Critical Release Notice

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

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

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

Bookmark Color Legend

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attention!

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

Publication History

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

November 2005

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

Volume 3
DIRP101 modified (Q01052488)

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

June 2005

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

Volume 1
Log AUD433 modified (Q00873806)

Volume 6
Log SOS100 modified (Q00873806)

March 2005

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

Volume 1
No changes

Volume 2
No changes

Volume 3
No changes

Volume 4
No changes

Volume 5
No changes

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

December 2004

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

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

Volume 2
No changes

Volume 3
No changes

Volume 4
New log - LCD100 (Q00911529)

Volume 5
No changes

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

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

Volume 1
No changes

Volume 2
No changes

Volume 3
Modified log DIRP101

Volume 4
No changes

Volume 5
No changes

Volume 6
Log TRK605 added

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

Volume 1
No changes

Volume 2
New log CCS610
Obsoleted logs: DCA301-DCA303

Volume 3
No changes

Volume 4
Modified logs LOST101 to LOST117
New log NODE500

Volume 5
No changes

Volume 6
Modified log SPM500

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

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

Volume 2
Modified log - DFIL116

Volume 3
No changes

Volume 4
New log – MPC101

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

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

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

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

297-2621-840

Digital Switching System

UCS DMS-250

Logs Reference Manual Volume 4 of 6

UCS15 Standard 09.01 May 2001

NORTEL NETWORKS

How the world shares ideas.

Digital Switching System

UCS DMS-250

Logs Reference Manual Volume 4 of 6

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Date: May 2001

North America

Contents

1 UCS log reports

The log system

What is a log report?

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

Controlling output from the log system

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

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

Log buffers

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

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

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

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

Routing log reports

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

Routing and reporting subsystems

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

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

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

Table 1-1 (Sheet 1 of 2)

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

Table 1-1 (Sheet 2 of 2)

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

Logutil commands

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

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

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

Tables

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

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

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

Option of normal or short log format

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

Log report formats

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

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

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

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

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

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

A comparison of each of the three header formats follows.

Logs in NT standard (STD) header format

The first line of an STD log follows this format:

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

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

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

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

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

Logs in NT ECORE office header format

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

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

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

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

The standard officeid is displayed without the node name.

Table 1-2 ASTD header

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

Logs in SCC2 header format

The first line of an SCC2 log follows this format:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Event type and identification

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

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

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

Variable message/data area

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

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

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

Structure of a log report description

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

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

Log report descriptions may also include the following:

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

Report format

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

Example

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

Explanation

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

Explanation table

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

Field column

The field column contains the following types of entry:

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

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

Representing variables

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

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

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

Value column

Four types of values are supplied in the value column:

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

Description column

The description may include the following information:

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

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

Action to be taken

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

Associated OM registers

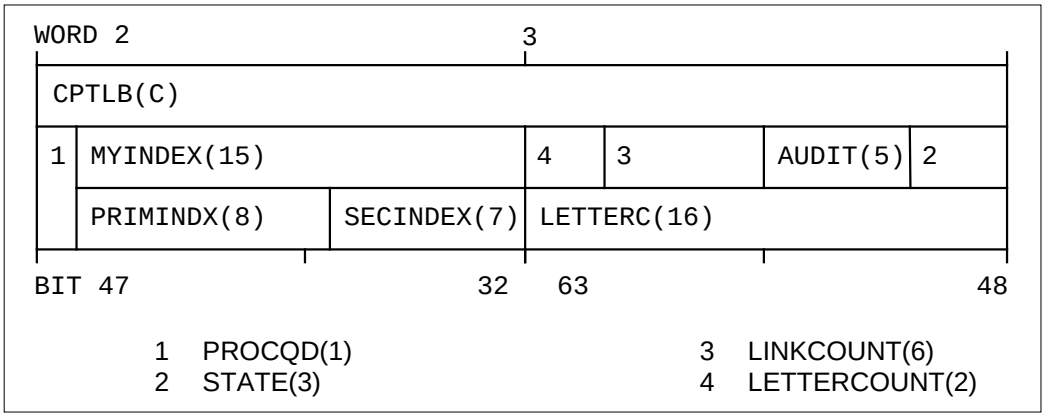
This section of the log report description lists OMs that are associated with a specific log.

How to interpret hex tables in AUD and AUDT log reports

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

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

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



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

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

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

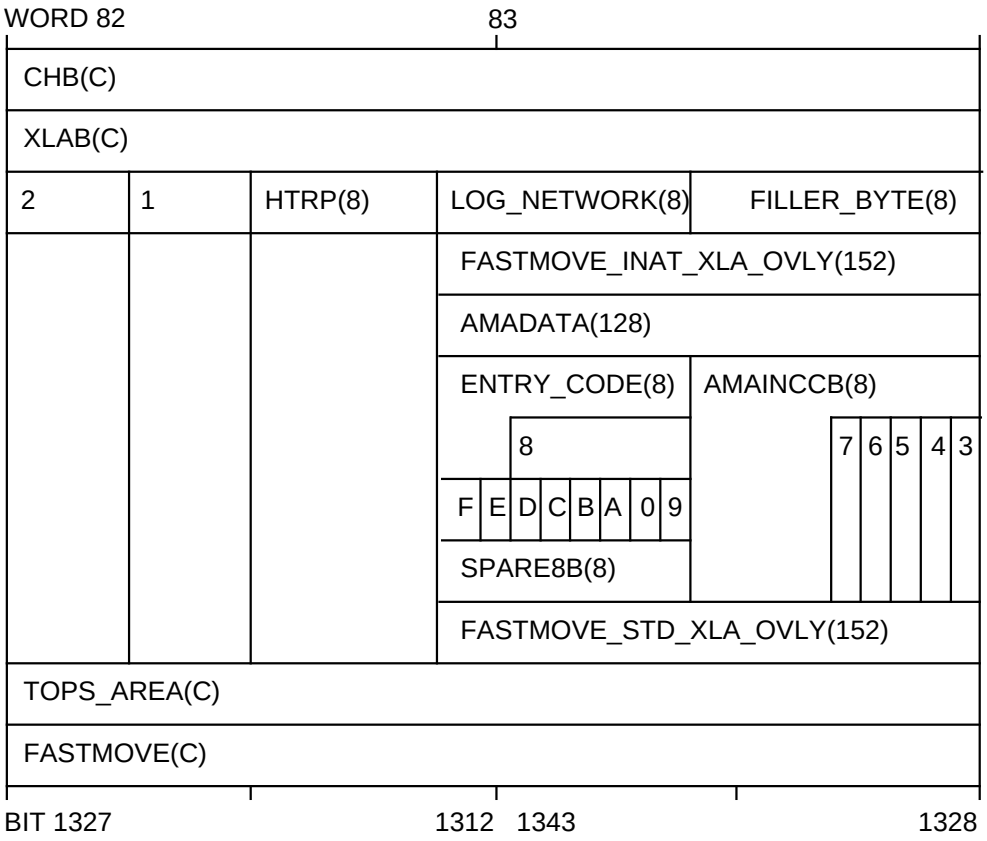
In the preceding example, three rows of field names are stacked on top of each other. There are two possible relationships between these rows. One possibility is that each row can represent a separate overlay, which means one or another will be displayed, depending on the conditions software module,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

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

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

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

The following provides a more detailed example.



The corresponding overlay chart for *WORD 83* is:

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

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

These overlays are present in both WORDS 82 and 83.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1-6 EEquipment states

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

Table 1-7 FLine and trunk information text

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1-12 KAttendant console stated

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Log report list

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

Table 1-20 (Sheet 1 of 17)

ACMS	ACMS100	ACMS101	ACMS102	ACMS103	ACMS104
	ACMS105				
ACT	ACT101				

Table 1-20 (Sheet 2 of 17)

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

Table 1-20 (Sheet 3 of 17)

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

Table 1-20 (Sheet 4 of 17)

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

Table 1-20 (Sheet 5 of 17)

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

Table 1-20 (Sheet 6 of 17)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information-only logs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ISDN111

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates ISDN111 when one D-channel is in an active (ACT) state. The other D-channel is in an out-of-service (OOS) state.

Format

The log report format for ISDN111 is as follows:

```
ISDN111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PRA D–CHANNEL MAJOR
ALARM
    trkid    D1=cccc nnn nn nn : txt D2=cccc nnn nn nn : txt
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN111 follows:

```
ISDN111 MAY07 10:12:32 0903 INFO PRA D–CHANNEL MAJOR ALARM
   PRACLLI D1=DTCI 12 11 19 : ACT D2=DTCI 12 11 20 : OOS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PRA D-CHANNEL MAJOR ALARM	Constant	Indicates a major alarm associated with the specified D-channels
trkid	Symbolic text	Specifies the trunk circuit ID. Refer to Table I.
D1	DTCI=digital trunk controller - ISDN LTCI=line trunk controller - ISDN	Identifies the digital peripheral module (PM) type of the first D-channel
nnn	0-127	Identifies the digital PM number of the first D-channel
nn	0-19	Identifies the DS-1 line number of the first D-channel
nn	1-24	Identifies the time slot on DS-1 of the first D-channel

ISDN111 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
txt	ACT=active state OOS=out-of-service state	Indicates the status of the first D-channel
D2	DTCI=digital trunk controller - ISDN LTCI=line trunk controller - ISDN	Identifies the digital PM type of the second D-channel
nnn	0-127	Identifies the digital PM number of the second D-channel
nn	0-19	Identifies the DS-1 line number of the second D-channel
nn	1-24	Identifies the time slot on DS-1 of the second D-channel
txt	ACT=active state OOS=out-of-service state	Indicates the status of the second D-channel

Action

Determine if the D-channel carrier is in service or out of service. If the D-channel carrier is out of service, take correcting action to bring it into service. If the problem continues, make sure that hardware functions. Perform a Continuity test (CONT) or a Loopback test (LoopBK). These tests check if the transmission line functions. Access these tests through the following directories:

- MAPCI
- MTC
- TRKS
- TTP
- PRADCH

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN112

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates ISDN112 when both D-channels are in an out-of-service (OOS) state.

Format

The log report format for ISDN112 is as follows:

```
ISDN112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PRA D–CHANNEL CRITICAL
ALARM
    trkid    D1=cccc nnn nn nn : txt D2=cccc nnn nn nn : txt
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN112 follows:

```
ISDN112 MAY07 10:11:12 0701 INFO PRA D–CHANNEL CRITICAL
ALARM
   PRACLLI D1=DTCI 12 11 19 : OOS D2=DTCI 12 11 20 : OOS
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PRA D-CHANNEL CRITICAL ALARM	Constant	Indicates a critical alarm associated with the specified D-channels
trkid	Symbolic text	Specifies the trunk circuit ID. Refer to Table I.
D1	DTCI=digital trunk controller - ISDN LTCI=line trunk controller - ISDN	Identifies the digital peripheral module (PM) type of the first D-channel
nnn	0-127	Identifies the digital PM number of the first D-channel
nn	0-19	Identifies the DS-1 line number of the first D-channel
nn	1-24	Identifies the time slot on DS-1 of the first D-channel

ISDN112 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OOS	Constant	Indicates the first D-channel is out-of-service
D2	DTCI=digital trunk controller - ISDN LTCI=line trunk controller - ISDN	Identifies the digital PM type of the second D-channel
nnn	0-127	Identifies the digital PM number of the second D-channel
nn	0-19	Identifies the DS-1 line number of the second D-channel
nn	1-24	Identifies the time slot on DS-1 of the second D-channel
OOS	Constant	Indicates the second D-channel is OOS

Action

Determine if the D-channel carrier is in service or OOS. If the D-channel carrier is OOS, take appropriate action to return it to service. If the problem continues, make sure the hardware functions. Perform a Continuity test (CONT) or a Loopback test (LoopBK). These tests check if the transmission line functions. Access these tests through the following directories:

- MAPCI
- MTC
- TRKS
- TTP
- PRADCH

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN113

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates ISDN113 when a manual D-channel switchover occurs. The log indicates the active (ACT) and out-of-service (OOS) D-channels after the switchover.

Format

The log report format for ISDN113 is as follows:

```
ISDN113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PRA D–CHANNEL MANUAL
SWACT
    trkid    D1=cccc nnn nn nn : txt D2=cccc nnn nn nn : txt
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN113 follows:

```
ISDN113 MAY07 10:14:35 1807 INFO PRA D–CHANNEL MANUAL SWACT
   PRACLLI D1=DTCI 12 11 19 : OOS D2=DTCI 12 11 20 : ACT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PRA D-CHANNEL MANUAL SWACT	Constant	Indicates a manual switchover occurs
trkid	Symbolic text	Specifies the trunk circuit ID. Refer to Table I.
D1	DTCI=digital trunk controller - ISDN LTCI=line trunk controller - ISDN	Identifies the digital peripheral module (PM) type of the first D-channel
nnn	0-127	Identifies the digital PM number of the first D-channel
nn	0-19	Identifies the DS-1 line number of the first D-channel
nn	1-24	Identifies the time slot on DS-1 of the first D-channel

ISDN113 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
txt	ACT=active state OOS=out-of-service state	Indicates the current status of the first D-channel
D2	DTCI=digital trunk controller - ISDN LTCI=line trunk controller - ISDN	Identifies the digital PM type of the second D-channel
nnn	0-127	Identifies the digital PM number of the second D-channel
nn	0-19	Identifies the DS-1 line number of the second D-channel
nn	1-24	Identifies the time slot on DS-1 of the second D-channel
txt	ACT=active state OOS=out-of-service state	Indicates the current status of the second D-channel

Action

Determine if the D-channel carrier is in service or OOS. If the D-channel carrier is OOS, take appropriate action to return it to service. If the problem continues, make sure the hardware functions. Perform a Continuity test (CONT) or a Loopback test (LoopBK). These tests check and see if the transmission line functions. Access these tests through the following directories:

- MAPCI
- MTC
- TRKS
- TTP
- PRADCH

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN114

Explanation

A PRODNM switch generates this log whenever an autonomous D-channel switchover occurs.

