Critical Release Notice

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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

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Log Reports SALN100-TOME602

LET0015 and up Standard 14.02 May 2001

NORTEL NETWORKS™

DMS-100 Family

North American DMS-100

Log Report Reference Manual Volume 7 of 8

Log Reports SALN100-TOME602

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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 identi es the af fected 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 eld 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.

SALN100

Explanation

The Station Administration Line (SALN) subsystem generates log report SALN100. The subsystem generates this report when a line equipment number (LEN) that a business network management (BNM) customer owns changes on the DMS database. The user does not save the LEN to upload to the BNM database on the digital network controller (DNC). The user cannot save the LEN if the DMS internal LEN list is full.

Format

The log report format for SALN100 is as follows:

```
SALN100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CHANGED LEN LOST.
    LEN: len
```

Example

An example of log report SALN100 follows:

```
SALN100 JUN12 11:12:01 3643 INFO CHANGED LEN LOST.
   LEN: HOST 01 1 01 01
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CHANGED LEN LOST	Constant	Indicates a changed LEN on the DMS database that the user does not save to upload to the BNM database. The DMS internal list of LEN is full
LEN	Integers	Identifies the lost LEN. Refer to Table I

Action

Schedule a database synchronization immediately to free some space in the internal list of the changed LEN. Do not perform data changes to BNM LEN from the DMS until some space is available in the LEN list.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SALN101

Explanation

The Station Administration Line (SALN) subsystem generates log report SALN101. The subsystem generates this report when the swap internal table of size 1k is full. To make sure the swap table does not ll up, perform incremental uploads more often.

Format

The log report for SALN101 is as follows:

SALN101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SWAP INFORMATION LOST.
len AND len

Example

An example of log report SALN101 follows:

```
SALN101 JAN03 08:00:11 4900 INFO SWAP INFORMATION LOST.
   HOST 00 0 03 31 AND HOST 00 0 04 06
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SWAP INFORMATION LOST	Constant	Indicates the swap internal table is full and information is lost.
LEN	Integers	Identifies the line equipment number (LEN). Refer to Table I.

Action

Perform incremental upload from the DMS to upload the swap information from the internal swap table. The system deletes the data that you upload. The system deletes the data from the internal table after an incremental upload to make space free.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SCAI100

Explanation

The system produces log report SCAI100 when an attempt to associate with a wrong parameter occurs.

Format

The log report format for SCAI100 is as follows:

```
SCAI100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd
FAIL_SESSION_ASSOCIATION_FAILED
    LINK ID: len or dna          PROTOCOL: protocol_number
    DEVICE: device_number        LINK: link_number
    REASON : error_reason       VALUE:  parameter_value
```

Example

An example of log report SCAI100 follows:

```
SCAI100 MAY25 13:51:33 5169 FAIL_SESSION_ASSOCIATION_FAILED
   LINK ID: DNA 123456789   PROTOCOL: 0 0 1 1
   DEVICE: MPC: 0 LINK: 3
   REASON : INVALID PASSWORD    VALUE:  ABCDEFGH
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL_SESSION_ ASSOCIATION_FAILED	Constant	Indicates an attempt to associate with a wrong parameter
LINK ID	DNA	The data network address (DNA) identifies the link on which the session association fails. The DNA is output when the switch-computer-application interface (SCAI), link uses X.25 transport.
PROTOCOL	digits	In x.25 terminology this information is called user data. User data is protocol-specific data that the computer uses to receive and send information to and from the switch.

SCAI100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DEVICE	MPC number	The MPC supports the controller. The MPC indicates the MPC number. The link indicates the MPC link for this session.
Reason	INVALID APPL ID, INVALID APPL VERSION, INVALID CUSTOMER. INVALID NETNODEID, INVALID PASSWORD RESOURCE LIMITATION INVALID SCAIGRP,	The reason the session establishment fails. Customer host application ID. The user gives an invalid application identification. The user gives an invalid application version. The user gives an invalid customer group The user gives an invalid network node identification. The user gives an invalid password Not able to retrieve data blocks The user gives an invalid SCAI group
Value	Symbolic text	The value of the correct parameter that is not correct. For example, if the REASON is INVALID PASSWORD, then the value is the content of the invalid password that is in the session association request.

Action

Verify customer entries. The SCAI group can be entered with invalid parameters entries or the host user can have invalid information for session establishment.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SCAI101

Explanation

The system generates log report SCAI101 after three attempts to associate to a link with wrong password occur. The SCAI101 log report enhances the present SCAI security system.

Format

The log report format for SCAI101 is as follows:

SCAI101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO WRONG_ PASSWORD
LINK ID: len or dna

Example

An example of log report SCAI101 follows:

```
SCAI101 MAY25 13:51:33 5169 INFO WRONG PASSWORD
   LINK ID: DNA 123456789
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO WRONG_PASSWORD	Constant	Indicates
LINK ID	LEN or DNA, Integers	Identifies the link for which three attempts of session association with the wrong password occur.

Action

The SCAI101 log report displays “multiple attempts with wrong password," which indicates a session to a speci c link.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SCAI102

Explanation

The system produces log report SCAI102 if orderly disassociation occurs or abort disassociates a session. The log contains the session association start time stamp and the disassociation time stamp. The following summarizes the SCAI102 log report for both the X.25 and transmission control protocol (TCP) links:

- If the host application sends a DV_APPL_LOGON message with a HARD_RESET parameter set to T, the SCAI102 log report generates.
- If an established session exists and a DV_APPL_LOGON message is accidentally sent with the HARD_RESET parameter set to T, then the SCAI102 log report does not generate.

The following summarizes the SCAI102 log report for X.25 and TCP links:

- If the one corrupt switched virtual circuit (SVC) link is the only link in a session, the session ID and session associations release. The SCAI102 log report generates with the reason HARDRESET_SESS_CLEAR.
- If the corrupt SVC detected is one of multiple SVCs in a session, the switch clears only the session data of the corrupt SVC from the session. The switch does not release the session id and all session associations remain intact. The SCAI102 log report does not generate. These actions occur when the corruption is found in the session currently being logged onto or in another session other than the one being logged onto.

  Note: If the one corrupt SVC link is the only link in the session being logged onto, the session ID does not release, but session associations release.

When the host application sends a DV_APPL_LOGON message with the HARD_RESET parameter set to T for TCP links, the session id and session associations release. Both the valid transport (if found) and the corrupt data session clears. The SCAI102 log report generates with the reason HARDRESET_SESS_CLEAR.

Note: If corrupt transports are detected in both an X.25 and TCP sessions, the SCAI102 log report generates with the reason HARDRESET_TRANS_CLEAR. In both scenarios, the transport data is cleared.

Format

The log report format for SCAI102 reason HARDRESET_TRANS_CLEAR follows:

SCAI102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SESSION_DISASSOCIATED
LINK ID :
DEVICE:
SCAI GROUP:
REASON: HARDRESET TRANS CLEAR

The log report format for SCAI102 for reason HARDRESET_SESS_CLEAR follow:

SCAI102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SESSION_DISASSOCIATED
LINK ID :
DEVICE :
SCAI GROUP :
REASON : HARDRESET SESS CLEAR

Examples

An example of log report SCAI102 for an X.25 link when transport data clears follows:

```
SCAI102 MAY25 13:51:33 5169 INFO SESSION_DISASSOCIATED
   LINK ID   : DNA 000000000000000 PROTOCOL:0 0 0 0
   DEVICE :MPC :0 LINK: 3
   SCAI GROUP:
   REASON    : HARDRESET TRANS CLEAR
   START TIME: NOT AVAILABLE
   STOP  TIME: 1990/05/25 13:33:03.234 WED
```

An example of log report SCAI102 for an X.25 link when a session releases follows:

```
SCAI102 MAY25 13:51:33 5169 INFO SESSION_DISASSOCIATED
   LINK ID:DNA 000000000000000 PROTOCOL:protocol_id
   DEVICE ID: 0000 LINK: 3
   SCAI GROUP: SCAI_GRP1
   REASON    : HARDRESET SESS CLEAR
   START TIME: 1990/05/25 09:15:01.123 WED
   STOP  TIME: 1990/05/25 13:33:03.234 WED
```

An example of log report SCAI102 for a TCP link when transport data clears follows:

SCAI102 (continued)

```
SCAI102 MAY25 13:51:33 5169 INFO SESSION_DISASSOCIATED
   LINK ID:IP_ADDR 192 136 141 205 LINKSET:TCP_1
   DEVICE: NOT APPLICABLE
   SCAI GROUP: SCAI_GRP15
   REASON    : HARDRESET TRANS CLEAR
   START TIME: 1990/05/25 09:15:01.123 WED
   STOP  TIME: 1990/05/25 13:33:03.234 WED
```

An example of log report SCAI102 for a TCP link when a session releases follows:

```
SCAI102 MAY25 13:51:33 5169 INFO SESSION_DISASSOCIATED
   LINK ID:IP_ADDR 192 136 141 205 LINKSET:TCP_1
   DEVICE: NOT APPLICABLE
   SCAI GROUP: SCAI_GRP15
   REASON    : HARDRESET SESSCLEAR
   START TIME: 1990/05/25 09:15:01.123 WED
   STOP  TIME: 1990/05/25 13:33:03.234 WED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SESSION_ DISASSOCIATED	constant	Indicates the disassociation of a session by orderly disassociation or abort.
LINK ID	LEN or DNA plus integers	Identifies the link on which orderly disassociation or abort disassociates the session. The link is output when the switch/computer application interface (SCAI) link uses integrated services digital network (ISDN) basic-rate interface (BRI) transport.
	DNA, integers	Identifies the calling data network address (DNA). The DNA is output when the SCAI link uses X.25 transport. Identifies the internet protocol (IP) address and the linkset name for a TCP link. The DNA and IP are output.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DEVICE ID	0 to 9 characters	Identifies the multiprotocol controller (MPC) and link information of an established session for an X.25 link. ***Note:*** This field does not apply to a TCP link.
SCAI GROUP	symbolic text	Identifies the name of the SCAI group. A maximum of 16 characters is allowed.
REASON	HARDRESET_ SESS_ CLEAR	Identifies the reason for the session disassociation and the specific log generation.
	HARDRESET_ TRANS_ CLEAR	Identifies the reason for the clearing of transport data and the specific log generation.
START TIME, STOP TIME		Identifies the year (yyyy) the session was established. Identifies the time of day (hh:mm:ss) the session was established. The range for hh:mm:ss is (0-23), (0-59) and (0-59). Identifies the fraction of seconds (ff). Identifies the weekday. This field only considers weekdays.

Action

No immediate action is required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated operational measurements (OM) registers.

SCAI103

Explanation

The system produces log report SCAI103 when the application continuity test causes the switch to terminate a session.

Format

The format for log report SCAI103 follows.

SCAI103 date time segnbr INFO CONTINUITY_DISASSOCIATED
SCAI GROUP: <SCAI GROUP NAME> LINK: <X25 / TCP>
LINKSET NAME: <LINK SET NAME>
REASON: No response to continuity audit

Example

An example of log report SCAI103 follows.

```
SCAI103 JULY1 13:51:33 INFO CONTINUITY DISASSOCIATED
SCAI GROUP: SCAI_GRP15      LINK: X25
LINKSET NAME: X25_TEMP
REASON: No response to continuity audit
START TIME:1999/03/22 09:15:03.123 MON.
STOP TIME: 1999/03/22 10:40:04.234 MON.
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CONTINUITY DISASSOCIATED	Constant	This field indicates the disassociation of the continuity test.
SCAI GROUP	mandatory/type SCAI_GRP SCAI_GRP15	This field application continuity test identifies the name of the customer group in the linkset.
LINK	mandatory/type SCAI_LINK X25	This field identifies the type of disassociated link.
LINKSET NAME	mandatory/type TABLE [0-29] OF CHAR X25_TEMP	This field identifies the name of the terminated linkset.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REASON	optional/type TABLE [0-31] OF CHAR CONTINUITY_DISASSOCIATED	No response to continuity audit.
START TIME	mandatory/type TABLE [0-27] OF CHAR	This field identifies the time of session logon.
STOP TIME	mandatory/type TABLE [0-27] OF CHAR	This field identifies the time of session termination.

Action

This log requires no action.

Related OM registers

There are no related OM registers.

Additional information

The switch generates this log when the application continuity audit terminates a session in a linkset. The application continuity audit terminates a session if all of the following conditions apply:

- The linkset has the option CONTAUD in table SCAICOMS.
- The parameter AUDIT is Y.
- The parameter TERMINET is Y.
- None of the links in the linkset respond with a RETURN RESULT.

SCAI200

Explanation

The system produces log report SCAI200 when a host does not respond to a DV-CALL-RECEIVED-C message in a predetermined time period. The switch sends the DV-CALL-RECEIVED message.

Format

The log report format for SCAI200 is as follows:

```
SCAI200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NO_RESPONSE_FROM_HOST
    MESSAGE:  DV–CALL–RECEIVED–C
    LINK ID:  DNA or LEN              SCAI GROUP:  scai_group
```

Example

An example of log report SCAI200 follows:

```
SCAI200 MAY25 13:51:33 5169 INFO NO RESPONSE FROM HOST
   MESSAGE:  DV-CALL-RECEIVED-C
   LINK ID:  DNA 123456789          SCAI GROUP:     SCAIGRP1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NO_ RESPONSE_ FROM_ HOST	Constant	Indicates that the system does not receive an expected response from host.
DV-CALL-RECEIVED-C	Constant	Identifies the message to which the host does not respond
LINK ID	LEN, Integers	The line equipment number (LEN) identifies the link on which the session is associated. The LEN is output when the SCAI link uses ISDN BRI transport.
	DNA, Integers	The calling data network address (DNA) identifies the link on which the session is associated. The DNA is output when the SCAI link uses X.25 transport.
SCAI GROUP	Symbolic text	The name of the SCAI group. A maximum of 16 characters.

Action

Log report SCAI200 indicates the following possibilities occur:

- The host is slow to respond
- The host response time exceeds the entered time
- The host is down.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SCAI300

Explanation

The system produces a SCAI300 log when a standard problem with the base of the switch computer application interface (SCAI) occurs.

Format

The following is the format for log report SCAI300:

```
SCAI300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL SCAI_TRANSPORT_PROBLEM
    LINK ID: Link_DNA      PROTOCOL: Protocol_id
    DEVICE: MPC: mpc_no LINK: link_no
    REASON: error_reason   VALUE: scai_return_value
```

Example

The following is an example of log report SCAI300:

```
SCAI300 MAY 25 13:31:33 5169 FAIL SCAI TRANSPORT PROBLEM
      LINK ID: DNA 01208105    PROTOCOL: 1 1 1 1
      DEVICE: MPC:0  LINK:2
      REASON: INACTIVE LINK    VALUE:0
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL SCAI_TRANSPORT_PROBLEM	Constant	Indicates a SCAI base transport failure
LINK ID	DNA	The DNA identifies the link on which the session association fails. DNA output occurs when the SCAI link uses X.25 transport.
PROTOCOL	0 to 9	The protocol used appears as four integers.
DEVICE	Alphanumeric	Identifies the device and number of the associated equipment
LINK	numeric	Identifies the link number on which the session failed

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REASON	INACTIVE LINK	The reason that the session failed
VALUE	numeric	0 = MPC Send OK1 = Bad MPC specified in Send2 = Message size exceeds 242 bytes3 = MPC disables (SVC Reset, Cleared or card busied) 4 = MPC system busiesor, when last REASON above, the value is the number of lost messages from the SCAI work queue.

Action

None, inactive, link

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SCAI301

Explanation

The SCAI301 log is generated to indicate that there is no room to enqueue a new message on the incoming or outgoing work queue. On a SCAI link, the rate of incoming or outgoing messages has exceeded the capability to send outgoing messages long enough to exhaust the internal buffers.

Format

The format for log report SCAI301 follows:

```
SCAI301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL COULD NOT ENQUEUE
MESSAGE
    LINK ID: Link_DNA      PROTOCOL: Protocol_id
    DEVICE: MPC: mpc_no LINK: link_no
    REASON: error_reason   VALUE: scai_return_value
```

Example

An example of log report SCAI301 follows:

```
SCAI301 MAY 25 13:51:33 5166 FAIL COULD NOT ENQUEUE MES-
SAGE
      LINK ID: DNA 01208105    PROTOCOL: 1 1 1 1
      DEVICE: MPC:0  LINK:2
      REASON: SCAI OUTGOING ERROR    VALUE:02
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL COULD NOT ENQUEUE MESSAGE	Constant	Indicates that there is no room to enqueue a new message on the incoming or outgoing work queue.
LINK ID	LEN, DNA	The calling line equipment number (LEN) or data network address (DNA) identifies the link on which the session association fails. LEN is output when the SCAI is using ISDN BRI transport. DNA is output when the SCAI link is using X.25 transport.
PROTOCOL	0 to 9	The protocol used displayed as four integers.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DEVICE	Alpha-numeric	Identifies the device and number of the associated equipment.
LINK	numeric	Identifies the link number on which the session failed.
REASON	SCAI INCOMING ERROR, SCAI OUTGOING ERROR	The reason that causes the session to fail.
VALUE	numeric	1 = Incoming queue failure 2 = Outgoing queue failure

Action

There is no short term action to be taken. If this condition persists, the customer using the link is exceeding the throughput capabilities of one switched virtual circuit. Therefore, the customer should provision a second link (or second switched virtual circuit within the same link).

Associated OM registers

The OM register SICQFAIL is pegged if the failure occurred on an incoming message. SOGQFAIL is pegged if the failure occurred on a outgoing message.

SCAI302

Explanation

The system generates log report SCAI302 for the following reasons:

- Outgoing data that the multi-protocol controller (MPC) handles exceeds the process rate of the MPC.
- Outgoing data that the MPC rejects the process rate of the MPC.
- A corrupt X.25 session terminates during hard reset and the switch computer application interface (SCAI) messages clear.

Note: The SCAI302 log report does not generate when a TCP/IP session is terminated due to hard reset.

Format

The log report format for SCAI302 is as follows:

```
SCAI302 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL SEND TO MPC FAILED
    LINK ID: Link_DNA      PROTOCOL ID: Protocol_id
    DEVICE: MPC: mpc_no LINK: link_no
    REASON: error_reason   VALUE: MPC_Return_code or Lost_count
```

Example

An example of log report SCAI302 follows:

```
SCAI302 MAY 25 13:51:33 5166 FAIL SEND TO MPC FAILED
      LINK ID: DNA 01208105    PROTOCOL ID: 1 1 1 1
      DEVICE: MPC:0  LINK:2
      REASON: INACTIVE LINK SEND    VALUE:03
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
FAIL SEND_TO_MPC_FAILED	constant	Indicates that the outgoing data that the MPC handles fails.
LINK ID	LEN or DNA plus integers (0 to 47)	The calling line equipment number (LEN) or data network address (DNA) identifies the link on which the session association fails. The LEN is output when the SCAI uses ISDN BRI transport. The DNA is output when the SCAI link uses X.25 transport.
PROTOCOL ID	0 to 9	The protocol in use appears as four integers.
DEVICE	alphanumeric	Identifies the device and number of the associated equipment.
LINK	numeric	Identifies the link number on which the session fails.
REASON	INACTIVE LINK SENDBAD SEND RCLINK CLEARED. LOST HARD RESET.LOST	The reason the session fails.
VALUE	numeric	0 = MPC Send OK 1 = Bad MPC specified in Send 2 = Message size exceeds 242 bytes 3 = MPC is disabled (SVC Reset, Cleared or card busied) 4 = MPC is system busied or, when last REASON above, the value will be the number of lost messages from the SCAI work queue.

Action

No immediate action is required.

SCAI302 (end)

Associated OM registers

The OM register SOMSGLST increases if the failure occurs on an outgoing message.

SCAI303

Explanation

The SCAI303 log generates when Flow Control is discarding messages caused by the host ignoring a o w control message.

Format

The format for log report SCAI303 follows:

```
SCAI303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Flow_control_Warning
    LINK ID: <Link_DNA>        PROTOCOL: <Protocol_id>
    DEVICE:  MPC:<mpc_no> LINK: <link_no>
    REASON: <warning_reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SCAI303 follows:

```
SCAI303 May25 13:51:33 INFO WARNING: FLOW CONTROL
   LINK ID: DNA: 01208105       PROTOCOL: 1 1 1 1
   DEVICE: MPC:0 LINK:2
   REASON: Flow Control Enabled
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO WARNING FLOW CONTROL	Constant	Indicates that the Flow Control is discarding messages.
LINK ID	LEN, DNA	The calling line equipment number (LEN) or data network address (DNA) identifies the link on which the session association fails. LEN is output when the SCAI is using ISDN BRI transport. DNA is output when the SCAI link uses X.25 transport.
PROTOCOL	0 to 9	The protocol used displays as four integers.
DEVICE	alphanumeric	Identifies the device and number of the associated equipment.

SCAI303 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LINK	number	Identifies the link number on which the session failed.
REASON	Flow Control Enabled	The reason that causes the session to fail.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

None.

SCAI311

Explanation

The Switch-Computer Application Interface (SCAI) subsystem generates this report whenever no room is available for a new message in the incoming or outgoing work queue for a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) SCAI link. This log is analogous to the SCAI301 log for the X.25 SCAI link.

Format

The format for log report SCAI311 follows:

```
SCAI311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL COULD NOT ENQUEUE
MESSAGE
    LINK ID:  IP_ADDR:  XXX XXX XXX XXX
    LINKSET NAME:  scai_coms_linkset
    REASON : error_reason        VALUE:  scai_return_value
```

Example

An example of log report SCAI311 follows:

```
SCAI311 JUL22 18:57:33 3300 FAIL COULD NOT ENQUEUE MESSAGE
   LINK ID:  IP_ADDR:  47    4 162 167
   LINKSET NAME:  TCP_INTRANET_2
   REASON : SCAI OUTGOING ERROR  VALUE:  2
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL COULD NOT ENQUEUE MESSAGE	Constant	Indicates that no room is available to enqueue a new message on the incoming or outgoing work queue used for a TCP/IP SCAI link.
LINK ID: IP_ADDR	0 to 255	Displays the Internet Protocol (IP) address of the host computer as four integers.
LINKSET NAME	Symbolic text	Displays the name of the linkset datafilled in table SCAICOMS for the SCAI session in use.

SCAI311 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REASON	SCAI INCOMING ERROR or SCAI OUTGOING ERROR	Displays the reason that causes the session to fail.
VALUE	Numeric	1 = incoming queue failure 2 = outgoing queue failure

Action

No short-term action is necessary. If the condition persists, the subscriber using the link is exceeding the capabilities of the TCP/IP SCAI session. Therefore, the subscriber should provision additional TCP/IP SCAI sessions.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) group SEIUTRAN register SEIUQOUG is pegged if the failure occurs on the outgoing link. The OM group SEIUTRAN register SEIUQINC is pegged if the failure occurs on the incoming link.

SCAI400

Explanation

The system outputs the SCAI400 log when a Switch Computer Application Interface (SCAI) link enters an alarm state. The alarm severity is based on a LINKSET condition. The alarm severity is based on a percentage of SCAI links in a LINKSET and the number of SCAI links in an alarm state.

Format

The log report format for SCAI400 is as follows:

```
***SCAI400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LINKSET ALARM STATUS
    LINKSET NAME: linkset_name
    LINK ID: Link_DNA      PROTOCOL: Protocol_id
    DIVICE: MPC: mpc_no   LINK: link_no
    ALARM LEVEL: alarm_level
    LAST ALARM LEVEL: previous_alarm_level
    REASON: reason_text
```

Example

An example of log report SCAI400 follows:

```
***SCAI400 FEB11 13:26:25 9313 INFO LINKSET ALARM STATUS
      LINKSET NAME: LINKSET1
      LINK ID: DNA 01208098  PROTOCOL:0 0 0 0 0
      DEVICE: MPC:5  LINK:3
      ALARM LEVEL:CRITICAL
      LAST ALARM LEVEL: MAJOR
      REASON: 7 OF 8 LINKS IN LINKSET AFFECTED. SVC
CLEARED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
alarm	***, **, *, or blank	Indicates the alarm type of the log report. *** = critical alarm, ** = major alarm, * = minor alarm, blank = no alarm.
INFO LINKSET ALARM STATUS	Constant	Indicates that a SCAI link enters an alarm state.

SCAI400 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LINKSET NAME	mandatory variable	See table SCAICOMS for description of linkset name.
LINK ID	DNA	The (DNA) identifies the link on which the session association fails. The DNA is output when the SCAI link uses X.25 transport.
PROTOCOL	0 to 9	The protocol in use appears as four integers.
DEVICE	Alpha-numeric	Identifies the device and number of the associated equipment.
LINK	numeric	Identifies the link number on which the session fails.
ALARM LEVEL	minor, major, critical	Indicates the alarm severity of the link.
LAST ALARM LEVEL	minor, major, critical	Indicates the previous alarm severity of the link.
REASON	text string	This field indicates when the alarm condition of a link clears. Clearance allows the system to output a log. This log shows the new alarm condition of the linkset to which this link belongs.

Notes

The entries in table SCAICOMS determine the range of alarm severity that the user can enter.

Do not perform changes to the alarm elds in table SCAICOMS while a link is in an alarm state. A change can cause the SCAI400 log and IOD alarm banner to report an alarm level that is not correct. These changes are discouraged.

Action

There is no immediate action required. The user can post the link in the SCAI level in the maintenance administrative position command interpreter (MAPCI).

Post-analysis

Collect SCAI logs and available input/output device (IOD) or multi-protocol controller (MPC) logs. Refer to SCAI level in MAPCI.

Associated OM registers

The activity enhances OM group SCAISERV to include six new increases. The OM group SCAISERV provides OM data on SCAI service use.

- AGLDINU Increases each time the switch sends a dv-AGENT-LOGGED-IN-U event message.
- AGLDOUTU Increases each time the switch sends a dv-AGENT-LOGGED-IN-OUT-U event message.
- AGRDYU Increases each time the switch sends a dv-AGENT-READY-U event message.
- AGNRDYU Increases each time the switch sends a dv-AGENT-NOT-READY-U event message.
- INREJ Increases each time the switch receives a reject message from the host computer.
- OUTREJ Increases each time the header or body of the received message cannot be decoded properly.

The new OM group SCAISRV2 also provides OM data on SCAI service use.

SCAI500

Explanation

The SCAI500 log report indicates when an agent is reassigned to another subgroup. The dv-Reassign-Agent message effects the agent by assigning a different supervisor.

Format

The format for log report SCAI500 follows:

SCAI500 mmmdd hh:mm:ss INFO ICM_Reassign_Agent
CUST GROUP: <CHARKEY>
AGENT POSITION ID: <AGENT'S POSID>
NEW SUPERVISOR POSID: <NEWSUPERVISOR POSID>
JOURNAL FILE ACTIVE: <YES or NO>

Example

An example of log report SCAI500 follows:

```
SCAI500 JULY1 13:51:33 INFO ICM Reassign Agent
   CUST GROUP: BNR
   AGENT POSITION ID: 2219
   NEW SUPERVISOR POSID: 1234
   JOURNAL FILE ACTIVE: Yes
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
date, time, segnbr, INFO	$info	This field gives the information about the time and type of occurrence.
Cust Group	DESCOFCHAR	This field gives the customer group name for the reassignment.
Agent Position ID	Int	This field gives the position ID of the changed agent's supervisor.
New Supervisor PosID	Int	This field gives the position ID of the new supervisor for the agent.
Journal File Active	Yes or No	This field gives when the journal file is active for the event.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The OM register REAGNPRR is associated with log SCAI500.

Additional information

Occurrence of the SCAI500 log report indicates that the parameter Agent Position ID identi es the position ID. The parameter Cust Group identi es the customer group of the agent and supervisor. The parameter New Supervisor Position ID identi es the position ID of the customer to the subgroup. When the reassignment occurs, the parameter Session ID gives the ID of the session.

SCAI501

Explanation

The SCAI501 log indicates when feature ICM Con guration Management changes variable wrap-up time for an Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) agent or an ACD group.

Format

The format for log report SCAI501 follows

SCAI501 mmmdd hh:mm:ss INFO Change_Varwrap
NEW WRAP: <new wrap time>
TABLE CHANGED: <ACDGRP, ACDENLOG, ACDLOGIN>
ORIG ADDRESS: <originating_address>
JOURNAL FILE ACTIVE: <yes, no>

Example

An example of log report SCAI501 follows

```
SCAI501 JULY01 13:51:33 INFO Change Varwrap
   NEW WRAP: 11
   TABLE CHANGED: ACDGRP
   ORIG ADDRESS: 1287022134
   JOURNAL FILE ACTIVE: YES
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
date, time, segnbr, INFO	$info	This field gives the information about the time and type of occurrence.
New Wrap	Int	This field gives the new variable wrap time.
Table changed	DESOFCHAR	This field identifies the changed table.
Orig Address	DESCOFCHAR	This field provides the original address of the request.
Journal file active	DESCOFCHAR	This field identifies if the journal file is active for the event

Action

There is no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

The OM register CHWRAPRR is associated with log SCAI501.

Additional information

The SCAI501 log report indicates the following possibilities:

- The dv-Set-Feature changes the variable wrap time for the agent, if the Table Changed parameter contains ACDLOGIN or ACDENLOG.
- The dv-Set-Feature changes the variable wrap time for the group, if the Table Changed parameter contains ACDGRP.
- The Orig Address eld pro vides the source of the request. The Orig Address eld contains a 4-digit position ID (posid) when the request is made for an agent. The Orig Address eld contains a 10-digit directory number when the request is made for the group.

SCAI502

Explanation

The SCAI502 log report indicates when the call forcing option for an Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) agent or an ACD group has changed. The ICM Con guration Management feature changes option call forcing to active in the HSET, BASE, or None.

Format

The format for log report SCAI502 follows

SCAI502 mmmdd hh:mm:ss INFO ICM_Change_Forcing
NEW FORCE: <New call forcing option>
TABLE CHANGED <ACDGRP, ACDENLOG, ACDLOGIN>
ORIG ADDRESS: <originating_address>
JOURNAL FILE ACTIVE: <yes or no>

Example

An example of log report SCAI502 follows

```
SCAI502 JULY01 13:51:33 4827 INFO ICM Change Forcing
   New Force: BASE
   TABLE CHANGED: ACDENLOG
   ORIG ADDRESS: 2987
   JOURNAL FILE ACTIVE: Yes
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
date, time, segnbr, INFO	$info	This field gives the information about the time and type of occurence.
New Force	DESCOFCHAR	This field gives the new forcing option.
Table Changed	DESCOFCHAR	This field indicates the changed table.
Orig Address	DESCOFCHAR	This field provides the original address of the request.
Journal File Active	DESCOFCHAR	This field indicates when the journal file is active for the event.

Action

There is no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

The OM register CHFRCERR is associated with log SCAI502.

Additional information

The SCAI502 log report indicates the following possibilities:

- The message dv-Set-Feature changes option call forcing for the agent, if the Table Changed parameter contains ACDLOGIN and ACDENLOG.
- The message dv-Set-Feature changes option call forcing for the group, if the Table Changed parameter contains ACDGRP.
- The Orig Address eld pro vides the source of the request. The Orig Address eld contains a 4-digit posid when the request is made for an agent. The Orig Address eld contains a 10-digit directory number when the request if made for the group.

SCR100

Explanation

The Selective Charge Recording (SCR) subsystem generates log report SCR100. The subsystem generates this report at the completion of a call for which the calling party activates selective charge recording (SCR). The calling party activates SCR before the calling party dials the called directory number (DN). The user must assign the SCR option as a line option, to the calling DN. The user uses order procedures to assign options.

Format

The log report format for SCR100 is as follows:

```
SCR100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCR LOG ENTRY
Msgcnt clgno: dn  cldno: dn dd/mm  Answer time hh:mm
Duration: MMM  Chgs  Bth: 0
```

Example

An example of log report SCR100 follows:

```
SCR100 JAN29 15:54:25 7645 INFO SCR LOG ENTRY
14  44312   791334327   28/02  13:20  020   23056  0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SCR LOG ENTRY	Constant	Indicates a report of SCR information.
Msgcnt	Integers	Indicates the number of SCR logs that the system generates.
clgno	Symbolic text	Identifies the DN of the originator.
cldno	Symbolic text	Identifies the DN of the terminator.
dd/mm	Integers	Indicates the date the call originates.
Answer time	Integers	Indicates the time in hours and minutes the system answers the call.
Duration	Integers	Indicates the call duration in minutes.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Chgs	Integers	Indicates the charges that the calling party acquires.
Bth	Integers	Indicates the booth number.

Action

When you receive log report SCR100, collect payment for charges the call acquires. If the log indicates 0 charges, make sure that the duration is 0. Toll calls produce two logs: one with 0 charges and one with charges that the rating system or metering information evaluates.

Note: In China, the rating system evaluates the toll charges. The log that the system generates as a result of metering information access indicates 0 charges. The user must ticket dial calls that are not direct. The user uses the answer time and duration elds to tick et the calls.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SDM301

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) generates log report SDM301 when the maintenance system detects that a logical volume is not mirrored.

Note: The system does not generate this log for Telecom 05.

Format

The log report format for SDM301 is as follows:

```
* SDM301 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 TBL SDM Base Maintenance
Logical volume(s) not mirrored
Volume group name:  <volume_group_name>
Status:  <volume_group_status>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM301 follows:

```
* SDM301 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 TBL SDM Base Maintenance
Logical volume(s) not mirrored
Volume group name: rootvg
Status: integrating
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
volume_group_name	character string	Indicates which logical volume is not mirrored.
volume_group_status	integrating or not mirrored	Indicates the status of the logical volume.

Action

Check hardware faults as mirroring can be lost because of hard disk failure(s) on the SDM. The system replaces a disk and brings this disk back in-service (InSv).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM302

Explanation

The system log report SDM302. The system generates SDM302 when the maintenance system detects that the use of a system resource exceeds the resource threshold. These thresholds include CPU, number of processes, swap space, number of zombie processes, swap queue length, and disk space. The SDM302 log report shows the format and example of the log as the log appears in the OSS. The custlog le and the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) maintenance screen show this log. The logs in the custlog le and the maintenance screen have a different format.

Format

The log report format for SDM302 is as follows:

```
* SDM302 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL SDM Base Maintenance
Resource threshold exceeded
Type: <resource type>
Value: <resource value when threshold exceeded>
Threshold: <threshold value>
Name: <resource name>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM302 follows:

```
* SDM302 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 TBL SDM Base Maintenance
Resource threshold exceeded
Type: Logical volume
Value:82 percent full
Name: /usr
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
resource type	character string	Indicates the resource that exceeds the threshold. The following values can exceed the resource threshold: • CPU • number of processes • swap space • number of zombie processes • swap queue entries • logical volume
resource value when threshold exceeded	integer, followed by a character string	Indicates the value of the threshold when the system generates the log. The following values can exceed the resource threshold, where “xx" is a positive integer: • CPU: “xx" number of queue entries that run • Number of processes: “xx" processes • Number of zombies: “xx" zombies • Number of swap queue entries: “xx" entries • For all other values: “xx" percent full
threshold value	integer, followed by a character string	Indicates the value of the resource at the time the resource exceeds the threshold. The following values are possible, where “xx" is a positive integer: • CPU: “xx" number of run queue entries • Number of processes: “xx" processes • Number of zombies: “xx" zombies • Number of swap queue entries: “xx" entries • For all other values: “xx" percent full
resource name	character string	Indicates the logical volume that exceeds the threshold. This field is present when the system reports on the logical volume resource.

SDM302 (end)

Action

Contact the next level of support. Determine if the threshold is set too low. When the threshold is set too low, use the maintenance menu or the commissioning tool to raise the threshold. When the threshold is not too low, determine the process that overuses the resource and correct the problem. Reboot the SDM. This action can x the problem. It is possible that some kernel parameters require adjustment. Refer to the PM ISTb Alarm Clearing Procedure in the *Super Node Data Manager User Guide* for additional information.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM303

Explanation

The system log report SDM303. The system generates SDM303 when a process fails more than three times in a day. The system generates the SDM303 report when a message indicates that a process is in trouble. The format and example for this log appear below. The following log report format and example appear the same as in the operations support system (OSS). The log appears in the custlog le and in the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) maintenance screen. The log appears in a different format in the custlog le and in the maintenance screen.

Format

The log report format for SDM303 is as follows:

```
* SDM303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL SDM Base Maintenance
Package: <package_name>
Process: <process_name>
<info>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM303 follows:

```
* SDM303 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 TBL SDM Base Maintenance
Package: package1
Process: process1
Exceeded daily failure threshold
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
package_name	character string	Indicates the package that had the failure.
process_name	character string	Indicates which process in the package failed.
info	character string	Indicates why the trouble condition occurred.

SDM303 (end)

Action

Contact the next level of support. Examine the log les under /usr/sdm to determine the reason why the process failed.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM304

Explanation

The system log report SDM304. The system generates SDM304 when the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) Log Delivery application fails to reconnect to a device. This failure occurs after a UNIX le does not open. The osfcon g le on the SDM contains a con gurable v alue. This value speci es the frequency of reconnect attempts.

This log generates for SDM07 and higher when the SDM Log Delivery application fails to open a UNIX le client.

Format

The log report format for SDM304 is as follows:

```
<switch_name> SDM304 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL
    OSF Delivery Service: Cannot establish open device.
Device name: <path name>
Reason: <reasontxt>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM304 follows:

```
FCC1 SDM304 SEP5 18:14:33 1234 FAIL
    OSF Delivery Service: Cannot establish open device.
Device name: /data/logs/sep5.file
Reason: Permission denied
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
path name	text string (13 characters)	The UNIX file name to which the logs transfer.
reasontxt	text string	Indicates the reason for the failure.

Action

Reinitialize the Log Delivery application to resume delivery. Use the Log Delivery online commissioning tool (logroute) to verify that the device name is present and valid.

SDM304 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

For more information about the Log Delivery application, refer to the *SuperNode Data Manager User Guide* for your system.

SDM306

Explanation

The system log report SDM306. The system generates SDM306 when table access software versions on the computing module (CM) side and the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) side are not compatible. The CM side and the SDM side must have compatible versions of table access software for the two sides to communicate.

Format

The log report format for SDM306 is as follows:

SDM306 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT
Component: SDM Table Access Server
Event: Incompatible CM software release (Layer_Version_Edition):
Action To Be Taken: <text>

Example

An example of log report SDM306 follows:

SDM306 MAY30 13:05:04 1234 FLT
Component: SDM Table Access Server
Event: Incompatible CM software release (Layer_Version_Edition):
902_04_AB
Action To Be Taken: Upgrade CM Table Access software

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
component	SDM Table Access Server	Process that communicates with the CM to determine when the CM software is not compatible with the SDM software.
layer	integer	Identifies the CM software layer number sent from the CM to the SDM.
version	integer	Identifies the software version number sent from the CM to the SDM.
edition	character string	Identifies the software edition number sent from the CM to the SDM.

SDM306 (end)

Action

Upgrade the CM software to a version that is compatible with the SDM software.

Note: The SDM software must never be at a lower release level than CM software.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM307

Explanation

The system log report SDM307. The system generates SDM307 for SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) internal use only. The system does not send this log to the operations support system (OSS). The SDM remote maintenance interface (RMI) can show log SDM307 when a user logs on to the SDM. The SDM307 log indicates that the process controller stopped an application process.

The system generates SDM307 in two formats. Format 1 contains a header. Format 2 does not contain a header because the system does not send format 2 to the OSS.

Note: The system does not generate SDM307 for Telecom 06 and up.

Format

The log report format for SDM307 is as follows:

Format 1

```
SDM307
Package: <package_name>
Process: <process_name>
State:  <action>
Day mmm dd hh:mm:ss yyyy
```

Format 2

```
SDM307
The high availability system has started.  No processes are running.
```

Example

An example of log report SDM307 follows:

Format 1

SDM307 (end)

```
SDM307
Package: tasl
Process: /sdm/tasl/das/taslddm
State: stopped
Mon Oct 30 18:08:19 1995
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
package_name	character string	Indicates the package that had the failure.
process_name	character string	Indicates which process in the package failed.
action	stopped	Indicates the process stopped.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM308

Explanation

This log provides information on the status of automated incremental backups (I-tape) and manual system image backups (S-tape). The system generates the log report when an automated incremental backup or a manual system image backup fails on the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM).

Format

The log report format for SDM308 is as follows:

<log_loff_id> * SDM308 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL SDM Base Maintenance
<reason>
<info>

Example

An example of log report SDM308 follows:

```
BFCC19AV  * SDM308 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 TBL SDM Base
Maintenance
Automated incremental backup (I-tape) failed
ERROR:A full system image backup was never done on this SDM


BFCC19AV  * SDM308 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 TBL SDM Base
Maintenance
System image backup (S-tape) failed
ERROR: Tape rewind failed
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
log_off_id	character string (maximum 12 characters)	Specifies the name for office identification in the log output header
reason	character string	Indicates whether the Automated incremental backup (I-tape) or System image backup (S-tape) failed.
info	character string	Indicates why the backup failed

SDM308 (end)

Action

Determine the cause of the failure. Make sure that the backup tape is inserted. Perform the incremental backup manually to identify any problems. Check the /tmp/I-tape log or the /tmp/S-tape log for system details. If necessary, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM309

Explanation

The system generates log report SDM309 when the maintenance system on a fault-tolerant SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) detects a fault in a hardware device. The system also generates this log when a user takes a hardware device out of service.

Format

The log report format for SDM309 is as follows:

```
* SDM309 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL SDM Base Maintenance
Hardware device out of service
Device: <device identifier>
Device State: <device state>
Suspected module: <module description>
Location: <module location>
Other devices on module: <other devices>
Fault category: <fault category>
Reason: <text reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM309 follows:

```
* SDM309 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 TBL   SDM Base Maintenance
Hardware device out of service
Device: ETH(1)
Device State: Fail
Suspected module: Ethernet/SCSI controller (PEC:NTRX50FU)
Location: Shelf: SDMM, Slot:1, Front
Other devices on module: DAT(1),DSK1(1)
Fault category: Fault on module
Reason: Ethernet transmitter faulty
```

SDM309 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

SDM309 (continued)

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
device identifier	character string	This field identifies the device that is out of service. It contains a three-letter device symbol, followed by an optional device code and the device domain in parentheses. The different values for the device symbol are as follows: • CPU • FAN • ICM • DSK • DAT • ETH • 512 ***Note:*** There can be two Ethernet devices, ETH1 or ETH2. The device code appears only when the device symbol is DSK and more than one disk pair is present. The device code denotes one of the following disk pairs: • 1 to 9 for disk pairs 1 through 9 • A for the 10th disk pair • B for the 11th disk pair The device domain is either 0 or 1.
device state	character string	This field identifies the state of the device as one of the following: • ISTb (In service trouble) • SysB (System busy) • ManB (Manual busy) • CBsy (C-side busy - failed due to the unavailability of another device) • Fail (Failed)

SDM309 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
module description	character string	This field identifies the module that contains the out-of-service device, and the product engineering code (PEC) of the module. The field can identify the following modules: • Fan tray • Interconnect module • CPU set • CPU personality module • Ethernet/SCSI controller module • Ethernet controller module • Ethernet/SCSI I/O personality module • DS512 controller module • DS512 personality module
module location	character string	This field identifies the location of the module that contains the out-of-service device. This field contains the following information: • SDMM, followed by the module name, indicates that the defective device is in the main chassis of the SDM • SDME, followed by the module name, indicates that the defective device is in the I/O expansion chassis of the SDM • An integer between 1 and 16 follows the module name and tells the user the module location slot. • The slot number is followed by either “front" or “back". This tells the user that the faulty device is at the front or the back of the SDM.
other devices	character string	This field identifies which other devices are on the module. Field values are the same as those for device identifiers.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
fault category	character string	Identifies the source of the failure.
text reason	character string	This field contains additional information about the defect.

Action

Call the QueryPM commands from the MAP display to con rm device status and faults on the SDM. Replace the defective module. Return the module to service.

If you cannot nd the problem, contact the the ne xt level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM315

Explanation

This log is generated by the SDM Table Access application during a data dictionary download when corruption is detected in the Data Dictionary on the computing module (CM).

Format

The format for log report SDM315 follows:

<office name> SDM * SDM315 <date> <time> <logid> TBL
SDM Data Dictionary
CM Data Dictionary Corruption Detected
Type Id <type–id>
Type Name: <type–name>
Problem: <problem–description>

Example

An example of log report SDM315 follows:

```
FCC1 SDM * SDM315 JAN15 13:05:04 1234 TBL SDM Data
Dictionary
   CM Data Dictionary Corruption Detected
   Type Id: 17
   Type Name:  COMMON_LANGUAGE NAME
   Problem:  Duplicate STRING RANGE Field
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
type_id	character string 0 to 32767	Indicates the type id that is corrupted.
type_name	variable character string maximum 32 characters	Indicates the name of the type that is corrupted.
problem	Duplicate AREA RefinementorDuplicate STRING RANGE Field	Describes the corruption of the data dictionary type.

Action

Contact the next level of support with the information provided in the log. The log information contains essential information for identifying the Data Dictionary type that is corrupt.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SDM500

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) generates log report SDM500 when the SDM node control process restarts. The SDM sends the SDM500 to the operations support system (OSS). The user cannot view this log from the SDM remote maintenance menu. The format and example for the SDM500 report appear in the OSS.

Format

The log report format for SDM500 is as follows:

SDM500 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SDM Base Maintenance
SDM startup
Initial state: <startup_state>

Example

An example of log report SDM500 follows:

```
SDM500 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 INFO SDM Base Maintenance
SDM startup
Initial state: INSV
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
startup_state	INSV, ManB or OFFL	Indicates the startup state of the SDM.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM501

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) generates log report SDM501 when the node control process updates the SDM run state to in-service (InSv). The operations support system (OSS) receives this log. The user cannot view this log from the SDM remote maintenance interface (RMI). The format and example for the SDM501 report appear in the OSS.

Format

The log report format for SDM501 is as follows:

```
SDM501 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS SDM Base Maintenance
SDM state change to INSV
From: <old_state>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM501 follows:

```
SDM501 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 RTS SDM Base Maintenance
SDM state change to INSV
From: MANB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
old_state	ManB, SysB or ISTB	Indicates the previous state of the SDM.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM502

Explanation

The system generates log report SDM502 when the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) high availability (SHA) process updates the run state of the SDM to MANB. The system only send this report to the Operations support system (OSS). The user cannot view SDM502 at the SDM remote maintenance menu. The OSS displays the format and example in the same way as the descriptions that follow. The log that the custlog le stores has a slightly different format.

Format

The log report format for SDM502 is as follows:

```
SDM502 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB SDM Base Maintenance
SDM state change to MANB
From: <old_state>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM502 follows:

```
SDM502 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 MANB SDM Base Maintenance
SDM state change to MANB
From: INSV
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
old_state	INSV, SYSB ISTB, or OFFL	Indicates the previous state of the SDM.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM503

Explanation

The system generates log report SDM503 when the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) high availability (SHA) process updates the run state of the SDM to SYSB. The system only sends this report to the operations support system (OSS). The user cannot view SDM503 at the SDM remote maintenance menu. The OSS displays the format and example in the same way as the descriptions that follow. The log that the custlog le stores has a slightly different format.

Format

The log report format for SDM503 is as follows:

```
SDM503 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB SDM Base Maintenance
SDM state change to SYSB
From: <old_state>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM503 follows:

```
SDM503 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 SYSB SDM Base Maintenance
SDM state change to SYSB
From: ISTB
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
old_state	INSV, MANB, or ISTB	Indicates the previous state of the SDM.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information required.

SDM504

Explanation

The system generates log report SDM504 when the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) high availability (SHA) process updates the run state of the SDM to TBL. The system only sendsSDM504 to the operations support system (OSS). The user cannot view this report at the SDM remote maintenance menu. The OSS displays the format and example in the same way as the descriptions that follow. The log that the custlog le stores has a slightly dif ferent format.

Format

The log report format for SDM504 is as follows:

SDM504 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL SDM Base Maintenance
SDM state change to ISTB
From: <old_state>

Example

An example of log report SDM504 follows:

```
SDM504 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 TBL SDM Base Maintenance
SDM state change to ISTB
From: MANB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
old_state	INSV, MANB, or SYSB	Indicates the previous state of the SDM.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM505

Explanation

The system generates SDM505 when the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) high availability (SHA) process updates the SDM run state to of ine. The system only sends SDM505 to the operations support system (OSS). The user cannot view this report at the SDM remote maintenance menu. The OSS displays the format and example in the same way as the descriptions that follow. The log that the custlog le stores has a slightly dif ferent format.

Format

The log report format for SDM505 is as follows:

SDM505 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL SDM Base Maintenance
SDM state change to OFFL
From: <old_state>

Example

An example of log report SDM505 follows:

```
SDM505 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 OFFL SDM Base Maintenance
   SDM state change to OFFL
   From: MANB
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
old_state	MANB	Indicates the previous state of the SDM is MANB.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM550

Explanation

The system generates log report SDM550 when a change in the SDM node status occurs. A change in the SDM node status results from state changes to one or more of the following:

- SDM node
- SDM hardware device (fault-tolerant platform only)
- software component
- application

Generation of this log with a critical alarm code (***) occurs for the following conditions:

- all C-side links are out of service
- the SDM is declared a major or critical babbler
- SDM local node maintenance is not responding to polls from central node maintenance
- SDM local node maintenance is reporting a SysB condition

Generation of this log with a minor alarm code (*) occurs when the state of the SDM node is set to ISTb or ManB.

The ISTb state occurs when:

- the SDM is declared a minor babbling node
- SDM local node maintenance reports an ISTb condition

Format

The log report format for SDM550 is as follows:

<log_off_id> <alarm code> SDM550 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Node Status Change
Node: <node>
Status: <current status> from <previous status>
Reason: <reason text>

Example

Examples of log report SDM550 follow:

Example 1

```
BFCC108AJ SDM550 MAY06 16:04:17 6600 INFO Node Status Change
   Node:   SDM 0
   Status:     InSv   from   * ManB
   Reason: State transition by command.
```

Example 2

```
BFCC108AJ * SDM550 MAY06 16:02:28 6500 INFO Node Status
Change
   Node:   SDM 0
   Status:   * ManB   from     OffL
   Reason: State transition by command.
```

Example 3

```
BFCC108AJ * SDM550 MAY06 16:04:21 6800 INFO Node Status
Change
   Node:   SDM 0
   Status:     ISTb   from   * ISTb
   Reason: DCE unavailable alarm
```

Example 4

```
BFCC108AJ *** SDM550 MAY06 10:35:21 6900 INFO Node Status
Change
   Node:   SDM 0
   Status: *** SysB   from   * ISTb
   Reason: not responding
```

SDM550 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
log_off_id	character string (maximum 12 characters)	Specifies the name for office identification in the log output header.
alarm code	***	*** indicates that a critical alarm triggered the log.
	**	** indicates that a major alarm triggered the log.
	*	* indicates that a minor alarm triggered the log.
		indicates that an alarm did not trigger the log.
node	SDM, followed by a number	The SDM number. The number follows the value SDM.
current status	character string (maximum 13 characters)	Indicates the current state and alarm severity at the SDM level of the RMI alarm banner at the time the log was generated. The state can have the following values: • Uneq (unequipped) • OffL (offline) • ManB (manual busy) • InSv (in service) • ISTb (in-service trouble) • SysB (system busy) If there is not communication between the SDM and the CM, the ManB and SysB states will be replaced by ManB (NA) and SysB (NA). The alarm severity will be ***, **, *, or blank. The severity depends on whether the alarm severity at the SDM level of the RMI is critical, major, minor, or none.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
previous state	character string (maximum 13 characters)	Indicates the previous state and alarm severity at the SDM level of the RMI alarm banner before the log was generated. Values are identical to the current status.
reason text	optional character string	Indicates the reason for the SDM state change. (Optional field.)

Action

To isolate and correct the problem, refer to the *SuperNode Data Manager Fault-tolerant User Guide*.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM600

Explanation

The system generates log report SDM600 when SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) establishes connectivity again. The SDM establishes connectivity from one of the following:

- operating company LAN
- computing module (CM)

The heartbeat mechanism reports the CM connectivity. A ping test reports the operating company LAN connectivity to the operating company LAN. The system generates SDM600 after the detection and correction of a failure.

The format and example shown are for the operations support system (OSS) version of the log. The SDM remote maintenance interface (RMI) also displays the log report.

Format

The log report format for SDM600 is as follows:

<log_off_id> SDM600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SDM Base Maintenance
Connection has been established
Type: <type>
<info>

Example

An example of log report SDM600 follows:

```
BFCC19AV  SDM600 OCT27 12:42:44 5641 INFO SDM Base
Maintenance
Connection has been established
Type: CM
SDM: CM Link Up : heartbeat received
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
log_off_id	character string (maximum 12 characters)	Specifies the name for office identification in the log output header.
type	CMorLAN	Indicates the point where the SDM establishes connectivity again.
info	character string	Indicates the reason SDM establishes connectivity again. For type=CM: CM Link Up:, and one of the following messages: • CM receives heartbeat • connect msg from the CM • restart warm msg from the CM • restart cold msg from the CM • restart reload msg from the CM • norestart swact msg from the CM • CM-SDM IP address mismatch condition clears • ds512 link(s) open For type=LAN: • Host Name: <node name as operating company defines at commissioning time>

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM601

Explanation

The system generates log report SDM601 when the maintenance system detects that mirroring established again after a logical volume mirroring failure.

Note: This system does not generate this log for Telecom 05.

Format

The log report format for SDM601 is as follows:

SDM601 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 INFO SDM Base Maintenance
Logical volume(s) are mirrored
Volume group name: <volume_group_name>

Example

An example of log report SDM601 follows:

```
SDM601 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 INFO SDM Base Maintenance
Logical volume(s) are mirrored
Volume group name: rootvg
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
volume_group_name	character string	Indicates which logical volume is mirrored.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM602

Explanation

The system generates log report SDM602. The system generates this report when the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) maintenance system detects that a system resource threshold that is in the set limits. These limits include CPU, number of processes, swap space, number of zombie processes, swap queue entries, and disk space.

Format

The log report format for SDM602 is as follows:

SDM602 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SDM Base Maintenance
Resource is within set limit
Type: <resource type>
<Name: resource name>

Example

An example of log report SDM602 follows:

```
SDM602 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 INFO SDM Base Maintenance
Resource is within set limit
Type: Logical volume
Name: /usr
```

SDM602 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
resource type	character string	Indicates which resource falls below the threshold. The values are as follows: • CPU • number of processes • swap space • number of zombie processes • number of swap queue entries • logical volume
resource_name	character string	Indicates which logical volume exceeds the threshold. This field is only present when the logical volume resource is reported.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM603

Explanation

The system generates log report SDM603. The system generates this report when a process on the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) sends a message that the SDM is clear of the problem condition.

Format

The log report format for SDM603 is as follows:

```
* SDM603 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SDM Base Maintenance
Package: <package_name>
Process: <process_name>
<info>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM603 follows:

```
* SDM603 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 INFO SDM Base Maintenance
Package:  package1
Process: process1
Trouble condition cleared
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
package_name	character string	Indicates the package name for the process.
process_name	character string	Indicates the process that declares the problem clear.
info	character string	Indicates the reason the problem condition clears.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SDM603 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM604

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) Log Delivery application generates log report SDM604. The system generates this report when the computing module (CM) does not have enough CPU time to format logs, and discards the logs. This condition also appears in the following message:

```
— WARNING: 22 REPORTS NOT PRINTED
```

Format

The log report format for SDM604 is as follows:

<switch_name> SDM604 mmmdd hh:mm:ss <sequence_number> INFO
Log Delivery Service: lost logs (CM side): <number_lost>

Example

An example of log report SDM604 follows:

```
FCC1 SDM604 SEP05 18:14:33 1234 INFO
    Log Delivery Service: lost logs (CM side): 22
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
sequence_number	four-digit numeric	Specifies the sequence number.
number_lost	five-digit numeric	Indicates the number of logs lost.

Action

The switch discards logs under normal traf c conditions. If a large number of logs are lost, check DLOG for an indication of the problem.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM607

Explanation

The SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) generates log report SDM607. The system does not send SDM607 to the operations support system (OSS), the report is for SDM internal use only. The user can refer to the SDM607 report from the remote maintenance interface (RMI), when logged on to the SDM. The SDM607 report indicates when a process controller starts or restarts a process. The SDM607 does not have a header.

Note: The SDM607 report does not generate for Telecom 06 and up.

Format

The log report format for SDM607 is as follows:

SDM607
Package: <package_name>
Process: <process_name>
State: <action>
Day mmm dd hh:mm:ss yyyy

Example

An example of log report SDM607 follows:

```
SDM607
Package: logs
Process: /sdm/logs/osf/start_RTOsf
State:  started
Tue Oct 31 09:26:35 1995
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
package_name	character string	Indicates which package had the failure.
process_name	character string	Indicates which process in the package has failed.
action	started or restarted	Indicates that a process controller has started or restarted a process.

Action

There is no action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM608

Explanation

This log reports the status of the automated incremental backup (I-tape) and the manual system image backup (S-tape). The system generates the log report when the automated incremental backup (I-tape) or the manual system image backup (S-tape) on the SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) has been completed.

Format

The format for log report SDM608 follows:

<log_off_id> SDM608 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SDM Base Maintenance
<info>

Example

Examples of log report SDM608 follow:

```
BFCC19AV  SDM608 NOV18 12:42:44 5641 INFO SDM Base
Maintenance
Automated incremental backup (I-tape) completed


BFCC19AV  SDM608 NOV18 12:42:44 5641 INFO SDM Base
Maintenance
System image backup (S-tape) completed
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
log_off_id	character string (maximum 12 characters)	Specifies the name for office identification in the log output header
info	"Automated incremental backup (I-tape) completed"or"System image backup (S-tape) completed"	Indicates that the backup has been completed

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SDM609

Explanation

The subsystem generates log SDM609 when the maintenance system detects a hardware device has returned to the in-service (InSv) state. The maintenance system is on a fault-tolerant SuperNode Data Manager (SDM).

Format

The log report format for SDM609 is as follows:

```
SDM609 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SDM Base Maintenance
Hardware device in-service
Device: <device identifier>
```

Example

An example of log report SDM609 follows:

```
SDM609 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 INFO SDM Base Maintenance
Hardware device in-service
Device: ETH(1)
```

Field descriptions

Descriptions for each field in the log report appear in the following table:

Field	Value	Description
device identifier	character string	This field identifies the device that is out of service. It contains a three-letter device symbol, followed by an optional device code and the device domain in parentheses. The values for the device symbol are as follows: • CPU • FAN • ICM • DSK • DAT • ETH • 512 ***Note:*** There can be two Ethernet devices, ETH1 or ETH2. The device code appears only when the device symbol is DSK and more than one disk pair is present. The device code denotes one of the following disk pairs: • 1 to 9 for disk pairs 1 through 9 • A for the 10th disk pair • B for the 11th disk pair The device domain is either 0 or 1.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDM626

Explanation

The SDM626 log report is generated whenever the OMDD application starts. It detects that the tuple number option has been changed state since the last time the application was launched. The log is used to inform the OSS of the state change which inherently signifies a change in the OMDD CSV files. The log will indicate the new (current) state as being either Activated or Disabled.

The SDM626 log is an INFO log and does not have any security or operating impact.

If the log is generated when the tuple number has been Activated, then this indicates that the tuple number(s) of an OM group is included in the CSV file along with other OM information.

