the current transfer, the two transfers are scheduled too close together. To resolve the problem, delay the later one. The schedule will not be retired. You can do this schedule manually, if you desire, when the current schedule is complete.
Unable to start dialout session	The scheduler cannot start a dialout session to transfer the RC file. Failure can occur because the system does not have enough resources. Failure also can occur because the MPC link is not entered as asynchronous protocol.
Unable to start update session	The scheduler cannot start an update session. The scheduler needs an update session to update the SRDB with the transferred RC file. The scheduler cannot start an update session because the system does not have enough resources.
Update failed	The update session started, but did not completely process the RC file. The RC file does not completely process if a file system error occurs. The file system error creates the error file or opens the RC file or file a parameter is set to N. This parameter is parameter E911_PSAPS_ USING_1_INFO_DIGIT in Table OFCSTD.
Scheduler process trapped	The scheduler process did not terminate correctly. If the log contains the RC file name, the system completed the transfer and began update. If the log contains none of the file names, the system did not complete the transfer and erased the RC file.

E911217 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Error message	Description
Dialout process trapped	The dialout process trapped. The log indicates if the system transferred the RC file. If the system transferred the file, the system completes the update. If the user requests update, the next log created will indicate update completion.
Disk full. Transfer not allowed	If the secondary storage is full during a transfer, the transfer will be stopped. The REASON2 field is blank. The same error message occurs for foreground transfer.

E911218

Explanation

The E911 subsystem generates E911218 when an attempt to generate an RCER fails. The reason is one of the following:

- MPC Buffer Full - Information has exhausted the MPC buffer space
- No links up - All links for this PSAP are out of service
- Software Error - Other internal error

Format

The log report format for E911218 is as follows:

E911218 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RCER WAS NOT SENT
REASON: <reason>

Example

An example of log report E911218 follows:

```
E911218 MAR26 08:15:38 0101 RCER WAS NOT SENT
REASON: No Links Up
1990/03/26 9196211235 MADISONPOLICE1234 15:10:00 15:10:02
15:10:17 15:10:25 9192111901 MADISONFIRE 15:10:19
6131234567
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RCER WAS NOT SENT	Constant	Indicates an attempt to generate an RCER failed.
REASON	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason for the RCER failure.

Action

Collect and save E911218 logs for future reference.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

E911219

Explanation

The system generates E911219 when an ENS not entered in Table E911ESN is used for an E911 virtual facility (VFG) entry. Table VIRTGRPS contains the VFG entry.

Format

The log report format for E911219 is as follows:

```
E911219 mmmdd hhmmss ssdd INFO ESN USED FOR E911
VFG NOT
                                    DATAFILLED IN
E911ESN
    ESN = <esn>
```

Example

An example of log report E911219 follows:

```
E911219 JAN10 15:09:16 0101 INFO ESN USED FOR E911 VFG NOT
                             DATAFILLED IN E911ESN
   ESN = 111
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ESN USED FOR E911 VFG NOT DATAFILLED IN E911ESN	Constant	Indicates the ESN entered in E911 VFG is not entered in Table E911ESN.
ESN	Integers	Identifies the ESN not entered in Table E911ESN.

Action

Enter indicated ESN in Table E911ESN.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

E911220

Explanation

The Enhanced 911 (E911) system generates an E911220 log report when a call terminates on a public safety answering point (PSAP) and the call needs a numbering plan digit (NPD). Automatic location identifier (ALI) bids and automatic number identifier (ANI) spills can require NPDs.

This log indicates that the system did not map an NPD to the serving numbering plan area (SNPA) of the caller when required. The system did not map an NPD in either of the following places:

- PSAP-based mappings
- office-wide table E911NPD

Format

The format for log report E911220 follows:

E911220 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CALLING PARTY NPA HAS NO NPD
NPA = <npa>

Example

An example of log report E911220 follows:

```
E911220 JAN10 15:09:16 0101 INFO CALLING PARTY NPA HAS NO
NPD
NPA = 919
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
NPA	any valid NPA	Area code for which an NPD could not be located

Action

Determine if you can add the SNPA that the system could not map to an NPD to either the PSAP-specific mappings or the office-wide mappings.

E911220 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

E911221

Explanation

The system generates the E911221 report if ANI trouble occurs when terminating a 911 call over an E911 Virtual Facility Group (VFG).

Format

The format for log report E911221 is as follows:

```
E911221 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO E911 VFG ANI TROUBLE:
CALL DEFAULT ROUTED
CKT = <originating trunk or line>
ANI Digits = <ani>
```

Examples

An example of log report E911221 follows:

```
E911221 NOV11 13:39:04 4239 INFO E911 VFG ANI TROUBLE:
CALL DEFAULT ROUTED
CKT   CARYIBNT2  1
ANI DIGITS = $
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
CKT	Character string	Identifies the incoming trunk or originating DN
ANI DIGITS	Up to 15 digits	Indicates the ANI digits received or '$' to indicate no ANI received

Action

The caller's ANI is not being sent or is invalid for this call. If the circuit in the log indicates an incoming trunk, contact the originating office to determine why an invalid or no ANI is being sent. If the circuit is a line, troubleshoot the line to determine why no ANI is being sent.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

Not applicable.

E911221 (end)

Log history

SN08 (DMS)

Q00996824: log E911221 is generated if ANI trouble occurs when terminating a 911 call over an E911 Virtual Facility Group (VFG).

E911222

Explanation

The system generates the E911222 report if a wink failure occurs when terminating a call to a Line Appearance on a Digital Trunk (LDT) Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) hunt group.

Format

The format for log report E911222 is as follows:

```
E911222 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT PSAP WINK TROUBLE
<len>   DN <dn>
PSAP NAME = <psap>    <reason>
```

Examples

An example of log report E911222 follows:

```
E911222 JUL31 16:37:31 5956 FLT PSAP WINK TROUBLE
PSAP 14 0 00 05    DN 6136212116
PSAP NAME = POLICE    PSAP_WINK_FAIL
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
LEN	Alphanumeric up to 16 characters	Line Equipment Number of the PSAP experiencing Wink Trouble
DN	Integers	10 Digit Directory Number of the PSAP experiencing Wink Trouble

E911222 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
PSAP name	String up to 16 characters	Name of the LDT PSAP experiencing Wink Trouble
Reason	String	Contains the specific reason for the Wink Trouble: • PSAP_WINK_FAIL – ANI request wink does not conform to standard. • NO_WINK_FROM_PSAP – PSAP did not send ANI request wink. • LDT_TERM_ST_MSMCH – the line state of the PSAP does not match in the LDT and CM. • CHNLBLOCK_RECOVERY – Channel Blocking (the call is blocked in the xpm), recovery has been initiated. All idle lines on the SMU for this PSAP will be reset.

Action

Action depends on the Reason code:

- PSAP_WINK_FAIL – contact PSAP to determine why they are not sending an ANI request wink.
- NO_WINK_FROM_PSAP – contact PSAP to inform them their ANI request wink does not conform to wink standards.
- LDT_TERM_ST_MSMCH – at the LTP level of MAPCI, post the PSAP line indicated in the log. Busy (bsy) and Return to Service (RTS) the line. If these mismatch logs continue contact your next level of support to reset the state in the SMU.
- CHNLBLOCK_RECOVERY – no action necessary. Channel Blocking recovery has been initiated and all idle lines on this SMU will be reset. The call generating this log report will attempt to rehunt.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

Not applicable.

Log history

SN08 (DMS)

Q00996824: log E911222 is generated if a wink failure occurs when terminating a call to a Line Appearance on a Digital Trunk (LDT) Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) hunt group.

E911224

Explanation

The system generates E911224 during call processing. The system generates E911224 when the number of feature data blocks (FDBs) specified in office parameter E911_NUMBER_OF_FDBS cannot be allocated.

Log report E911224 can occur on call termination to a PSAP. This log report also can occur on a transfer. If FDBs are not allocated, the following functions are not available:

- Orighold
- Switch-hook status tone
- E911212 log
- Disconnect timing
- Remote Call Event Records
- ALI
- ANI
- Ringback
- Selective transfer

Format

The log report format for E911224 is as follows:

```
E911224 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd No E911 FDB available
```

Example

An example of log report E911224 follows:

```
E911224 MAR26 08:15:38 0101 No E911 FDB available
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
No E911 FDB available	alphanumeric	This field designates that feature data blocks (FDBs) are not available for subsystem E911.

E911224 (end)

Action

Office parameter NO_OF_CRITICAL_FTR_DATA_BLKS contains the number of critical feature data blocks. Make sure this number is greater than or equal to the number of feature data blocks requested by office parameter E911_NUMBER_OF_FDBS. If the number of critical feature data blocks is lower, you must increase the value to be greater than E911_NUMBER_OF_FDBS.