Format

The format for log report ISDN114 follows:

```
ISDN114 date time seqnbr INFO PRA D-CHANNEL AUTONOMOUS
   SWACT
   clli_name  D1=DTCI d1_xpm_no d1_ckt_no d1_ts_no :  d1_status
              D2=DTCI d2_xpm_no d2_ckt_no d2_ts_no :  d2_status
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN114 follows:

```
ISDN114 OCT27 15:11:44 1567 INFO PRA D-CHANNEL AUTONOMOUS
   SWACT
   PRICLLI1 D1=DTCI 1 0 1 : INS
            D2=DTCI 1 0 2 : STB
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the variable information in this log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
clli_name	alphabetic	This field indicates the CLLI name of the PRI trunk.
d1_xpm_no	numeric	This field indicates the D1 XPM number.
d1_ckt_no	numeric	This field indicates the D1 CKT number.
d1_ts_no	numeric	This field indicates the D1 TS number.
d1_status	alphabetic; some examples follow: INS STB	This field indicates the status of the D1 channel.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	ACT	
	DOS	
	OOS	
d2_xpm_no	numeric	This field indicates the D2 XPM number.
d2_ckt_no	numeric	This field indicates the D2 CKT number.
d2_ts_no	numeric	This field indicates the D2 TS number.
d2_status	alphabetic; some examples follow:	This field indicates the status of the D2 channel.
	STB	
	NS	
	DOS	
	ACT	
	OOS	

Action

Verify that the D-channel carrier is in service. If it is out of service, bring it into service.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

ISDN115

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates log report ISDN115. The system generates ISDN115 when the attempted terminal endpoint identifier (TEI) assignment exceeds the value of the subscription counters. The subscription counters represent the maximum number of acceptable links for the set of TEI values. This condition causes the switch to perform a TEI audit.

Format

The log report formats for ISDN115 are as follows:

Format 1

```
ISDN115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Subscription limits exceeded
    ISG: <n> CHNL: <n> typtxt < pmid> LEN: <len>
    Data:  Redundant TEI= <nnn> <sci> SC = <n>
    Action Taken:  TEI Audit
```

Format 2

```
ISDN115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Subscription limits exceeded
    ILD = <drawer>      LEN = <len>  TEI = <tei>
    <nd> SC = <sc>
```

ATTENTION

ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) is available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. The ILDR is available for remote line concentrating module (RLCM), outside plant module (OPM), and outside plant access cabinet (OPAC) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe.

Format 3

```
ISDN115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Subscription limits exceeded
    V5I = <Node number> LEN= len  TEI= nnn 111 SC= limit
```

Examples

Examples of log report ISDN115 follow.

ISDN115 (continued)

Example 1

```
ISDN115 AUG 11 01:00:53 INFO Subscription limits exceeded
   ISG= 1 CHNL:4 BRA LTC: 1 LEN: HOST 01 0 08 07
   Data:  Redundant TEI= 127        ndl SC = 2
   Action Taken:  TEI Audit
```

Example 2

```
ISDN115 APR09 16:15:09 5678 INFO Subscription limits
exceeded
   ILD = 4  LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2     TEI = 86
   nd1  SC = 8
```

Example 3

```
ISDN115 APR09 16:15:09 5678 INFO Subscription limits
exceeded
   V5I = 72 LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2 TEI = 86
   nd1  SC = 8
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields that the examples of log report formats 1, 2 and 3 use. Note that not all of the fields that appear in this table appear in each of the three formats.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	This field indicates that ISDN115 is an information log that does not require action.
Subscription limits exceeded	Subscription limits exceeded	This field indicates that the action exceeds set limits.
ISG	0 to 255	This field indicates the D-channel handler (DCH) number.
CHNL	1 to 31	This field indicates the time slot of the DCH.
typtxt	symbolic text	This field identifies the D-channel type.
pmid	LGC n, LTC n, or RCCI n	This field indicates the type of peripheral module (PM) and the associated number of the PM.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LEN	Integer	This field indicates the external description of line equipment number (LEN).
<Node number>	Integer	This field indicates the V5I node number.
drawer	0 to19	This field indicates the ILDR drawer number in the line concentrating module (LCM).
Data	Constant	This field indicates you can use the data to analyze the error condition.
Redundant TEI = n	0-127	This field indicates repeated TEI values.
111SC	nd1 SC= d1 or nd2 SC= d2	This field indicates the subscription counter and limit.
sci	nd1 or nd2	This field indicates the subscription counter.
SC	Numeric value	This field indicates subscription counter limit.
Action Taken	Constant	This field indicates TEI audit detected an error condition.

Action

There is no action required. Retain this log report for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN116

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates log report ISDN116. The subsystem generates ISDN116 to record the results of the terminal endpoint identifier (TEI) audit. When the action identifier has a TEI value assigned to a terminal on a loop, the switch performs a TEI audit.

Format

The log report formats for ISDN116 are as follows:

Format 1

```
ISDN116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TEI has not been assigned
    ISG:  <n> CHNL:  <n> typtxt <pmid> <n> LEN:  <len>
    Data:  TEI = <n>
    Action Taken:  Identity Denied Message
```

Format 2

```
ISDN116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TEI has not been assigned
    ILD =  <drawer>
    LEN = <len>
    TEI = <tei>
```

ATTENTION

ISDN line drawer for remotes (ILDR) is available for remote switching center-SONET (RSC-S) and remote switching center (RSC) configurations in the NA007/XPM08 timeframe. The ILDR is available for remote line concentrating module (RLCM), outside plant module (OPM), and outside plant access cabinet (OPAC) configurations in the NA008/XPM81 timeframe.

Format 3

```
ISDN116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TEI has not been assigned
    V5I = <Node number>
    LEN = <len>
    TEI = <tei>
```

ISDN116 (continued)

Examples

Examples of log report ISDN116 follow.

Example 1

```
ISDN116 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info TEI has not been assigned
   ISG: 1 CHNL:  4 BRA LTC 1 LEN: HOST 01 1 08 07
   Data:TEI: 69
   Action Taken:  Identity Denied Message
```

Example 2

```
ISDN116 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info TEI has not been assigned
   ILD = 4
   LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2
   TEI = 86
```

Example 3

```
ISDN116 APR09 16:15:09 5678 Info TEI has not been assigned
   V5I = 72
   LEN = REM1 00 1 5 2
   TEI = 86
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields that the log report examples use.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	This field indicates that ISDN116 information log report does not require action.
TEI has not been assigned	Constant	This field indicates the TEI does not have an assigned value.
ISG: n	0 to 255	This field indicates the D-channel handler (DCH) number.
CHNL: n	0 to 31	This field indicates the time slot of the D-channel.
typxtxt	Symbolic text	This field identifies the D-channel type.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pmid	LGC n, LTC n, or RCCI n	This field indicates the type of peripheral module (PM) and the associated number of the PM.
LEN	Integer	This field indicates the external description of line equipment number (LEN).
Data	Constant	This field indicates that you can use the data to analyze the error condition.
<Node number>	Integer	This field indicates the V5I node number.
drawer	0 to 19	This field indicates the ILDR drawer number in the line concentrating module (LCM).
TEI	0 to 127	This field indicates repeated TEI values.
Action Taken	Constant	This field indicates that the TEI audit detected an error condition.

Action

There is no action required. Retain this log report for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN117

Explanation

A UCS DMS-250 switch generates this log when it finds an invalid data field in a message passed to the ISDN. The log indicates that the switch has received information in an unknown format; the switch cannot support such data.

Format

The format for log report ISDN117 follows:

```
ISDN117 date time seqnbr INFO INVALID_MSG_CONTENT
   ISP = isp   DTCI dtci DS1 Port port Chnl chnl msg
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN117 follows:

```
ISDN117 AUG06 08:11:16 6051 INFO INVALID_MSG_CONTENT
   ISP = 0   DTCI 1 DS1 Port 19 Chnl 12 MESSAGE MAPPING FAIL
   FROM NOTIFY TO INR
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the variable information in this log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
isp	integer	This field indicates the ISDN signaling preprocessor (ISP) number [the active ISDN digital trunk controller (DTCI) unit].
dtci	character	This field indicates the DTCI number (normally converted from an integer).
port	0-19	This field indicates the span number for the DTCI on which the call was sent.
chnl	1-24	This field indicates the number of the B-Channel on which the call was sent.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
msg	character string; 40 characters	This field provides information about what caused the log message. For example, it could display what message mapping caused the log to be displayed. The following messages are defined in C7PRAIM: INV SPECIF IRQ_PARM FROM NOTIFY TO INR CN MAPPING FAILED FROM NOTIFY TO INF CGN MAPPING FAILED FROM NOTIFY TO INF RGN MAPPING FAILED FROM NOTIFY TO INF INV SPECIF IRQ_PARM FROM NOTIFY TO INF RNN MAPPING FAILED FROM NOTIFY TO CPG MESSAGE MAPPING FAIL FROM NOTIFY TO INR

Action

This log does not require action. It only provides information.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

ISDN118

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates this report when it establishes or restores a link with the D-channel under unexpected conditions. The subsystem establishes the link when the primary rate access (PRA) D-channel is restored to service and synchronized for use. The ISDN subsystem only generates this log when the previous state of the D-channel was not a carrier fail, man-busy, D-channel in-service busy (DCH-INB), or PM busy. The ISDN subsystem does not generate this log following a switch activity (SWACT) reset.

The purpose of this log is to signal recovery from a synchronization problem. The ISDN subsystem does not generate this log for establishment or restoration of the link under normally expected conditions. This log tells the technician that a D-channel entered or returned to service and synchronization is complete.

Format

The format for log report ISDN118 follows:

```
ISDN118  mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INFO PRA Sync Established
    ISP = n   DTCI/LTC n   Port n   Chnl n
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN118 follows:

```
ISDN118  MAR02 16:42:27  9833  INFO PRA Sync Established
   ISP=1  DTCI 0  Port 1  Chnl 24
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PRA Sync Established	Constant	The indicated D-channel returned to service and synchronization completed.
ISP = n	0 or 1	Indicates the ISDN signaling preprocessor (ISP) number in the active ISDN digital trunk controller (DTCI) or line/trunk controller (LTC) unit.

ISDN118 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DTCI (or LTC) n	0 - 4	Indicates the number of the DTCI or the LTC.
Port n	0 - 19	Indicates the DS-1 port number. Refer to Table SPECCONN in the *Customer Data Schema Reference Manual*.
Chnl n	1 - 24	Indicates the DS-1 channel number. Refer to Table SPECCONN in the *Customer Data Schema Reference Manual*.

Action

This log does not require action. It only provides information.

Associated OM registers

None

ISDN119

Explanation

A UCS DMS-250 switch generates this log when it does not find an expected specific optional parameter in a message that the ISDN receives. The log indicates that the message mapping is possibly corrupt or that the switch received data in an unknown format; the switch cannot support such data.

Format

The format for log report ISDN119 follows:

```
ISDN119 date time seqnbr INFO OPTIONAL_PARAMETER
    EXPECTED
    ISP = isp   DTCI dtci DS1 Port port Chnl chnl msg
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN119 follows:

```
ISDN119 AUG06 08:11:18 6152 INFO OPTIONAL_PARAMETER EXPECTED
   ISP = 0   DTCI 1 DS1 Port 19 Chnl 12 RNN NOT PRESENT FROM
   NOTIFY TO CPG
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the variable information in this log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
isp	integer	This field indicates the ISDN signaling preprocessor (ISP) number [the active ISDN digital trunk controller (DTCI) unit].
dtci	character	This field indicates the DTCI number (normally converted from an integer).
port	0-19	This field indicates the span number for the DTCI on which the call was sent.
chnl	1-24	This field indicates the number of the B Channel on which the call was placed.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
msg	character string; 40 characters	This field provides information about what caused the log message. For example, it could display what message mapping caused the log to be displayed. The following messages are defined in C7PRAIM: CN NOT PRESENT FROM NOTIFY TO INR CGN NOT PRESENT FROM NOTIFY TO INF RGN NOT PRESENT FROM NOTIFY TO INF RNN NOT PRESENT FROM NOTIFY TO CPG

Action

This log does not require action. It only provides information.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

ISDN120

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates log report ISDN120 when a periodic TEI audit fails during a routine test. The TEI audit fails when a switch receives more responses from terminals than expected during the audit.