If the log is generated when the tuple number is Disabled, then this indicates that the tuple number(s) of the OM group shall not be included in the CSV file.

Format

The format for log report SDM626 follows:

* <Log ID> <Date> <Event type> <Cause> <Application>
<Infomessage>

Example

An example of log report SDM626 follows:

```
SDM626 MAY30 12:42:44 5641 NONE INFO OM Data Delivery
<Info message>
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Log ID	Constant	SMD626.
Event type	Constant	INFO.
Cause		Activation or Deactivation of the tuple number option.

SDM626 (end)

Field	Value	Description
Application		OM Data Delivery
Action		This log is generated when the tuple number option is Activated or Disabled and the OMDD application is BSYed and RTSed.

Action

No action required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

This log is generated only when the tuple number option has been activated or disabled and the OMDD application BSYed and RTSed. This log is generated only once for each state change. Repeated Bsy.Rts of the application does not generate this log. If the configuration is changed and the application is not restarted, no log is issued.

SDM650

Explanation

The subsystem generates log SDM650 when central SuperNode Data Manager (SDM) link maintenance requests that a failed link maintenance action is recorded. The system testing of a link is an example of a link maintenance action. The subsystem generates this log by the fault-tolerant platform only.

Format

The log report format for SDM650 is as follows:

<log_off_id> SDM650 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SDM Link Report
<link description>
Link Mtce Action: <link mtce action>
Link Mtce Result: <link mtce result>

Example

An example of log report SDM650 follows:

```
BFCC108AJ SDM650 MAY06 16:44:06 4400 INFO SDM Link Report
   SDM 0 DOMAIN 1 PORT 0 (MS 0 CARD 15 LINK 1)
   Link Mtce Action: Test Request
   Link Mtce Result: Fault found on link
```

Field descriptions

Descriptions for each eld in the log report appear in the follo wing table:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
log_off_id	character string (maximum 12 characters)	Specifies the name for office identification in the log output header.
link description	character string (maximum 72 characters)	Indicates link connection from the SDM to the CM.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
link mtce action	character string (maximum 18 characters)	Indicates a request made to SDM link maintenance. The value can be one of the following: • Open Request • Close Request • Mtce Open Request • Test Request
link mtce result	character string (maximum 24 characters)	Indicates the result of the request made to the SDM link maintenance. The value can be one of the following: • Failed to close link • Fault found on link • Failed to open link • Failed to mtce open link • Failed to test link

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SDS600

Explanation

The following pegged OM group SDS registers generate the SDS600 log report:

- SOFTFAIL

  The reason speci ed in the log report indicates that there is a softw are failure. For example, no feature data block is available.

- ANNCFAIL

  The reason speci ed in the log report indicates that the re gister can not provide an SDS announcement. Also the reason indicates either the failed announcement is an offer-of-service announcement or a help announcement.

- UTRSHORT

  The reason speci ed in the log report indicates that there is no uni versal tone receiver (UTR) available.

Format

The format for log report SDS600 follows:

```
logoffid SDS600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SDS log report
    Reason      : the condition that caused an operational measurement
                  to be pegged in OM group SDS
    Call ID     : call identification number
    Calling DN  : calling party directory number
```

Example

Examples of log report SDS600 follow.

Example 1

```
MTLEN04AG SDS600 DEC10 12:30:55 3800 INFO SDS log report
   Reason     : No UTR available
   Call ID    : 53
   Calling DN : 6137224065
```

Example 2

```
MTLEN04AG SDS600 APR03 12:10:15 3800 INFO SDS log report
   Reason     : ACBMSGAN NIL
   Call ID    : 53
   Calling DN : 6137224065
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
logoffid	Symbolic text	LOG_OFFICE_ID - an office parameter defined in table OFCVAR that specifies the name for office identification in the log output header
mmmdd	Symbolic text	date the log was generated in month:day format
hh:mm:ss	Symbolic text	time at which the log was generated in hour:minute:second format
nnnn	Symbolic text	sequential number of logs
INFO SDS log report	Constant	log report type
Reason	Text	text of 22 characters maximum. The possible reasons are the following: • 'Reverse Trans failure ' • 'No UTR available ' • 'Basic announc. failure ' • 'Help announc. failure ' • 'No fdb available ' • 'Cannot start a timer ' • 'No ext block available'
Call ID	Symbolic text	call identification number
Calling DN	Symbolic text	calling party directory number (10 digits)

Action

Save the log report for additional information to investigate the failure of SDS.

SDS600 (end)

Associated OM registers

The cause of the log geneartion determines which of the following OM group SDS registers are pegged:

- SOFTFAIL (software failure, for example, a feature data block is not available)
- ANNCFAIL (announcement failure)
- UTRSHORT (an universal tone receiver [UTR] is not available)

SDS601

Explanation

The subsystem generates the SDS601 log report when operational measurement (OM) group SDS register ROUTFAIL increases. This register increases when an attempt to route a call to an SDS messaging routing directory number (DN) fails. A treatment is set by the originating switch, as part of the operation of the Access to Messaging feature. The SDS messaging routing DN corresponds to a Voice Messaging System (VMS) location.

Format

The log report format for SDS601 is as follows:

```
logoffid SDS601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SDS log report
    Call ID        :call identification number
    Calling DN     :calling party directory number
    SDS DN         :SDS messaging routing DN
    Reason         :the reason for the generation of the log
    Treatment      :call treatment associated with the routing failure
```

Example

An example of log report SDS601 follows:

```
MTLEN04AG SDS601 APR03 12:10-:15 3800 INFO SDS log report
   Call ID      :67
   Calling DN   :6137224065
   SDS DN       :6137211234
   Reason       :Fails to re-route call
   Treatment    :GNCT
```

Field descriptions

Descriptions for each eld in the log report appear in the follo wing table:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
logoffid	Symbolic text	The LOG_OFFICE_ID is an office parameter, defined in table OFCVAR, which specifies the name for office identification in the log output header.
mmmdd	Symbolic text	Indicates the date, in month:day format, that the subsystem generated the log.

SDS601 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
hh:mm:ss	Symbolic text	Indicates the time the subsystem generated the log in hour:minute:second format
nnnn	Symbolic text	Sequential number of logs
INFO SDS log report	Constant	Log report type
Call ID	Symbolic text	Call identification number
Calling DN	Symbolic text	Calling party directory number (10 digits)
SDS DN	Symbolic text	SDS messaging routing DN (a maximum of 30 digits)
Reason	Constant	Fails to route to call
Treatment	Symbolic text	Call treatment associated with the routing failure (4 characters)

Action

Save the log report for additional information to investigate the failure of Access to Messaging service.

Associated OM registers

The subsystem generates log SDS601 when OM group SDS register ROUTFAIL increases.

SECU101

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU101. The subsystem generates SECU101 when a valid user uses normal login/logoff procedures to log on or off of a terminal.

Format

The log report format for SECU101 is as follows:

```
SECU101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    User: <user> logtxt       <term>
```

Example

An example of log report SECU101 follows:

```
SECU101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   User: JANET  logged OUT from MAP
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem
User	Descriptive text	Identifies user that logged on or off of a specified terminal. Use the CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
logtxt	logged IN to	Identifies user that logged on the terminal
	logged OUT from	Identifies user that logged off of the terminal
term	Descriptive text	Identifies the terminal where the user logged on or off. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

SECU101 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU102

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU102. The subsystem generates SECU102 when a user uses an invalid identi cation or password to attempt to login on a terminal.

Format

The log report format for SECU102 is as follows:

SECU102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
Invalid LOGIN attempt on <term>. USERID: <user>. reastxt.

Example

An example of log report SECU102 follows:

```
SECU102 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   Invalid LOGIN attempt on MAP.    USERID: JANET.  Bad
   password.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem
Invalid LOGIN attempt on	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal on which the user attempted to login. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
USERID	Bad user	Indicates use of invalid user identification to attempt login on terminal
	0000-FFFF	Provides valid identification for a user that attempts to login the terminal. Use the CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
reastxt	Bad password	Indicates the user attempted to login the terminal with an invalid password.

SECU102 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Password expired	Indicates the user attempted to login the terminal with an expired password.
	Bad userid	Indicates the user attempted to login the terminal with an invalid user identification.

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU103

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU103 when one user forces another user off the terminal. Both users are logged on this terminal.

Format

The log report format for SECU103 is as follows:

SECU103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
User: <user> forced out from <term>.
By Command from user <usernm> on <termnm>.

Example

An example of log report SECU103 follows:

```
SECU103 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   User: JANET  forced out from MAP.
   By Command from user OPERATOR on MAP.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem
User	Symbolic text	Identifies the user forced off the terminal. Use the CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
forced out from	Symbolic text	Identifies terminal that one user forced the other user off. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
By command from user	Constant	Identifies the user forcing the other user off the terminal. Use the CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
on	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal used to force the user off. Use the CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.

SECU103 (end)

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There is no action required.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU104

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU104 when a user changes one of the following:

- the commandset class for a privileged command,
- the automatic logging of command use/abuse in customer data Table CMDS.

Note: Line three (old commandset), line ve (old use log/alarm) and line seven (old abuse log/alarm) can appear. The system displays these lines if the command was present in CMDS and the user changed the tuple for that command.

Format

The log report format for SECU104 is as follows:

SECU104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
User: <user> from <term>. CMDS changed to <cmdnm>.
old commandset: n,n,n,n,n.
new commandset: n,n,n,n,n.
old use log/alarm: B/alrmtxt
new use log/alarm: B/alrmtxt
old abuse log/alarm: B/alrmtxt
new abuse log/alarm: B/alrmtxt

Example

An example of log report SECU104 follows:

```
SECU104 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   User: JANET  from MAP.    CMDS changed to RESTART.
   old commandset: 1,3,4,5,6.
   new commandset: 3,4,5,6.
   old use log/alarm: NO/NO_ALARM
   new use log/alarm: YES/MINOR
   old abuse log/alarm: NO/MAJOR
   new abuse log/alarm: YES/CRITICAL
```

SECU104 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
User	Symbolic text	Identifies the user that changes the commandset or the automatic logging of command use/abuse in Table CMDS. Use the CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
from	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal from which the user made the change(s). List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
CMDS changed to command	Symbolic text	Identifies the changed command in CMDS. List CMDS from CI MAP level for privileged commands. Refer to customer data Table TERMDEV.
old commandset	0-30	Identifies the commandset class previously able to execute the command.
	ALL	Indicates all commandset classes were necessary in order to execute the command
	NONE	Indicates that commandset classes were not necessary to execute the command. All users were able to execute the command.
new commandset	0-30	Identifies commandset class now able to execute the command
	ALL	Indicates the system requires all commandset classes to execute the command.
	NONE	Indicates commandset classes are not required to execute the command. All users are now able to execute the command.
old use log/alarm	NO/NO_ALARM	Indicates that automatic logging of use was not in effect. Use of the command did not raise an alarm.
	YES/NO_ALARM	Indicates that automatic logging of use was in effect. Use of the command did not raise an alarm.

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	NO/MINOR	Indicates that automatic logging of use was not in effect. Use of the command raised a minor alarm.
	YES/MINOR	Indicates that automatic logging of use was in effect. Use of the command raised a minor alarm.
	NO/MAJOR	Indicates that automatic logging of use was not in effect. Use of the command raised a major alarm.
	YES/MAJOR	Indicates that automatic logging of use was in effect. Use of the command raised a major alarm.
	NO/CRITICAL	Indicates that automatic logging of use was not in effect. Use of the command raised a critical alarm.
	YES/CRITICAL	Indicates that automatic logging of use was in effect. Use of the command raised a critical alarm.
new use log/alarm	NO/NO_ALARM	Indicates that automatic logging of use is not in effect. Use of the command did not raise an alarm.
	YES/NO_ALARM	Indicates that automatic logging of use is in effect. Use of the command did not raise an alarm.
	NO/MINOR	Indicates that automatic logging of use is not in effect. Use of the command raised a minor alarm.
	YES/MINOR	Indicates that automatic logging of use is in effect. Use of the command raised a minor alarm.
	NO/MAJOR	Indicates that automatic logging of use is not in effect. Use of the command raised a major alarm.

SECU104 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	YES/MAJOR	Indicates that automatic logging of use is in effect. Use of the command raised a major alarm.
	NO/CRITICAL	Indicates that automatic logging of use is not in effect. Use of the command raised a critical alarm.
	YES/CRITICAL	Indicates that automatic logging of use is in effect. Use of the command raised a critical alarm.
old abuse log/alarm	NO/NO_ALARM	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse was not in effect. Abuse of the command did not raise an alarm.
	YES/NO_ALARM	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse was in effect. Abuse of the command did not raise an alarm.
	NO/MINOR	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse was not in effect. Abuse of the command raised a minor alarm.
	YES/MINOR	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse was in effect. Abuse of the command raised a minor alarm.
	NO/MAJOR	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse is not in effect. Abuse of the command raised a major alarm.
	YES/MAJOR	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse was in effect. Abuse of the command raised a major alarm.
	NO/CRITICAL	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse was not in effect. Abuse of the command raised a critical alarm.
	YES/CRITICAL	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse was in effect. Abuse of the command raised a critical alarm.

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
new abuse log/alarm	NO/NO_ALARM	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse is not in effect. Abuse of the command did not raise an alarm.
	YES/NO_ALARM	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse is in effect. Abuse of the command did not raise an alarm.
	NO/MINOR	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse is not in effect. Abuse of the command raised a minor alarm.
	YES/MINOR	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse is in effect. Abuse of the command raised a minor alarm.
	NO/MAJOR	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse is not in effect. Abuse of the command raised a major alarm.
	YES/MAJOR	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse is in effect. Abuse of the command raised a major alarm.
	NO/CRITICAL	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse is not in effect. Abuse of the command raised a critical alarm.
	YES/CRITICAL	Indicates that automatic logging of abuse is in effect. Abuse of the command raised a critical alarm.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU105

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU105 when one user changes the password for another user.

Format

The log report format for SECU105 is as follows:

SECU105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
User:<user> on <term>. Password has been changed for <usernm>.

Example

An example of log report SECU105 follows:

```
SECU105 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   User: JANET  on MAP. Password has been changed for OPERATOI
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
User	Symbolic text	Identifies the user that changes the password. Use the CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
on	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal where the user changed the password. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
Password has been changed for	Symbolic text	Identifies the user that had password changed. Use the CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU106

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECI106 when a user with the proper command class set issues a command. The command is entered in customer data Table CMDS. The system executes the command.

Format

The log report format for SECU106 is as follows:

SECU106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
User: <user> on <term>. Valid use of command <cmdnm>.

Example

An example of log report SECU106 follows:

```
SECU106 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   User: JANET  on MAP.    Valid use of command RESTART
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
User	Symbolic text	Identifies the user that issues the command. Use the CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
on	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal where the user issued the command. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
Valid use of command	Symbolic text	Identifies the command that a user with the correct commandset issues. List CMDS from CI MAP level for privileged commands.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU107

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU107 when a user without the correct command class set issues a command. The command is entered in customer data Table CMDS. The system does not execute the command.

Format

The log report format for SECU107 is as follows:

SECU107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
User: <user> on <term>. *UNABLE* to use command: cmdnm
User's effective commandset: n,n,n,n.
Command's commandset: n,n,n,n.

Example

An example of log report SECU107 follows:

```
SECU107 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   User: JANET  on MAP.    *UNABLE* to use command: RESTART
   User's effective commandset: 3,2,3,4.
   Command's commandset: 3,2,3,4,8.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem
User	Symbolic text	Identifies the invalid user that issues the command. Use the CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
on	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal where the invalid user issued the command. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
UNABLE to use command	Symbolic text	Identifies the privileged command issued by the invalid user. List CMDS from CI MAP level for privileged commands.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
User's effective commandset	0-30	Provides the command class set for the user that issues the command.
	ALL	Indicates the user is authorized to execute all commands.
	NONE	Indicates the user does not have a command class set.
Command's commandset	0-30	Provides command class set for the command.
	ALL	Indicates the system requires all command classes to execute the command.
	NONE	Indicates the system does not require command classes to execute the command.

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU108

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU108. The subsystem generates SECU108 when a user without the correct command class set attempts to access a table. The user does not access the table.

Format

The log report format for SECU108 is as follows:

SECU108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
User: <user> on <term>. *UNABLE* to access table: <tbl>
User's effective commandset: n,n,n,n.
table's commandset: n.

Example

An example of log report SECU108 follows:

```
SECU108 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   User: JANET  on MAP.    *UNABLE* to access table: TERMDEV
   User's effective commandset: 3,2,3,4.
   table's commandset: 8.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem
User	Symbolic text	Identifies the invalid user that attempts to access the table. Use CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
on	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal where an invalid user attempted to access a table. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
UNABLE to access table	Symbolic text	Identifies customer data table the user attempted to access. Refer to *Customer Data Schema* , 297-1001-451, for index to customer data tables.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
User's commandset	0-30	Provides command class set for the user that attempts to access the table.
	NONE	Indicates the user does not have a command class set.
	ALL	Indicates the user is authorized to access all tables.
table commandset	0-30	Provides the command class set required to access the table.
	NONE	Indicates the user does not require command classes to access the table.
	ALL	Indicates a user with a full-privilege command class set can access the table.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU109

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU109 when a valid user logs on a terminal using priority login (PLOGIN) procedures.

Format

The log report format for SECU109 is as follows:

SECU109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
User: <user> PLOGINing on <term>.

Example

An example of log report SECU109 follows:

```
SECU109 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   User: JANET  PLOGINing on MAP.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
User	Symbolic text	Identifies the user that logged on the terminal with PLOGIN procedures. Use CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
PLOGINing on	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal user logged on with PLOGIN procedures. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU110

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU110. The subsystem generates SECU110 when a user attempts a priority login (PLOGIN) on a terminal with an invalid identi cation or passw ord.

Format

The log report format for SECU110 is as follows:

SECU110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
Invalid PLOGIN attempt on: <term>. USERID: <user>. reastxt.

Example

An example of log report SECU110 follows:

```
SECU110 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   Invalid PLOGIN attempt on: MAP. USERID: JANET. Bad Passwor
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
Invalid PLOGIN attempt on	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal where user attempted to PLOGIN. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
USERID	Bad user	Indicates use of invalid user identification to attempt PLOGIN on the terminal. The field reastxt is blank.
	Symbolic text	Identifies the valid user that attempted PLOGIN on terminal. Use CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
reastxt	Bad Password	Indicates the user attempted to PLOGIN on the terminal with an invalid password.
	Bad userid	Indicates the user attempted to PLOGIN on the terminal with an invalid user identification. (USERID = Bad user)

SECU110 (end)

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU111

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU111 when a user changes the command class set for a terminal. Customer data Table TERMDEV de nes the command class set for a terminal.

Format

The log report format for SECU111 is as follows:

SECU111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
User: <user> on <term>. TERMDEV COMCLASS changed for <term>
Old commandset: n,n,n,n,n.
New commandset: n.

Example

An example of log report SECU111 follows:

```
SECU111 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   User: JANET  on MAP.    TERMDEV COMCLASS changed for MAP1
   Old commandset: 3,4,5,6.
   New commandset: 8.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
User	Symbolic text	Identifies the user that changed the command set for a terminal that TERMDEV defines. Use CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
on	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal where the user changed another terminal commandset. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.

SECU111 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TERMDEV COMCLASS changed for	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal that the user changed the command set in TERMDEV. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
Old commandset	0-30	Identifies the command class set the user earlier assigned to terminal.
	ALL	Indicates the user assigned all command classes to the terminal.
	NONE	Indicates the user did not assign command classes to the terminal.
New commandset	0-30	Identifies the command class set now assigned to the terminal.
	ALL	Indicates the user assigned all command classes to the terminal
	NONE	Indicates the user did not assign command classes to the terminal.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU112

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU112 when one user adds or changes the security pro le for another user .

Format

The log report format for SECU112 is as follows:

```
SECU112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    User: <user> on <term>. <type>    user <user>
    Old Stack  nnnn
    Old Priority      nnnn
    Old Language   <lang>
    Old Commandset     n,n,n,n.
    New Stacknnnn
    New Priority     nnnn
    New Language  <lang>
    New Commandset    n,n,n,n.
```

Example

An example of log report SECU112 follows:

```
SECU112 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   User: JANET  on MAP.    CHANGE user LISA
   Old Stack        4000
   Old Priority        3
   Old Language     English
   Old Commandset   1,2,3,4.
   New Stack        5000
   New Priority        4
   New Language     Spanish
   New Commandset   1,2,3,4.
```

SECU112 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
User	Symbolic text	Identifies the user that adds or changes the security profile of another user. Use CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
on term	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal where the user added or changed the security profile of another user. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
type	ADD	Indicates addition of a new user
	CHANGED	Indicates the current user has had attributes changed.
user	0000-FFFF	Identifies the user with the changed security profile. Use CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
Old Stack	1500-8000	Identifies number of words for old user process. This field appears when <type> = CHANGED.
Old Priority	1-4	Identifies priority of old user process. This field appears when <type> = CHANGED.
Old Language	English, French, German, Spanish, Turkish	Identifies the user interface language for user.
Old commandset	0-30	Identifies command class set earlier assigned to user. This field displayed when <type> = CHANGED.
	ALL	Indicates that the user assigned the other user to all command classes. This field appears when <type> = CHANGED.
	NONE	Indicates that the user did not assign the other user to any command classes. This field appears when <type> = CHANGED.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
New Stack	1500-8000	Identifies the number of words for the new user process.
New Priority	1-4	Identifies priority of new user process.
New Language	English, French, German, Spanish, Turkish	Identifies user interface language for user.
New commandset	0-30	Identifies command class set assigned to user.
	ALL	Indicates the user assigned the other user to all command classes.
	NONE	Indicates the user did not assign the other user to any command classes.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU113

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU113. The system generates SECU113 when a user makes an attempt to login on a terminal that is not enabled.

Format

The log report format for SECU113 is as follows:

SECU113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
Attempt to login on disabled console: <term>

Example

An example of log report SECU113 follows:

```
SECU113 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   Attempt to LOGIN on disabled console: DIALUP
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
Attempt to LOGIN on disabled console	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal where the user made the attempt to login. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU114

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU114 when a console is manually enabled or disabled.

Format

The log report format for SECU114 is as follows:

```
SECU114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    User: <user> on <term>. Manually <able>:    <term>
```

Example

An example of log report SECU114 follows:

```
SECU114 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   User: JANET  on MAP.    Manually ENABLE:    DIALUP
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
User	Symbolic text	Identifies the user that enabled or disabled the terminal. Use CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
on	Symbolic text	Identifies the terminal that the user used to enable or disable another terminal. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals. Refer to customer data Table TERMDEV.
Manually	DISABLE	Indicates the user manually disabled the terminal.
	ENABLE	Indicates the user manually enabled the terminal.
term	Symbolic text	Identifies the user manually enabled or disabled the terminal. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SECU114 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU115

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU115. The subsystem generates SECU115 when the user exceeds the maximum login time that LOGINCONTROL command speci es. The system disables the terminal.

Format

The log report format for SECU115 is as follows:

```
SECU115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    User took too long to LOGIN on: <term>. opttxt
```

Example

An example of log report SECU115 follows:

```
SECU115 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
User took too long to LOGIN on: DIALUP. Console was disabled.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates the system disables the enabled terminal that waits for login.
User took too long to LOGIN on	Symbolic text	Indicates the user exceeded the maximum login time during login attempt. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
opttxt	Console disabled	Indicates the system disables the enabled terminal that waits for login.
	Blank	Indicates the the system does not disable the enabled terminal that waits for login.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SECU115 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU116

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU116. The system generates SECU116 when the user exceeds the maximum number of invalid login attempts that the LOGINCONTROL command speci es. The system disables the console.

Format

The log report format for SECU116 is as follows:

SECU116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
Too many invalid LOGINs on: <term>. opttxt

Example

An example of log report SECU116 follows:

```
SECU116 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
Too many invalid LOGINs on: DIALUP. Console was disabled.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
Too many invalid LOGINs on	Symbolic text	Indicates the user made the maximum number of invalid login attempts. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
opttxt	Console disabled	Indicates the system disabled the enabled terminal that waits for login.
opttxt	Blank	Indicates the system disabled the enabled terminal that waits for login.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

SECU116 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU117

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU117 when the system enables a terminal as the LOGINCONTROL command speci es.

Format

The log report format for SECU117 is as follows:

```
SECU117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    Console: <term> has been automatically enabled.
    reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report SECU117 follows:

```
SECU117 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   Console: DIALUP has been automatically enabled.
    End of disable time.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
Console: <term> has been automatically enabled.	Symbolic text	Indicates the system enabled the terminal. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
reastxt	End of disable time	Indicates the system enabled the terminal when disable time was exceeded.
	To prevent system lockout	Indicates the system enables a terminal to prevent being placed on the lockout list. The disable time specified by the LOGINCONTROL command normally equals the default, FOREVER.

Action

Save the report for security personnel.

SECU117 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU118

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU118 when a user is idle for a long period of time. The system also generates SECU118 when the system detects an open line condition. The system logs the user off the terminal. The terminal security pro le de ned in T able TERMDEV and Table LOGINCONTROL determines if the system can disconnect the terminal.

Format

The log report format for SECU118 is as follows:

```
SECU118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    reastxt:  <user> on <term> forced out by system.
    opttxt
```

Example

An example of log report SECU118 follows:

```
FP503 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO Device State Change
   Location: FP 2 DEVICE 1 (DK) SCSI BUS 0
   REASON: Change of state of associated entity
   FROM: InSv ( Isolated )      DRIVE STATE: Unknown
   TO: InSv         DRIVE STATE: On Line
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
reastxt	Idle User	Indicates user logs on specified terminal does not press the Enter key during the timeout period set for the terminal.
	Line open	Indicates that the system detects a line open condition.
<user>	Symbolic text	Identifies idle user which the system logs out. Use CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.

SECU118 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
on <term> forced out by system.	Symbolic text	Identifies terminal, that the system can disconnected. The system logs an idle user off of that terminal. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
opttxt	Console was disabled	Indicates system logs idle user off terminal. Indicates system disables specified terminal.
	Blank	Indicates system logs idle user off terminal. Indicates system does not disconnects terminal.

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU119

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU119 when the system disables a terminal after the user logs out. The subsystem also generates SECU119 when the terminal is busied out.

Format

The log report format for SECU119 is as follows:

```
SECU119 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    reastxt.    Console: <term> disabled.
```

Example

An example of log report SECU119 follows:

```
SECU119 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   User logout. Console: DIALUP disabled.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
reastxt	Console BSY	Indicates console is busied out.
	User logout	Indicates user logs out of system.
Console: <term> disabled	Symbolic text	Indicates the system automatically disables the terminal when the user logs out. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU120

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU120 when a user attempts to log on a dialup terminal with an invalid identi cation or passw ord.

Format

The log report format for SECU120 is as follows:

```
SECU120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    <term>. DIALBACK login failed with id <id>
    Reason: reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report SECU120 follows:

```
SECU120 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   DIALUP. Dialback login failed with id DBID123
   Reason: Incorrect dialback password.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
<term>	Symbolic text	Identifies terminal on which the user attempts to login. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
DIALBACK login failed with id	Bad user	Indicates the user uses invalid user identification to log on the terminal (reastxt = Invalid dialback id).
	Symbolic text	Provides correct identification for user attempt to log on the terminal. List DIALBACK from CI MAP level for list of users. See Customer data Table DIALBACK.
	Blank	Indicates LOGIN timeout occurs.
Reason	Bad return code	Indicates user attempts to log on the terminal and a system error occurs.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Incorrect dialback password	Indicates user attempts to log on the terminal with an invalid password.
	Invalid dialback id	Indicates user attempts to log on the terminal with an invalid dialback identifier.
	LOGIN timeout	Indicates user attempt to log on the terminal, and fails to complete login procedures in the specified time.

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU121

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU121 when a valid user logs on a dialup terminal. The user uses normal login procedures to log on the terminal.

Format

The log report format for SECU121 is as follows:

```
1.SECU121 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
   <term>. Dialback login with id <id>
```

Example

An example of log report SECU121 follows:

```
1.SECU121 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   DIALUP. Dialback login with id DNID123
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem
<term>	Symbolic text	Identifies terminal the user logs on. List TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
Dialback login with id	Symbolic text	Identifies user that logs on specified terminal. List DIALBACK from CI MAP level for list of users. See customer data Table DIALBACK.

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU122

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU122 when an attempt to log on a dialup terminal fails.

Format

The log report format for SECU122 is as follows:

```
SECU122 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    <term>.  DIALBACK call failed.
    Dialback id: <id>.    Number: <dn>
    Reason: reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report SECU122 follows:

```
SECU122 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   DIALUP.  DIALBACK call failed.
   Dialback id: DBID123.  Number: 7811999
   Reason: Modem unstable.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
<term>	Symbolic text	Identifies terminal on which user tried to log into. Refer to customer data Table TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
DIALBACK call failed	Constant	Indicates attempt to perform dialback failed.
Dialback id	Symbolic text	Identifies user which attempted dialback. List DIALBACK from CI MAP level for list of users. Refer to customer data Table DIALBACK.
Number	Integers	Provides directory number for terminal that the user cannot access. The user cannot access the terminal when dialback does not complete. Refer to Table I.

SECU122 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Bad file system request	Indicates file system receives a command that the system cannot execute.
	Bad return code	Indicates system received an error code that the system cannot understand.
	Call aborted by system	Indicates system aborts the dialback call. For example, the modem equipment is not available for use.
	Call connected	Indicates modem dials out.
	Could not initiate login	Indicates system cannot complete login sequence. For example, the file system fails to output data through the modem.
	Error in file system	Indicates error occurs in file system. For example, a corrupted file reference number.
	Invalid directory number	Indicates dialback directory number that is not correct.
	Line was busy	Indicates modem discovers the line was busy when the modem makes the dialback call.
	Modem unstable	Indicates modem does not work correctly.
	No answer	Indicates modem is not available, or the called party can not answer when the modem placed the dialback call.
	No modem available for dialback	Indicates modem is not available to make dialback call.
	Unable to detect carrier	Indicates modem is not able to detect carrier.
	Unable to detect dialtone	Indicates modem is not able to detect dial tone.

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU123

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates SECU123. The subsystem generates SECU123 when attempts to log on a dialup terminal succeed, dialback call is successful, and login is complete.

Format

The log report format for SECU123 is as follows:

SECU123 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
<term>. DIALBACK call connected.
Dialback id: <id>. Number: <dn>
New <term>

Example

An example of log report SECU123 follows:

```
SECU123 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   DIALUP.  DIALBACK call connected.
   Dialback id: DBID123.  Number: 7811999
   New DIALUP1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
<term>	Symbolic text	Identifies first terminal where user attempts to logon. See customer data Table TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
DIALBACK call connected	Constant	Indicates attempt to perform dialback is successful.
Dialback id	Symbolic text	Identifies user attempted dialbacks. List DIALBACK from CI MAP level for list of users. See customer data Table DIALBACK.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Number	Symbolic text	Provides directory number for terminal to complete dialback call.
New	Symbolic text	Identifies terminal used in dialback connection. List Table TERMDEV from CI MAP level.

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU124

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates log report SECU124 when a user changes the dialback password for a user.

Format

The log report format for SECU124 is as follows:

SECU124 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
User: <user> on <term>. DIALBACK password changed for id <id>.

Example

An example of log report SECU124 follows:

```
SECU124 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   User:JANET on DIALUP. DIALBACK password changed for id
    DBID123.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
User	Symbolic text	Identifies user that changes dial-up password. Use CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
on	Symbolic text	Identifies terminal where user makes the change to the dial-up password. List customer data table TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
DIALBACK password changed for id	Symbolic text	Identifies user for which the user changes dialback password. List DIALBACK from CI MAP level for a list of users. See customer data table DIALBACK.

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU125

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates log report SECU125 when a user enables dialback for a dial-up terminal.

Format

The log report format for SECU125 is as follows:

SECU125 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
User: <user> on <term>. DIALBACK enabled for <term>.

Example

An example of log report SECU125 follows:

```
SECU125 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   User: JANET  on DIALUP. DIALBACK enabled for DBID123.
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
User	Symbolic text	Identifies user that enables dial-up terminal. Use CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
on	Symbolic text	Identifies terminal on which the user enables the dial-up terminal. List customer data table TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list of terminals.
DIALBACK enabled for	Symbolic text	Identifies dial-up terminal that the user enables. See customer data table TERMDEV.

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SECU126

Explanation

The Security (SECU) subsystem generates log report SECU126 when a user disables dialback for a dial-up terminal.

Format

The log report format for SECU126 is as follows:

SECU126 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
User: <user> on <term>. DIALBACK disabled for <term>.

Example

An example of log report SECU126 follows:

```
SECU126 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO
   User: JANET  on DIALUP. DIALBACK disabled for DBID123.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates information about the SECU subsystem.
User	Symbolic text	Identifies user that disables the dial-up terminal. Use CI command SHOWUSERS for a list of users defined to the system.
on	Symbolic text	Identifies terminal on which the user disables the dial-up terminal. List customer data table TERMDEV from CI MAP level for list if terminals.
DIALBACK disabled for	Symbolic text	Identifies dial-up terminal that the user disables. See customer data table TERMDEV.

Action

Save report for security personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SIM600

Explanation

The Residential Enhanced Services Simultaneous Ringing feature generates the SIM600 log report when a failure occurs during SimRing pilot directory number (PDN) -to-non-pilot member directory number (NPMDN) call setup. The following failures can occur:

- The NPMDN routes to a non-supported agent.
- The NPMDN fails translations.

Format

The format for log report SIM600 follows:

MTLEN08AP SIM600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SIMRING
Call ID: 2 x 4 digits
Pilot DN: 10 digits
Member DN: up to 30 digits
Reason: Reason of failure

Example

An example of log report SIM600 follows:

```
MTLEN08AP SIM600 MAI10 12:30:55 3800 INFO SIMRING
   CallID: 6789 7654
   Pilot DN: 6136211500
   Member DN: 1234567
   Reason: Translation Failure
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the elds 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 caller-to-PDN call.
Pilot DN	10 digits	This field specifies the DN that the subscriber must call in order for the SimRing group to be alerted.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Member DN	4 to 30 digits	This field specifies the member DN that the pilot tries to reach when the failure occurs.
Reason	Non-supported agent, Translation failure	This field specifies the problem preventing the call leg from being established.

Action

No immediate action. This log report is an information-type log.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

The SIM600 log tracks down the cause of an error.

During a call to the PDN of a SimRing group, the RES Simultaneous Ringing feature establishes calls between the PDN and the NPMDNs. The RES Simultaneous Ringing feature generates logs if it encounters a failure in the call between the PDN and the NPMDNs.

The following table speci es the cause leading to the generation of each of the SimRing logs.

Log reason	Cause	Action
Non-supported agent	The PDN-to-NPMDN call routes to an unsupported agent.	Verify the NPMDNs of the SimRing group associated with the PDN. The outgoing trunk can be different from one call to the next call.
Translation failure	Translation fails between the PDN and a particular NPMDN.	Verify the NPMDNs of the SimRing group of the PDN.

SLE101

Explanation

The Screening List Editing (SLE) subsystem generates log report SLE101 when when table RESFEAT changes. The change occurs during call processing, while the journal le is not acti ve. The table changes when the subscriber activates or deactivates the screening list service. Table RESFEAT displays the status of the tuple after the subscriber activates or deactivates the screening list service.

Format

The log report format for SLE101 is as follows:

SLE101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NO JOURNAL FILE
RESFEAT TABLE WAS UPDATED WHILE JOURNAL FILE WAS INACTIVE.
NEW TUPLE IS:
resfeat tuple

Example

An example of log report SLE101 follows:

```
SLE101 JAN01 09:01:38 1234 INFO NO JOURNAL FILE
   RESFEAT TABLE WAS UPDATED WHILE JOURNAL FILE WAS
   INACTIVE.
   NEW TUPLE IS:
   HOST 00 0 16 03 SCRJ SCRJ NOAMA ACT
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NO JOURNAL FILE	Constant	Indicates that a table changes while the journal file is not active.
NEW TUPLE IS	Symbolic text	Indicates the new tuple. Refer to table RESFEAT for all the values.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLE102

Explanation

The Screening List Editing (SLE) subsystem generates SLE102. The subsystem generates SLE102 when a tuple in Table SLELIST changes when the journal le is not acti ve. This condition occurs when the user adds or deletes entries in screening lists or updates the privacy or voice back information.

Format

The log report format for SLE102 is as follows:

SLE102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NO JOURNAL FILE
SLELIST TABLE WAS UPDATED WHILE JOURNAL FILE WAS INACTIVE.
TUPLE actxt IS:
slelist tuple

Example

An example of log report SLE102 follows:

```
SLE102 JAN01 09:01:38 1234 INFO NO JOURNAL FILE
   SLELIST TABLE WAS UPDATED WHILE JOURNAL FILE WAS
   INACTIVE.
   TUPLE ADDED    IS:
   HOST 00 0 17 04 SCRJ 4 Y 6136212341 PRIVATE 0 N
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NO JOURNAL FILE	Constant	Indicates a user updated a table while the journal file was not active.
TUPLE IS:	ADDED DELETED CHANGED	Indicates the action performed to update the table.
slelist tuple	Symbolic text	Indicates the updated SLELIST tuple. Refer to Table SLELIST for all the values.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLE103

Explanation

The Screening List Editing (SLE) subsystem generates log report SLE103 when the compaction process begins.

Format

The log report format for SLE103 is as follows:

```
SLE103  mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO SLE PROCESS STARTED
    SLE COMPACTION PROCESS STARTED BECAUSE: rsntxt userid
    THE NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS WHICH HAVE OCCURRED
      SINCE THE
    PROCESS WAS LAST STARTED IS:   count
    THE CURRENT THRESHOLD IS:      currentnum
```

Example

An example of log report SLE103 follows:

```
SLE103 JAN01 09:01:38 1234 INFO SLE PROCESS STARTED
   SLE COMPACTION PROCESS STARTED BECAUSE: WAKEUP_RECEIVED
   THE NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS WHICH HAVE OCCURRED SINCE
   THE PROCESS WAS LAST STARTED IS: 824
   THE CURRENT THRESHOLD IS:    1024
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SLE PROCESS STARTED	Constant	Indicates the screening list editing (SLE) process begins.
rsntxt	THRESHOLD EXCEEDED	Indicates the process begins. The process begins because the number of SLE transactions exceeds the number that the SLE TRANSACTION THRESHOLD office parameter specifies.
	CI REQUEST	Indicates the process begins because the user uses the SLEPACK command to make the request.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	WAKEUP_RECEIVED	Indicates the process begins automatically at the time that the SLE WAKEUP TIME office parameter specifies.
userid		Identifies the originator of the request. The log report displays userid when the rsntxt field indicates CI REQUEST.
count	0-32k	Indicates the number of transactions that occur from the time of the last compaction process.
currentnum	0-32k	Indicates the current value of the Table SLE TRANSACTION THRESHOLD.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLE104

Explanation

The Screening List Editing (SLE) subsystem generates log report SLE104 when the compaction process is complete. This report provides information on the data store that the screening lists allocate and use.

Format

The log report format for SLE104 is as follows:

SLE104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SLE PROCESS COMPLETED
SLE COMPACTION PROCESS HAS COMPLETED.
NUMBER OF SEGMENTS RECOVERED IS: rec seg rec words
VALUE OF PARM SLE_MAX_SEGMENT_COUNT IS: max_ count
NUMBER OF SEGMENTS ALLOCATED IS: allocated
NUMBER OF SEGMENTS USED IS: used
NUMBER OF ITEMS PER SEGMENT IS: segment size

Example

An example of log report SLE104 follows:

```
SLE104 JAN01 09:01:38 1234 INFO SLE_PROCESS_COMPLETED
   SLE COMPACTION PROCESS HAS COMPLETED.
   NUMBER OF SEGMENTS RECOVERED IS: 1 segment 3072 words
   VALUE OF PARM SLE_MAX_SEGMENT_COUNT IS:  5
   NUMBER OF SEGMENTS ALLOCATED IS: 5
   NUMBER OF SEGMENTS USED IS:  4
   NUMBER OF ITEMS PER SEGMENT IS:  1024
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SLE PROCESS COMPLETED	Constant	Indicates the SLE compaction process is complete.
SLE COMPACTION PROCESS HAS COMPLETED	Constant	Indicates the SLE compaction process is complete.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NUMBER OF SEGMENTS RECOVERED IS	0-2048 segments	Indicates the number of segments released during the compaction process. This field is a data store that other applications can release and use. Other applications use this data store when the system overuses the screening list editing facility.
	3x (0-2048) words	Indicates the number of words released during the compaction process. This field is a data store that other applications can release and use. Other applications use this data store when the system overuses the screening list editing facility.
VALUE OF PARM SLE_MAX_SEGMENT_COUNT IS	0-2048	Indicates the current value of the SLE MAX SEGMENT COUNT office parameter. The current value is the maximum number of segments allocated for use by SLE data.
NUMBER OF SEGMENTS ALLOCATED IS	0-2048	Indicates the number of segments allocated for use by SLE data. This value must correspond to the previous value.
NUMBER OF SEGMENTS USED IS	0-2048	Indicates the number of segments used by SLE data. This field is a store consumption indicator.
NUMBER OF ITEMS PER SEGMENT IS	1024-8192	Indicates the size of segments that SLE data use.

Action

Action is required under the following conditions:

The value of the max_count eld can be lar ger than the number of segments allocated. This value indicates that a cold or reload restart has not occurred from the time the of ce parameter w as last set. The max_ eld count can be larger when the system has enough data store to accommodate the current volume of SLE data. If SLE data does not have enough data store, perform a cold or reload restart. A cold or reload restart makes additional data store available for SLE data.

If the number of segments used is less than the number of segments allocated, the system has enough data store. If the number of segments is the same,

SLE104 (end)

survey the logs for SWERs. If the logs indicate failure to obtain store for SLE data, activate the of ce parameter immediately .

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLE105

Explanation

The Screening List Editing (SLE) subsystem generates log report SLE105 when the RESFEAT process encounters a problem.

Format

The log report format for SLE105 is as follows:

SLE105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RESFEAT PROCESS TROUBLE
RESFEAT TROUBLE ENCOUNTERED. ERROR IS:
errortxt

Example

An example of log report SLE105 follows:

```
SLE104 JAN01 09:01:38 1234 INFO RESFEAT PROCESS TROUBLE
   RESFEAT TROUBLE ENCOUNTERED.  ERROR IS:
   NO RESFEAT MAILBOX.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO RESFEAT PROCESS TROUBLE	Constant	Indicates that the RESFEAT process encounters trouble
ERROR IS	NO RESFEAT MAILBOX	Indicates that the system cannot allocate a mailbox for the RESFEAT process
	BAD RESFEAT MSGTYPE	Indicates that the RESFEAT mailbox receives a message that is not expected.

Action

If the error text eld indicates NO RESFEAT MAILBOX, restart the process. If the problem occurs again, contact the next level of maintenance.

If the error text eld indicates BAD RESFEAT MSGTYPE, there is no action required. If the subsystem generates a large number of SLE105 logs, contact the next level of maintenance.

SLE105 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLE106

Explanation

The Screening List Editing (SLE) subsystem generates log report SLE106 when the central SLE process encounters a problem.

Format

The log report format for SLE106 is as follows:

SLE106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SLE PROCESS TROUBLE
SLE TROUBLE ENCOUNTERED. ERROR IS:
errortxt

Example

An example of log report SLE106 follows:

```
SLE104 JAN01 09:01:38 1234 INFO SLE PROCESS TROUBLE
   SLE TROUBLE ENCOUNTERED.  ERROR IS:
   NO SLE MAILBOX.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SLE PROCESS TROUBLE	Constant	Indicates that the SLE process encounters trouble
ERROR IS	Symbolic text	Identifies the problem that the SLE process encounters. Refer to the table at the end of this log report.

Action

Refer to the table at the end of this report.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLE106 (end)

Additional information

Refer to the following table for a list of errors and associated actions.

Error	Explanation	Action
DATA STORE NOT ALLOCATED	Indicates the system cannot allocate the data store for SLE data.	Set the office parameter SLE MAX SEGMENT COUNT. If the parameter is set, perform a restart.
NO DATA STORE	Indicates the data store is not available for SLE data	Contact the next level of maintenance
UNABLE TO SET WAKEUP	Indicates the system cannot generate the next wake-up for the compaction process	Perform a restart. If the problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
NO SLE MAILBOX	Indicates the system cannot allocate a mailbox for the central process	Perform a restart. If the problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
BAD MAILBOX ID	Indicates an invalid mailbox is present	Perform a restart. If the problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
NOT SLE MSGTYPE	Indicates that the SLE process receives a message that is not expected.	Perform a restart. If the problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
UNABLE TO START COMPACTION	Indicates the central process cannot start the compaction process	Perform a restart. If the problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
NO RESPONSE	Indicates response was not received when a message transmitted between processes.	Perform a restart. If the problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.

SLE107

Explanation

The Screening Line Editing (SLE) subsystem generates log report SLE107 when the SLE audit nds a discrepanc y in the data. The SLE audit is part of the compaction process.

Format

The log report format for SLE107 is as follows:

```
SLE107  mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO SLE AUDIT
    ERROR FOUND DURING SLE AUDIT.  ERROR IS:
    errortxt
```

Example

An example of log report SLE107 follows:

```
SLE107 JAN01 09:01:38 1234 INFO SLE AUDIT
   ERROR FOUND DURING SLE AUDIT.  ERROR IS:
   ITEM MARKED FREE.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SLE AUDIT	Constant	Indicates that the SLE audit finds a discrepancy in the data.
errortxt	Symbolic text	Identifies the error that the audit finds. Refer to table Errors at the end of this log report.

Action

There is no action required.

SLE107 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Errors

Error	Explanation
ITEM MARKED FREE	Indicates an item with valid data marked free in the SLE free map.
ITEM MARKED INUSE	Indicates an item with invalid data marked in use in the SLE free map.
COUNTS TOO LARGE	Indicates that the counts in the SLE admin data have more entries in the list than data. The system corrects the counts.
COUNTS TOO SMALL	Indicates that the counts in the SLE admin data contain less entries in list than data. The system releases additional entries.
COUNTS UNBALANCED	Indicates that the total count in the SLE admin data is correct, but the separate counts are not correct. The system calculates the counts again.

SLE108

Explanation

The Screening List Editing (SLE) subsystem generates log report SLE108. The subsystem generates this report when the SLE session count audit nds a discrepancy in the internally stored session counts. The SLE audit is part of the compaction process. The subsystem compares the number of SLE sessions that are active with the internally calculated counts. If the counts differ, the system corrects the counts and generates this report.

Format

The log report format for SLE108 is as follows:

```
SLE108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SLE SESSION COUNT ERROR
    featname SLE SESSION COUNT DISCREPANCY
    OLD COUNT = oldnum RESET TO NEW COUNT = newnum
```

Example

An example of log report SLE108 follows:

```
SLE108 JAN01 09:01:38 1234 INFO SLE SESSION COUNT ER
   SCRJ SLE SESSION COUNT DISCREPANCY
   OLD COUNT = 23 RESET TO NEW COUNT = 16
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value		Description
SLE SESSION COUNT ERROR	Constant		Indicates the SLE session count audit finds a discrepancy in the internally stored counts.
featname	SCRJ SCA DRCW	SCF	Indicates the feature that detects the problem.
OLD COUNT	nn		Indicates the previous value in the count.
RESET TO NEW COUNT	nn		Indicates the corrected value in the count.

Action

There is no action required.

SLE108 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLM200

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM200. The subsystem generates this report when the SLM controller hardware detects a major SLM command failure. The subsystem SLM node system is set to busy (SysB). An audit attempts to return the SLM node to service.

Format

The log report format for SLM200 is as follows:

```
**SLM200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Command Failure
    Cmd cmdtxt              Unit n
    Error Class : clastxt
    Error Detail: detxt
     hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
     hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report SLM200 follows:

```
**SLM200 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO Command Failure
   Cmd  D READ BLKS Unit 0
   Error Class  : SLM SCSI ERROR
   Error Detail : Device Not Responding
    8102 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
    0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NFO Command Failure	Constant	Indicates that an SLM command fails
Cmd	Symbolic name	Identifies the command that fails
Unit	0, 1	Identifies the SLM controller on which the problem occurs
Error Class	Symbolic text	Provides the class of the error. Refer to the table at the end of this log report.

SLM200 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Error Detail	Symbolic text	Provides information about the error. Refer to the table at the end of this log report.
hhhh	0000-FFFF	

Action

Perform maintenance on the affected SLM.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

When the problem that caused the SLM200 log is cleared, an SLM406 log report appears.

Refer to the following table for associated error classes.

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Error	Explanation
Class:	
SLM HW ERROR	Indicates a system load module hardware error
SLM SCSI ERROR	Indicates a system load module SCSI error
SLM LINK ERROR	Indicates a system load module link error
Detail:	
RECEIVE FIFO PARITY ERROR	The system detects a parity error while the system reads the outgoing message body. The target can execute the request before this error returns.
PROM ID RESPONSE TIMEOUT	A read or write operation to the element blocks on the paddle board or the SLM board to fails. Failure is a result of a DTACK timeout
12-VOLT POWER-UP TIMEOUT	Boot BLP attempts to turn on the 12-volt power converter. The 12-volt power converter output fails to reach the 12-volt level after 1 s. The subsystem must reach the 12-volt level after a maximum of 0.15 s. The user must use the ENHANCED BOOT command to return this error code.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

SCSI BUS NOT FREE	Indicates a selection attempt to a target fails. The selection attempt fails because a target uses the SCSI bus.
Error	Explanation
DEVICE NOT RESPONDING	Target does not respond to a selection attempt.
MULTIPLE ERRORS DURING ERROR RECOVERY	Indicates errors occur during communication with a target to allow accurate analysis of the problem.
TARGET DROPPED SLM BSY LINE	Target device drops the SCSI BSY line to the SLM for a reason that is not known.
TARGET IS BUSY	Target device processes a command. Another base-level process issued the command.
INVALID DEVICE RETURN STATUS	Target device returns an invalid status to the SLM when the device executes a SCSI command
DATA BLOCK COUNT MISMATCH	Indicates the target device does not return the number of blocks of data that the SLM requests. The user must use the ENHANCED BOOT and ENHANCED BOOT CONTINUE commands to return this error code. The subsystem includes this error response for development purposes.
NODE NUMBER INCORRECT	Indicates the node number on a received message is not correct
INVALID OPCODE	Indicates the opcode on a message is not correct. Error Byte 3 contains the opcode.
TRANSMITTED DATA LOST	Indicates the data that the ingoing message returns are lost. The data loss is a result of a transmission that is not successful. No copy of the data remains in the SLM to allow the subsystem to reload the transmit buffer of the SLM. The user must use the MESSAGE LOOP BACK command to return the error condition.
SUCCESSIVE TRANSMIT FAILURES	The remote end of the link does not acknowledge an ingoing message (with data) that Boot BLP attempts to send. Boot BLP attempts to send this message repeatedly. These attempts exceed the message retry threshold. Boot BLP terminates. The user must use the ENHANCED BOOT or ENHANCED BOOT CONTINUE command to return the error code.
TARGET DATA LOST THROUGH SLM FAULT RECOVERY	Indicates the data for the target device are lost. The data loss is a result of media faults. The data loss requires the SLM to perform block reassignment. The user must use the SET ITOC and RESET ITOC commands to return the error condition.

SLM200 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

BOOT FILE SENT	Indicates the subsystem reaches the end of image file. Error Byte 3 provides additional information on ITOC updates: 00= ITOC DEFAULT ENTRY OK 01=ITOCS NOT UPDATED The user must use the ENHANCED BOOT or ENHANCED BOOT CONTINUE command to return these error conditions.
Error	Explanation
UNEXPECTED OPCODE	The opcode on a received message was not planned. Error Byte 3 contains the opcode.
PROCESS ACTIVE	The 5-volt lock command to remove the 5-volt interlock command issues while an SLM process is active.

SLM208

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM208. The subsystem generates this report when the subsystem receives an SLM product engineering code (PEC) that is not correct. This report indicates that the SLM unit does not have correct rmw are.

Format

The log report format for SLM208 is as follows:

```
**SLM208 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO SLM PEC unknown
    Unit n
```

Example

An example of log report SLM208 follows:

```
**SLM208 APR01 12:00:00 2011  INFO SLM PEC unknown
   Unit 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SLM PEC unknown	Constant	Indicates the subsystem receives an SLM PEC that is not correct.
Unit	0-1	Identifies the SLM controller on which the problem occurs.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SLM400

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM400. The subsystem generates this report when an SLM resource management schema (RMS) request is delayed. This SLM RMS must not con ict with the current execution of requests.

The subsystem generates this log report one time every hour while a request over o w occurs.

Format

The log report format for SLM400 is as follows:

```
SLM400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RMS REQUEST OVERFLOW
SLMn
    rsntxt
    n REQUESTS DELAYED.
```

Example

An example of log report SLM400 follows:

```
SLM400 NOV11 15:43:21 2112 INFO RMS REQUEST OVERFLOW SLM1
   INSUFFICIENT NUMBER OF RMS WORKER PROCESSES.
   5 REQUESTS DELAYED.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO RMS REQUEST OVERFLOW	Constant	Indicates a report of SLM resource management schema request overflow.
SLM	0, 1	Identifies the affected SLM.
rsntxt	INSUFFICIENT NUMBER OF SLM WORKER PROCESSES.	Indicates that more persons must handle the volume of resource requests.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	SLM WORKER PROCESSES HAD NOT YET INITIALIZED FOLLOWING RESTART	Indicates users do not start processes after a restart. This field does not indicate an error condition.
n REQUESTS DELAYED	1-9	Indicates the number of RMS requests that are in delay.

Action

If request delays occur because of not enough SLM user processes, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SLM401

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM401 when an SLM is set to of ine (OFFL) from the indicated state.

Format

The log report format for SLM401 is as follows:

```
SLM401 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL SLM STATUS CHANGE PMCn
SLMn
    BY MANUAL ACTION, SET FROM statxt
```

Example

An example of log report SLM401 follows:

```
SLM401 JAN03 23:07:12 2112 OFFL SLM STATUS CHANGE PMC0
SLM1
   BY MANUAL ACTION, SET FROM ManB.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
OFFL SLM STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates an SLM changes status
PMC	0, 1	Identifies the affected peripheral side (P-side) message controller
SLM	0, 1	Identifies the affected SLM
BY MANUAL ACTION	Constant	Indicates that manual action set SLM to OffL
SET FROM	ManB	Indicates that the previous state of the SLM was: manual busy (ManB)
	UNEQ	Indicates that the previous state of the SLM was: unequipped (UNEQ)

Action

Refer to the SLM MAP (maintenance and administration position) display for additional information and commands to test the SLM.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SLM402

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates this report when a SLM is set to manual busy (ManB) from the speci ed state.

Format

The format for log report SLM402 follows:

```
*SLM402 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB SLM STATUS CHANGE
    PMCn SLMn
    BY actxt  ACTION, SET FROM statxt
```

Example

An example of log report SLM402 follows:

```
*SLM402 JAN02 08:45:30 2112 MANB SLM STATUS CHANGE PMC0
SLM1
   BY manual ACTION, SET FROM Ok.
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MANB SLM STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a report of SLM status change.
PMCn	0-1	Identifies the p-side message controller affected.
SLMn	0-1	Identifies the SLM affected.
actxt	manual	Indicates manual action caused the SLM status change.
statxt	OK	Indicates the previous status of the SLM was OK.
	ISTB	Indicates the previous status of the SLM was in-service trouble.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	SysB	Indicates the previous status of the SLM was system busy.
	OFFL	Indicates the previous status of the SLM was off-line.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SLM403

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM403 when an SLM is set to system busy (SysB) from the speci ed state.

Format

The log report format for SLM403 is as follows:

```
**SLM403 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB SLM STATUS CHANGE PMCn
   SLMn
   BY SYSTEM ACTION, SET FROM statxt
```

Example

An example of log report SLM403 follows:

```
**SLM403 JAN02 08:45:30 2112 SYSB SLM STATUS CHANGE PMC0
   SLM1
   BY SYSTEM ACTION, SET FROM OK.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYSB SLM STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a report of SLM status change.
PMC	0, 1	Identifies the affected peripheral side (P-side) message controller.
SLM	0, 1	Identifies the affected SLM.
	Constant	Indicates that system action causes the SLM status change.
BY SYSTEM ACTION, SET FROM	OK	Indicates that the previous status of the SLM was correct.
	ISTb	Indicates that the previous status of the SLM was inservice trouble.
	CBsy	Indicates that the previous status of the SLM was central side busy (CBsy).

Action

Refer to the SLM MAP (maintenance and administration position) display for additional information and commands to test the SLM.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SLM404

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM404. The subsystem generates this report when a SLM is set to inservice trouble (ISTb) from the speci ed state.

Format

The log report format for SLM404 is as follows:

```
*SLM404 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL SLM STATUS CHANGE PMCn
    SLMn
    BY SYSTEM ACTION, ISTb FROM statxt
```

Example

An example of log report SLM404 follows:

```
*SLM404 JAN02 08:45:30 2112 TBL SLM STATUS CHANGE PMC0 SLM1
   BY SYSTEM ACTION, ISTb FROM ManB.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL SLM STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a report of SLM status change
PMC	0, 1	Identifies the affected peripheral side (P-side) message controller
SLM	0,1	Identifies the affected SLM
BY SYSTEM ACTION	Constant	Indicates that system action causes the SLM status change
ISTb FROM	SysB	Indicates that the previous status of the SLM was system busy
	OK	Indicates that the previous status of the SLM was correct
	CBsy	Indicates that the previous status of the SLM was central side busy (CBsy)

Action

Refer to the SLM MAP (maintenance and administration position) display for additional information and commands to test the SLM.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SLM405

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM405 when a SLM is set to central side busy (CBsy) from the speci ed state.

Format

The log report format for SLM405 follows:

```
*SLM405 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY SLM STATUS CHANGE
PMCn     SLMn
   BY actxt  ACTION, SET FROM statxt
```

Example

An example of log report SLM405 follows:

```
*SLM405 JAN02 08:45:30 2112 CBSY SLM STATUS CHANGE PMC0
SLM1
   BY manual ACTION, SET FROM Ok.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CBSY SLM STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a report of SLM status change.
PMCn	0-1	Identifies the affected P-side message controller.
SLMn	0-1	Identifies the affected SLM.
actxt	manual	Indicates that manual action causes the SLM status change.
	system	Indicates that system action causes the SLM status change.
statxt	OK	Indicates that the previous status of the SLM was correct.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	ISTB	Indicates that the previous status of the SLM was in-service trouble.
	SysB	Indicates that the previous status of the SLM was system busy.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SLM406

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM406. The subsystem generates this report when an SLM returns to service from the speci ed state.

Format

The log report format for SLM406 is as follows:

```
SLM406 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS SLM STATUS CHANGE PMCn
    SLMn
    BY actxt  ACTION, SET FROM statxt
```

Example

An example of log report SLM406 follows:

```
SLM406 JAN02 08:45:30 2112 RTS SLM STATUS CHANGE PMC0 SLM1
   BY manual ACTION, SET FROM Manb.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RTS SLM STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a report of SLM status change.
PMCn	0,1	Identifies the affected P-side message controller.
SLMn	0,1	Identifies the affected SLM.
actxt	manual	Indicates that manual action causes the SLM status change.
	system	Indicates that system action causes the SLM status change.
statxt	ManB	Indicates that the previous status of the SLM was manual busy.
	SysB	Indicates that the previous status of the SLM was system busy.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SLM407

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM407. The subsystem generates this report when a user uses the NOWAIT option to perform a manual test on the speci ed SLM. Firmw are commands can fail. The user issues these commands to the SLM controller. If a command fails, the system generates an SLM200 log report. This report speci es the f ailure reason. The SLM200 log report precedes the SLM407 log report.