Note: You must increase NO_OF_CRITICAL_FTR_DATA_BLKS before E911_NUMBER_OF_FDBS.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

E911227

Explanation

Log report E911227 states the time, PSAP name, and alarm condition encountered. The system generates this log report for every LDT PSAP hunt group that meets the conditions to raise an alarm. This alarm can be a minor, major, or critical alarm. The system generates this report when the E911 Tandem runs the LDT PSAP hunt group audit. The E911 Tandem runs this audit to check the percentage of members that are busy. The Tandem runs this audit a minimum of one time every 3 minutes.

Log report E911227 associates with the following alarms:

- E911_LDTBSY_MIN_ALARM
- E911_LDTBSY_MAJ_ALARM
- E911_LDTBSY_CRT_ALARM

Format

The log report format for E911227 is as follows:

RTPB E911227 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO E911 LDT PSAP PCT BUSY CONDITION
PSAPNAME = <psapname> ALARM = <level> MEMBERS_INS
MEMBERS_OUT_OF_SERVICE = <#>

Note: <level> = MINOR/MAJOR/CRITICAL

Example

An example of log report E911227 follows:

```
RTPB   E911227 OCT12 14:21:02 1600 INFO E911 LDT PSAP PCT BUS
         PSAPNAME = POLICE   ALARM = MAJOR  MEMBERS_INSV = 6
MEMBERS_OUT_OF_SERVICE = 10
```

E911227 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PSAPNAME	String up to 16 characters	Name of an LDT PSAP hunt group from Table E911PSAP.
ALARM	MINOR, MAJOR, or CRITICAL	Current alarm level, or state, of the LDT PSAP hunt group.
MEMBERS_INSV	0 to maximum number of hunt group members. Integer up to 4 characters	Number of members of the PSAP hunt group that are in service.
MEMBERS_OUT_OF_SERVICE	0 to maximum number of hunt group members. Integer up to 4 characters	Number of LDT PSAP hunt group members that are not in CPB, IDL, or INB states (out of service). ***Note:*** Member lines in INB state do not count in this number.

Action

At the LTP level of the MAP terminal, post all lines that are members of the LDT PSAP hunt group. Post these line members to determine which members are in a busy state. A busy state is any state other than CPB, IDL, or INB. Return the maximum possible number of lines to service.

To determine if any members have wink failure trouble, review log reports E911222 and E911228. You also can require analysis of the PSAP hardware..

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

E911228

Explanation

The system generates E911228 when the E911 Tandem automatically busies out a line. This line is part of a line appearance on digital trunk (LDT) public safety answering point (PSAP) hunt group. The E911 Tandem busies out this line because wink failure occurred on two call attempts in a row to this line.

Format

The log report format for E911228 is as follows:

```
RTPB    E911228 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT E911 LDT PSAP HNTGRP MEMBER
        BUSIED
            len         DN dn
            PSAPNAME = <psapname>
```

Example

An example of log report E911228 follows:

```
RTPB   E911228 OCT12 14:19:30 6500 FLT E911 LDT PSAP HNTGRP
MEMBER BUSIED
    PSAP 00 00 19 01    DN 9096212115
    PSAPNAME = POLICE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
LEN	Alphanumeric up to 16 characters	Line equipment number of the line that the E911 Tandem software automatically put into MANB state.
DN	Integers	The ten digit directory number of the hunt group that contains the line that the E911 Tandem software automatically put into MANB state.
PSAPNAME	String up to 16 characters	Name of an LDT PSAP hunt group from Table E911PSAP.

Action

Examine the PSAP hardware to determine why a line has wink failure trouble.

E911228 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

E911229

Explanation

The E911229 AIN Routing Trouble Log indicates that an AIN routing attempt failed and the call is default routed.

Format

The format for log report E911229 follows.

```
E911229 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AIN ROUTING TROUBLE LOG
```

Example

An example of log report E911229 follows.

```
RTPT E911229 JAN09 19:24:42 7500 INFO E911 AIN ROUTING TROUBLE
  LEN HOST 00 0 00 00    DN 6212115
  Call Being Default Routed
  ANI: 6136211018Routing ESN: 10668
  Orig ESN: 10656 Facility ESN: 10668 AIN ESN: 10669
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
LEN	Integers	Line equipment number. Seven-digit number providing size, frame number, unit number, line subgroup (shelf), and circuit pack information.
DN	Integers	Directory number. Seven-digit directory number associated with the LEN number consisting of three-digit central office code and four-digit station number.
ANI	Integers	Automatic number identification. Identifies the ten digit ANI of the caller and transmits the information to the automatic message accounting (AMA) office equipment for billing purposes.
ROUTING ESN	Integers	Routing Electronic Switched Network (ESN). Identifies the ESN used to route the call.

E911229 (end)

Field	Value	Description
ORIGINAL ESN	Integers	Original Electronic Switched Network (ESN). Identifies the original ESN of the caller.
FACILITY ESN	Integers	Facility Electronic Switched Network (ESN). Identifies the ESN of the facility used to route the caller.
AIN ESN	Integers	Advance IntellIgent network (AIN) Electronic Switched Network (ESN). Identifies ESN entered in the AIN table TRIGINFO.

Action

Check the links to the Emergency Services Control Point (ESSCP). Contact the ESSCP administrator to determine if the ESSCP is out of service.

Related OM registers

No changes in OM behavior.

Additional information

This feature modified the format of the E911229 log.

Release history

NA016

Feature 59029627 changes the ESN retrieval procedure and the ‘Unable To Retrieve ESN For ChargeNumber’ log will not longer be generated. Also, E911229 will be split up into six separate E911 AIN Routing Trouble logs.

E911230

Explanation

The DMS switch generates an E911230 log report for wireless E911 calls on integrated services digital network user part (ISUP) intertoll (IT) trunks that have the E911 option. The DMS switch generates the log if the calling party number and the charge number are invalid or missing from the ISUP incoming initial address message (IAM). This log report indicates that no callback number is available for the E911 call.

Format

The format for log report E911230 follows:

```
E9112230 mmmdd hh:mm:ss 5800 INFO NO CALLBACK NUMBER
FOR WIRELESS CALL
    CKT <trunk group name and #>
    CALLING PARTY NUMBER = <digits found>
    CHARGE NUMBER = <digits found>
```

Example

An example of log report E911230 follows. In this example, the calling party number is incomplete and the charge number is invalid or incomplete.

```
E911230 JUL21 07:08:53 5800 INFO NO CALLBACK NUMBER FOR
WIRELESS CALL
   CKT E911ICS7
   CALLING PARTY NUMBER = 613
   CHARGE NUMBER = 981145
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CKT	Alphanumeric	Trunk group name and number

E911230 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CALLING PARTY NUMBER	0-15 digits	The calling party number is made up of the digits found in the Calling Party Number parameter of the incoming IAM. The generation of this log report indicates that the field contains invalid or insufficient digits, or the required digits are missing.
CHARGE NUMBER	1-15 digits	The charge number is made up of the digits found in the Charge Number parameter of the incoming IAM.The generation of this log report indicates that the field contains invalid or insufficient digits, or the required digits are missing.

Action

Investigate why the mobile switching center (MSC) sent an invalid or missing calling party number and charge number in the IAM.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

E911231

Explanation

The E911 subsystem generates log E911231 when a public safety answering point (PSAP) forwards a call to another PSAP. The PSAP forwards the call due to busy or no answer conditions.

Log E911231 displays the following information:

- automatic number identifier (ANI) of the caller
- name of the PSAP that is forwarding the call
- reason for forwarding the call

Format

The format for log report E911231 follows:

```
E911231 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO E911 PSAP CALL FORWARD
REASON
    ANI                PSAPNAME                  REASON
  <digits>             <psapname>                <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report E911231 follows:

```
E911231 DEC05 10:05:11 8000 INFO E911 PSAP CALL FORWARD
REASON
   ANI               PSAPNAME                     REASON
6136212016           POLICE                       BUSY
```

An anonymous caller dials the number of the PSAP directly instead of dialing 911. The ANI is not available for anonymous calls. The ANI field in the log report does not display the number of the calling party for these calls. The ANI field displays the default value “0009110000" for anonymous calls.

An example of log report E911231 for an anonymous call follows:

```
E911231 DEC05 10:05:11 8000 INFO E911 PSAP CALL FORWARD
REASON
   ANI               PSAPNAME                     REASON
0009110000           POLICE                       NO_ANSWR
```

If the name of the PSAP that forwarded the call is not available, the log report displays “NOT AVAILABLE" for PSAPNAME.