Format

The log report format for ISDN120 is as follows:

```
ISDN120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Routine Test
    ISG: <n> Chnl: <n>  typtxt LTC: <n> LEN: <len>
    Analysis Data: Redundant TEI = <nnn>
    Action Taken: TEI Audit
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN120 follows:

```
ISDN120 AUG11 01:00:53 8800 INFO Routine Test
   ISG: 1 Chnl: 4 BRA LTC: 1 LEN: HOST 01 0 08 07
   Analysis Data: Redundant TEI = 127
   Action Taken: TEI Audit
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that ISDN120 is an information log report that does not require action.
Routine Test	Routine Test	Indicates that the system performed a TEI audit.
ISG	0-255	Identifies the ISDN service group (ISG) number.
Chnl	0-31	Identifies the timeslot of the D-channel.
typtxt	symbolic text	Identifies the D-channel type.

ISDN120 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pmid	LTC, LGC, RCC	Identifies the type of peripheral module (PM) and the associated number of the ISDN120. Refer to Table I of the *Log Report Reference Manual* .
LEN	Integers	Provides the external description of the line equipment number (LEN).
Analysis Data	Constant	Provides data to analyze the error condition.
Redundant TEI	0-127	Provides the repeated TEI value.
Action Taken	TEI Audit	Indicates that the TEI audit detected an error condition.

Action

There is no action required. Retain this log report for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN121

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates log report ISDN121. The subsystem generates ISDN121 when a terminal initiates an identity verify message that contains a terminal endpoint identifier (TEI) value of 127.

Format

The log report format for ISDN121 is as follows:

```
ISDN121 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Identity Verify Message
    ISG: <n> Chnl: <n> typtxt pmid: <n> LEN: <len>
    Analysis Data: None
    Action Taken: Redundant TEI Query
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN121 follows:

```
ISDN121 AUG11 01:00:53 8800 INFO Identity Verify Message
   ISG: 1 Chnl: 4 BRA LTC: LEN: HOST 01 0 08 07
   Data: None
   Action Taken: Redundant TEI Query
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that ISDN121 is an information log.
Identity Verify Message	Identity Verify Message	Indicates that a terminal initiates an identity verify message that contains a TEI of 127.
ISG	0-255	IdentiieN service group (ISG) number.
Chnl	0-31	Identifies the timeslot of the D-channel.
typtxt	symbolic text	Identifies the D-channel type.

ISDN121 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pmid	LTC, LGC, RCC	Identifies the type of peripheral module (PM) and the associated number of the PM. Refer to Table I of the *Log Report Reference Manual* .
LEN	Integers	Provides the external description of the line equipment number (LEN).
Data	Constant	Provides data to analyze the error condition.
TEI	0-127	Identifies a known TEI or indicates the TEI is not known.
Action Taken	Repeated TEI Query	Indicates that repeated TEI query detected an error condition.

Action

There is no action required. Retain this log report for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN122

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates log report ISDN122. The subsystem generates ISDN122 when a terminal sends a frame that was not planned to the switching system. The system sends the frame for the current link access protocol for the D-channel (LAPD) state.

Format

The log report format for ISDN122 is as follows:

ISDN122 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Unsolicited Response
ISG: <n> Chnl: <n> typtxt pmid: <n> LEN: <len>
Data: TEI = <nnn>
Action Taken: Redundant TEI Query

Example

An example of log report ISDN122 follows:

```
ISDN122 AUG11 01:00:53 8800 INFO Unsolicited Response
   ISG: Chnl: 4 BRA LTC: 1 LEN: HOST 01 0 08 07
   Data: TEI = 127
   Action Taken: Redundant TEI Query
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that ISDN122 is an information log report.
Unsolicited Response	Unsolicited Response	Indicates that the layer two software detected a response that was not requested.
ISG	0-255	Identifies the ISDN service group (ISG) number.
Chnl	0-31	Identifies the timeslot of the D-channel.
typtxt	symbolic text	Identifies the D-channel type.

ISDN122 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pmid	LTC, LGC, RCC	Identifies the type of peripheral module (PM) and the associated number of the PM. Refer to Table I of the *Log Report Reference Manual* .
LEN	Integers	Provides the external description of the line equipment number (LEN).
Data	Constant	Indicates that you can use the data that follows to analyze the error condition.
TEI	0-127	Identifies the number of a known TEI or indicates TEI is not known.
Action Taken	repeated TEI Query	Indicates that the repeated TEI Query detected an error condition.

Action

There is no action required. Retain this log report for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ISDN301

Explanation

The ISDN subsystem generates log report ISDN301. Log report ISDN301 generates after the detection of a layer 3 protocol abnormality. Technical Requirement 821 (TR821) specifies the layer 3 protocol abnormality.

ISDN301 reports layer 3 protocol abnormalities for both voice services and packet data. ISDN301 lists the type of abnormality and information on the cause of the abnormality for voice services. Also, ISDN301 lists the type of abnormality for packet data. X.25 Protocol Systems (XPS) generate this log report for packet data.

Formats

Formats for log report ISDN301 follow:

Format 1

ISDN301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Layer 3 Protocol Abnormality
PMID: <n> LEN: <len> TEI: <n> PDN: <n>
Abnormality: <Abnormality Type>
Cause: <Cause Type>

Format 2

ISDN301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Layer 3 Packet Protocol Abnormality
LEN: <len>
Abnormality: <Abnormality Type>
Cause: <Cause Type>

Examples

Examples of log report ISDN301 follow:

Example 1

```
ISDN301 AUG11 01:00:53 4827 INFO Layer 3 Protocol Abnormality
   LTC: 1 LEN: HOST 01 1 14 25 TEI: 69 PDN: 6136217356
   Abnormality: Disconnect Received
   Cause: Temporary Failure
```

Example 2

ISDN301 (continued)

```
ISDN301 NOV27 02:00:01 7800 INFO Layer 3 Packet Protocol
Abnormality
   LEN: HOST 01 0 04 04
   ABNORMALITY:RESTART PKT TRANSMITTED
   CAUSE: LOCAL PROCEDURE ERROR
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log reports:

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that ISDN301 is an information-only log and does not require action
Layer 3 Protocol Abnormality	Constant	Indicates that the system detects a layer 3 protocol abnormality
PMID	LTC, LGC, RCC	Identifies the type of peripheral module (PM) and the associated number of the PM. Refer to Table I in this manual.
LEN	Alphanumeric text string	Provides the external description of the line equipment number (LEN).
TEI	0-127	Terminal endpoint identifier (TEI) specifies a number assigned to an ISDN set. 127 indicates an invalid TEI value.
PDN	10 digits	Provides the primary directory number (PDN) as a full national directory number (DN) that includes the serving numbering plan area (SNPA).
Abnormality	Symbolic text	Indicates layer 3 protocol abnormality. The types of protocol abnormalities for voice services and packet data are listed in “Additional information".
Cause	Symbolic text	Indicates the cause value for the layer 3 protocol abnormality. The causes of protocol abnormalities for voice services and packet data are listed in “Additional information".

Action

There is no required action. Save this log report for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following information lists the abnormality types for ISDN301 log report for voice services:

- DISCONNECT Received
- DISCONNECT Transmitted
- MSG Rcvd containing an unallocated CR value
- MSG Rcvd less the min length
- MSG Rcvd w/ an invalid CR value
- MSG Rcvd w/ invalid protocol discriminator info
- Progress Transmitted
- REL COM Received
- REL COM Transmitted
- RELEASE Received
- SETUP Rcvd w/ CR flag incorrectly set to 1
- STATUS Received
- STATUS Transmitted

ISDN301 (continued)

The following table lists the possible causes for the generation of ISDN301 for voice services. These causes result in one of the events in the table.

Cause	Event
BC not implemented	Service or option not implemented
channel type not implemented	
facility not implemented	
only restricted digital information BC is available	
svce_or_opt_not_implemented_unspecified	
invalid CR	invalid message
identified channel does not exist	
a suspended call exists	
call identity in use	
no call suspended	
call having the REQed call identity cleared	
called user not part of CUG	
incompatible destination	
dest missing and direct call not SUBSed	
invalid transit network selection	
invalid_message_unspecified	
mandatory info element is missing	Protocol error
message type nonexistent or not implemented	
message not compat with state	
element nonexistent or not implemented	
invalid info element contents	
msg not compatible with state	
recovery on timer expiration	
protocol error unspecified	
response_to_status_enquiry	
user_information_discarded	
temporary_failure	

The following information lists the possible abnormality types for an ISDN301 log report for packet data:

- Restart packet received
- Restart packet transmitted
- Reset packet received
- Reset packet transmitted
- Clear packet received
- Clear packet transmitted
- Diagnostic packet transmitted
- Diagnostic packet received
- Service disruption reset packet
- Service disruption clear packet

The following information lists the possible cause codes for the generation of ISDN301 for packet data:

- DTE Restart
- Local Procedure Error
- Network Congestion
- Network Operational
- Registration/Cancellation confirmed
- DTE Originated
- Out of Order
- Remote Procedure Error
- Remote DTE Operational
- Incompatible Destination
- Network Out of Order
- Number Busy
- Reverse Charging Acceptance Not Subscribed
- Fast Select Acceptance Not Subscribed
- Ship Absent
- Invalid Facility Request
- Access Barred

ISDN301 (end)

- Not Obtainable
- RPOA Out of Order
- Diagnostic Packet

ISDN302

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates log report ISDN302 to track parameter downloading abnormalities.

The system generates ISDN302 under the following conditions:

1. The XPM receives a parameter download (PD) request from the terminal through a REGISTER message. The REGISTER is SCP_X_Originate_Msg with the PDL_Start_Event. The Extended Peripheral Module (XPM) determines that some type of initial error occurred. The system sends the REGISTER message to the CM to indicate that the system received a PD request. The XPM sends a RELEASE_COMPLETE message with the specified error that occurred. The RELEASE_COMPLETE message is an SCP_X_Feature_Msg with a PDL_Log Event. The message from the XPM allows the FPE to determine the type of error that occurred. The FPE generates the ISDN302 log report.
2. The XPM receives a PD request from the terminal and an error did not occur. The XPM sends a REGISTER message to the CM to request a download. This REGISTER message is an SCP_X_Originate_Msg with the PDL_Start_Event. The CM starts to gather the data to download. The data can be digital network interconnecting (DNI) or do not Disturb (DND). When an error occurs while the CM attempts to retrieve the data, the CM generates the ISDN302 log with the error condition. The CM sends a RELEASE_COMPLETE message to the XPM. This message is an SCP_C_Feature_Msg with and PDL_Abort_Event.
3. The XPM receives a PD request from the terminal and an error did not occur. The XPM sends a REGISTER message to the CM that indicates the XPM requires a PD. The REGISTER message is an SCP_X_Originate_Msg with the PDL_Start_Event. The CM can gather the data and download the data to the XPM. The data can be DNI or DND. When the XPM detects an error in the data that the CM downloads, the XPM sends a RELEASE_COMPLETE message to the CM. The RELEASE_COMPLETE message is an SCP_X_Feature_Msg with an PDL_Release_Event. The message identifies the error that occurred.
4. The XPM receives a PD request from the terminal and an error did not occur. The XPM sends a REGISTER message to the CM that indicates the XPM requires a PD. The REGISTER message is an SCP_X_Originate_Msg with the PDL_Start_Event. The CM can gather the data and download the data to the XPM. The data can be DNI or DND. The terminal detects an error in the data that the CM downloads. The terminal sends a RELEASE_COMPLETE message to the XPM. The XPM determines the error that occurred and sends a

ISDN302 (continued)

RELEASE_COMPLETE message to the CM. The RELEASE_COMPLETE message is an SCP_X_Feature_Msg with an PDL_Release_Event.

Format

The log report format for ISDN302 is as follows:

ISDN302 mmmddhh:mm:ss ssdd Parameter Downloading Abnormality
LEN = <len>
SPID = <spid> or TEI = <tei> (see note 1)
SOURCE: XPM/CPE/CM CAUSE: <cause value> (see note 2)
ANALYSIS DATA: <analysis data> (see note 2)
ERROR DETAIL: <Optional Data> (see note 2)

Note 1: The cause field determines if this format is SPID or the terminal endpoint identifier (TEI). The TEI appears in this field when TERMINAL NOT INITIALIZED, NON-EXISTENT SPID, INCONSISTENT SPID or IMPROPER SPID appear in the cause field.

Note 2: Refer to ISDN302 LOG fields descriptions for all possible values.