Format

The log format for SLM407 is as follows:

SLM407 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SLM TEST RESULT PMCn
SLMn
BY MANUAL ACTION, restxt.

Example

An example of log report SLM407 follows:

```
SLM407 DEC9 08:45:30 393 INFO SLM TEST RESULT PMC0 SLM0
   BY MANUAL ACTION, Minimum test passed.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SLM TEST RESULT	Constant	Indicates a report of a system load module test result.
PMC	0, 1	Identifies the affected P-side message controller.
SLM	0, 1	Identifies the system load module that the user tests.
BY MANUAL ACTION	Constant	Indicates that manual action initiates the test.
restxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the results of the test. Refer to t “Additional information" at the end of this log description.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Examples of test results follow:

- Minimum test passes
- Minimum test fails
- Disk loopback test passes
- Disk loopback test fails
- Disk and tape tests passes
- Disk and tape tests fails
- Tape loopback test passes
- Tape loopback test fails
- In-service test passes
- In-service test fails

SLM408

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM408. The system generates this log report to report software errors from the SLM maintenance code. The subsystem generates this log for several different reasons.

Format

The log report format for SLM408 is as follows:

SLM408 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SLM MAINTENANCE LOG
SLMn
rsntxt

Example

An example of log report SLM408 follows:

```
SLM408 NOV11 5:43:21 4565 INFO SLM MAINTENANCE LOG  SLM1
   MANUAL RTS FAILED - DEVICE DRIVER IS DEAD.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SLM MAINTENANCE LOG	Constant	Indicates a report from SLM maintenance code.
SLM	0,1	Identifies the affected SLM.
rsntxt	Symbolic text	Provides the reason that the subsystem generates this log. Refer to table Reasons at the end of this log report.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Examples of test results areas follows:

- SLM DEVICE DRIVER DEAD - PMC REX
- MANUAL BUSY FAILED - DEVICE DRIVER IS DEAD
- IO AUDIT RTS REQUEST TIMED-OUT
- MANUAL RTS FAILED - DEVICE DRIVER IS DEAD
- MANUAL TEST FAILED - DEVICE DRIVER IS DEAD
- MANUAL OFFLINE FAILED - DEVICE DRIVER IS DEAD
- SLM DISK AUDIT FAILED - DEVICE DRIVER IS DEAD
- SLM F/W READ/CLEAR FAILED - DEVICE DRIVER IS DEAD
- SPIN FAILED - DEVICE DRIVER IS DEAD

SLM409

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM409. This report appears when manual action sets the speci ed SLM unequipped from an of ine state.

Format

The log report format for SLM409 is as follows:

```
SLM409 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd UNEQ SLM STATUS CHANGE
PMCn                      SLMn
    BY manual ACTION, SET FROM offline.
```

Example

An example of log report SLM409 follows:

```
SLM409 JA3 23:07:12 392 UNEQ SLM STATUS CHANGE PMC0 SLM1
   BY manual ACTION, SET FROM offline.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
UNEQ SLM STATUS CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a SLM changed status.
PMCn	0, 1	Identifies the affected P-side message controller.
SLMn	0, 1	Identifies the affected SLM.
BY manual ACTION	Constant	Indicates manual action set the SLM unequipped.
SET FROM offline	Constant	Indicates the SLM was previously offline.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLM410

Explanation

The System Load Module (SLM) subsystem generates log report SLM410 on completion of the SLM daily audit. This log indicates if the audit passed or failed. If the log indicates failure, the SLM cannot boot correctly.

Format

The log report format for SLM410 is as follows:

SLM410 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SLM DAILY AUDIT PMCn SLMn
BY SYSTEM ACTION, restxt.

Example

An example of log report SLM410 follows:

```
SLM410 DEC19 08:45:30 2112 INFO SLM DAILY TEST PMC0 SLM0
   BY SYSTEM ACTION, all tests passed.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SLM DAILY AUDIT	Constant	Indicates a report of SLM daily audit results
PMC	0, 1	Identifies the peripheral side (P-side) message controller involved
SLM	0,1	Identifies the SLM that system action audited
BY SYSTEM ACTION	Constant	Indicates that system action initiated the audit.
restxt	Descriptive text	Provides the results of the audit. Refer to audit results at the end of this log report.

Action

If the daily audit failed, manually busy (ManB) the affected SLM. Set the unit of ine (Of fL) and replace the SLM.

SLM410 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Test results (restxt):

- All tests passed
- Microprocessor test failed
- PROM checksum test failed
- RAM test failed
- MPU exception vectors test failed
- Sanity timer test failed
- Control/Status register test failed
- Transmit FIFO test failed
- Receive FIFO test failed
- SCSI controller test failed
- Disk write test failed
- Disk read test failed
- Test aborted because SLM out of service
- Test aborted because SLM loading mate CPU

SLNK100

Explanation

The SL-100 Link (SLNK) subsystem generates log report SLNK100. This report appears when system establishes a session on a datalink. Use the DEVCON command in the LNKUTIL CI interface to establish the session on a datalink.

Format

The log report format for SLNK100 is as follows:

```
SLNK100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SESSION
    Session connected on device devnm
```

Example

An example of log report SLNK100 follows:

```
SLNK100 APR22 06:29:56 1819 INFO SESSION
   Session connected on device MRLINK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SESSION	Constant	Represents INFO SESSION for SL-100 link
devnm	Symbolic text	Indicates device name entered in Table TERMDEV.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLNK101

Explanation

The SL-100 Link (SLNK) subsystem generates log report SLNK101. This report appears when the system terminates a session on the datalink. Use the DEVDISC command in the LNKUTIL CI interface to terminate a session on the datalink.

Format

The log report format for SLNK101 is as follows:

```
SLNK101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SESSION
    Session disconnected on device devnm
```

Example

An example of log report SLNK101 follows:

```
SLNK101 APR22 06:45:22 1999 INFO SESSION
   session disconnected on device MRLINK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SESSION	Constant	Indicates information session
Session disconnected on device	Symbolic text	Indicates device name entered in Table Termdev

Action

There is no action required if operating company personnel at the MAP terminal terminate the session.

Software terminates the session if manual action does not occur. Software error reports (SWER), TRAPs, and/or LOGs accompany SLNK101 and indicate the error that occurred.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLNK102

Explanation

The SL-0100 Link (SLNK) subsystem generates log report SLNK102 for each datalink device. This report occurs when the system starts data transfer. Use the DEVSTART command to start data transfer. The report also appears for each datalink in the pool when the system starts data transfer. Use the POOLSTART command in the LNKUTIL CI to start data transfer.

Format

The log report format for SLNK102 is as follows:

```
SLNK102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SESSION
    report_type Reports transfer started on devnm
```

Example

An example of log report SLNK102 follows:

```
SLNK102 JUN12 01:45:56 1181 INFO SESSION
   SMDR Reports transfer started on device MRLINK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SESSION	Constant	Indicates information session
report_type	ACD	Indicates the report is an automatic call distribution (ACD) report
	ACDRTD	Indicates the report is an automatic call distribution real time display (ACDRTD) report.
	SMDI	Indicates the report is a simplified message desk interface (SMDI) report
	SMDR	Indicates the report is a station message detail recording (SMDR) report
devnm	Symbolic text	Indicates device name in Table TERMDEV

Action

There is no action required.

SLNK102 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLNK103

Explanation

The SL-100 (SLNK) subsystem generates log report SLNK103 for each data link device. This report appears when the system stops data transfer. Use the DEVSTOP command to stop data transfer. This report also appears for each data link when the system stops data transfer. Use the POOLSTOP command in the LNKUTIL CI increase to stop data transfer.

Format

The log report format for SLNK103 is as follows:

```
1.SLNK103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SESSION
   report_type Reports transfer stopped on device devnm
```

Example

An example of log report SLNK103 follows:

```
1.SLNK103 JUN12 02:03:47 1999 INFO SESSION
   SMDR Reports transfer stopped on device MRLINK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SESSION	Constant	Indicates information session
report_type	ACD	Indicates the report is an automatic call distribution (ACD) report
	ACDRTD	Indicates the report is an automatic call distribution real time display (ACDRTD) report
	SMDI	Indicates the report is a simplified message desk interface (SMDI) report
	SMDR	Indicates the report is a station message detail recording (SMDR) report
devnm	Symbolic text	Indicates device name entered in Table TERMDEV

SLNK103 (end)

Action

There is no action required if operating company personnel at the MAP terminate the transfer. Software terminates the transfer if manual action did not occur. The SWERs, TRAPs, and/or LOGs that can accompany this report provide information about what happened.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLNK104

Explanation

The SL-100 Link (SLNK) subsystem generates log report SLNK104. This report appears when the system starts down stream processor initialization on a pool. Use the INIT command in ACDMR CI interface to start down stream processor initialization on a pool.

Format

The log report format for SLNK104 follows:

```
1.SLNK104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MGTRPT
    ACD Management Reports initialization started on poolnm
```

Example

An example of log report SLNK104 follows:

```
1.SLNK104 APR22 06:45:22 1999 INFO MGTRTP
   ACD Management Reports initialization started on pool
   MRPOOL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
poolnm	Symbolic text	Indicates pool name.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLNK105

Explanation

The SL-100 Link (SLNK) subsystem generates log report SLNK105. This report appears when the system completes down stream processor initialization on a pool.

Format

The log report format for SLNK105 is as follows:

SLNK105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MGTRPT
ACD Management Reports initialization completed on pool poolnm
Number of groups: nnnnn Number of positions: nnnnn

Example

An example of log report SLNK105 follows:

```
SLNK105 APR22 06:45:22 1999 INFO MGTRPT
   ACD Management Reports initialization completed on pool
   MRPOOL
   Number of groups: 92        Number of positions:  857
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
poolnm	Integers	Indicates pool name
Number of groups	1-32,767	Indicates the ACD group for which the system generates the log
Number of positions	1-32,767	Indicates number of positions in the ACD group

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SLNK106

Explanation

The SL-100 Link (SLNK) subsystem generates log report SLNK106. This report appears if the system failed to queue a remote operation (RO) in the last 2 min. The system queues an RO for a data link device. The failure occurs because of a full queue. As a result, the system discards new messages or overwrites old messages.

Format

The log report format for SLNK106 follows:

```
SLNK106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SESSION
    Last occurrence = date time day
    Total number of overflow msgs = nnn
```

Example

An example of log report SLNK106 follows:

```
SLNK106 APR22 06:45:22 1999 INFO SESSION
   Last occurrence = 1976/01/02 02:19:20.940 SAT
   Total number of overflow msgs = 46
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SESSION	Constant	Indicates a session error
Last occurrence	Character string	Displays the date and time of the week of the last overflow
Total number of overflow msgs	Integers	Indicates the number of messages that overflowed the queue

Action

The subsystem generates log report SLNK106 when the message volume on a data link device exceeds the transmission capacity of the device. The data links run at maximum capacity. As a result, the only action required is to reduce the message volume of the data links.

SLNK106 (end)

To reduce message volume, perform either of the following actions:

- assign additional devices to the pool to provide load-sharing
- reroute some of the message traf c assigned to the pool that o ver o ws

SLNK107

Explanation

The SL-100 Link (SLNK) subsystem generates log report SLNK107. This report appears if the SL-100 link wakeup (SLLNKWKP) does not restart a 1X67 datalink after restart or link failure.

Format

The log report format SLNK107 is as follows.

```
***SLNK107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SESSION
   Device devnm has failed to restart.
   It requires manual intervention.
```

Example

An example of log report SLNK107 follows.

```
***SLNK107 JUN12 01:45:56 1181 INFO LINK_WAKEUP_FAILURE
   Device SMDI5 has failed to restart.
   It requires manual intervention.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the elds in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SESSION	Constant	Indicates a failure to restart the data link after a restart or link failure
Device devnm has failed to restart	Symbolic text	Indicates device name entered in the SLLNKDEV table
It requires manual intervention	Constant	Indicates manual intervention necessary

Action

Manual intervention requires the following three steps. The rst step is to determine if the data link is in service. If the data link is not in service, return the link to service. The second step is to determine if the link is in a connected state. If the link is not in a connected state, return the link to a connected state. The third step is to determine if the system starts the appropriate transfer types on the link. If the system did not start the appropriate transfer types on the link, start the transfer types.

SLNK107 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The SMDI Re-Engineering feature (59010576) converts this log into a critical log. Three asterisks appear in the log report. The SLLNKERR alarm generates at the same time as the SLNK107 log.

SLNK108

Explanation

The DMS-100 switch generates the SLNK108 log when the simpli ed message desk interface (SMDI) incoming or outgoing process stops.The processes that follow refer to SMDI:

- SMDIOG is the outgoing process for the 1x67 device.
- SMDINC is the incoming process for the 1x67 device.
- SMDINMPC is the incoming process for the 1x89 and Fx30 devices.
- SLMPCOGT is the outgoing process for the 1x89 and Fx30 devices.
- SLLNKOGT is the outgoing process for the SL-100 link.
- SLLNKICT is the incoming process for the SL-100 link.

Each process is for each link except the SMDINMPC process. There is one SMDINMPC process for the DMS-100 switch. The SMDI103 log generates when the SMDINMPC process stops instead of the SLNK108 log.

SLNK108 (continued)

The SMDI process stops because of hardware or software problems. The SLNK108 log generates when the SMDI process stops because of the software problems that follow:

- le status is not acceptable for the 1x67 de vice
- did not take resource for the 1x67, 1x89, Fx30, and the SLLNKOGT (SL-100)
- did not allocate pool for the 1x67
- did not allocate resource for the 1x67, 1x89, Fx30, and SLLNKOGT (SL-100)
- did not get the resource for the 1x67, SLLNKOGT, and SLLNKICT (SL-100)
- Nil SMDI descriptor for the 1x67
- did not setup the les for the 1x67
- incorrect message in the mailbox for the 1x67
- the mailbox is not acceptable for the 1x67, 1x89, and Fx30
- no entry in the data ll for the SLLNK de vice for SMDI for the 1x67
- no allocation for the SMDI pool for the 1x67
- did not allocate the mailbox for the 1x67
- the SMDIOG process is not acceptable for the 1x67
- the SMDI link is not available for the data transfer for the 1x89 or Fx30
- did not receive the SLMPC wakeup message for the 1x89 or Fx30

The SLNK108 log generates when the SMDI process stops because of the hardware problems that follow:

- input output controller (IOC) port is in service for the 1x67
- driver is not up for the 1x67
- port is not up for the 1x67
- deletion of the link for the 1x67
- the SLLNK device data did not initialize for the 1x89 or Fx30
- the SMDI device is not part of the SLLNK pool for the 1x89 or Fx30
- did not release the resource for the 1x89 or Fx30
- did not send data out on the SLLNKOGT link for the SL-100

Format

The DMS-100 switch generates the SLNK108 log as a MAJOR or CRITICAL log. If the SMDI process stops because of software problems the SLNK108 log is a major log. Two asterisk at the beginning of the report indicate a major log. If the SMDI process stops because of hardware problems the SLNK108 log is a CRITICAL log and three asterisk appear at the beginning of the log report. The format for log report SLNK108 follows.

***SLNK108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SMDI_DEAD_PROCESS_REPORT
Reason: <Name of SMDI process> Process killed

DATALINK = linkname

**SLNK108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO_SMDI_DEAD_PROCESS_REPORT
Reason: <Name of SMDI process> Process killed

DATALINK = linkname

Example

The examples of log report SLNK108 follow.

```
***SLNK108 DEC 05 18:14:33 4827 SMDI_DEAD_PROCESS_REPORT
Port is not up.SMDIINC process killed.
DATALINK = SMDIO


**SLNK108 DEC 05 18:15:34 4828 SMDI_DEAD_PROCESS_REPORT
Incorrect message in mailbox.SMDIOG process killed.
DATALINK = SMDIO
```

SLNK108 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SMDI_DEAD_PROCESS_REPORT	Constant	The field that indicates a SMDI process death. (SMDIINC, SMDIOG, SMDINMPC, SLLNKOGT, or SLLNKICT)
rpttxt	File status not ok. (for 1x67 devices)	The value indicates the incoming and outgoing files for the 1x67 card deny write option for outgoing messages (SMDIOG) and read option for incoming messages (SMDINC). Action: Check for hardware problems for the link.
	Failed to claim resource. (for 1x67, 1x89, or Fx30, SLLNKOGT)	The value indicates the DMS-100 switch did not demand resources for the equivalent SMDI process. Action: Check the office engineer parameters and increase the appropriate number of office parameters.
	Failed to allocate pool. (1x67)	The value indicates the DMS-100 switch did not allocate pool resources for the equivalent SMDI process. Action: Check the office engineer parameters and increase the appropriate number of office parameters.
	Failed to get resource. (1x67, SLLNKOGT, or SLLNKICT)	The value indicates the DMS-100 switch did not get the resources for the equivalent SMDI process. Action: Check the office engineer parameters and increase the appropriate number of office parameters.

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	Nil SMDI descriptor. (1x67)	The value indicates the SMDI descriptor is nil. Action: Check the entries for the SMDI device in the SLLNKDEV table.
rpttxt	Failed to setup files. (1x67)	The value indicates that SMDI did not set up files for the incoming and outgoing processes. Action: Does not require specific action.
	Incorrect message in mailbox. (1x67)	The value indicates the incorrect messages between the SMDIINC and the SMDIOG process. Action: Does not require specific action.
	Mailbox not ok. (1x67, 1x89, or Fx30)	The value indicates the messages in the mailbox are not in the correct format. Action: Does not require specific action.
	SLLNK device not datafilled for SMDI. (1x67)	The value indicates an entry for the SMDI device is not in the SLLNKDEV table for SMDI. Action: Check the SLLNKDEV table for the SMDIDATA transfer option for the SLLNK device.
	SMDI pool has not been allocated. (1x67)	The value indicates the DMS-100 switch did not allocate pool resources for the equivalent SMDI process. Action: Check the office engineer parameters and increase the appropriate number of office parameters.

SLNK108 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	Failed to allocate mailbox. (1x67)	The value indicates the DMS-100 switch did not allocate a mailbox for the equivalent SMDI process. Action: Check the office engineer parameters and increase the appropriate number of office parameters.
	SMDIOG process not ok. (1x67)	The value indicates the SMDIOG process is not acceptable. Action: Does not require specific action.
	SMDI link not available for data transfer. (1x89 or Fx30)	The value indicates the SLLNK device is not available for data transfer. Action: Check for link status.
	SLMPC wakeup message not received. (1x89 or Fx30)	The value indicates the SLMPC automatic wakeup message did not receive for the SMDI link. Action: Check the link status.
	IOC port not in service. (1x67)	The value indicates the IOC port is not in service for the equivalent link. Action: Restore the IOC port to service.
	Driver is not up. (1x67)	The value indicates the driver is not in service for the link. Action: Restore the driver to service.
	Port is not up. (1x67)	The value indicates the port is not in service for the link. Action: Restore the port to service.
	Link was deleted. (1x67)	The value indicates the deletion of the SLLNK device from the SLLNKDEV table. **Action: *Add the SLLNK device in the table SLLNKDEV.***
	SLLNK device uninitialized. (1x89 or Fx30)	The value indicates the SLLNK device did not initialize. Action: Initialize the SLLNK device.

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	SMDI device is not part of the SLLNK pool. (1x89 or Fx30)	The value indicates an entry for the SLLNK device is not in the SLLNKDEV table for the SMDI data transfer. Action: Add the SLLNK device to the SLLNKDEV table for the SMDI data transfer.
	Failed to release the resource. (1x89 or Fx30)	The value indicates the resource did not release for the 1x89 or the Fx30. Action: Does not require specific action.
	Failed to send data out on the link. (SLLNKOGT)	The value indicates the data did not transfer over the link. Action: Check the link status.
	Failed to allocate resource. (1x67, 1x89, Fx30, and SLLNKOGT [SL-100])	The value indicates the SL-100 switch did not allocate pool resources for the equivalent SMDI process. Action: Check the office engineer parameters and increase the appropriate number of office parameters.
DATALINK	Symbol text	The value indicates the name of the SMDI datalink for incoming and outgoing messages.

Action

The description of the action is in the log report eld descriptions section.

Related OM registers

There are no related om registers.

Additional information

The SMDIERROR alarm for software problems and the SLNKERR alarm for hardware problems generate with the SLNK108 log.

SMDI100

Explanation

The system generates log report SMDI100. This report appears when the switch encounters an error in the simpli ed message desk interf ace (SMDI) message waiting indication (MWI). The error report text indicates the reason for the error. If any information required for a eld is in valid or missing, the eld is empty .

Format

The log report format for SMDI100 is as follows:

```
SMDI100 mmmdd hh:ss ssdd INFO SMDI_ERR_REPORT
    REQUESTEE STATION MISSING MWT OPTION
    DATALINK = linkname
    REQUESTEE INFO = len DN dn
    SUBSCRIBER DN = nnnnnnnnnn
```

Example

Examples of log report SMDI100 follow:

```
SMDI100 NOV08 15:26:53 3122 INFO SMDI_ERR_REPORT
   REQUESTEE STATION MISSING MWT OPTION
   DATALINK = SMDILK0
   REQUESTEE INFO = $ LEN HOST 2 0 0 13   DN 9097227640
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SMDI_ERR_REPORT	Constant	Indicates an error in the SMDI message waiting indicator (MWI).

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DATALINK	Symbol text	Identifies the datalink name assigned in the UCDGRP table for incoming and outgoing messages.
REQUESTEE INFO	Symbol text	Identifies the requestee LEN and DN. This field does not identify the LEN and DN, if the message desk sends an invalid DN. This field supports variable length DN format up to 10 digits.

Action

There is no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SMDI101

Explanation

The Simpli ed Message Desk Interf ace (SMDI) subsystem generates log report SMDI101.

This report appears when the following conditions occur:

- the system places the rst call to a VMS v oice link
- the SMDI application cannot send the SMDI message that corresponds

Format

The log report format for SMDI101 is as follows:

```
SMDI101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SMDI_ERR_REPORT
    DATALINK IS DOWN.  FAILED TO SEND SMDI MESSAGE.
    DATALINK = link_name
```

Example

An example of log report SMDI101 follows:

```
SMDI101 JAN25 01:45:56 1181 INFO SMDI_ERR_REPORT
   DATALINK IS DOWN.  FAILED TO SEND SMDI MESSAGE
   DATALINK = VMSLINK1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SMID_ERR_REPORT DATALINK IS DOWN. FAILED TO SEND SMDI MESSAGE.	Constant	Indicates the SMDI application cannot send the SMDI message that corresponds to a VMS voice link call
Datalink	0000-FFFF	Indicates the name of the failed link as entered in table SLNKDEV

Action

If the link is on an NT1X67 card, verify that the DEVSTAT command is complete. Also verify that the SMDICOM command follows the DEVSTAT command. Attempt the command sequence again. If the failure continues, contact the next level of support.

If the link is on an NT1X89 card, BSY and RTS the link. If the failure continues, contact the next level of maintenance support.

SMDI102

Explanation

The Simpli ed Message Desk Interf ace (SMDI) subsystem generates SMDI102 for each data link. After SMDI101 condition clears, the rst time an SMDI message queues, the system generates SMDI102.

Format

The log report format for SMDI102 is as follows:

SMDI102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SMDI_LINK_REPORT
DATALINK IS UP. DATALINK = link_name.

Example

An example of log report SMDI102 follows:

```
SMDI102 JAN25 01:45:56 1181 INFO SMDI_LINK_REPORT
   DATALINK IS UP.  DATALINK = VMSLINK1.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SMDI_LINK_REPORT	Constant	Indicates system a SMDI message queues after an SMDI101 condition clears.
DATALINK IS UP.	Constant	Indicates the data link is operating.
DATALINK	0000-FFFF	Indicates the name of the returned to service link as entered in Table SLNKDEV.

Action

Monitor the link to to make sure that the link has stability.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SMDI103

Explanation

The system generates this log when the SMDINMPC (simpli ed message desk interface incoming process) terminates.

Format

The format for log report SMDI103 follows.

```
**SMDI103  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SMDI INCOMING PROCESS
 SMDINMPC process died.  Requires  manual intervention.
```

Example

An example of log report SMDI103 follows.

```
**SMDI103 MAR26 20:59:44 7500 INFO SMDI INCOMING PROCESS
SMDINMPC process died.  Requires manual intervention.
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the elds in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SMDI INCOMING PROCESS	Constant	This field indicates the SMDINMPC process has died.
SMDINMPC	Constant	This field indicates that the system requires manual intervention.

Action

This log requires manual intervention. First, go to the MTC;IOD level of the map. Post the appropriate IOC number and card (the IOC and card numbers are located in the MPC table and the LISTDEV CONS command). Next, perform the OFFLINE ALL, BSY ALL, and RTS ALL commands. Perform the REVIVE ALL command to restore the process SMDINMPC. An alarm (SMDIERR) also generates with this log. The alarm resets automatically when the SMDINMPC or SLMPCOGT process starts.

Related OM registers

There are no related OM registers.

SMDI103 (end)

Additional information

The SMDI Re-Engineering feature (59010576) converts the SMDI103 log into a major log. Two asterisks appear in the log report. The SMDIERROR alarm generates with this log.

SMDI104

Explanation

This information-only log indicates that the switch failed to locate a primary desk for a host requestee line. The switch uses a rotational message desk. Log SMDI104 creates no operating impact.

Format

The format for log report SMDI104 follows.

```
SMDI104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SMDI_ERR_REPORT
Rotational desk used.  No primary desk for DN.
 DATALINK = linkname
REQUESTEE INFO = LEN len DN dn
SUBSCRIBER DN = nnnnnnnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report SMDI104 follows.

```
SMDI104 NOV08 15:26:53 3122 INFO SMDI_DESK_ERR_REPORT
Rotational Desk used.  NO primary desk for DN.
DATALINK = VMAIL1
REQUESTEE INFO = $ LEN HOST 2 0 0 13 DN 7224444
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the elds in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SMDI_ERR_REPORT	Constant	This field indicates an error in the simplified message desk interface (SMDI) message waiting indicator (MWI).
DATALINK	Symbol text	This field identifies the SMDI datalink for incoming and outgoing messages.
REQUESTEE INFO	Symbol text	This field identifies the line equipment number (LEN) and directory number (DN) for local requestees. The DN field supports variable length DN format up to 10 digits.

SMDI104 (end)

Action

There is no immediate action.

Related OM registers

There are no related OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SMDI105

Explanation

The system generates SMDI105 when the switch fails to locate a common message desk for network message waiting indicator (MWI) request (setting or removal). The rst message desk entered helps set MWI.

Format

The log report format for SMDI105 is as follows:

```
SMDI105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SMDI_NETWORK_ERR_
REPORT
rpttxt
    UCD GROUP INFO      = ucdgrpno     DATALINK = linkname
```

Example

An example of log report SMDI105 follows:

```
SMDI105 SEP05 18:14:33 3122 INFO SMDI_NETWORK_ERR_ REPORT
   Failed to determine a Common Desk for Network MWI
   Request.
   UCD GROUP INFO   = VM1GRP        DATALINK = VMAIL1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SMDI_NETWORK_ ERR_REPORT	Constant	Indicates an error in the SMDI MWI.
rpttxt	Failed to determine a Common Desk for Network MWI Request.	Indicates the switch fails to locate a common message desk for an MWI request with the incoming message.
ucdgrpno	0 to 63	Indicates the rotational desk number.
linkname	Link from table SLLNKDEV	Indicates the SMDI datalink for incoming and outgoing messages.

Action

Telephone operating customer personnel must de ne a common message desk. Telephone operating customer personnel con gure the link to de ne a

SMDI105 (end)

common message desk. Telephone operate desk 63 or entry option COMMON in table SLLNKDEV [Link Device Table].

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SMDI106

Explanation

The system generates SMDI106 when the switch fails to locate the message desk number associated with option COMMON of table SLLNKDEV (Link Device Table).

Format

The log report format for SMDI106 is as follows:

```
SMDI106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SMDI_COMMON_ERR_
REPORT
rpttxt
    UCD GROUP INFO       = ucdgrpno     DATALINK = linkname
```

Example

An example of log report SMDI106 follows:

```
SMDI106 SEP05 18:14:33 3122 INFO SMDI_COMMON_ERR_REPORT
   DESKNUM message desk of COMMON option does not exist.
   UCD GROUP INFO       = VM1GRP    DATALINK = VMAIL1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SMDI_COMMON_ ERR_REPORT	Constant	Indicates an error in the SMDI MWI.
rpttxt	DESKNUM message desk of COMMON option is not present.	Indicates that the switch fails to locate the message desk number associated with option COMMON in table SLLNKDEV.
ucdgrpno	0 to 63	Indicates the rotational desk number.
linkname	Link from table SLLNKDEV	Indicates the SMDI datalink for incoming and outgoing messages.

Action

Telephone operating company personnel must de ne the message desk number to associate with option COMMON in table SLLNKDEV. Telephone operating company personnel must delete the option if the system does not

SMDI106 (end)

need this option. Table UCDGROUP (Uniform Call Distribution) de nes the message desk number for UCD member. Table HUNTGRP (Hunt Group) de nes the message desk number for HUNT members.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SMDI107

Explanation

The SMDI107 log generates when the les of a 1x67 card do not allo w the write option for outgoing messages and the read option for incoming messages.

Format

The format for log report SMDI107 follows.

```
SMDI107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  SMDI_FILE_STATUS
     FILE STATUS NOT O.K.
     DATALINK_INDEX = linkname
```

Example

An example of log report SMDI107 follows.

```
SMDI107 DEC05 18:14:33 4827 INFO SMDI_FILE_STATUS
FILE STATUS NOT O.K.
DATALINK_INDEX = VMAIL1
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO SMDI_FILE STATUS FILE STATUS NOT O.K.	Constant	The value indicates the files for the 1x67 card do not allow the write operation for outgoing messages or the read operation for incoming messages.
DATALINK	Symbol text	The value is the name of the SMDI datalink for incoming and outgoing messages.

Action

The SMDI107 log does not require immediate action.

Related OM registers

The SMDI107 log has no related OM registers.

Additional information

The SMDI107 log does not require additional information.

SMDI108

Explanation

The SMDI108 log generates when the IOC (input output controller) port is not in service.

Format

The SDMI108 log is a critical log and three asterisks appear at the beginning of the log report to indicate the critical status. The format for log report SMDI108 follows.

```
***SMDI108  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SMDI_HW_AUDIT
    IOC PORT NOT IN SERVICE FOR LINK.
    DATALINK_INDEX = linkname
```

Example

An example of the SMDI108 log report follows.

```
***SMDI108 DEC05 18:14:33 4827 INFO SMDI_HW_AUDIT
   IOC PORT NOT IN SERVICE FOR LINK.
   DATALINK_INDEX = VMAIL1
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO SMDI_HW_AUDIT IOC PORT NOT IN SERVICE FOR LINK.	Constant	The value indicates the IOC port is not in service.
DATALINK	Symbol text	The value is the name of the SMDI datalink for incoming and outgoing messages.

Action

An alarm generates for the SMDI108 log and requires manual intervention.

Related OM registers

The SMDI108 log has no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The SLLNKERR alarm for hardware problems generates with the SMDI108 log.

SME100

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates SME100. The subsystem generates SME100 when an attempt to allocate data store required for num_sme_control_blocks parameter in table OFCENG fails.

Format

The log report format for SME100 is as follows:

SME100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss dddd FLT ALLOC CONTROL BLKS
Failed to allocate nn blocks as datafilled.
Reason = reasontxt

Example

An example of log report SME100 follows:

```
SME100 JAN01 21:24:49 1220 FLT ALLOC CONTROL BLKS
   Failed to allocate 3  blocks as datafilled.
   Reason =    STOREUNAVAIL.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT ALLOC CONTROL BLKS	Constant	Indicates an attempt to allocate control blocks for num_sme_control_blocks parameter in table OFCENG occurred.
Failed to allocate nn blocks as data filled.	Integers	Indicates failure of an attempt to allocate requested number of control blocks.
Reason	Text	Indicates the reason for the failure.

Action

Check for SME logs that accompany this log report. Contact the next level of maintenance to increase data store memory.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SME101

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates SME101. The subsystem generates SME101 when an attempt to allocate data store required for num_sme_data_blocks parameter contained in table OFCENG fails.

Format

The log report format for SME101 is as follows:

```
SME101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss dddd FLT ALLOC DATA BLKS
    Failed to allocate nn blocks as datafilled.
    Reason = reasontxt
```

Example

An example of log report SME101 follows:

```
SME101 JAN01 21:24:49 1532 FLT ALLOC DATA BLKS
   Failed to allocate 10  blocks as datafilled.
   Reason =    STOREUNAVAIL.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT ALLOC DATA BLKS	Constant	Indicates an attempt to allocate data blocks for num_sme_data_blocks parameter in table OFCENG.
Failed to allocate nn blocks as datafilled	Integers	Indicates failure of attempt to allocate requested number of blocks.
Reason	Text	Indicates reason for the failure.

Action

Check for SME logs that accompany this log report. Contact the next level of maintenance to increase data store memory.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SME102

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates SME102 when the following attempts fail:

- an attempt to allocate data store that num_sme_control_blocks parameter contained in table OFCENG requires
- an attempt to allocate the previous number of SME control blocks

Before restart, the number of SME control blocks is more than 0, and less than the current value in table OFCENG.

Format

The log report format for SME102 is as follows:

SME102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss dddd FLT ALLOC CONTROL BLKS
Failed to allocate nn blocks as prior to the restart.
Reason = reasontxt

Example

An example of log report SME102 follows:

```
SME102 JAN01 21:24:49 1532 FLT ALLOC CONTROL BLKS
   Failed to allocate 10  blocks as prior to the restart.
   Reason =  STOREUNAVAIL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT ALLOC CONTROL BLKS	Constant	Indicates that an attempt to allocate control blocks for num_sme_control_blocks parameter in table OFCENG occurred.
Failed to allocate nn blocks as prior to the restart.	Integers	Indicates failure of an attempt to allocate the same number of control blocks allocated before the restart.
Reason	Text	Indicates reason for failure.

Action

Check for SME logs that accompany this log report. Contact the next level of maintenance to increase data store memory.

SME103

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates SME103. The subsystem generates SME103 when an attempt to allocate data store required for the num_sme_data_blocks parameter contained in table OFCENG fails. An attempt to allocate the previous number of SME data blocks also fails. Before restart, the number of SME data blocks is more than 0 and less than the current value in table OFCENG.

Format

The log report format for SME103 is as follows:

SME103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss dddd FLT ALLOC DATA BLKS
Failed to allocate nn blocks as prior to the restart.
Reason = reasontxt

Example

An example of log report SME103 follows:

```
SME103 JAN01 21:24:49 1532 FLT ALLOC DATA BLKS
   Failed to allocate 30  blocks as prior to the restart.
   Reason = STOREUNAVAIL.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT ALLOC DATA BLKS	Constant	Indicates that an attempt to allocate data blocks for num_sme_data_ blocks parameter in table OFCENG occurred.
Failed to allocate nn blocks as prior to restart.	Integers	Indicates the failure of an attempt to allocate the same number of blocks allocated before a restart.
Reason	Text	Indicates reason for failure.

Action

Check for SME logs that accompany this report. Contact the next level of maintenance to increase data store memory.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SME104

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates log report SME104. The subsystem generates this report when an attempt to allocate data store that num_sme_control_blocks parameter contained in Table OFCENG requires failed. An attempt to allocate the previous number of SME control blocks passes.

Before restart, the number of SME control blocks was more than 0, and less than the current value in Table OFCENG.

Format

The log report format for SME104 is as follows:

SME104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CONTROL BLKS
Successfully allocated nn blocks as prior to the restart.

Example

An example of log report SME104 follows:

```
SME104 JAN01 21:24:49 1532 INFO ALLOC CONTROL BLKS
   Successfully allocated 30  blocks as prior to the
   restart.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONTROL BLOCKS	Constant	Indicates that an attempt to allocate control blocks for num_sme_control_blocks parameter in Table OFCENG occurred.
Correctly allocated nn blocks as prior to restart.	Integers	Indicates a completed attempt to allocate the same number of control blocks that were allocated before the restart.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SME105

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates log report SME105. The system generates this report when an attempt to allocate data store that num_sme_data_blocks parameter contained in Table OFCENG requires failed. An attempt to allocate the previous number of SME data blocks succeeded. Before restart, the number of SME data blocks is less than 0, and more than the current value in Table OFCENG.

Format

The log report format for SME105 is as follows:

SME105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DATA BLKS
Successfully allocated nn blocks as prior to the restart.

Example

An example of log report SME105 follows:

```
SME105 JAN01 21:24:49 1532 INFO ALLOC DATA BLKS
   Successfully allocated 30  blocks as prior to the
   restart.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATA BLKS	Constant	Indicates that an attempt to allocate data blocks for “num_sme_data_ blocks" parameter in Table OFCENG occurred.
Correctly allocated nn blocks as prior to the restart	Integers	Indicates a complete attempt to allocate the same number of data blocks allocated before restart.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SME106

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates log report SME106. The subsystem generates this report when an attempt to access a new SME control block is not successful.

Format

The log report format for SME106 is as follows:

SME106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss dddd FLT CONTROL BLKS
No block available for call processing on callid.
Signaling information lost.

Example

An example of log report SME106 follows:

```
SME106 JAN01 21:27:36 8771 FLT CONTROL BLKS
   No block available for call processing on         72.
   Signaling information lost.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT CONTROL BLKS	Constant	Indicates that an attempt to get an SME control block that was not used occurred.
Blocks not available for call processing on	Constant	Indicates that blocks were not available for call processing.
Callid.	Integers	Identifies the call.
Signaling information lost.	Constant	Indicates the loss of signaling information

Action

Increase the “num_of_sme_control_blocks" parameter in table OFCENG.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SME107

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates log report SME107. The subsystem generates this report when an attempt to access a new SME data block fails.

Format

The log report format for SME107 is as follows:

SME107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss dddd FLT DATA BLKS
No block available for call processing on callid.
Signaling information lost.

Example

An example of log report SME107 follows:

```
SME107 JAN01 21:30:03 3014 FLT DATA BLKS
   No block available for call processing on       32833.
   Signaling information lost.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT DATA BLKS	Constant	Indicates that an attempt to get an new SME data block occurred.
Blocks not available for call processing on	Constant	Indicates that blocks were not available for call processing.
Callid.	Integers	Identifies the call.
Signaling information lost.	Constant	Indicates the loss of signaling information

Action

Increase the “num_of_sme_data_blocks" parameter in table OFCENG.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SME108

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates log report SME108. The subsystem generates this report when the following actions occur:

- a call attached to a SME control block is being cleaned up
- the SME control block is being dumped

Format

The log report format for SME108 is as follows:

```
SME108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss dddd INFO CONTROL BLOCK DUMP
Block at address  hhhhhh   reasontxt
Contents of block:
```

Example

An example of log report SME108 follows:

```
SME108 JAN01 21:52:22 5979 INFO CONTROL BLOCK DUMP
Block at address  A85F47 freed due to call cleanup.
Contents of block:
CONTROL_LINK= FFFFFF   DATA_LINK= A85FBF
PORT_CHAIN=  FFFFFF  CALLID=  163904
NODE: Tid (1) NN:56 TN:183  Agent:HOST 01 0 00 00
DN 9097225001  SME_INDEX=BRAFunc (1)
IN_USE=Y   AUDIT=N   NUM_SMEDBS=1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONTROL BLOCK DUMP	Constant	Indicates that SME control block dump occurs.
Blocks at address	0000-FFFF	Indicates control block address.
reasontxt	Text	Indicates reason for block dump.
Contents of block	Symbolic text	Indicates contents of the control block.

SME108 (end)

Action

Record the error and generate a customer service report (CSR).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SME109

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates log report SME109. The system generates this report when a call attached to a SME data block is cleaned up and the SME data block is dumped.

Format

The log report format for SME109 is as follows:

```
SME109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss dddd INFO DATA BLOCK DUMP
   Block at address  hhhhhh reasontxt
   Contents of block:
```

Example

An example of log report SME109 follows:

```
SME109 JAN01 21:52:22 6080 INFO DATA BLOCK DUMP
   Block at address  A85FBF freed due to call cleanup.
   Contents of block:
        NEXTSMEDB= FFFFFF  IN_USE=Y AUDIT=N
        FEATURE=Basic_call (1)  EVENT=Term_ind (4)
        Data area: Refinement No 3
        Orig_Pty: Æ Agent: HOST 01 0 00 01 DN 9097225002
                Custgrp: COMKODAK  STATE: Talking
                Side: Orig  Name: Public DN: Public
                Cannot_Rls: N  Cannot_Hold: N Ì
                Msg_Dest_Pty_Num: Term_Pty
        Term_Pty: Æ Agent: HOST 01 0 00 00 DN 9097225001
                Custgrp: COMKODAK  STATE: On_Hook
                Side: Term  Name: Public DN: Public
                Cannot_Rls: N  Cannot_Hold: N Ì
        Prev_Conn_Pty: Æ Agent: <NIL> Custgrp: POTSDATA
                    STATE: Talking  Side: Neither
                    Name: Public DN: Public
                    Cannot_Rls: N  Cannot_Hold: N Ì
        BRA Functional Terminate Indication Refinement:
            Valid_Sourceparms=Y Intragroup=Y
            Bearer_Capability=1
```

SME109 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DATA BLOCK DUMP	Constant	Indicates a dump of the contents of a data block occurred.
Block at address	0000-FFFF	Identifies location of data block.
reasontxt	Text	Indicates reason for the data block dump.
Contents of block	Symbolic text	Provides a complete list of contents of the dump.

Action

Record the error condition and generate a customer service report (CSR).

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SME110

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates log report SME110. The system generates this report when the SME audit process frees at least one SME control block.

Format

The log report format for SME110 is as follows:

SME110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SME AUDIT
Number of control blks freed by Phase n of audit: blks

Example

An example of log report SME110 follows:

```
SME110 JAN01 21:07:59 6656 INFO SME AUDIT
   Number of control blks freed by Phase 2 of audit: 1.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SME AUDIT	Constant	Indicates that the SME audit process ran.
Phase	n	Identifies the phase of the audit.
blks	n	Indicates the number of blocks that the audit freed.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SME111

Explanation

The Signaling Management Environment (SME) subsystem generates log report SME111. The subsystem generates this report when the SME audit process frees at least one SME data block.

Format

The log report format for SME111 is as follows:

SME111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SME AUDIT
Number of data blks freed by Phase n of audit: blks

Example

An example of log report SME111 follows:

```
SME111 JAN01 21:08:00 6666 INFO SME AUDIT
   Number of data blks freed by Phase 3 of audit:  2.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SME AUDIT	Constant	Indicates that a SME audit process ran.
Phase	n	Identifies the phase of the audit.
blks	n	Indicates the number of blocks that the audit freed.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SNAC100

Explanation

The Service Analysis Center (SNAC) subsystem generates this report when an operator at a Traf c Operator Position System (T OPS) position or at an overseas operator center (OOC) keys in a trouble code. This trouble code corrresponds to a trouble condition. The trouble condition can either be reported by a customer to an operator or detected by an operator during call processing.

An operating company (OC) can de ne up to 100 trouble codes in table TOPSTRBL. When an operator at either the TOPS or OOC receives or detects a trouble condition, the operator enters a one- or two-digit trouble code. The trouble code corresponds to the trouble condition. The SNAC subsystem only generates this report for trouble conditions that are not related to maintenance.

The following elds are added in T OPS11:

- APU node number
- VPU node number

The following elds are added in T OPS07:

- alternate route indication
- called party name
- calling party name
- memo text

Format

TOPS11 and up

The format for log report SNAC100 follows:

```
SNAC100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL n1 n2 n3
    INCOMING TRK = <trkid>
    OUTGOING TRK = <trkid>
    CLGNO = <dn>     <clg party name>
    CLDNO = <dn>     <cld party name>
    OPR VOICE = <agentid>
    CF3P = <agentid>
    ALT RTE = <route code>
    MEMO = <memo text>
    APU = <apu no.>     VPU = <vpu no.>
```

SNAC100 (continued)

TOPS07 and up

The format for log report SNAC100 follows:

SNAC100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL n1 n2 n3
INCOMING TRK = <trkid>
OUTGOING TRK = <trkid>
CLGNO = <dn> <clg party name>
CLDNO = <dn> <cld party name>
OPR VOICE = <agentid>
CF3P = <agentid>
ALT RTE = <route code>
MEMO = <memo text>

Pre-TOPS07

The format for log report SNAC100 follows:

SNAC100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL n1 n2 n3
INCOMING TRK = <trkid>
OUTGOING TRK = <trkid>
CLGNO = <dn>
CLDNO = <dn>
OPR VOICE = <agentid>
CF3P = <agentid>

Example

TOPS11 and up

An example of log report SNAC100 follows:

```
SNAC100 NOV08 15:45:14 2200 TBL    99  102  201
   INCOMING TRK = CKT    ITCARY0631IC 58
   OUTGOING TRK = CKT    ITCARY0541OG 45
   CLGNO =  9909101         YASUDA SYUUHEI
   CLDNO =  F0109195155065  JANE DOE
   CF3P = CKT           CF3P    399
   OPR VOICE = CKT      TOPSPOS 201
   ALT RTE =
   MEMO = TRANSMISSION DIFFICULTY FOR CLD PARTY
   APU = 5      VPU = 14
```

TOPS07 and up

An example of log report SNAC100 follows:

```
SNAC100 NOV08 15:45:14 2200 TBL    99  102  201
   INCOMING TRK = CKT    ITCARY0631IC 58
   OUTGOING TRK = CKT    ITCARY0541OG 45
   CLGNO =  9909101         YASUDA SYUUHEI
   CLDNO =  F0109195155065  JANE DOE
   CF3P = CKT           CF3P    399
   OPR VOICE = CKT      TOPSPOS 201
   ALT RTE =
   MEMO = TRANSMISSION DIFFICULTY FOR CLD PARTY
```

Note: An “F" before the called number indicates that it is foreign; an “L" indicates local. The foreign number indicator already exists in this log.

Pre-TOPS07

An example of log report SNAC100 follows:

```
SNAC100 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL 5 212 3
   INCOMING TRK = CKT TERMBX01 1
   OUTGOING TRK = CKT TERMBX03 1
   CLGNO = 613-239_0123 850-1234
   CLDNO = 850-1234
   CF3P = CKT           CF3P    6
   OPR VOICE = CKT      TOCVLIC4 1600
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
TRBL		This field indicates that this log has a trouble condition.
n1	0-99	This field indicates that there is a trouble condition. Reference the TRBLCODE field of Table TOPSTRBL.
n2	000-999	This field displays the login identification of the operator that reported the trouble condition.
n3	000-999	This field displays the position number of the operator who reported the trouble condition.

SNAC100 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
INCOMING TRK	symbolic text	This field displays the equipment identification for the originating trunk equipment.
OUTGOING TRK	symbolic text	This field displays the equipment identification for the terminating trunk equipment.
CLGNO	integers	This field displays the calling number of the customer who reported the trouble.
CLGNAME	alphanumeric	This field displays the calling party name on which the trouble condition was detected. If no name is associated with the calling number, this field is blank.
CLDNO	integers	This field displays the called number dialed by the customer or operator on which the trouble is detected.
CLDNAME	alphanumeric	This field displays the called party name on which the trouble condition was detected. If no name is associated with the called number, this field is blank.
CF3P	integers	This field displays the 3-port conference circuit that is in use when the trouble occurred.
OPR VOICE	symbolic text	This field displays the individual operator voice link (can be a TOPS operator centralization voice link) in use.
ALT RTE	alphanumeric	This field provides the operator with the ability to perform alternate routing for international calls when a connection cannot be made by way of a direct route. This event can occur if no direct route exists or if the direct route is connected.
MEMO	alphanumeric	This field displays additional information that the operator describes to further explain the service problem.

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Field	Value	Description
APU	integers	This field displays the APU node number datafilled in table LIUINV. This field is filled for DA calls receiving ADAS service. Use the node number to post the peripheral at the maintenance administration position (MAP).
VPU	integers	This field displays the APU node number datafilled in table LIUINV. This field is filled for DA calls receiving ADAS service. Use the node number to post the peripheral at the MAP.

Action

A cross-reference of the trouble code in SNAC100 to the TRBLCODE eld of table TOPSTRBL provides important information. Operating company personnel can use this information to determine the trouble condition and to take actions to correct the problem. If the correct action is not apparent, the operating company personnel should forward the trouble condition to the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

Register TBLREPRT (OM group TOPSMISC) is associated with SNAC100.

SNAC101

Explanation

The Service Analysis Center (SNAC) subsystem generates this report when an operator at a Traf c Operator Position System (T OPS) position or at an overseas operator center (OOC) keys in a trouble code. This trouble code corresponds to a trouble condition, which is either reported to the operator by a customer or detected by the operator during the course of call processing.

An operating company (OC) may de ne up to 100 trouble codes in T able TOPSTRBL. When an operator at either the TOPS or the OOC receives or detects a trouble condition, the operator enters a one- or two-digit trouble code that corresponds to the trouble condition. The SNAC subsystem only generates this report for maintenance-related trouble conditions entered that are not severe enough to generate an alarm.

In TOPS07, the following elds are added to SN AC101:

- alternate route indication
- called party name
- calling party name
- memo text

Format

TOPS07 and up

The format for log report SNAC101 follows:

```
SNAC101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL n1 n2 n3
    INCOMING TRK = <trkid>
    OUTGOING TRK = <trkid>
    CLGNO = <dn>     <clg party name>
    CLDNO = <dn>     <cld party name>
    OPR VOICE = <agentid>
    CF3P = <agentid>
    ALT RTE = <route code>
    MEMO = <memo text>
```

Pre-TOPS07

The format for log report SNAC101 follows:

SNAC101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL n1 n2 n3
INCOMING TRK = <trkid>
OUTGOING TRK = <trkid>
CLGNO = <dn>
CLDNO = <dn>
OPR VOICE = <agentid>
CF3P = <agentid>

Example

TOPS07 and up

An example of log report SNAC101 follows:

```
SNAC101 NOV08 15:45:14 2200 TBL    99  102  201
   INCOMING TRK = CKT    ITCARY0631IC 58
   OUTGOING TRK = CKT    ITCARY0541OG 45
   CLGNO =  9909101         YASUDA SYUUHEI
   CLDNO =  F0109195155065  JANE DOE
   CF3P = CKT           CF3P    399
   OPR VOICE = CKT      TOPSPOS 201
   ALT RTE =
   MEMO = TRANSMISSION DIFFICULTY FOR CLD PARTY
```

Note: An “F" before the called number indicates that it is foreign; an “L" indicates local. The foreign number indicator already exists in this log.

Pre-TOPS07

An example of log report SNAC101 follows:

```
SNAC101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL 5 212 3
   INCOMING TRK = CKT TERMBX01 1
   OUTGOING TRK = CKT TERMBX03 1
   CLGNO = 613-239_0123 850-1234
   CLDNO = 850-1234
   CF3P = CKT           CF3P    6
   OPR VOICE = CKT      TOCVLIC4 1600
```

SNAC101 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TRBL		This field indicates this log has a trouble condition.
n1	0-99	This field indicates that there is a trouble condition. Reference the TRBLCODE field of Table TOPSTRBL.
n2	000-999	This field displays the login identification of the operator that reported the trouble condition.
n3	000-999	This field displays the position number of the operator that reported the trouble condition.
INCOMING TRK	symbolic text	This field displays the equipment identification for the originating trunk equipment.
OUTGOING TRK	symbolic text	This field displays the equipment identification for the terminating trunk equipment.
CLGNO	integers	This field displays the calling number of the customer who reported the trouble.
CLGNAME	alphanumeric	This field displays the calling party name on which the trouble condition was detected. If no name is associated with the calling number, this field is blank.
CLDNO	integers	This field displays the called number dialed by the customer or operator on which the trouble is detected.
CLDNAME	alphanumeric	This field displays the called party name on which the trouble condition was detected. If no name is associated with the called number, this field is blank.
CF3P	integers	This field displays the 3-port conference circuit that is in use when the trouble occurred.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OPR VOICE	symbolic text	This field displays the individual operator voice link (may be a TOPS operator centralization voice link) in use.
ALT RTE	alphanumeric	This field provides the operator with the ability to perform alternate routing for international calls when a connection cannot be made by way of a direct route. This may occur if no direct route exists or if the direct route is connected.
MEMO	alphanumeric	This field displays additional information that the operator specifies to further explain the service problem.

Action

By mapping the trouble code in SNAC101 to the TRBLCODE eld of table TOPSTRBL, operating company personnel can determine the trouble condition and take appropriate action to correct the problem. If it is not apparent what the correct action should be, the trouble condition should be forwarded to the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

Register TBLREPRT (OM group TOPSMISC) is associated with SNAC101.

SNAC102

Explanation

The Service Analysis Center (SNAC) subsystem generates this report when an operator at a Traf c Operator Position System (T OPS) position or at an overseas operator center (OOC) keys in a trouble code. This trouble code corresponds to a trouble condition, which is either reported to the operator by a customer or detected by the operator during the course of call processing.

An operating company (OC) may de ne up to 100 trouble codes in T able TOPSTRBL. When an operator at either the TOPS or the OOC receives or detects a trouble condition, the operator enters a one- or two-digit trouble code that corresponds to the trouble condition. The SNAC subsystem only generates this report for maintenance-related trouble conditions entered that are severe enough to generate a minor alarm.

In TOPS07, the following elds are added to SN AC102:

- alternate route indication
- called party name
- calling party name
- memo text

Format

TOPS07 and up

The format for log report SNAC102 follows:

```
SNAC102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL n1 n2 n3
    INCOMING TRK = <trkid>
    OUTGOING TRK = <trkid>
    CLGNO = <dn>     <clg party name>
    CLDNO = <dn>     <cld party name>
    OPR VOICE = <agentid>
    CF3P = <agentid>
    ALT RTE = <route code>
    MEMO = <memo text>
```

Pre-TOPS07

The format for log report SNAC102 follows:

SNAC102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL n1 n2 n3
INCOMING TRK = <trkid>
OUTGOING TRK = <trkid>
CLGNO = <dn>
CLDNO = <dn>
OPR VOICE = <agentid>
CF3P = <agentid>

Example

TOPS07 and up

An example of log report SNAC102 follows:

```
SNAC102 NOV08 15:45:14 2200 TBL    99  102  201
   INCOMING TRK = CKT    ITCARY0631IC 58
   OUTGOING TRK = CKT    ITCARY0541OG 45
   CLGNO =  9909101         YASUDA SYUUHEI
   CLDNO =  F0109195155065  JANE DOE
   CF3P = CKT           CF3P    399
   OPR VOICE = CKT      TOPSPOS 201
   ALT RTE =
   MEMO = TRANSMISSION DIFFICULTY FOR CLD PARTY
```

Note: An “F" before the called number indicates that it is foreign; an “L" indicates local. The foreign number indicator already exists in this log.

Pre-TOPS07

An example of log report SNAC102 follows:

```
SNAC102 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL 5 212 3
   INCOMING TRK = CKT TERMBX01 1
   OUTGOING TRK = CKT TERMBX03 1
   CLGNO = 613-239_0123 850-1234
   CLDNO = 850-1234
   CF3P = CKT           CF3P    6
   OPR VOICE = CKT      TOCVLIC4 1600
```

SNAC102 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TRBL		This field indicates this log has a trouble condition.
n1	0-99	This field indicates that there is a trouble condition. Reference the TRBLCODE field of Table TOPSTRBL.
n2	000-999	This field displays the login identification of the operator that reported the trouble condition.
n3	000-999	This field displays the position number of the operator that reported the trouble condition.
INCOMING TRK	symbolic text	This field displays the equipment identification for the originating trunk equipment.
OUTGOING TRK	symbolic text	This field displays the equipment identification for the terminating trunk equipment.
CLGNO	integers	This field displays the calling number of the customer who reported the trouble.
CLGNAME	alphanumeric	This field displays the calling party name on which the trouble condition was detected. If no name is associated with the calling number, this field is blank.
CLDNO	integers	This field displays the called number dialed by the customer or operator on which the trouble is detected.
CLDNAME	alphanumeric	This field displays the called party name on which the trouble condition was detected. If no name is associated with the called number, this field is blank.
CF3P	integers	This field displays the 3-port conference circuit that is in use when the trouble occurred.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OPR VOICE	symbolic text	This field displays the individual operator voice link (may be a TOPS operator centralization voice link) in use.
ALT RTE	alphanumeric	This field provides the operator with the ability to perform alternate routing for international calls when a connection cannot be made via a direct route. This may occur if no direct route exists or if the direct route is connected.
MEMO	alphanumeric	This field displays additional information that the operator specifies to further explain the service problem.

Action

By mapping the trouble code in SNAC102 to the TRBLCODE eld of T able TOPSTRBL, operating company personnel can determine the trouble condition and take appropriate action to correct the problem. If it is not apparent what the correct action should be, the trouble condition should be forwarded to the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

Register TBLREPRT (OM group TOPSMISC) is associated with SNAC102.

SNAC103

Explanation

The Service Analysis Center (SNAC) subsystem generates this report when an operator at a Traf c Operator Position System (T OPS) position or at an overseas operator center (OOC) keys in a trouble code. This trouble code corresponds to a trouble condition, which is either reported to the operator by a customer or detected by the operator during the course of call processing.

An operating company (OC) may de ne up to 100 trouble codes in T able TOPSTRBL. When an operator at either the TOPS or the OOC receives or detects a trouble condition, the operator enters a one- or two-digit trouble code that corresponds to the trouble condition. The SNAC subsystem only generates this report for maintenance-related trouble conditions entered that are severe enough to generate a major alarm.

In TOPS07, the following elds are added to SN AC103:

- alternate route indication
- called party name
- calling party name
- memo text

Format

TOPS07 and up

The format for log report SNAC103 follows:

```
SNAC103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL n1 n2 n3
    INCOMING TRK = <trkid>
    OUTGOING TRK = <trkid>
    CLGNO = <dn>     <clg party name>
    CLDNO = <dn>     <cld party name>
    OPR VOICE = <agentid>
    CF3P = <agentid>
    ALT RTE = <route code>
    MEMO = <memo text>
```

Pre-TOPS07

The format for log report SNAC103 follows:

SNAC103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL n1 n2 n3
INCOMING TRK = <trkid>
OUTGOING TRK = <trkid>
CLGNO = <dn>
CLDNO = <dn>
OPR VOICE = <agentid>
CF3P = <agentid>

Example

TOPS07 and up

An example of log report SNAC103 follows:

```
SNAC103 NOV08 15:45:14 2200 TBL    99  102  201
   INCOMING TRK = CKT    ITCARY0631IC 58
   OUTGOING TRK = CKT    ITCARY0541OG 45
   CLGNO =  9909101         YASUDA SYUUHEI
   CLDNO =  F0109195155065  JANE DOE
   CF3P = CKT           CF3P    399
   OPR VOICE = CKT      TOPSPOS 201
   ALT RTE =
   MEMO = TRANSMISSION DIFFICULTY FOR CLD PARTY
```

Note: An “F" before the called number indicates that it is foreign; an “L" indicates local. The foreign number indicator already exists in this log.