E911231 (end)

An example of log report E911231 for a PSAP name that is not available follows:

```
E911231 DEC05 10:05:11 8000 INFO E911 PSAP CALL FORWARD
REASON
   ANI              PSAPNAME                    REASON
6136212016          NOT AVAILABLE               BUSY
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
ANI	10 digits	Indicates the ANI of the caller. For E911 calls, this field displays the ANI of the caller. For an anonymous calls, this field displays the default value, “0009110000."
PSAPNAME	Character string (up to 16 characters)	Indicates the name of the forwarding PSAP from table E911PSAP. If the name of the PSAP is not available, this field displays, “NOT AVAILABLE."
REASON	BUSY or NO_ANSWR	Indicates the reason the PSAP forwarded the call (Busy or No Answer condition).

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

E911232

Explanation

Log report E911232 generates in an E911 tandem office when a 911 call does not complete and E911 software sends the call to treatment.

Format

The format for log report E911232 follows.

```
RTPB E911232mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO E911 CALL SENT TO TREATMENT
   <originating agent>
    TREATMENT SET =  <extended treatment>
    CALLED NO     =  <called number>
    ANI           =  <automatic_number_identification>
    pANI          =  <wireless automatic_number_identification>
    CALLID        =  <call identification>
```

Example

An example of log report E911232 for a line call follows.

```
RTPB E911232 NOV03 16:05:04 0502 INFO E911 CALL SENT TO TREATMENT
   HOST 00 0 01 18  DN6136210180
   TREATMENT SET  =   VACT
   CALLED NO      =   9914413
   ANI            =   6136210180
   pANI           =
   CALLID         =   00B3 0014
```

An example of log report E911232 for a wireless call with trunk origination follows.

```
RTPB E911232 NOV18 14:32:04 6981 INFO E911 CALL SENT TO TREATMENT
   CKT E911ICS7  0
   TREATMENT SET =   VACT
   CALLED NO     =   9914413
   ANI           =   6136210180
   pANI          =   6139110747
   CALLID        =   001A 0008
```

E911232 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
originating agent	LEN of line or CLLI of trunk	the call origination agent
treatment set	extended treatment	the call treatment
called number	0 to 32 digits	public safety answering point (PSAP) telephone number
ANI	7 or 10 digits	automatic number identification
pANI	7 or 10 digits	wireless pseudo ANI
Call ID	2 words of hex data	a unique hexadecimal number that identifies the call

Action

Contact E911 support personnel to determine why the 911 call did not complete.

Related OM registers

There are no related OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

E911233

Explanation

Log report E911233 generates when one of three problems is encountered with the Emergency Service Number (ESN) query to the Off-Board Selective Routing (OFBSR) database. The problems that generate the log are:

- either the links or databases are down
- the OFBSR does not respond to the first query
- the OFBSR does not respond to the second query.
- No ESN index has been found

Format

The format for log report E911233 follows.

```
E911233 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFBSR QUERY FAILURE
<REASON>
<RESULT>
NPA = <NPA> DN = <DN> PANI = <PANI> <OFBSR INFO>
```

Example

Three examples of log report E911233 are shown below.

The following example shows a log generated when MPC links and/or databases are not available. The ESN query cannot launch if these connections are not available. The call will either be default-routed based on the ESN of the E911 trunk or routed based on the ESN retrieved from the E911SRDB table.

```
E911233 JUN19 13:05:24 2000 OFBSR QUERY FAILURE
UNABLE TO QUERY
CALL DEFAULT ROUTED
    NPA = 919 DN = 6211234 PANI = N/A LINKS UNAVAILABLE

E911233 JUN19 13:05:24 2000 OFBSR QUERY FAILURE
UNABLE TO QUERY
TABLE E911SRDB QUERIED
    NPA = 919 DN = 6211234 PANI = N/A LINKS UNAVAILABLE
```

The following example shows a log generated when the OFBSR does not respond within the specified time to the first ESN query, and a second query is launched.

```
E911233 JUN19 13:05:24 2000 OFBSR QUERY FAILURE
NO RESPONSE FROM OFBSR
LAUNCHED SECOND QUERY
    NPA = 919 DN = 6211234 PANI = N/A E911SR01
```

E911233 (continued)

The following example shows a log generated when the OFBSR does not respond within the specified time to the second ESN query. The call will either be default-routed based on the ESN of the E911 trunk or routed based on the ESN retrieved from the E911SRDB table.

```
E911233 JUN19 13:05:24 2000 OFBSR QUERY FAILURE
NO RESPONSE FROM OFBSR SECOND ATTEMPT
CALL DEFAULT ROUTED
    NPA = 919 DN = 6211234 PANI = N/A E911SR01

E911233 JUN19 13:05:24 2000 OFBSR QUERY FAILURE
NO RESPONSE FROM OFBSR SECOND ATTEMPT
TABLE E911SRDB QUERIED
    NPA = 919 DN = 6211234 PANI = N/A E911SR01
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OFBSR QUERY FAILURE	Constant	Indicates a problem with the OFBSR database and/or MPC links.
REASON	Character String	Contains a text reason explaining why the log is generated. The following are appropriate reasons: UNABLE TO QUERY, NO RESPONSE FROM OFBSR, or NO RESPONSE FROM OFBSR SECOND ATTEMPT
RESULT	Character String	Identifies the action taken. The following are appropriate results: CALL DEFAULT ROUTED, LAUNCHED SECOND QUERY, or TABLE E911SRDB QUERIED
NPA	Integers	Identifies the numbering plan area code providing the service.
DN	Integers	Identifies the station number used in the NPA code providing the service.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PANI	Integers	Pseudo automatic number identification. Identifies the NPA and DN of a wireless calling party if the call is identified as wireless. For all other calls, N/A is displayed.
OFBSR INFO	Character String	Identifies the database associated with the query problem. Outputs for the three possible reasons follows: For UNABLE TO QUERY: LINKS UNAVAILABLE OFBSR NOPT DATAFILLED For NO REPSONSE FROM OFBSR: E911SR01 E911SR02 For NO ESN INDEX FOUND: E911SR02 E911SR02

Action

Verify the accuracy of the data link between the MPC card and the OFBSR database.

Verify the accuracy of entries in the DMS and/or OFBSR systems.

Related OM registers

No changes in OM behavior.

Additional information

None.

E911234

Explanation

Log report E911234 generates when a change in the health status of the primary Off-Board Selective Routing (OFBSR) database occurs, preventing E911 calls from routing through the database. The secondary database is used for all OFBSR messaging.

Format

The format for log report E911234 follows.

```
E911234 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO E911SR01 HEALTH CHANGE
ROUTING TO SECONDARY DATABASE
```

Example

An example of log report E911234 follows.

```
RTPT15AK   E911234 SEP15 14:31:18 4300 INFO E911SR01 HEALTH
           CHANGE
          ROUTING TO SECONDARY DATABASE
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
E911SR01 HEALTH CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change in the primary database status.
ROUTING TO SECONDARY DATABASE	Constant	Identifies which database will be used for selective routing.

Action

No immediate action required.

Related OM registers

No changes in OM behavior.

Additional information

None.

E911235

Explanation

Log report E911235 occurs for dual Off-Board Selective Routing (OFBSR) interfaces only. The log generates when a health-status change in the primary OFBSR database forces the primary database to be used for routing instead of the secondary database.

Format

The format for log report E911235 follows.

```
E911235 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO E911SR02 HEALTH CHANGE
ROUTING TO PRIMARY DATABASE
```

Example

An example of log report E911235 follows.

```
RTPT15AK     E911235 SEP15 14:02:17 4100 INFO E911SR02 HEALTH
             CHANGE
         ROUTING TO PRIMARY DATABASE
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
E911SR02 HEALTH CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change in the database status.
USING PRIMARY DATABASE	Constant	Identifies the database used for selective routing.

Action

No immediate action required.

Related OM registers

No changes in OM behavior.

Additional information

None.

E911236

Explanation

The E911236 Remote Man Busy log is generated when a change in scan point state is detected and the scan point is associated with an E911 Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) huntgrp with an remote make busy (RMB) option. Some E911 PSAP centers have emergency evacuation procedures which are followed in cases of bomb threats etc. These procedures often include a mechanism to indicate the particular PSAP center is no longer "manned" and that calls should route to an alternate PSAP center which is only staffed during such emergency evacuation scenarios. Some of the Telcos accomplished this emergency evacuation procedure through the use of scan points and a physical keyed switch located at the E911 PSAP center. If the E911 PSAP center must evacuate, then one of the personnel at the PSAP center would insert the key into the switch, and turn it. This physical keyed switch is wired to a scan point. The scan point is mapped in software to the RMB option on the PSAP huntgrp. At that point in time, the PSAP is effectively made RMB (remote man busy), and the calls are routed to the alternate PSAP via the LOD/LOR (line overflow to DN/route) options.

