TAM-1001-014

DMS-100 Family

SCANLOG User Guide

Technical Assistance Manual

BCS34 and up Standard 01.02 March 1993

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DMS-100 Family

SCANLOG User Guide

Technical Assistance Manual

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Publication history

March 1993

01.02	Standard	BCS34 and up	Raised to Standard rating

July 1992

01.01	Preliminary	BCS34 and up	Initial release of this document

Contents

About this document

This document describes the nonresident software tool SCANLOG. Command syntax, examples, and responses are presented.

When to use this document

Northern Telecom (NT) software releases are referred to as batch change supplements (BCS) and are identified by a number, for example, BCS29. This document is written for DMS-100 Family offices that have BCS34 and up.

More than one version of this document may exist. The version and issue are indicated throughout the document, for example, 01.01. The first two digits increase by one each time the document content is changed to support new BCS-related developments. For example, the first release of a document is 01.01, and the next release of the document in a subsequent BCS is 02.01. The second two digits increase by one each time a document is revised and rereleased for the same BCS.

To determine which version of this document applies to the BCS in your office, check the release information in *DMS-100 Family Guide to Northern Telecom Publications*, 297-1001-001.

How to identify the software in your office

The *Office Feature Record (D190)* lists your current BCS and the NT feature packages in it. You can view similar information on a MAP (maintenance and administration position) terminal by typing

>PATCHER;INFORM LIST;LEAVE

and pressing the Enter key.

Where to find information

The chart below lists the documents that you require to understand the content of this document, or to perform the tasks it describes. These documents are also referred to in the appropriate places in the text.

More than one version of these documents may exist. To determine which version of a document applies to the BCS in your office, check the release information in *DMS-100 Family Guide to Northern Telecom Publications*, 297-1001-001.

Number	Title
TAM-1001-000	*Index of Technical Assistance Manuals*
TAM-1001-001	*TAS Nonresident Tool Listing*
TAM-1001-005	*BCS Maintenance Synopsis*
TAM-1001-006	*BCS Traffic Synopsis*
TAM-1001-007	*Peripheral Module Intercept System Test User Guide*
TAM-1001-008	*DEBUG User Guide*
TAM-1001-010	*SERVORD Digest*
297-1001-509	*Command Reference Manual*
297-1001-510	*Log Report Manual*
297-1001-513	*Input/Output Devices Man-Machine Interface Description*

How commands, parameters, and responses are represented in command descriptions

Two command conventions exist:

- command expansion - representations of commands including all parameters, variables and syntactic characteristics
- command example - representations of commands as they are entered

Command expansion conventions

A command table is used for a command expansion. This table consists of the following two sections:

- the command expansion, which contains
  - all parameters
  - all variables
  - hierarchy (the order in which elements must be entered)
  - syntax
  - truncated and abbreviated forms when allowed
  - defaults
- the parameter and variable descriptions. This section follows the command expansion and contains an alphabetical listing of all parameters and variables with a description of each.

Command elements are represented exactly as they are entered, except when italic is used to indicate that an element is a variable name or a certain default.

Commands

The command is represented in bold type. When commands are not case-sensitive, they are in lowercase.

The command appears to the left of all other elements (parameters and variables).

When truncated or abbreviated forms of a command are allowed, they appear directly beneath the long form of the command.

Parameters

Parameters are represented in unbolded type. When parameters are not case-sensitive, they are in lowercase.

Variables

Variables are represented in italics. Italics indicates that the variable, as represented, is not entered, but replaced with an element, a value, range, number, or item from a list.

The numbers, values, ranges, and lists are described in detail for each variable in the parameters and variables description section below the expansion.

Hierarchy

The order in which command elements are entered is represented by their order of appearance, from left to right. When several elements appear in a vertical list, only one of them may be selected for that position.

Defaults

A default parameter is underlined.

The action the system takes when an element in a vertical list is not required is called a default action and is usually an action indicated by one of the elements that can be selected. Occasionally, the default action is something different than one indicated. These non-selectable defaults are represented by the word, “default” in italic to indicate that it is not entered. The default is then described in the parameters and variables section.

Related groups of elements

When an element is directly followed by another element, the second element is required when the first element is selected.

To distinguish which elements relate to which, brackets surround those elements that, as a group, pertain to other elements. Only those elements

that horizontally directly precede or follow the brackets are related to the elements in the brackets. When elements are not in brackets, only those elements that directly precede or follow them are related.