Pre-TOPS07

An example of log report SNAC103 follows:

```
SNAC103 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL 5 212 3
   INCOMING TRK = CKT TERMBX01 1
   OUTGOING TRK = CKT TERMBX03 1
   CLGNO = 613-239_0123 850-1234
   CLDNO = 850-1234
   CF3P = CKT           CF3P    6
   OPR VOICE = CKT      TOCVLIC4 1600
```

SNAC103 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TRBL		This field indicates this log has a trouble condition.
n1	0-99	This field indicates that there is a trouble condition. Reference the TRBLCODE field of Table TOPSTRBL.
n2	000-999	This field displays the login identification of the operator that reported the trouble condition.
n3	000-999	This field displays the position number of the operator that reported the trouble condition.
INCOMING TRK	symbolic text	This field displays the equipment identification for the originating trunk equipment.
OUTGOING TRK	symbolic text	This field displays the equipment identification for the terminating trunk equipment.
CLGNO	integers	This field displays the calling number of the customer who reported the trouble.
CLGNAME	alphanumeric	This field displays the calling party name on which the trouble condition was detected. If no name is associated with the calling number, this field is blank.
CLDNO	integers	This field displays the called number dialed by the customer or operator on which the trouble is detected.
CLDNAME	alphanumeric	This field displays the called party name on which the trouble condition was detected. If no name is associated with the called number, this field is blank.
CF3P	integers	This field displays the 3-port conference circuit that is in use when the trouble occurred.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OPR VOICE	symbolic text	This field displays the individual operator voice link (may be a TOPS operator centralization voice link) in use.
ALT RTE	alphanumeric	This field provides the operator with the ability to perform alternate routing for international calls when a connection cannot be made by way of a direct route. This may occur if no direct route exists or if the direct route is connected.
MEMO	alphanumeric	This field displays additional information that the operator specifies to further explain the service problem.

Action

By mapping the trouble code in SNAC103 to the TRBLCODE eld of T able TOPSTRBL, operating company personnel can determine the trouble condition and take appropriate action to correct the problem. If it is not apparent what the correct action should be, the trouble condition should be forwarded to the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

Register TBLREPRT (OM group TOPSMISC) is associated with SNAC103.

SNAC104

Explanation

The Service Analysis Center (SNAC) subsystem generates this report when an operator at an overseas operator center (OOC) keys in a trouble code. This trouble code corresponds to a trouble condition, which is either reported to the operator by a customer or detected by the operator during the course of call processing.

Since the trouble code originates at an OOC position, report output is in French.

This log became obsolete in software stream TOPS03.

Format

The format for log report SNAC104 follows:

```
SNAC104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL n1 n2 n3
    DMR = dn          optxt clgnm
    DME = dn          optxt cldnm
    RTE ALT = altnm
    memotxt
```

Example

An example of log report SNAC104 follows:

```
SNAC104 APR01 12:00;00 2112 TBL 14 315 21
   DMR:514-8706657          SMITH
   DME:44-214567832     OM  COLLINS
   RTE ALT: PAR
   LA RTE ALT DE PARIS N'EST PLUS AUTHORISEE
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL n1	0-99	indicates trouble condition. See customer data table TOPSTRBL
n2	000-999	provides login identification of the operator that reported the trouble condition

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
n3	000-999	provides position number of the operator that reported the trouble condition
DMR	integers	provides calling number of the customer who reported the trouble. See table l
optxt	OM, blank	indicates a foreign calling directory number (DN) when option text (optxt) represents operational measurements
clgnm	customer name	provides thename of the customer that reported the trouble condition
DME	integers	provides the called number dialed by the customer or operator on which the trouble is detected. See table l.
optxt	OM, blank	indicates a foreign called DN when option text represents operational measurements
cldnm	customer name	provides the name of the customer at the called number on which the trouble condition was detected
RTE ALT	character string	provides the alternate route code
memotxt	symbolic text	identifies the service problem. the operator enters this data. Reger to table TOPSTRBL.

Action

Identify the trouble condition from the trouble code and take the appropriate action.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SNAC105

Explanation

The Switching Network Analysis Center (SNAC) subsystem generates log SNAC105 when the number of consecutive invalid personal identi cation number (PIN) entries associated with a known calling card number (CCN) exceeds a speci ed threshold within a certain time frame. This log is useful for detecting fraudulent use of calling cards.

Format

The format for log report SNAC105 follows:

```
SNAC105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL
    CLGNO = dn
    CLDNO = dn
    SPLNO = dn
```

Example

An example of log report SNAC105 follows:

```
SNAC105 FEB05 11:41:21 2112 TBL
   CLGNO = 613-223-5111
   CLDNO = 212-333-7092
   SPLNO = 613-618-4576
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
CLGNO	integers	provides the calling number of the calling card user. See table l.
CLDNO	integers	provides the called number dialed by the calling card user. See table l.
SPLNO	integers	provides the calling card number. See table l.

Action

The craftsperson may disable the CNN if fraud is suspected.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SOC300

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC300 during the software selection control (SOC) periodic audit.

This log indicates when the system nds a feature in a troubled state . A troubled state is any state except IDLE or ON.

This log indicates one or more of the following:

- internal data is not the same
- partial SOC feature functionality

Log SOC300 associates with a major alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC300 is as follows:

```
SOC300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL AUDIT
    Feature:  <SOC feature identifier>
      State:  <state name or numeric value>
    Reason:   <reason description>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC300 follows:

```
soc300 JUN12 14:49:22 7815 TBL Audit
   Feature: AN0408___
    State:  State ERROR
   Reason:  Feature was found to be in an invalid state
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL Audit	Constant	Indicates that trouble with the SOC periodic audit is present.
Feature	8 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the SOC feature identifier.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
State	14 alpha-numeric character string	This field contains the state of the reported feature. The state value can be one of the following: • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer followed by the character string UNKNOWN
Reason	58 alpha-numeric character string	This field indicates the reason for the generation of the log. The values for this field can be one of the following: • Feature was in an intermediate state. • Feature was in an invalid state.

Action

Contact Northern Telecom ETAS to assist in the resolution of the problem that the SOC300 log indicates.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC301

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC301 during the software selection control (SOC) periodic audit.

This log indicates when an option in a defective state. A defective state is any state except IDLE or ON.

This log indicates one or more of the following:

- internal data is not the same
- partial SOC option functionality

Log SOC301 associates with a major alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC301 is as follows:

```
SOC301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Audit
    Option:   <SOC option identifier>
     State:   <state name or numeric value>
    Reason:   <reason description>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC301 follows:

```
soc301 JUN12 14:49:27 8219 TBL Audit
   Option:  OSDA0006
    State:  State ERROR
   Reason:  Option was found to be in an invalid state
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL Audit	Constant	Indicates that trouble with the periodic audit is present.
Option	8 alphanumeric character string	Contains the SOC option identifier.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
State	14 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the state of the reported option. The state value can be one of the following: • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer and the character string UNKNOWN
Reason	58 alpha-numeric character string	Indicates the reason for the generation of the log. The values for this field can be one of the following: • Option found to be in an intermediate state. • Option found to be in an invalid state.

Action

Contact Northern Telecom ETAS to assist in the resolution of the problem that the SOC301 log indicates.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC302

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC302. The system generates this report when a problem with a feature is detected during an audit. The system generates this log for problems relating to internal data differences and defective features.

Format

The log report format for SOC302 is as follows:

SOC302 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit Failure
Feature: <SOC feature identifier>
Reason: <reason description>

Example

An example of log report SOC302 follows:

```
SOC302 MAY26 09:13:16 4606 TBL Audit Failure
    Feature: SOCFTR04
     Reason: parent option is invalid
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Feature	alpha-numeric	Specifies the feature identifier of the feature with the problem.
Reason	failed to audit (use not counted)	Indicates the audit procedure of the feature did not complete for a reason not known.
	parent option is invalid	Indicates that the system is not able to loacate the parent option of the feature in the database.
	trouble flag is set	Indicates that the feature reported that the feature is defective. The system did not record the feature as defective before.

Action

Contact Northern Telecom (Nortel) ETAS for support.

Keep any SWERs or SOC logs related to this problem. Preserve all data to assist in problem identi cation and resolution.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC303

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC303 during the software selection control (SOC) periodic audit.

This log indicates an audit failed on an option.

This log indicates one or more of the following:

- internal data is not the same
- partial SOC option functionality

Log SOC303 associates with a minor alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC303 is as follows:

```
SOC303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Audit Failure
   Option:   <SOC option identifier>
   Reason:   failed to audit (data access error); results uncertain
```

Example

An example of log report SOC303 follows:

```
soc303 JUN12 14:49:38 8926 TBL Audit failure
   Option:  OSDA0006
   Reason:  failed to audit (data access error); results
            uncertain
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL Audit failure	Constant	Indicates that the SOC periodic audit failed.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	8 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the SOC option identifier.
REASON	Constant	FEATURE FAILED TO AUDIT (DATA ACCESS ERROR). RESULTS UNCERTAIN indicates that the option database information could not be read. The audit could not be performed.

Action

Contact Northern Telecom ETAS to assist in the resolution of the problem that the SOC303 log indicates.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC304

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC304 during the software selection control (SOC) periodic audit.

This log indicates when an option and / or a part feature have different states.

This log indicates one or more of the following:

- internal data is not the same
- partial SOC option functionality

Log SOC304 associates with a minor alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC304 is as follows:

SOC304 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Audit

	Identifier	State	Time
Option:	<option id>	<state value>	YY/MM/DD
Feature:	<feature id>	<state value>	YY/MM/DD
Reason:	Option and its feature state mismatch		

Example

An example of log report SOC304 follows:

```
SOC304 JUN12 14:49:38 9027 TBL Audit
            Identifier      State               Time
            -------------   ----------------    ------------
   Option:  OSDA0004        ON                  94/06/12
  Feature:  AN0408___       IDLE                94/06/12
   Reason:  Option and its feature state mismatch
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL Audit	Constant	Indicates trouble with the SOC periodic audit occurred.
Option Identifier	8 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the SOC option identifier.
Option State	14 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the state of the reported option. The state value can be one of the following: • ON • IDLE • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer followed by the character string UNKNOWN
Feature Identifier	8 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the SOC feature identifier.
Feature State	14 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the state of the reported option. The state value can be one of the following: • ON • IDLE • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer followed by the character string UNKNOWN
Time	YY/MM/DD	Identifies the year, month and day of the reported difference.
REASON	Constant	OPTION AND ITS FEATURE STATE MISMATCH indicates that the state of the option and the state of the feature do not correspond.

SOC304 (end)

Action

Contact Northern Telecom ETAS to assist in the resolution of the problem that the SOC304 log indicates.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC305

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC305 during the software selection control (SOC) periodic audit.

This log identi es a mismatch between an SOC database and a feature state.

This log indicates one or more of the following:

- internal data is not the same
- partial SOC option functionality

Log SOC305 associates with a minor alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC305 is as follows:

```
SOC305 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Audit
    Feature:  <SOC feature identifier>
              State                Troubled
              _____________        _____________
    Feature:  <state value>        <trouble indicator>
      SOC:    <state value>        <trouble indicator>
    Reason:   SOC and feature data mismatch
```

Example

An example of log report SOC305 follows:

```
SOC305 JUN12 14:49:38 9128 TBL Audit
   Feature: AN0408___
            State           Troubled
            ------------    ---------------
  Feature:  IDLE TO ON      YES
      SOC:  ON              NO
   Reason:  SOC and feature data mismatch
```

SOC305 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL Audit	Constant	Indicates trouble with the SOC periodic audit is present.
Feature	8 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the SOC feature identifier
Feature state	14 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the state of the reported feature. The state value can be one of the following: • ON • IDLE • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer and the character string UNKNOWN.
Feature trouble	14 alpha-numeric character string	Indicates if the feature is troubled (YES) or not (NO).
SOC state	14 alpha-numeric character string	Contains state of the feature according to the SOC database. The state value can be one of the following: • ON • IDLE • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer followed by the character string UNKNOWN

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SOC trouble	14 alpha-numeric character string	Indicates if the feature is troubled (YES) or not in agreement with the SOC database.
REASON	Constant	SOC AND FEATURE DATA MISMATCH indicates that the information in the SOC database and the feature information do not correspond.

Action

There is no action required for this log. Log report SOC can place the feature into the state that the feature indicates in the log. Log report SOC also can update the parent option(s) of the feature accordingly.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC306

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC306 during the software selection control (SOC) periodic audit.

This log indicates that the system can not access the SOC feature database or the SOC option database during an audit. The system cannot complete the audit.

This log indicates one or more of the following:

- internal data is not the same
- partial SOC option functionality

Log SOC306 associates with a major alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC306 is as follows:

SOC306 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Audit failure
Reason: <reason description>

Example

An example of log report SOC306 follows:

```
SOC306 JUN12 14:49:38 9229 TBL Audit failure
   Reason:  audit could not be done; could not get feature
            list
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL Audit failure	Constant	Indicates that the SOC periodic audit failed.
Reason	58 alpha-numeric character string	Indicates that the system was not able to access the SOC feature database or the SOC option database. The system did not audit the SOC features (or the SOC options). The value of this field can be one of the following: • audit not done; cannot get feature list • audit not done; cannot get option list

Action

Contact Northern Telecom ETAS to assist in the resolution of the problem that the SOC306 log indicates.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC307

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC307 during the software optionality control (SOC) periodic audit.

This log indicates that the system cannot access the SOC option database during an audit. The system cannot complete the audit.

This log indicates one or more of the following:

- internal data is not the same
- partial SOC option functionality

Log SOC307 associates with a major alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC307 is as follows:

```
SOC307 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Audit failure
    Feature:   <SOC feature identifier>
    Option:    <SOC option identifier>
    Reason:    <reason description>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC307 follows:

```
SOC307 JUN12 14:49:43 9431 TBL Audit
   Feature:     AN0408___
    Option:     ENSV0007
    Reason:     feature not in parent option's feature list
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL Audit	Constant	Indicates that trouble with the SOC periodic audit is present.
Feature	8 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the SOC feature identifier.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	8 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the SOC option identifier.
REASON	Constant	FEATURE NOT FOUND IN THE FEATURE LIST OF THE PARENT OPTION. REASON indicates that the option that the feature recorded as its parent does not have the feature recorded as its child.

Action

Contact Northern Telecom ETAS to assist in the resolution of the problem that the SOC307 log indicates.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC308

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC308 when the following occurs:

- a feature indicates that the feature is in a troubled state to the software selection control (SOC) database
- the SOC database did not record this feature as troubled before

Log SOC308 associates with a major alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC308 is as follows:

```
SOC308 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL Feature troubled
    Feature:  <SOC feature identifier>
      State:  <state name or numeric value>
    Reason:   <reason description>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC308 follows:

```
SOC308 JUN12 14:49:43 9532 TBL Feature trouble
   Feature:  AN0408___
     State:  IDLE
    Reason:  Feature is marked as troubled
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL Feature troubled	Constant	Indicates that the reported feature is in a troubled state.
Feature	8 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the SOC feature identifier.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
State	14 alpha-numeric character string	Contains the state of the reported feature. The state value can be one of the following: • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer and by the character string UNKNOWN
REASON	Constant	FEATURE IS MARKED AS TROUBLED indicates that the reported feature is marked as troubled. The SOC database did not record the feature as troubled

Action

Contact Northern Telecom ETAS to assist in the resolution of the problem indicated by an SOC308 log.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC310

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC310 when a software optionality control (SOC) audit discovers a problem with a SOC option

Format

The log report format for SOC310 is as follows.

SOC310 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
Option: <option>
Reason: <reason>

Example

An example of log report SOC310 follows:

```
SOC310 AUG31 19:43:21 6900 TBL Audit
   Option: ENSV0007
   Reason: option is a member of its own precludes list
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
option	Character string of 8 alphanumeric	Identifies the option to which the log refers.
reason	option is not defined	Indicates some reference to the option occurs and is not completely defined.
reason	state is ON but right to use not set	The option is on, but the right to use the option is not set
reason	feature list is invalid	Indicates damage to the list of member features of the option.
reason	option is a member of its own precludes list	Indicates the option precludes the option.

Action

If the reason is “state is ON but right to use not set", immediate action is not required. The option must have the state set to IDLE or obtain and apply the right to use.

If the reason is not “state is ON but right to use not set", keep a record of the log and contact next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC311

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC311. The system generates this report when a feature change to the requested state during the one-night process (ONP) for software upgrades fails.

Log SOC311 indicates failure of a feature state change request.

Log SOC311 associates with a major alarm.

This log is an important ONP information log. Issues related to the indicated feature can arise because of the following reasons:

- The failure of the feature to return to the original state of the feature.
- The feature was not able to accept original data transferred across.

Format

The log report format for SOC311 is as follows:

```
SOC311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL Software upgrade transition
      Feature: <SOC feature identifier>
         From: <state name or numeric value>
      Request: <state name>
       Result: <state name or numeric value>
       Reason: <reason description>
      Summary: Feature did not reach requested state
```

Example

An example of log report SOC311 follows:

```
SOC311 JUN12 14:49:58 9936 FAIL Software upgrade transition
   Feature: AN0408___
      From: IDLE
   Request: ON
    Result: IDLE
    Reason: Cannot alloc memory
   Summary: Feature did not reach requested state
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL Software upgrade transition	Constant	Indicates failure of the reported feature to change to a requested state during the ONP.
Feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Contains the SOC feature identifier.
From	14-alphanumeric character string	Contains the current state of the reported feature. The state value can be one of the following: • IDLE • ON • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer and character string UNKNOWN
Request	14-alphanumeric character string	Contains the state of the reported feature. The state value can be ON or IDLE.
Result	14-alphanumeric character string	Contains the current state of the reported feature. The state value can be one of the following: • IDLE • ON • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer and character string UNKNOWN

SOC311 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason	58-alphanumeric character string	Indicates the reason for the failed change. The value for this field is variable and the feature provides its own explanation.
SUMMARY	Constant	FEATURE DID NOT REACH REQUESTED STATE indicates that no change occurred. The requested state is the same as the state of the feature before the ONP. When the original feature state does not continue on original feature data transfer, loss of data and associated service can occur. The loss occurs in the new software upgrade.

Action

Contact Northern Telecom ETAS to assist in resolution of the problem that the SOC311 log indicates.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC312

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC312 during the Software Optionality Control (SOC) periodic audit. Log report 312 indicates that the audit detected a feature-related error in the SOC database.

Format

The log report format for SOC312 is as follows:

```
SOC312 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Data mismatch
    Option:  <SOC option identifier>
   Feature:  <SOC feature identifier>
    Reason:  <reason text>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC312 follows:

```
SOC312 AUG31 19:43:32 8500 INFO Data mismatch
    Option: OSDA006
   Feature: AN0409___
    Reason: Feature belongs to a different option
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Data mismatch	constant	Indicates detection of a feature-related error in the SOC database.
Option	8-alphanumeric character string	Contains the SOC option identifier.

SOC312 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Contains the SOC feature identifier.
Reason	58-alphanumeric character string	• Contains a description of the feature-related error. The value for this field can be one of the following: • “feature belongs to different option" - Indicates that in the current database the recorded parent of the feature does not register the feature as a member feature • “feature is not a valid feature" - Indicates that in the current database the data of the feature is not consistent or corrupts • “feature's UNITS do not match option's" - Indicates that, in the current database, the feature usage units do not match the units of the option parent of the feature.

Action

Contact your next level of support to assist in resolution of the problem.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC313

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC313 during an audit or feature request. The system generates this report when Software Optionality Control (SOC) detects a minimum of one invalid or not available SOC feature support procedure.

Log SOC313 associates with a major alarm.

Format

The log report format for SOC313 is as follows:

SOC313 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
Feature: <SOC feature identifier>
The following procedures are invalid or unavailable:
<procedure list>

Example

An example of log report SOC313 follows:

```
SOC313 JAN10 10:28:44 5310 TBL Audit
   Feature: SOCFTR05
   The following procedures are invalid or unavailable:
   Audit, Impact, Reset, Software Upgrade, Transition,
   Validate
```

SOC313 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Specifies the SOC feature identifier.
procedure list	Audit Impact Reset Software Upgrade Transition Validate Usage Audit Inform Limit	Specifies the procedure identifiers that are invalid or not available.

Action

Contact the next level of support. Keep any SWERs or other SOC logs related to this problem to assist in problem identi cation and resolution.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC314

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC314 during a Software Optionality Control (SOC) audit. Log report SOC314 indicates that the audit detected a problem related to a speci ed feature.

Format

The log report format for SOC314 is as follows:

```
SOC314 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
   Feature: <feature>
   Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC314 follows:

```
SOC314 AUG31 19:43:32 8100 TBL Audit
   Feature: AN0408__
   Reason: Feature is a member of its own precludes list
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the feature to which the log refers.
reason	Feature not a member of any option	The feature does not appear in the CONTAINS list of an option.
reason	Feature bound to SOC but not in database	The feature bound procvars with SOC, and does not appear in the SOC Content File.
reason	Feature in database not bound to SOC	The feature appears in the SOC Content File, but did not bind procvars with SOC at IPL.

SOC314 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
reason	Feature is not defined but references to the feature exist	Other features or options refer to this one in their DEPENDS, PRECLUDES, or CONTAINS lists. But it does not appear in the SOC Content file, and did not bind procvars with SOC at IPL.
reason	Error retrieve feature data - audit is not complete	A database error occurred during an attempt to audit this feature.
reason	Feature is a member of its own precludes list	The feature names the feature as a part of precludes list of the feature.

Action

Keep a record of the log and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC315

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC315 when the system nds a cycle in the uses relationships between the named options. One of the two options depends directly on the other. The other option depends on the rst option through other options or directly. This condition is an error because no indication is present as to which option to turn on rst.

Format

The log report format for SOC315 is as follows:

```
SOC315 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
    Option 1: <option_1>
    Option 2: <option_2>
    Reason:   <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC315 follows:

```
SOC315 AUG31 19:43:32 8200 TBL Audit
   Option 1: ENSV0007
   Option 2: ABS00008
   Reason  : Options depend on each other (possibly
             indirectly)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
option_1	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies one of the options to which the log refers.
option_2	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the second option to which the log refers.
reason	Options depend on each other (possibly indirectly)	Indicates that the options named are in a uses loop.

Action

Keep a record of the log and contact the next level of support.

SOC315 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The system always generates more than one log SOC315. The system generates this log for each option in the loop. An examination of all SOC315 logs from a given audit indicates exactly what options are in the loop.

SOC316

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC316 when the system nds a cycle in the uses relationships between the named features. One of the two options depends directly on the other. The other option depends on the rst option through other options or directly. This condition is an error because no indication is present as to which option to turn on rst.

Format

The log report format for SOC316 is as follows:

```
SOC316 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
    Feature 1: <feature_1>
    Feature 2: <feature_2>
    Reason:    <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC316 follows:

```
SOC316 AUG31 19:43:32 8300 TBL Audit
   Feature 1: AN0408__
   Feature 2: AN0819__
   Reason   : Features depend on each other (possibly
              indirectly)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
feature_1	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies one of the features the log refers to.
feature_2	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the second feature the log refers to.
reason	Features depend on each other (possibly indirectly)	Indicates the named features named are in a uses loop.

Action

Keep a record of the log and contact the next level of support.

SOC316 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The system always generates more than one log SOC316. The system generates this log for each feature in the loop. An examination of all SOC315 logs from a given audit indicates exactly what features are in the loop.

SOC317

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC317 during a Software Optionality Control (SOC) audit. The system generates this report when the audit detects the following conditions:

- Feature A in option X needs feature B in option Y
- Feature B needs some other feature C in option X

Activation of these options breaks the dependency rules.

Format

The log report format for SOC317 is as follows:

```
SOC317 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
    Feature 1: <feature_1>    Option 1: option_1
    Feature 2: <feature_2>    Option 2: option_2
    Reason:    <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC317 follows:

```
SOC317 AUG31 19:43:32 8400 TBL Audit
   Feature 1: AN0408__  Option 1: ENSV0007
   Feature 2: AN0819__  Option 2: ABS00008
   Reason   : Implied loop in option depends due to feature
              depends
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
feature_1	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies one of the features involved in an implied uses loop.
option_1	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the option that contains feature_1.
feature_2	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the second feature in an implied uses loop.

SOC317 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
option_2	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the option that contains feature_2.
reason	Implied loop in option depends due to feature depends	Indicates a dependency cycle exists because of the action between feature dependencies and option subscription.

Action

Keep a record of the log and contact next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC318

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC318 log. The system generates this report when an option depends on an illegal option for one of the following reasons:

- The needed option is unde ned, is pending, does not apply , or is usage-only.
- The needed option precludes the named option.
- The needed option is in the IDLE state while the named option is in ON state.
- The precluded option is not de ned, is pending, or is use-only .

Format

The log report format for SOC318 is as follows:

```
Load_name    *    SOC318 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
   Option:        <option>
   Needed option: <needed_option>
   Reason: <reason text>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC318 follows:

```
BASE_ALL04AN    *   SOC318 AUG31 19:43:32 8500 TBL Audit
   Option:            SOCOPT04
   Needed option:     SOCOPT05
   Reason: Needed option is undefined, pending or usage
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the option that depends on an option that is not legal.
needed_option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the option that is not legal.

SOC318 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
reason text	Needed option is undefined, pending, N/A, or usage.	Indicates the option named uses an option that is not present.
reason text	Option and needed option cannot coexist.	Indicates that the named option requires and precludes the needed option.
	Needed option is in a less active state.	Indicates the named option is in the ON state and depends on an option in the IDLE state.
	Precluded option is undefined, pending, or usage.	Indicates the named option uses an option that is not present, or is of the wrong type.
	Option is undefined or cannot use option needed.	The named option uses an option that is not defined or that cannot use the needed option.

Action

If the reason is “Needed option is in a less active state," turn on the needed option or turn off the option that requires the needed option.

If the reason is not “Needed option is in a less active state", keep a record of the log and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC319

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC319 when a feature depends on another feature that is not legal. The necessary feature is not de ned or the necessary feature precludes the named feature.

Format

The log report format for SOC319 is as follows:

```
SOC319 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
    Feature:          <feature>
    Needed feature: <needed_feature>
    Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC319 follows:

```
SOC319 AUG31 19:43:32 8800 TBL Audit
   Feature:          AN0408__
   Needed feature:  AN0819__
   Reason: Needed feature is undefined
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the feature that depends on an feature that is not legal.
needed_feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the necessary feature that is not legal.
reason	Needed feature is undefined	Indicates that the option named uses an option which is not present.
reason	Feature needs and precludes other feature	Indicates that the feature named requires and precludes the needed feature.

Action

Keep a record of the log and contact the next level of support.

SOC319 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC320

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC320 for a problem of feature A that uses feature B and precludes feature C. Features B and C must be in the same option.

Format

The log report format for SOC320 is as follows:

```
SOC320 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
    Feature:             <feature>          in Option:     <option>
    Needed Feature:      <need_feature>     in Option: <need_option>
    Precluded Feature:   <preclude_feature> in Option: <preclude_option>
    Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC320 follows:

```
SOC320 AUG31 19:43:32 9000 TBL Audit
   Feature:              AN0408__    in Option: ENSV0007
   Needed Feature:       AN0819__    in Option: ABS00008
   Precluded Feature:    AN0409__    in Option: ABS00008
   Reason: Needed and precluded features are in same option
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the feature that needs or precludes other features.
option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the option that contains feature.
need_feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the necessary feature.
need_option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the option that contains need_feature.
preclude_feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the precluded feature.

SOC320 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
preclude_option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the option that contains preclude_feature (the same as need_option).
reason	Needed and precluded features are in same option	Indicates the necessary and precluded features are in the same option.

Action

Keep a record of the log and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC321

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC321 when a feature precludes another feature in the same option. The option cannot activate because these features cannot be on at the same time.

Format

The log report format for SOC321 is as follows:

```
SOC321 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
    Feature:              <feature>          in Option: <option>
    Precluded Feature:    <precluded_feature>
    Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC321 follows:

```
SOC321 AUG31 19:43:32 9100 TBL Audit
   Feature:             AN0408__     in Option: ENSV0007
   Precluded Feature:   AN0819__
   Reason: Feature and precluded feature are in same option
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the feature that precludes another feature.
option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the option that contains the separate features.
precluded_feature	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the precluded feature.
reason	Feature and precluded feature are in same option	Indicates that both the feature and the precluded feature are in the same option.

Action

Keep a record of the log and contact the next level of support.

SOC321 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC322

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC322 when a Software Optionality Control (SOC) audit detects both of two separate options turned on.

Format

The log report format for SOC322 is as follows:

```
SOC322 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
    Option:              <option>
    Precluded option:    <precluded_option>
    Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC322 follows:

```
SOC322 AUG31 19:43:32 9200 TBL Audit
   Option:              ENSV0007
   Precluded option:    ABS00008
   Reason: Option and precluded option are both ON
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies one of the two separate options.
precluded_option	8-alphanumeric character string	Identifies the other option.
reason	Option and precluded option are both ON	Indicates the option and the precluded option are both ON.

Action

One or both of the options must be IDLE.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SOC322 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC323

Explanation

The system generates log report SOC323 during a Software Optionality Control (SOC) audit. The system generates this report when the audit nds a usage-only option that depends on, or precludes another option. Only state and dual options can depend on or preclude other options.

Format

The log report format for SOC323 is as follows:

```
SOC323 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
    Option: <option>
    Usage based option has dependencies
```

Example

An example of log report SOC323 follows:

```
SOC323 JAN10 10:28:56 7330 TBL Audit
   Option: SOCOPT04
   Usage based option has dependencies
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	8-alphanumeric character string	Specifies the order code for the usage option that depends or precludes the option.
Usage based option has dependencies	constant	Indicates that the usage option depends on, or precludes another option.

Action

This log indicates an error in the SOC database. Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC324

Explanation

The system generates SOC324 if, during an audit, SOC nds a usage-only feature with dependencies on, or preclusions with, another feature. Only state or dual features can have dependencies or preclusions.

Format

The log report format for SOC324 is as follows:

SOC324 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
Feature: <feature>
Usage based feature has dependencies

Example

An example of log report SOC324 follows:

```
SOC324 JAN10 10:28:57 7431 TBL Audit
   Feature: SOCFTR04
   Usage based feature has dependencies
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Feature	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code for the usage feature that has dependencies or preclusions.
Usage based feature has dependencies	constant	Indicates that a usage feature has dependencies on or preclusions with another feature.

Action

Log SOC324 indicates a severe error in the SOC database. Contact the personnel responsible for the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC325

Explanation

The system generates SOC325 if, during an audit, SOC nds an option with an illegal usage limit. A legal usage limit is from 0 to 999999.

Format

The log report format for SOC325 is as follows:

SOC325 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
Option: <option>
Limit: <limit>
Reason: <reason>

Example

An example of log report SOC325 follows:

```
SOC325 JAN10 10:28:57 7532 TBL Audit
   Option: SOCOPT04
   Limit:            -5
   Reason: Limit must not be below zero
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the option with the illegal usage limit.
Limit	numeric	Specifies the current usage limit of the option.
Reason	Limit must not be below zero	Indicates that the illegal usage limit is below zero.
	Limit must not be over 999999	Indicates that the illegal limit is over 999999.

Action

Request a password for a correct usage limit from Northern Telecom. Use the ASSIGN LIMIT command to apply the correct usage limit to the option.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC326

Explanation

The system generates SOC326 if the features of an option do not match the type of the option. The following rules apply to features in options:

- A state option must contain at least one state-only feature and no other type of feature.
- A usage option must contain at least one one usage-only feature and no other type of feature.
- A dual option must contain at least one usage component and at least one state component.

Format

The log report format for SOC326 is as follows:

```
SOC326 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn TBL Audit
    Option: <option>
    Reason: <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC326 follows:

```
SOC326 JAN10 10:29:00 7936 TBL Audit
    Option: SOCOPT04
    Reason: Usage option contains state/dual feature
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	Alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the option that violates one of the SOC rules.
Reason	Usage option contains state/dual feature	Indicates the option is usage and contains a state or dual feature.
	State option contains usage/dual feature	Indicates the option is state and contains a usage or dual feature.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Dual option has no usage/dual feature	Indicates the option is dual and does not contain a usage or dual feature.
	Dual option has no state/dual feature	Indicates the option is dual and does not contain a state or dual feature.
	Option contains illegal features	Indicates the option contains features that are not allowed.
	No features in option	Indicates there are no features in the option.

Action

This log indicates a severe error in the SOC database. Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC400

Explanation

The system generates SOC400 at the end of a SOC audit. Log SOC400 summarizes the results of the audit and reports the total number of registered options:

- in the IDLE state
- in the ON state
- in a trouble state
- with the right-to-use (RTU) set

Log SOC400 also speci es the total number of errors that caused logs to generate during the audit.

Options in a trouble state can have functionality that is not complete.

Format

The log report format for SOC400 is as follows:

```
SOC400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn SUMM SOC option audit summary
   Total     IDLE      ON        TBL     RTU     ERRS
  _______   _______   _______   _______ _______ _______

<nnnnn>   <nnnnn>   <nnnnn>    <nnnnn> <nnnnn> <nnnnn>
Audit Reason:  <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC400 follows:

```
SOC400 JAN05 16:49:26 3603 SUMM SOC option audit summary
   Total    IDLE      ON        TBL          RTU     ERRS
  ------  ------  ------     ------       ------   ------
      14      10       1          0            1        0
  Audit Reason: User Request
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Total	0-511	Indicates the total number of options defined in the SOC database.
IDLE	0-511	Indicates the total number of options in the IDLE state.
ON	0-511	Indicates the total number of options in the ON state.
TBL	0-511	Indicates the total number of options in a trouble state.
RTU	0-511	Indicates the total number of options with the RTU set.
ERRS	numeric	Identifies the total number of error conditions reported in logs during the audit.
Audit Reason	User Request	Indicates that a user requested the audit.
	Periodic Audit	Indicates that the audit was a routine SOC audit.
	Post-Restart Audit	Indicates that after a RELOAD or a COLD restart the audit runs.

Action

If the ERRS field is not zero, check the SOC logs to determine the errors and take appropriate action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC402

Explanation

The system generates SOC402 during an audit in which SOC determines that the current usage of an option exceeds its warning threshold. This log tells the operating company the usage for this option is near the limit.

Format

The log report format for SOC402 is as follows:

SOC402 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Usage Exceeds Threshold
Option: <option>
Usage: <usage>
Threshold:<threshold>
Limit: <limit>

Example

An example of log report SOC402 follows:

```
SOC402 JAN10 10:29:05 8845 INFO Usage Exceeds Threshold
   Option:      SOCOPT04
   Usage:       255
   Threshold:    50%
   Limit:       500
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option to which this log applies.
Usage	alphanumeric	Specifies the current usage of resources for this option.
Threshold	alphanumeric	Specifies the current warning threshold, either a number or a percent.
Limit	alphanumeric	Specifies the limit of usage for the option. If the number is followed by an S, the limit may be exceeded, but a log will be generated. If the limit is MONITORED, the option has no limit.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC403

Explanation

The system generates SOC403 during an audit in which SOC detects an option with a current usage that exceeds its limit. This log only indicates an error if the usage limit is hard.

Format

The log report format for SOC403 is as follows:

SOC403 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Current Usage Exceeds Limit
Option: <option>
Usage: <usage>
Limit: <limit>

Example

An example of log report SOC403 follows:

```
SOC403 JAN10 10:29:06 9047 INFO Current Usage Exceeds Limit
   Option:  SOCOPT04
   Usage:           406
   Limit:           400S
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option that exceeds its usage limit.
Usage	numeric	Specifies the current usage of this option.
Limit	numeric	Specifies the usage limit of this option.

Action

If the limit of the option is hard (no suf x S), this log indicates an error condition. The operating company should immediately reduce usage of the resource controlled by this option or obtain a higher limit from Northern Telecom.

If the limit of this option is soft (with suf x S), no immediate action is required. The contract under which this option was purchased dictates the appropriate action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC404

Explanation

The system generates SOC404 during an audit in which SOC determines that the usage of an option exceeds 2147483647. The number 2147483647 is the highest number SOC can count. The limit for the option must be soft or monitored in order for this condition to exist. The SOC continues to allow resources to be allocated. The SOC does not allow resources to decrease because a number is not present to subtract from.

Format

The log report format for SOC404 is as follows:

SOC404 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO SOC Usage Has Overflowed
Option: <option>
Usage is greater than 2147483647

Example

An example of log report SOC404 follows:

```
SOC404 JAN10 10:29:07 9249 INFO SOC Usage Has Overflowed
   Option:  SOCOPT04
   Usage is greater than 2147483647
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option with overflowed usage that cannot be decreased.
Usage is greater than 2147483647	constant	Indicates the usage of the option exceeds the maximum number to which SOC can count.

Action

Contact the personnel responsible for your next level of support. The usage counter of the option must be set again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC500

Explanation

The system generates SOC500 when a feature changes to a stable state from a troubled transition state.

Format

The log report format for SOC500 is as follows:

```
SOC500 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn PASS State transition
    Feature: <SOC feature identifier>
      User: <user name>              Terminal: <terminal name>
     From: <state name or numeric value>
    Result: <state name or numeric value>
    Reason: <reason description>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC500 follows:

```
SOC500 SEP05 18:14:33 9350 PASS State transition
   Feature: SOCFTR04
      User: ADMIN           Terminal: VMAP1
      From: IDLE TO ON
    Result: ON
    Reason: Recovery to stable state from transition state
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Feature	alphanumeric	Specifies the SOC feature identifier.
User	alphanumeric	Specifies the name of the user that requested this transition.
Terminal	alphanumeric	Specifies the name of the terminal at which this request was made.
From	alphanumeric	Specifies the original state of the option.
Result	alphanumeric	Specifies the state the option is in now.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Recovery to stable state from transition state	Indicates the stable state replaced the troubled transition state.
	Feature recovery over restart	Indicates a restart achieved the stable state after troubled transition.
	Feature has been reset	Indicates the feature reset to a stable state because it trapped or timed out on a previous SOC request.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC501

Explanation

The system generates SOC501 when an option changes state.

Format

The log report format for SOC501 is as follows:

```
SOC501 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn PASS State Transition
    Option:  <option>
      User:  <user>                Terminal:   <terminal>
      From:  <from state>
    Result:  <result state>
    Reason:  <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC501 follows:

```
SOC501 JAN10 10:29:11 9855 PASS State transition
    Option: SOCOPT04
      User: OPERATOR            Terminal:   TTYO
      From: IDLE
    Result: ON
    Reason: Manual request
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option that changed state.
User	alphanumeric	Specifies the DMS user ID of the user that requested this transition.
Terminal	alphanumeric	Specifies the DMS terminal ID of the terminal that originated the request.
From	alphanumeric	Indicates the original state of the option.
Result	alphanumeric	Indicates the end state of the option.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Recovery to stable state from transition state	Indicates the option changed to a stable state from a troubled transition state.
	Recovery to stable state during restart	Indicates the option changed to a stable state from a troubled transition state. The recovery occurred as a result of a restart.
	Manual request	Indicates the option reached this state as the result of a manual SOC request.

Action

There is no action required.

SOC502

Explanation

The system generates SOC502 when a feature fails to change to the state requested by the assigned command. Log SOC502 is provided as an event trail.

Format

The log report format for SOC502 is as follows:

```
load_name    SOC502 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL State transition
           Feature: <SOC feature identifier>
              User: <user name> Terminal: <terminal name>
              From: <state name or numeric value>
            Target: <state name or numeric value>
            Result: <state name or numeric value>
            Reason: <reason description>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC502 follows:

```
BAS_ALL05AG SOC502 18:14:33 4827 INFO Device State Change
            Feature:    SOCFTR04
               User:    ADMIN       Terminal:   MAP
               From:    ON
             Target:    IDLE
             Result:    ON
             Reason:    Unsupported transition
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL State transition	Constant	This field indicates that a feature failed a requested state transition.
Feature	8 alphanumeric character string	This field contains the SOC feature identifier.
User	12 alphanumeric character string	This field contains the name of the user that requested this transition.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Terminal	16 alphanumeric character string	This field contains the name of the terminal that originated this request.
From	14 alphanumeric character string	This field contains the original state of the reported feature. The state value can be one of the following: • IDLE • ON • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer followed by the character string UNKNOWN
Target	14 alphanumeric character string	This field contains the state the feature failed to reach. The state value must be either IDLE or ON.

SOC502 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Result	14 alphanumeric character string	This field contains the end state of the reported feature. The state value must be either IDLE or ON.
Reason	58 alphanumeric character string	This field indicates the reason why the feature transition to the requested state failed. The value for this field can be one of the following: • Invalid target state - indicates that the feature is already in the requested state. • Invalid result state - indicates that it reached the target state but the reported state is not the target state. • Unsupported transition - means the feature does not support a transition to the requested state. • A non-specific error has occurred - the feature indicated that it failed to reach the target state but did not provide any reason for this failure. • Feature provided an undefined response - means the transition request response for the feature was not defined and the data can be corrupt. The feature can appear not normal. • Feature trapped and was reset - means a severe error or condition occurred during the transition and the feature was not able to change state. The feature was reset to a stable state. • Feature trapped and was not reset - means a severe error or condition occurred during the transition and the feature was not able to change state. It was not reset to a stable state. • Feature failed to adjust state during ONP - means the feature did not reach the requested state during one-night software upgrade.

Action

There is no action required. This log is part of the SOC event trail and indicates the state transition is not successful.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC503

Explanation

The system generates SOC503 when an option failed to make the change to a new state for one of the following reasons:

- The right of the option to use was not set. (IDLE->ON transitions only)
- One or more features failed to make the change to the new state.
- One or more features refused to make the change to the new state.

  Note: Features control if they are changed to a new state. You can reject a request for a state change. The feature determines if the state change affects service, results in corrupted data, or leaves an unstable peripheral module.

- One or more features failed to determine if the change to the new state is safe.

  Note: A safe change does not result in corrupted data, loss or degradation of service, or an unstable peripheral module.

- A change in state creates a dependency violation.
- Database differences make it not possible to verify dependency safety.

  Note: A safe dependency does not result in corrupted data, loss or degradation of service, or an unstable peripheral module.

- A feature failed a change while the feature tried to rationalize option states.
- The option is not state controlled but use controlled.

Format

The log report format for SOC503 is as follows:

```
load_name      SOC503 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn FAIL State transition
    Option:    <option>
    User:      <user>    Terminal:<terminal>
    From:      <from_state>
    Target:    <target_state>
    Result:    <result_state>
    Reason: <reason text>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC503 follows:

```
BASE_ALL04AN     SOC503 AUG31 19:43:37 1400 FAIL State transition
    Option:    ENSV0007
    User:OPERATOR        Terminal: TTY0
    From:IDLE
    Target:    ON
    Result:    IDLE
    Reason:    Right To Use not set
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
option	8 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the SOC option.
user	up to 12 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the name of the user that requests the change.
terminal	up to 16 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the name of the terminal that originated the state change request.
from_state	up to 14 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the original state of the option. The value can be one of IDLE, IDLE TO ON, ON, ON TO IDLE, STATE ERROR, or an integer followed by the string UNKNOWN.
target_state	up to 14 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the state the option failed to reach. The value can be either IDLE or ON.
result_state	up to 14 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the end state of the option. The value must be either IDLE or ON.
reason	Right To Use not set	Indicates that the Right To Use flag for the option is not set.
reason	One or more features failed transition	Indicates that one or more member features did not reach the target state and the option did not reach the target state. One or more SOC502 logs indicate each feature that did not complete the transition request.

SOC503 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
reason	One or more features failed validation	Indicates one or more member features failed to validate the requested state transition The option did not reach the target state. One or more SOC502 logs indicate each feature that did not complete the transition request.
reason	One or more features failed impact determination	Indicates one or more member features failed to determine the impact of setting the feature to IDLE. The member features cannot determine if the feature is in use.
	refused due to dependency errors	Indicates the requested state change create dependency violations. A description of the changes needed for the change to work is displayed when the state change is requested.
	refused due to database inconsistencies	Indicates the database is not sane. Dependencies cannot be checked. The transition is not be allowed until dependencies are checked.
	Illegal to set state of usage-only option	Indicates the option is not state-controlled and it is illegal to change the state of the option.
	Illegal to set state of tracked or pending option	Indicates the option cannot have its state changed because the option is not controlled.
	User failed to confirm state change	The user is asked to enter the name of the option to confirm the state change. The user did not enter the correct name in the the maximum number of attempts allowed (three).
	Option is N/A (not applicable)	The option is not available for use in the currently loaded PCL.
	Option is A/P (always provided)	The option is essential for the currently loaded PCL. It is not an OPTIONAL capability and you cannot manipulate it.

Action

Keep a record of the log and contact next level of support.

Transition failures and database differences require involvement of the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC504

Explanation

The SOC log reports the successful application of a software optionality control (SOC) key code to:

- assign a usage limit
- apply a right-to-use (RTU)
- remove an RTU

The log indicates the old and new values and any SOC comments and warnings about a new limit.

Format

The log report format for SOC504 is as follows:

```
SOC504 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Key Code Accepted
   Option:      <option>
   User:        <user>          Terminal:    <terminal>
   Action:      <action>
   Old RTU:     <old_rtu>       New RTU:     <new_rtu>
   Old Limit:   <old_limit>     New Limit:   <new_limit>
   Comment:     <comment>
   Warning:     <warning>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC504 follows:

```
SOC504 JAN10 10:29:25 2279 INFO Key Code Accepted
   Option:      SOCOPT04
   User:        OPERATOR        Terminal:    TTYO
   Action:      Apply RTU
   Old RTU:     NO              New RTU:     YES
   Old Limit:   N/A             New Limit:   N/A
   Comment:     none
   Warning:     none
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option to which the key code was applied.
User	alphanumeric	Specifies the DMS user ID of the user that initiated the key code application.
Terminal	alphanumeric	Specifies the DMS terminal ID of the terminal from which the command was executed.
Action	Apply RTU	Indicates the action taken was to apply an RTU.
	Remove RTU	Indicates the action taken was to remove an RTU.
	Set Limit	Indicates the action taken was to set a usage limit.
Old RTU	YES or NO	Indicates if the RTU for the option was set (YES) or not (NO) before the key code was applied.
New RTU	YES or NO	Indicates if the RTU for the option was set (YES) or not (NO) after the key code was applied.
Old Limit	alphanumeric	Identifies the old value of the usage limit before the key code is applied. NA means not applicable.
New Limit	alphanumeric	Identifies the new value of the usage limit after the key code is applied. NA means not applicable.
Comment	pending option created	Indicates an option with this order code is not present. The password is correct and a pending option is created.
	RTU already set	Indicates the operation completed, but the RTU was already set for the option. Changes did not occur.

SOC504 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	RTU already removed	Indicates the operation completed, but the RTU was already removed from the option. Changes did not occur.
	limit unchanged	Indicates the operation completed, but the limit was already set to the value. Changes did not occur.
	limit less than current usage	Indicates a condition that is not an error, but is not normal. The new limit is less than the current usage.
	limit less than warning threshold	Indicates a condition that is not an error, but is not normal. The new limit is less than the warning threshold so the threshold cannot be reached.
Warning	alphanumeric	Specifies a warning message, if any, provided by the software of the option, not by SOC. ***Note:*** The explanations that follow are for the warnings introduced in BASE07. Other warnings can occur.
	Maximum supported SSP routeset limit is 2047 tuples.	Indicates that an attempt was made to change the SOC limit to a number higher than the maximum allowed. External routing is activated.
	Maximum supported SSP routeset limit is 255 tuples.	Indicates that an attempt was made to change the SOC limit to a number higher than the maximum allowed. External routing is not activated.

Action

Take the appropriate action to respond to a message, if present, in the warning eld.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC505

Explanation

The SOC505 log describes the failure of an attempt to apply a SOC key code to perform the following:

- assign a use limit
- apply a right-to-use (RTU)
- remove an RTU

This log indicates the current value and the reason for failure. This log provides any comments SOC has on the operation.

Format

The log report format for SOC505 is as follows:

```
Load_name    SOC505 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Key Code Rejected
    Option:    <option>
    User:      <user>              Terminal:      <terminal>
    Action:    <action>
    Failure:   <failure>
    Current RTU:   <rtu>           Current Limit:      <limit>
    Comment: <comment>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC505 follows:

```
BASE_ALL0AN     SOC505 JAN10 10:29:30 3184 INFO Key Code Rejected
    Option:    SOCOPT04
    User: OPERATOR       Terminal:  TTYO
    Action:    Set Limit
    Failure:   incorrect password
    Current RTU:    YES            Current Limit:      50S
    Comment:   limit already set to this value
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	8 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the order code of the SOC option on which the user attempted the operation.
User	up to 12 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the DMS user ID of the user that initiated the operation.
Terminal	up to 16 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the DMS terminal ID of the terminal where the user attempted the command.
Action	Apply RTU	Indicates the system rejected an application for RTU.
	Remove RTU	Indicates the system rejected an attempt to remove an RTU.
	Set Limit	Indicates the system rejected an attempt to set a use limit.
Failure	incorrect password	Indicates that the password is not correct.
	incorrect syntax	Indicates that a key code file is corrupt.
	internal error	Indicates an internal error in the SOC utility.
	failed to create pending option	Indicates an internal error in the SOC utility.
	cannot revoke RTU when state not IDLE	Indicates that a state of the option was not set to IDLE when the user applied the key code.
	cannot set limit for state option	Indicates an attempt to set a use limit for a state-only option. The state-only option is not important.
	cannot change RTU for use or dual option	Indicates an attempt to change the RTU of a use or dual option.

SOC505 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Cannot set limit to 0 when state not idle	Indicates that a state of the option was not set to IDLE when the user applied a key code.
	unknown option	Indicates that the order code or password is not correct.
	cannot assign key codes to N/A options	The option is not available for use in the currently loaded PCL. The system cannot assign the key code.
Failure	cannot assign key codes to A/P options	The option is necessary for the currently loaded PCL. The option is not an OPTIONAL capability. The system cannot change the option.
Current RTU	YES or NO	Indicates if the RTU of the option is set. The RTU is not changed by this operation.
Current Limit	alphanumeric	Identifies the current value of the use limit. The value NA means that this field is not correct.
Comment	RTU already set	Indicates that the RTU is set for that option.
	limit already set to this value	Indicates that the use limit is set to that value.
	RTU already removed	Indicates the RTU is not present for that option.
	none	Indicates that the operation are required. The previous three values were not required.

Action

Address the failures as appears in the following table.

Failure reason	Action
incorrect password	Make sure the user types the password in correctly. If the password is not correct, try the password again. If the password fails a second time, verify the password with Northern Telecom (Nortel).
incorrect syntax	This message normally indicates that the key code file is corrupt. Obtain the correct key code file from Nortel.
internal error	Obtain the associated TRAP, SWER and SOC log reports. Give these log reports to the next level of support for evaluation.
failed to create pending option	Obtain the associated TRAP, SWER and SOC log reports. Give these log reports to the next level of support for evaluation.
cannot revoke RTU when state not idle	Set the state of the option to IDLE using the ASSIGN STATE command.
cannot set limit for state option	Limits do not apply to state-only options. Try the ASSIGN RTU command or obtain the correct order code for the use or dual option.
cannot change RTU for use or dual option	The use limit for use and dual options determines the RTU. The use limit cannot be set directly. Try the ASSIGN LIMIT command or obtain the correct order code for the state option.
unknown option	If this failure reason is an attempt to create a pending option, the order code or password is not correct. If the option is not a pending option, the order code is not correct. Try again with the correct password or order code.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC506

Explanation

The system generates SOC506 when a feature tells the software optionality control (SOC) database that state of the feature changed. The SOC database did not request the state change.

Format

The log report format for SOC506 is as follows:

SOC506 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TRAN Spontaneous state transition
Feature: <SOC feature identifier>
From: <state name or numeric value>
Result: <state name or numeric value>
Reason: <reason description>

Example

An example of log report SOC506 follows:

```
SOC506 JUN12 14:50:19 4173 TRAN Spontaneous state transition
   Feature: AN0409___
      From: IDLE TO ON
    Result: ON
    Reason: Manual test
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TRAN Spontaneous state transition	Constant	Indicates that the state of a feature changed. The SOC database did not request the change.
Feature	8 alphanumeric character string	Indicates the SOC feature identifier.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
From	14 alphanumeric character string	Indicates the original state of the reported feature. The state value can be one of the following: • IDLE • ON • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer and the character string UNKNOWN
Result	14 alphanumeric character string	Indicates new state of the feature. This state value can be one of the following: • IDLE • ON • IDLE TO ON • ON TO IDLE • STATE ERROR • an integer and the character string UNKNOWN
Reason	58 alphanumeric character string	Indicates the reason for the failed change. The value for this field can be one of the following: • <Variable text> - the feature provides the explanation. • Feature state change over RESTART - the feature changed state during a RESTART. • Feature provided no explanation - the feature changed state during operation. The feature did not provide an explanation.

Action

There is no action required.

SOC506 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC507

Explanation

The SOC507 log indicates the user changed the warning threshold for an option. When the current use of an option exceeds the threshold, the system generates a SOC800 log. When use exceeds the threshold when an audit runs, the system generates a SOC402 log.

Format

The log report format for SOC507 is as follows:

```
SOC507 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Option Threshold Change
    Option: <option>
    User:    <user>                    Terminal: <terminal>
    Old Threshold: <old threshold>
    New Threshold: <new threshold>
    Note: <note>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC507 follows:

```
SOC507 JAN10 10:29:33 3687 INFO Option Threshold Change
   Option: SOCOPT04
   User:   OPERATOR                Terminal: TTYO
   Old Threshold:           100%
   New Threshold:            75%
   Note: none
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Specifies the order code of the SOC option to which this log applies.
User	alphanumeric	Specifies the DMS user ID of the user that changed the threshold.
Terminal	alphanumeric	Specifies the DMS terminal ID of the terminal where the user executed the the threshold change.
Old Threshold	alphanumeric	Specifies the previous threshold.

SOC507 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
New Threshold	alphanumeric	Specifies the new threshold.
Note	Threshold is higher than use limit	Indicates that the threshold is much higher than use limit. This threshold is not often of use.
	Current use exceeds new threshold	Indicates that current use exceeds the threshold. The system will not generate a SOC800 log to indicate that use exceeds the threshold.

Action

There is no action required.

SOC508

Explanation

The SOC508 log indicates failure of an attempt to set the warning threshold for an option. When current use of an option exceeds the threshold, the system generates SOC800. When use exceeds the threshold when an audit runs, the system generates SOC402.

Format

The log report format for SOC508 is as follows:

```
SOC508 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Threshold Change Failed
   Option:    <option>
   User:      <user>              Terminal: <Terminal>
   Current Threshold:       <current threshold>
   Reason:    <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC508 follows:

```
SOC508 JAN10 10:29:33 3788 INFO Threshold Change Failed
   Option:  SOCOPT04
   User:    OPERATOR        Terminal: TTYO
   Current Threshold:           50%
   Reason:  Requested threshold is illegal
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Identifies the order code of the SOC option for which the user attempts the the operation.
User	alphanumeric	Identifies the DMS user ID of the user that attempted the threshold change.
Terminal	alphanumeric	Identifies the DMS terminal ID of the terminal where the user attempted the threshold change.
Current Threshold	numeric	Identifies the current threshold.

SOC508 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reason	Requested threshold is illegal	Indicates that the system does not allow the requested threshold.
	Not known option	Indicates that the order code for the option is not correct.
	Cannot set threshold on state-only option	Indicates that the threshold cannot be set for a state-only option.
	Cannot set threshold on tracked or pending option	Indicates that the threshold cannot be set for a tracked or pending option.

Action

Take the correct action to address the problem in the Reason eld. T ry to set the warning threshold again. The restriction that a percentage threshold other than 100% are not allowed for an option with a monitored limit can cause errors.

SOC509

Explanation

The system generates SOC509 when the state of an option changes during a one-night process (ONP). The state changes because data transferred during the ONP speci es that the option must be ON after the ONP .

Format

The log report format for SOC509 is as follows:

SOC509 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO Feature Set Option's State
Option: <option> Feature: <feature>
From state: <from state> To state: <to state>
Number of required options also changed: <num changed>

Example

An example of log report SOC509 follows:

```
SOC509 SEP05 18:14:33 4091 INFO Feature Set Option's State
   Option: SOCOPT04             Feature: SOCFTR04
   From state: IDLE             To state: ON
   Number of required options also changed: 23
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Identifies the option that changed state.
Feature	alphanumeric	Identifies the feature in the option that determines the option must activate.
From state	alphanumeric	Identifies the state the option state before that option changed state.

SOC509 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
To state	alphanumeric	Identifies the state of the option now.
Num of options changed	numeric	Identifies the number of options that changed state for this option. The SOC changes the state of any options on which the option relies. For example, if A and B are idle and A depends on B, B is turned on. This action allows A to be turned on during the ONP. In this example, the number of changed options is 1.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC510

Explanation

The system generates SOC510 if an option attempts to change state during a one-night process (ONP), but fails. This condition can be serious. Functionality available before the ONP is not always available after the ONP.

Format

The log report format for SOC510 is as follows:

```
Load_name    SOC510 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO ONP State Change Failed
    Option:    <option>                Feature:  <feature>
    From state:   <from state>         Target state:   <target state>
    Reason:    <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SOC510 follows:

```
BASE_ALL04AN   SOC510 JAN10 10:29:37 4394 INFO ONP State Change Failed
    Option:    SOCOPT04            Feature: SOCFTR04
    From State: IDLE          Target State: ON
    Reason:    Required option failed transition
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Option	8 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the order code of the SOC option that tried to change state, but failed.
Feature	8 alphanumeric characters	Identifies the ID code of the feature that requested the state change.
From state	IDLE, IDLE TO ON, ON, ON TO IDLE, STATE ERROR or an integer followed by UNKNOWN	Indicates the original state of the operation and current state, because the operation failed.

SOC510 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Target state	IDLE, IDLE TO ON, ON, ON TO IDLE, STATE ERROR or an integer followed by UNKNOWN	Identifies the state to which the option tried to change.
Reason	Mutual exclusion problem	Indicates an option that cannot work with this option is turned ON. The system cannot turn this option on.
	Dependency error (uses loop or memory shortage)	Indicates an error in the SOC database or code.
	Required option failed transition.	Indicates that another option failed to make the change. The original option requires this option.
	Option failed transition.	Indicates that the option did not change state.
	Internal error (check SWER log)	Indicates an internal error.
	Not permitted to go to IDLE.	Indicates the option tried to go from the ON state to the IDLE state. This is not permitted during ONP.
	Not permitted to go to a transient state.	Indicates the option tried to go to a transient state. The system never allows this state.
	Not a state or dual option.	Indicates that an option that is not state-based attempted to set the state of the option.
	Not known feature	Indicates a feature that is not known tried to change the state of the option.
	Option not correct for this PCL.	The option is not available for use in the currently loaded product computing module load (PCL).

Action

Address the failure that appears in the following table.