Example

An example of log report ISDN302 that contains CAUSE: ROSE Reject Invoke Error follows:

```
ISDN302 APR20 01:03:40 4833 INFO Parameter Downloading Abnormality
   LEN = HOST 10 1 00 03
   SPID = 862401
   SOURCE: XPM  CAUSE:  ROSE Reject Invoke Error
   ANALYSIS DATA: Mistyped Argument
   ERROR DETAIL: 02 02 31 32 AC 08 82
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

ISDN302 LOG fields (Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
LEN	0 to 25	Provides an external description of the line equipment number (LEN)
SPID	0 to 19	Identifies the Service Profile ID (SPID) for which a PD error occurred. The user enters the SPID.
TEI	0 to 127	Identifies the Terminal Endpoint Identifier (TEI) of the terminal. The TEI is present when the: • terminal/phone is not initialized • SPID is not present • SPID is not consistent • XPM cannot not interpret the SPID
SOURCE	Values can be one of the following: • XPM • CM • CPE	Indicates the location of the error in the switch and terminal during download.

ISDN302 (continued)

ISDN302 LOG fields (Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
CAUSE	Values can be one of the following: • General download error • ROSE ROIV error • Terminal failed to report results • Segmentation error • Too frequent request • Terminal not started • Duplicate request • Improper SPID • Non-existent SPID • Inconsistent SPID	Indicates the reason for failure.

ISDN302 LOG fields (Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
CAUSE (continued)	Values can be one of the following: • ROSE reject general error • ROSE reject invoke error • User aborted download • Data not consistent with terminal • Invalid unrecognizeable event report • Reassembly error • ROSE error	Indicates the reason for failure.
ANALYSIS DETAIL	0 TO 199. This field does not always contain information. Values can be one of the following: • Unrecognized APDU • Mistyped APDU • Badly structured APDU • Unuseable APDU	Provides additional detailed information about the problem. Includes information on incorrect data in the incoming message.

ISDN302 (continued)

ISDN302 LOG fields (Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
ANALYSIS DETAIL (continued)	0 to 199. This field does not always contain information. Values can be one of the following: • Duplicate invocation • Unrecognized operation • Mistyped argument • Resource limitation • Invalid data • Call Appearance not supported • Intercom Groups not supported • FA or FI out of range • Call Appearance ID out of range • DN Appearance ID out of range • Excess DN sent • BC not supported	Provides additional detailed information about the problem. Includes information on incorrect data in the incoming message.

ISDN302 LOG fields (Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
ANALYSIS DETAIL (continued)	0 to 199. This field does not always contain information. Values can be one of the following: • Timer expiry • No such object instance • Message problem • None	Provides additional detailed information about the problem. Includes information on incorrect data in the incoming message.
ERROR DETAIL	0 to 199. This field does not always contain information. This field can contain values that are a byte stream of the APDU or the TEI.	Provides additional detailed information about the problem. Includes information on data in the incoming message.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The registers ISDNPDOM and PDFAILRE associate with log report ISPN302.

Additional information

Different data requirements cause different event types. A flexible format procedure is provided.

ISDN304

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates ISDN304. This event occurs when the D-channel handler-channel handler (DCH) or enhanced D-channel handler (EDCH) detects a layer-2 protocol abnormality. The technical requirement 821 (TR821) specifies this abnormality. The report includes the type of abnormality.

Format

The log report format for ISDN304 is as follows:

```
ISDN304 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Layer 2 Protocol Abnormality
    typtxt pmid: <n>  LEN:  <len> TEI: <n>
    Abnormality: <Abnormality Type>
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN304 follows:

```
ISDN304 AUG11 01:00:53 4827 INFO Layer 2 Protocol Abnormality
   BRA LTC: 1 LEN: HOST 01 1 14 25 TEI:69
   Abnormality: Disconnect mode frame rcvd
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that this log report is information only. There is no exact action to take.
Layer 2 Protocol Abnormality	Layer 2 Protocol Abnormality	Indicates that the detection of a layer-2 abnormality.
typtxt	symbolic text	Identifies the D-channel type.
pmid	LTC, LGC, RCC	Identifies the type of peripheral module (PM) and the associated number. Refer to Table I of the *Log Report Reference Manual* .
LEN	Integers	Provides the external image of the line equipment number (LEN).

ISDN304 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TEI	0-127	Identifies the TEI number.
Abnormality	Symbolic text	Indicates layer-2 abnormality. See the table that follows for complete list of layer-2 abnormalities.

Action

There is no action required. Save this log report for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table lists each abnormality type that appears in the abnormality field of an ISDN301 log report.

Layer 2 abnormality types
Disconnect Mode frame Rcvd
Disconnect Mode frame Sent
Frames Rcvd w/cntrl field not defined
Frames Rcvd w/info field not permitted or supervisory or unnum frame w/incorrect length
Frames Rcvd w/invalid receive sequence number
Frames Rcvd w/info field exceeds max established length
Unexpected frames received
FRMR frame Rcvd
UA or DM not Rcvd to establish or reset link after N2 SABM sent
Invalid frames Rcvd

ISDN305

Explanation

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) subsystem generates this log when an ISDN line exceeds the Service Disruption threshold. This threshold is defined by office parameter LAYER2_SERVICE_DSRPT_THLD, which resides in table OFCVAR.

Format

The format for log report ISDN305 follows:

ISDN305 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Service disruption exceeded
typtxt pmid: <n> LEN: <len>
Abnormality: <Abnormality Type>

Example

An example of log report ISDN305 follows:

```
ISDN305 Jan 29 22:53:15 0538 INFO Service Disruption
Exceeded
        BRA LTC: 0 LEN: HOST 01 0 07 03
        LEN has exceeded the Layer 2 Service Disruption
threshold.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that this is an information-only log report that requires no specific action to be taken.
Service Disruption Exceeded	Service Disruption Exceeded	Indicates that the service disruption threshold has been exceeded.
typtxt	symbolic text	Identifies the D-channel type.
pmid	LTC, LGC, RCC	Identifies the type of peripheral module (PM) and its associated number. Refer to Table I of the *Log Report Reference Manual* .
LEN	Integers	Provides the external representation of the line equipment number (LEN).

ISDN305 (end)

Action

No specific action is required. Save this log report for debugging purposes.

Associated OM registers

None

ISDN311

Explanation

The integrated services digital network (ISDN) subsystem generates the ISDN311 log report. ISDN311 generates when the layer 3 circuit-switched service disruption count for a basic rate interface (BRI) line exceeds its threshold value. Office parameter L3_SVC_DSRPT_THLD in table ISDNVAR defines the threshold value.

The XMS-based peripheral module (XPM) detects ISDN layer 3 signaling conditions that cause D-channel service disruptions on a BRI. The XPM then sends a record of the service disruption to the computing module (CM), which increments the layer 3 service disruption counter.

Format

The format for log report ISDN311 follows.

```
ISDN311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Service Disruption Exceeded
    pmid: <n>  LEN: <len>
    <Description>
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN311 follows.

```
ISDN311 APR08 18:14:33 8119 INFO Service Disruption Exceeded
   LTC: 3  LEN: HOST 07 1 00 04
   LEN has exceeded the Layer 3 Service Disruption Threshold
   for Ckt
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that ISDN311 is an information-only log and does not require action
Service Disruption Exceeded	Constant	Indicates that the layer 3 service disruption count for circuit-switched services exceeds its threshold value

ISDN311 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pmid	LTC, LGC, RCC	Identifies the type of peripheral module (PM) and its associated number. Refer to table I in this document for more information.
LEN	Alphanumeric text string	Provides the external description of the line equipment number (LEN)
Description	Text	Indicates that the LEN has exceeded the layer 3 service disruption threshold for circuit switched services

Action

No immediate action is required. Use this log for performance monitoring.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

ISDN312

Explanation

The integrated services digital network (ISDN) subsystem generates the ISDN312 log report. ISDN312 occurs when the layer 3 service disruption counter for circuit-switched services reaches its capacity on a basic rate interface (BRI) line.

ISDN312 lists the affected peripheral module (PM), line equipment number (LEN), and the counter capacity.

Format

The format for log report ISDN312 follows.

```
ISDN312 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Counter Capacity Reached
     pmid:  <n>   LEN:  <len>
     <Description>
     Counter Capacity:  #FFFF
```

Example

An example of log report ISDN312 follows.

```
ISDN312 APR08 16:43:05 8119 INFO Counter Capacity Reached
    LTC: 3  LEN: HOST 07 1 00 04
    Layer 3 Service Disruption counter has reached its
    capacity for Ckt.
    Counter Capacity:  #FFFF
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO	Constant	Indicates that ISDN312 is an information-only log and does not require action
Counter Capacity Reached	Constant	Indicates that the layer 3 service disruption counter for circuit-switched services is at its maximum value
pmid	LTC, LTG, RCC	Identifies the type of PM and its associated number. Refer to table I in this document for more information.

ISDN312 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LEN	Alphanumeric text	Provides the external description of the LEN
Description	Text	Indicates that the layer 3 service disruption counter for circuit switched services for the LEN has reached its capacity
Counter Capacity	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the counter capacity

Action

No immediate action is required. Use this log for performance monitoring.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

ISDN401

Explanation

The DMS switch generates the ISDN401 log report at 00:14 during each 24-h period, if the operating company personnel sets the ISDN401 log generation ON. This log report contains the details about the transmission performance of a single Northern Telecom National ISDN (NTNI) primary rate interface (PRI) D-channel. Both the log report and report type are added in module ISTLGIPL.

The ISDN401 log report contains the following information:

- NTNI PRI D-channel information
- period of time for the reported counts
- counts from the four active counters for the 24-h period
- percentage of retransmissions and percentage reception errors from the active counters for the 24-h period

Format

The format for log report ISDN401 follows:

LOAD_NAME CM ISDN401 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ddd INFO PRI PERFORMANCE REPORT Transmission Performance Count for <pm_type> <ext_pmno> <ckt_no> <timeslot_no> from mmm–dd hh:mm to mmm–dd hh:mm:ss

Counter Name	Value	Counter Name	Value
PRI_S0_RETX	xxxxxxxxxx	PRI_S0_RX_CRC	xxxxxxxxxx
PRI_S0_TX	xxxxxxxxxx	PRI_S0_RX	xxxxxxxxxx
%_PRI_RETX	xxx.xx%	%_PRI_ERROR	xxx.xx%

ISDN401 (continued)

Example

An example of log report ISDN401 follows:

```
TCSA_08AK CM  ISDN401 MAY21 00:14:13 2800 INFO PRI
PERFORMANCE REPORT Transmission Performance Count for DTCI 0
1 24 from MAY–20 00:14 to MAY–21 00:14

------------------------------------------------------
Counter Name  Values     Counter Name  Values
------------------------------------------------------
PRI_S0_RETX     70       PRI_S0_RX_CRC     0
PRI_S0_TX     2000       PRI_S0_RX      3000
%_PRI_RETX       3.50%   %_PRI_ERROR       0.00
------------------------------------------------------
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pm_type	0-125	This integer is the size of the symbolic, such as “DTCI or “LTC". This value is the datafill in table TRKSGRP.
ext_pmno	0-511	This integer is the PM number on which the D-channel resides. This value is the datafill in table TRKSGRP.
ckt_no	1-180	This integer is the circuit number (DS-1 number) on which the D-channel resides. This value is the datafill in table TRKSGRP.
timeslot_no	1-24	This integer is the timeslot (channel) on which the D-channel resides. This value is the datafill in table TRKSGRP. (For this NTNI log, the only valid value is 24.)
PRI_S0_RETX	0-4294967295	This value is the number of frames the D-channel retransmits in the ISDN switch.
PRI_S0_RX_CRC	0-4294967295	This value is the number of frames the D-channel receives in error in the ISDN switch.
PRI_S0_TX	0-4294967295	This value is the total number of frames the D-channel transmits in the ISDN switch.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PRI_S0_RX	0-4294967295	This value is the total number of frames the D-channel receives in the ISDN switch.
%_PRI_RETX	0-100	This value is the percentage of frames the ISDN switch retransmits. This percentage is the number of retransmissions divided by the total number of transmitted frames and then multiplied by 100%.
%_PRI_ERROR	0-100	This value is the percentage of error frames the ISDN switch receives. This percentage is the number of frames received in error divided by the total number of frames received and then multiplied by 100%.

Action

Bellcore TR-TSY-000821 recommends 4% as the default value for percentage of transmissions. If the percentage of retransmissions exceeds this default value, then determine the reason for the increase in the retransmissions rate and take corrective measures.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

The PRI: OFM-Data Link Monitor feature allows the DMS switch to generate log report ISDN401. The default for this option is OFF. The operating company personnel must activate this option with the CI command PRADLYLG. This command controls the log generation mechanism for all the NTNI PRI D-channels on the DMS switch. Operating company personnel can use the first option in the PRADLYLG command, TXPERF, to turn on OFM 13, turn off OFM 13, or query the OFM 13 status.

Once the operating company personnel activate the log report option, the DMS switch generates log report ISDN401. The DMS switch generates log report ISDN401 at 00:14 h at the end of a 24-h count period for each NTNI PRI D-channel. The DMS switch generates log report ISDN401. The DMS switch then transfers the contents of the active counter to the holding counter, and then resets the active counters.

ISDN402

Explanation

The DMS switch generates ISDN402 log report at 00:14 during each 24-h period if the operating company personnel sets ISDN402 log generation ON. This log report contains the details about layer 2 and layer 3 protocol abnormalities of a single Northern Telecom National ISDN (NTNI) PRI D-channel in the DMS switch. For a list of layer 2 and layer 3 protocol abnormalities that can occur, refer to the PRI Service Disruptions and Abnormalities feature description in the *Feature Description manual.* Both the log report and report type are added in module ISTLGIPL.

Log report ISDN402 contains the following information:

- NTNI PRI D-channel information
- duration of time for which the counts are reported
- counts of the two active counters that contain the 24-h counts

Format

The format for log report ISDN402 follows.