The following is an example of a command expansion.

bsy command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables			
bsy	[link	*ps_link*]	*noforce*	*wait*
	pm		force	nowait
	[unit	*unit_no*]		

Parameters and variables	Description
force	overrides all other commands and states in effect on the specified units. If the whole PM is to be taken out-of-service, confirmation, yes or no, is required.
link	busies one of the P-side links specified by *ps_link*
noforce	indicates default condition when “force” is not entered
nowait	enables the MAP to be used for other command entries before bsy force is confirmed. Nowait is used only with force
pm	busies both units of the peripheral module
ps_link	specifies which of the P-side links is to be busied. Range is 0 to 3
unit	busies one unit of the pm specified by *unit_no*
unit_no	specifies which unit of the pm is to be busied. Range is 0 or 1
wait	indicates default condition when “nowait” is not entered

Command examples

Command examples use the same conventions as a command expansion, except that all command elements are bold and are entered as represented. If the variable is shown with a value, it is entered like a command or parameter. If the variable name is used, it is bold italic to indicate that it is not entered as represented. The following examples illustrate the difference.

- The following is a command example containing a variable name:

  bsy link *ps_link* ↵

- The following is a command example containing a variable value:

  bsy link 2 ↵

Understanding SCANLOG

Introduction

SCANLOG is a software tool residing on the nonresident tape that provides the following:

- the scanning of log files for specific logs
- the elimination of selected logs from large log files

SCANLOG reduces the amount of time required to peruse vast quantities of log printouts from troubled offices.

Logs may be uniquely selected by up to ten different fields as well as by time spans. Up to four log messages may be searched simultaneously in one invocation of the SCANLOG command, slclog.

SCANLOG can scan 24 hours of logs in about 3 minutes, while allowing log message lengths of up to 1000 lines.

Working in SCANLOG

SCANLOG allows the user to search for logs that meet certain requirements and to then place these logs in a designated file. These requirements are specified by search criteria entered as part of the SCANLOG command string. Refer to chapter 2 for specific information about the commands in the SCANLOG directory.

The file containing these searched logs is then sent to a designated device.

Entering SCANLOG

To enter the SCANLOG directory, type the following command at the CI level:

scanlog ↵

The system responds with

```
SCANLOG (AM01):
```

Working within SCANLOG

Entering commands within this directory can be done by entering one of the following:

- an entire command string
- one parameter at a time

When entering an entire command string, if the system needs more information or if the command string is entered incorrectly, the system prompts you to reenter that command.

If entering one search criteria at a time, the system prompts for the response. Each search criteria can be entered in this prompt/response mode.

Exiting SCANLOG

To exit the SCANLOG directory, type one the following commands:

leave ↵

or

leave all ↵

or

quit ↵

The system puts you at the CI level.

SCANLOG level commands

Use the SCANLOG level of the MAP to access the command that

- scans log files for specific logs
- eliminates selected logs from large log files

Accessing the SCANLOG level

To access the SCANLOG level, enter the following from the CI level:

scanlog ↵

SCANLOG commands

The commands available at the SCANLOG MAP level are described in this chapter and arranged in alphabetical order. The page number for each command is listed in the following table.

SCANLOG commands

Command	Directory	Page
slclog	SCANLOG	2-2
quit	SCANLOG	2-16

slclog

Function

Use the slclog command to search logs for a designated criteria. The logs are then entered in a file perused for reference.

This command and its parameters can be entered as a single string or can be entered in a prompt and response mode.

The following table explains the slclog command parameters and variables, as well as the prompting sequence and the control fields. The prompting sequence is presented in the order of input. The control fields are used only when using the prompting sequence to enter the log search. Note that whenever a carriage return is entered in response to a prompt, a printout of the possible responses is displayed.

slclog command parameters, variables, prompting sequence, and control fields

Command	Parameters and variables					
slclog	*input_file*	*output_file*	*output_dev*	*mode*	*office_id*	[*length* / ecore / *write_mode*]

Parameters and variables	Description
ecore	This parameter supports ISN nodes. If the office parameter ECORE_FORMAT in Table OFCVAR is set to Y, this parameter must be used. Do not use this parameter if the office parameter is set to N. If ecore is not used when required, an error message is displayed.
input_file	The log tape or log file to be searched. This file must already exist.
length	The number of characters in the office ID string. Valid entries are null — if nothing is specified, there is no office identifier 1-12 — a number from 1 through 12 to indicate the number of characters in the office ID string
mode	Determines the format of the output. Valid entries are S — the first two lines of the log are written to the output file L — the entire log (up to 1000 lines) is written to the output file
office_id	This is an optional parameter consisting of the variables length and write_mode and the parameter ecore.