Failure reason	Action
Mutual exclusion problem	Determine which of the options must be set to ON (active). The not active option can be set to ON. To set this option to ON, set the active option to IDLE and the not active option to ON.
Dependency error (uses loop or memory shortage)	Execute the SOC;DBAUDIT command. Send all SOC, SWER and TRAP log reports that result from this command to the next level of support.
Required option failed transition	Review SOC502 and SOC503 logs to determine the reason the change failed. Correct the problem and attempt to manually change state with the ASSIGN STATE command. If the problem continues, collect all recent SOC502, SOC503, SOC510 and SOC511 log reports. Contact the next level of support.
Option failed transition	Review SOC502 and SOC503 logs associated with the option and the member features of the option. If the logs indicate the reason for the failure, attempt to correct the problem. Attempt to change state with the ASSIGN STATE command. If the problem continues, Collect all recent SOC502, SOC503, SOC510 and SOC511 log reports. Contact the next level of support.
Internal error (check SWER log)	Attempt to change state manually with the ASSIGN STATE command. Get the associated SWER and SOC log reports. Give these reports to the next level of support.
Not permitted to go to IDLE	Set the option to IDLE (if desired) with the ASSIGN STATE command.
Not permitted to go to a transient state	Determine the state the option must be in. Attempt to set the option to that state with the ASSIGN STATE command.
Not a state or dual option	Send the SOC510 log report, recent SOC log reports and any recent SWER logs to Northern Telecom technical support.
Unknown feature	Send the SOC510 log report, recent SOC log reports and any recent SWER logs to the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SOC510 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC511

Explanation

The system generates SOC511 for each option that changes state. The option changes state because the option requested a state change. The option requested a state change to conform to the state of the option before the one-night process (ONP).

Format

The log report format for SOC511 is as follows:

SOC511 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO ONP State Transition
Option: <option>
From state: <from state> To state: <to state>
Requesting Option: <option>
Reason: <reason>

Example

An example of log report SOC511 follows:

```
SOC511 SEP05 18:14:33 5001 INFO ONP State Transition
   Option: SOCOPT04
   From state: IDLE             To state: ON
   Requesting option: SOCOPT05
   Reason: Needed by other option during data move
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Option	alphanumeric	Identifies the option that changed state.
From state	alphanumeric	Specifies the state of the option before the option changed state.
To state	alphanumeric	Specifies the current state of the option.
Requesting option	alphanumeric	Identifies the option that wanted to change state.
Reason	Needed by other option during data move.	Indicates that the option changed state because another option that depends on this option wants to change state.

SOC511 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC600

Explanation

The system generates SOC600 during the one-night process (ONP). The system generates SOC600 when the SOC database transfers from the old side to the new side. A feature on the old side must not transfer to the new side.

Format

The log report format for SOC600 is as follows:

SOC600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO ONP feature data mismatch
Feature: <feature>
Reason: <reason>
State: <state>

Example

An example of log report SOC600 follows:

```
SOC600 SEP05 18:14:33 5102 INFO ONP feature data mismatch
   Feature: OLDFTRXX
   Reason: Feature does not exist in new PCL, data has been
   discarded
   State: ON
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Feature	alphanumeric	Indicates the SOC feature identifier.
Reason	Feature is not present in new PCL. The system discarded data.	Indicates that a feature registered with SOC before the ONP is not registered with SOC now. The system discarded data from before the ONP.
State	alphanumeric	Indicates the state of the feature on the old side.

Action

Determine if the ONP step-by-step bulletins identify this information. If the bulletins identify this information, action is not required. If the information is not present, contact Northern Telecom.

SOC600 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC601

Explanation

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

An alarm for this log is not present.

Format

The log report format for SOC601 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOC601 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

SOC601 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC604

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOC604 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOC604 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

SOC604 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC605

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOC605 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOC605 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

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

SOC605 (end)

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC606

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOC606 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOC606 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

SOC606 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC607

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOC607 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOC607 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

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

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SOC607 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC800

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOC800 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOC800 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

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

SOC800 (end)

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC801

Explanation

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

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

Format

The log report format for SOC801 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOC801 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

SOC801 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

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

SOC802

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOC802 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOC802 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

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

Action

There is no action required.

SOC802 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOC803

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOC803 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOC803 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

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

SOC803 (end)

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS100

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOS100 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOS100 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

Log history

(I)SN08

Added acntxt field value PREDUM to help file. First documented in (I)SN08 for International and North American markets (CR Q00873806).

SOS101

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOS101 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOS101 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

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

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SOS101 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS102

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOS102 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOS102 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

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

SOS102 (end)

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS103

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOS103 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOS103 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SOS104

Explanation

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

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

Format

The log report format for SOS104 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOS104 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS105

Explanation

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

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

Format

The log report format for SOS105 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOS105 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS106

Explanation

The subsystem for the Support Operating System (SOS) generates SOS106 when the GUARANTEED_TERMINAL_CPU_SHARE of ce P ARM changes.

Format

The log report format for SOS106 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOS106 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

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

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS107

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOS107 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOS107 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

SOS107 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS109

Explanation

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

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

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

Format

The log report format for SOS109 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOS109 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

SOS109 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS110

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOS110 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOS110 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS111

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOS111 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOS111 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS120

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOS120 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOS120 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SOS130

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOS130 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOS130 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS132

Explanation

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

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

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

Format

The log report format for SOS132 is as,follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOS132 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS400

Explanation

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

Format

The format for log report SOS400 follows.

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

Example

An example of log report SOS400 follows.

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

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

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

Related OM registers

There are no related OM registers.

Additional information

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

SOS410

Explanation

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

Format

The format for log report SOS410 follows.

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

Example

An example of log report SOS410 follows.

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

Field descriptions

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

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

Action

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

- SDM is not data lled. Either connect the SDM to the switch and data ll it in table SDMINV, or enter "N" in eld USESDM in table IMGSCHED.

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

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

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

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

Related OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

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

SOS411

Explanation

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

Format

The format for log report SOS411 follows.

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

Example

An example of log report SOS411 follows.

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

Field descriptions

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

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

Action

The following list indicates actions for this error:

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

Related OM registers

There are no associated registers.

Additional information

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

SOS412

Explanation

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

Format

The format for log report SOS412 follows.

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

Example

An example of log report SOS412 follows.

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

Field descriptions

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

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

Action

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

Related OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

When the image dump process cannot access the SDM, the process continues to take an image to make sure a successful image dump is completed. If the eld USESDM is set to "Y" in table IMGSCHED, the ne xt scheduled image dump will try to use the SDM.

SOS602

Explanation

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

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

Format

The log report format for SOS602 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOS602 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

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

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS603

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOS603 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOS603 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

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

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS604

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOS604 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOS604 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS605

Explanation

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

Format

The log report format for SOS605 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SOS605 follows:

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SOS910

Explanation

The system generates log SOS910 via the MSCCSIST process when it sets the slave clock card busy after a five second time-out, if no messages are received from MS Clock Maintenance Busy FSM during this time window.

Format

The format for log report SOS910 is as follows:

```
<office identifier> <alarm severity> SOS910 mmmdd hh:mm:ss
ssdd <INFO> MSCCSIST process sets slave MS to bsy state
<data>
```

Examples

An example of log report SOS910 follows:

```
XA2_PPC21AR ** SOS910 SEP28 21:23:24 6630
MSCCSIST process sets slave MS to bsy state
MS 0
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
OFFICE IDENTIFIER	Character string	
ALARM SEVERITY	MAJOR	
INFO	MSCCSIST process sets slave MS to bsy state	Event type
DATA	MS 0 or MS 1	

Action

The slave card going busy causes the MS to go sys busy. In this case, follow the standard procedures for maintenance of a system busy MS. Check for a possible clock card failure.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

The log can be viewed with the LOGUTIL CI command:

```
CI>LOGUTIL

LOGUTIL>OPEN SOS
```

Log history

SN08 (DMS)

Log SOS910 is generated by the MSCCSIST process when it receives the messages from the MS Clock Maintenance Busy FSM about the slave clock card becoming busy. The new log is introduced by feature A00007487.

SOS911

Explanation

The system generates log SOS911, via the MSCCSIST process, when it receives the messages from the MS Clock Maintenance Busy FSM about the slave clock card becoming busy. Before this, MSCCSIST receives the message from Report FSM to busy the slave. The process starts a five second delay but it is interrupted by the message from Busy FSM. The slave clock card is set busy immediately.

Format

The format for log report SOS911is as follows:

```
<office identifier> <alarm severity> SOS911 mmmdd hh:mm:ss
ssdd <INFO> MSCCSIST process sets MS bsy after repeated
request
<data>
```

Examples

An example of log report SOS911 follows:

```
XA2_PPC21AR ** SOS911 SEP28 21:23:24 6630
MSCCSIST process sets MS bsy after repeated request
MS 0
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
OFFICE IDENTIFIER	Character string	
ALARM SEVERITY	MAJOR	
INFO	MSCCSIST process sets MS bsy after repeated request	Event type
DATA	MS 0 or MS 1	

Action

The MS will go sys busy. In this case, follow the standard procedures for maintenance of a system busy MS. Check for a possible clock card failure.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

The log can be viewed with the LOGUTIL CI command:

```
CI>LOGUTIL

LOGUTIL>OPEN SOS
```

Log history

SN08 (DMS)

Log SOS911 is generated by the MSCCSIST process when it receives the messages from the MS Clock Maintenance Busy FSM about the slave clock card becoming busy. The new log is introduced by feature A00007487.

SOS912

Explanation

The system generates log SOS912, via the MSCCSIST process, when it receives the messages from the MS Clock Maintenance Busy FSM about the master clock card becoming busy. This means that the MSCCSIST process aborts the procedure to busy the slave. This way the MS Clock system is given a chance to recover. Switch of clock mastership happens and the previous slave becomes the master.

Format

The format for log report SOS912 is as follows:

```
<office identifier> <alarm severity> SOS912 mmmdd hh:mm:ss
ssdd <INFO> MSCCSIST is aborted due to MS clock maintenance
action
<data>
```

Examples

An example of log report SOS912 follows:

```
XA2_PPC21AR ** SOS912 SEP28 21:23:24 6630
MSCCSIST is aborted due to MS clock maintenance action
MS 0
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
OFFICE IDENTIFIER	Character string	
ALARM SEVERITY	MAJOR	
INFO	MSCCSIST is aborted due to MS clock maintenance action	Event type
DATA	MS 0 or MS 1	

Action

The MS will go sys busy. In this case, follow the standard procedures for maintenance of a system busy MS. Check for a possible clock card failure.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

The log can be viewed with the LOGUTIL CI command:

```
CI>LOGUTIL

LOGUTIL>OPEN SOS
```

Log history

SN08 (DMS)

Log SOS912 is generated by the MSCCSIST process when it receives the messages from the MS Clock Maintenance Busy FSM about the master clock card becoming busy. The new log is introduced by feature A00007487.

SOS913

Explanation

The system generates log SOS913 when the MS Clock Maintenance Report FSM sends a message to the MSCCSIST process to busy the slave clock card as a result of DAC adjustment failure. MSCCSIST waits five seconds before it busies the slave clock card.

Format

The format for log report SOS913 is as follows:

```
<office identifier> <alarm severity> SOS913 mmmdd hh:mm:ss
ssdd <INFO> MSCCSIST:MS Clock is set to ISTB
<data>
```

Examples

An example of log report SOS913 follows:

```
XA2_PPC21AR ** SOS913 SEP28 21:23:24 6630
MSCCSIST:MS Clock is set to ISTB
MS 0
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
OFFICE IDENTIFIER	Character string	
ALARM SEVERITY	MAJOR	
INFO	MSCCSIST:MS Clock is set to ISTB	Event type
DATA	MS 0 or MS 1	

Action

When this log is generated possible maintenance action will busy either the master or slave clock card. This will cause the corresponding MS to go sys busy. In this case follow the standard procedures for maintenance of a system busy MS. Check for a possible clock card failure.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

The log can be viewed with the LOGUTIL CI command:

```
CI>LOGUTIL

LOGUTIL>OPEN SOS
```

Log history

SN08 (DMS)

Log SOS913 is generated when the MS Clock Maintenance Report FSM sends a message to process MSCCSIST to busy the slave clock card as a result of DAC adjustment failure. The new log is introduced by feature A00007487.

SPC100

Explanation

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

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

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

The system cannot intraswitch SPC connections when the system conducts traf c studies.

Format

The log report format for SPC100 is as follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SPC100 follows:

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

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

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

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

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SPC101

Explanation

The Semipermanent Connection (SPC) subsystem generates log report SPC101. The subsystem generates this report when the entries disconnect a semipermanent connection.

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

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

The system cannot intraswitch SPC connections when the system conducts traf c studies.

Format

The log report format for SPC101 is as follows:

```
SPC101 mmmdd hhmmss ssdd INFO SPC DEACTIVATED
    AGENT1  cktid
    CONNECT = N
    REASON = ADMIN DISCONNECT
```

Example

An example of log report SPC101 follows:

```
SPC101 JUL25 11:32:12 1210 INFO  SPC DEACTIVATED
   AGENT1  LEN 00 0 01 13  DN 2223
   CONNECT = N
   REASON = ADMIN DISCONNECT
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO SPC DEACTIVATED	Constant	Indicates that a change in the entries disconnects the SPC.
AGENT2 LEN	Symbolic text	Agents can be a line equipment number (LEN), in the event of a line; or CLLI+ member numbers, in the event of a trunk. The type of number depends on the type of connection: line to line, trunk to trunk, line to trunk.
CONNECT	Constant	Indicates that the system cannot activate a connection.
REASON = ADMIN DISCONNECT	Constant	Indicates that a change in the entries causes a manual disconnect.

Action

There is no action required. To restore the connection, change the value of CONNECT to Y in table SPCCON.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional Information

There is no additional information.

SPC102

Explanation

The Semipermanent Connections (SPC) subsystem generates log report SPC102. The subsystem generates this report when a semipermanent connection fails because of an event other than an entry change.

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

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

The system cannot intraswitch SPC connections when the system conducts traf c studies.

Format

The log report format for SPC102 is as follows:

```
.SPC102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  SPC FAILURE
    AGENT1  cktid
    AGENT2  cktid
    CONNECT = Y
    REASON = REASON FOR FAILURE
```

Example

An example of log report SPC102 follows:

```
SPC102 JUL25 11:34:12 1230 INFO  SPC FAILURE
   AGENT1  LEN 00 0 01 12  DN 2222
   AGENT2  LEN 00 0 01 13  DN 2223
   CONNECT = Y
   REASON = FAILED CONNECTION
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SPC FAILURE	Constant	Indicates that a SPC fails because of an event other than an entry change.
AGENT1	Symbolic text	Agents can be line equipment numbers (LEN) or directory number (DN), in the event of a line; or CLLI+ member numbers, in the event of a trunk. The type of number depends on the type of connection: line to line, trunk to trunk, line to trunk.
AGENT 2	Symbolic text	Agents can be line equipment number or directory number in the event of a line; CLLI+ member numbers, in the event of a trunk. The type of number depends on the type type of connection: line to line, trunk to trunk, line to trunk.
CONNECT=Y	Constant	Indicates that the system can activate a connection.
REASON	FAILED CONNECTION	Indicates the state of one or both of the agents in the SPC changes from SEIZED.
	AGENT FAILED	Indicates one or both of the agents in this SPC requires interrogation.
	UNKNOWN	Indicates reason for failure of SPC is not known.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SPM300

Explanation

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

Format

The format for log report SPM300 follows:

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

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

Example

An example of log report SPM300 follows:

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

SPM300 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

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

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

Action

If this log is found:

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

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM300 (end)

SPM301

Explanation

The SPM301 log report for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) generates for one of two reasons:

- when the clock oscillator tuning range reaches 70% and again when it reaches 90%. The log warns that the clock is approaching maximum tuning range and that the clock should be monitored. The log generates again when the clock is within 10% of the maximum tuning range. Alarm severities are provisioned.
- when a transition of the patch failure alarm occurs on an individual SPM device.

Format

The formats for log report SPM301 follow:

Format for clock oscillator tuning range

```
* SPM301 mmmddd hh:mm:ss 2400 INFO Clock Range
 SPM: <spmno> CEM: <cemno>
 Reason: Clock oscillator tuning range has reached <range>%.

 Alarm: VCXO70
 Action: <action_type>
```

Format for patch failure alarm transition

```
* SPM301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss 4500 TBL Device Patching Report
    Location: SPM: <spmno> CEM: <cemno>
    Status: <status>
```

Example

Examples of log report SPM301 follow:

Example for clock oscillator tuning range

```
* SPM301 NOV22 13:41:04 2400 INFO Clock Range
    SPM: 0 CEM: 0
    Reason: Clock oscillator tuning range has reached 70%.

    Alarm: VCXO70
    Action: Raise
```

Example for patch failure alarm transition

```
* SPM301 MAY10 08:37:48 4500 TBL Device Patching Report
    Location: SPM: 3 CEM: 1
    Status: Patching failure on this device cleared
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report if the log is generated due to a clock oscillator tuning range:

Field	Value	Description
spmno	0 to 85	SPM number
cemno	0 to 1	CEM number
range	70 90	Indicates clock oscillator tuning range
action_type	clear raise	Clear indicates that the clock range is below 70% for a range value of 70; or that the clock range is below 90% for a range value of 90.

The following table explains each of the fields in the log report if the log is generated due to a patch failure alarm transition:

Field	Value	Description
spmno	0 to 85	SPM number
cemno	0 to 1	CEM number
status	text	Indicates the type of patch failure transition.

Action

If the log is generated due to a clock oscillator tuning range alarm and the clock range is between 70% and 90%, no immediate action is required, but consider replacing the common equipment module (CEM). If the clock range exceeds 90%, replace the CEM.

If the log is generated due to a patch failure alarm transition, no action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

SPM310

Explanation

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

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

Format

The format for log report SPM310 follows:

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

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

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

<Reason text>

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

Example

An example of log report SPM310 follows:

SPM310 (continued)

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

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

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

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

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 4)

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

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
	cct_ts	1-24	OC-3 DS0 as datafilled in table TRKMEM
	rm num	1-28 (except 7-10, which are reserved for CEMs and OC3s)	Reporting trunk member is assigned to this Spectrum resource module.
	rn num	000-387	Reporting trunk member is assigned to this Spectrum resource number.
ASSOC TRK	clli	String	CLLI group name of trunk connected to reporting trunk
	mem	0000-9999	CLLI group member number of trunk connected to reporting trunk
	pm type	SPM, DTC, DTCI, others	Type of peripheral associated with the trunk connected to the monitored trunk
	pm num	PM number	Trunk connected to the reporting trunk member is assigned to this PM number.
	cct_no	00-185	Trunk connected to the reporting trunk member is assigned to this carrier number as datafilled in table TRKMEM.
	cct_ts	1-24	Trunk connected to the reporting trunk member is assigned to this time slot as datafilled in table TRKMEM.

SPM310 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

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

(Sheet 4 of 4)

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

SPM310 (end)

Performance text explanation

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

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

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

Troubleshoot the possible sources of echo cancellation problem and correct.

Action

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

Associated OM registers

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

Additional information

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

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM311

Explanation

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

Format

The format for log report SPM311 follows:

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

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

Example

An example of log report SPM311 follows:

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

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

SPM311 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

No action required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM311 (end)

SPM312

Explanation

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

Format

The format for log report SPM312 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SPM312 follows:

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

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

SPM312 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM312 (end)

SPM313

Explanation

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

Format

The format for log report SPM313 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SPM313 follows:

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

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

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

SPM313 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Action

No action required.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM313 (end)

SPM330

Explanation

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

Format

The format for log report SPM330 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SPM330 follows:

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

Field descriptions

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

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

SPM330 (continued)

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

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM330 (end)

SPM331

Explanation

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

Format

The format for log report SPM331 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SPM331 follows:

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

Field descriptions

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

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

SPM331 (continued)

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM331 (end)

SPM332

Explanation

The SPM332 log report for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) generates when the synchronization reference source is switched by manual action, switched by system action, or has lost the last synchronization reference in the OC-3 protection group. Alarm severities are provisioned.

Format

The format for log report SPM332 follows:

```
SPM332 <alarm>: Sync Reference Switched – SPM <#> reference
was switched by <action_type> from <zzz> to <xxx>.
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM332 follows:

```
** SPM332 JAN03 20:06:19 5600 INFO Sync Reference Switched
   SPM: 0 CEM: 0
   Reason: SPM has lost the last reference in OC-3 protection
   group.
   Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP  Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
#	0 to 85	SPM node number
action_type	manual system	Reference was switched by manual action or by system action.
zzz	mate loop internal	Initial synchronization reference
xxx	mate loop internal	Destination synchronization reference

SPM332 (end)

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

Action

No action is required. An information log is generated stating that the clock reference has been switched.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM332 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM333

Explanation

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

Format

The format for log report SPM333 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SPM333 follows:

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

Field descriptions

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

Log SPM333 field descriptions

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

SPM333 (end)

Log SPM333 field descriptions

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

Log SPM333 reason field contents

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

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

SPM334

Explanation

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

Format

The format for log report SPM334 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SPM334 follows:

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

Field descriptions

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

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

Action

Take action to restore the timing con guration within SONET speci cations.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

SPM335

Explanation

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

Format

The format for log report SPM335 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SPM335 follows:

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

Field descriptions

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

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

SPM335 (end)

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

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM340

Explanation

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

Format

The format for log report SPM340 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SPM340 follows:

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

Field descriptions

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

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

SPM340 (end)

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

Action

Manually busy the SPM, then return it to service.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM350

Explanation

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

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

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

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

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

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

The log is given for each resource type.

Format

The format for log report SPM350 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SPM350 follows:

SPM350 (continued)

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

Field descriptions

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

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

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

ECANRMAN: ECANLOW, ECANUTIL, ECANHI

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

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM350 (end)

SPM500

Explanation

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

Note: This does not apply to CEM circuit types.

Format

The format for log report SPM500 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SPM500 follows:

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

Field descriptions

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

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

SPM500 (continued)

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

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

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

SPM501

Explanation

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

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

Format

The format for log report SPM501 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SPM501 follows:

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

Field descriptions

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

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

SPM501 (continued)

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

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM501 (end)

SPM502

Explanation

ATM Connection State Change Log

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

Format

The format for log report SPM502 follows:

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

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

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

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

Example

An example of log report SPM502 follows:

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

SPM502 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

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

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

Action

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

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

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

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM502 (end)

SPM503

Explanation

ATM Connections Carrier State Change Log

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

Format

The format for log report SPM503 follows:

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

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

Example

An example of log report SPM503 follows:

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

Field descriptions

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

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

SPM503 (continued)

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

Action

Correct the problem that has occurred in the carrier.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM503 (end)

SPM504

Explanation

ATM Connections RM Device State Change Log

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

Format

The format for log report SPM504 follows:

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

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

Example

An example of log report SPM504 follows:

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

SPM504 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

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

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM504 (end)

SPM600

Explanation

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

Format

The format for log report SPM600 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SPM600 follows:

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

Field descriptions

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

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

SPM600 (end)

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

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM619

Explanation

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

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

Format

The format for log report SPM619 follows.

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

Example

An example of log report SPM619 follows.

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

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

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

SPM619 (end)

Field descriptions

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

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

Action

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

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SPM630

Explanation

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

Format

The format for log report SPM630 follows:

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

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

Example

An example of log report SPM630 follows:

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

Field descriptions

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

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

SPM630 (end)

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

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM632

Explanation

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

Format

The format for log report SPM632 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SPM632 follows:

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

Field descriptions

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

Log SPM632 field descriptions

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

SPM632 (end)

Action

No immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

None.

SPM633

Explanation

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

Format

The format for log report SPM633 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SPM633 follows:

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

Field descriptions

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

Log SPM633 field descriptions

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

SPM633 (end)

Action

No immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

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

SPM650

Explanation

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

The alarm severity is no_alarm.

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

Format

The format for log report SPM650 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SPM650 follows:

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

SPM650 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

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

SPM650 (continued)

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

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM650 (end)

SPM651

Explanation

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

Alarm severity is minor.

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

Format

The format for log report SPM651 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SPM651 follows:

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

SPM651 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

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

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

Action

Reload the device (circuit pack).

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

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

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM651 (end)

SPM660

Explanation

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

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

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

ATTENTION
ECAN does not apply to all markets.

SPM660 (continued)

Format

The format for log report SPM660 follows:

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

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

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


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

ECAN CONTROL PARAMETERS

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

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

ECAN CURRENT STATE

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

 <performance text>

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

Example

An example of log report SPM660 follows:

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

ASSOC TRK: imt336spm5  4603  SPM 5 6 3

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

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

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

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

 ECAN CURRENT STATE
   DCDET    DCNOW    CVRGD   ENABLE
     N        N        Y       Y

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

Field descriptions

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

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

SPM660 (continued)

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

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

SPM660 (continued)

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

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

Performance text explanations

The following list describes SPM660 log text.

Data call detected

The echo canceller channel being monitored detected a data call.

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

Echo canceller not enabled

The echo canceller is not enabled.

Action: no action is required.

Speech activity < 30 seconds. Performance data not reliable

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

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

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

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

Action: no action is required.

SPM660 (end)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Action

See “Performance text explanations" for action required.

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

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

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM661

Explanation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Format

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

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

SPM661 (continued)

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

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

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

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

Example

An example of log report SPM661 follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPM661 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

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

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

Reply text explanation

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

Monitoring enabled for

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

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

Monitoring disabled for

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

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

Monitoring disabled for <spm #>

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

Automatic monitoring enabled for SPM <spm#>

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

SPM661 (end)

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

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

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM680

Explanation

This log is generated when an application is close to exceeding its contract with MBM.

Format

The format for log report SPM680 follows:

```
MSH205AO SPM680 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MBM Appl Low
      SPM: <node number> <device> 0 : <role>
      Application: <application> Buffer Size: <buffer size>
      Normal: <normal> Peak: <peak> Mtc Trigger: <Mtc Trigger>
      In Use: <in use> Hi Water: <Hi Water mark>
      ------------------------------------------------
      Pool    Number   In Use   Hi Water     In Use By
      Size   Buffers    Total       Mark   Application
      ------------------------------------------------
        64  <buffers> <in use>  <HW mark> <in use by appl>
       128  <buffers> <in use>  <HW mark> <in use by appl>
       256  <buffers> <in use>  <HW mark> <in use by appl>
       512  <buffers> <in use>  <HW mark> <in use by appl>
      1024  <buffers> <in use>  <HW mark> <in use by appl>
      2048  <buffers> <in use>  <HW mark> <in use by appl>

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

Example

An example of log report SPM680 follows:

```
MSH205AO      SPM680 APR24 14:52:01 0584 INFO MBM Appl Low
      SPM:  11  CEM   0  :  A
      Application: GTMPOOL             Buffer Size:  1024
      Normal:    10   Peak:        10  Mtc Trigger:     0
      In Use:     0   Hi Water:     1
      ------------------------------------------------
      Pool    Number   In Use   Hi Water     In Use By
      Size   Buffers    Total       Mark   Application
      ------------------------------------------------
        64         0        0          0             0
       128        67        0          1             0
       256        21        0          0             0
       512         0        0          0             0
      1024        14        0          3             1
      2048       173       39         44             4

     Location: SPM 14 Type: DMSCP  Fabric: N/A
```

SPM680 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field		Value	Description
node number		0 to 85	The SPM node number
device		CEM, ATC, OC3 for example	The device that has the problem
role		A	The role of the device:
		I	Active
		S	Inactive
			Spare
application		Up to 10 ASCII characters	The suspect application
buffer size		64, 128, 256, 512, 1024 or 2048 bytes	The subscribed buffer size
normal		integer	Subscribed normal number of buffers used
peak		integer	Subscribed peak number of buffers used
MtcTrigger		integer	Buffer usage after which a maintenance action will be triggered
in use		integer	The total number of buffers in use in the pool
Hi Water mark		integer	The total number of buffers ever in use in the pool
Detailed record table			There is one entry per Pool Size used by the application, as described below.
	size	64, 128, 256, 512, 1024 or 2048 bytes	The buffer size of the pool
	buffers	integer	The total number of buffers in the pool
	in use	integer	The total number of buffers in use in the pool
	HW mark	integer	The total number of buffers ever in use in the pool

Field		Value	Description
	in use by appl	integer	The total number of buffers in use by the application in the pool
type		DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
		SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
		IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
		DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

The SPM680 report is for information only and requires no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM680 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM680 (end)

SPM681

Explanation

This log is generated when an MBM buffer pool is almost out of buffers.

Format

The format for log report SPM681 follows:

```
MSH205AO SPM681 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MBM Pool Low
        SPM: <node number> <device> 0 : <role>
        Pool Size: <size> Num Buffers: <buffers>
        In Use: <in use> Hi Water: <Hi Water mark>
        ------------------------------------------------
        Application   In Use   Normal     Peak   Mtc Trig
        ------------------------------------------------
       <application> <in use> <normal>   <peak>  <trigger>
       <application> <in use> <normal>   <peak>  <trigger>
       <application> <in use> <normal>   <peak>  <trigger>
       ...

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

Example

An example of log report SPM681 follows:

```
MSH205AO      SPM681 APR24 14:53:58 3201 INFO MBM Pool Low
        SPM:  11  CEM   0  :  A
        Pool Size:  2048   Num Buffers:   173
        In Use:       10   Hi Water:       44
        ------------------------------------------------
        Application   In Use   Normal     Peak   Mtc Trig
        ------------------------------------------------
        GTMPOOL            4        0        0          0
        MTSNS              1        0        0          0
        MBMPOOL            0        0        0          0
        MTSTEST            0        0        0          0
        FTSRMSM            0        0        0          0

      Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP  Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
node number	0 to 85	The SPM node number
device	CEM, ATC, OC3 for example	The device that has the problem

SPM681 (continued)

Field		Value	Description
role		A	The role of the device:
		I	Active
		S	Inactive
			Spare
size		64, 128, 256, 512, 1024 or 2048 bytes	The subscribed buffer size
buffers		integer	The total number of buffers in the pool
in use		integer	The total number of buffers in use in the pool
Hi Water mark		integer	The total number of buffers ever in use in the pool
Detailed record table			Up to five detailed records for the top five users, as described below.
	application	Up to 10 ASCII characters	The suspect application
	in use	integer	The total number of buffers in use in the pool by the application
	normal	integer	Subscribed normal number of buffers used
	peak	integer	Subscribed peak number of buffers used
	trigger	integer	Buffer usage after which a maintenance action is triggered
type		DMSCP	Legacy SPM
			Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE.
			Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
		SMG4	MG4000
			Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.

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

Action

The SPM681 report is for information only and requires no immediate action.

Associated OM registers

None.

Additional information

None.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM681 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM681 (end)

SPM684

Explanation

The SPM684 log report displays the CEM and SPM number on which the Erase Flash (Erasefl) command is executed and the userid of the craft who initiated the command.

Erase Flash information logs indicate that:

- Erase flash task is initiated.
- Erase flash task is completed.
- Erase flash task failed.
- Erase flash task is rejected.

The first log is generated when the crafts issues a 'Erasefl' command from MAPCI CEM level. The second log is generated once the erase flash task is successfully completed (Flash memory of CEM is erased). Erase flash failed log is generated when the erase flash task fails and the last log is generated if the eraseflash task is rejected.

Format

The format for log report SPM684 follows.

```
<Office id> SPM684 <mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd>INFO ERASE FLASH
Location: SPM : <spm no> CEM : <unit no>
Userid : <userid>
Description:<one of the 4 strings given below>


STRING1 : ERASE FLASH INITIATED
STRING2 : ERASE FLASH COMPLETED
STRING3 : ERASE FLASH FAILED
STRING4 : ERASE FLASH REJECTED
```

Example

An example of log report SPM684 follows.

```
RU117BEINDY1 SPM684 FEB07 15:01:33 4929 INFO ERASE FLASH
Location: SPM : 3 CEM : 1
Userid : CMAP1
Descrption: ERASE FLASH INITIATED


RU117BEINDY1 SPM684 FEB07 15:03:33 4929 INFO ERASE FLASH
Location: SPM : 3 CEM : 1
Userid: CMAP1
Description: ERASE FLASH COMPLETED


RU117BEINDY1 SPM684 FEB07 15:05:33 4929 INFO ERASE FLASH
Location: SPM : 3 CEM : 1
Userid: CMAP1
Description: ERASE FLASH FAILED


RU117BEINDY1 SPM684 FEB07 15:07:33 4929 INFO ERASE FLASH
Location: SPM : 3 CEM : 1
Userid: CMAP1
Description: ERASE FLASH REJECTED
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO Erase Flash	constant	Indicates that the log is related to erase flash.
spm no	numeric	Indicates the SPM number on which the command is executed.
unit no	numeric	Indicates the CEM number on which the command is executed.
Userid	alphnumeric	Indicates the userid of the crafts who issued the command.
Description	string	Indicates if the eraseflash is initiated/completed/failed/rejected.

Action

None

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SPM690

Explanation

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

Format

The format for a log report follows.

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

Example 1

An example report follows.

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

Field descriptions

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

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

SPM690 (end)

Action

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

Related OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

None

SPM700

Explanation

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

Format

The format for log report SPM700 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SPM700 follows:

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

Field descriptions

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

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

SPM700 (end)

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

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM701

Explanation

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

Format

The format for log report SPM701 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SPM701 follows:

```
RTPN15BO

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

Field descriptions

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

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

SPM701 (end)

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

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM702

Explanation

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

Format

The format for log report SPM702 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SPM702 follows:

```
RTPN15BO

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

Field descriptions

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

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

SPM702 (end)

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

Action

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

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM703

Explanation

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

Format

The format for log report SPM703 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SPM703 follows:

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

Field descriptions

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

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

SPM703 (end)

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

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

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

SPM704

Explanation

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

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

Format

The format for log report SPM704 follows:

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

Example

An example of log report SPM704 follows:

```
RTPN14AR

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

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

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
trunk member		Consists of CLLI and trunk member number
spm number	0 to 85	SPM where trunk is being updated

SPM704 (end)

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

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM704 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM705

Explanation

Log report SPM705 generates after a trunk is set either to a lockout (LO) or system busy (SB) state. When particular conditions are detected on a trunk on the SPM, this log generates with the reason indicating the problem. To avoid generating too many logs, the list of affected time slots is added to the logs.

Format

The format for log report SPM705 follows.

SPM705 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Device State Change
Trunk state changed to <new trunk state>
Location: SPM <spm number> Circuit <circuit number>
Reason: <reason>
Timeslot: <list of timeslots>
`Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>`
`Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>`

Example

Examples of log report SPM705 follow.

```
RTPN15CC SPM705 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 TBL SPM PTS Trunk
Maintenance
        Trunks state changed to LO
        Location: SPM: 4 Circuit: 8
        Reason: Not enough DSP AB Bit resources in service
        Timeslot: 1 3 24
```

```
RTPN15CC SPM705 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 TBL SPM PTS Trunk
Maintenance
        Trunks state changed to SB
        Location: SPM: 4 Circuit: 9
        Reason: No reply from SPM
        Timeslot: 3 4 5 6 7 8 16
Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP  Fabric: N/A
```

SPM705 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
New trunk state	LO or SYSB	This field describes the state of new trunks.
SPM number	0 to 85	This field describes the SPM number for which the problem was detected.
Circuit Number	0 to 185	This field describes the circuit number (that is, the DS1 number) for which the problem was detected.
Reason	Refer to the table under “Action.”	This field describes the reason why the trunks were taken out of service.
List of timeslots	1 to 24	This field describes the list of affected trunks.
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

—continued—

Action

The following table describes the actions the user takes when the PTS trunk goes out of service.

Reason	Trunk State	Take this action
Trunk not provisioned in the SPM	SB	Deprovision the trunk from table TRKMEM and then reprovision it.
Trunk subgroup data not found	SB	Enter directory SPMPTSCI. Under this directory, enter the SGRPUPDATE or the SGRPBUILD command to update the SPM.
DSP with AB Bit resources went out of service	LO	Correlate this log with an SPM500 log to determine the faulty DSP. This log generates when a DSP goes out of service, and there is either no DSP spare defined or sparing failed. In all cases, any calls using that DSP are dropped. An automatic trunk recovery is attempted. An SPM706 log generates in case of a successful recovery; or an SPM705 log with reason set to 'Not enough DSP AB Bit resources in service' generates in case of failure.
Not enough DSP AB Bit resources in service	LO	The system configuration must allow one AB Bit resource (defined in table MNCKTPAK) defined for each DS1 with PTS trunks. However, there is no need to define AB Bit resources for DS1s without PTS trunks. This log generates if the DSP configured with AB Bit resources is not in service during trunk RTS.
AB Bit Packed Slink (OC3 - DSP) not connected	LO	Unable to make the timeswitch connection between the OC3 and the DSP. Try to make this connection on every trunk RTS. If the problem persists, call Nortel's second level of support.
Robbed Bit Signaling not enabled in OC3 RM	LO	If the setting for Robbed Bit Signaling (RBS) is detected as not enabled, try to enable RBS in the OC3 on every trunk that is being RTSed. If the problem persists, call Nortel's second level of support.

SPM705 (end)

Reason	Trunk State	Take this action
Internal SPM messaging failure	SB	Check for SPM SWERRs. If the problem persists, call Nortel's second level of support.
Robbed Bit Signaling not initialized in DSP RM	LO	Failed to send the initialization message to the DSP. Try to resend this message to the DSP for every trunk that is being RTSed. If the problem persists, call Nortel's second level of support.
No reply from SPM	SB	Received a No reply within the time-out period (that is, 15 seconds). Either BSY and RTS all affected trunks or let the CM trunk audit (performed every 15 minutes) to automatically recover the trunks.
CM transaction pool temporarily exhausted	SB	Too many trunk RTSs were issued simultaneously. Either BSY the trunks in SB state and RTS them, or wait for the CM audit to recover the trunks.
CM messaging failure	SB	Messaging failure occurred between the CM and the SPM. Call Nortel's second level of support.
Office parameters download failure	SB	This may be a temporary problem. BSY and RTS one trunk on this SPM. If the problem persists, call Nortel's second level of support.
Trunk RTS was not received by Callp on CEM	SB	Messaging failure occurred between TSE and Callp on the CEM. Either BSY the trunks in SB state and RTS them or wait for the CM audit to recover the trunks.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM705 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM706

Explanation

This log report generates when a trunk automatically returns to service (RTS) after being in a lockout (LO) state.

Format

The format for log report SPM706 follows.

```
<office> SPM706  <date> <time> <sequence number> severity  INFO <title>
      Trunk state changed to <new trunk state>
      Location: SPM <spm number> Circuit <circuit number>
       Reason: <reason>
       Timeslot: <reason>
      Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
     Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM706 follows.

```
RTPN15CC SPM706 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO SPM PTS
   Trunk Maintenance
    Trunks state changed to IDL
    Location: SPM: 4 Circuit: 8
    Reason: AB Bit resources available
     Timeslot: 1 3 24
     Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP  Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
New trunk state	IDL	This field describes the state of new trunks.
SPM number	0 to 85	This field describes the SPM number for which the problem was detected.
Circuit number	0 to 185	This field describes the circuit number (that is, the DS1 number) for which the problem was detected.
Reason	Refer to the table under “Action.”	This field describes the reason why the trunks were taken out of service.

SPM706 (end)

Field	Value	Description
List of timeslots	1 to 24	This field describes the list of affected trunks.
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.
	IW	Interworking SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as BRIDGE_ONLY in table MNNODE.
	DPT	Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as IW and DPT_INFO is datafilled as DPT_ONLY in table MNNODE.

Action

The following table describes the action the user takes when the PTS trunk goes out of service.

Field	Value	Description
AB Bit resources available	IDL	No action required. All trunks in LO state on this DS1 are automatically RTSed.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM706 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM707

Explanation

The SPM generates the SPM707 log when the dynamic update fails for the ISDNPARM table.

Format

The format for log report SPM707 follows:

```
SPM707 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ISDNPARM Table dynamic update failure for SPM
 spmno alarm type
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM707 follows:

```
SPM707 AUG17 03:01:50 1400 ISDNPARM Table dynamic update
failure for SPM 0
Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP  Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
SPM_NUM	1 to 85	Node number of the SPM
Alarm_Type	Minor/Major/ Critical	Alarm type
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.

SPM707 (end)

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

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM707 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM708

Explanation

The SPM generates the SPM708 log when the DDM audit updates the ISDNPARM table.

Format

The format for log report SPM708 follows:

```
SPM708 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ISDNPARM Table update: SPM
spm_num alarm_type
Location: SPM <spm number> Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM708 follows:

```
SPM708 AUG17 03:01:50 1400 ISDNPARM Table update: SPM 0
Location: SPM 14 Type: DMSCP Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
SPM_NUM	1 to 85	Node number of SPM
Alarm_Type	Minor/Major/ Critical	Type of alarm
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.

SPM708 (end)

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

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM708 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM709

Explanation

The SPM709 log is generated when the dynamic update fails for the ISDNPROT table.

Format

The format for log report SPM709 follows:

```
SPM709 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ISDNPROT Table dynamic
   update failure for SPM <spmno><alarm type>
Location: SPM <spm number>  Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM709 follows:

```
SPM709 AUG17 03:01:50 1400 ISDNPROT table dynamic
   update failure for SPM 0
Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
SPM_NUM	1 to 85	Node number of the SPM
Alarm_Type	Major/Minor/ Critical	Alarm type
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.

SPM709 (end)

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

Action

Not applicable

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM709 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPM710

Explanation

The SPM710 log is generated when the audit updates the ISDNPROT table.

Format

The format for log report SPM710 follows:

```
SPM710 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ISDNPROT Table update
   for SPM <spmno><alarm type>
Location: SPM <spm number>  Type: <DMSCP,IW,SMG4,DPT>
Fabric: <IP,ATM,N/A>
```

Example

An example of log report SPM710 follows:

```
SPM709 AUG17 03:01:50 1400 ISDNPROT table dynamic
   update: SPM 0
Location: SPM 14  Type: DMSCP  Fabric: N/A
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
SPM_NUM	1 to 85	Node number of the SPM
Alarm_Type	Minor/Major/ Critical	Alarm type
class_type	DMSCP	Legacy SPM Used when the node class is datafilled as DMSCP in table MNNODE. Fabric is not applicable when type = DMSCP.
	SMG4	MG4000 Used when the node class is datafilled as SMG4 in table MNNODE.

SPM710 (end)

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

Action

Not applicable

Associated OM registers

Not applicable

Additional information

Not applicable

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

Log SPM710 was changed for Enhanced Logs Phase 2 by Feature B89007430.

SPRF670

Explanation

The SPRF670 log represents the data from the past 15 samples from the SPM. The data is for the SPM activity (SPMACT) subtool.

> **ATTENTION**
> Start the SPRF670 log from the SPERFORM process.

Format

The format for log report SPRF670 follows.

SPRF 670 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SPMACT_DATA

Example

An example of log report SPRF670 follows. For readability, the elds and values are divided into two sections.

```
PSWC SPRF670 SEP23 17:38:01 3800 INFO SPMACT_DATA
    SPM 0          Load Name: CEM0011
         CEMSYS   CEMAPP   CEMBAK   ORIG   TERM
1:       0%       0%       98%      0      0
2:       0%       0%       98%      0      0
3:       0%       0%       97%      0      0
4:       1%       0%       97%      0      0
5:       1%       0%       97%      0      0
6:       0%       0%       98%      0      0
7:       0%       0%       98%      0      0
8:       2%       0%       96%      0      0
9:       0%       0%       98%      0      0
10:      0%       0%       98%      0      0
11:      0%       0%       98%      0      0
12:      0%       0%       98%      0      0
13:      0%       0%       98%      0      0
14:      0%       0%       98%      0      0
15:      0%       0%       98%      0      0
SUMMARY  0%       0%       98%      0      0
```

SPRF670 (continued)

```
          MF        DTMF      ECAN      COT     TONE
1:        0         0         0         0       0
2:        0         0         0         0       0
3:        0         0         0         0       0
4:        0         0         0         0       0
5:        0         0         0         0       0
6:        0         0         0         0       0
7:        0         0         0         0       0
8:        0         0         0         0       0
9:        0         0         0         0       0
10:       0         0         0         0       0
11:       0         0         0         0       0
12:       0         0         0         0       0
13:       0         0         0         0       0
14:       0         0         0         0       0
15:       0         0         0         0       0
SUMMARY   0         0         0         0       0

SUMMARY MFAVAIL: 32 DTMFAVAIL: 32 MFHIGH: 0 DTMFHIGH: 0
 ECANAVAIL 16 ECANHIGH 0 COTAVAIL 32 COTHIGH 0
 TONEAVAIL 32 TONEHIGH 0
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CEMSYS	Numeric	System class occupancy
CEMAPP	Numeric	Application occupancy
CEMBAK	Numeric	Background class occupancy
ORIG	Numeric	Originations
TERM	Numeric	Terminations
MF	Numeric	Multi frequency in use
DTMF	Numeric	Dual tone multi frequency in use
ECAN	0 to MAX	ECAN resources in use during a particular minute
COT	0 to MAX	Resources in use during a particular minute
TONE	0 to MAX	Resources in use during a particular minute

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SUMMARY	Numeric	Average of the samples
MFAVAIL	Numeric	Highest number of MFs available
DTMFAVAIL	Numeric	Highest number of DTMFs available
ECANAVAIL	0 to MAX	ECAN resources available for the SPM node.
COTAVAIL	0 to MAX	COT resources available for the SPM node.
TONEAVAIL	0 to MAX	Resources available for the SPM node.
MFHIGH	Numeric	Highest number of MFs used during the 15 samples period
DTMFHIGH	Numeric	Highest number of DTMFs used during the 15 samples period
ECANHIGH	0 to MAX	Maximum usage of ECAN resources for the SPM node
COTHIGH	0 to MAX	Maximum usage of COT resources for the SPM node
TONEHIGH	0 to MAX	Maximum usage of TONE resources available for the SPM node

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SPRF671

Explanation

The SPRF 671 log displays the data from the past 15 samples from the SPM. The data is for the SPM USAGE(SPUSAGE) subtool.

> **ATTENTION**
> Start the logs from the SPERFORM process.

Format

The format for log report SPRF671 follows:

SPRF671 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SPUSAGE_DATA

Example

An example of log report SPRF671 follows. For readability, the elds and values are divided into two sections.

```
PSWC     SPRF671 SEP23 17:38:01 9651 INFO SPUSAGE_DATA

       SPM   0                Load Name: CEM0011
  ABDN  EXIT  CONF  REL_CAL  TX_FAIL  NET_PAR  NET_INTG  NET_FND  NET_NFND


 1:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0         0        0
 2:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0         0        0
 3:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0         0        0
 4:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0         0        0
 5:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0         0        0
 6:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0         0        0
 7:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0         0        0
 8:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0         0        0
 9:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0         0        0
10:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0         0        0
11:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0         0        0
12:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0         0        0
13:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0         0        0
14:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0         0        0
15:  0     0     0     0        0        0        0         0        0
```

```
SPRF 671 SEP23 17:38:01 9651 INFO SPUSAGE_DATA

    DTMF_DNY    MF_DNY    ECAN_DNY    COT_DNY    TONE_DNY

 1:  0          0         0           0          0
 2:  0          0         0           0          0
 3:  0          0         0           0          0
 4:  0          0         0           0          0
 5:  0          0         0           0          0
 6:  0          0         0           0          0
 7:  0          0         0           0          0
 8:  0          0         0           0          0
 9:  0          0         0           0          0
10:  0          0         0           0          0
11:  0          0         0           0          0
12:  0          0         0           0          0
13:  0          0         0           0          0
14:  0          0         0           0          0
15:  0          0         0           0          0
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ABDN	Numeric	Abandon message
EXIT	Numeric	Exit message
CONF	Numeric	Confusion message
REL_CAL	Numeric	Release call messages
TX_FAIL	Numeric	Transmit fail messages
NET_PAR	Numeric	Parity error count messages
NET_INTG	Numeric	Network integrity lost messages
NET_FND	Numeric	Network integrity found messages
NET_NFND	Numeric	Network integrity not found messages
DTMF_DNY	Numeric	Dual Tone Multi Frequency Deny messages
MF_DNY	Numeric	Multi Frequency Deny messages

SPRF671 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ECAN_DNY	0 to MAX	ECAN allocation denied during a particular minute
COT_DNY	0 to MAX	COT allocation denied during a particular minute
TONE_DNY	0 to MAX	TONE allocation denied during a particular minute

Action

N/A

Associated OM registers

N/A

Additional information

N/A

SRC400

Explanation

The system recovery controller (SRC) system generates log report SRC400. The system generates this report when initialization of a service component software occurs for level 1 to level 4.

Format

The log report format for SRC400 is as follows:

```
SRC400  mmmdd  hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INIT
    Service:          <service_component> <sos_node>
    Reinit level:     <reinit_level>
    Duration:         <time>
    Reinit reason:    <reinit_reason>
    Impact:           <impact_statement>
```

Example

An example of log report SRC400 follows:

```
SRC400  FEB07  08:15:36  1800  INIT
   Service:          CallP Base (CM)
   Reinit level:     1
   Duration:         00:00:00.089
   Reinit reason:    System initiated reinit
   Impact:           Loss of call originations for 00.069 sec
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
service_component	Character string	Indicates the identification of a service component
sos_node	Character string	Indicates the node of the support operating system (SOS)
reinit_level	1-4	Indicates the level of reinitialization
time	Character string of h:min:s	Indicates the time taken to reinitialize

SRC400 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
reinit_reason	Character string	Indicates the reason for the reinitialization
impact_statement	Character string	Indicates the impact of the reinitialization

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SRC500

Explanation

The system generates log SRC500 during core restart and norestart-swact to indicate the progress of system recovery controller (SRC) recovery status.

Format

The log report format for SRC500 is as follows:

SRC500 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SRC Progress Report
SRC action in progress: <src_action>
<number> percent done, with <numobj> object<s> to recover.

Example

An example of log report SRC500 follows:

```
SRC500 MAR18 15:40:23 6600 INFO SRC Progress Report
   SRC action in progress:  Core Restart
   100 percent done, with 0 object to recover
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
src_action	Character string	Current SRC action.
number	33, 67, 100	Percentage of objects in the SRC object database recovered by SRC when the system generates the log.
numobj	0 - 10240	Total number of objects in the SRC object database that the SRC recovers when the system generates the log.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SRC510

Explanation

This log is generated whenever SRC times out waiting to recover some objects during a core restart or norestart-swact. (Note the variant parts in the examples.)

Format

The format for log report SRC510 follows.

```
SRC510 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SRC Progress Report
  SRC action timed out: <src_action>
  <percent> percent done, with a total of <num_obj> object<s>
to recover.
  <callpblock>
<callpblock> ::= <nocallpmsg> | <callp_classlist>
<no_callp_obj_msg> ::= No unrecovered Callp_pm class object.
<callp_classlist> ::=
  Callp Class   Number of unrecovered Callp objects
  TM_x: <num_obj>
  DCM_x: <num_obj>
  LM_x: <num_obj>
  LGC_x: <num_obj>
  RCC_x: <num_obj>
```

Example

Two examples of log report SRC510 follow.

```
SRC510 MAR18 16:07:40 0700 INFO SRC Progress Report
  SRC action timed out: Core Restart
  79 percent done, with a total of 4 objects to recover.
  Callp Class   Number of unrecovered Callp objects
  TM_C: 2
  DCM_C: 0
  LM_C: 0
  LGC_C: 0
  RCC_C: 1

SRC510 MAR19 19:07:42 0060 INFO SRC Progress Report
  SRC action timed out: Core Restart
  80 percent done, with a total of 3 objects to recover.
  No unrecovered Callp_pm class object.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
src_action	text	Current SRC action
percent	0 to 100	Percentage of objects in the SRC object database recovered by SRC at the time of the log.
num_obj	integer	Total number of objects in the SRC object database that have not been recovered at the time of the log.
no_callp_obj_msg	text	This message is printed if there are no callp_pm class objects still waiting to be recovered when SRC timed out. This is mutually exclusive with the variant part callp_classlist.
callp_classlist	text	This portion of the message is printed if there are callp_pm class objects still waiting to be recovered when SRC timed out. This is mutually exclusive with the variant part no_callp_obj_msg and has 1 output line per callp_pm class registered with SRC.

Action

Craft should apply usual manual actions to recover the out-of-service nodes.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SRC520

Explanation

The system generates SRC520 to indicate an important event in the system recovery controller (SRC). The system generates this log when the events that follow occur:

- the rst time the Dependency Manager Fail-Safe Process starts after a core restart.
- a restart or norestart-swact completes or times out while the SRC concurrency limit was reached during the recovery.
- a service part passes a test.
- the system detects a software class disabled for fault recovery. The software class activates again in 24 h.
- the software maintenance query object procedure fails.
- the Group Manager Audit nds a dif ference between the Group Manager database and the Name Server.

Format

The log report format for SRC520 is as follows:

```
SRC520 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SRC Status Report
    <statustxt>
```

Example

An example of log report SRC520 follows:

```
SRC520 MAR18 16:07:50 0800 INFO SRC Status Report
   Dependency FailSafe Process is started
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
statustxt	Character string	Status message.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SRC620

Explanation

The subsystem generates log SRC620 when the system detects one of the following conditions:

- a condition that is not expected.
- a condition that requires analysis.

This condition occurs in the system recovery controller (SRC). The SRC continues to operate with the problem condition. The subsystem generates SRC620 when the events that follow occur:

- the system detects an SRC request timeout.
- an application aborts an SRC request.
- an SRC object stays in the initiate-required state for too long. The Dependency Manager Fail-Safe Process detects the SRC object.

Format

The log report format for SRC620 is as follows:

SRC520 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SRC Status Report
Procedure <procname>,
Encountered: <message>
While working on object: <gridname>, <classlabel>: <obj_class>
<actionlabel> <src_internal_action>
Tag: <hexnumber>

Example

An example of log report SRC620 follows:

```
SRC620 MAR21 13:27:30 9600 INFO SRC Trace Log
   Procedure SRCBASEI::handle_timeout,
   Encountered:  obj timed out waiting for completion
   While working on object:  Test 1, of Class:  NEWAPPL_C
   SRC action:  Core_Restart
   Tag:  20B5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
procname	Character string	Name of the procedure that generates this log.
message	Character string	Internal SRC cause to generate this log.
gridname	Character string	Name of the object.
obj_class	Character string	Class name of object.
src_internal_action	Character string	Current SRC action.
hexnumber	0B00, 20B5, 3200, 3201	The SRC development group uses hexnumber internally to indicate where the system generates the log.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SRC640

Explanation

The subsystem generates log SRC640 when the system detects a condition that is not expected. This condition is in the system recovery controller (SRC) system. The system generates SRC640 in place of SRC620. The replacement occurs when the system prints an integer value with the object name and procedure name. The system uses SRC620 under the following conditions:

- a system fails to delete an object from an auxiliary group during a given phase of an SRC group request. This given phase is the grouping phase.
- application phase advance procedure returns a code that is not a correct return code.

Format

The log report format for SRC640 is as follows:

SRC640 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SRC Trace Info
<procname_str>
Object Name <gridname>
<label> : <number>
Tag : <hexnumber>

Example

An example of log report SRC640 follows:

```
SRC640 MAR21 12:53:07 7100 INFO SRC Trace Info
   Phase advance failed
   Object Name: MTM 4
   Phase Num  : 1
   Tag        : 20F1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
proname_str	Character string	Indicates the name of the procedure that generates this log and indicates why the system generates the log.
Object Name	Character string	Indicates the name of the object.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
label number	Character string	Indicates the value of the field printed.
Tag hexnum	Character string	Indicates the hexadecimal that the SRC development group uses internally to indicate where system generates the log.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Maintain a record of the log during a power failure. Contact the next level of maintenance.

SRC660

Explanation

The system recovery controller (SRC) generates this report when the target of a service component returns a code that is not expected.

Format

The log report format for SRC660 is as follows:

SRC660 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Bad return code
Service: <service_component> <sos_node>
Target: <target>
Return code: <return_code>

Example

An example of log report SRC660 follows:

```
SRC660  MAR18  15:40:23  7400  INFO  Bad return code
   Service:     CallP Base (CM)
   Target:      Abort
   Return code: Failed
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
service_component	Character string	Indicates the identification of a service part.
sos_node	Character string	Indicates the node of the support operating system (SOS).
target	Character string	Indicates that the target of a service component returns a code that is not expected.
return_code	Character string	Indicates the code returned by the service part. This code is the return code that is not expected.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Maintain a record of the log during a power failure. Contact the next level of support.

SRC661

Explanation

The system recovery controller (SRC) generates this report when the system aborts or times out a maintenance action.

Format

The log report format for SRC661 is as follows:

```
SRC661  mmmdd  hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INFO  Unexpected event
   Service:      <service_component> <sos_node>
   Action:       <mtc_action>
   Event:        <event>
   Reason:       <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report SRC661 follows:

```
SRC661  MAR18  15:40:23  7400  INFO  Unexpected event
   Service:     CallP Base (CM)
   Action:      Deloading
   Event:       Timeout
   Reason:      -
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
service_component	Character string	Indicates the identification of a service part.
sos_node	Character string	Indicates the node of the support operating system (SOS).
mtc_action	Character string	Indicates the maintenance action in progress while the abort or timeout occurs.
event	Character string	Indicates if the system aborted the maintenance action or a timeout occurred.
reason	Character string	Indicates the cause of the abort.

Action

There is no immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Maintain a record of the log during a power failure. Contact next level of support.

SSR600

Explanation

The Switch Status Report Generator feature implements the Switch Status Report (SSR) log . The Switch Status Report Generator feature provides the ability to customize log reports from a base of OM calculations. The system generates the default log report SSR600 every 15 min. The system provides one accurate log on different aspects of switch status.