LOAD_NAME CM ISDN402 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PRI ABNORMALITY REPORT Protocol Abnormality Rate for <pm_type> <ext_pmno> <ckt_no> < timeslot_no> from mmm–dd hh:mm to mmm–dd hh:mm

Counter Name	Value	Counter Name	Value
PRI_L2_ABN	xxxxx	PRI_L3_ABN	xxxxx

Example

An example of log report ISDN402 follows.

```
TCSA_08AK CM  ISDN402 MAY21 00:14:13 2800 INFO PRI
ABNORMALITY REPORT Protocol Abnormality Rate for DTCI 0 1 24
from MAY-20 00:14 to MAY-21 00:14

-------------------------------------------------------
Counter Name   Value    Counter Name     Value
-------------------------------------------------------
PRI_L2_ABN      7        PRI_L3_ABN       4
-------------------------------------------------------
```

ISDN402 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
pm_type	0-125	This number is the size of the symbolic, such as “DTCI" or “LTC". This value is the datafill in table TRKSGRP.
ext_pmno	0-511	This integer is the PM number on which the D-channel resides. This value is the datafill in table TRKSGRP.
ckt_no	1-180	This integer is the circuit number (DS-1 number) on which the D-channel resides.
timeslot_no	1-24	This integer is the timeslot (channel) on which the D-channel resides. This value is the datafill in table TRSKGRP. (For the NTNI log, the only valid value is 24.)
PRI_L2_ABN	0-65535	This integer is the number of layer 2 protocol abnormalities for the D-channel.
PRI_L3_ABN	0-65535	This integer is the number of layer 3 protocol abnormalities for the D-channel.

Action

Bellcore TR-TSY-00821 recommends the following default values:

- 30 for layer 2 protocol abnormalities
- 20 for layer 3 protocol abnormalities

Layer 2 and layer 3 abnormality counts can exceed the respective default values. Check the reason for the increase in the abnormality counts and take corrective measures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The PRI: Service Disruptions and Abnormalities feature allows the DMS switch to generate log report ISDN402. The default for this option is OFF. The operating company personnel must use the CI command PRADLYLG to

activate this log reporting option. This command controls the log generation mechanism for all the NTNI PRI D-channels on the DMS switch. Operating company personnel can use the first option in the PRADLYLG command, HPRABN, to perform the following:

- to turn on the operational feature matrix (OFM) 14
- to turn off the OFM 14
- to query the OFM 14 status

When the operating company personnel activate the log report option, the DMS switch can generate log report ISDN402. The DMS switch generates log report ISDN402 at 00:14 h at the end of a 24-h count period for each NTNI PRI D-channel. The DMS switch generates this log report and then transfers the contents of the active counter to the holding counter, and then resets the active counters.

ISDN404

Explanation

Log report ISDN 404 provides the operating company with a status report of the accessibility of the Call Forward Interface Busy (CFIB) billing counters, which are maintained on a routelist basis.The switch generates one log report for each routelist every 24 hours (at 00:14 hours).

Format

The format for log report ISDN 404 follows.

LOAD_NAME CM ISDN 404 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BILLING COUNTER REPORT
CFIB Billing counters for <route> from mmm dd hh:mm to mmm dd hh:mm

Billing Counter	Value
RND_Answers	xxxx
RDN_Alerted	xxxx
RDN_Busy	xxxx
RDN_No_Avail	xxxx

Example

An example of log report ISDN 404 follows.

```
TCSA_11AK  CM  ISDN 404  NOV 11 00:14:11 9300  INFO BILLING COUNTER
REPORT
    CFIB Billing counters for IBNRTE 20 from NOV 10 00:14 to NOV 11 00:14
    ------------------------------------------------------------------

    Billing Counter                                        Value
 ------------------------------------------------------------------
    RDN_Answers                                              2
    RDN_Alerted                                              0
    RDN_Busy                                                 0
    RDN_No_Avail                                             3
```

ISDN404 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
route	RTE_TAB (IBNRTE, IBNRT2, IBNRT3, IBNRT4, OFRT, OFR2, OFR3, OFR4) route_index (0–1023)	Route Datafilled in table DNROUTE for the DN that has CFIB subscribed
RDN_Answers	unsigned integer size: 0–65,536	Counts the number of forwarded calls that are answered by a remote DN
RDN_Alerted	unsigned integer size: 0–65,536	Counts the number of forwarded calls that are not answered by a remote DN
RDN_Busy	unsigned integer size: 0–65,536	Counts the number of forwarded calls to a remote DN that is busy
RDN_No_Avail	signed integer size: 0–65,536	Counts the number of forwarded calls for which the remote switch does not have an available B-channel to terminate the call

Action

For immediate information only. No immediate action is required.

Related OM registers

The following lists the associated OM registers:

- CFIBRDNA: Remote DN Answered
- CFIBRDNN: Remote DN alerted, but did not answer
- CFIBRDNR: Remote DN busy
- CFIBRNAR: Remote switch does not have available resources

Additional information

Not applicable.

ITN201

Explanation

The InTerNet (ITN) subsystem generates log report ITN201 when the transmission control protocol (TCP) sequence numbers or TCP control bit segments are continuously incorrect. The connection (CONN) also aborts, because the maximum consecutive error count is reached.

Format

The log report format for ITN201 is as follows:

```
ITN201 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RECEIVE TCP SEGMENT
    ERROR
    COUNT EXCEEDED
    NODE: nodeid
    ACTION: tcpaction
    LOCAL  TCP PORT: portnum  LOCAL  IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    REMOTE TCP PORT: portnum  REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
```

Example

An example of log report ITN201 follows:

```
ITN201 MAY30 16:45:48 2201 INFO RECEIVE TCP SEGMENT ERROR
   COUNT EXCEEDED
   NODE: EIU207
   ACTION: CONN ABORTED
   LOCAL  TCP PORT: 30814    LOCAL  IP: 47.36.8.1
   REMOTE TCP PORT: 257      REMOTE IP: 98.23.0.3
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO RECEIVE TCP SEGMENT ERROR COUNT EXCEEDED NODE: nodeid	Symbolic text	Identifies the node of the ethernet interface unit (EIU) in the computing module (CM) of SuperNode, where the log originated.
ACTION: tcpaction	Symbolic text	Indicates a variable-length character string that describes the action taken by the local TCP when the log event occurred.

ITN201 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LOCAL or REMOTE TCP PORT: portnum	Unsigned <range 0 to the 65535>	Indicates the TCP port number of integer source or destination TCP service user.
LOCAL or REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the internet host address of the source or destination service user.

Action

There is no action required. Note the source host internet protocol (IP) addresses of failed peer TCP users.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN202

Explanation

The InTerNet (ITN) subsystem generates log report ITN202. The subsystem generates ITN202 when the subsystem receives a connection request from a peer transmission control protocol (TCP). The connection request is for a local port that is not present in the system. The system sends a RESET TCP segment back to the peer TCP.

Format

The log report format for ITN202 is as follows:

```
ITN202 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NO MATCHING PORT FOR
    RECEIVED
    TCP CONN REQUEST
    NODE: nodeid
    ACTION: tcpaction
    LOCAL  TCP PORT: portnum  LOCAL  IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    REMOTE TCP PORT: portnum  REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
```

Example

An example of log report ITN202 follows:

```
ITN202 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NO MATCHING PORT FOR
RECEIVED
   NODE: EIU207
   ACTION: RST SEG SENT
   LOCAL  TCP PORT: 30814    LOCAL  IP: 47.36.8.1
   REMOTE TCP PORT: 257      REMOTE IP: 98.23.0.3
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NO MATCHING PORT FOR RECEIVED TCP CONN REQUEST NODE: nodeid	Symbolic text	Indicates the node identifier of the ethernet interface unit (EIU) in the computing module (CM) of Supernode. The log originates in the CM of the Supernode.
ACTION: tcpaction	Symbolic text	Indicates a variable-length character string that describes the action that the local TCP takes when the log event occurs.

ITN202 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LOCAL or REMOTE TCP PORT: portnum	Unsigned integer <range 0 to 65535>	Indicates the TCP port number of the source or destination TCP service user.
LOCAL or REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the internet host address of the source or destination service user.

Action

There are no manual actions required. Note the source host addresses of bad peer TCP users.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ITN203

Explanation

The InTerNet (ITN) subsystem generates log report ITN203. The subsystem generates ITN203 when the subsystem receives a connection reset request from the peer transmission control protocol (TCP). The TCP sends the connection reset request in the form of a RESET segment. The TCP aborts the connection.

Format

The log report format for ITN203 is as follows:

```
ITN203 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO REMOTE PEER CONNECTION
                      ABORT
    RECEIVED
    NODE: nodeid
    ACTION: tcpaction
    LOCAL  TCP PORT: portnum  LOCAL  IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    REMOTE TCP PORT: portnum  REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
```

Example

An example of log report ITN203 follows:

```
ITN203 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO REMOTE PEER CONNECTION
ABORT
   RECEIVED
   NODE: EIU207
   ACTION:  CONN ABORTED
   LOCAL  TCP PORT: 30814    LOCAL  IP: 47.36.8.1
   REMOTE TCP PORT: 257      REMOTE IP: 98.23.0.3
```

ITN203 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO REMOTE PEER CONNECTION ABORT RECEIVED NODE: nodeid	Symbolic text	Indicates the node identifier of the ethernet interface unit (EIU) in the computing module (CM) of SuperNode. The log originates in the CM of the Supernode.
ACTION: tcpaction	Symbolic text	Indicates a variable-length character string that describes the action that the local TCP takes when the log event occurs.
LOCAL or REMOTE TCP PORT: portnum	Unsigned integer <range 0 to 65535>	Indicates the TCP port number of the source or destination TCP service user.
LOCAL or REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the internet host address of the source or destination service user.

Action

There is no manual action required. Note the source host addresses of bad peer TCP users.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ITN204

Explanation

The InTerNet (ITN) subsystem generates log report ITN204. The subsystem generates ITN204 when transmission control protocol (TCP) aborts the connection between peer TCP applications. The TCP aborts the connection between peer TCP applications because of a processing error in the local implementation of TCP.

Format

The log report format for ITN204 is as follows:

```
ITN204 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO LOCAL TCP SERVICE
FAILURE
    NODE: nodeid
    ACTION: tcpaction
    LOCAL  TCP PORT: portnum  LOCAL  IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    REMOTE TCP PORT: portnum  REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
```

Example

An example of log report ITN204 follows:

```
ITN204 JUN05 16:45:48 2201 INFO LOCAL TCP SERVICE FAILURE
   NODE: EIU207
   ACTION: CONN ABORTED
   LOCAL  TCP PORT: 30814    LOCAL  IP: 47.36.8.1
   REMOTE TCP PORT: 257      REMOTE IP: 98.23.0.3
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO LOCAL TCP SERVICE FAILURE NODE	Symbolic text	Node identifier of ethernet interface unit (EIU) in SuperNode computing module (CM). The log originates in the CM of the Supernode.
ACTION	Symbolic text	Variable length character string that describes local TCP action when the event occurs.
LOCAL TCP or REMOTE	Unsigned integer <range 0-65535>	TCP port number of the source or destination TCP service user
LOCAL IP or REMOTE	Table <0-3> byte	Internet source or destination user address.

ITN204 (end)

Action

There are no manual actions required. Issue a customer service report (CSR) so that software errors (SWER) can be traced.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN205

Explanation

The InTerNet (ITN) subsystem generates log report ITN205. The subsystem generates ITN205 when the local transmission control protocol (TCP) aborts the connection. The TCP aborts the connection because the retransmission time exceeds the limit, with no acknowledgment from the peer TCP. Assume that the remote is dead.

Format

The log report format for ITN205 is as follows:

ITN205 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RETRANSMIT TIMEOUT TO
REMOTE
TCP PEER
NODE: nodeid
ACTION: tcpaction
LOCAL TCP PORT: portnum LOCAL IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
REMOTE TCP PORT: portnum REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd

Example

An example of log report ITN205 follows:

```
ITN205 JUN05 16:45:48 2201 INFO RETRANSMIT TIMEOUT TO
REMOTE
   TCP PEER
   NODE: EIU207
   ACTION: CONN ABORTED
   LOCAL  TCP PORT: 30814    LOCAL  IP: 47.36.8.1
   REMOTE TCP PORT: 257      REMOTE IP: 98.23.0.3
```

ITN205 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO RETRANSMIT TIMEOUT TO REMOTE TCP PEER NODE: nodeid	Symbolic text	Indicates the node identifier of the ethernet interface unit (EIU) in the computing module (CM) of the SuperNode. The log originates at the CM of the SuperNode.
ACTION: tcpaction	Symbolic text	Indicates a variable-length character string that describes the action that the local TCP takes when the log event occurs.
LOCAL or REMOTE TCP PORT: portnum	Unsigned integer <range 0 to 65535>	Indicates the TCP port number of the source or destination TCP service user.
LOCAL or REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the internet host address of the source or destination service user.

Action

There are no manual actions required. Check the status of the connection path between peer TCPs and the status of the remote peer node.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ITN206

Explanation

The InTerNet (ITN) subsystem generates log report ITN206. The subsystem generates ITN206 when the peer transmission control protocol (TCP) record mark service does not position the received start of message delimiter. The TCP aborts the connection.

Format

The log report format for ITN206 is as follows:

```
ITN206 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RCVD RECORD MARK
    MISALIGNMENT
    NODE: nodeid
    ACTION: tcpaction
    LOCAL  TCP PORT: portnum  LOCAL  IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    REMOTE TCP PORT: portnum  REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
```

Example

An example of log report ITN206 follows:

```
ITN206 JUN05 16:45:48 2201 INFO RCVD RECORD MARK
   MISALIGNMENT
   NODE: EIU207
   ACTION: CONN ABORTED
   LOCAL  TCP PORT: 30814    LOCAL  IP: 47.36.8.1
   REMOTE TCP PORT: 257      REMOTE IP: 98.23.0.3
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO RECVD RECORD MARK MISALIGNMENT NODE: nodeid	Symbolic text	Indicates the node identifier of the ethernet interface unit (EIU) in the computing module (CM) of the SuperNode. The log originates in the CM of the SuperNode.
ACTION: tcpaction	Symbolic text	Indicates a variable-length character string that describes the action that the local TCP takes when the event occurs.