Format

The format for log report E911236 follows.

```
E911236 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RMB SCAN PT CHANGE
```

Example

An example of log report E911236 follows.

```
911236 JAN09 19:24:42 7400 INFO E911 PSAP RMB SCAN PT CHANGE
   PSAP 00 0 00 00    DN 6136212115
   PSAPNAME = POLICE               PILOTDN = 6136212115
   SCGRP =     1 SCPOINT =     2
   OLD STATE =     0 NEW STATE =     1
```

E911236 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
PSAP NAME	Character String	Public Safety Answering Point Name. Identifies the agency to which the system routes the call.
PILOTDN	Integers	Pilot directory number. The ten-digit directory number of the huntgrp pilot.
SCGRP	Integers	Scan point group. Identifies the scan point group.
SCPOINT	Integers	Scan point. Identifies the number of the scan point within the SCGRP.
OLD STATE	0 or 1	Identifies the state associated with the scan point prior to the change.
NEW STATE	0 or 1	Identifies the state associated with the scan point after to the change.

Action

Investigate why the scan point reported a change.

Related OM registers

No changes in OM behavior.

Additional information

The E911236 log has been made available in releases NA011 - NA015 in patches RDG85 and RDG86.

Release history

NA016

Feature 59029627 will provide the customer with a specific E911 log for the associated scan point change so that it can be alarmed in downstream processing centers.

E911237

Explanation

The E911237 AIN Invalid ChargeNumber log is generated when one of the following two numbers are present in the Forward Call response: a Charge Number without exactly ten-digits, or an NPA that is not an SNPA on the switch that queries.

The data for this log is the value returned in the ChargeNumber parameter.

Format

The format for log report E911237 follows.

```
E911237 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AIN INVALID CHARGE NUMBER LOG
```

Example

An example of log report E911237 follows.

```
RTPT E911237 JAN09 19:24:42 7500 INFO E911 AIN INVALID CHARGENUMB
  LEN HOST 00 0 00 00    DN 6212115
  Invalid ChargeNumber Found
  ChargeNumber = 0206210660
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
LEN	Integers	Line equipment number. Seven-digit number providing size, frame number, unit number, line subgroup (shelf), and circuit pack information.
DN	Integers	Directory number. Seven-digit directory number associated with the LEN number consisting of three-digit central office code and four-digit station number.
CHARGENUMBER	Integers	Charge Number. Number found in the Forward Call response.

Action

Check the links to the Emergency Services Control Point (ESSCP) to determine why an invalid number is being sent.

E911237 (end)

Related OM registers

No changes in OM behavior.

Additional information

This log format was originally part of the E911229 log.

Release history

NA016

Feature 59029627 enhances E911 Log software by making this log an AIN trouble log for ‘Invalid CallingPartyID’.

E911238

Explanation

The E911238 AIN Invalid CallingPartyID Found log is generated when one of the following two numbers are present in the Forward Call response: a Charge Number without exactly ten-digits, or an NPA that is not an SNPA on the switch that queries.

Format

The format for log report E911238 follows.

```
E911238 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AIN INVALID CALLINGPARTYID FOUND
LOG
```

Example

An example of log report E911238 follows.

```
RTPT E911238 JAN09 19:24:42 7500 INFO E911 AIN INVALID CALLINGPAR
  LEN HOST 00 0 00 00    DN 6212115
  Invalid CallingPartyID Found
  CallingPartyID = 0106210550
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
LEN	Integers	Line equipment number. Seven-digit number providing size, frame number, unit number, line subgroup (shelf), and circuit pack information.
DN	Integers	Directory number. Seven-digit directory number associated with the LEN number consisting of three-digit central office code and four-digit station number.
CallingPartyID	Integers	Calling Party ID. Identifies the number found in Forward Call response.

Action

Contact the Emergency Services Control Point (ESSCP) administrator when an invalid CallingPartyID number is sent to determine if: the Charge Number is not ten-digits, or the NPA of the number if the NPA is a valid NPA but not an SNPA on the Tandem. If the NPA is an SNPA on the Tandem, determine if

E911238 (end)

the NPA is entered in table E911NPD. If the table does not contain the NPA, you must add the NPA of the number.

Related OM registers

No changes in OM behavior.

Additional information

This log format was originally part of the E911229 log.

Release history

NA016

Feature 59029627 enhances E911 Log software by making this log an AIN trouble log for ‘Invalid ESN Retrieved for ChargeNumber’.

E911239

Explanation

The E911239 AIN Invalid ESN Retrieved for ChargeNumber log is generated when a ten-digit ChargeNumber in the Forward Call response produces an invalid.ESN while the selective routing database (SRBD) is queried. The data for this log is the value returned for the ChargeNumber and the retrieved ESN.

Format

The format for log report E911239 follows.

```
E911239 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INVALID ESN RETRIEVED
FOR CHARGENUMBER
```

Example

An example of log report E911239 follows.

```
RTPT E911239 JAN09 19:24:42 7500 INFO E911 AIN INVALID ESN
 LEN HOST 00 0 00 00    DN 6212115
 Invalid ESN Retrieved for ChargeNumber
 ChargeNumber = 6136210660 ESN = 10660
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
LEN	Integers	Line equipment number. Seven-digit number providing size, frame number, unit number, line subgroup (shelf), and circuit pack information.
DN	Integers	Directory number. Seven-digit directory number associated with the LEN number consisting of three-digit central office code and four-digit station number.
CHARGENUMBER	Integers	Charge Number. Number found in the Forward Call response.
ESN	Integers	Electronic Switched Network (ESN). Identifies the ESN that was retrieved for the ChargeNumber. The last five digits of the ChargeNumber are the new ESN digits.

E911239 (end)

Action

Add the ESN index, derived from the ChargeNumber, to the E911ESN table.

Related OM registers

No changes in OM behavior.

Additional information

This log format was originally part of the E911229 log.

Release history

NA016

Feature 59029627 enhances E911 Log software by making this log an AIN trouble log for ‘Call Being Default Routed’.

E911240

Explanation

The E911240 AIN Call Cannot be Defaulted Routed log will be generated when the following two events occur:

- A query failure or other event causes the use of ESN default routing for the call.
- The ESN selected for Default Routing does not have a valid primary Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) does not map to a seven- or ten-digit DN.

Format

The format for log report E911240 follows.

```
E911240 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AIN CALL CANNOT BE DEFAULT
ROUTED (BAD PSAP)
```

Example

An example of log report E911240 follows.

```
RTPT E911240 JAN09 19:24:42 7500 INFO E911 AIN DEFAULT ROUTING TR
 LEN HOST 00 0 00 00    DN 6212115
 Call Cannot Be Default Routed
 No Valid PSAP, Call Sent To Treatment, ANI: 6136211018
 Routing ESN: 10668PSAP DN:6210180
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
LEN	Integers	Line equipment number. Seven-digit number providing size, frame number, unit number, line subgroup (shelf), and circuit pack information.
DN	Integers	Directory number. Seven-digit directory number associated with the LEN number consisting of three-digit central office code and four-digit station number.

E911240 (end)

Field	Value	Description
ANI	Integers	Automatic number identification. Identifies the ten digit ANI of the caller and transmits the information to the automatic message accounting (AMA) office equipment for billing purposes.
ROUTING ESN	Integers	Routing Electronic Switched Network (ESN). Identifies the ESN used to route the call.
PSAP DN	Integers	Public Safety Answering Point Directory number. Identifies the invalid directory number of the primary PSAP

Action

The system uses the primary PSAP of the ESN for default routing of a call. This default routing is defined in the E911 facility or from TRIGINFO table. This log indicates that the primary PSAP maps to a DN that is not a 10- or seven-digit DN. You will have to change the ESN or Primary PSAP name to a DN to a 10- or seven-digits. A primary PSAP that is an Emergency Dynamic Number Routing (EDNR) often causes this log.

Related OM registers

No changes in OM behavior.

Additional information

This log format was originally part of the E911229 log.

Release history

NA016

Feature 59029627 enhances E911 Log software by making this log an AIN trouble log for ‘Call Cannot Be Default Routed (Bad PSAP)’.