-continued-

slclog (continued)

slclog command parameters, variables, prompting sequence, and control fields

Parameters and variables	Description
output_dev	The device to which the output is to be written. If this device is a tape, the tape must be mounted. ***Note:*** When selecting an output device, remember that the files created may be quite large. It is recommended that tapes or disk volumes be used for output files. Do not fill store files (SFDEV).
output_file	The file to which the extracted data is to be written. This file must have a valid file name.
write_mode	Indicates which logs are written to the output file. Valid entries are null the logs requested are written to the output file N all the logs except those requested are written to the output file

Prompting sequence	Description
tim	Permits the specification of a start and optional end time for log searching. Make sure you know the date of your log tape. Enter the start date as *mmmdd*, the start time in hours as 00 through 23, the start time in minutes as 00 through 59. Enter the end date as *mmmdd*.
res	Specifies the time interval in which counts of logs found are to be printed. Valid entry is in minutes and can be from 1 to 1440 (24 hours). For example, enter 30 to print out the number of logs found every 30 minutes. If only one log is being searched, a histogram is printed.
alm	Specifies logs containing the ALARM field in the first line or header line of the log to be searched. Following this prompt, enter the specific character string to be searched.
rpt	Specifies logs containing the REPORT field in the first line or header line of the log to be searched. Following this prompt, enter the specific character string to be searched.
seq	Specifies logs containing the SEQUENCE NUMBER field in the first line or header line of the log to be searched. Following this prompt, enter the specific character string to be searched.
evt	Specifies logs containing the EVENT field in the first line or header line of the log to be searched. Following this prompt, enter the specific character string to be searched.

-continued-

slclog (continued)

slclog command parameters, variables, prompting sequence, and control fields	
Prompting sequence	**Description**
ht1	Specifies logs containing the HEADER TEXT 1 field to be searched. This field may be up to 20 characters long and is to the right of column 36. Following this prompt, enter the specific character string to be searched.
ht2	Specifies logs containing the HEADER TEXT 2 field to be searched. This field may be up to 20 characters long and is to the right of column 36. Following this prompt, enter the specific character string to be searched.
lt1-4	Specifies log text fields that may further identify a log. Following this prompt, enter the specific character string to be searched (maximum length of string is 20 characters). At this point, three options are available: ▪ Enter the occurrence of the string, 1 through 7. For example, if you enter the string NET 0 - 0 and this string occurs more than once in the body of the log, you can specify that only those logs where it occurs the third time should be selected. You may then specify the line number on which the string occurs and only that line will be searched. ***Note:*** The first of the third log will fix the location of the subsequent comparisons. ▪ Enter the column number and line number of the location where the string specified will occur. Enter a number from 8 through 131. ▪ Enter nothing. The entire body of the log will be searched for the string. ***Note:*** On the first search, the location of the string (for example, line 3, column 15) is retained and subsequent logs are compared to the given string only at that location.
nod	Indicates the address code to which the logs belong that are to be searched. Enter a four-digit alphanumeric code.
for	Indicates the number of logs
Control field commands	**Description**
bck	Displays the previous log
clr	Erases all the log data

-continued-

slclog (continued)

slclog command parameters, variables, prompting sequence, and control fields(continued)	
Control field commands	**Description**
go	Executes the search
nxt	Displays the first or next log data
-end-	

Qualifications

When specifying an output device, the files may become very large. It is recommended that tapes or disk volumes rather than store files be used for output files.

slclog (continued)

Examples

The following table provides examples of the slclog command.