ITN206 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LOCAL or REMOTE TCP PORT: portnum	Unsigned integer <range 0 to 65535>	Indicates the TCP port number of the source or destination TCP service user.
LOCAL or REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd	Table <0 to 3> of byte.	

Action

There are no manual actions required. Note the source host IP address of the bad TCP with record marking implementation.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN207

Explanation

The system generates log report ITN207 for each node in Table IPHOST that has a set transmission control protocol (TCP) connection limit. The system generates ITN207 for each connection attempt that can exceed the connection limit, or this node. The limit as entered can be different from the correct limit. Another log in this group records the new limit. The generation of this log is subject to throttling at the source. The first limit is set to three times in 10 min.

Format

The log report format for ITN207 is as follows:

```
ITN207 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ALL TCP connection resources
    in use
    NODE:  nodeid       ACTION:  accttext
    DATAFILLED LIMIT:  limitwas     CONNECTIONS IN USE:  limitis
```

Example

An example of log report ITN207 follows:

```
ITN207 FEB09 16:45:48 2201 INFO ALL TCP connection
resources   in use
   NODE:  EIU207     ACTION:  none
   DATAFILLED LIMIT:  10          CONNECTIONS IN USE:  5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ALL TCP connection resources in use NODE: nodeid	The node identifier value: CM - computing module EIU# - ethernet interface unit identifier	Indicates the node identifier from where the LOG event originates.
ACTION: acttext	String	Indicates the text string that describes action that the TCP takes in response to an event.

ITN207 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DATAFILLED LIMIT: limitwas	Variable length numeric string	Indicates the TCP connection limit as set in Table IPHOST for the indicated node.
CONNECTIONS IN USE: limitis	Variable length numeric string	Indicates the TCP connection limit as that available resources note.

Action

There are no manual actions required. Table IPHOST limits the number of connections on a node. Evaluate this limit again if too many TCP connection requests for a node are blocked.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN208

Explanation

The system generates log ITN208 on node restarts. The system also generates ITN208 when transmission control protocol (TCP) cannot allocate enough resources. These resources are required to achieve the quantity (entered in table IPHOST) that table IPHOST requests. Log ITN records the final limit. Use the final limit to evaluate the engineered values again.

Format

The log report format for ITN208 is as follows:

ITN208 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Insufficient system resources available
NODE: nodeid ACTION: acttext
DATAFILLED LIMIT: limitwas MAX CONNECTIONS ALLOWED: limitis

Example

An example of log report ITN208 follows:

```
ITN208 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Insufficient system     reso
urces available
   NODE: nodeid   ACTION: acttext
   DATAFILLED LIMIT: limitwas MAX CONNECTIONS
ALLOWED:limitis
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Insufficient system resources available	CM—computing module	Node identifier at which the LOG event originates.
NODE	EIU#—Ethernet	Interface unit identifier.
ACTION	Character string	TCP action in response to an event.
DATAFILLED LIMIT	Integers	TCP connection limit set in table IPHOST for the indicated node.
MAX CONNECTIONS ALLOWED	Integers	TXP connection limit on TCP node.

ITN208 (end)

Action

Manual action is required. Table IPHOST limits the number of TCP connections on a node. Engineer the number of TCP connections on the node and change the table entries accordingly.

System memory reductions do not allow requested connections to receive enough resources. Reduced simultaneous connections can block TCP connections requests. An engineering representative must analyze the cause of the event.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN299

Explanation

The Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) subsystem generates log report ITN299. The TCP subsystem generates ITN299 when the number of TCP log reports for a LOG number exceeds the threshold limit. The TCP logs for the log number are held for the rest of the log threshold interval. The system outputs the start and end time, the LOG generation, and threshold counts.

Format

The log report format for ITN299 is as follows:

```
ITN299 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO nodeid TCP SUMMARY LOG
    NODE: nodeid  LOG ITN  logid
    DURING THE LAST nn MINUTES:
    LOGS ISSUED: numlogs   LOGS THRESHOLDED: numthresh
```

Example

An example of log report ITN299 follows:

```
ITN299 JUN06 16:45:48 2201 INFO EIU207 TCP SUMMARY LOG
   NODE: EIU207  LOG ITN201
   DURING THE LAST 10 MINUTES:
   LOGS ISSUED: 5         LOGS THRESHOLDED: 456
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO nodeid	CM or EIU	Identifies the ethernet interface unit (EIU) or computing module (CM) in which the LOG event originates.
TCP SUMMARY LOG NODE: nodeid	CM or EIU	Identifies the ethernet interface unit (EIU) or computing module (CM) in which the LOG event originates.
LOG ITN: logid	Symbolic text	Indicates LOG number. The system generates summary log ITN299 for a given LOG number.
DURING THE LAST nn MINUTES:	Symbolic text	Indicates the log limit interval during which log events thresholded.

ITN299 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LOGS ISSUED:	Symbolic text	Indicates the correct number of logs that the system generates during the log limit interval.
LOGS THRESHOLDED:	Symbolic text	Indicates the correct number of log events that thresholded during the log threshold interval.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN300

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates log report ITN300. The system generates ITN300 when an incoming IP packet cannot deliver to a local upper layer protocol (ULP). This ULP is not active on this node and cannot receive the IP packet.

Format

The log report format for ITN300 is as follows:

.ITN300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IP FAILED TO DELIVER IN PACKET
NODE: nodeid
<ulp> IS NOT ACTIVE ON THIS NODE
SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu

Example

An example of log report ITN300 follows:

```
ITN300 FEB10 14:45:24 5785 INFO IP FAILED TO DELIVER IN
PACKET
   NODE: EIU201
   UDP IS NOT ACTIVE ON THIS NODE
   STC IP: 47.36.0.3
   DST IP: 47.164.0.2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO IP FAILED TO DELIVER IN PACKET NODE: nodeid	CM, FP0, EIU201, or AP1	Identifies the node involved in the log.
<ulp>	character string. Example: UDP	Provides the name of the destination ULP.

ITN300 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
IS NOT ACTIVE ON THIS NODE SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the source IP. Appears as four decimal bytes (aa.bb.cc.dd). Dots separate the decimal bytes.
DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the destination IP. Appears as four decimal bytes (rr.ss.tt.uu). Dots separate the decimal bytes.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN301

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates log report ITN301. The system generates ITN301 when an incoming IP packet cannot deliver to its destination because the route is not known.

Format

The log report format for ITN301 is as follows:

```
ITN301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IP FORWARD FAILED
    NODE: nodeid
    ROUTE TO THE DESTINATION UNKNOWN
    SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu
```

Example

An example of log report ITN301 follows:

```
ITN301 FEB10 14:45:24 5785 INFO IP FORWARD FAILED
   NODE: CM
   ROUTE TO THE DESTINATION UNKNOWN
   SRC IP: 47.36.0.3
   DST IP: 47.164.0.2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO IP FORWARD FAILED NODE	CM, FP0, EIU201, or AP1	The node involved in the log.
ROUTE TO THE DESTINATION UNKNOWN	Constant	Route to the destination not known.
SRC IP	table<0—3>bytes	Source IP address has 4 decimal bytes (aa.bb.cc.dd). Dots separate the decimal bytes.
DST IP	table<0—3>bytes	Destination IP address has 4 decimal bytes (rr.ss.tt.uu). Dots separate the decimal bytes.

ITN301 (end)

Action

Check the contents of data tables IPNETWRK and IPROUTER. Make sure that the contents comply with network architecture and assigned IP addresses. Check if a default ethernet interface unit (EIU) is entered in tables IPNETWRK and IPROUTER. A local area network (LAN) that connects directly to a SuperNode requires a default EIU and external router. The LAN routes messages from a SuperNode to a host. The host is not on a LAN, and connects directly to a DMS switch.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN302

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates log report ITN302. The IP subsystem generates ITN302 when an incoming IP packet cannot deliver to its destination. The IP packet cannot deliver to its destination because the destination route is not available. This problem occurs on an ethernet interface unit (EIU). The problem occurs when the FTA of the host destination, that goes to the SuperNode, is not available.

Format

The log report format for ITN302 is as follows:

```
ITN302 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IP FORWARD FAILED
    NODE: nodeid
    ROUTE TO THE DESTINATION KNOWN BUT UNAVAILABLE
    SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu
```

Example

An example of log report ITN302 follows:

```
ITN302 FEB10 13:45:24 5785 INFO IP FORWARD FAILED
   NODE: CM
   ROUTE TO THE DESTINATION KNOWN BUT UNAVAILABLE
   SRC IP: 47.36.0.3
   DST IP: 47.164.0.2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO IP FAILED NODE	CM, FPO, EIU201, or AP1	Identifies node involved in the log.
ROUTE TO THE DESTINATION KNOWN BUT UNAVAILABLE	Constant	Destination route not available.

ITN302 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SRC IP	table<0—3>bytes	Source IP address is 4 decimal bytes (aa.bb.cc.dd). Dots separate the decimal bytes.
DST IP	table<0—3>bytes	Destination IP address is 4 decimal bytes (rr.ss.tt.uu). Dots separate the decimal bytes.

Action

Busy (BUSY) the system and return to service (RTS) the EIU that generates this log. This procedure refreshes the ARP CACHE on the EIU with the SuperNode FTAs (as known on the computing module (CM)). A warm restart of the system or the EIU cannot contribute to recovery from this defective condition.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN303

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates this report when an incoming IP packet cannot deliver to its destination node. This problem occurs when the packet requires fragmentation. The packet requires fragmentation to send it to the next subnet on the route to a destination. Fragmentation is not accepted because the DF bit in the IP header is set to DONT FRAGMENT.

Format

The log report format for ITN303 is as follows:

```
ITN303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO IP FORWARD FAILED
    NODE: nodeid
    FRAGMENTATION REQUIRED BUT DF BIT SET TO DONT
FRAG
    SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu
```

Example

An example of log report ITN303 follows:

```
ITN303 FEB10 14:45:24 5785  INFO IP FORWARD FAILED
   NODE: EIU305
   FRAGMENTATION REQUIRED BUT DF BIT SET TO DONT FRAG
   SRC IP: 47.36.0.3
   DST IP: 47.164.0.2
```

Explanation

The following table describes each field in the log reports:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO IP FORWARD FAILED NODE: nodeid	CM, EIU201, or AP1	Identifies the node involved in the log.
FRAGMENTATION REQUIRED BUT DF BIT SET TO DONT FRAG	Constant	

ITN303 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the source IP. Appears as four decimal bytes (aa.bb.cc.dd). Dots separate the decimal bytes.
DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the destination IP. Appears as four decimal bytes (rr.ss.tt.uu). Dots separate the decimal bytes.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN304

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates report ITN304. The subsystem generates ITN304 when the system cannot deliver an incoming IP packet to the destination. The system cannot deliver the IP packet because the TIME TO LIVE of the datagram expired.

On the computing module (CM), if the subsystem generates ITN304, the system cannot deliver the IP packet to the destination upper layer protocol (ULP).

On the ethernet interface unit (EIU), the meaning of ITN304 is that the system cannot deliver the expired datagram in the local area. This log can mean also that the system cannot forward the expired datagram to the final destination route.

Format

The log report format for ITN304 is as follows:

ITN304 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FAILED TO DELIVER IN PACKET
NODE: nodeid
DATAGRAM TIME TO LIVE (TTL) EXPIRED
SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu

Example

An example of log report ITN304 follows:

```
ITN304 FEB10 14:45:24 5785 INFO FAILED TO DELIVER IN
PACKET
   NODE: EIU207
   DATAGRAM TIME TO LIVE (TTL) EXPIRED
   SRC IP: 47.36.0.3
   DST IP: 47.164.0.2
```

ITN304 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO FAILED TO DELIVER PACKET NODE: nodeid	CM, EIU201, or AP1	Identifies the node involved in the log.
DATAGRAM TIME TO LIVE (TTL) EXPIRED	Constant	
SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the source IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (aa.bb.cc.dd) separated by dots.
DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the destination IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (rr.ss.tt.uu) separated by dots.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN305

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates report ITN305 when IP screening prevents delivery of an incoming IP packet.