E911241

Explanation

The E911241 AIN Call Cannot be Defaulted Routed log will be generated when the following two events occur:

- A query failure or other event causes the use of ESN default routing for the call.
- A valid ESN is not available to route the call.

Format

The format for log report E911241 follows.

```
E911241 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO AIN CALL CANNOT BE DEFAULT
ROUTED (BAD ESN)
```

Example

An example of log report E911241 follows.

```
RTPT E911241 JAN09 19:24:42 7500 INFO E911 AIN DEFAULT ROUTING TR
  LEN HOST 00 0 00 00    DN 6212115
  Call Cannot Be Default Routed
  No Valid ESN, Call Sent To Treatment, ANI: 6136211018
  Orig ESN: 10668Facility ESN: 10656 AIN ESN:10656
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
LEN	Integers	Line equipment number. Seven-digit number providing size, frame number, unit number, line subgroup (shelf), and circuit pack information.
DN	Integers	Directory number. Seven-digit directory number associated with the LEN number consisting of three-digit central office code and four-digit station number.
ANI	Integers	Automatic number identification. Identifies the ten digit ANI of the caller and transmits the information to the automatic message accounting (AMA) office equipment for billing purposes.

E911241 (end)

Field	Value	Description
ORIGINAL ESN	Integers	Original Electronic Switched Network (ESN). Identifies the original ESN of the caller.
FACILITY ESN	Integers	Facility Electronic Switched Network (ESN). Identifies the ESN of the facility used to route the caller.
AIN ESN	Integers	Advance IntellIgent network (AIN) Electronic Switched Network (ESN) Identifies ESN entered in the AIN table TRIGINFO.

Action

This log indicates that the user did not follow the entry procedure for this feature. This condition only occurs for one of the following reasons:

- ESN in table TRIGITM is the same ESN as the caller.
- E911ESN table does not contain an entry for the ESN tuple. Change the ESN or enter a tuple for the ESN in the E911ESN table.

Related OM registers

No changes in OM behavior.

Additional information

This log format was originally part of the E911229 log.

Release history

NA016

Feature 59029627 enhances E911 Log software by making this log an AIN trouble log for ‘Call Cannot Be Default Routed (Bad ESN)’.

E911242

Explanation

The E911242 Call Event Record log supplements the existing E911212 log by providing the Telco with additional information. This log will be generated at disconnect for each call terminated to an Automatic Call Distribution (ACD), LINE or Line Appearance on a Digital Trunk Public Safety Answer Point (LDT PSAP). The log will also be produced for a 2-way call when the E911 attendant or the calling party disconnects from the call.

When a primary PSAP attendant is in the process of transferring a calling party to a secondary PSAP and the three parties are in a 3-way call, an E911242 log will be produced as follows:

- If the controlling PSAP (primary PSAP who initiated the call transfer) drops out of the call, an E911242 log will be generated for the primary PSAP.
- If the second PSAP drops out of the call or is flashed off by the primary PSAP, an E911242 log will be generated for the secondary PSAP.
- If the calling party disconnects, two E911242 logs will be generated, one for the primary PSAP who transferred the call and one for the attendant who answered the call on transfer.

Format

The format for log report E911242 follows.

```
E911242 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CALL EVENT RECORD LOG
```

Example

An example of log report E911242 follows.

```
E911242 JAN09 19:24:42 7400 INFO E911 CALL EVENT RECORD
  CKT = E911ICS7CALLID = #2D9D #0000 PSAP DN = 6136212115
  PSAP LEN = PSAP 00 00 00 00 NACD DM = N/A TDMPRFX = 0
  XFR RCVRDGT = 419 XFR CONF PORT = CF3P 10
  ROUTING ESN: 113 Facility ESN: 110 ORIG ESN: 113
```

E911242 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
ORIGINATING AGENT	Alphanumeric	Originating Agent. This could be anE911 trunk common language location identifier (CLLI) or a Line DN.
TERMINATING AGENT	Alphanumeric	Terminating Agent. Identifies the Terminating Agent.
CALLID	Alphanumeric	Caller ID. Identifies the CALLID of the call.
PSAP NAME	Alphanumeric	Public Safety Answering Point Name Identifies the name of the PSAP.
PSAP DN	Integers	Public Safety Answering Point Directory number. Identifies the ten-digit PSAP directory number.
NACD DM	Integers or N/A	Identifies the Desirability Measure (DM) of the NACD group that accepted the call. If NACD is not involved on the call, this field will display N/A.
TDMPRFX	Digits 0 to 15	Tandem Prefix. Identifies the Tandem Prefix associated with the ISUP IT trunk with an E911 option. 0 is displayed if tandem prefix does not apply.
ROUTING ESN	Integers	Routing Electronic Switched Network (ESN). Identifies the ESN used to route the call.
FACILITY ESN	Integers	Facility Electronic Switched Network (ESN). Identifies the ESN datafilled on the incoming E911 trunk, IR ISUP (with E911 option) trunk or the 911VFG trunk.

Action

No action is necessary.

Related OM registers

No changes in OM behavior.

E911242 (end)

Additional information

None.

E911243

Explanation

The system generates the E911243 report in the event there is a change to the number of established links on an E911 Offboard Selective Routing (OFBSR) database.

Format

The format for log report E911243 is as follows:

```
E911243 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO E911 OFBSR LINK CHANGE
DATABASE = <database name>
LINK <link number> ESTABLISHED
TOTAL ESTAB = <number of links established>
```

Examples

An example of log report E911243 follows:

```
E911243 JUL08 13:49:05 8700 INFO E911 OFBSR LINK CHANGE
DATABASE = E911SR01
LINK 1 ESTABLISHED
TOTAL ESTAB = 2
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Database	Character string	The database name
Link	Integer	Indicates the link which was either ESTABLISHED or DISESTABLISHED
Total estab	Integer	Indicates the number of established links

Action

Issue the STATUS command in the QOFBSR CI level to determine the current status of the database. The link state is controlled by messages from the database. Contact the database vendor to determine the action to take.

Associated OM registers

None.

E911243 (end)

Additional information

Not applicable.

Log history

SN08 (DMS)

Q00996824: log E911243 is generated in the event there is a change to the number of established links on an E911 Offboard Selective Routing (OFBSR) database.

EAD100-U.S. only

Explanation

The Engineering and Administrative Data (EAD) subsystem generates this report. The subsystem generates this report when a transceiver receives the EADAS PLANNED DOWN message from EAD Acquisition system (EADAS). Log EAD100 indicates EADAS is removed from service according to schedule. After of EADAS PLANNED DOWN is received, the transceiver does not receive messages from EADAS through the logical channels. These channels are the logical channels used for communication with EADAS. The system generates other EAD or multiprotocol controller (MPC) logs according to the type and degree of the EADAS power failure. After EADAS PLANNED DOWN is received, the system can often generate EAD101 logs on each logical channel the EADAS uses.

Format

An example of log report EAD100-U.S. only follows:

```
EAD100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EADAS_PLANNED_DOWN
    LOGICAL CHANNEL n MPC nnn LINK n
```

Example

An example of log reportEAD 100-U.S. onlyEAD 100-U.S. only follows:

```
EAD100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EADAS_PLANNED_DOWN
   LOGICAL CHANNEL 1 MPC 241 LINK 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO EADAS_ PLANNED_DOWN	Constant	Indicates EADAS plans to stop communication with the DMS6100 through EADAS PLANNED DOWN.
LOGICAL CHANNEL	1 to 3	Identifies transceiver logical channel that received EADAS PLANNED DOWN.
MPC	0 to 255	Identifies the MPC that received EADAS PLANNED DOWN
LINK	0 to 3	Identifies the MPC link that received EADAS PLANNED DOWN

Action

There is no action required. The EADAS can be down for a long time. If this event occurs, the operator must disable EADAS. This action prevents the generation of too many EAD and MPC log reports.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

EAD101-U.S. only

Explanation

The Engineering and Administrative Data (EAD) subsystem generates this report when a transceiver fails to establish a link with the EAD Acquisition system (EADAS), transmit data to EADAS, or receive polls from EADAS.

Format

The format for log report EAD101-U.S. only follows:

```
EAD101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    EADAS_MPC_COMMUNICATION_TRBL
    LOGICAL CHANNEL n MPC nnn LINK n
    OPERATION opertxt      RETURN CODE nnn
```

Example

An example of log report EAD101-U.S. only follows:

```
EAD101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EADAS_MPC_COMMUNICATION_TRBL
   LOGICAL CHANNEL 2 MPC 001 LINK 3
   OPERATION MPCWAITONPVC RETURN CODE  1
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO EADAS_MPC_ COMMUNICATION_TR BL	Constant	Indicates transceiver failed to establish link with EADAS, transmit data to EADAS, or receive polls from EADAS
LOGICAL CHANNEL	1 to 3	Identifies transceiver logical channel not communicating properly with EADAS
MPC	0 to 255	Identifies multiprotocol controller (MPC) not communicating properly with EADAS
LINK	0 to 3	Identifies MPC link not communicating properly with EADAS
OPERATION	MPCWAITONPVC	Indicates trouble was encountered with operation to establish EADAS link

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	MPC OPEN	Indicates trouble was encountered with operation to establish EADAS reception capability
	MPC NEWFILE	Indicates trouble was encountered with operation to establish EADAS transmission capability
	MPC GET	Indicates trouble was encountered with operation to receive EADAS transmissions
	MPC PUT	Indicates trouble was encountered with operation to transmit data and messages to EADAS
RETURN CODE	0 TO 255	Provides additional information for trouble isolation by operating company or NT software support personnel

Action

Do not set the EADAS_ENABLED office parameter to Y if no MPC has been enabled, or EA0101 may be generated very frequently.