Format

The log report format for SSR600 is as follows:

```
SSR600  MMMDD hh:mm:ss  6408 INFO Switch Status Report
Current Data reported from MMMDD hh:mm to MMMDD hh:mm
                 00:15       00:15       00:15                      00:15
     00:15        00:15
NAME            CURR      PREV         AVG    NAME             CURR
PREV          AVG
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
LABEL_1:  <VALUE> <VALUE> <VALUE>  LABEL_2:      <VALUE> <VALUE> <VALUE>
LABEL_3:  <VALUE> <VALUE> <VALUE>  LABEL_4:      <VALUE> <VALUE> <VALUE>
LABEL_5:  <VALUE> <VALUE> <VALUE>  LABEL_6:      <VALUE> <VALUE> <VALUE>
 .   .   .
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
TRK_LOW_1:      <CLLI>           XX TRK_LOW_2:      <CLLI>           XX
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
CM:  <STATUS>  MS:   <STATUS>      IOD:  <STATUS>      Net:  <STATUS>
PM:  <STATUS>  CCS: <STATUS>       Lns:  <STATUS>      Trks: <STATUS>
Ext:  <STATUS> APPL:<STATUS>
```

Example

An example of log report SSR600 follows:

```
SSR600 MAR31 14:17:00  6408 INFO Switch Status Report
Current Data reported from MAR31 14:02 to MAR31 14:17
                 00:15   00:15   00:15                00:15   00:15   00:15
NAME              CURR    PREV     AVG  NAME           CURR    PREV     AVG
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
TOTAL_TERM:      14317   13990   14932  BLKD_CPRES:       0       0       0
TOTAL_ORIG:      14331   13996   14943  BLKD_MISC:        0       0       0
TRK_INC:          4898    4877    5112  DROPPED:          0       0       0
LINE_ORIG:        9433    9119    9830  CP_TRAPS:         0       0       0
TANDEM:            595     554     615  CP_SUICIDE:       0       0       0
INTER_OFC:        5851    5664    6096  1TRIALFAIL:       1       4       0
INTRA_OFC:        1663    1661    1794  DLY_PER10K:       0       0       0
CPU_OVERLD:          0       0       0  PSIG_PDIL:      162     179     166
PM_OVERLD:           0       0       0  CP_OCC_PCT:      19      18      18
SYSB_PM:             0       0       0  NONCP_TRAP:       0       0       0
MANB_PM:             0       0       0  SWER_LOGS:        0       0       0
C7MSU_TX:        32536   30256   31530  C7LINK1_ERR:      0       0       0
C7MSU_RX:        32537   30256   31530  C7RS_ERR:         0       0       0
AMA_RECS:         7086    6850    7539  ORIG_CHG:         2      -1       1
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
TRK_LOW_1:      GRCCTOMFIE0         59  TRK_LOW_2:     GRCCTOMFIE1        37
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
CM: .               MS: .               IOD: .              Net: 1Link
PM: .               CCS: .              Lns: .              Trks: 2 CC/C
Ext: 2Crit/C        APPL: .
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
TOTAL_TERM	numeric	Indicates combined total number of line and trunk terminations.
TOTAL_ORIG	numeric	Indicates combined total number of line and trunk originations.
TRK_INC	numeric	Indicates number of trunk originations.
LINE_ORIG	numeric	Indicates number of line originations.
TANDEM	numeric	Indicates number of trunk to trunk calls.
INTER_OFC	numeric	Indicates number of line to trunk calls.

Note: The last section of the SSR log displays the node status summary. This data describes the alarm status banner that appears in MAPCI.

SSR600 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
INTRA_OFC	numeric	Indicates number of line to line calls.
CPU_OVERLD	numeric	Indicates number of minutes of CM (CC) overload.
PM_OVERLD	numeric	Indicates the number of calls denied because of peripheral module (PM) overload.
SYSB_PM	numeric	Indicates number of PM changes to SYSB that did not go to CBSY first .
MANB_PM	numeric	Indicates number of PM changes to MANB from IS or ISTB .
C7MSU_TX	numeric	Indicates number of CCS7 MSUs transmitted and terminated. The number must equal C7MSU_RX.
C7MSU_RX	numeric	Indicates number of CCS7 MSUs received and originated. The number must equal C7MSU_TX.
AMA_RECS	numeric	Counts number of automatic message accounting (AMA) records generated.
BLKD_CPRES	numeric	Indicates number of calls blocked because not enough call processing (CP) resources are available.
BLKD_MISC	numeric	Indicates total number of calls blocked for all other causes. This number does not include calls blocked because not enough call processing resources (CP) are available.
DROPPED	numeric	Indicates number of established calls that the system dropped.
CP_TRAPS	numeric	Indicates number of call processing software traps.

Note: The last section of the SSR log displays the node status summary. This data describes the alarm status banner that appears in MAPCI.

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
CP_SUICIDE	numeric	Indicates number of call processing detected software errors.
1TRIALFAIL	numeric	Indicates number of first trial failures (no network path).
DLY_PER10K	numeric	Indicates number of dial tone delays for each group of 10000 delays.
PSIG_PDIL	numeric	Indicates combined total number of permanent signal and part dial conditions encountered.
CP_OCC_PCT	numeric	Indicates CPU status Call Processing occupancy.
NONCP_TRAP	numeric	Indicates number of CPU traps. The number does not include CP software traps.
SWER_LOGS	numeric	Indicates number of SWER logs.
C7LINK1_ERR	numeric	Indicates combined total number of CCS7 link syncs and link errors.
C7RS_ERR	numeric	Indicates number of CCS7 routeset activities and failures.
ORIG_CHG	numeric	Indicates the percent change between reporting periods.
CURR	numeric	Current value of optional user defined parameter for the last 15 minute interval.
PREV	numeric	Previous value of optional user defined parameter. The value provides information on the previous 15 minute interval.

Note: The last section of the SSR log displays the node status summary. This data describes the alarm status banner that appears in MAPCI.

SSR600 (end)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
AVG	numeric	Average value of optional user defined parameter. Computed as the gathered average for that hour on that day of the week divided by four. To produce quarter-hour values, divide the gathered average of the hour by four.
TRK_LOW_1	alphanumeric	CLLI of the trunk with the most failures.
	numeric	Number of trunk failures recorded for TRK_LOW_1.
TRK_LOW_2	alphanumeric	CLLI of the trunk with the second largest number of failures.
	numeric	Number of trunk failures recorded for TRK_LOW_2.

Note: The last section of the SSR log displays the node status summary. This data describes the alarm status banner that appears in MAPCI.

Action

Check the data in the SSR600 log. Compare current values to previous values and average values to determine if service loss conditions are present.

Associated OM registers

Formulas depend on OMs. See separate formulas for each eld to determine the associated OM registers.

Additional information

The SSR600 log can appear in a long format that includes text descriptions for each eld. T o access the SSR commands, type:

STOR101

Explanation

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates this report when a request for storage occurs. The storage is greater than the maximum amount accepted for a module entered in Table DSlimit. The manufacturer enters data in Table DSlimit before delivery.

Format

The log report format for STOR101 is as follows:

```
STOR101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DSLIMIT_OVERFLOW
    Data store request of nnnn words disallowed for module ID hhhh.
    MAX TOTAL nnnn WORDS EXCEEDED.
    CHECK TABLE DSLIMIT AND REDUCE STORE.
```

Example

An example of log report STOR101 follows:

```
STOR101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO DSLIMIT_OVERFLOW
   Data store request of 4096 words disallowed for module ID
   1490.
   MAX TOTAL 5408 WORDS EXCEEDED.
   CHECK TABLE DSLIMIT AND REDUCE STORE.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DSLIMIT_OVERFLOW	Constant	Indicates request for storage greater than the maximum accepted in Table DSlimit.
Data store request of nnnn words disallowed	Integers	Provides number of words requested.
for module ID hhhh.	0000-FFFF	Provides hexadecimal identification number for process.

STOR101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MAX TOTAL nnnn WORD EXCEEDED.	Integers	Provides DSmax value entered in Table DSlimit.
CHECK TABLE DSLIMIT AND REDUCE STORE.	Constant	Indicates that the user must reduce store request below the DSmax value entered for the module in Table DSlimit.

Action

List Table DSlimit from the CI MAP (maintenance and administration position) level for the DSmax value. Reduce the amount of store requested below the DSmax value entered for the module in Table DSlimit.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

STOR102

Explanation

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates log report STOR102 when the store audit detects an error in the inuse or avail vastarea links. The store audit connects the vastarea links again to correct the error.

Format

The log report format for STOR102 is as follows:

```
STOR102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO LINK CORRUPTION
    TYPE= nn  LNKS= nn  ORGN= nn  DSTN= nn
    VATYP= nn  STAT= nn    ACT= hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report STOR102 follows:

```
STOR102 JAN 1 00:00:01 0902 INFO LINK CORRUPTION
   TYPE= 02 LNKS= 03 ORGN= 32 DSTN= 45
   VATYP= 05 STAT= 02 ACT= 07
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO LINK CORRUPTION	Constant	Indicates a link corruption detected.
TYPE	nn	Indicates the type of corruption the audit discovered.
LNKS	nn	Identifies the links that the system was scanning at the time the audit discovered the error.
ORGN	nn	Identifies the vastarea that started the link field.
DSTN	nn	Identifies the vastarea indicated by the link field.
VATYP	nn	Identifies the vastarea where the corruption occurred.

STOR102 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
STAT	nn	Indicates the status of the vastarea where the corruption occurred.
ACT	hhhh	Indicates the action the audit performed to correct the problem.

Action

There is no action required. This log is for BNR and NT personnel to use if the system encounters other problems.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

STOR103

Explanation

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates log report STOR103. The subsystem generates this report when the STOR audit detects errors that relate to a critical variable in the STOR allocator. If STOR audit correcting action is enabled, the audit regenerates the variable immediately.

Format

The log report format for STOR103 is as follows:

```
STOR103 hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INFO VARIABLE CORRUPTION
    TYPE= nn  DORP= nn  CUR= hhhhhhhh
    COR= hhhhhhhh  ACT= hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report STOR103 follows:

```
STOR103 JAN 1 00:00:01 0903 INFO VARIABLE CORRUPTION
   TYPE= 04   DORP= 01   CUR= 00F00000
   COR= 00F00000   ACT= 06
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO VARIABLE CORRUPTION	Constant	Indicates store audit detects an error with a critical variable in store allocator.
TYPE	nn	Identifies type of corruption.
DORP	nn	Identifies if data store or program store.
CUR	0000-FFFF	Indicates current value of corrupted field.
COR	0000-FFFF	Indicates correct value of corrupted field.
ACT	hhhh	Identifies action that the audit performs to correct problem.

Action

There is no action required. Bell Northern Research and Northern Telecom operating company personnel can use this log if other problems occur.

STOR103 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

STOR104

Explanation

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates log report STOR104. The subsystem generates this report when the subsystem detects an error in the information that relates to a vast area. The STOR audit normally generates the speci ed value again. In some events, the STOR audit marks the vast area as corrupt. The user can correct the error after the STOR audit correcting action is enabled.

Format

The log report format for STOR104 is as follows:

```
STOR104  hh:mm:ss:  ssdd INFO VAST AREA CORRUPTION
    TYPE= nn   INDEX= nn   VATYP= nn   STAT= nn
    ADDR= hhhhhhhh  SIZE= hhhh  WORDS
    CUR= hhhh  COR= hhhh  ACT= hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report STOR104 follows:

```
STOR104 JAN 1 00:00:01 0904 INFO VAST AREA CORRUPTION
   TYPE= 03 INDEX= 45 VATYP= 02 STAT= 02
   ADDR= 006E0000 SIZE= 7FFF WORDS
   CUR= 0002 COR= 0003 ACT= 0002
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO VAST AREA CORRUPTION	Constant	Indicates an error that the system detects in information that relates to a vast area.
TYPE	nn	Indicates type of corruption that an audit discovers.
INDEX	nn	Provides index of vast area in audit_allvastareasdesc.
VATYP	nn	Indicates type of corrupted vast area.
STAT	nn	Indicates status of corrupted vast area.

STOR104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ADDR	0000-FFFF	Indicates physical address of corrupted area.
SIZE	0000-FFFF	Indicates size of block of store that ADDR indicates.
CUR	hhhh	Indicates current value of corrupted field.
COR	hhhh	Indicates correct value of corrupted field.
ACT	hhhh	Indicates the action that the audit performs to correct the error.

Action

There is no action required. Bell Northern Research and Northern Telecom operating company personnel can use this log if other problems occur.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

STOR105

Explanation

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates log report STOR105. The subsystem generates this report when the STOR audit detects an error that associates with the headers for a vast area. The STOR audit marks the area corrupt when the audit correcting action is enabled.

Format

The log report format for STOR105 is as follows:

```
STOR105  hh:mm:ss  ssdd INFO HEADER CORRUPTION
    TYPE= nn  INDEX= nn   VATYP= nn
    ADDR= hhhhhhhh  SIZE= hhhh  WORDS
    BLKS= nnn   MAX= nnn  IND= nnn
    CUR= hhhhhhhh  COR= hhhh  ACT= hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report STOR105 follows:

```
STOR105 JAN 1 00:00:01 0905 INFO HEADER CORRUPTION
   TYPE= 02 INDEX= 45 VATYP= 00
   ADDR= 006E0000 SIZE= 7FFF WORDS
   BLKS= 150 MAX= 700  IND= 43
   CUR= FDFDFDFD COR= 0001 ACT= 11
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO HEADER CORRUPTION	Constant	Indicates that the system detects an error with a header for a specified vast area.
TYPE	nn	Indicates type of corruption that an audit discovers.
INDEX	nn	Provides index of vast area in audit_allvastareasdesc.
VATYP	nn	Indicates type of corrupt vast area.
ADDR	0000-FFFF	Provides physical address of vast area where corruption occurs.

STOR105 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SIZE	0000-FFFF	Indicates size of block of store that ADDR indicates.
BLKS	nnn	Indicates number of blocks in current vast area.
MAX	nnn	Indicates maximum number of blocks possible in current vast area.
IND		Indicates index in header table of current block.
CUR	0000-FFFF	Provides current value of corrupt field.
COR	hhhh	Provides correct value of corrupt field.
ACT	hhhh	Indicates action audit performs to correct problem.

Action

There is no action required. Bell Northern Research and Northern Telecom emergency personnel can use this log if other problems occur.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

STOR106

Explanation

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates log report STOR106. The subsystem generates this report when the STOR audit cannot allocate or deallocate store. The STOR audit cannot allocate or deallocate store for the local tables or the test procedure. In the rst occurrence, the system kills the audit and creates the audit again. In the second occurrence, the audit does not take action.

Format

The log report format for STOR106 is as follows:

```
STOR106 hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO STORE AUDIT FAILED
    ALLOCATE/DE
   ALLOCATE
   DALOC= nn  RC= nn  BSIZE= hhhh  STT= nn
   BIG= hhhh   TEST= nn    ACT= hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report STOR106 follows:

```
STOR106 JAN 1 00:00:01 0906 INFO STORE AUDIT FAILED
   ALLOCATE/DE
   ALLOCATE
   DALOC= 00 RC= 05 SIZE= 5EF STT= 00
   BIG= 70F TEST= 01 ACT= 10
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO STORE AUDIT FAILED ALLOCATE/DEALOCATE	Constant	Indicates store audit fails to allocate or not allocate store for the local tables or the test procedure.
DALOC	nn	Indicates system generates log, because of an allocation or deallocation problem.
RC	nn	Identifies the return code that the STOR allocator generates when the audit fails to allocate or deallocate store.

STOR106 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
BSIZE	hhhh	Indicates size of current block of store.
STT	nn	Identifies store type used in allocation or not allocation.
BIG	hhhh	Indicates size of largest block of store available.
TEST	nn	Indicates if audit fails allocation for a local variable or for a test of allocation/deallocation process.
ACT	hhhh	Indicates action the audit performs action to correct problem.

Action

There is no action required. Bell Northern Research or Northern Telecom emergency personnel can use this log if other problems occur.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

STOR107

Explanation

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates log report STOR107 daily. This report provides information about the condition of the STOR allocator. Use this information if other problems occur.

Format

The log report format for STOR107 is as follows:

```
STOR107 hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INFO STORE AUDIT DAILY REPORT
    PAUD= mmmdd hh mm ss  FREQ= hhhh MINUTES ACT= hhhh
hhhh
    PROB CNT= hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh...........
     STTl CUR USG     l TTL VAl TTL CPTD   l TTL ALOC   l TTL D
    LOC  l
       ———— |————— |———— |————— |—————
    —    |————
      —  l
          0   l    < >  l    .   l    .   l    .   l    .
     l
          1   l    .    l        l        l        l
     l
          2   l    .    l        l        l        l
     l
          3   l         l        l        l        l
     l
          4   l         l        l        l        l
     l
          .   l         l        l        l        l
     l
          .   l         l        l        l        l
     l
          .   l         l        l        l        l
     l
    TTL VAST= nnn TTL DS ST= hhhh hhhh TTL PS ST= hhhh hhhh
    SPRE=
     hhhh
    CUR DS INSE= nn% (vast1) CUR PS INSE= nn% (vast2)
    CUR DS AVAL= nn% (vast3) CUR PS AVAL= nn% (vast3)
```

STOR107 (continued)

Example

An example of log report STOR107 follows:

```
STOR107 DEC 31 00:00:01 0907 INFO STORE AUDIT DAILY REPORT
   PAUD= DEC30 22:00:00 FREQ= 0002 MINUTES ACT= 0000 0005
   PROB CNT= 0000 0005 0001 0002 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
      STT | CUR USG | TTL VA | TTL CPTD | TTL ALOC | TTL D
   LOC |
   -------|---------|--------|----------|----------|------
   --- |
        0 |003A B778|    003C|    0000  | 0100 003E| 0000
   0011|
        1 |0000 38B6|    0001|    0000  | 0000 0567| 0000
   0431|
        2 |0053 B910|    0056|    0000  | 0000 1234| 0000
   1111|
        3 |001C 961C|    001E|    0001  | 0000 F0AD| 0000
   1010|
        4 |0003 0000|    0000|    0000  | 0000 1101| 0000
   0E00|
         . |    .    |     .  |     .    |     .    |     .
   |
         . |    .    |     .  |     .    |     .    |     .
   |
         . |    .    |     .  |     .    |     .    |     .
   |
   TTL VAST= 150 TTL DS ST= 3E 7FFF TTL PS ST= 4E 0000 SPRE=
   50
   0000
   CUR DS INSE= 89% (133) CUR PS INSE= 93% (155)
   CUR DS AVAL= 8%  (4)   CUR PS AVAL= 7% (10)
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO STORE AUDIT DAILY REPORT	Constant	Indicates information display. The STOR audit gathered information from previous and current STOR allocator audits.
PAUD	mmmdd hh mm ss	Indicates date and time previous audit runs.
FREQ	hhhh	Indicates frequency of store audit.
ACT	hhhh hhhh	Indicates store allocator activity.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PROB CNT	hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh.....	Indicates number of problems that the audit detects for each error class.
TTL VAST	nnn	Indicates total number of vast areas in use.
TTL DS ST	0000-FFFF	Indicates total data store in hexadecimal.
TTL PS ST	0000-FFFF	Indicates total program store in hexadecimal.
SPRE	0000-FFFF	Indicates total program store in hexadecimal.
CUR DS INSE	nn% (vast1)	Indicates current in use data store, as a percentage. Indicates number of vast areas assigned in use status.
CUR PS INSE	nn% (vast2)	Indicates average in use program store, as a percentage. Indicates number of vast areas assigned in use status.
CUR DS AVAL	nn% (vast3)	Indicates current available data store, as a percentage. Indicates number of vast areas assigned available status.
CUR PS AVAL	nn% (vast4)	Indicates average available program store, as a percentage. Indicates number of vast areas assigned available status.
STT	n	Identifies store type.
CUR USG	0000-FFFF	Indicates current use of each store type in hexadecimal.
TTL VA	0000-FFFF	Indicates total number of vast areas assigned to each store type.
TTL CPTD	hhhh	Indicates number of corrupted vast areas of each store type.
TTL ALOC	0000-FFFF	Indicates total number of allocations for each store type.
TTL DLOC	hhhh	Indicates total number of deallocations for each store type.

STOR107 (end)

Action

There is no action required. Bell Northern Research or Northern Telecom emergency personnel can use this log if problems occur.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

STOR108

Explanation

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates log report STOR108. The subsystem generates this report when the STOR audit detects a wrong pattern written to over o w buffers for block of store. The STOR audit does not de ne the over o w buffer if STOR audit correcting action is enabled.

Format

The log report format for STOR108 is as follows:

```
STOR108 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd Inuse/Free Block Corruption
    TYPE=<inuse/free> VAINDEX=<vastnum> HEADING<header index
    VATYPE=<vasttype> STAT=<status
    VAADDR:ADDR:<addres> SIZE=<words> WORDS OWNER=
     <ownerid> <owner type and name>
    THISBLK:ADDR=<address> SIZE=<words> WORDS OWNER=
     <ownerid> <owner type and name>
    NEXTBLK:ADDR=<address> SIZE=<words> WORDS OWNER=
     <ownerid> <owner type and name> <memlock>pattern before>*
     <invalid pattern> <pattern after>
```

Example

An example of log report STOR108 follows:

```
STOR108 JAN02 15:11:08 550 Inuse/Free Block Corruption
   TYPE:001 VAINDEX=001B HEADING=0023 VATYPE=0000
   STAT=0002
   VAADDR:ADDR=0059000 SIZE=8000 WORDS MEM=Y ACT=0000
   PREVBLK:ADDR=0059B44 SIZE=0036 WORDS OWNER=6108 8040
    MODULE WASTE
   THISBLK:ADDR=0059BB0 SIZE=004E WORDS OWNER=6108 8040
    PROCESS PROCESS JUNK
   0059AC3E:FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD *001 EFEF 004E FFFF 0000
    0094
```

STOR108 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INUSE/FREE BLOCK CORRUPTION	buffer, or free block	The type of corruption the system detects (buffer or free block)
TYPE	numeric	Indicates type of corruption that the audit discovers.
VAINDEX	alphanumeric	The index of vast area for which block in question resides.
HEADING	numeric	The index in header table that corresponds to block in question.
VATYPE	numeric	The store type of vast area.
STAT	numeric	The status of vast area.
VAADDR	numeric	The vast area block.
MEM	y,n	If the memory (memloc) that appears is correct.
ACT	numeric	Store Audit performs correcting action.
PREVBLK	alphanumeric	The block address, size and owner.
THISBLK	alphanumeric	The block address, size and owner.
NEXTBLK	alphanumeric	The block address, size and owner of next block in memory.
memloc	hexadecimal	The corrupted pattern, the pattern before corruption, and the pattern after corruption.

Action

There is no action required. Bell Northern Research or Northern Telecom Technical Assistance Service (TAS) operating personnel can use this log if problems occur. Contact TAS immediately.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

STOR600

Explanation

The Store (STOR) subsystem generates this report when a request for storage occurs. The storage requested is greater than the maximum amount allocated in Table DSlimit.

Format

The format for log report STOR600 follows.

```
STOR600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DSLIMIT_OVERFLOW
Data store request of <num_words> words disallowed for module
ID <mod_id>.
MAX TOTAL <ds_max> WORDS EXCEEDED.
FREE UP SPACE ON SFDEV OR INCREASE STORE IN
TABLE DSLIMIT.
```

Example

An example of log report STOR600 follows.

```
STOR600 OCT02 05:52:08 4407 INFO DSLIMIT_OVERFLOW
Data store request of 36 words disallowed for module ID 0204.
MAX TOTAL 750000 WORDS EXCEEDED. FREE UP SPACE ON SFDEV OR
INCREASE
STORE IN DSLIMIT.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
num_words	integer	Provides the number of words requested.
mod_id	0000-FFFF (hex)	Provides the hexadecimal identification for the process.
ds_max	0 to 35	The DSmax value entered in table DSLIMIT.

Action

Delete unnecessary files from SFDEV to free up store, or list Table DSLIMIT from the CI MAP (maintenance and administration position) level for the DSmax value. Increase the amount of store available via the DSmax value entered for tuple STOREFS.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

SWCT102

Explanation

This log report provides an account of the improvement of a central control (CC) warm switch of activity (SWACT). The system executes steps 0 through 11 on the active side of the CC before the SWACT. The system executes steps 100 through 105 on the active side after the SWACT.

Format

The log report format for SWCT102 is as follows:

SWCT102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS msgtxt

Example

An example of log report SWCT102 follows:

```
SWCT102 SEP05 18:14:33 1800 PASS Preinitialization done
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
msgtxt	Preinitialization done	Step 0, successful completion of initialization of warm SWACT on active side.
	Communication established	Step 1, establishment of communication between active and not active sides is successful.
	Exchange of data with the mate done	Step 2, exchange of data between active and not active sides is successful.
	Data estimation done	Step 3, estimation of how much data is transferred in step 11 is successful.
	Store allocated on active CC	Step 4, allocation of data store calculated in step 3 on active side is successful.
	Store allocated on inactive CC	Step 5, allocation of data store on side that is not active is successful.
	AMA processing complete	Step 6, AMA data dump is successful.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Call processing in PM stopped	Step 7, which disallows call originations is successful.
	Call processing I/O in CC stopped	Step 8, which stops processing call originations and feature activation requests is successful.
	Call data extracted	Step 9, which saves active, steady two-port call data to make sure that calls maintain SWACT, is successful.
	Data transfer completed	Step 10, which transfers data saved in step 9 to not active side is successful.
	SWACT done	Step 11, which active and not active sides switch activity is successful.
	Post-initialization done	Step 100, initialization of warm SWACT on active side is successful.
	Data restored	Step 101, in which data transferred in step 10 is restored on active side, is successful.
	CC processes resumed	Step 102, in which call processing I/O activates again in active CPU, is successful.
	Created EXEC loading process	Step 103, creates process to download EXECs to PMs, is successful.
	PM states set	Step 104, downloads bitmaps to PMs to indicate which calls must maintain SWACT is successful. Call processing resumes in the peripherals.
	SWACT finishedTotal time in hh:mm:ss	Step 105, indicates completion of warm SWACT, and displays processing time, is successful.

Action

Log SWCT102 is an information log. There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SWCT102 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWCT103

Explanation

The software for the central control (CC) warm switch of activity (SWACT) generates this report when a warm SWACT step fails or traps.

Format

The log report format for SWCT103 is as follows:

SWCT103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL <failure_text>

Example

An example of log report SWCT103 follows:

```
SWCT103 OCT04 11:48:03 5100 FAIL Failed to allocate store on
active CC
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
FAIL	constant	Indicates that a description of a CC warm SWACT step trap or failure follows.
failure_text	Failed preinitialization	Step 0, initialization of CC warm SWACT on active side, did not complete. This field indicates that an image was taken when the SWACT was attempted.
	Failed to establish communication	Step 1, communication between the active and inactive sides, was not established. Check for SWCT105 logs.
	Failed to exchange data with the mate	Step 2, data exchange between active and inactive sides, was not successful. Check for SWCT104, 105, and 106 logs.
	Failed data store estimation	Step 3, estimation of the amount of data transferred in step 11, was not successful. Check for SWCT106 logs.

SWCT103 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
failure_text (continued)	Failed to allocate store on active CC	Step 4, allocation of data store on active side, was not successful. Check for STOR, SOS, SWERR, and TRAP logs.
	Failed to allocate store on inactive CC	Step 5, allocation of data store on inactive side, was not successful. Check for STOR, SOS, SWERR, SWACT105, and TRAP logs on the active and inactive sides.
	Failed to process AMA data	Step 6, AMA data dump, was not successful. Check the billing device to make sure that the process operates correctly.
	Failed to stop PM call processing	Step 7, which prevents new call originations, was not successful. Check for PM logs.
	Failed to stop call processing I/O	Step 8, which stops call processing I/O in the CPU, was not successful. The system did not process call originations or feature activation requests.
	Failed to extract data	Step 9, which saves information on active, stable, two-port calls, was not successful.
	Failed to transfer data	Step 10, which transfers data saved in step 9 to the inactive side, was not successful. Check for MS, CM, TRAP, SWERR, and SWCT117 logs.
	Failed to SWACT	Step 11, which switches activity from one CPU to the other, was not successful. Check for MS, CM, TRAP, SWERR, and SWCT117 logs.
	Failed post- initialization	Step 100, the initialization of the CC warm SWACT, failed on the active side. Check for SWCT106 logs.
	Failed to restore data	Step 101, which restores the data transferred in step 10 to the active side, was not successful.
failure_text (continued)	Failed to resume CC CP process	Step 102, which activates call processing I/O on the active CPU again, was not successful.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	Failed to create EXEC loading process	Step 103, which creates the EXEC loading process, was not successful.
	Failed to set PM TSI	Step 104, which resumes call processing in the PMs, was not successful. Check for PM logs.
	Failed to finish CC warm SWACT	Step 105, which completes warm SWACT, was not successful. Check for TRAP, SWERR, and SWCT106 logs.

Action

This log report indicates a problem that affects service. You must investigate and clear the cause(s) he cause(s) before a warm SWACT can be completed.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

It is recommended that you collect SWACT, SWERR, and TRAP logs for the active and inactive sides.

SWCT104

Explanation

The SWCT subsystem generates SWCT104 to provide important information during the warm Switch of Activity (SWACT) process.

Format

The log report format for SWCT104 is as follows:

SWCT104 mmmdd hh :mm : ss ssdd INFO msgtxt

Example

An example of log report SWCT104 follows:

```
SWCT104 DEC08 11:17:23 7000 INFO FORCESWCT enabled
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates warm SWACT information follows.
msgtxt	FORCESWCT enabled	Indicates that if more than 10% of PMs are out of service on new side, activity remains on new BCS side.
	FORCESWCT disabled	Indicates activity returns to old BCS side if system encounters condition that is not normal. The system generates this message if the user enters the CI command FORCESWCT OFF.
	ABNORMAL CONDITION CONTINUING	Indicates that more than 10% of PMs are offline, and warm SWACT continues on new BCS side.
	ABNORMAL CONDITION RETURNING TO OLD SIDE	Indicates that more than 10% of PMs are offline, and warm SWACT returns to old BCS side.
	NOCHECK option executed	Indicates an option specified for the central control (CC) warm SWACT that disables the node status that checks on active side.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	NOMATCH option executed	Indicates an option specified for CC warm SWACT that disables the node status matching between active and inactive side.
	Time-out in CC warm SWACT occurred	Indicates a communication time-out, between computing module (CM) and a peripheral, while the system establishes the call processing on the peripheral, again.
	STATUSCHECK device status mismatch found	Fix device status on old active or new inactive side of CM.

Action

Fix the device status when the message text reads: STATUSCHECK device status mismatch found. Fix the device status on the old active or new inactive side of the CM. You must x the de vice status to correct the mismatch. The list of mismatched devices is output to the console of the user.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWCT105

Explanation

The central control (CC) warm Switch of Activity (SWACT) subsystem generates SWCT105. The system generates this report when CC warm SWACT fails communication over the MATE communication facilities. The NT40 uses the MATE communication register (MCR). The SuperNode uses MATELINK.

This condition occurs when the communication link between the two sides fails to operate. The communication link fails to operate because of a software restriction or hardware problem. The INFO lines give a two-line trace of the calling code. Problem analysis requires INFO lines.

Format

The log report format for SWCT105 is as follows:

```
SWCT105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL COMMUNICATION
PROBLEM
    REASON  : reasontext
    INFO: infotext1
     : infotext2
```

Example

An example of log report SWCT105 follows:

```
SWCT105 JAN12 11:05:25 2112 TBL COMMUNICATION PROBLEM
   REASON    : HANDSHAKE FAIL SWCT DATA.
   INFO : 0A132D:SWCTNRUI.AQ01:SWCT_HAND_#+00A2
    : 0A12EA:SWCTNRUI.AQ01:SWCT_SWCT_D#+0009
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
TBL COMMUNICATION PROBLEM	Constant	Indicates a communication problem.
REASON	Areas for inactive exceed maximum number.	Indicates limit for number of transfer data areas exceeded on the side that is inactive.

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	Not able to protect inactive.	Indicates attempt to unprotect data store (DS) not allowed.
	Not enough store on inactive.	Indicates inactive side free store is not enough for data transfer.
	Work area full on inactive.	Indicates inactive side applications that return data to active overflow buffer.
	Not able to send from inactive to active side.	Indicates communication to active side is not possible.
	Reply not received on inactive.	Indicates that the data transfer from inactive to active side is not acknowledged.
	Reply not correct on inactive.	Indicates active side sends reply that is not correct.
	Areas for active exceed maximum number.	Indicates limit for number of data transfer areas exceeded on active side.
	Not able to unprotect active.	Indicates attempt to unprotect DS allowed.
	Not enough store on active.	Indicates active side free store is not enough for data transfer.
	Work area full on active.	Indicates active side applications that fill the data transfer buffer, overflow the buffer.
	Not able to send from active to inactive side.	Indicates communication to side that is inactive is not possible.
	Reply not received on active.	Indicates that the data transfer from active to inactive side is not acknowledged.
	Reply not correct on active.	Indicates side that is inactive sends a reply that is not correct.

SWCT105 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	Comm link failure, bad return code.	Indicates the MCR or MATELINK did not open or was not claimed for CC warm SWACT use. Also indicates failure of the communication link.
	Estimate of store exceeded.	Indicates an error in store estimate occurs.
	Fail to read data from inactive.	Indicates attempt to read data from inactive side fails.
	Fail to copy data on inactive.	Indicates attempt to copy data from active to inactive side failed.
	Fail to write data to inactive side.	Indicates attempt to write data into inactive store failed.
	Invalid format for data.	Indicates data transferred contains a format that is not correct.
	End of format missing for data.	Indicates data transferred does not contain end format information.
	Count for data that is not correct.	Indicates amount of data stored for an application and transferred, was not correctly put in the index.
	Handshake failure SWACT DATA.	Indicates handshake failure when system determines SWACT application format codes.
	Handshake failure DEVICE STATUS.	Indicates handshake failure when the system determines SWACT device application codes.
	Switch activity notice fails to send.	Indicates system cannot send switch activity notice for inactive side.
	Switch activity notice ACK fails.	Indicates inactive side does not acknowledge request to switch activity notice.

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	OFCSTD BCS_NUMBER is not correct for SWACT.	Indicates software version of CC warm SWACT identifies the data entered BCS_NUMBER, is not correct.
	Failed to attain BCS number from inactive.	Indicates attempt to reach BCS version from inactive side failed. Check BCS_NUMBER of inactive side and logs to help identify problem.
INFO	Symbolic text	Provides additional information about communication failure.

Action

Use the communication link, MATE/MATELOG, to determine if the problem relates to the hardware or the software. If MATE/MATELOG does not work, the problem is with the hardware. For software problems, check the logs for software error reports (SWER).

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWCT106

Explanation

The system generates SWCT106 when a central control (CC) warm Switch of Activity (SWACT) application encounters problems. This condition normally occurs when a software restriction or hardware problem occurs.

The system generates SWCT106 if a SWACT application trap occurs. The log report contains information on the application that traps.

Format

The log report format for SWCT106 is as follows:

```
SWCT106 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL  SWACT Application Problem
    Application     : <application_name>
    Reason          : <reason_text>
    Data            :  aaaa bbbb cccc dddd eeee ffff gggg hhhh iiii jjjj
    Traceback       : <traceback_text1>
                    : <traceback_text2>
```

Example

An example of log report SWCT106 follows:

```
SWCT106 APR25 16:01:54 4200 TBL SWACT Application Problem
   Application  :   SWACT Base Activity
   Reason   :       Trap occurred on critical application
   Data     :       0002 0001 0000 1234 1234 1234 1234 1234
   1234 1234
   Traceback    :
                :073AE6C4+SWCTNRUI.CD12:SWCT_ME+#012C
                :073AF7C4+SWCTNRUI.CD12:SWCT_VER+#0024
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL SWACT Application Problem	Constant	Indicates that a warm SWACT application has a problem.
Application	Constant	Indicates that name of affected SWACT BASE activity follows.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
application_name	text	Indicates warm SWACT application that has the problem.
Reason	constant	Indicates the reason that the system generates the log.
reason_text	text	Indicates the problem that occurs. The first table in the Additional information section of this log report description contains reasons for SWACT logs. The SWACT logs are associated with CC warm SWACT traps.
Data	constant	Indicates that debug information follows.
aaaa bbbb cccc dddd eeee ffff gggg hhhh iiii jjjj	0000 to 9999 for aaaa through jjjj	Indicates a series of up to ten 4-digit numbered codes that provide debug information on the problem. The value 1234 indicates that data was not output.
Traceback	constant	Indicates that tracebacks follow. A traceback identifies the warm SWACT procedure that generates the log.
traceback_text1	Alphanumeric text	Indicates the procedure and the offset into procedure where the system detects a problem.
traceback_text2	Alphanumeric text	Indicates the procedure and the offset into procedure where the system makes call to first procedure.

Action

Report the SWCT106 log to the operating company personnel responsible for the SWACT.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SWCT106 (end)

Additional information

Reason text explanations for SWCT106 logs, associated with traps in a CC warm SWACT, appear in the following table.

Reason text	Explanation
Trap occurs on critical application	Indicates that a trap occurs on a critical warm SWACT application. The SWACT aborts.
Trap occurred on a not-critical application	Indicates that a trap occurs on a not critical warm SWACT application. The SWACT is not affected.
Trap on area in SWACT code (stops SWACT) that cannot be traced.	Indicates that a trap occurs on a not-traceable location in SWACT code. This reason text indicates that the SWACT aborts.

SWCT112

Explanation

The Switch of Activity (SWACT) subsystem generates log report SWCT112. The subsystem generates this report when the EXEC that preloads, fails for the speci ed peripheral module (PM). The subsystem generates one report for every PM that fails to preload EXECs.

Format

The log report format for SWCT112 is as follows:

```
SWCT112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd     EXEC PRELOADING FAILED
FOR                             <pm_id>
```

Example

An example of log report SWCT112 follows:

```
SWCT112 JUL17 23:15:32 2300     EXEC PRELOADING FAILED FOR
                LTC 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
EXEC PRELOADING FAILED FOR	Constant	Indicates the EXEC that preloads for the specified PM failure.
<pm_id>	Symbolic text	Indicates the PM on which the EXEC that preloads, fails.

Action

Repeat the procedure. Attempt to preload the EXECs to the speci ed PM. If the procedure fails, load the EXECs for the speci ed PM after the SW ACT.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWCT114

Explanation

- The warm Switch of Activity (SWACT) subsystem generates log report SWCT114. The subsystem generates this report after use of the MODCHECK facility is not successful. This problem can occur after the:
- PRESWACT step
- MODCHECK command
- use of RESTART/ABORTSWCT commands.

Format

The log report format for SWCT114 is as follows:

SWCT114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL SWACT MODULES MISSING

Example

An example of log report SWCT114 follows:

```
SWCT114 AUG09 06:02:06 4200 FAIL SWACT MODULES MISSING
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL SWACT MODULES MISSING	Constant	Indicates failure caused by missing SWACT modules.

Action

CAUTION
Use of the OVERRIDE option on MODCHECK is very risky
Use only after the agged modules that are not present ha ve been investigated fully. During SWACT, severe degradation occurs in the feature that the overridden module supports.

Take the following steps if problems arise:

1. Collect all SWCT115 logs to see modules that are not present on the INACTIVE side.
2. Use SWACT command MODCHECK OVERRIDE to override the modules that are not present, if no modules ag as critical. Contact the next level of support to determine the reason that critical SWACT modules are not present on the INACTIVE side.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWCT115

Explanation

The warm Switch of Activity (SWACT) subsystem generates log report SWCT115. The subsystem generates SWCT115 after use of the MODCHECK facility is not successful. This problem can occur after the:

- PRESWACT step
- MODCHECK command
- use of RESTART/ABORTSWCT commands.

This log indicates that use of the MODCHECK facility is not successful. This log displays the name of every module that is not present. The system outputs one log per module that is not present.

Format

The log report format for SWCT115 is as follows:

```
SWCT115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SWACT MODULE modname
IS                     MISSING
```

Example

An example of log report SWCT115 follows:

```
SWCT115 AUG09 06:02:06 4200 INFO SWACT MODULE ENCSWCT IS
   MISSING
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SWACT MODULE...IS MISSING	Constant	Indicates that a SWACT module is not present.
modname	Symbolic text	Displays the name of the module that is not present, that causes the system to output log SWCT114. Refer to the list of correct module names at the end of this log report.

Action

You can ag modules that are not present as critical. Use this log to determine the reason the modules that are not critical, are not in the new INACTIVE load. Contact the next level of maintenance to determine the critical SWACT modules that are not present on the INACTIVE side. During SWACT, severe degradation occurs in the feature that the overridden module supports.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Refer to the following list for correct module names:

- SWCTNRUI, SWCTUI, SWCTDAD, SWCTKID, SWCTMACH
- SWEXKD, SWCTCI, NRPMEX, SWCTEMPCP, IPMLSWCT, C6SWCT
- STAUPDUI, RESTPRCS, C7MTPSWT, SCCPSWCT, LIUSWCT
- INTSWCTI, XPMASWCT, MSCSWCT, SYNCKUI, ENCSWCT
- SEASSWCT, FTRQPERM, DPNSWCT, N6SWACT, NODESTAT
- JCTRSTAT, CARRSTAT, IPMLSTAT, STCSTAT, CMWSWACT
- OPMSTAT, DCHSTAT, CCS6STAT, CSCSTAT, RCUSTAT, DRCCSTAT
- MPCSTAT, NRLMEX, INTLSWCT, FTASWCT, FRSSWCT, DATESWCT

SWCT116

Explanation

The warm Switch of Activity (SWACT) subsystem generates log report SWCT116. The subsystem generates this report after use of the:

- MODCHECK OVERRIDE command in SWACT
- PRESWACT step
- MODCHECK command.

This log indicates that an override on checks for a SWACT module is toggled. The log informs the user of these conditions.

Format

The log report format for SWCT116 is as follows:

SWCT116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO modname SET FOR action

Example

An example of log report SWCT116 follows:

```
SWCT116 AUG09 06:02:06 4200 INFO ENCSWCT SET FOR OVERRIDE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO...SET FOR	Constant	Indicates that a SWACT module has been overridden.
modname	Symbolic text	Displays the name of the affected module. Refer to the list of correct module names at the end of this report.
action	OVERRIDE	Indicates the action for the affected module
	CHECKING	

Action

Note overridden modules. During SWACT, severe degradation occurs in the feature that the overridden module supports.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Refer to the following list for correct module names:

- SWCTNRUI, SWCTUI, SWCTDAD, SWCTKID, SWCTMACH
- SWEXKD, SWCTCI, NRPMEX, SWCTEMPCP, IPMLSWCT, C6SWCT
- STAUPDUI, RESTPRCS, C7MTPSWT, SCCPSWCT, LIUSWCT
- INTSWCTI, XPMASWCT, MSCSWCT, SYNCKUI, ENCSWCT
- SEASSWCT, FTRQPERM, DPNSWCT, N6SWACT, NODESTAT
- JCTRSTAT, CARRSTAT, IPMLSTAT, STCSTAT, CMWSWACT
- OPMSTAT, DCHSTAT, CCS6STAT, CSCSTAT, RCUSTAT, DRCCSTAT
- MPCSTAT, NRLMEX, INTLSWCT, FTASWCT, FRSSWCT, DATESWCT

SWCT117

Explanation

The Switch of Activity (SWACT) subsystem generates log report SWCT117 to document activities or problems.

Format

The log report format for SWCT117 is as follows:

```
SWCT117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SWACT information
    TEXT: <info_text>
```

Example

An example of log report SWCT117 follows:

```
SWCT117 JUN09 14:22:10 5600 INFO SWACT information
   TEXT: Critical trap occurred in SWACT Base code (non
         application or SWACT step).
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SWACT information	constant	Indicates that SWACT information follows.
TEXT	constant	Indicates that a description of SWACT activities or problems follows.
info_text	Up to 80 characters	The SWACT: • messages • the meaning of the messages • required action

Action

The following table lists user action for different SWACT messages.

Message	Meaning and action
Critical trap in SWACT base code (non-application or SWACT step).	Indicates that a critical trap occurred in a part of the SWACT base code that is not an application or base step. Collect all SWCT, SWERR, and TRAP logs and contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWER

Explanation

The Software Error Reporting (SWER) subsystem generates log report SWER. The subsystem generates this report when a software condition affects normal operation of the DMS switch or switch peripherals. The subsystem also generates this report when a user requests log trace from the LOGUTIL MAP (maintenance and administration position) level. See *Input/Output System Reference Manual* , 297-1001-129, for command syntax to trace log reports.

Format

The log report format for SWER is as follows:

```
SWERR mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MISC
   REASON=hhhh, PROCID= #hhhh #hhhh:   modnm, TEXT= reastxt
   traceinfo
```

Example

An example of log report SWER follows:

```
SWERR APR01 12:00:00 2112 MISC
   REASON=0000, PROCID= #A11E #C005: CPAPKID, TEXT=
   1B73AF=STNZD.EH02:STN_RECO+#00CB
   1B6B89=STNZD.EH02:STN_AUDI+#0245
   0BF49D=CPMUI.DF01:AUDIT_CP+#0013
   0DEF97=CPAPKID.AA01:CP_AUDIT+#003D
   01365F=MODULES.BJ01:INITIALIZEP+#0009
   00AE3B=POCS.DO02:LIVEANDD+#0007
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MISC	Constant	Indicates a miscellaneous SWER log.
REASON	0000-FFFF	Provides hexadecimal number for trouble isolation by software problem solving personnel. The default value (0000) indicates that additional information is not supplied for the software event that generates the report.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PROCID	0000-FFFF	Provides hexadecimal identification number for process.
modnm	Character string	Provides module name in which process that generates SWER resides.
TEXT	Character string or blank	Provides additional information for trouble isolation by software problem solving personnel. ***Note:*** If the system generates SWER as a result of LOGTRACE, reastxt equals log name and report number for traced log report.
traceinfo	Software addresses and procedures	Provides traceback of modules and processes in user before system encounters SWER. ***Note:*** TRACEINFO contains the log name and report number if the system generates SWER as a result of LOGTRACE.

Action

If the user requests SWER for a log trace, there is no action required.

If the user does not save all reports that the system generates 5 min before the SWER report. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWNR100

Explanation

The Switch of Activity (SWACT)/Non-Resident Software (SWNR) subsystem generates log report SWNR100. The subsystem generates this report to provide central control (CC) warm SWACT information after a SWACT transfer of DMS control. The transfer goes to alternate CC. The subsystem can generate this report when this software is resident. For example, when the system loads of a new batch change supplement (BCS).

Format

The log report format for SWNR100 is as follows:

SWNR100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO msgtxt

Example

An example of log report SWNR100 follows:

```
SWNR100 DEC08 11:17:23 7000 INFO FORCESWCT IN EFFECT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
msgtxt	FORCESWCT IN EFFECT	Indicates default condition. If the not normal condition encounters more than 10 % of peripheral modules (PMs) out of service on new side, activity remains on new BCS side.
	FORCESWCT NOT IN EFFECT	Indicates that activity returns to old BCS side if the not normal condition occurs. The system generates this message if the user enters the CI command FORCESWCT OFF.
	EXEC LOADING DISABLED	Indicates the peripherals do not load EXECS as part of a warm SWACT. The system generates this message if the user enters the CI command LOADEXECS OFF.
	EXEC LOADING ENABLED	Indicates the default condition. The peripherals do not load EXECS as part of warm SWACT.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	OUTGOING BUFFERS FOR PMS LESS THAN 10	Indicates that a small number of outgoing buffers are available. As a result EXEC loading can be slow. Applies to trunk module (TM) and digital carrier module (DCM) type nodes.
	OUTGOING BUFFERS FOR LMS LESS THAN 10	Indicates a small number of outgoing buffers are available. As a result EXEC loading can be slow. Applies to line module (LM) and remote line module (RLM) type nodes.
	ABNORMAL CONDITION CONTINUING	Indicates that more than 10 % of PMs are offline. Indicates that warm SWACT continues on new BCS side.
	ABNORMAL CONDITION-RETURNING TO OLD SIDE	Indicates that more than 10 % of PMs are offline. Indicates that warm SWACT returns to old BCS side.
	BCS VERSIONS DIFFER-EXEC LOADING REQUIRED	Indicates that software versions on both sides differ. Indicates the user chooses the LOADEXECS OFF option. This group is not allowed and stops the warm SWACT.
	NOMATCH OPTION EXECUTED	Indicates that the RESTARTSWCT command uses the NOMATCH parameter.
	FAILURE: DEVICE MISMATCH FOUND	Indicates a device status MISMATCH, results in a warm SWACT failure. The MISMATCH causes the subsystem to generate log report SWCT103. The user can issue the CI command STATUSCHECK to issue this report message.
	EXEC LOADING PROC NOT BOUND IN	The procedures necessary, to load EXECS to peripherals are not present.

Action

There is no action required. Refer to BCS applications.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SWNR100 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWNR101

Explanation

The Switch of Activity (SWACT)/Non-Resident Software (SWNR) subsystem generates log report SWNR101. The subsystem loads EXECS into the nodes. It does this as part of a central control (CC) warm SWACT transfer of Digital Multiplex System (DMS) control to alternate CC.

Format

The log report format for SWNR101 is as follows:

SWNR101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS msgtxt

Example

An example of log report SWNR101 follows:

```
SWNR101 AUG09 06:02:06 4200 PASS EXEC LOADING OK   LM
NODES
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
msgtxt	EXEC LOADING OK LM NODES	Indicates that the line modules (LMs) have EXECS loaded.
	EXEC LOADING OK DCM NODES	Indicates that the digital carrier modules (DCMs) have EXECS loaded.
	EXEC LOADING OK TM NODES	Indicates that the trunk modules (TMs) have EXECS loaded.
	EXEC LOADING OK RLM NODES	Indicates that the remote line modules (RLMs) have EXECS loaded.
	EXEC LOADING OK XPM NODES	Indicates that the peripheral modules (PMs) have EXECS loaded.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SWNR101 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SWNR102

Explanation

The Switch of Activity/Non-Resident Software (SWNR) subsystem generates log report SWNR102. The subsystem generates this report after an attempt to load a node with an exec fails. This attempt is part of a central control (CC) warm SWACT (transfer of DMS control to alternate CC). The subsystem only generates the report when the software is resident; for example, during the loading of a new software release.

Format

The log report format for SWNR102 is as follows:

SWNR102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL msgtxt

Example

An example of log report SWNR102 follows:

```
SWNR102 AUG09 06:02:12 5300 FAIL EXEC LOADING FAILURE  DCM
                    NODES
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL msgtxt	EXEC LOADING FAILED LM NODES	Failure of exec load to a line module node type. All nodes of that type will be made system busy (SysB).
	EXEC LOADING FAILED DCM NODES	Failure of exec load to a digital carrier module node type. All nodes of that type will be made SysB.
	EXEC LOADING FAILED TM NODES	Failure of exec load to a trunk module node type. All nodes of that type will be made SysB.
	EXEC LOADING FAILED RLM NODES	Failure of exec load to a remote line module node type. All nodes of that type will be made SysB.
	EXEC LOADING FAILED XPM NODES	Failure of exec load to an XMS peripheral module node type. All nodes of that type will be made SysB.

SWNR102 (end)

Action

All failed nodes must have their execs loaded and returned to service (RTS). Refer to software release applications.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SYNC101

Explanation

The Synchronous Clock (SYNC) subsystem generates log report SYNC101. The SYNC generates this report when the subsystem updates a tuning control in a clock for the reason given. The tuning control change causes a clock frequency change.

Format

The log report format for SYNC101 is as follows:

```
SYNC101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO reason
    ACTIVE CLOCK = clkno
    CLK0, CLK1: TUN CTL = hhhh,hhhh PHASE REG = hhhh,hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report SYNC101 follows:

```
SYNC101 MAY31 08:46:32 2112 INFO MANUAL DAC LOAD
   ACTIVE CLOCK = 1
   CLK0, CLK1: TUN CTL = 4BC3,5FF1 PHASE REG = CD35,2A5B
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
reason	MANUAL DAC LOAD	Manual action use of the command ADJDOWN or ADJUP on the SYNCLK level changed the control of the tuning. The digital to analog converter (DAC) in the NT3X15 clock card was adjusted. The clock card was adjusted the specified number of steps, either down or up or to the center value.
	POWER ERROR CLOCK RESET	Automatic action changed the control of the tuning because of a power error. DAC was reset to the center value.
	ALARM CLEARED: SYSTEM	Indicates that the system cleared the SYNCLK alarm after 15 minutes of not allowing a switch performance.

SYNC101 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	ALARM CLEARED: MANUAL TEST	Indicates that the manual action performance of the long test on both clocks cleared the SYNCLK alarm.
CLK0, CLK1:	Constant	Indicates that the system gives the following values for both clocks.
ACTIVE CLOCK	0,1	CMC clock number.
TUN CTL	0000-FFFF, 0000-FFFF	Label for tuning control values of clocks. The system presents the values for each clock as four hexadecimal digits. The hexadecimal values and the frequencies that correspond to the hexadecimal values are:
	0000	A frequency lower than the center by an frequency shift ratio (FSR) of -1.5 X 10-*6* .
	8000	The center frequency, nominally 10.240 MHz.
	FFFF	A frequency higher than middle by a FSR of + 1.5 x 10-*6* . ***Note:*** To obtain FSR subtract the nominal frequency from the current frequency. Divide the difference by the center frequency.
PHASE REG	0000-FFFF, 0000-FFFF	Label for phase register values of clocks. Values appear as four-digit hexadecimal numbers. To interpret the value, convert the number to binary and the bits numbered from right to left as 0 to 15. See Table Phase register.

Action

There is no action required. This report provides information on synchronous clocks that you can use with the trouble clearing procedures.

Phase register

Bit	Meaning
0-7	Phase detector counter. Values are 0000 0000-1111 1111 (00-FF in hexadecimal).
8,9,10	Indicates the type of clock card affected. Refer to the Table Clock card that follows this table.
11	Beat frequency detector.
12	Reference selection indicator.
13	Alm0 indicator value is 1 if alarm Alm0 is present and the external reference oscillator failed. If the alarm is not present and the oscillator did not fail, the value is 0.
14	Alm1 indicator. Value is 1 if alarm A1m1 is active and the external reference oscillator power supply failed. If the alarm is not active and the oscillator power supply did not fail, the value is 0.
15	Phase detector indication. Value 0 or 1, toggles with each phase detector measurement.

Clock card (Sheet 1 of 2)

Bit 10 value	Bit 9 value	Bit 8 value	Clock card type
0	0	0	3X15AA
0	0	1	3X15AB/BA
0	1	0	3X15CA
0	1	1	3X15AD
1	0	0	3X15DA/3X16
1	0	1	Not Used

SYNC101 (end)

Clock card (Sheet 2 of 2)

Bit 10 value	Bit 9 value	Bit 8 value	Clock card type
1	1	0	Not Used
1	1	1	Not Used

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SYNC102

Explanation

The Synchronous Clock (SYNC) subsystem generates the SYNC102 log. The SYNC generates this report when a clock switch or a timing link switch occurs. The switch occurs when a sync clock reaches the fault threshold. The SYNC102 gives detailed information about the clocks.

Format

The log report format for SYNC102 is as follows:

```
SYNC102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO STAT event
    ACTIVE CLOCK = clkno
    CLK0,CLK1:STATE=syncst,syncst STAT REG=hhhh,hhhh ALARM=
    fltcode,fltcode
    TUNING CONTROL=hhhh,hhhh  PHASE REG=hhhh,hhhh
    LNK0,LNK1: STATE = lst1txt,lst2txt  SLIP CT= n,n
    PREV STATE = st1txt,st2txt
```

Example

An example of log report SYNC102 follows:

```
SYNC102 MAR08 15:16:07 9573 INFO STAT CLOCK SWITCH
INACTIVE                FREE
   ACTIVE CLOCK = 1
   CLK0,CLK1: STATE = Lkng,Sync   STAT REG= A000,3100 ALARM=
   ,
   TUNING CONTROL = 6F84,7700  PHASE REG= 327F,B251
   LNK0,LNK1: STATE = Smp,Lck      SLIP CT= 0,0
   PREV STATE = Idl,Lck
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
INFO STAT	Constant	Indicates a report of SYNC clock status.
event	Symbolic text	Indicates the event that caused SYNC to generate the report. Refer to Table Event at the end of this log report.
ACTIVE CLOCK	0,1	Indicates the active CMC clock.

SYNC102 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
CLK0,CLK1:	Constant	Indicates the values for the following fields appear for Clock 0 followed by Clock 1.
STATE	FREE	Indicates the clock is free-running.
	SYNC - Synchronized	Indicates the clock is synchronized to a timing source.
	LKNG - Linking	Indicates the clock is attempting to synchronize to a timing source.
STAT REG	0000-FFFF, 0000-FFFF	Indicates status register values for each CMC clock. Convert the four-digit hexadecimal numbers to binary. Refer to Table Status register at the end of this log report for a description of each bit.
ALARMS	Indicates the alarm(s) associated with the clocks.	Fltcode refers to the fault code for the internal or external oscillator. If no value appears, there is no alarm. Possible values are:
	HTR	Indicates internal oscillator heater fault.
	PWR	Indicates failure of a clock card power converter.
	PHSE	Indicates failure of phase detector circuitry.
	TUN	Indicates the clock is near the end of its tuning range.
	EXT	Indicates active clock in master-external office is in state FREE, or failure of the external reference signal.
	ALM 0	Indicates failure of the external reference oscillator.
	ALM 1	Indicates failure of the power supply of the emergency reference oscillator.
	BEAT	Indicates that the beat frequency of the two external reference signals has too short a period.

SYNC102 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
TUN CTL	0000-FFFF	Indicates tuning control values of clocks. Values appear as four-digit hexadecimal numbers. The hexadecimal values and their corresponding frequencies are:
	0000	Indicates a frequency lower than middle by a FSR of -1.5 X 10-*6* .
	8000	Indicates the center frequency, nominally 10.240 MHz.
	FFFF	Indicates a frequency higher than middle by a FSR of +1.5 x 10-*6* .
		To obtain frequency shift ratio (FSR) subtract the nominal frequency from the current frequency. Divide the difference by the center frequency.
PHASE REG	0000-FFFF, 0000-FFFF	Indicates phase register values of clocks. The system gives the values in four-digit hexadecimal numbers. Convert the numbers to binary. To interpret each of the bits refer to Table Phase register at the end of log report SYNC101.
LNK0,LNK	LCK = LOCKED	Indicates the locked state, for the DS-1 links used for synchronization.
	SMP = SAMPLING	Indicates the state for either of the DS-1 links used for synchronization is sampling.
	IDL = IDLE	Indicates the timing link is in-service but will not send samples.
	OOS	Indicates the timing link is out of service.
SLIP CT	0-32,768	Slip count of the timing link from the time the clock system was initially synchronized.
PREV STATE	LCK = LOCKED	Indicates the previous state of either DS-1 link used for synchronization was locked.
	SMP = SAMPLING	Indicates the previous state of either DS-1 link used for synchronization was sampling.

SYNC102 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	IDL = IDLE	Indicates the timing link is in-service but does not send samples.
	OOS	Indicates the timing link is out of service.

Action

There is no action required. The central controller (CC) subsystem provides information about the synchronous clock. You can use the information with the trouble clearing procedures.

Event (Sheet 1 of 4)

Event	Meaning
BEAT FREQUENCY	Indicates too short of a beat frequency period. The short beat frequency period caused the system to generate the log.
MANUAL CLOCK SWITCH OK	Indicates completion of a manual clock switch operation.
STARTING TO SYNC CLOCK	Indicates start of clock synchronization. In SLAVE configuration, either the inactive clock is in sync with the active clock. Or, the active clock is in sync with the host office. In MASTER INTERNAL configuration, the inactive clock is in sync with the active clock. In MASTER EXTERNAL configuration, either clock is in sync with its own external timing source.
MANUAL DROP SYNC	Indicates a clock was manually set free running.
CARRIER SWITCH OK	Indicates that manual action switched the carrier that provides timing samples to the active clock. (SLAVE configuration only).
CLOCK TESTS OK	Indicates successful tests of a clock.
CLOCK RTS	Indicates a clock was returned to the in-service mode. The clock was returned to either the linking, free-running, or synchronization state.
PERIODIC TEST	Indicates that the system performed a periodic test on the inactive clock and the test passed.

Event (Sheet 2 of 4)

Event	Meaning
AUDIT: INACTIVE CLOCK NOT IN SYNC	Indicates that the system performed an audit and the inactive clock was not synchronized.
AUDIT: CLOCK STATE ERROR	Indicates an audit found the clocks in an invalid state.
AUDIT: FREQ ADJUST OK	Indicates that the system cleared the CLKADJ alarm. The system cleared the alarm because the oscillator reached a frequency adjust, lower than the LOWDRIFT parameter in Table SYNCLK.
AUDIT: INACTIVE CLOCK IS FREE	Indicates that the system performed an audit. The audit found the inactive clock in the free running state.
AUDIT: INVALID TIMING LINK STATE	Indicates an audit found the links in an invalid state.
AUDIT: SAMPLING STARTED	Indicates an audit started the timing samples.
AUDIT: NEITHER LINK LOCKING	Indicates an audit determined that neither timing link can lock.
AUDIT: INVALID LINK LOCKING	Indicates an audit detected an invalid link lock.
LOOP CONSTANCES UPDATED	Indicates that the system updated the phase-locked loop constances.
CMC RTS	Indicates the system returned a CMC to service.
CMC BSY	Indicates a CMC was busied.
LINK STATE CHANGE	Indicates a change of state of one of the DS-1 links used for synchronization in a slave office.
CLOCK IN SYNC	Indicates the CMC clocks are in sync.
LINK SWITCH OK	Indicates completion of a timing link switch.
PHASE ERROR	Indicates that the system detects a phase error from the timing samples.
PHASE COUNTER ERROR	Indicates that the system detects an error with the phase counter.
OSCILLATOR ALARM CLEARED	Indicates the clearing of an oscillator alarm.

SYNC102 (continued)

Event (Sheet 3 of 4)

Event	Meaning
PROCESS RECREATED	Indicates the process that receives samples was created again.
ALTERNATE PM SLIP	Indicates a slip occurred on the alternate timing link.
SAMPLING STOPPED	Indicates the peripheral stopped the timing.
SAMPLING CONTINUED BY PM	Indicates the peripheral module resumed sampling.
LINK STATUS CHANGE	Indicates the status of a timing link changed.
UNEXPECTED SAMPLE	Indicates a sample received from a source that was not planned.
CLOCK SWITCH, HW CLOCK INTERRUPT	Indicates the system performed a clock switch because a hardware clock interrupt reached the threshold.
CLOCK SWITCH, CMC PORT ERRORS	Indicates the system performed a clock switch because the CMC port error reached the threshold.
ALARM CLEARED: SYSTEM	Indicates the system cleared the SYNCLK alarm after 15 min of not performing a switch.
CLOCK SWITCH, TIMING LINK SWITCH	Indicates the system performed a clock switch because the number of timing link switch reached the threshold.
TIMING LINK SWITCH, SLIPS	Indicates the system performed a timing link switch because the number of slips reached the threshold.
TIMING LINK SWITCH, BAD SAMPLES	Indicates the system performed a timing link switch because of the number of bad samples.
CLOCK SWITCH, CMC PERIODIC TEST	Indicates the CMC periodic pretest performed the clock switch, to ensure the inactive clock is OK.
PERIODIC CLOCK SWITCH FAILED	Indicates that the periodic pretest failed because the clock switch failed at some point.
AUDIT: HIGH FREQ ADJUST LIMIT	Indicates an audit determined that the frequency adjust limit of +/- 75% was reached or exceeded.

Event (Sheet 4 of 4)

Event	Meaning
AUDIT: LOW FREQ ADJUST LIMIT	Indicates that the oscillator frequency adjust raised an alarm. The oscillator frequency adjust is beyond the range specified in table SYNCLK but below the system defined limit of 75 percent.
CLOCK SWITCH SYNCLK FAULT COUNTS	Indicates that the reason of the switching clock is not HW CLOCK INTERRUPT, CMC PORT ERROR or TIMING LINK SWITCH.
LINK SWITCH SYNCLK FAULT COUNTS	Indicates that the reason of the switching link is not sample slip or bad sample.

Status register (Sheet 1 of 2)

Bit	Meaning
0	Set to value 1 if reference fail detector is under test.
1	Set to value 1 if oscillator fail detector is under test.
2	Set to value 1 if reference fail detector is under test.
3	Set to value 1 if frame pulse fail detector is under test.
4	Set to value 1 if reset error condition is in effect.
5	Not used.
6	Set to value 1 if clock interrupt is disabled.
7	Set to value 1 after power is reset, cleared by RSTIND.
8	Set to value 1 if clock is the active clock.
9	Set to value 1 if you detect failure of the 10.240 MHz.
10	Set to value 1 if you detect a frame pulse failure.
11	Set to value 1 if the external select is not set or the external reference signed failed. You will see Code Ext on the SynClk display under the header ExtOsc.
12	Set to value 1 if the digital to analog converter (DAC) load has time-out.
13	Set to value 1 if no clock interrupt is posted.

SYNC102 (end)

Status register (Sheet 2 of 2)

Bit	Meaning
14	Set to value 1 if a power converter failed. You will see the Alarm code Pwr on the SynClk display under the header IntOsc.
15	Set 1 if the oscillator heater cycle time is greater than 5 minutes.You will see the Alarm code Htr on the SynClk display under the header IntOsc.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SYNC104

Explanation

The Synchronous Clock (SYNC) subsystem generates log report SYNC104 when the system fails either an automatic or manual test.

Format

The log report format for SYNC104 is as follows:

```
*SYNC104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT CLOCK n FAILS TESTS
    CLOCK UNDER TEST = clkno
    FAILING TESTS =  bbbbbbbb bbbbbbbb
     bbbbbbbb bb
```

Example

An example of log report SYNC104 follows:

```
*SYNC104 MAY31 07:45:22 2112 FLT CLOCK 0 FAILS TESTS
   CLOCK UNDER TEST = 0
   FAILING TESTS = 10010010 01111001
                   01101101 11
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT CLOCK n FAILS TESTS	0,1	Indicates that the clock indicated failed an automatic or a manual test.
CLOCK UNDER TEST	0,1	Number of the active central message controller (CMC) clock.
FAILING TESTS	0,1	A field of 26 bits with value of 1 or 0. The bits are numbered from left to right, 0 to 25. A value of 1 in any bit position indicates that that test failed. Refer to Table Failing tests at the end of this log report.