Examples of the slclog command

Example	Task, response, and explanation
slclog log$output outlog1 sfdev l 6 ↵ **TIME DATA** **>** **tim dec01 12 00 dec01 13 00** ↵ **>** **res 20** ↵ **>** **nxt** ↵ **LOG1 DATA** **>** **rpt swer** ↵ **>** **go** ↵	

where

log$output	is the input file
outlog1	is the output file
sfdev	is the device for the output to be written to
l	indicates that the entire log will be output
6	indicates the number of characters in the office ID string
tim	indicates the date (dec01 to dec01) and time (12 00 to 13 00) of the specified logs
res	indicates the time interval in which counts of logs found are to be printed (20 min)
nxt	indicates that the first log data will be displayed
rpt	indicates that logs with the specified report field (swer) should be output
go	begins the search

-continued-

slclog (continued)

Examples of the slclog command (continued)

Example **Task, response, and explanation**

Task: Generate an output file called SWER in SFDEV containing entire SWER messages from 12 P.M. to 1:00 P.M. Also generate a histogram with a resolution of 20 minutes.

Response:

```
START TIME DEC01 12:00
STOP  TIME DEC01 1:00

***** LOG1 DATA *****

REPORT ID SWER
TIME HISTOGRAM OF LOG REPORTS
RESOLUTION 20

BEGIN       END         COUNT
12:02 TO    12:19       7           *******
12:20 TO    12:39       2           **
12:40 TO    12:59       5           *****
13:00 TO    13:00       3           ***
TOTAL# OF LOGS FOUND    17

PRINT SWER
TORO_7      SWER  DEC01 12:05:32 1945 UNEX
REASON=0000, PROCID=F087 5001, TEXT=IOD115 50
01749E=LOGS.DD3:STORE_STACK_GEN_REPORT_+#0238
016C41=LOGS.DD03:GEN_REPORT+#001D
03A95C=IOCUI1.DF04:INFORM_IOC_MI+#0040
03A272=IOCUI1.DF04:HANDLE_I+#0068
03DE58=IOCMP.DA02:IOC_MTCE+#0210
OODA61=MODULES.BC06:INITIALIZEP+#0009
009019=PROCS.DG03:LIVEANDD+#0009
```

Explanation: The command was entered in the prompt/response mode. The output was generated based on the search criteria and control fields. In the command example, system prompts are displayed in all caps.

-continued-

slclog (continued)

Examples of the slclog command (continued)

Example **Task, response, and explanation**

slclog log$output outlog1 sfdev l 6 tim dec01 01 00 dec01 06 30 res 30 rpt net100 lt1 reason=0003 1 1 ↵

where

log$output	is the input file
outlog1	is the output file
sfdev	is the device for the output to be written to
l	indicates that the entire log will be output
6	indicates the number of characters in the office ID string
tim	indicates the date (dec01 to dec01) and time (01 00 to 06 30) of the specified logs
res	indicates the time interval in which counts of logs found are to be printed (30 min)
rpt	indicates that logs with the specified report field (net100) should be output
lt1	specifies the character string that should be searched (reason=00003)
1 1	specifies the occurrence of the string

Task: Use the LOG$OUTPUT file to create an output file called OUTLOG1 in SFDEV containing NET100 logs from 1:00 P.M., December 1 to 6:30 P.M. December 1. Generate the counts of these logs in 30-minute intervals.

Response:

```
START TIME DEC01 13:00
STOP TIME DEC01 18:30

***** LOG1 DATA *****
REPORT ID NET100

TIME HISTOGRAM OF LOG REPORTS
RESOLUTION 30

BEGIN       END         COUNT
13:00 TO    13:29       0
13:30 TO    13:59       0
14:00 TO    14:29       0
14:30 TO    14:59       0
15:00 TO    15:29       0
16:00 TO    16:29       0
16:30 TO    16:59       0
17:00 TO    17:20       0
17:30 TO    17:59       0
18:00 TO    18:29       0
18:30 TO    18:30       0
TOTAL# OF LOGS FOUND    0
```

Explanation: The slclog command was entered as a command string. The printout is written to the OUTLOG1 file in SFDEV.

-continued-

slclog (continued)

Examples of the slclog command (continued)

Example	Task, response, and explanation
slclog log$output calls sfdev l 6 res 60 rpt audt395 rpt audt 398 ↵ *where* log$output calls sfdev l 6 res rpt	 is the input file is the output file is the device for the output to be written to indicates that the entire log will be output indicates the number of characters in the office ID string indicates the time interval in which counts of logs found are to be printed (60 min) indicates that logs with the specified report fields (audt395 and audt398) should be output

-continued-

slclog (continued)

Examples of the slclog command (continued)

Example **Task, response, and explanation**

Task: Use the LOG$OUTPUT file to generate an output file called CALLS in SFDEV containing AUDT395 and AUDT398 messages. Search the entire tape and generate counts in 1-hour intervals.