Since EADAS communicates through the network, the occasional occurrence of this log does not always indicate a problem. However, if EAD101 is generated frequently (as often as 3 times in 15 minutes), perform diagnostics on the following until the fault is isolated and corrective maintenance is performed:

- data link
- modem
- MPC

Check MPC log buffers for log reports that may be generated with EAD101 OPERATION text values. If other reports are found, follow ``Action'' for those reports. If the fault is not isolated after performing diagnostics, replace the MPC (see *Index to Maintenance Procedure Documents*, 297-1001-500, for replacement procedure) and contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None

EAD102-U.S. only

Explanation

The Engineering and Administration Data (EAD) subsystem generates this report when the EAD Acquisition system (EADAS) polls for data from a class that is not enabled in Table OMACC.

Format

The format for log report EAD102 follows:

```
EAD102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EADAS_CLASS_DISABLED
    LOGICAL CHANNEL n MPC nnn LINK n
```

Example

An example of log report EAD102 follows:

```
EAD102 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EADAS_CLASS_DISABLED
   LOGICAL CHANNEL 3 MPC 1  LINK 0
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO EADAS_CLASS_ DISABLED	Constant	Indicates class polled is not enabled in Table OMACC
LOGICAL CHANNEL	1 to 3	Identifies logical channel that received request for data from a disabled class
MPC	0 to 255	Identifies multiprotocol controller (MPC) that received request for data from a disabled class
LINK	0 to 3	Identifies MPC link that received request for data from a disabled class

Action

If the operational measurement (OM) class is enabled, correct datafill in OMACC (see *Customer Data Schema*, 297-1001-451, for datafill information). If the OM class is enabled, no action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

EAD103-U.S. only

Explanation

The Engineering and Administrative Data (EAD) subsystem generates this report when more than 64 trunk groups have been added or deleted from the DMS trunk group Table TRKGRP since the last trunk group list change audit or trunk group list demand audit.

Format

The format for log report EAD103-U.S. only follows:

```
EAD103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EADAS/NM TRKGRP CHANGE
AUDIT
OVERFLOW
UNABLE TO ADD CLLI clli
```

Example

An example of log report EAD103-U.S. only follows:

```
EAD103 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EADAS/NM TRKGRP CHANGE AUDIT
   OVERFLOW. UNABLE TO ADD CLLI OTDP1
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO EADAS/NM TRKGRP CHANGE AUDIT OVERFLOW	Constant	Indicates that the audit list has been exceeded
UNABLE TO ADD CLLI	Character string	Identifies the trunk group that cannot be added. Refer to Table CLLI for valid entries. List CLLI from the CI MAP level for office CLLI.

Action

The craftsperson should contact the Engineering and Administrative Data Acquisition System/Network Management (EADAS/NM) center and suggest a trunk group list `demand' audit because only the first 64 trunk groups show up at the EADAS/NM center, resulting in a loss of any additional trunk groups.

EAD103-U.S. only (end)

Associated OM registers

None

EAD104-U.S. only

Explanation

The Engineering and Administrative Data (EAD) subsystem generates this report when more than 250 trunk groups are contained in the trunk group reference data audit change list. A trunk group is put on this list in the following situations:

- if it has been added to or deleted from the Network Management trunk group schedule since the last trunk group reference data change audit
- if it is on the network management trunk group schedule and one of its attributes changes

Format

The format for log report EAD104-U.S. only follows:

```
EAD104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EADAS/NM TRKGRP REF
    AUDIT
    OVERFLOW. UNABLE TO ADD CLLI clli
```

Example

An example of log report EAD104-U.S. only follows:

```
EAD103 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO EADAS/NM TRKGRP REF AUDIT
   OVERFLOW. UNABLE TO ADD CLLI OTDP1
```

Field descriptions

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

Heading	Heading	Heading
INFO EADAS/NM TRKGRP REF AUDIT OVERFLOW.	Constant	Indicates that the trunk group reference data audit change list has been exceeded
UNABLE TO ADD CLLI	Character string	Identifies the trunk group that cannot be added. Refer to Table CLLI for valid entries. List CLLI from the CI MAP level for office CLLI.

Action

The craftsperson should contact the Engineering and Administrative Data Acquisition System/Network Management (EADAS/NM) center and suggest that a trunk group reference data `demand' audit be requested because only the

EAD104-U.S. only (end)

first 250 trunk groups show up at the EADAS/NM center, resulting in a loss of any additional trunk groups.

Associated OM registers

None

EAD107

Explanation

The Engineering and Administration Data (EAD) subsystem NetMinder Communication Interface generates log report EAD107. The subsystem generates EAD107 when a transceiver receives the NETMINDER PLANNED DOWN message from the NetMinder system.The NetMinder system can disable the communication with the DMS-100/200 EADAS system after the NetMinder sends the NETMINDER PLANNED DOWN message. The subsystem can generate the EAD108 log after the transceiver receives this message.

Format

The log report format for EAD107 is as follows:

```
EAD107<date><time><log number> INFO NETMINDER_PLANNED_DOWN
LOGICAL CHANNEL n MPC nnn LINK n
REASON:
FROM:                          DRIVE STATE:
TO:                            DRIVE STATE:
```

Example

An example of log report EAD107 follows:

```
EAD107  MAY05 12:00:00 2112 INFO NETMINDER_PLANNED_DOWN
LOGICAL CHANNEL 2 MPC 2 LINK 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
NETMINDER_PLANNED_DOWN	Constant	Indicates that the NetMinder system plans to stop communication with DMS-100/200 EADAS system
LOGICAL CHANNEL n	1 - 3	Identifies the transceiver logical channel number that receives the NETMINDER PLANNED DOWN message.
MPC	1 - 255	Identifies the MPC that receives the NETMINDER PLANNED DOWN message
LINK	0 - 3	Identifies the MPC link that receives the NETMINDER PLANNED DOWN message

EAD107 (end)

Action

There are no required actions. If the NETMINDER communication interface is down for an extended interval, the administrator can disable the NETMINDER interface. The administrator disables the NETMINDER interface to prevent repeated EAD and MPC log report generation.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

EAD108

Explanation

The Engineering and Administrative Data (EAD) subsystem log report EAD108. The subsystem generates EAD108 when the DMS-100/200 EADAS system fails to

- establish a link with the Lucent Technology NetMinder equipment.
- receive polls from NetMinder equipment.
- send a response to NetMinder equipment.

Format

The log report format for EAD108 is as follows:

```
EAD108<date><time><log number> INFO
NETMINDER_MPC_COMMUNICATION_TRBL
LOGICAL CHANNEL n MPC nnn LINK n
OPERATION opertxt    RETURN CODE nn
```

Example

An example of log report EAD108 follows:

```
EAD108 MAY05 12:00:00 2112 INFO
NETMINDER_MPC_COMMUNICATION_TRBL
LOGICAL CHANNEL 2  MPC 2 LINK 1
OPERATION MPCWAITONPVC     RETURN CODE  01
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NETMINDER_MPC_ COMMUNICATION_TR BL	Constant	Indicates transceiver failure to establish link with NetMinder, transmit a response to NetMinder, or receive polls from NetMinder.
LOGICAL CHANNEL	1-3	Identifies transceiver logical channel does not communicate with NetMinder.
MPC	0-255	Identifies multiprotocol controller (MPC) that does not communicate with NetMinder.
LINK	0-3	Identifies MPC link that does not communicate with NetMinder.