Format

The log report format for ITN305 is as follows:

```
ITN305 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IP SCREENED INCOMING PACKET
    NODE: nodeid
    SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu
```

Example

An example of log report ITN305 follows:

```
ITN305 FEB10 14:45:24 5785 INFO IP SCREENED INCOMING
PACKET
   NODE: EIU201
   SRC IP: 47.36.0.3
   DST IP: 47.164.0.2
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO IP SCREENED INCOMING PACKET NODE:nodeid	CM, EIU201, or AP1	The node involved in the log.
SRC IP	table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the source IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (aa.bb.cc.dd) separated by dots.
DST IP	table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the destination IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (rr.ss.tt.uu) separated by dots.

Action

Check screening in data table IPNETWRK. If screening is ON, check if the external node IP address is entered in table EXNDINV. If any external nodes entered in table EXNDINV are offline (OFFL) the system screens out IP

ITN305 (end)

packets. The system screens out incoming and outgoing IP packets, to and from the nodes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN306

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates report ITN306 when an incoming IP packet has a bad IP header. The ITN306 report can indicate that one or more of the following fields contain values that are wrong:

- IP Version (byte 0).
- IP Header Length (IHL) (byte 0).
- Total Length (byte 1).

For more details, refer to IP MIL-STD-1777.

Format

The log report format for ITN306 is as follows:

```
ITN306 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  BAD IP HEADER RECEIVED
    NODE: nodeid
    BYTE <byte_loc> IN IP HEADER HAS A WRONG VALUE
    THE IP HEADER FIELDS ARE (IN HEXADECIMAL FORMAT):
    <ip_header>
    SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu
```

Example

An example of log report ITN306 follows:

```
ITN306 FEB10 14:45:24 5785 INFO  BAD IP HEADER RECEIVED
   NODE: CM
   BYTE 0 IN IP HEADER HAS A WRONG VALUE
   THE IP HEADER FIELDS ARE (IN HEXADECIMAL FORMAT):
   0055 6400 0000 06F9 5FA8 242F 0300 242F 0800
   SRC IP: 47.36.0.3
   DST IP: 47.36.8.4
```

ITN306 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD IP HEADER RECEIVED NODE: nodeid	CM, EIU201, FP0, or AP1	Identifies the node involved in the log.
BYTE<byte_loc>	0-59	Indicates the number of the byte in the IP header where the system detected a problem. The system numbers the bytes from zero in the order that the system receives the bytes.
IN IP HEADER HAS A WRONG VALUE THE IP HEADER FIELDS ARE (IN HEXADECIMAL FORMAT): <ip_header>	Ten words. 0000-FFFF (hexadecimal)	Indicates the first ten words of the IP header. The IP header is displayed in hexadecimal format.
SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the source IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (aa.bb.cc.dd) separated by dots.
DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu	Table <0 to 3 > of byte	Indicates the address of the destination IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (rr.ss.tt.uu) separated by dots.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN310

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates report ITN310 when the subsystem cannot transmit a message that originates on this node. The system cannot transmit the message because of IP screening.

Format

The log report format for ITN310 is as follows:

```
ITN310 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCREENED OUTGOING  PACKET
    NODE: nodeid
    SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu
```

Example

An example of log report ITN310 follows:

```
ITN310 FEB10 14:45:24 5785 INFO SCREENED OUTGOING PACKET
   NODE: EIU307
   SRC IP: 47.36.8.1
   DST IP: 47.36.0.9
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO SCREENED OUTGOING PACKET NODE	CM, EIU201, or AP1	Identifies the node involved in the log.
SRC IP	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the source IP address. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (aa.bb.cc.dd) separated by dots.
DST IP	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the destination IP address. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (rr.ss.tt.uu) separated by dots.

ITN310 (end)

Action

Check screening flag in data table IPNETWRK. If screening is ON, check if external node IP address is entered in table EXNDINV. If any external nodes entered in table EXNDINV are offline (OFFL) the system screens out IP packets. The system screens incoming and outgoing IP packets, to and from the nodes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN311

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates report ITN311 when the subsystem cannot transmit a message that originates on this node. The subsystem cannot transmit the message because the datagram requires fragmentation. The upper layer protocol (ULP) does not allow fragmentation of the datagram.

Format

The log report format for ITN311 is as follows:

```
ITN311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IP TRANSMIT FAILED
    NODE: nodeid
    FRAGMENTATION REQUIRED BUT ULP SET DF BIT TO DONT
FRAG
    SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu
```

Example

An example of log report ITN311 follows:

```
ITN311 FEB10 14:45:24 5785 INFO IP TRANSMIT FAILED
   NODE: EIU201
   FRAGMENTATION REQUIRED BUT ULP SET DF BIT TO DONT FRAG
   SRC IP: 47.36.0.3
   DST IP: 47.164.0.2
```

Explanation

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO IP TRANSMIT FAILED NODE: nodeid	CM, EIU201, or AP1	Identifies the node involved in the log.
FRAGMENTATION REQUIRED BUT ULP SET DF BIT TO DONT FRAG	Constant	

ITN311 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the source IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (aa.bb.cc.dd) separated by dots.
DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the destination IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (rr.ss.tt.uu) separated by dots.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN312

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates report ITN312 when the system cannot transmit a message that originates on this node. The subsystem cannot transmit the message because the route to the destination is not known.

On the computing module (CM), for a message from SuperNode to a local areas network (LAN), the subsystem generates ITN312 when

- the Ethernet interface unit (EIU) in data Table IPROUTER does not connect to the LAN of the destination host.
- Table IPNETWRK does not contain a default EIU to connect to an external router.

On an EIU a message from SuperNode that has a destination other than the LAN connected to the EIU causes the subsystem to generate ITN312. This EIU is not the default EIU.

Format

The log report format for ITN312 is as follows:

ITN312 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IP TRANSMIT FAILED
NODE: nodeid
ROUTE TO THE DESTINATION UNKNOWN
SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu

Example

An example of log report ITN312 follows:

```
ITN312 FEB10 14:45:24 5785  INFO IP TRANSMIT FAILED
   NODE: nodeid
   ROUTE TO THE DESTINATION UNKNOWN
   SRC IP: 47.36.8.1
   DST IP: 47.36.0.5
```

ITN312 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO IP TRANSMIT FAILED NODE	CM, EIU201, FP0, or AP1	Identifies the node involved in the log.
ROUTE TO THE DESTINATION UNKNOWN	Constant	Indicates the route to the destination is not known.
SRC IP	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the source IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (aa.bb.cc.dd) separated by dots.
DST IP	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the destination IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (rr.ss.tt.uu) separated by dots.

Action

Check the contents of data Tables IPNETWRK and IPROUTER for agreement with the network architecture and assigned IP addresses. The system requires a default EIU and an external router on a LAN directly connected to SuperNode to route messages. The system routes these messages from SuperNode to any host that is not on a LAN directly connected to the DMS switch. Make sure that Tables IPNETWRK and IPROUTER contain a default EIU.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN313

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates report ITN313 when the system cannot transmit a message that generates on this node. The system cannot transmit the message because the route to the destination is not available.

On an Ethernet interface unit (EIU), the system cannot transmit the message when:

- the destination host (if within SuperNode) is out-of-service.
- the FTA of the destination host (if within SuperNode) is not available.

On the computing module (CM), the system cannot transmit the message when:

- the FTA of the destination host is not available. The FTA of the destination host is in the SuperNode.
- the destination host is on a local area network (LAN) directly connected to SuperNode. The EIUs that connect to this LAN are not in service, or the FTAs of the EIUs are not available.
- the route to the destination host is through the default EIU. The EIU is out of service or the FTA of the EIU is not available.

Format

The log report format for ITN313 is as follows:

```
ITN313 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  IP TRANSMIT FAILED
    NODE: nodeid
    ROUTE TO THE DESTINATION KNOWN BUT UNAVAILABLE
    SRC IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    DST IP: rr.ss.tt.uu
```

Example

An example of log report ITN313 follows:

```
ITN313 FEB10 14:45:24 5785 INFO  IP TRANSMIT FAILED
   NODE: CM
   ROUTE TO THE DESTINATION KNOWN BUT UNAVAILABLE
   SRC IP: 47.36.8.4
   DST IP: 47.36.6.8
```

ITN313 (end)

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO IP TRANSMIT FAILED	Constant	Indicates that the IP transmit failed
NODE	CM, EIU201, FP0, or AP1	Identifies the node involved in the log
ROUTE TO DESTINATION KNOWN BUT UNAVAILABLE	Constant	Indicates the route is not available
SRC IP	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the source IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (aa.bb.cc.dd) separated by dots.
DST IP	Table <0 to 3> of byte	Indicates the address of the destination IP. The address is displayed as four decimal bytes (rr.ss.tt.uu) separated by dots.

Action

If the destination host is a SuperNode and the system generates ITN313 on an EIU, busy and RTS the EIU. This action updates the ARP CACHE with the FTAs as they are known on the CM. If the system generates ITN313 on the CM, check the status of all EIUs connected to the destination LAN. Also check the status of the default EIU. The DST IP of this log specifies the destination host. Make sure that the destination host is entered to make the FTA available. If this action does not allow the system to transmit the message, manual action cannot correct the problem.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN314

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates this log report when the IP layer sends a message to a wrong destination IP address.

Format

The format for log report ITN314 follows:

```
ITN314 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL INFO IP TRANSMIT FAILED
    NODE: nodeid
    INVALID DESTINATION IP ADDRESS SPECIFIED
    SRC IP: xx.xx.xx.xx
    DST IP: yy.yy.yy.yy
```

Example

An example of log report ITN314 follows:

```
ITN314 JUL24 11:24:26 9200 INFO IP TRANSMIT FAILED
   NODE: CM
   INVALID DESTINATION IP ADDRESS SPECIFIED
   SRC IP: 47.187.48.11
   DST IP: 47.80.0.209
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO IP TRANSMIT FAILED	Constant	This field indicates the IP address transmit failed.
NODE	CM, EIU#, or FP#	This field identifies the node that was cited by the log.
INVALID DESTINATION IP ADDRESS SPECIFIED	Constant	This field indicates the destination IP address is wrong.

ITN314 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SRC IP	Table <0 to 3> of byte	This field indicates the address of the source IP. Displayed as four decimal bytes (xx.xx.xx.xx) separated by dots.
DST IP	Table <0 to 3> of byte	This field indicates the address of the destination IP. Displayed as four decimal bytes (yy.yy.yy.yy) separated by dots.

Action

There is no immediate action required. In post-analysis, verify the IP address in the log with the subnet mask in table IPNETWRK.

Associated OM registers

The OM register associated with this log is ip_out_errors.

Additional information

None

ITN315

Explanation

The system generates report ITN315 when an audit detects a mismatch. The mismatch occurs between the transmission control protocol/internet protocol (TCP/IP) connection data. The system stores this data on series 3 nodes and the computing module.

The data for TCP/IP connections is stored in tables. These tables include, IPHOST, IPROUTER, and IPSCP on both the computing module (CM) and on series 3 nodes. Series 3 nodes include Ethernet interface units (EIU), Ethernet link interface units (ELIU), file processors (FP), application processors (AP), and application-processor units (APU).

Format

The log report format for ITN315 is as follows:

ITN315 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IP Table Data Mismatch
<node_name> <node_number> – <primary_application>
Table = <table_name>
Field = <field_name>

Example

An example of log report ITN315 follows:

```
ITN315 NOV22 16:31:10 0600 INFO IP Table Data Mismatch
   ELIU 1 – CCS7
   Table = IPSCP
   Field = SCP_IP_ADDR1
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO IP Table Data Mismatch	Constant	Indicates a mismatch between the TCP/IP connection data stored on a series 3 node and on the CM
node_name	AP, APU, EIU, ELIU, or FP	Identifies the affected series 3 node
node_number	0 to 511	Indicates the number of the affected node

ITN315 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
primary_application	alphanumeric character string	Identifies the affected application
table_name	IPHOST, IPNETWRK, IPPROTO, IPROUTER, IPSCP, or IPTHRON	Identifies the affected table
field_name	alphanumeric character string	Identifies the affected field

Action

The system automatically corrects mismatches found by the audit. There is no immediate action required.

If the system generates ITN315 often, the problem can originate with the load. Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN399

Explanation

The Internet Protocol (IP) subsystem generates report ITN399 for logs that are thresholded. The subsystem also generates ITN399 when the number of logs exceeds the maximum number allowed for the specified log number.

Format

The log report format for ITN399 is as follows:

```
ITN399 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  IP SUMMARY
    NODE: nodeid  LOGITNlognum
    DURING THE LAST <time_period> MINUTES
    <numlogs> WERE ISSUED OF WHICH <numthresh> WERE
SUPPRESSED
```

Example

An example for log report ITN399 follows:

```
ITN399 FEB09 16:45:48 2201 INFO  IP SUMMARY
   NODE: EIU207  LOGITN300
   DURING THE LAST 10 MINUTES
   23 LOGS WERE ISSUED OF WHICH 22 WERE SUPPRESSED
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO IP SUMMARY NODE: nodeid	CM or EIU	Identifies the node involved in the log.
LOGITNlognum	Symbolic text	Identifies the ITN log number for which the system generates this summary log.
DURING THE LAST <time_period>	Minutes	Indicates the log threshold interval during which the thresholding of logs occurs.
MINUTES <numlogs>	Long Integer	Indicates the correct number of events logged.
WERE ISSUED OF WHICH <numthresh>	Long Integer	Indicates the number of logs suppressed (the correct number of logs generated is: <numlogs><numthresh>).

ITN399 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

ITN501

Explanation

The system generates this log when the user enters an id that is not valid. When this event occurs system rejects the login and generates this log.

Format

The format for log report ITN501 follows:

```
ITN501 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FTP User Login Rejected
    NODE: nodeid          USER: userid
    REASON: INVALID USER NAME
    LOCAL FTP PORT: portnum        LOCAL IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
    REMOTE FTP PORT : portnum      REMOTE IP: aa.bb.cc.dd
```

Example

An example of log report ITN501 follows:

```
ITN501 NOV30 10:17:27 9935 INFO FTP User Login Rejected
    NODE: CM        USER: rsr
    REASON: INVALID USER NAME
    LOCAL FTP PORT: 21            LOCAL IP: 47.108.14.1
    REMOTE FTP PORT: 4597         REMOTE IP: 47.142.210.105
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
NODE	CM	The node identifier from where the log event originates.
USER	Variable	User identification
REASON	Constant	Indicates entry of a user id that is not valid.
LOCAL or REMOTE FTP PORT	Variable	Indicates the FTP source or destination port.
LOCAL or REMOTE IP	Variable	Indicates the source or destination IP

ITN501 (end)

Action

None

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM Registers.