Response:

```
START TIME DEC01 12:02
STOP TIME END OF FILE.

***** LOG1 DATA *****

REPORT ID AUDT398

TIME HISTOGRAM OF LOG REPORTS
RESOLUTION 60

BEGIN       END         COUNT
12:02 TO    13:01       1
13:02 TO    14:01       3
14:02 TO    15:01       0
15:02 TO    16:01       0
16:02 TO    17:01       1
17:02 TO    18:01       0
18:02 TO    19:01       1
19:02 TO    19:03       0
TOTAL# OF LOGS FOUND    6

***** LOG2 DATA *****

REPORT ID AUDT395

BEGIN       END         COUNT
12:02 TO    13:01       1
13:02 TO    14:01       3
14:02 TO    15:01       0
15:02 TO    16:01       0
16:02 TO    17:01       1
17:02 TO    18:01       0
18:02 TO    19:01       1
19:02 TO    19:03       0
TOTAL# OF LOGS FOUND    6
```

Explanation: The above output is stored in the CALLS file in SFDEV.

-continued-

slclog (continued)

Examples of the slclog command (continued)

Example	Task, response, and explanation
slclog calls calls1 sfdev l 6 ↵ *where* calls calls1 sfdev l 6	 is the input file is the output file is the device for the output to be written to indicates that the entire log will be output indicates the number of characters in the office ID string
	Task: Create an output file (using the CALLS file created in the previous example) called CALLS1 in SFDEV containing only those AUDT395 messages with the digits E36 at column 54, line 8, and the digits 24A6 at column 8, line 9. **Response:** See Figure 2-1 for the response to this command. **Explanation:** None

-end-

Figure 2-1xxx
Response to the command string slclog calls calls1 sfdev l 6

```
PRINT CALLS1
TORO_7      AUDT394 DEC01 16:29:59 7024 INFO CCB DUMP
      CALLID:        334036
      18D8  3100  18D4  8403  FFFF  39BA  0E00  FFFF  FFFF  FFFF
      FFFF  8080  FFFF  FFFF  028A  401A  0809  0010  0000  0000
      0000  0000  0000  0000  C929  0D00  1273  EE00  8213  4500
      0038  8112  D367  1700  88DD  3E00  C49D  3D00  8EAC  1000
      F804  FF00  063A  0400  0000  0090  1B00  1A37  6E80  8400
      4600  0000  8400  FE09  0001  FFFF  FFFF  FFFF  FFFF  FFFF
      FFFF  FFFF  FFFF  065E  0400  0003  8400  014A  0007  0E36
      24A6  5136  FF52  FFFF  0AFF  8080  0063  3F01  E4C3  10B9
      0000  0000  8000  0000  0000  31FF  6669  FFAA  FFFF  8AFF
      0C00  0000  8000  0624  0004  C929  0D00  00FF  1B00  326F
      0A00  00FF  1B00  0000  0000  02D0  8100  8080  8080  8080
      0040  0002  0000  0000  0000  0000  8080  E3F1  10B9  0000
```

slclog (continued)

Responses

The following table explains the responses to the slclog command at various stages of the prompting sequence and to the command itself.

Responses for the slclog command

MAP output	Meaning and action
CANNOT FIND START DATE	
	Meaning: The ecore parameter was not used or the start date and time were not entered correctly.
	Action: Reenter the command using the ecore parameter.
TIME DATA	
	Meaning: The system acknowledged the first part of the command. The search fields are to be entered following this prompt.
	Action: Enter the search fields in either a prompt/response mode or as one string.
LOG1 DATA	
	Meaning: This is a system prompt. The system is waiting for input to determine the report field search criteria.
	Action: Respond with the search criteria. This criteria specifies the report field to be searched.

-continued-

slclog (continued)

Responses for the slclog command (continued)