EAD108 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OPERATION	MPCWAITONPVC	Indicates a problem with the operation to establish NetMinder link.
	MPC OPEN	Indicates a problem with the operation to establish NetMinder reception capability.
	MPC NEWFILE	Indicates a problem with the operation to establish NetMinder transmission capability.
	MPC GET	Indicates a problem with the operation to receive NetMinder transmissions.
	MPC PUT	Indicates a problem with the operation to transmit data and messages to NetMinder.
RETURN CODE	0-255	Provides additional information for operating company or Nortel software support personnel to isolate problems.

Action

The generation of this log does not always indicate a problem because EADAS communicates through the network. If the subsystem generates EAD108 a minimum of three times in 15 min, perform diagnostics on the following items to isolate and correct the fault:

- data link
- modem
- MPC

Check MPC log buffers for log reports that the system can generate with EAD101 OPERATION text values. For other reports, follow ``Action'' for those reports. If you cannot isolate the fault after you perform diagnostics, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

EAD109

Explanation

The Engineering and Administrative Data (EAD) subsystem log report EAD109. The subsystem generates EAD109 when the collection of data is more than the current SOC state allows. If OFCENG buffer size parameters EADAS30M_BUFFER_SIZE, EADAS60M_BUFFER_SIZE, and EADAS24H_BUFFER_SIZE do not increase the subsystem generates EAD109. The outgoing EADAS message truncates to the nearest whole section in the log.

Format

The log report format for EAD109 is as follows:

```
EAD109 <date> <time> <seq number> INFO EADAS/DC BUFFER OVERFLOW
TRUNCATED AFTER CLASS EADAS30M SECTION 98
```

Example

An example of log report EAD109 follows:

```
EAD109 MAY05 12:00:00 1534 INFO EADAS/DC BUFFER OVERFLOW
TRUNCATED AFTER CLASS EADAS30M SECTION 98
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
EAD_CLASSES	One of EADAS30M, EADAS60M, EADAS24H	Identifies the EADAS class that has buffer overflow.
SECTION	0 to 254	Identifies the EADAS section number of the truncation occurrence.

Action

The operating company personnel must increase the corresponding OFCENG buffer parameter. To increase a parameter beyond 32,000, the operating personnel must set EADAS_GENERIC_ID to Semi-TR compliant, then turn on SOC option OAM00007. Before increasing the parameter, disable the class in table OMACC by changing the enabled field to N. The operating company can reduce the amount of data the company collects. The company can remove entries in table EADAS, or use the EADSECTS and EADASKEY CI

EAD109 (end)

commands to reduce data collection. Use of these commands requires planning with all downstream OSS machines.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

EAD110

Explanation

EADAS OM class disabled. The CM generates log EAD110 when it receives a poll request from the OSS in the following situations:

- 5 minute data. The CM generates an EAD110 log for the 5 minute class when it receives a poll request for 5 minute data from the OSS. The CM receives a poll request for this data when the office parameter fivemin_snapshot_enabled, in table OFCOPTS, is set to N.
- 30 minute data. The CM generates an EAD110 log for the 30 minute class when it receives a poll request for 30 minute data from the OSS. The CM receives a poll request for this data when the 30 minute class is disabled in table OMACC.
- 60 minute data. The CM generates an EAD110 log for the 60 minute class when it receives a poll request for 60 minute data from the OSS. The CM receives a poll request for this data when the 60 minute class is disabled in table OMACC.
- 24 hour data. The CM generates an EAD110 log for the 24 hour class when it receives a poll request for 24 hour data from the OSS. The CM receives a poll request for this data when the 24 hour class is disabled in table OMACC.

Format

The format for log report EAD110 follows.

```
REPNAME   TYPE  EVENT                          WORDS ALARM          SUP   RTD   LAB  OWNER
================================================================================
EAD 111       INFO   EADAS_CLASS_DISABLED        3          NO ALARM    NO    YES    NO    EADMTSUI
FORMAT IS:
TYPE OF CLASS
```

Example

An example of log report EAD110 (30 minute data) follows.

```
COMD1CDN12BB      EAD110  OCT08 06:05:12 3700 INFO EADAS_CLASS_DISABLED
TYPE OF CLASS 30 min
```

EAD110 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
TYPE_OF_CLASS	5 min, 30 min, 60 min, 24 hours	EADAS OM Class which has been disabled in OMACC

Action

The operating company personnel must enable the request class in table OMACC. The following steps must be followed, at the CI level of the MAP display, to enable the EADAS 30 minute class:

Procedure to enable an EADAS OM class (EADAS30M)

```
1999/10/15 09:17 rcnatops13am comd1cdn
CI:
>table OMACC; format pack; lis all
MACHINES NOT IN SYNC - DMOS NOT ALLOWED
JOURNAL FILE UNAVAILABLE - DMOS NOT ALLOWED
TABLE: OMACC
<line length>:   76 columns can be output per line.
<pack mode>:     Pack mode is ON.
<indent column>: Indented lines will begin in column 1.
<first column>:  The first column of output is column 1.
TOP
CLASS ENABLED PRECSN WHEN
-------------------------
EADAS30M N SPRECISION HALFHOURLY C00
EADAS60M Y SPRECISION HOURLY C00
EADAS24H Y SPRECISION DAILY 0 C00 0 C00
PREV5M N SPRECISION AUTO
CURR5M N SPRECISION AUTO
BOTTOM
>rep EADAS30M Y SPRECISION HALFHOURLY C00
MACHINES NOT IN SYNC - DMOS NOT ALLOWED
JOURNAL FILE UNAVAILABLE - DMOS NOT ALLOWED
ENTER Y TO CONTINUE PROCESSING OR N TO QUIT
>y
TUPLE TO BE REPLACED:
EADAS30M Y SPRECISION HALFHOURLY C00
ENTER Y TO CONFIRM, N TO REJECT OR E TO EDIT.
>y
TUPLE REPLACED
JOURNAL FILE INACTIVE
>
```

Related OM registers

Log EAD110 has no associated OM registers.

Additional information

None.

EAD111

Explanation

EADAS planned down. The CM generates this log when it receives a planned down message from the Engineering and Administrative Data Acquisition System (EADAS) Operatoin Support System (OSS) on any of the three channels of the EADAS interface. The log displays the number of the channel on which the planned down message was received.

Format

The format for log report EAD111 follows.

```
REPNAME   TYPE  EVENT                          WORDS ALARM          SUP   RTD   LAB  OWNER
=============================================================================================
EAD 111      INFO  EADAS_PLANNED_DOWN      1          NO ALARM   NO    YES    NO    EADMTSUI
MTS CHANNEL
```

Example

An example of log report EAD111 follows.

```
COMD1CDN12BB      EAD111 OCT08 06:05:12 3700 INFO EADAS_PLANNED_DOWN
MTS CHANNEL 2
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
MTS Channel	1, 2, 3	EADAS interface channels

Action

Log EAD111 requires no immediate action.

Related OM registers

Log EAD111 has no associated OM registers.

Additional information

None.

EAD112

Explanation

Netminder planned down. The CM generates log EAD112 when it receives a planned down message from the Netminder, on any of the three channels on the Netminder interface. Log EAD112 displays the channel number where the planned down message was received.

Format

The format for log report EAD112 follows.

```
REPNAME   TYPE  EVENT                                WORDS ALARM       SUP   RTD   LAB  OWNER
=============================================================================================
EAD 112       INFO   NETMINDER_PLANNED_DOWN        1       NO ALARM   NO    YES    NO    EADMTSUI
MTS CHANNEL
```

Example

An example of log report EAD112 follows.

```
COMD1CDN12BB      EAD112 OCT08 06:05:12 3700 INFO NETMINDER_PLANNED_DOWN
MTS CHANNEL 2
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
MTS Channel	1, 2, 3	EADAS interface channels

Action

Log EAD112 requires no immediate action.

Related OM registers

Log EAD112 has no associated OM registers.

Additional information

None.

EAD113

Explanation

EADAS session status. The CM generates log EAD113 when it receives a notification message from the SDM on one of the three channels of the EADAS interface. The SDM sends a notification message for the event types listed in the following table. The IP address and login name of the logging entity are also included as part of the reason text listed in the table.

Event Types and Text Reasons

SL Number	Event Types	Reason Text
1	OSS login successful	Default (login name + IP address)
2	OSS login failed	1. Authentification failure 2. Wrong message size 3. Unsupported message version 4. Software error
3	OSS logged out	Default (login name + IP address)
4	OSS connection dropped	1. TCP connection dropped by OS 2. Send of reply failed, connection reset 3. Core not responding 4. Response from core too small 5. DCE not available

Format

The format for log report EAD113 (OSS Login Successful) follows.