SYNC104 (continued)

Action

There is no action required.

Failing tests (Sheet 1 of 2)

Bit	Test
0	Test for trap on clock address read or write.
1	Data path test, loop-back register.
2	Reset error flags.
3	Inhibit clock interrupts.
4	Oscillator fail test.
5	Reset errors.
6	Frame pulse fail.
7	Reset errors.
8	Tuning control write error.
9	Time-out too soon.
10	No time-out.
11	Write protect not on.
12	Cannot disable write protect.
13	Tuning control read/write test.
14	Phase address bit not toggling.
15	Beat frequency detector test.
16	Frequency shift test.
17	Reset of external select failed (master external reference only).
18	Set of external select failed (master external reference only).
19	External fail test (master external reference only).
20	Reset errors (master external reference only).
21	Tuning control test.
22	Not used.

Failing tests (Sheet 2 of 2)

Bit	Test
23	Not used.
24	Not used.
25	Synchronize clock to active.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SYNC201

Explanation

The Synchronous Clock (SYNC) subsystem generates log report SYNC201. The SYNC generates this report when the subsystem updates the tuning control. The subsystem updates the tuning control, digital analog converter (DAC) register, in a clock for an ECORE switch. The tuning control change causes a clock frequency change.

Format

The log report format for SYNC201 is as follows:

SYNC201 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO eventxt
CLOCK = n clktxt
CLK0, CLK1: State=synctxt, synctxt Tuning Control = hhhh,hhhh
rsntxt

Example

An example of log report SYNC201 follows:

```
SYNC201 SEP24 05:12:36 6121 INFO  Manual DAC Load
   CLOCK 0   Master Clock
   CLK0,CLK1: State = Free,Sync  Tuning Control = 8000,8000
   Manual Request
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
eventxt	Manual DAC load	Manual action use of the command ADJDOWN or ADJUP on the SYNCLK level changed the control of the tuning. The DAC in the NT3X15 clock card was adjusted. The DAC was adjusted either down or up the specified number of steps, or adjusted to the center value.
	DAC load error	Indicates the DAC was loaded with a value in error.
	DAC limit reached	Indicates the DAC was adjusted to the limit.
	DAC load fail	Indicates the DAC load failed.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CLOCK	0,1	Indicates which clock caused the generation of the report.
clktxt	Master clock, slave clock	Indicates if the clock that caused the generation of the report was the master or the slave clock.
CLK0, CLK1:	Constant	Indicates that the system gives the following values for both clocks.
State	FREE (free running), SYNC (synchronized), LKNG (linking)	Indicates the state of the synchronous clocks.
Tuning Control	0000-FFFF, 0000-FFFF	Label for tuning control values of clocks. Values appear for each clock in four hexadecimal digits. The hexadecimal values and their corresponding frequencies are:
	0000	A frequency lower than middle by a frequency shift ratio (FSR) of -1.5 X 10-*6* .
	8000	The center frequency, nominally 10.240 MHz.
	FFFF	A frequency higher than middle by a FSR of + 1.5 x 10-*6* . To obtain FSR subtract the nominal frequency from the current frequency. Divide the difference by the center frequency.
rsntxt	Symbolic text	Provides a reason for the generation of this log report. Refer to Table SYNC log reasons list at the end of this log report.

Action

There is no action required. Log report SNC201 provides information on the synchronous clocks that you can use with the trouble clearing procedures.

SYNC log reasons (Sheet 1 of 2)

SYNC log reason
Manual request
Clock CMU DAC failure

SYNC201 (end)

SYNC log reasons (Sheet 2 of 2)

SYNC log reason
Central and local data mismatch
DAC upper limit was reached
DAC lower limit was reached
Timing link returned to service
Office configuration changed
Failed to reach synchronization
Sample range exceeded - check source
Not able to start PM sampling
No in-service timing links available
No primary PM samples received
No alternate PM samples received
A slip occurred while in sync
Local time-out threshold was reached

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SYNC202

Explanation

The system generates the SYNC202 log report when the system detects a synchronization problem in an of ce in the base con guration.

The SYNC202 log is an information log generated to convey

- any change in clock state
- timing link status
- an update to the tuning control for the system clock

Format

The format for log report SYNC202 follows:

```
SYNC202  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO System CNFG: SYNC Info
    CLOCK <clock_no>   <mastership>   <sync_log_event>
    CLK0, CLK1:       State = <sst0>, <sst1>  Tuning Control = <dac0>, <dac1>
                      Alarm = <alm0>, <alm1>
    LK0, LK1:         State = <tlk0>, <tlk1>  Slip Count = <tls0>, <tls1>
                      Carrier = <cst0>, <cst1>
<log_reason>
System Fault: <system_fault_description>
Timing Ref 0 Fault: <timing_ref_fault_description>
Timing Ref 1 Fault: <timing_ref_fault_description>
Internal Clock 0 Fault: <internal_fault_description>
Internal Clock 1 Fault: <internal_fault_description>
```

Example

An example of log report SYNC202 follows:

```
SYNC202  SEP24 13:25:44 7189  INFO System CNFG: SYNC Info
    CLOCK 0   Master Clock   Unexpected sample
    CLK0, CLK1:State = Sync, Sync  Tuning control = 0800, 0800
               Alarm = Htr, Sub
    LK0, LK1:  State = Lck, Smp  Slip Count = 1,7
               Carrier = . , .
    Timing Ref 0 Fault: Sample continuity check warning
```

SYNC202 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the elds in the SYNC202 log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
INFO System CNFG: SYNC Info	Fixed	Indicates the system detected a synchronization problem
CLOCK	Fixed	
clock_no	0 or 1	Identifies the plane number of the affected clock
mastership	Master Clock, Slave Clock	Indicates whether the affected clock is the master clock or the slave clock
sync_log_event	Text string	Identifies the clock synchronization event that caused the log report
CLK0, CLK1	Fixed	Indicates the information in the next field is for clock 0 and clock 1
sst0, sst1	Free (free-running), Sync (synchronized), Lkng (linking)	Indicates the synchronization state of the message switch (MS) clocks
dac0, dac1	0000 to FFFF	indicates the tuning control values of the clocks. The values are shown as four-digit hexadecimal numbers.
Alarm =	Fixed	Indicates alarm information follows

SYNC202 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
alm0, alm1	Htr, Pwr, Phse, Sub, Tun, Ext, Al0, Al1, Beat, MM, . (dot)	Identifies the alarms associated with the clocks. The alarm codes are as follows: • Htr indicates an internal oscillator heater fault • Pwr indicates the failure of a clock card power converter • Phse indicates a malfunction of the phase detector circuitry • Sub indicates a problem with the subsystem clock • Tun indicates the clock is almost out of its tuning range • Ext indicates the state of the clock in the master-external office is free running, or the external reference signal has failed • Al0 indicates the external reference oscillator has failed • Al1 indicates the power supply of the emergency reference oscillator has failed • Beat indicates the beat frequency period of the two external reference signals is too short • MM indicates a clock data mismatch between the CM and MS • A dot (.) indicates there is no alarm
LK0, LK1	Fixed	Indicates DS-1 synchronization link information follows ***Note:*** This entry appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.

SYNC202 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
tlk0, tlk1	Lck (locked), Smp (sampling), Idl (idle)	Indicates the state of the two DS-1 links used for synchronizing ***Note:*** This field appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
Slip Count	Fixed	Indicates slip count information follow ***Note:*** This entry appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
tls0, tls1	0 to 32, 768	Indicates the accumulated slip count for the timing link since the clock system was synchronized
	NA	In the case of OC-3 line-timing mode, indicates slip count is not available. ***Note:*** This field appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
Carrier =	Fixed	Indicates carrier state information follows ***Note:*** This entry appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
cst0, cst1	MBsy, SBsy, OOS, . (dot)	Indicates the state of the carriers. The carrier states are as follows: • MBsy indicates the carrier is manual busy • SBsy indicates the carrier is system busy • OOS indicates the carrier is out of service • A dot (.) indicates the carrier is in service ***Note:*** This field appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
log_reason	Text string	Describes the fault that caused the log report to be generated
System Fault:	Fixed	Indicates fault descriptions follow
system_fault_description	Text string	Describes the current system synchronization faults
Timing Ref n Fault	Fixed except that n = 0 or 1	Indicates timing reference fault information follows
timing_ref_fault_description	Text string	Describes the timing reference faults
Internal Clock n Fault	Fixed except that n = 0 or 1	Indicates internal clock fault information follows
internal_fault_description	Text string	Describes the internal clock faults

Action

For a list of user actions for different log messages, refer to the tables in the Additional information section.

Associated OM registers

None

SYNC202 (continued)

Additional information

The following tables list the log messages and the corresponding user actions.

User actions for messages in the system_fault_description eld

Message	User Action
Clock unable to sync within time limit	Contact the next level of support
Phase error limit exceeded	Contact the next level of support
Stuck phase comparator detected	Contact the next level of support
Sync central/Local data mismatch	No action required
Sync/maintenance mastership mismatch	No action required
Sync system dropped sync within the last hour	No action required
Sync system switched carrier within the last hour	No action required
Sync system master within the last hour	No action required

User actions for messages in the timing_ref_fault_description eld

Message	User action
Sample continuity check failed	Contact the next level of support
Sample continuity check warning	No action required
Sample maximum-minimum check warning	No action required
Sample maximum-minimum check failed	Contact the next level of support
Sample range check warning	No action required
Sample range check failed	Contact the next level of support
Samples timed out in central	No action required
Samples timed out in local	No action required
Slips reported on this link	No action required
Unable to make link active	Contact the next level of support
Unable to start link sampling	No action required

User actions for messages in the internal_fault_description eld

Message	User action
DAC read failures exceed threshold	No action required
DAC write failures exceed threshold	Contact the next level of support

SYNC203

Explanation

The Synchronous Clock System (SYNC) subsystem generates log report SYNC203. This action occurs when the subsystem detects a problem in a clock, and the of ce is in the base design.

The SYNC203 log is an FLT log generated to convey

- a timing-link fault
- a clock fault
- of ce dropped synchronization
- digital-to-analog convertor (DAC) for the system clock

Format

The log report format for SYNC203 is as follows:

```
*SYNC203 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  FLT System CNFG: SYNC Event
Failure
    CLOCK <clock_no> <mastership>     <sync_log_event>
    CLK0 ,CLK1:   State = <sst0>,<sst1> Tuning Control =<dac0>,<dac1>
                  Alarm = <alm0>, <alm1>
    LK0 ,LK1  :   State = <tlk0>, <tlk1>  Slip Count = <tls0>, <tls1>
                  Carrier = <cst0>, <cst1>
System Fault: <system fault description>
Timing Ref 0 Fault:  <timing ref fault description>
Timing Ref 1 Fault:  <timing ref fault description>
Internal Clock 0 Fault:  <internal fault description>
Internal Clock 1 Fault:  <internal fault description>
Remote Clock 0 Fault:  <remote fault description>
Remote Clock 1 Fault:  <remote fault description>
```

Example

An example of log report SYNC203 follows:

```
*SYNC203 JAN12 16:23:25 5500 FLT  System CNFG: SYNC Event failure
    CLOCK 1   Master Clock   Unexpected sample
    CLK0,CLK1: State = Sync ,Sync  Tuning Control = 0800, 0800
               Alarm = Htr ,Sub
    LK0 ,LK1:  State = Lck ,Idl   Slip Count = 1,7
               Carrier = . , MBsy
    Subsystem clock failure
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

The following table describes each eld of the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO System CNFG: SYNC Event Failure	Constant	Indicates that a clocking fault condition is present.
CLOCK	Constant	
clock_no	0, 1	The number of the clock that caused the system to generate the report.
mastership	Master Clock, Slave Clock	Identifies the clock that caused the system to generate the report.
sync_log_event	Text	The clock synchronization event that caused the system to generate the log report.
CLK0,CLK1	Constant	Indicates that the following information is for Clock 0 and Clock 1.
State =	Constant	
sst0, sst1	Free (free-running), Sync (synchronized), Lkng (linking)	The synchronization state of the central message controller (CMC) clocks.
Tuning Control =	Constant	
dac0, dac1	0000-FFFF	The label for the tuning control values of the clocks. Values have four hexadecimal digits for each clock.
Alarm =	Constant	

SYNC203 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
almo, alm1	Htr, Pwr, Phse, Sub, Tun, Ext, Al0, Al1, Beat, MM, . (dot)	Identifies the alarms for the clocks. The alarm codes are as follows: • Htr indicates an internal oscillator heater fault. • Pwr indicates the failure of a clock card power converter. • Phse indicates a failure of phase detector circuits. • Sub indicates a problem with the subsystem clock. • Tun indicates the clock is close to the end of the tuning range. • Ext Indicates the clock in the master-external office is in state FREE, or the external reference signal failed. • Al0 indicates the external reference oscillator failed. • Al1 indicates the power supply of the emergency reference oscillator failed. • Beat indicates the beat frequency of the two external reference signals has too short a period. • MM indicates a clock data mismatch between the CM and MS. • A dot (.) indicates there is no alarm.
LK0,LK1	Constant	
tlk0, tlk1	Lck (locked), Smp (sampling), Idl (idle)	The states of the two DS-1 links used for synchronization.
Slip Count	Constant	
tls0, tls1	0 to 32, 768	The total slip count for the timing link after clock system was first synchronized.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	NA	In the case of OC-3 line-timing mode, indicates slip count is not available.
Carrier =	Constant	
	cst0, cst1	Indicates the state of the carriers. The carrier states are as follows: • MBsy indicates the carrier is manual busy. • SBsy indicates the carrier is system busy. • OOS indicates the carrier is out of service. • IS indicates the carrier is in service.
System Fault:	Constant	
system fault description	Text	The system sync defects that are present.
Timing Ref n Fault	n = 0 or 1	
timing ref fault description	Text	The timing reference defects that are present.
Internal Clock n Fault	n = 0 or 1	
internal fault description	Text	The internal clock defects that are present.
Remote Clock n Fault	n = 0 or 1	
remote fault description	Text	The remote clock defects that are present.

Action

If the CLOCK or SPAN alarm appears under the MS header of the alarm banner, clear the alarm. To clear the alarm, use the correct procedure in *Alarm*

SYNC203 (end)

Clearing Procedures . If no CLOCK or SPAN alarm is present, contact the next level of support.

If the system started synchronization again and failed, attempt synchronization again manually.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

SYNC204

Explanation

The Synchronous Clock System (SYNC) subsystem generates SYNC204 when the tuning control (DAC Register) in a clock updates. The tuning control change causes a clock frequency change.

Format

The log report format for SYNC204 is as follows:

```
SYNC204 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd Clock Failed to Sync
    CLOCK clkno  mastership
    REM0,REM1: State = synst, synst Tuning Control = hhhh, hhhh
    CLK0,CLK1:  State = synst, synst Tuning Control = hhhh, hhhh
    log_reason
```

Example

An example of log report SYNC204 follows:

```
SYNC204 SEP24 05:12:36 6121 Clock Failed to Sync
   CLOCK 0  Master Clock
   REM0,REM1: State = Free, sync Tuning Control = 0800,0800
   CLK0,CLK1:  State = synst,synst Tuning Control= 0800,0800
   No response from Message Switch
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Clock Failed to Sync	Constant	Indicates that an error condition exists
CLOCK	0,1	Identifies the clock that generated this log report.
clktxt	Master clock, slave clock	Identifies the clock as the master or the slave that caused the system to generate this report.
REM0	Constant	Identifies the remote clock to which state and tuning control fields, and the associated values, belong.

SYNC204 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
State	FREE SYNC LKNG	Indicates if the synchronization state of each remote clock is free-running, synchronized, or linking.
Tuning Control	0000-FFFF	Refers to the label for the tuning control values of the clocks. The hexadecimal values and their associated frequencies are:
	0000	A frequency lower than the center by an FSR of -1.5 x 10&sm.&s6.
	8000	The center frequency, nominally 10.240 MHz.
	FFFF	A frequency higher than the center by an FSR of +1.5 x 10&sm.&s6. 10&sm.&s6. To obtain the frequency shift ratio, subtract the nominal frequency from the actual frequency, and divide the difference by the center frequency.
Alarm		Indicates the type of alarm for the clocks. Alarm values are:
	HTR	Indicates a defect in the internal heater.
	PWR	Indicates a failure of a clock card power converter.
	PHSE	Indicates an error in the phase detector circuits.
	TUN	Indicates that the clock is close to the end of the tuning range of the clock.
	EXT	Indicates that the master-external office is in state FREE, or that the external reference signal failed.
	ALM 0	Indicates that the external reference oscillator failed.
	ALM 1	Indicates that the power supply of the emergency reference oscillator failed.
	BEAT	Indicates that the beat frequency of the external reference signals has too short a period.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	MM	
	(blank)	If no value appears after ALARM, there is no defect.
LNL0,LNK1.	Constant	Identifies the link that fields state, slip count, and carrier, and the associated values belong.
State	LCK SMP IDL	Indicates if the links used for synchronization are locked, sampling, or idle.
SLIP CT	0-9,0-9	Indicates the number of times the link was out of sync after the time of the last synchronization.
Carrier	SysB ManB OOS . (dot)	Indicates if the carriers are system busy, manually busy, out of service, or in service.
log_reason		Provides the cause for the SYNC clock failure. Refer to Table SYNC clock failure causes at the end of this log report.

Action

There is no action required. This report provides information on the synchronous clocks that you can use in addition to procedures to solve problems.

SYNC clock failure causes (Sheet 1 of 2)

Event
Clock failed to SYNC.
Phase limit exceeded .
Sample range exceeded.
Stuck samples.
Phase range error.
Ext ref select fail.
Ref oscillator not selected.
Ref oscillator fail.

SYNC204 (end)

SYNC clock failure causes (Sheet 2 of 2)

Event
Beat frequency det
Phase counter error.
Multiple bad samples.
Man clock test fail.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SYNC205

Explanation

The system generates the SYNC205 log report when the system detects a synchronization problem in an of ce in the remote synchronization con guration.

An of ce in the remote synchronization con guration is equipped with a Stratum 2 or Stratum 2.5 clock and NT9X53AC or NT9X53AD clock cards.

Format

The format for log report SYNC205 follows:

```
SYNC205  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO Reference CNFG: SYNC Info
     CLOCK <clock_no>   <mastership>   <sync_log_event>
     REM0, REM1:      State = <rst0>, <rst1>  Tuning Control = <rdc0>, <rdc1>
     CLK0, CLK1:      State = <sst0>, <sst1>  Tuning Control = <dac0>, <dac1>
                      Alarm = <alm0>, <alm1>
     LK0, LK1  :      State = <tlk0>, <tlk1>  Slip Count = <tls0>, <tls1>
                      Carrier = <cst0>, <cst1>
<log_reason>
System Fault: <system_fault_description>
Timing Ref 0 Fault: <timing_ref_fault_description>
Timing Ref 1 Fault: <timing_ref_fault_description>
Internal Clock 0 Fault: <internal_fault_description>
Internal Clock 1 Fault: <internal_fault_description>
Remote Clock 0 Fault: <remote_fault_description>
Remote Clock 1 Fault: <remote_fault_description>
```

Example

An example of log report SYNC205 follows:

```
SYNC205  SEP24 16:23:25 6000  INFO Reference CNFG: SYNC Info
    CLOCK 1   Master Clock   Unexpected sample
    REM0, REM1:  State = Sync, Sync  Tuning Control = 0800, 0800
    CLK0, CLK1:  State = Sync, Sync  Tuning Control = 0800, 0800
                 Alarm = Htr, Sub
    LK0, LK1:    State = Lck, Idl   Slip Count = 1,7
                 Carrier = . , MBsy
    Subsystem clock failure
    Timing Ref 0 Fault: Sample continuity check failed
```

SYNC205 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the elds in the SYNC205 log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Reference CNFG: SYNC Info	Fixed	Indicates the system detected a synchronization problem
CLOCK	Fixed	
clock_no	0 or 1	Identifies the plane number of the affected clock
mastership	Master Clock, Slave Clock	Indicates whether the affected clock is the master clock or the slave clock
sync_log_event	Text string	Identifies the clock synchronization event that caused the log report
REM0, REM1	Fixed	Indicates the information in the next field is for remote clock 0 and remote clock 1
State =	Fixed	Indicates that clock state information follows
rst0, rst1	Free (free-running), Sync (synchronized), Lkng (linking)	Indicates the synchronization state of the remote clocks
Tuning Control =	Fixed	Indicates that tuning control information follows
rdc0, rdc1	0000 to FFFF	Indicates the tuning control values of the remote clocks. The values are shown as four-digit hexadecimal numbers
CLK0, CLK1	Fixed	Indicates the information that follows is for clock 0 and clock 1
sst0, sst1	Free (free-running), Sync (synchronized),Lkng (linking)	Indicates the synchronization state of the message switch (MS) clocks
dac0, dac1	0000 to FFFF	Indicates the tuning control values of the clocks. The values are shown as four-digit hexadecimal numbers.

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
Alarm =	Fixed	Indicates alarm information follows
alm0, alm1	Htr, Pwr, Phse, Sub Tun Ext Al0 Al1 Beat MM . (dot)	Identifies the alarms associated with the clocks. The alarm codes are as follows: • Htr indicates an internal oscillator heater fault • Pwr indicates the failure of a clock card power converter • Phse indicates a malfunction of phase detector circuitry • Sub indicates a problem with the subsystem clock • Tun indicates the clock is almost out of its tuning range • Ext indicates the state of the clock in the master-external office is free running, or the external reference signal has failed • Al0 indicates the external reference oscillator has failed • Al1 indicates the power supply of the emergency reference oscillator has failed • Beat indicates the beat frequency period of the two external reference signals is too short • MM indicates a clock data mismatch between the CM and MS • A dot (.) indicates there is no alarm
LK0, LK1	Fixed	Indicates DS-1 synchronization link information follows ***Note:*** This entry appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.

SYNC205 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
tlk0, tlk1	Lck (locked), Smp (sampling), Idl (idle)	Indicates the state of the two DS-1 links used for synchronizing ***Note:*** This field appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
Slip Count	Fixed	Indicates that slip count information follows ***Note:*** This entry appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
tls0, tls1	0 to 32 768	Indicates the accumulated slip count for the timing link since the clock system was synchronized ***Note:*** This field appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
Carrier =	Fixed	Indicates carrier state information follows ***Note:*** This entry appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.
cst0, cst1	MBsy, SBsy, OOS, . (dot)	Indicates the state of the carriers. The carrier states are as follows: • MBsy indicates the carrier is manual busy • SBsy indicates the carrier is system busy • OOS indicates the carrier is out of service • A dot (.) indicates the carrier is in service ***Note:*** This field appears in the log report only if field OFF_CONF in table SYNCLK is datafilled as SLAVE.

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
log_reason	Text string	Describes the fault that caused the log report to be generated
System Fault:	Fixed	Indicates fault descriptions follow
system_fault_description	Text string	Describes the current system synchronization faults
Timing Ref n Fault	Fixed except that n = 0 or 1	Indicates timing reference fault information follows
timing_ref_fault_description	Text string	Describes the timing reference faults
Internal Clock n Fault	Fixed except that n = 0 or 1	Indicates internal clock fault information follows
internal_fault_description	Text string	Describes the internal clock faults
Remote Clock n Fault	Fixed except that n = 0 or 1	Indicates remote clock fault information follows
remote_fault_description	Text string	Describes the remote clock faults

Action

For a list of user actions for different log messages, refer to the tables in the Additional information section.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

The following tables list the log messages and the corresponding user actions.

User actions for messages in the system_fault_description eld (Sheet 1 of 2)

Message	User Action
Clock unable to sync within time limit	Contact the next level of support
Phase error limit exceeded	Contact the next level of support
Stuck phase comparator detected	Contact the next level of support
Sync central/Local data mismatch	No action required

SYNC205 (continued)

User actions for messages in the system_fault_description eld (Sheet 2 of 2)

Message	User Action
Sync/maintenance mastership mismatch	No action required
Sync system dropped sync within the last hour	No action required
Sync system switched carrier within the last hour	No action required
Sync system master within the last hour	No action required

User actions for messages in the timing_ref_fault_description eld

Message	User action
Sample continuity check failed	Contact the next level of support
Sample continuity check warning	No action required
Sample maximum-minimum check warning	No action required
Sample maximum-minimum check failed	Contact the next level of support
Sample range check warning	No action required
Sample range check failed	Contact the next level of support
Samples timed out in central	No action required
Samples timed out in local	No action required
Slips reported on this link	No action required
Unable to make link active	Contact the next level of support
Unable to start link sampling	No action required

User actions for messages in the internal_fault_description eld

Message	User action
DAC read failures exceed threshold	No action required
DAC write failures exceed threshold	Contact the next level of support

User actions for messages in the remote_fault_description eld

Message	User action
Clock unable to sync within time limit	No action required
Faulty phase report	No action required
Firmware and software PLL modes mismatch	No action required
Unable to change remote PLL mode	No action required
Unable to query remote PLL data	Contact the next level of support
Unable to start remote phase reports	No action required
Unable to stop remote phase reports	No action required

SYNC206

Explanation

The Synchronous Clock System (SYNC) subsystem generates SYNC206. The subsystem generates SYNC206 when the subsystem detects an error condition in a clock and the of ce is in remote SYNC design. The SYNC design indicates the clock type is Stratum2/2.5 and the switch has NT9X53AA or NT9X53AB.

Format

The log report format for SYNC206 is as follows:

SYNC205 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Reference CONFG: SYNC Event Failure
CLOCK <clock_no><mastership> <sync_log_event>
REM0 ,REM1: State = <rst0>,<rst1> Tuning Control =<rdc0>,<rdc1>
CLK0 ,CLK1: State = <sst0>,<sst1> Tuning Control =<dac0>,<dac1>
Alarm = <alm0>, <alm1>
LK0 ,LK1 : State = <tlk0>, <tlk1> Slip Count = <tls0>, <tls1>
Carrier = <cst0>, <cst1>
System Fault: <system fault description>
Timing Ref 0 Fault: <timing ref fault description>
Timing Ref 1 Fault: <timing ref fault description>
Internal Clock 0 Fault: <internal fault description>
Internal Clock 1 Fault: <internal fault description>
Remote Clock 0 Fault: <remote fault description>
Remote Clock 1 Fault: <remote fault description>

A example of log report SYNC206 follows:

```
*SYNC205 JAN12 16:23:25 5500 INFO  Reference CNFG: SYNC Event Failure
    CLOCK 1   Master Clock   Unexpected sample
    REM0,REM1: State = Sync ,Sync  Tuning Control = 0800, 0800
    CLK0,CLK1: State = Sync ,Sync  Tuning Control = 0800, 0800
               Alarm = Htr ,Sub
    LK0 ,LK1:  State = Lck ,Idl   Slip Count = 1,7
               Carrier = . ,MBsy.
    Timing Ref 0 Fault:  Sample continuity check failed
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Reference CNFG: SYNC Event Failure	Constant	Indicates that a synchronization event occurred.
CLOCK	Constant	
clock_no	0, 1	The number of the clock that caused the subsystem to generate the report.
mastership	Master Clock, Slave Clock	Identifies the clock that caused the subsystem to generate the report.
sync_log_event	Text	The clock synchronization event that caused the subsystem to generate the log report.
REM0 ,REM1	Constant	Indicates the information that follows is for Remote Clock 0 and Remote Clock 1.
Tuning Control =	Constant	
dac0, dac1	0000-FFFF	The label for tuning control values of clocks. Values have four hexadecimal digits for each clock.
rst0, rst1	Free (free-running), Sync (synchronized), Lkng (linking)	The synchronization state of the remote clocks.
CLK0 ,CLK1	Constant	Indicates the information that follows is for Clock 0 and Clock 1.
State =	Constant	
sst0, sst1	Free (free-running), Sync (synchronized), Lkng (linking)	The synchronization state of the central message controller (CMC) clocks.
Tuning Control =	Constant	

SYNC206 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
dac0, dac1	0000-FFFF	The label for tuning control values of clocks. Values have four hexadecimal digits for each clock.
Alarm =	Constant	
	alm0, alm1	Identifies alarms for the clocks. The alarm codes are as follows: • Htr indicates an internal oscillator heater defect. • Pwr indicates the failure of a clock card power converter. • Phse indicates a failure of phase detector circuits. • Sub indicates a problem with the subsystem clock. • Tun indicates the clock is close to the end of the tuning range. • Ext indicates the clock in the master-external office is in state FREE, or the external reference signal failed. • Al0 indicates the external reference oscillator failed. • Al1 indicates the power supply of the emergency reference oscillator failed. • Beat indicates the beat frequency of the two external reference signals has too short a period. • MM indicates a clock data mismatch between the CM and MS. • A dot (.) indicates there is no alarm.
LK0 ,LK1	Constant	
tlk0, tlk1	Lck (locked), Smp (sampling), Idl (idle)	The state of DS-1 links used for synchronization.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
Slip Count	Constant	
tls0, tls1	0 to 32, 768	Indicates the total slip count for the timing link after clock system was synchronized.
Carrier =	Constant	
	cst0, cst1	Indicates the state of the carriers. The carrier states are as follows: • MBsy indicates the carrier is manual busy. • SBsy indicates the carrier is system busy. • OOS indicates the carrier is out of service. • IS indicates the carrier is in service.
System Fault:	Constant	
system fault description	Text	The system sync defects that are present.
Timing Ref n Fault	n = 0 or 1	
timing ref fault description	Text	The timing reference defects that are present.
Internal Clock n Fault	n = 0 or 1	
internal fault description	Text	The internal clock defects that are present.
Remote Clock n Fault	n = 0 or 1	
remote fault description	Text	The remote clock defects that are present.

SYNC206 (end)

Action

If the CLOCK or SPAN alarm appears under the MS header of the alarm banner, clear the alarm. To clear the alarm, use the correct procedure in *Alarm Clearing Procedures* . If no CLOCK or SPAN alarm is present, contact the next level of support.

If the second synchronization the system initiates fails, attempt a manual synchronization.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SYNC208

Explanation

There is no explanation.

Format

The log report format for SYNC208 is as follows:

FP503 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Device State Change
Location: <object description>
REASON: <change reason>
FROM: <basic> <qualif>DRIVE STATE: <drivest>
TO: <basic> <qualif> DRIVE STATE:<drivest>
<test status>

Example

An example of log report SYNC208 follows:

```
FP503 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO Device State Change
   Location: FP 2 DEVICE 1 (DK) SCSI BUS 0
   REASON: Change of state of associated entity
   FROM: InSv ( Isolated )  DRIVE STATE: Unknown
   TO: InSv             DRIVE STATE: On Line
```

Field descriptions

There are no eld descriptions.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

SYNC209

Explanation

The Synchronous Clock System (SYNC) subsystem generates SYNC209 when the subsystem detects an error condition in a clock on a SuperNode.

Format

The log report format for SYNC 209 is as follows:

```
SYNC209 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT Reference CNFG: SYNC Event
Failure
    CLOCK n clktxt                          Remote : log_event
    REM0,REM1: State = syncst,syncst    Tuning Control = hhhh,hhhh
    CLK0,CLK1:  State = syncst,syncst     Tuning Control = hhhh,hhhh
                Alarm = fltcode,fltcode
    LK0 ,LK1    :  State = linkst,linkst        Slip Count = n,n
                Carrier = carrst,carrst
    log_reason
```

Example

An example of log report SYNC 209 follows:

```
SYNC209 JAN24 05:12:05 0600 FLT Reference CNFG: SYNC Event
Failure
   CLOCK 0  Slave Clock       Remote : Drop Sync
   REM0,REM1: State = Free,Free  Tuning Control = 0858,0841
   CLK0,CLK1: State = Sync,Sync  Tuning Control = 07E7,07E1
              Alarm =  . , .
   LK0 ,LK1 : State = Smp ,Smp   Slip Count = 0,0
              Carrier =  . , .
   MS node is busied out
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
FLT Reference CNFG: SYNC Event Failure	Constant	Indicates a fault condition that is present.
CLOCK n	0,1	Identifies the clock that generated this log report.

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
clktxt	Master Clock, Slave Clock	Indicates the clock that caused the generation of this report as the master or the slave clock.
FLT Reference CNFG: SYNC Event Failure	Constant	Indicates that an error condition exists
CLOCK n	0,1	Identifies the clock that generated this log report.
clktxt	Master Clock, Slave Clock	Identifies the clock that caused the generation of this report as the master or the slave clock.
log_event	Text	Identifies the clock synchronization event that caused the generation of this log.
REM0,REM1	Constant	Identifies the remote clock to the state field, and the tuning control field, and the values associated with these fields.
State	Character string	Indicate if the synchronization state of each remote clock is free-running, synchronized or linking.
Tuning Control	0000-FFFF	Refers to the label for the tuning control values of the remote clocks. The hexadecimal values and the associated frequencies are:
	0000	Indicates a frequency lower than the center by a frequency shift ratio (FSR) of -1.5 x 10&sm.&s6. &sm.
	8000	Indicates the center frequency, nominally 10.240 MHz.
	FFFF	Indicates a frequency higher than the center by an FSR of +1.5 x 10&sm.&s6. 10&sm.&s6. To obtain the frequency shift ratio, subtract the nominal frequency from the actual frequency, and divide the difference by the center frequency.

SYNC209 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
CLK0,CLK1	Constant	Identifies the clock to the following fields: state, tuning control, alarm, and the values associated with these fields.
Alarm		Indicates the type of alarm for the clocks. Alarm values are:
	HTR	Indicates an internal oscillator heater fault.
	PWR	Indicates failure of a clock card power converter.
	PHSE	Indicates a failure of phase detector circuits.
	TUN	Indicates that the clock is close to the end of the tuning range of the clock.
	EXT	Indicates that the master external office is in state FREE, or the external reference signal failed.
	ALM 0	Indicates that the external reference oscillator failed.
	ALM 1	Indicates that the power supply of the emergency reference oscillator failed.
	BEAT	Indicates that the beat frequency of the external reference signals has too short a period.
	MM	This field does not apply.
	(blank)	If no value appears after ALARM, there is no fault.
LK0 ,LK1	Constant	Identifies the link that fields state, slip count, and carrier and the corresponding values for these fields.
State	LCK SMP IDL	Indicates the links used for synchronization as locked, sampling, or idle.
SLIP CT	0-9, 0-9	Indicates the number of times that the link slips out of sync, after the time of the last synchronization.

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
Carrier	SysB, ManB, OOS, . (dot)	Indicates if the carriers are system busy, manually busy, out of service, or in service.
log_reason	Text	Provides the cause for the SYNC clock failure.

Action

Test the clock that has faults or refer the problem to the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TCAP100

Explanation

Example 1

The Transaction Capability Application Part (TCAP) subsystem generates TCAP160 when these conditions occur:

- If the Freephone Services sends a reject or report error, the subsystem generates a TCAP report to print the error message.
- If the SSP receives a response message with a call that is not abandoned, from the SCP.
- If the subsystem receives a one-way or query package, the subsystem generates TCAP100 to print the business services database (BSDB) message.
- If the BSDB response message contains an invalid response transaction ID, the subsystem generates TCAP100 to print the BSDB message.
- For any response package, return error, or reject component, the subsystem generates TCAP100 to print the return error or reject message.
- If the private virtual network (PVN) sends a return error, reject, or Report Error, the subsystem generates TCAP100 to print the error message.
- For every Originating Line Number Screening (OLNS) TCAP response package that the Digital Multiplex System (DMS) switch receives from the OLNS line information database (LIDB) that contains:
- a return error component
- a return error component with a problem data parameter
- a reject component
- a various data error

The TCAP interface supports the residence name database design described in TR-NWT-001188, *CLASS Calling Name Delivery Generic Requirements*. The CNAMD feature provides the name of the calling party to the customer premises equipment (CPE) of the called party for display.

Example 2 - TOPS07

The TCAP subsystem generates this log when the subsystem receives a TOPSLNP TCAP package from the LNP SCP database. The package contains a return error component.

Note: This log does not occur if the LNPVER Tool performed the query.

This log only appears with the TOPSLNP information in a LET PCL environment.

Example 3 - TOPS07

The subsystem generates TOPS07 when the subsystem receives a TCAP response package from the LNP SCP database that contains a reject component.

Note: This log does not occur if the LNPVER Tool performed the query.

This log only appears with the TOPSLNP information in a North American environment.

Example 4 - TOPS07

The subsystem generates this log when the subsystem receives an abort package from the LNP SCP database.

Note: This log does not occur if the was the LNPVER Tool performed the query.

This log only appears with the TOPSLNP information in a LET PCL environment.

Example 5 - TOPS07

The subsystem generates TOPS07 when the subsystem receives a TOPSLNP TCAP package from the LNP SCP database that contains a various data error.

Note: This log does not occur if the LNPVER Tool performs the query.

This log only appears with the TOPSLNP information in a LET PCL environment.

Format

The log report format for TCAP100 is as follows:

TCAP100 (continued)

TCAP100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TCAP UDT MESSAGE
REASON: <rsntxt>
SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP INSTANCE: 0
CALLED ADDR: INDICATOR=<indicator> SUBSYS=<subsys> SSN=<ssn>
PC: NI=<ni> NETTYPE=<nettype> <aa>–<bb>–<cc>
CALLING ADDR: INDICATOR=<indicator> SUBSYS=<subsys> SSN=<ssn>
PC: NI=<ni> NETTYPE=<nettype> <aa>–<bb>–<cc>
CLASS=<class> SEQUENCE=<seq> OPTION=<opt> PRIORITY=<pri>
PACKAGE TYPE: <pkgtyp> RESPONSE ID: <response id>
COMPONENT SET: <component set>

Example

An example of log report TCAP100 follows:

Example 1

```
TCAP100 APR14 15:15:37 9000 INFO TCAP MESSAGE
   REASON: OLNS RETURN ERROR RECEIVED
   SUBSYSTEM NAME: OLNS INSTANCE: 2
   CALLED ADDR:  INDICATOR=#C1  SUBSYS=#58  SSN=#F0
   PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38-37-36
   CALLING ADDR:  INDICATOR=#C1  SUBSYS=#58  SSN=#F0
   GLOBAL TITLE:  TRANS=#23  TYPE=#05  DIGITS: 6138474387
   CLASS=0  SEQUENCE=0D  OPTION=0  PRIORITY=1
   PACKAGE TYPE: RESPONSE  RESPONSE ID: 00 00 00 00
   COMPONENT SET: E8 0A EB 08 CF 01 00 D3 01 04 F2 00
```

Example 2 - TOPS07

```
TCAP100 APR14 15:15:37 9000 INFO TCAP UDT MESSAGE
   REASON: RETURN ERROR RECEIVED
   SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP  INSTANCE: 0
   CALLED ADDR : INDICATOR=#C1  SUBSYS=#6C SSN=#F7
   PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38-37-36
   CALLING ADDR: INDICATOR=#C1  SUBSYS=#00 SSN=#F7
   PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38-37-36
   CLASS=0  SEQUENCE=0D  OPTION=0  PRIORITY=1
   PACKAGE TYPE: RESPONSE   RESPONSE ID: 00 00 00 00
   COMPONENT SET: E8 0A EB 08 CF 01 00 D4 01 01 30 00
```

Example 3 - TOPS07

```
TCAP100 APR14 15:15:37 9000 INFO TCAP UDT MESSAGE
   REASON: REJECT RECEIVED
   SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP  INSTANCE: 0
   CALLED ADDR : INDICATOR=#C1  SUBSYS=#6C SSN=#F7
   PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38-37-36
   CALLING ADDR: INDICATOR=#C1  SUBSYS=#00 SSN=#F7
   PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38-37-36
   CLASS=0  SEQUENCE=0D  OPTION=0  PRIORITY=1
   PACKAGE TYPE: RESPONSE   RESPONSE ID: 00 00 00 00
   COMPONENT SET: E8 0B EC 09 CF 01 00 D5 02 01 01 F2 00
```

Example 4 - TOPS07

```
TCAP100 APR14 15:15:37 9000 INFO TCAP UDT MESSAGE
REASON: ABORT RECEIVED
SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP  INSTANCE: 0
CALLED ADDR : INDICATOR=#C1  SUBSYS=#6C SSN=#F7
PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38-37-36
CALLING ADDR: INDICATOR=#C1  SUBSYS=#00 SSN=#F7
PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38-37-36
CLASS=0  SEQUENCE=0D  OPTION=0  PRIORITY=1
PACKAGE TYPE: ABORT_PACKAGE    RESPONSE ID: 00 00 00 00
COMPONENT SET: D7 01 01
```

Example 5 - TOPS07

```
TCAP100 APR14 15:15:37 9000 INFO TCAP UDT MESSAGE
REASON: ERROR IN RESPONSE
SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP  INSTANCE: 0
CALLED ADDR : INDICATOR=#C1  SUBSYS=#6C SSN=#F7
PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38-37-36
CALLING ADDR: INDICATOR=#C1  SUBSYS=#00 SSN=#F7
PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38-37-36
CLASS=0  SEQUENCE=0D  OPTION=0  PRIORITY=1
PACKAGE TYPE: RESPONSE  RESPONSE ID: 00 00 00 00
COMPONENT SET: E8 0C E9 0A CF 02 01 00 D1 02 65 03 30 00
```

TCAP100 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TCAP MESSAGE	Constant	Indicates a report of transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) unit data message.
REASON	RSNTXT	Provides the reason the subsystem generated TCAP100. Refer to the table at the end of this report.
SUBSYSTEM NAME	Defined in C7LOCSSN/ C7NETSSN	Identifies the subsystem name.
INSTANCE	0 -31	Identifies the subsystem instance.
PC		Primary center. Any of the third-rank toll switching points in the distance dialing network. The primary center can home in on sectional centers, regional centers, or both of these centers.
	NI (Integer)	Network interface is a circuit card used in the network modules (NM). This card provides an interface between a peripheral module (PM) and the crosspoint switches in the NM. The value indicates the NI involved.
CALLED ADDR	Constant	Indicates that the field on the same line refers to the call address.
INDICATOR	00-FF	Identifies the contents of the address, which can be one or more point code, subsystem, or global title.
SUBSYS	#00-#FF	Provides the DMS subsystem ID of an address that refers to a local subsystem.
SSN	#00-#FF	Identifies the subsystem.
CALLING ADDR	Constant	Indicates that the field on the same line refers to the call address.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
GLOBAL TITLE	TRANS (Integer)	Translation number. A Global title is an application address. It does not contain the necessary information to allow the signaling connection control part (SCCP) to route the message transfer part (MTP). The SCCP global title translation (GTT) function is required to translate a GT in a network address that is correct.
CLASS	0-4	Identifies the signaling connection control part (SCCP) routing class of the message.
SEQUENCE	0-1F	Identifies the signaling link sector (SLS) of the message.
OPTION	0-0F	Identifies the routing options that apply to the message.
PRIORITY	0-3	Identifies the message priority given in the service information octet (SIO).
pkgtyp	Unidirectional	Identifies the package type as unidirectional.
	Begin	Identifies the package type as begin.
	Query	Identifies the package type as query.
	Response	Identifies the package type as response.
	Abort	Identifies the package type as abort.
	Conversation	Identifies the package type as conversation.
COMPONENT SET	0000-FFFF	Identifies the message sent or received.

Action

The reason text `CNAMD RETURN ERROR RECEIVED` indicates the central residence name database cannot return the requested name information completely. Analyze the component set of the log report data to determine the error code.

The reason text `COMMAND REJECT RECEIVED` indicates the central residence name database cannot perform the database search. The database cannot perform the search because of a protocol problem found in the TCAP

TCAP100 (continued)

QWP package. Analyze the component set of the log report data to determine the problem code.

If the reason text is `CNAMD VERIFICATION QUERY SENT`, analyze the contents of the CNAMD TCAP QWP package sent. Use the TESTSS CNAMD database veri cation command to mak e sure TCAP standards conform to speci cations for the service switching point (SSP).

If the reason text is `CNAMD VERIFICATION RESPONSE RCVD`, analyze the contents of the CNAMD TCAP response package. Analyze the package to make sure TCAP standards conform to speci cations for the central residence name database.

In the OLNS environment, the subsystem generates this log for information use. There is no action that the operating company personnel to perform, if the reason text is:

`OLNS RETURN ERROR RECEIVED, OLNS RETURN ERROR WITH PD RCVD, OLNS REJECT RECEIVED, or OLNS DATA ERROR IN RESPONSE`

Associated OM registers

The following OM registers are for log report TCAP100 in the OLNS environment:

- OLNDATUN (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNMISRT (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNMISSR (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNMSSGR (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNNOPGR (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNPRTPR (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNSCRND (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNUNEXC (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNUNEXD (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNUNNET (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNVCTGR (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNRREJ (OM group TOPSOLNS)
- OLNRRERR (OM group TOPSOLNS)
- RETERRCV (OM group TOPATCAP)

- REJCRCV (OM group TOPATCAP)
- ABTRCV (OM group TOPATCAP)

Note: When the subsystem generates this log in TOPS07, one of the registers in tuple TOPSLNP, OM group TOPATCAP can increase. If a register in TOPATCAP does not increase, a register in tuple TOPSLNP, OM group TOPAAPPL increases.

Additional information

The following table provides reasons that the subsystem generates TCAP100.

(Sheet 1 of 5)

Reasons	Explanation
CNAMD REJECT RECEIVED	Indicates the subsystem received a CNAMD TCAP response package that contains a reject component. The subsystem received the package from the central residence name database.
CNAMD RETURN ERROR COMPONENTS	Indicates the subsystem received from a CNAMD TCAP response package that contains a return error component. The subsystem received the package from a database.
CNAMD RETURN ERROR RECEIVED	Indicates that the CNAMD TCAP response package received from the central residence name database contains a return error. The central residence name database cannot return the requested name information correctly. The text does not apply to return error components received in response to TCAP query with permission (QWP) packages. The subsystem sent these TCAP QWP packages with the TESTSS CNAMD database verification command. The terminating switch sends a TCAP QWP package to the central database to request the name information.
CNAMD VERIFICATION QUERY SENT	Indicates that the system sent a CNAMD TCAP QWP package with a reject component to the central residence name database. The subsystem used the TESTSS CNAMD database verification command to send the package.
CNAMD VERIFICATION RESPONSE RCVD	Indicates the subsystem received the CNAMD TCAP response package in response to a CNAMD TCAP QWP package sent. The system uses the TESTSS CNAMD database verification command to send the package.

TCAP100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 5)

Reasons	Explanation
CONVERSATION SENT BY SSP	Indicates that the verification feature sent a conversation message to the BSDN. This event normally occurs after the verification feature collects personal identification number (PIN) or authorization code digits.
DN VALIDATION REJECT MSG RECEIVE	Indicates invalid directory number (DN) options entered in the service order.
NETRAG SEND FAILED	Indicates the NETRAG application sent a failure message. The message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
OLNS RETURN ERROR RECEIVED	This reason indicates that the DMS switch received an OLNS return error component.
OLNS RETURN ERROR WITH PD RCVD	This reason indicates that the DMS switch received a OLNS return error component with problem data.
OLNS REJECT RECEIVED	This reason indicates that the DMS switch received a OLNS reject component.
OLNS DATA ERROR IN RESPONSE	This reason indicates that the DMS switch received a miscellaneous error.
PACKAGE TYPE NOT SUPPORTED PVN	Indicates that the PVN application received a query package from the database. The received message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
PVN RECEIVED RETURN ERROR	Indicates the PVN application received a database with a return error component. The received message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
PVN SENT REJECT	Indicates the PVN application sent a message with a reject component to the database. The message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
PVN SENT REPORT ERROR	Indicates the PVN application sent a message with an invoke component, procedure report error, to the database. The message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
PVN SENT RETURN ERROR	Indicates that the PVN application sent a message with a return error component to the database. The message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
RESP MSG WITH NON-ABANDONED CALL	Indicates that the freephone application received a response message with a call that is not abandoned. The received message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.

(Sheet 3 of 5)

Reasons	Explanation
RTRS ABORT RECEIVED	Indicates an RTRS abort package received.
RTRS DATA ERROR IN RESPONSE	Indicates an RTRS TCAP response package received from the Real-Time Rating System database that contains a miscellaneous data error.
RTRS REJECT RECEIVED	Indicates an RTRS reject component received.
RTRS RETURN ERROR WITH PD RCVD	Indicates an RTRS return error component with a problem data parameter received.
TERMINATION MESSAGE SENT BY SSP	Indicates that the verification feature received a request for termination information from the BSDB. Indicates the verification feature sent the termination information to the BSDB.
UNI MSG RECEIVED-PVN	Indicates that the PVN application received a one-way package from the database. The message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
UNRECOGNIZED TRID-PVN	Indicates that the PVN application received a response / conversion message with an invalid transaction ID. The message appears in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
UNSOLICITED FREEPHONE CALL	Indicates a call that the system cannot complete because of an internal systems error, or the time-out value expired.
VERIFICATION MESSAGE SENT FROM BSDB	Indicates that the verification feature received a message of any type from the BSDB.
VERIFICATION MESSAGE SENT BY SSP	Indicates that the verification feature sent a query to the BSDB.
RETURN ERROR RECEIVED	Indicates a TOPSLNP Return Error component received.
REJECT RECEIVED	Indicates a Reject component received.
ABORT RECEIVED	Indicates a TOPSLNP Abort package received.
ERROR IN RESPONSE	Indicates a TOPSLNP TCAP package received from the LNP SCP database that contains a miscellaneous error. The log can cover conditions like the receipt of an AIN message that is not correct for TOPSLNP. A disconnect message is an example of an AIN message that is not correct.

TCAP100 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 5)

Reasons	Explanation
QVPN: MISTYPED PARAMETER RECEIVING OPERATION	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message containing a mis-typed parameter from the far-end node. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field to determine the exact error.
QVPN: RECEIVED UNRECOGNIZED OPERATION	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message containing an unrecognized operation from the far-end node. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field to determine the exact error.
QVPN:INVOKE ID MISMATCH RECEIVING OPERATION	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message containing a Return Result or Reject component with an Invoke identifier that does not match the identifier of the previous Invoke component. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field to determine the exact error.
QVPN: UNEXPECTED PACKAGE TYPE	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message with an unexpected TCAP package type from the far-end node. Analyze the PKGTYP and COMPONENT SET fields to determine the exact error.
QVPN: RESOURCE LIMITATION AT PAN	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message from the far-end node, but insufficient software resources were available to process the message. Analyze other switch logs and OMs to determine the exact error.
QVPN: REMOTE OPERATION CANCELLED	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message containing an Abort indication or a Reject component from the far-end node. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field to determine the exact error.
QVPN: UNRECOGNIZED COMPONENT	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message containing an unrecognized component from the far-end node. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field to determine the exact error.
QVPN: UNRECOGNIZED OPERATION ID	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message containing an unrecognized operation identifier from the far-end node. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field to determine the exact error.

(Sheet 5 of 5)

Reasons	Explanation
QVPN: GENERAL DECODING FAILURE	Indicates that the QVPN TCAP application received a TCAP message where the component portion could not be decoded successfully. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field to determine the exact error.
ISDNSS: LOST UDT	Indicates that the ISDNSS TCAP framework received a TCAP message (an SCCP UnitData message) from the far-end node, but the UDT could not be delivered to any local TCAP application. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field and other switch logs and OMs to determine the exact problem.

TCAP101

Explanation

Example 1

Transaction Capabilities Application Part (TCAP) applications use TCAP101 to log TCAP messages received in signaling connection control part (SCCP) messages. This log has text reasons that relate to the CLASS Calling Name Delivery (CNAMD) TCAP application.

The subsystem generates log report TCAP101 each time a TCAP query with permission (QWP) package returns in a SCCP message. TCAP101 includes two text reasons to indicate that a CNAMD TCAP QWP package returned. The two text causes are `CNAMD UDTS RECEIVED` and `CNAMD VERIFICATION UDTS RECEIVED`. The two text reasons identify CNAMD TCAP QWP packages sent. Text causes use the TESTSS CNAMD database veri cation command and CN AMD TCAP QWP packages sent for current calls.

In NA006, TCAP101 expands to display a message that relates to Originating Line Number Screening (OLNS). The subsystem generates log report TCAP101 for each OLNS TCAP package that returns to the service switching point (SSP). OLNS TCAP packages return to the SSP from a signaling transfer point (STP) or service control point (SCP). OLNS TCAP packages return to the SSP from a STP or SCP in an SCCP unitdata service message (UDTS). A problem occurred if the report displays this reason message. The problem occurred while the system attempted to route the OLNS TCAP package to the OLNS LIDB.

Example 2 - TOPS07

The subsystem generates log report TCAP101 each time a TOPSLNP TCAP package returns to the SSP in an SCCP UDTS message. The system encounters a problem when an attempt to route the TOPSLNP TCAP package to the LNP SCP database occurred.

This log appears with TOPSLNP information in a LET PCL environment.

Format

The log report format for TCAP101 is as follows:

```
TCAP101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TCAP UDTS MESSAGE
 REASON: <rsntxt>
 SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP  INSTANCE: 0
 CALLED ADDR:          INDICATOR=<indicator> SUBSYS=<subsys>
 SSN=<ssn>
 PC: NI=<ni> NETTYPE=<nettype> <aa>–<bb>–<cc>
 CALLING ADDR:              INDICATOR=<indicator>
 SUBSYS=<subsys> SSN=<ssn>
 PC: NI=<ni> NETTYPE=<nettype> <aa>–<bb>–<cc>
 CLASS=<class> SEQUENCE=<seq> OPTION=<opt> PRIORITY=<pri> DIAGNOSTIC=<diag>
 PACKAGE TYPE: <pkgtyp>  ORIGIN ID: <origin id>
 COMPONENT SET: <component set>
```

Example

An example of log report TCAP101 follows:

Example 1

```
TCAP101 APR14 15:16:37 9000 INFO TCAP SERVICE MESSAGE
   REASON: OLNS UDTS RECEIVED
   SUBSYSTEM NAME: OLNS INSTANCE: 2
   CALLED ADDR:  INDICATOR=#89  SUBSYS=#58  SSN=#F0
   PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38-37-36
   CALLING ADDR:  INDICATOR=#C3  SUBSYS=#58  SSN=#F0
   GLOBAL TITLE:  TRANS=#23  TYPE=#05  DIGITS: 6138474387
   CLASS=0  SEQUENCE=0D  OPTION=0 PRIORITY=1  DIAGNOSTIC=02
   PACKAGE TYPE: QUERY_W_PERMISSION RESPONSE ID:00 00 00 00
   COMPONENT SET: E8 1B E9 19 CF 01 00 D0 02 81 01 F2 10 97
   00 AA 0B 84 09 0B 00 11 0A 16 83 42 44 44
```

Example 2 - TOPS07

```
TCAP101 APR14 15:16:37 9000 INFO TCAP UDTS MESSAGE
  REASON: UDTS RECEIVED
  SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP  INSTANCE: 0
  CALLED ADDR : INDICATOR=#89
  PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38-37-36
  CALLING ADDR: INDICATOR=#C3  SUBSYS=#6C SSN=#F7
  PC: NI=1  NETTYPE=1  38-37-36
  CLASS=0  SEQUENCE=0D  OPTION=0  PRIORITY=1  DIAGNOSTIC=02
  PACKAGE TYPE: QUERY_W_PERMISSION  ORIGIN ID: 00 00 00 00
  COMPONENT SET: E8 21 E9 1F CF 01 00 D1 02 64 03 30 16 BF 35
  07 81 05 03 24 02 21 43 8D 01 00 8F 07 03 10 03 24 02 21 43
```

TCAP101 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TCAP SERVICE MESSAGE	Constant	Indicates a report of transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) unit data service message.
rsntxt	Refer to the Table, Reasons at the end of this report.	Provides the reasons that the subsystem generates this log.
SUBSYSTEM NAME	Defined in C7LOCSSN/ C7NETSSN	Identifies the subsystem name.
INSTANCE	0-31	Identifies the subsystem instance.
CALLED ADDR	Constant	Indicates that the field on the same line relates to the called address.
INDICATOR	#00-#FF	Identifies the contents of the address, which may be one or more point code, subsystem, or global title.
SUBSYS	#00-#FF	Provides the DMS subsystem ID of an address that refers to a local subsystem.
SSN	#00-#FF	Identifies the subsystem.
CALLING ADDR	Constant	Indicates that the field on the same line applies to the calling address.
CLASS	0-4	Identifies the signaling connection control part (SCCP) routing class of the message.
SEQUENCE	0-1F	Identifies the signaling link sector (SLS) of the message.
OPTION	0-0F	Identifies the routing options that apply to the message.
PRIORITY	0-3	Identifies the message priority provided in the service information octet (SIO).
pkgtyp	Unidirectional	Identifies the package type as unidirectional.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Begin	Identifies the package type as begin.
	Query	Identifies the package type as query.
	Response	Identifies the package type as response.
	Abort	Identifies the package type as abort.
	Conversation	Identifies the package type as conversation.
COMPONENT SET	0000-FFFF	Identifies the message sent or received.

Action

The received reason text `CNAMD UDTS RECEIVED` indicates a problem. The problem is that the attempt to route the CNAMD TCAP QWP package to the central residence name database failed. Analyze the test eld of the log report data to determine the cause of the problem.

The received reason text `CNAMD VERIFICATION UDTS RECEIVED` indicates a problem. The problem occurred in the network. The problem occurred when the system attempted to route the CNAMD TCAP QWP package to the central residence name database. Analyze the test eld of the log report data to determine the cause of the problem.

The received reason text `ACBAR UDTS MSG, LT_DENIAL` indicates a problem. The problem occurred when the attempt to route the ACBAR TCAP QWP, QNP, CWP or CNP package failed. Analyze the test eld of the log report data to determine the cause of the problem.

The received reason text `ACBAR UDTS MSG, ST_DENIAL` indicates a problem. The problem occurred in the network when the system attempted to route the ACBAR TCAP QWP, QNP, CWP or CNP package. Analyze the test eld of the log report data to determine the cause of the problem.

The received reason text `ACBAR UDTS MSG, RESP OR UNI` indicates a problem. The problem occurs when the system attempts to route the ACBAR TCAP UNI or RSP package. Analyze the test eld of the log report data to determine the cause of the problem.

If the DMS switch receives the reason text `OLNS UDTS RECEIVED` , the operating company personnel does not need to perform any action. This log generates in the OLNS environment for information use only.

TCAP101 (continued)

Note: This log is for information use. The network administration must take action as the report indicates that a Common Channel System 7 (CCS7) routing problem occurred.

Associated OM registers

Any one of the following OM registers in the C7SCCP OM group may associate with this log:

- C7RTFALL.
- C7RTFNTN.
- C7RTFNTA.
- C7RTFNWF.
- C7UDTSRX.
- C7RTFSSF.
- C7RTFSSC.
- C7RTFUEQ.

The following OM registers are for log report TCAP101 in the OLNS environment:

- OLNNETCG (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNNETFL (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNNOXLA (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNNOXLS (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNSUBCG (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNSUBFL (OM group TOPSOLNE)
- OLNUNEQP (OM group TOPSOLNE)

Note: When the subsystem generates this log, one of the registers in tuple TOPSLNP in OM group TOPASCCP increases.

Additional information

The following table describes each reason.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Reason	Explanation
ABAR UDTS MSG, LT_DENIAL	Indicates a failure detected during the attempt to route the ACBAR message. The received message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
ABAR UDTS MSG, ST_DENIAL	Indicates that a network problem occurred. The received message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
ACBAR UTS MSG, RESP OR UNI	Indicates that a failure occurred during the attempt to route an ACBAR TCAP UNI or RSP message. The received message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
CNAMD UDTS RECEIVED	Indicates that the route process to a residence name database failed.
CNAMD VERIFICATION UDTS RECEIVED	Indicates that a network problem occurred.
PACKAGE TYPE NOT SUPPORTED-PVN	Indicates that the database sent a PVN application to the QUERY package. The received message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
OLNS UDTS RECEIVED	This reason indicates that an OLNS TCAP package returned to the Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) DMS switch in an SCCP UDTS.
PVN RECEIVED REJECT	Indicates that the PVN application received a database message with a reject component. The received message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
PVN RECEIVED RETURN ERROR	Indicates that the PVN application received a database with a return error component. The receive message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
PVN SENT REJECT	Indicates that the PVN application sent a message with a reject component to the database. The message sent prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
PVN SENT REPORT ERROR	Indicates that the PVN application sent a message with a cause component, procedure report error, to the database. The message sent prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.

TCAP101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Reason	Explanation
PVN SENT RETURN ERROR	Indicates that the PVN application sent a message with a return error component to the database. The message sent prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
RTRS UDTS RECEIVED	Indicates an RTRS TCAP package returned to TOPS in an SCCP UDTS message.
UNI MSG RECEIVED-PVN	Indicates that the database sent a PVN application to the unidirectional package. The received message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
UNRECOGNIZED TRID-PVN	Indicates that the PVN application received a response/conversion message with a transaction ID that is not correct. The received message prints in hexadecimal bytes in the log.
UDTS RECEIVED	Indicates a TOPSLNP TCAP package returned to TOPS in an SCCP UDTS message.
ISDNSS: LOST UDTS	Indicates that the ISDNSS TCAP framework received a TCAP message (an SCCP UnitData service message) from the SCCP software subsystem, but the UDTS could not be delivered to any local TCAP application. Analyze the COMPONENT SET field and other switch logs and OMs to determine the exact problem.

TCAP102

Explanation

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates this report when the TCAP fails to send a Reject component in response to a protocol error. The log identi es the Signaling Connection Control P art (SCCP) subsystem and the transaction ID for which the reject was being sent.

Format

The format for log report TCAP102 follows:

```
TCAP102 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO TCAP Send Reject failed
    SUBSYSTEM: sstxt  INDEX: nn  TRANSACTION ID: #hh hh hh hh
```

Example

An example of log report TCAP102 follows:

```
TCAP102  JUN18 06:47:33 7700 INFO TCAP Send Reject Fail
   SUBSYSTEM: TUP   INDEX: 0  TRANSACTION ID: #26 CA 14 00
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO TCAP Send Reject failed	Constant	Indicates that the TCAP has failed to send a Reject component in response to a protocol error.
SUBSYSTEM	symbolic range	Identifies the subsystem affected (value depends on applications loaded for the BCS).
INDEX	0-2&s3.&s2.	
Identifies the transaction ID for which the Reject is being sent.	00 00 00 00 - FF FF FF FF	Identifies the transaction ID for which the Reject is being sent.