MAP output **Meaning and action**

```
<FIELD NAME>      {TIM  <START DATE> STRING
                        <START TIME HOURS> {0 TO 23}
                        <START TIME MINUTES> {0 TO 59}
                        [<END DATE> STRING]
                        <END TIME HOURS> {0 TO 23}
                        <END TIME MINUTES> {0 TO 59},
                  RES   <RESOLUTION> {1 TO 1440},
                  ALM   <CHAR STRING> STRING,
                  RPT   <CHAR STRING> STRING,
                  SEQ   <CHAR STRING> STRING,
                  EVT   <CHAR STRING> STRING,
                  HT1   <CHAR STRING> STRING,
                  HT2   <CHAR STRING> STRING,
                  LT1   <CHAR STRING> STRING
                        [<OCCURRENCE/COLUMN> {1 TO 131}]
                        [<LINE NUMBER> {1 TO 1000}],
                  LT2   <CHAR STRING> STRING
                        [<OCCURRENCE/COLUMN> {1 TO 131}]
                        [<LINE NUMBER> {1 TO 1000}],
                  LT3   <CHAR STRING> STRING
                        [<OCCURRENCE/COLUMN> {1 TO 131}]
                        [<LINE NUMBER> {1 TO 1000}],
                  LT4   <CHAR STRING> STRING
                        [<OCCURRENCE/COLUMN> {1 TO 131}]
                        [<LINE NUMBER> {1 TO 1000}],
                  NOD   <NODE NAME> STRING,
                  FOR   <NUMBER OF LOGS> {1 TO 9},
                  CLR,
                  BCK,
                  NXT,
                  GO}
```

Meaning: This response is displayed when a wrong parameter is entered in response to a prompt. The above response displays the search fields and control fields for SCANLOG.

Action: Enter the correct response to the prompt.

-continued-

Responses for the slclog command (continued)

MAP output **Meaning and action**

```
FILE SPECIFICATIONS:
Parms:  <INPUT FILE> FILE name
        <OUTPUT FILE> STRING
        <OUTPUT DEVICE> DEVICE name
        <OUTPUT MODE>   {S,
                         L}
        [<OFC ID LEN> {0 TO 12}]
        [<ECORE FORMAT> {ECORE}]
        [<WRITE MODE< {N}]
SELECT A LOG:
        [<FIELD_NAME>
            {TIME}            ,START_DATE,START_TIME,END_DATE,END_TIME]
            {RES}             ,RESOLUTION:INTEGER]
            {ALM,RPT,SEQ,EVT} ,ALARM,REPORT,SEQNO,EVENT:CHARS]
            {HT1,HT2}         ,HEADER TEXT STRING:CHARS]
            {LT1,LT2}         ,LOG TEXT STRING:CHARS,OCCURRENCE/COL_NUM,LIN
            {LT3,LT4}         ,LOG TEXT STRING:CHARS,OCCURRENCE/COL_NUM,LIN
            {NOD}             ,NODE NAME]
            {FOR}             ,NUMBER OF LOGS:INT
            {CLR}             ]           (REMOVE LOG SEARCH DATA)
            {BCK}             ]           (RETURN TO PREVIOUS LOG DATA)
            {NXT}             ]           (ADVANCE TO NEXT LOG DATA)
            {GO}              ]           (END INPUT, EXEC COMMAND)
```

Meaning: This response is displayed when a carriage return is entered after receiving the TIME DATA response from the switch. The above response displays the search fields and control fields for SCANLOG.

Action: Enter the correct response to the prompt.

-end-

quit (end)

Function

Use the quit command to exit the SCANLOG tool.

quit command parameters and variables

Command	Parameters and variables
quit	There are no parameters or variables.

Qualifications

None

Examples

None

Responses

The following table explains the response to the quit command.

Responses for the quit command

MAP output	Meaning and action
`CI:`	**Meaning:** By exiting the SCANLOG directory, the system places you back at the CI level. However, depending on what level of the MAP you are working in, the system places you out of SCANLOG and back in the level you were working in prior to SCANLOG. **Action:** None

List of terms

CI

Command interpreter

Command

- a control signal
- in user interface language, the specification of an expected action or function by the system

Command interpreter (CI)

A support operating system component that functions as the main interface between machine and user. Its principal roles are as follows:

- to read lines entered by a terminal user
- to break each line into recognizable units
- to analyze the units
- to recognize command input-numbers on the input lines
- to invoke these commands

Log system

Used by DMS software to record the occurrence of all significant events and then reports the events to the operating company.

SCANLOG

A nonresident tool that provides histograms of user-selected logs. It reduces the amount of time required to peruse vast quantities of log printouts.

SFDEV

Store file device

Store file device (SFDEV)

A system device that allows the storage of files.

Software error (SWER)

Any software malfunction producing a log or error message.

SWERR

Software error

User

A person, group, or organization that uses the services of a DMS switch.

DMS-100 Family

SCANLOG User Guide

Technical Assistance Manual

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