```
EAD113  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EADAS_SESSION_STATUS
    MTS CHANNEL NUMBER: <number of channel>
     EVENT TYPE: <reason>
      LOGIN ADDRESS: <IP address>
     LOGIN NAME: <User logname>
```

Example

An example of log report EAD113 follows.

```
EAD113 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO EADAS_SESSION_STATUS
   MTS CHANNEL NUMBER: 2
   EVENT TYPE: OSS LOGIN SUCCESFUL
   LOGIN ADDRESS: 47.208.0.88
   LOGIN NAME: /.../SDMDEV.BNR.CA/GEOFF
```

EAD113 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
MTS Channel	1, 2, 3	EADAS interface channel which received the notification.
Event type	OSS Login succesful, OSS login failed, OSS logged out, TCP connection dropped	This field gives the event which resulted in the SDM sending a notification to the CM.
Login Address	IP Address	IP Address sent by the SDM in notification message.
Login Name	User Logname	User Logname sent by the SDM notification message.
Reason Text	text	Reason for the occurence of event sent by the SDM in the notification message.

Action

The following table gives the action required for each of the event types:

Event Types and Actions to be taken (Sheet 1 of 2)

Event Type/ Reasons	Action to be taken by the operating company personnel
OSS Login successful	No immediate action required
OSS Login failed/Authentification failure	Check for the following : - The password used by the OSS user is the same as that registered with the DCE Server - DCE server is up & functioning properly - SDM , OSS & DCE server configured to belong to the same DCE cell
OSS Login failed/Wrong message size	Validate this condition and if it persists contact the OSS vendor for resolution
OSS Login failed/ Unsupported version	Validate this condition and if it persists contact the OSS vendor for resolution

Event Types and Actions to be taken (Sheet 2 of 2)

Event Type/ Reasons	Action to be taken by the operating company personnel
OSS Login failed/ Software error	Validate this condition and if it persists contact Nortel Networks for resolution
TCP connection dropped/ Dropped by the OSS	Check for the following : - whether the OSS has gone down or is not responding for other reaons. - the status of the SDM - OSS link.
TCP connection dropped/ Send failed	Check the status of the SDM - OSS link.
TCP connection dropped/ Core not responding	Check for the following : - status of the DS512 link to the CM - Check the IP address of the SDM as updated in table SDMINV on the CM. - Check the logs on the CM to see if it is in overloaded condition
TCP connection dropped/ Response from core small	Validate this condition and if it persists contact Nortel for resolution.
TCP connection dropped/ DCE not available	Check for the following : - DCE server is up & functioning properly - SDM , OSS & DCE server configured to belong to the same DCE cell

Related OM registers

Log EAD113 has no associated OM registers.

Additional information

None.

EAD114

Explanation

Netminder session status. The CM generates log EAD114 when it receives a notification message from the SDM on any one of the three channels of the Netminder interface. The SDM sends a notification message on a chennel for the event types mentioned in the table below. The IP address and login name of the logging entity are included in the reason text.

Event Types and Text Reasons

SL Number	Event Types	Reason Text
1	OSS login successful	Default (login name + IP address)
2	OSS login failed	1. Authentification failure 2. Wrong message size 3. Unsupported message version 4. Software error
3	OSS logged out	Default (login name + IP address)
4	OSS connection dropped	1. TCP connection dropped by OS 2. Send of reply failed, connection reset 3. Core not responding 4. Response from core too small 5. DCE not available

Format

The format for log report EAD114 follows.

```
EAD114  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NETMINDER_SESSION_STATUS
    MTS CHANNEL NUMBER: <number of channel>
     EVENT TYPE: <reason>
     LOGIN ADDRESS: <IP address>
     REASON: <reason text>
```

Example

An example of log report EAD114 follows.

```
COMD1CDN13AL      EAD114  OCT08 06:05:12 3700 INFO NETMINDER_SESSION_STATUS
     MTS CHANNEL NUMBER:  2
    EVENT TYPE: OSS login failed
     LOGIN ADDRESS: 47.208.0.88
     REASON: Authentification failure
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
MTS Channel	1, 2, 3	EADAS interface channel which received the notification.
Event type	OSS Login succesful, OSS login failed, OSS logged out, TCP connection dropped	This field gives the event which resulted in the SDM sending a notification to the CM.
Login Address	IP Address	IP Address sent by the SDM in notification message.
Login Name	User Logname	User Logname sent by the SDM notification message.
Reason Text	text	Reason for the occurence of event sent by the SDM in the notification message.

Action

The following table gives the action required for each of the event types:

Event Types and Actions to be taken (Sheet 1 of 2)

Event Type/ Reasons	Action to be taken by the operating company personnel
OSS Login successful	No immediate action required
OSS Login failed/Authentification failure	Check for the following : - The password used by the OSS user is the same as that registered with the DCE Server - DCE server is up & functioning properly - SDM , OSS & DCE server configured to belong to the same DCE cell
OSS Login failed/Wrong message size	Validate this condition and if it persists contact the OSS vendor for resolution
OSS Login failed/ Unsupported version	Validate this condition and if it persists contact the OSS vendor for resolution

EAD114 (end)

Event Types and Actions to be taken (Sheet 2 of 2)

Event Type/ Reasons	Action to be taken by the operating company personnel
OSS Login failed/ Software error	Validate this condition and if it persists contact Nortel Networks for resolution
TCP connection dropped/ Dropped by the OSS	Check for the following : - whether the OSS has gone down or is not responding for other reaons. - the status of the SDM - OSS link.
TCP connection dropped/ Send failed	Check the status of the SDM - OSS link.
TCP connection dropped/ Core not responding	Check for the following : - status of the DS512 link to the CM - Check the IP address of the SDM as updated in table SDMINV on the CM. - Check the logs on the CM to see if it is in overloaded condition
TCP connection dropped/ Response from core small	Validate this condition and if it persists contact Nortel for resolution.
TCP connection dropped/ DCE not available	Check for the following : - DCE server is up & functioning properly - SDM , OSS & DCE server configured to belong to the same DCE cell

Related OM registers

Log EAD114 has no associated OM registers

Additional information

None.

EATS100

Explanation

The Equal Access Traffic Separation (EATS) subsystem log report EATS100. The subsystem generates EATS100 when EA traffic data go to the default operational measurement (OM) register. Log report EATS100 indicates:

- a traffic separation request, but no assignment of numbers.
- a assignment of traffic separation request and numbers, but is no correct assignment of intersection.

If the corresponding event type field in table OFCVAR PARM OCCTS_DEFAULT_REG_LOG is set to Yes (Y) for each event type, the subsystem generates EATS100.

Format

The log report format for EATS100 is as follows:

```
EATS100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO OCCTSINT DEFAULT REG
    EVENT_TYPE= evntnm   CALLTYPE= callnm
    CARR= carrnm          SEP_NO= nnn
    TRK= CKT trkid        SEP_NO= nnn
```

Example

An example of log report EATS100 follows:

```
EATS100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO OCCTSINT DEFAULT REG
   EVENT_TYPE=TSPEG      CALLTYPE=LDI–ER
   CARR= ABC             SEP_NO=12
   TRK= CKT OGEAABC      1         SEP_NO=0
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO OCCTSINT DEFAULT REG	Constant	Indicates traffic data go to the default register of the other common carrier traffic separation intersection.
EVENT_TYPE	TSCONNECT	Indicates data in use to connect go to the default register.

EATS100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	TSOVFL	Indicates overflow count data go to the default register.
	TSPEG	Indicates peg count data go to the default register.
	TSSETUP	Indicates setup use data go to the default register.
CALLTYPE	DD	Indicates call data go to the default register is for a direct dial call.
	LDIER	
	LDIRA	Indicates call data go to the default register is for an intra-LATA interstate call.
	LDSER	Indicates call data go to the default register is for an inter-LATA intrastate call.
	LDSRA	Indicates call data go to the default register is for an intra-LATA intrastate call.
	NP	Indicates call data go to the default register is for a no prefix call.
	OA	Indicates call data go to the default register is for an operator help call.
CARR	Character string	Identifies inter-LATA or international carrier at far end office of the trunk group specified. List OCCNAME from CI MAP level for correct carrier names or refer to customer data table OCCNAME for values.
SEP_NO	0 to 127	Provides carrier separation number entered in table OCCINFO.
TRK CKT	Character string	Identifies outgoing trunk to carrier. Refer to Table I.
SEP_NO	0 to 127	Provides outgoing trunk group separation number entered in table TRKGRP.

Action

Keep the report for network planning personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

DMS-100 Family

North American DMS-100

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Log Reports CCS163-EATS100

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