Action

No action is required.

TCAP199

Explanation

Example 1

The Common Channel Signaling (CCS) subsystem generates TCAP199 when a miscellaneous error condition occurs. The subsystem generates TCAP199 for debugging purposes only.

In NA006, the OLNS SCCP FORMAT ERROR adds to the errtxt eld. This error appears when a miscellaneous error occurs in the Originating Line Number Screening (OLNS) environment.

Example 2 - TOPS07

The changes to this log for the TOPSLNP application are made in speci c conditions. These conditions are when the subsystem attempts to format the Signaling Connection Control Part (SCCP) data. The subsystem attempts to format the SCCP data for a Transaction Capabilities Application Part (TCAP) message and the format fails.

This log appears with TOPSLNP information in a Line Equipment Transfer (LET) Product CM Load (PCL) environment.

Example 3 - TOPS07

The subsystem generates log report TCAP199 when the subsystem receives a package. The package is from the Local Number Portability (LNP) Service Control Point (SCP) and does not have a responding transaction id. At the present time, the AIN0.1 TCAP messaging interface this activity creates does not handle received packages without transaction ids.

This log appears with TOPSLNP information in a LET PCL environment.

Example 4

The OLI ERROR log appears when the incoming virtual message does not contain the Originating Line Identity (OLI).

On the transit node, the directory number (DN) of the originating station must uniquely identify digital private network signaling system (DPNSS) virtual calls and TCAP/SCCP interworked requests at this node.

If the originating station does not send the OLI, the OLI ERROR log appears at the DPNSS integrated services digital network user part (ISUP) transit node for virtual calls.

Example 5

The point code from table MSGRTE is necessary to send a TCAP message to the far transit node.

Table MSGRTE routes DPNSS-ISUP virtual messages. Network identi er (NETID) and Called Party Address index these messages. The NETID of a DPNSS-ISUP call is the NETID of the originating line or DPNSS trunk. The Called Party Address used is the DPNSS Destination Address most siginifcant digits.

This log appears when there is no entry in Table MSGRTE against the NETID and most of the signi cant digits of the Destination Address.

Format

The log report for format TCAP199 is as follows:

Format 1

```
TCAP199 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TCAP MISC ERROR
    TCAP Traffic: <errtxt> reason = n
    SUBSYSTEM NAME: ssss INSTANCE: tt
```

Format 2 - TOPS07 (Example 2, 3, 4 and 5)

```
TCAP199 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TCAP MISC ERROR
    <text message> 0
    SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP  INSTANCE: 0
    <hex data>
```

Example

An example of log report TCAP199 follows:

Example 1

```
TCAP199 JUN18 18:47:33 7700 INFO TCAP MISC ERROR
   TCAP Traffic: OLNS SCCP FORMAT ERROR reason = 0
   SUBSYSTEM NAME: OLNS INSTANCE: 2
```

TCAP199 (continued)

Example 2 - TOPS07

```
TCAP199 APR14 15:15:40 1210 INFO TCAP MISC ERROR
   SCCP FORMAT ERROR 0
   SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP  INSTANCE: 0
```

Example 3 - TOPS07

```
TCAP199 APR14 15:15:40 1210 INFO TCAP MISC ERROR
   BAD PKG RCVD 0
   SUBSYSTEM NAME: TOPSLNP  INSTANCE: 0
   <hex data>
```

Example 4

```
TCAP199 APR14 15:15:40 1210 INFO TCAP MISC ERROR
   SIGTRANS:  OLI ERROR 0
   SUBSYSTEM NAME:  INSTANCE: 6
   <hex data>
```

Example 5

```
TCAP199 APR14 15:15:40 1210 INFO TCAP MISC ERROR
   SIGTRANS: No MSGRTE entry 0
   SUBSYSTEM NAME: INSTANCE: 6
   <hex data>
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TCAP MISC ERROR	Constant	Indicates a miscellaneous error condition occurred as the system tested.
errtxt	Dynamic	Describes the error that occurred.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
reason	2 bytes	Identifies the return code from the tested procedure.
Subsystem Name	8 bytes	Identifies the subsystem name defined in C7LOCSSN/C7NETSSN
Instance	0-31	Identifies the subsystem instance.
<text message>	SCCP FORMAT ERROR	A text reason why the TCAP 199 log generated.
	BAD PKG RCVD	

Action

Log TCAP199 may report that there are not enough of Transaction IDs for the RTRS application. When this occurs, contact your next level of support.

An RTRS SCCP FORMAT ERROR message indicates a possible translation problem in the SCCP CCS7 tables. Check for data ll that is missing or wrong in the following CCS7 translations tables:

- C7GTTYPE
- C7NETWRK,
- C7GTT
- any other CCS7 tables

An SCCP FORMAT ERROR message for subsystem TOPSLNP, indicates a possible translation problem in SCCP CCS7 tables. Check for data that is missing or wrong in CCS7 translations tables:

- C7GTTYPE
- C7NETWRK
- C7GTT
- other CCS7 tables

An ISDNSS LOST MESSAGE error indicates that the ISDNSS TCAP framework received a TCAP message from the SCCP software subsystem, but the message could not be delivered to any local TCAP application. The nature of the message could not be determined.

TCAP199 (end)

Originating Line Number Screening

A TCAP199 may report that there are not enough Transaction IDs for the OLNS application. When this occurs, contact your next level of support.

An OLNS SCCP FORMAT ERROR message indicates a possible translation problem in the SCCP CCS7 tables. Check for data that is missing or wrong in the following CCS7 translations tables:

- C7GTTYPE
- C7NETWRK
- C7GTT
- other CCS7 tables

Associated OM registers

When the OLNS SCCP FORMAT ERROR displays in the errtxt eld of log TCAP199, OM register OLNNOTRD (OM group TOPSOLNS) pegs.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TCAP200

Explanation

The TCAP200 log generates at the host node if a network message waiting indication (MWI) request indicates an invalid directory number (DN) and there is no entry for a route in the MSGRTE table.

Format

The format for log report TCAP200 follows.

```
TCAP200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TCAP FAC SEND FAILED
ORG NETID: 0 DN: nnnnnnnnnn
DST NETID: 0 DN: nnnnnnnnnn
PKG TYPE: QUERY_W_PERMISSION
REASON: NO ROUTE DATAFILLED
32E2 04C7 0000 0008 2AE8 28E9 01CF D101
7E02 F203 AA1F 841D 0109 2100 160A 2273
3211 C0DF 0949 00FA 0A21 7316 1122 DF12
45C0 0101 007F EBAD CE12 210A 000A 001D
```

Example

An example of log report TCAP200 follows.

```
TCAP200 DEC05 18:14:33 4827 INFO TCAP FAC SEND FAILED
ORG NETID: 0 DN: 6137221121
DST NETID: 0 DN: 6137221123
PKG TYPE: QUERY_W_PERMISSION
REASON: NO ROUTE DATAFILLED
32E2 04C7 0000 0008 2AE8 28E9 01CF D101
7E02 F203 AA1F 841D 0109 2100 160A 2273
3211 C0DF 0949 00FA 0A21 7316 1122 DF12
45C0 0101 007F EBAD CE12 210A 000A 001D
```

TCAP200 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO TCAPFAC SENDFAILED	Constant	The value indicates the DMS-100 switch did not locate a common desk for the network MWI request.
ORG NETID	Symbol text	The value indicates the originating DN. The DN field changes to support variable length DN format up to ten digits because of the E.164 compliance.
DST NETID	Symbol text	The value indicates the destination DN. The DN field changes to support variable length DN format up to ten digits because of the E.164 compliance.
PKG TYPE	Constant	The value indicates the package type of the TCAP message.
REASON	Constant	The value indicates the reason the log generates. The reason is the entry for the route is not complete.

Action

The TCAP200 log does not require action.

Related OM registers

The TCAP200 log does not require related OM registers.

Additional information

The TCAP200 log does not require additional information.

TCCI100

Explanation

The Traf c Operator Position System (TOPS) Computer Consoles Inc. (TCCI) subsystem generates this log report for one of several reasons:

- Directory Assistance (DA) tracing is turned on.
- The switch attempts to send an improperly formatted message to the Directory Assistance Service (DAS).
- The switch receives an improperly formatted message from the DAS.

Format

The format for log report TCCI100 follows:

```
TCCI100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss seq# INFO TOPS CCI PROTOCOL ERROR
ERROR   = <error>
STATE   = <state>
DATABASE= <da database>
HEX MSG = <hex msg>
FORMATTED MSG:
    MSG TYPE  = <message type>
    SWITCHID  = <switch id>
    DAS AREA  = <das area>
    DETAIL    = <detail>
    DAS CALLID= <das callid>
    POS/ARU ID= <pos/aru id>
    CLG/REQ DN= <calling/requested dn>
    CLD DN    = <called dn>
    ANN NUMBER= <announcement number>
    ORIG INFO = <originating information>
```

Example

The following example is generated using the DA log tracing capability provided by the DA simulator:

TCCI100 (continued)

```
TCCI100 MAR03 10:38:29 5700 INFO TOPS CCI PROTOCOL ERROR
ERROR   = TRACING ACTIVATED
STATE   = 14
DATABASE= STUB    0
HEX MSG=010FFFFF03010024021659022143l4F1FFFFFFFFF0FFFFFFFFFF
FFFF00FF020000000040400E00FFFFFFFFFFFFFF
FORMATTED MSG:
   MSG TYPE  = CALL BEGIN
   SWITCHID  = 15
   DAS AREA  = FFFF
   DETAIL    = 3
   DAS CALLID= 1
   POS/ARU ID= 548
   CLG/REQ DN= 619-520-1234
   CLD DN    =     411-FFFF
   ANN NUMBER= 255
   ORIG INFO = FFF0
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TOPS CCI PROTOCOL ERROR	constant	Mandatory. This field indicates there are TOPS CCI protocol messaging problems.
ERROR	alphanumeric symbolic text	Mandatory. This field indicates the condition that caused the CCI message error.
STATE	alphanumeric symbolic text	Mandatory. This field indicates the current call state (how far the call had progressed) of the DMS call process when the message was received.
DATABASE	TOPSVR1 (0-15) TOPSVR2 (0-15) STUB (0-15)	Mandatory. This field indicates which database instance is involved with the CCI protocol error. ***Note:*** STUB is used primarily in a NORTEL lab environment, but is sometimes used in configurations that do not have DMS-DAS links.
HEX MSG	hexadecimal digits	Message contents.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FORMATTED MSG	constant	Mandatory. This field is a fixed text string that marks the beginning of the formatted message. The fields that follow the fixed text string provide an interpretation of the hexadecimal message in IBM protocol format. These fields are MSG TYPE, SWITCH ID, DAS AREA, DETAIL, DACALLID, POS/ARU ID, CLG/REQ DN, CLD DN, ANN NUMBER, and ORIG INFO.
MSG TYPE	alphanumeric symbolic text	Mandatory. This field indicates the type of message request (for example ARU Request, POS Connect).
SWITCH ID	0-15	Mandatory. This field indicates the switch on which the error occurred.
DAS AREA	alphanumeric text	Mandatory. This field indicates the DAS Vendor storage area.
DETAIL	alphanumeric symbolic text	Mandatory. This field indicates the detail information depending on the text in the MSG TYPE field.
DACALLID	0000-3072	Mandatory. This field indicates the call number that is related to erroneous CCI message.
POS/ARU ID	0-9999	Mandatory. This field indicates the position/terminal number that is associated with the call.
CLG/REQ DN	numeric string	Mandatory. This field indicates the calling subscriber number.
CLD DN	numeric string	Mandatory. This field Indicates the called directory number.
ANN NUMBER	0 -254	Mandatory. This field indicates the audio announcement number.
ORIG INFO	0-3, 0-999	Mandatory. This field indicates the language and interexchange identifiers. The first range represents the language identifier; the latter represents the interchange identifier.

TCCI100 (end)

Action

The operating company personnel should retain the previous ve minutes of log reports and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

None

TCCI101

Explanation

The Traf c Operator Position System (TOPS) Computer Consoles Inc. (TCCI) subsystem generates this log for one of two reasons:

- Directory Assistance (DA) tracing is turned on and the switch receives a Transfer With Context message from the Directory Assistance Service (DAS).
- The switch receives an improperly formatted Transfer With Context message from the DAS.

Format

The format for log report TCCI101 follows:

```
TCCI101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss seq# INFO TOPS CCI PROTOCOL ERROR
    ERROR   = <error>
    STATE   = <state>
    DATABASE= <da database>
    HEX MSG = <hex msg>
    FORMATTED MSG:
    MSG TYPE      = <message type>
    SWITCHID      = <switch id>
    DAS AREA      = <das area>
    DETAIL        = <detail>
    DAS CALLID    = <das callid>
    CONTROL LISTID= <control list id>
    CONTEXT BLOCK = <context block>
```

Example

An example of log report TCCI101 follows:

TCCI101 (continued)

```
TCCI101 MAR03 10:38:31 5910 INFO TOPS CCI PROTOCOL ERROR
   ERROR   = TRACING ACTIVATED
   STATE   = 14
   DATABASE= STUB    0
   HEX MSG =    150F0000FF0100010022000102030405060708090A0B
   0C0D0E0F10111213141516171819 1A1B1C1D1E1F2021FFFF
   FORMATTED MSG:
   MSG TYPE      = XFER WITH CNTX
   SWITCHID      = 15
   DAS AREA      = 0000
   DETAIL        = 255
   DAS CALLID    = 1
   CONTROL LISTID= 1
   CONTEXT BLOCK =  00220201040306050807 0A090C0B0E0D100F1211
   1413161518171A191C1B1E1D201F4A21
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TOPS CCI PROTOCOL ERROR	Constant	Indicates that an out of range value has been received in a Transfer With Context message
ERROR	text	Indicates the error condition that caused the log
STATE	text	Current DMS Call processing state when the invalid message was received
HEX MSG	hexadecimal digits	Message contents
FORMATTED MESSAGE	text	Indicates Protocols view of the message
MSG TYPE	text	Indicates the message type
SWITCHID	0 - 15	Indicates the switch where the error occurred
DETAIL	0 - 1	Indicates the value in the Detail area of the message
DAS CALLID	0 - 1022	A per call identifier that uniquely identifies the call that this message belongs to

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CONTROL LISTID	0 - 4094	The Control List Identifier that the DA system invokes with this message
CONTEXT BLOCK	hexidecimal digits	Context block (first byte is count; remaining bytes are data)

Action

This error indicates that the DA system has sent the DMS an out of range value in a Transfer With Context message. Notify the rst le vel of support.

Associated OM registers

None

TCCI102

Explanation

The Traf c Operator Position System (TOPS) Computer Consoles Inc. (TCCI) subsystem generates this log for one of two reasons:

- Directory Assistance (DA) tracing is turned on and the switch sends a Context Block message to the Directory Assistance Service (DAS).
- The switch attempts to send an improperly formatted Context Block message to the DAS.

Format

The format for log report TCCI102 follows:

```
TCCI102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss seq# INFO TOPS CCI PROTOCOL ERROR
ERROR   = <error>
STATE   = <state>
DATABASE= <da database>
HEX MSG = <hex msg>
FORMATTED MSG:
    MSG TYPE    = <message type>
    SWITCHID    = <switch id>
    DAS AREA    = <das area>
    DETAIL      = <detail>
    DAS CALLID  = <das callid>
    CONTEXT BLOCK= <context block>
```

Example

An example of log report TCCI102 follows:

```
TCCI102 MAR03 10:38:29 5800 INFO TOPS CCI PROTOCOL ERROR
ERROR   = TRACING ACTIVATED
STATE   = 14
DATABASE= STUB    0
HEX MSG = 160FFFFFFF0100220001020304050607080 90A0B0C0D0E0F101
12131415161718191A1B1C1D1E1F2021FFFFFFFF
FORMATTED MSG:
   MSG TYPE     = CONTEXT BLOCK
   SWITCHID     = 15
   DAS AREA     = FFFF
   DETAIL       = 255
   DAS CALLID   = 1
   CONTEXT BLOCK=00220201040306050807 0A090C0B0E0D100F12111413
   161518171A191C1B1E1D201F0021
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
ERROR <error>	alphanumeric symbolic text	Describes error
STATE <state>	alphanumeric symbolic text	TOPS internal call state
DATABASE <da database>	Link sets defined in table MPCLSET	Indicates which link set the message was sent/received on
HEX MSG <hex msg>	hexadecimal digits	Message contents
FORMATTED MSG:	constant	This field is a fixed text string that marks the beginning of the formatted message. The fields that follow the fixed text string provide an interpretation of the hexadecimal message in IBM protocol format.
MSG TYPE <message type>	CONTEXT BLOCK	Type of message
SWITCHID <switch id>	0 through 99	Identifies the switch
DAS AREA <das area>	0000 through FFFF	DAS application specific data
DETAIL <detail>	0 to 255	Detail field in message
DAS CALLID <das callid>	0 to 3070	DAS CALLID field in message
CONTEXT BLOCK <context block>	hexadecimal digits	Context block (first byte is count; remaining bytes are data)

Action

Notify the rst le vel of support.

Associated OM registers

None

TCW600

Explanation

The system generates the TCW600 log when a call to the SN results in a treatment or routes to an unsupported agent.

Format

The format for log report TCW600 follows.

```
logoffid          TCW600 mmmdd:mm:ss nnnn TCW log report
 Reason           The condition that caused the log to
                   generate
 Call ID          call identification number (hex number)
 TCW DN           the Talking Call Waiting (TCW)
                  subscriber's directory number (DN)
 SN DN            the directory number (DN) that TCW  uses
                  to reach the service node (SN)
 Treatment        call treatment associated with the routing
                  failure
```

Example

An example of log report TCW600 follows.

```
NTL2110AP    TCW600 MAR11 16:04:14 2300 TCW log report
Reason       Fails to route to Service Node
Call ID      038B 0000
TCW DN       5145425541
SN DN        5148547855
Treatment    PSIG
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
logoffid	symbolic text	Log_office_id - an office parameter defined in table OFCVAR that specifies a name for the office for the purpose of office identification in the log output header
TCW600	constant	log name
mmmdd	symbolic text	date the system generated the log, in the format monthday

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
hh:mm:ss	symbolic text	time the system generates the log, in the fomrat Hour:minute:second
nnnn	symbolic text	sequential number of logs
TCW log report	constant	log report type
Reason	fails to route to Service Node	error while routing to the SN
	unsupported type of call to SN	unsupported feature or unsupported agent encountered while routing to the SN
Call ID	hexadecimal	call identification number
TCW DN	10 digits	controller's directory number
SN DN	4 to 30 digits	service node directory number
Treatment	treatment text of 4 characters maximum	call treatment associated with the routing failure (4 characters)

Action

The TCW600 log indicates a problem with the call to the SN. To determine the cause of the problem

- save the log report for reference
- examine the log report to verify the Directory Number (DN) that TCW used to route to the SN, and the treatment that was applied to the call
- use the translations veri cation (TRA VER) tool to verify the translations for the call to the SN

The following section lists the causes of routing failure and the treatments associated with the routing failure.

Fails to route to Service Node

The TCW600 information log has a value of 'fails to route to Service Node' when the call to the SN encounters a treatment.

Examine the treatment eld of the log report to determine what treament the call to the SN encountered. Modify the data ll so that the call to the SN avoids this treatment and use the TRAVER tool to verify the new translations.

TCW600 (end)

The treatment eld of the log report may contain No Softw are Resource (NOSR). This treatment can indicate the call to the SN could not be translated using Routing Characteristics because of a lack of software resources. If the value of of ce parameter NUM_RC_EXT_BLKS in table OFCENG is set too low it can cause this problem. In this case, increasing the value of NUM_RC_EXT_BLKS ensures that calls to the SN are successfully translated.

Unsupported type of call to SN

The TCW600 information log has a value of 'unsupported type of call to SN' when the call to the SN encounters an unsupported feature or an unsupported agent. This value can result in two treatments

Feature Not Allowed (FNAL)

A treatment of FNAL indicates that the call to the SN encountered an unsupported feature. For example, an 800 service was encountered on the call to the SN.

In this case, change the data ll so that the call to the SN a voids unsupported features and use TRAVER to verify the new translations.

Undetermined (UNDT)

A treatment of UNDT indicates that TCW blocks the call to the SN because the agent is unsupported. The supported agents to route out of the TCW serving of ce for the call to the SN are ISUP , BRI or PRI trunks.

If TCW blocks the call to the SN because the agent is unsupported, modify the data ll for the call to the SN and use the TRA VER tool to verify the new translations.

Related OM registers

The TCW600 log is associated with the Talking Call Waiting Directory Number Error (TCWDNERR) register of the TCW operational measurements (OM) group.

Additional information

None

TCW601

Explanation

The following conditions cause the system to generate the TCW601 log:

- the TCW serving of ce does not recei ve the ANM message within the duration that the T1 allows
- the TCW serving of ce does not recei ve the REL message within the duration that the T2 allows
- the system is unable to allocate the resources to route the call
- the connection to the SN is not ISUP or PRI ALL-THE-WAY

Format

The format for log report TCW601 follows.

```
logoffid          TCW601 mmmdd:mm:ss nnnn TCW log report
 Reason           The condition that caused the log to
                   generate
 Call ID          call identification number (hex number)
 TCW DN           the Talking Call Waiting (TCW)
                  subscriber's directory number (DN)
 SN DN            the directory number (DN) that TCW  uses
                  to reach the service node (SN)
```

Example

An example of log report TCW601 follows.

```
NTL2110AP    TCW601 MAR11 16:04:14 2300 TCW log report
Reason       T1 expired
Call ID      038B 0000
TCW DN       5145425541
SN DN        5148547855
```

TCW601 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
logoffid	symbolic text	Log_office_id - an office parameter defined in table OFCVAR that specifies a name for the office for the purpose of office identification in the log output header
TCW601	constant	log name
mmmdd	symbolic text	date the system generated the log, in the format monthday
hh:mm:ss	symbolic text	time the system generates the log, in the fomrat Hour:minute:second
nnnn	symbolic text	sequential number of logs
TCW log report	constant	log report type
Reason	T1 expired	T1 expires
	T2 expired	T2 expires
	NO_OF_CLONE_ TIDS exceeded	TCW was not able to allocate a necessary resource to route the call to the SN.
	unsupoorted signaling to SN	the connection to the SN is not ISUP or PRI all the way
Call ID	hexadecimal	call identification number
TCW DN	10 digits	controller's directory number
SN DN	4 to 30 digits	service node directory number

Action

Save the log report and use it as additional information to investigate:

- the failure of the SN to respond within the normal time range
- the failure of the system to allocate enough resources to route the call to the SN
- the routing to the SN (verify the translations to the SN and the trunk types)

Related OM registers

Operational measurements (OM) register TCWT1 in OM group TCW. This register increments whent he T1 timer expires.

Operational measurements (OM) register TCWT1 in OM group TCW. This register increments whent he T1 timer expires.

The TCW601 log is associated with the NO_OF_CLONE_TIDS exceeded of the TCWDNERR register of OM group TCW

Additional information

None

TDR100

Explanation

This log is generated when data is truncated from the TOPS call detail recording (TDR) template to t the pro visioned TDR length TDR_RECORD_SIZE in table TOPTDROP.

Format

The format for log report TDR100 follows:

```
TDR100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL TDR Format Truncated
    Stream:        <string>
    Tmplt ID:      <string>
    Version:       <integer>
    Seq Num:       <integer>
    Words Lost:    <integer>
    Fields Lost:   <string>
    Data:          <digit_string>
```

Example

An example of log report TDR100 follows:

```
TDR100 AUG31 04:09:19 2000 TBL TDR Format Truncated
   Stream:      TDR
   Tmplt ID:    Call Completion
   Version:     0
   Seq Num:     1000
   Words Lost:  7
   Fields Lost: OUTTRKGRP, OSSCCSCATI, OUTTRKMEM,
                OSSCCSCNPI,TERMNUMIND, PERSONIND, OVSNPAIND,
                COMPLIND,ICCALLEVNTSTAT, CCDATEDAY,CCDATEMO,
                CCDATEYR,CCTIMEHR, FILL3, CCTIMEMIN,
                CCTIMESEC, CCTIME10T,CCELAPTIMEMIN,
                CCELAPTIMESEC, CCELAPTIME10TH,FILL6
   Data:        8000400010450E8B831400000000
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Stream	alphanumeric	Name of the billing stream collecting the TDR records. The stream is defined in table CRSMAP and used as the key in table CRSFMT.
Tmplt ID	Combined, Call Completion, Call Transfer to IC, Listing Services, Intercept, BLV/Interrupt, Charge Adjust, OSSAIN Custom Billing, or IN Interworking Billing	Identifies the template being used when formatting the record
Version	0	Identifies the version of the template being used to format the record
Seq Num	up to a 32 bit number	Identifies the billing record sequence number
Words Lost	0 to 128	Contains the total amount of data lost in words
Fields Lost	up to 500 characters	Identifies the names of the fields that have been truncated.
Data	up to 128 words of hexadecimal digits	Contains a hex dump of the lost data

Action

Change parameter TDR_RECORD_SIZE in table TOPTDROP to the size of the largest template in use. Refer to functionality TOPS/Carrier Interworking, OSB00001, in the applicable manual as follows:

- *NA DMS-100 Translations Guide*, 297-8021-350
- *GTOP DMS-100 Translations Guide*, 297-8441-350
- *TOPS Call Detail Recording (TDR) User's Guide*, 297-8403-904

TDR100 (end)

Associated OM registers

Group TDR, register TRUNC

Additional information

History

TOPS11

This log was created by feature AF7817 in functionality TOPS/Carrier Interworking, OSB00001.

TDR101

Explanation

This log identi es T OPS call detail recording (TDR) records that are padded with zeroes to the size of the TDR provisioned by parameter TDR_RECORD_SIZE in table TOPTDROP. This log is generated only when parameter GEN_PADDED_RECORD_LOG in table TOPTDROP is turned on.

Format

The format for log report TDR101 follows:

```
TDR100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL TDR Format Truncated
   Stream:          <string>
   Tmplt ID:        <string>
   Version:         <integer>
   Seq Num:         <integer>
   Words Padded:    <integer>
```

Example

An example of log report TDR101 follows:

```
TDR101 AUG31 04:09:19 2100 TBL TDR Format Padded
   Stream:          TDR
   Tmplt ID:        Call Completion
   Version:         0
   Seq Num:         1000
   Words Padded:    20
```

TDR101 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Stream	alphanumeric	Name of the billing stream collecting the TDR records. The stream is defined in table CRSMAP and used as the key in table CRSFMT.
Tmplt ID	Combined, Call Completion, Call Transfer to IC, Listing Services, Intercept, BLV/Interrupt, Charge Adjust, OSSAIN Custom Billing, or IN Interworking Billing	Identifies the template being used when formatting the record
Version	0	Identifies the version of the template being used to format the record
Seq Num	up to a 32 bit number	Identifies the billing record sequence number
Words Padded	1 to 239	Contains the number of words that contain padding on the end of the associated template.

Action

None. Refer to functionality TOPS/Carrier Interworking, OSB00001, in the applicable manual as follows:

- *NA DMS-100 Translations Guide*, 297-8021-350
- *GTOP DMS-100 Translations Guide*, 297-8441-350
- *TOPS Call Detail Recording (TDR) User's Guide*, 297-8403-904

Associated OM registers

Group TDR, register PAD and PAD2

Additional information

History

TOPS11

This log was created by feature AF7817 in functionality TOPS/Carrier Interworking, OSB00001.

TDR102

Explanation

This log is generated when the Combined Template is used and OSSAIN Custom Billing data is attached to the call. Since the Combined Template does not support OSSAIN Custom Billing, the OSSAIN Custom Billing data is lost.

Therefore, if table TOPTDROP parameter TEMPLATE_TYPE = SINGLE_FIXED and OSSAIN Custom Billing data is associated with the call, the data is lost and a TDR102 log is generated.

Format

The format for log report TDR102 follows:

TDR102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL SN Lost Data
Stream: <string>
Version: <integer>
Seq Num: <integer>

Example

An example of log report TDR102 follows:

```
TDR102 AUG31 04:09:19 2200 TBL TDR SN Lost Data
   Stream:          TDR
   Version:         0
   Seq Num:         1000
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Stream	alphanumeric	Name of the billing stream collecting the TDR records. The stream is defined in table CRSMAP and used as the key in table CRSFMT.
Version	0	Identifies the version of the template being used to format the record
Seq Num	up to a 32 bit number	Identifies the billing record sequence number

Action

None. Refer to functionality TOPS/Carrier Interworking, OSB00001, in the applicable manual as follows:

- *NA DMS-100 Translations Guide*, 297-8021-350
- *GTOP DMS-100 Translations Guide*, 297-8441-350
- *TOPS Call Detail Recording (TDR) User's Guide*, 297-8403-904

Associated OM registers

Group TDR, registers SNLOST and SNLOST2

Additional information

History

TOPS11

This log was created by feature AF7817 in functionality TOPS/Carrier Interworking, OSB00001.

TDR200

Explanation

This log is the hex representation of the TOPS call detail recording (TDR) record. It contains the header elds, information about the originating and terminating agents in the call, and a hex dump of the remaining elds in the template. It is only generated when GEN_RECORD_LOG = ON in table TOPTDROP.

Format

The format for log report TDR200 follows:

TDR200 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL TDR Call Entry

Rec Code:	<digit_string>	Tmplt ID:	<string>
Act ID:	<integer>	Version:	<integer>
Calling DN:	<digit_register>		
Orig Agent:	<cp_id>		
Called DN:	<digit_register>		
Term Agent:	<cp_id>		
Length:	<integer>		
Data:	<digit_string>		

Example

An example of log report TDR200 follows:

```
TDR200 AUG31 04:09:19 2200 TBL TDR Call Entry
   Rec Code:    F0      Tmplt ID:   Call Completion
   Act ID:      0           Version:        0
   Calling DN:  2016948839
   Orig Agent:  CKT   ISNSS7IC  5
   Called DN:   4108485057
   Term Agent:  CKT   TOG2      0
   Length:  96
   Data:    C6F00040003F000600000000040022571901000
            000040004040004040E1000002B84240400F0000
            00000000270F0000000000000000000500000000
            000000000000000000000000000000404040400000
            000100000000400640404040404040004000000
            000000001400125449010000000400040404940
            8000400010450D8B5C0B00000000
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
Rec Code	F0	Indicates the value of Record Code for the TDR call record which is F0.
Tmplt ID	Combined, Call Completion, Call Transfer to IC, Listing Services, Intercept, BLV/Interrupt, Charge Adjust, OSSAIN Custom Billing, or IN Interworking Billing	Identifies the template being used when formatting the record
Act ID	0 to 7	Identifies the Active Template ID in the history file.
Version	0	Identifies the version of the template being used to format the record
Calling DN	up to 10 digits	Identifies the DN of the calling party
Orig Agent	A valid call processing identifier	Identifies the calling party agent
Called DN	up to 30 digits	Identifies the called digits
Term Agent	A valid call processing identifier	Identifies the called party agent
Length	0 TO 124	Identifies the number of words of data in the record excluding the header.
Data	hexadecimal	Hex dump of the record. Any padding has not been included

TDR200 (end)

Action

None. Refer to functionality TOPS/Carrier Interworking, OSB00001, in the applicable manual as follows:

- *NA DMS-100 Translations Guide*, 297-8021-350
- *GTOP DMS-100 Translations Guide*, 297-8441-350
- *TOPS Call Detail Recording (TDR) User's Guide*, 297-8403-904

Associated OM registers

Group TDRFTMPL and register according to the template as follows.

Template to OM register

Template	Register
Combined	COMB
Calll Completion	CALLCMP
Transfer to IC	XFRTOIC
Listing Services	LISTSRV
BLV/Interrupt	BLV
General Assistance	GENASST
Charge Adjust	CHGADJ
Intercept	INTC
OSSAIN Custom Billing	SNCUST
IN Interworking Billing	INWORKINTC

Additional information

History

TOPS11

This log was created by feature AF7817 in functionality TOPS/Carrier Interworking, OSB00001.

TELN100

Explanation

The subsystem generates TELN100 when the system establishes a complete Telnet connection to the Computing Module (CM).

Format

The log report format for TELN100 is as follows:

TELN100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Telnet Connection
Node Name: <node name> Node Number: <node_num>
Remote Node Address: <IP_Addr>

Example

An example of log report TELN100 follows:

```
TELN100 AUG10 10:51:52 8600 INFO Telnet Connection
   Node Name: CM  Node Number: 0
   Remote Node Address: 47.128.9.190
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Date	mmmdd	Indicates the date the subsystem generated the report.
Time	hh:mm:ss	Indicates the time the subsystem generated the report.
Sequence	####	Indicates the sequence number of the report generated.
Node_name	Text	Indicates the name of the node where the Telnet server is. The name of the node has an eight-character limit.
Node_num	Integer	Indicates the number of the node where the Telnet server is.
IP Addr	Numeric	Indicates the IP address of the remote node that connects to the CM.

TELN100 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TELN110

Explanation

The subsystem generates TELN110 when the system closes a Telnet connection to the Computing Module (CM).

Format

The log report format for TELN110 is as follows:

TELN100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Telnet Dis–Connection
Node Name: <node name> Node Number: <node_num>
Remote Node Address: <IP_Addr>

Example

An example of log report TELN110 follows:

```
TELN100 AUG10 10:51:52 8600 INFO Telnet Dis-Connection
   Node Name: CM  Node Number: 0
   Remote Node Address: 47.128.9.190
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Date	mmmdd	Indicates the date the subsystem generated the report.
Time	hh:mm:ss	Indicates the time the subsystem generated the report.
Sequence	####	Indicates the sequence number of the report generated.
Node_name	Text	Indicates the name of the node where the Telnet server is. The name of the node has an eight-character limit.
Node_num	Integer	Indicates the number of the node where the Telnet server is.
IP Addr	Numeric	Indicates the IP address of the remote node that connects to the CM.

TELN110 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

TEOL100

Explanation

TOPS end of life notification

This log is generated when TOPS functionality that is scheduled for removal within three releases has been used at least once in the preceding week.

This log occurs only at midnight Sunday if there is an activity to report.

Note: Although this log is produced with a release of SN10, the functionality is also removed in the corresponding SN10 load.

Format

The log report format for TEOL100 is as follows:

```
TEOL100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOPS End Of Life Notification
   Use of functionality scheduled for removal:

    Functionality Used                Scheduled Removal
_____________________________________________________________

       <function>                          <release>
```

Example

If an OSSAIN broadcast announcement was used during a week, a TEOL100 log is generated at midnight on the following Sunday with the “OSSAIN Broadcast Announcements” functionality listed (other functionality may also be listed here). An example log report follows:

```
TEOL100 SEP24 13:23:54 2112 INFO TOPS End Of Life Notification
   Use of functionality scheduled for removal:
    Functionality Used             Scheduled Removal
    ------------------             -----------------
    BP Terminal                    TOPS16
    Table SPLDNID                  TOPS17
    OSSAIN Broadcast Anns          SN10
```

TEOL100 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Functionality used	BP Terminal, SA/IC Position, IBM-DA Protocol, Services Database, TOPS OC via DCM, Table TOPSBC, Table SPLDNID, DANI Signaling, OC Night Closedown, TOPS OC via ETMS, Position via ETMS, Authorization Code, EAOSSIC Signaling, MODBELL Signaling, EAFGD Signaling, DMODEM, OSSAIN Broadcast Announcements	The functionality that is scheduled for removal, but is being used.
Scheduled removal	TOPS16, TOPS17, TOPS18, or SN10	The release that the functionality is scheduled for removal.

Action

If there is a plan in place to transition off of the identified functionality before upgrading to the identified release (or beyond), then the notification logs can be ignored. If there is no such plan in place, then the next level of support should be contacted to start an appropriate transition plan.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

The log indicates only that the functionality was used one or more times in the previous week. It does not indicate when the functionality was used (that is, the time of the log itself is not at all related to the time of usage), nor does it indicate the number of times it was used.

Log history

SN09 (TDM)

Added “OSSAIN Broadcast Announcements” to the Functionality Used field, and added “SN10” to the Schedule Removal field to log TEOL100 to support Feature a00009012.

TIBM100

Explanation

The Traf c Operator Position System (T OPS) International Business Machines (TIBM) subsystem generates this log when an error occurrs in the messaging between the Digital Multiplex System (DMS) and the International Business Machines (IBM) DAS.

The Traf c Operator Position System (TOPS) Computer Consoles Inc. (TCCI) subsystem generates this log report when

Traf c Operator P osition System of ces with release NA006 and higher

For TOPS of ces with the Directory Assistance functional group (OSDA0001), the DATABASE eld is added to log report TIBM100. This eld is necessary to distinguish which application (database instance) returned an invalid IBM protocol message to either the DAS and the DMS switch. This distinction is necessary since multiple applications can use IBM protocol.

Note: The DATABASE eld is not displayed for T OPS of ces that do not have the NA006 version of OSDA0001.

Format

The two formats for log report TIBM100 follows:

Traf c Operator P osition System of ces with release NA006 and higher

The format for log report TIBM100 follows:

```
TIBM100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IBM PROTOCOL ERROR
    ERROR:   = [symbolic text]
    STATE:   = [numeric]
    DATABASE:   = [dbinst]
    MSG IN HEX:  = [hexadecimal string
    FORMATTED MSG =
        TRANS CODE:     = [symbolic text]
        POSID/ARUID:    = [numeric]
        CALLID:= [numeric]
        DESTID:= [numeric]
        LISTSTATUS:     = [numeric]
        TARG/TENLO1     = [number string]
```

Example

Examples for each format of log reports TIBM100 follows:

TIBM100 (continued)

Traf c Operator P osition System of ces with release NA006 and higher

An example of log report TIBM100 follows:

```
TIBM100 FEB02 22:50:43 9316 INFO IBM PROTOCOL ERROR
   ERROR:        = INVALID CALLID
   STATE:        = 53
   DATABASE:     = TOPSVR1 2
   MSG IN HEX:   = 0123170003FD06039012345678
   FORMATTED MSG =
        TRANS CODE:      = NEW REQUEST
        POSID/ARUID:     = 123
        CALLID:          = 1022
        DESTID:          = -1
        LISTSTATUS:      = 6
        TARG/TENLO1      = 9012345678
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
INFO IBM PROTOCOL ERROR	constant	Mandatory. This field indicates that an IBM protocol error has occurred.
ERROR	INVALID MESSAGE, INVALID MESSAGE DIRECTION, INVALID MESSAGE LENGTH, INVALID CALLID, INACTIVE CALLID, INVALID DESTINATION ID, NIL ANNOUNCEMENT	Mandatory. This field indicates the reason that the log is generated.
STATE	integer	Mandatory. This field indicates the current state of the call when the message was received.

TIBM100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
DATABASE	TOPSVR1 (0-15) TOPSVR2 (0-15) STUB (0-15)	Mandatory. This field indicates which database instance was involved in the invalid IBM protocol message. ***Note:*** STUB is used primarily in a NORTEL lab environment, but is sometimes used in configurations that do not have DMS-DAS links.
MSG IN HEX	hexadecimal string	Mandatory. This field indicates the hexadecimal string representation of the message received, that caused this error to occur.
FORMATTED MSG	constant	Mandatory. This field is a fixed text string that marks the beginning of the formatted message. The fields that follow the fixed text string provide an interpretation of the hexadecimal message in IBM protocol format.These fields are TRANS CODE, POSID/ARUID, CALLID, DESTID, LISTSTATUS, and TARG/TELNO1. If the message type is “INVALID MESSAGE", this section of the report will be unassigned.

TIBM100 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
TRANS CODE	ARU SELECT, ARU STATUS, ARU STAT REQ, DELAYED XFR, CALL ARRIVAL, NEW REQUEST, IMMED TRANSFER, POS BUSY IN, POS STATUS, POS STATUS REQ, POS RELEASE, REFERRAL, SPEAK, SPEAK COMPLETE, SPEAK REJECT, SUB DISCONNECT, SYS ID REPLY, SYS ID REQUEST, TRANSFER, TRANSERABORT, XFR CANCEL, CC TRANSFER, CC ARU SELECT, CALL COMPLETE, CALL RELEASE, DET EXCEPTION, RLY FROM POSN, AMA UPDATE, CALL INIT, UNKNOWN	Mandatory. This field indicates the transaction that is involved with the invalid message.
POSID/ARUID	0-9999	Mandatory. This field indicates the position/terminal number that generated the call.
DACALLID	0000-3072	Mandatory. This field indicates the call on which the error occurred.
DESTID	integer	Mandatory. This field indicates the destination identifier.

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
LISTSTATUS	integer	Mandatory. This field indicates the current list status.
TARG/TELNO1	numeric string	Mandatory. This field indicates the called directory number.

Action

The operating company personnel should retain the previous ve minutes of log reports and contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

TKCV100

Explanation

The Trunk Conversion (TKCV) subsystem generates TKCV100 when the subsystem encounters an error condition. This error condition occurs during the operation of commands entered from the TRKCONV level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position).

Format

The log report format for TKCV100 is as follows:

```
TKCV100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TRK CONVERT TRBL
CKT  cktid       RECORD NUMBER = n
REASON = rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report TKCV100 follows:

```
TKCV100 MAY31 09:00:00 2112 INFO TRK CONVERT TRBL
CKT  ISUPOTG 5  RECORD NUMBER = 5
REASON = Cannot change state to OFFLINE
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TRK CONVERT TRBL	Constant	Indicates trunk conversion trouble.
CKT	Symbolic text	Identifies the circuit affected. Refer to Table I.
RECORD NUMBER	Integer	Identifies the record number (from TKCV data table) that caused the error condition.
REASON	Cannot change state to MB	Indicates the circuit cannot be manual busy.
	Cannot change state to IDLE	Indicates the circuit cannot be idle.
	Cannot change state to OFFLINE	Indicates the circuit cannot be offline.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Cannot convert trunk to PTS	Indicates the trunk cannot convert to per trunk signaling.
	Cannot convert trunk to ISUP	Indicates the trunk cannot convert to ISDN User Part.
	Continuity test FAILED	Indicates a continuity test failed.

Action

Post the trunk that uses the TTP POST command to determine the state of the trunk. If possible,manually busy (ManB) the trunk. If this action does not work, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

TME102

Explanation

The Terminal Management Environment (TME) subsystem generates TME102 when the TME session updates the database while the journal le is not active.

Format

The log report format for TME102 is as follows:

Format 1

```
TME102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INFO TME UPDATE
TME SESSION UPDATED THE DATABASE WHEN JOURNAL FILE
WAS INACTIVE
AN ENTRY IN TABLE nametxt  WAS actxt
THE LEN OF THE ENTRY WAS  len   DN  dn
```

Format 2

```
TME102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INFO TME UPDATE
TME SESSION UPDATED THE DATABASE <Journal file status>
THE ADMINISTRATOR WAS: <LEN><DN><KEY NUMBER>
THE CHANGED DN WAS: <LEN><DN><KEY NUMBER>
THE AFFECTED DNS ARE IN COUSTOMER GROUP: <customer
group name>
AN ENTRY IN TABLE <TABLE NAME> WAS: <TABLE
OPERATION>
THE AFFECTED TUPLE IS:
<tuple data>
```

Example

An example of log report TME102 follows:

Example 1

```
TME102  JUN13 10:30:06 4169  INFO TME UPDATE
TME SESSION UPDATED THE DATABASE WHEN JOURNAL FILE WAS
INACTIVE
THE LEN OF THE ENTRY WAS REM4 00 0 1 24 DN 9097225033
THE ADMINISTRATOR WAS: HOST 00 1 07 07 DN 9097220177 KEY 1
```

Example 2

```
TME102  JUN05 16:48:07 5000  INFO TME UPDATE
TME SESSION UPDATED THE DATABASE WHEN JOURNAL FILE WAS
INACTIVE
THE ADMINISTRATOR WAS:HOST 00 1 07 07 DN 9097220177 KEY 1
THE CHANGED DN WAS: HOST 00 1 07 07 DN 9097220177 KEY 1
THE AFFECTED DNS ARE IN CUSTOMER GROUP: COMKODAK
AN ENTRY IN TABLE TRKS WAS: ADDED
THE AFFECTED TUPLE IS:
HOST 00 1 07 07 5 RAG RAG
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each eld in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TME UPDATE	Constant (Both Formats)	Indicates the Terminal Management Environment (TME) session updated the database.
TME SESSION UPDATE THE DATABASE WHEN JOURNAL FILE WAS INACTIVE	Constant (Format 1)	Indicates the TME session updated the database when the journal file was not active.
AN ENTRY IN TABLE	KSETFEAT DNATTRS	Identifies the table that the TME session updated in the database.
WAS	CHANGED ADDED DELETED	Indicates the activity to the entry in the database that the TME session updated.
THE LEN OF THE ENTRY WAS LEN	Integers	Identifies the line equipment number (LEN).
DN	Integers	Identifies the directory number (DN).
TME SESSION UPDATED THE DATABASE	Symbolic text	Indicates the journal file status.
THE ADMINISTRATOR WAS	Alphanumeric	Indicates the LEN and DN of the administrator.
THE CHANGED DN WAS	Alphanumeric	Indicates the changed LEN and DN.
THE AFFECTED DNS ARE IN CUSTOMER GROUP	Symbolic text	Indicates the customer group of the affected DNs.
AN ENTRY IN TABLE	Symbolic text	Indicates the table name.

TME102 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
WAS	Character string	Indicates the table operation performed.
THE AFFECTED TUPLE IS	Alphanumeric	Indicates the tuple data.

Action

Example 1 indicates that the journal le does not operate. Activate the journal le. Example 2 noti es the operating compan y when the database changes through TME. Direct these log reports to a separate le so that the reports can be processed for billing purposes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ToME301

Explanation

The Topology Mapping Environment (ToME) generates this log when the allocated number of VTids in the ToME VTids pool exceeds 90% of the internally de ned maximum number of VTids in the ToME VTids pool. The maximum pool size is displayed in TOME601 log.

If the ToME VTids pool becomes exhausted, some features may be unable to operate normally.

Format

The format for log report ToME301 follows:

```
TOME301 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TOME VTID
THRESHOLD EXCEEDED
   Number of times max threshold exceeded = nnn
   Contact Nortel field support
```

Example

An example of log report ToME301 follows:

```
TOME301 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO TOME VTID
THRESHOLD EXCEEDED
   Number of times max threshold exceeded = 1
   Contact Nortel field support
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
nnn	Integer	The number of times the number of active VTids has exceeded 90% of the internally defined maximum number of VTids in the ToME VTids pool (the threshold) within 5 min of the first time the threshold is exceeded.

ToME301 (end)

Action

Complete the following steps:

- View the latest version of log TOME601 to determine the current number of VTids allocated and the maximum number that can be allocated.
- Determine the number of DITM extension blocks currently in use by entering OMSHOW EXT ACTIVE 198 at the command prompt. Check the EXTHI count of the displayed register. Each time a virtual agent is allocated, a TOME VTid and a DITM extension block are allocated. Therefore, if 27,000 VTids are currently in use, at least 27,000 DITM extension blocks will also be in use.
- Contact Nortel (Northern Telecom) with the information gathered.

Associated OM registers

Group EXT, register 198.

Additional information

TOME301 indicates that the number of VTids currently in use is exceeding 90% of the maximum number of VTids available in the TOME VTids pool. This pool is expanded automatically until it reaches a maximum value. When the number of active ToME VTids exceeds 90% of the maximum value, TOME301 is generated.

TOME301 displays the “Number of times max threshold exceeded" value. This value indicates how many times the number of VTids in use has exceeded the maximum threshold within 5 min of the rst time the threshold w as exceeded. When this value is high and TOME301 is generated every 5 min, the maximum threshold is being exceeded often and there is a greater risk of the TOME VTid pool reaching exhaustion.

As the sampling times for TOME301 and EXT OM 198 are not synchronous, EXT OM 198 may need to be observed for approximately 10 min before it displays information that agrees with TOME301.

ToME601

Explanation

The Topology Mapping Environment (ToME) generates this log when the allocated number of VTids in the ToME VTids pool expands to accommodate the demands of the DMS switch load.

Format

The format for log report ToME601 follows:

TOME601 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO EXPANDING ToMEVTID POOL SIZE
New ToME Virtual TID Pool Size = nnnn
Maximum ToME Vtid Pool Size=mmmm

Example

An example of log report ToME601 follows:

```
TOME601 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO EXPANDING ToMEVTID POOL
SIZE
New ToME Virtual TID Pool Size = 4096
Maximum ToME Vtid Pool Size = 30000
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
nnnn	Integer	The new size of the ToME VTids pool.
mmmm	Integer	The maximum number of VTids that can be allocated in the ToME VTid pool. When the pool size equals this value, the pool size does not expand.

Action

If the “New ToME Virtual TID Pool Size" value equals the “Maximum ToME Vtid Pool Size" value, contact Nortel. Inform Nortel that the ToME VTid pool has expanded to is maximum value.

Associated OM registers

None

ToME601 (end)

Additional information

If the “New ToME Virtual TID Pool Size" eld equals the “Maximum ToME Vtid Pool Size" eld, the pool size cannot e xpand any further. Expansion to this size indicates that the maximum number of VTids that can be allocated may need to be increased. This value is hardcoded, and can only be expanded when loading a new release.

ToME602

Explanation

The Topology Mapping Environment (ToME) generates this log when the number of Data Interface and Topology Mapping (DITM) extension blocks in the DITM extension block pool concurrently in use nears exhaustion.

The number of DITM extension blocks in the DITM extension block pool is increased by increasing the value of of ce engineering parameter NUMBER_OF_DITM_EXTENSION_BLOCKS in table OFCENG.

If the available number of DITM extension blocks in the DITM extension block pool becomes exhausted, some features may not operate normally. The number of DITM extension blocks should be increased as soon as this log is generated.

Format

The format for log report ToME602 follows:

```
TOME602 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd DITM AGENT POOL SIZE
THRESHOLD REACHED
   Check OM register EXT #198 DITM_AGENT_EXT_BLOCKS
   NUMBER_OF_DITM_EXTENSION_BLOCKS office parm may need
   to be increased.  Number of times max threshold exceeded
   during audit delay = nnn
```

Example

An example of log report ToME602 follows:

```
TOME602 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 DITM AGENT POOL SIZE
THRESHOLD REACHED
   Check OM register EXT #198 DITM_AGENT_EXT_BLOCKS
   NUMBER_OF_DITM_EXTENSION_BLOCKS office parm may need
   to be increased.  Number of times max threshold exceeded
   during audit delay =    4
```

ToME602 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
nnn	Integer	The number of times the number of DITM extension blocks concurrently in use has exceeded 90% of the total number of DITM extension blocks available in the DITM extension block pool (the threshold) during the last 5 min.

Action

Complete the following steps:

- Determine the number of DITM extension blocks currently in use by entering OMSHOW EXT ACTIVE 198 at the command prompt. Check the EXTHI count of the displayed register. Note the value.
- Enter table OFCENG and position on NUMBER_OF_DITM_EXTENSION_BLOCKS of ce parameter. Verify that the EXTHI count has exceeded 90% of the of ce parameter . The of ce parameter indicates the number of DITM extension blocks currently allocated.
- Increase the value of the of ce parameter to accommodate the DMS switch's demand on DITM extension blocks.

Associated OM registers

Group EXT, register 198.

Additional information

This log indicates that the number of DITM extension blocks concurrently in use reached 90% of the total number of DITM extension blocks in the DITM extension block pool. When this threshold value is exceeded, the pool is nearing exhaustion. Increase the OFCENG of ce parm NUMBER_OF_DITM_EXTENSION_BLOCKS to avoid possible pool exhaustion.

DMS-100 Family

North American DMS-100

Log Report Reference Manual Volume 7 of 8

Log Reports SALN100-TOME602

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