Additional Information

None

ITN600

Explanation

The system generates this log when the BOOTP server can not find an empty entry in table IPHOST. Table IPHOST can hold 64 entries. The TCP/IP stack does not function on that node when this event occurs.

Format

The format for log report ITN600 follows:

ITN600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL BOOTP: Table IPHOST is full
NODE: nodeid
CLIENT: clientid

Example

An example of log report ITN600 follows:

```
ITN600 NOV10 13:56:43 1600 TBL BOOTP: Table IPHOST is full
   NODE: CM
   CLIENT: FP1
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
NODE	CM	The node identifier from where log event originates.
CLIENT	FP#	The node that sends a request to the server and the server adds to table IPHOST.

Action

Collect the contents of tables IPHOST, APINV and LIUINV. Remove nodes that are not necessary from table IPHOST. Some nodes to remove are nodes that do not require the TC/IP stack. Change the screening flag in the IPNETWRK tuple. Clients issue BOOTP requests and return the screening flag to its original value.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ITN600 (end)

Additional Information

None

ITN601

Explanation

The system generates this log when the BOOTP server allocates an IP address for a BOOTP client and does not find an available IP address on the local subnet. This allocation occurs on the DMS-SuperNode subnet. The server in table IPHOST can not add the BOOTP client node. The TCP/IP stack can function but not on that node.

Format

The format for log report ITN601 follows:

ITN601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL BOOTP: No unused IP addresses left on DMS-SuperNode subnet.
NODE: nodeid
CLIENT: clientid
SUBNET MASK: subnetmask

Example

An example of log report ITN601 follows:

```
ITN601 NOV10 13:56:43 1600 TBL BOOTP: No unused IP addresses
left on DMS-SuperNode subnet
   NODE: CM
   CLIENT: FP1
   SUBNET MASK: FFFFFFF0
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field of the log report

Field	Value	Description
NODE	CM	The node identifier from where the log event originates.
CLIENT	FP#	The node (BOOTP client) that sends a request to the server and the server to adds to table IPHOST.
SUBNETMASK	Variable	The current subnet mask fo the DMS-SuperNode. This value is in hexadecimal.

ITN601 (end)

Action

Collect the contents from tables IPNETWRK, IPHOST and IPROUTER. The Lan administrator must increase the host bits to the network for the DMS-SuperNode . The result is a decrease in the number of subnet bits. Verify that the number of DMS-SuperNode subnet bits in table IPHOST is the identical to the number on the network.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional Information

None.

ITN602

Explanation

The system generates this log when the BOOTP server or relay agent rejects a BOOTP request with a value in the hops field that is greater than allowed. The client that sends the request does not receive a reply from the BOOTP on the DMS-SuperNode.

Format

The format for log report ITN602 follows:

ITN602 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BOOTP: Request rejected because hops count is too high.
NODE: nodeid
CLIENT HARDWARE ADDRESS IN REQUEST: hwaddr
CLIENT HARDWARE TYPE: hwtype
HOPS VALUE IN REQUEST: hopsval
MAXIMUM HOPS ACCEPTED: maxhops

Example

An example of log report ITN602 follows:

```
ITN602 NOV 10 13:56:43 1600 INFO BOOTP: Request rejected
because hops count is too high.
    NODE: CM
    CLIENT HARDWARE ADDRESS IN REQUEST: 0000A7002F95
    CLIENT HARDWARE TYPE: Ethernet (10 Mb)
    HOPS VALUE IN REQUEST: 2
    MAXIMUM HOPS ACCEPTED: 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NODE	CM or EIU#	The node identifier from where the log event originates.
CLIENT HARDWARE ADDRESS IN REQUEST	Variable	The hardware address in hexadecimal for the BOOTP request.

ITN602 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CLIENT HARDWARE TYPE	Variable	The hardware type of the BOOTP request.
HOPS VALUE IN REQUEST	Variable	The value of the hops field in the BOOTP request.
MAXIMUM HOPS ACCEPTED	Variable	The maximum hops value for the node (server/relay agent)

Action

Locate the node of the BOOTP request with the hardware address and hardware type. If the BOOTP request to the DMS-SuperNode is valid increase the max hops count on the server (CM) and relay agents (EIUs) with SNMP.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional Information

None

ITN603

Explanation

The system generates this log when the BOOTP client does not receive a reply for a BOOTP request an does not send a new request. The system does not send a new request because the process exceeds the maximum timeout value of 1 minute. The BOOTP client does not have an IP address and the TCP/IP software does not function on the client node.

Format

The format for log report ITN603 follows:

ITN603 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL BOOTP: Client times out and has not been allocated an IP address
NODE: nodeid

Example

An example of log report ITN603 follows.

```
ITN603 NOV 10 13:56:43 1600 TBL BOOTP: Client times out and
has not been allocated an IP address
    NODE: FP1
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
NODE	FP#	The node identifier from where the log event orginates.

Action

Check for ITN logs that indicate why the datagrams that the client sends do not reach the CM. Check for ITN logs that indicate why datagrams that the CM sends do not reach the client. Verify that the BOOTP server process bootpsv is active on the CM. Type disp udp in the NETMAN tool on the CM to display all UDP endpoints. Add the client (FP) in table IPHOST.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

ITN603 (end)

Additional Information

None

ITN604

Explanation

The system generate this log when the BOOTP server receives a BOOTP request from an external node and can not find data on the node. The server on the DMS-SuperNode can not send a BOOTP reply to the client.

Format

The format for log report ITN604 follows:

```
ITN604 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL BOOTP: No information on
BOOTP external client
    NODE: nodeid
    CLIENT HARDWARE ADDRESS IN REQUEST: hwaddr
    CLIENT HARDWARE TYPE: hwtype
```

Example

An example of log report ITN604 follows:

```
ITN604 NOV 10 13:56:43 1600 INFO BOOTP: No information on
BOOTP external client
   NODE: CM
   CLIENT HARDWARE ADDRESS IN REQUEST: 0000A7002F95
   CLIENT HARDWARE TYPE: Ethernet (10 Mb)
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
NODE	CM	The node identifier from where the log event originates.
CLIENT HARDWARE ADDRESS IN REQUEST	Variable	The hardware address of the BOOTP requests that the system rejects. This value is in hexadecimal.
CLIENT HARDWARE TYPE	Variable	The hardware type for the BOOTP request that the system rejects.

ITN604 (end)

Action

Display the contents of the internal database with the DISP BOOTP command of the NETMAN tool. Use the hardware address and hardware type to identify the node that sends the BOOTP request. If the node sends valid requests to the DMS-SuperNode add data on the node in the BOOTP database. Add the node tp table EXNDINV.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers

Additional Information

None

ITN699

Explanation

The Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) subsystem generates this log report when the number of BOOTP log reports exceeds a set threshold limit. When the number of logs reaches the threshold the system stops the logs for that log number for the interval that remains.

Format

The format for log report ITN699 follows:

```
ITN699 mmmdd hh:ss ssdd INFO nodeid BOOTP SUMMARY LOG
   NODE: nodeid          LOG ITN logid
   During the last 10 minutes:
   numlogs logs were issued of which numsuppr were suppressed
```

Example

An example of log report ITN699 follows:

```
ITN699 NOV10 13:56:43 1600 INFO EIU206 BOOTP SUMMARY LOG
   NODE: EIU206    LOG ITN600
   During the last 10 minutes
   8 logs were issued of which 7 were suppressed
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
NODE	CM, FP#, AP#, EIU#	The node identifier from where the log event orginates.
LOG ITN	Variable	The log number that the system generates the summary log for.
NUMLOGS	LONGINT	Number of logs the system issues for a set interval.
NUMSUPPR	LONGINT	Number of logs the system stops fo a set interval.

Action

INT699 is a summary log. This log does not require any action.

ITN699 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

None

ITOC100

Explanation

Log report ITOC100 is generated when the computing module (CM) ITOCS, message switch (MS) ITOCS, or both are empty, thus causing a critical condition. Note that two to four of the messages can be displayed to describe the critical alarm.

Format

The format for log report ITOC100 follows:

```
1.***ITOC100 mmm dd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT ITOC
   No entries in ITOC for:   {ITOC_States}
```

Example

An example of log report ITOC100 follows:

```
1.*ITOC100 FEB 16 10:56:01  3923 FLT ITOC
   No entries in ITOC for:    CM on SLM 0    CM on SLM 1
   MS on SLM 1
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
FLT ITOC No entries in ITOC for	CM on SLM 0	Indicates no ITOC entries for CM on system load module (SLM) 0
	CM on SLM 1	Indicates no ITOC entries for CM on SLM 1
	MS on SLM 0	Indicates no ITOC entries for MS on SLM 0
	MS on SLM 1	Indicates no ITOC entries for MS on SLM 1

Action

The craftsperson must take the appropriate actions (for example, SBF or DUMP) to register an image file in an ITOCS.

Associated OM registers

None

ITOC101

Explanation

The system generates report ITOC101 when at least one computing module (CM) and one message switch (MS) ITOC image file are available. At least one of the two ITOCs that remain is empty. The system can display one or two messages to describe the minor alarm.

Format

The log report format for ITOC101 is as follows:

```
*ITOC101 mmm dd hh:mm:ss ssdd
    FLT ITOC    No entries in ITOC for:    {ITOC_States}

*ITOC101 mmm dd hh:mm:ss ssdd
    FLT ITOC    No entries in ITOC for:    {ITOC_States}
```

Example

An example of log report ITOC101 follows:

```
*ITOC101  FEB16 10:56:01  3923
   FLT ITOC  No entries in ITOC for:   CM on SLM 0   MS on
SLM 1
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
FLT ITOC No entries in ITOC for	CM on SLM 0	Indicates there are no ITOC entries for CM on system load module (SLM) 0
	CM on SLM 1	Indicates there are no ITOC entries for CM on SLM 1
	MS on SLM 0	Indicates there are no ITOC entries for MS on SLM 0
	MS on SLM 1	Indicates there are no ITOC entries for MS on SLM 1

ITOC101 (end)

Action

The technician must take action (for example, SBF or DUMP) to register an image file in an ITOC.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

ITOC102

Explanation

Log report ITOC102 is generated to confirm that all ITOCs contain registered image files. Image files are registered by the Autodump process or the craftsperson (using SBF or DUMP commands).

Format

The format for log report ITOC102 follows:

ITOC102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss sequencenumber INFO ITOC
ITOC alarm cleared

Example

An example of log report ITOC102 follows:

```
ITOC102 FEB16 10:56:01 3923 INFO ITOC
ITOC alarm cleared
```

Action

None. For information only.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

KTRK100

Explanation

The Killer Trunk Reporting (KTRK) subsystem generates log report KTRK100. The subsystem generates KTRK100 when feature package NTX876AA is present, and the GENKTLOG field in table KTPARMS is set to ON.

The following table describes each trunk in the log report that has a minimum of one of the following killer trunk (KT) properties:

Trunk	Properties
KILLER TRUNK	Trunk that the system seizes repeatedly. A problem does not allow the system to hold the trunk for a given length of time. For example, defective transmission can cause the subscriber to drop the connection and attempt the call again. These trunks have a high attempt rate.
SLOW RELEASE TRUNK	Trunk that has a low attempt rate and with a rather high use. Supervisory equipment that does not function can cause this condition.
ALWAYS BUSY TRUNK	Trunk that has zero attempts and is busy during the report interval. (For example, if the report interval is 1h, the use is 36.0 hundred call seconds (CCS)). Under-engineer of the group, normal high use, and equipment problems can cause this condition.
ALWAYS IDLE TRUNK	Trunk that has a use of 0 CCS and zero (0) attempts. Network management controls that are not correct, over-engineering, and equipment that does not function can cause this condition.

The Killer Trunk Reporting feature provides three modes of operation: AUTO, MANUAL, and SEMIAUTO.

In the AUTO mode, the system provides the trunk circuits for each rotation in order of trunk groups, defined in Table TRKGRP. When the next report interval begins, application of the next set of trunk circuits starts with the next trunk group.

In MANUAL mode, trunk circuits are provided in order of the groups declared in Table KTGROUP. If the number of circuits declared in Table KTGROUP, exceeds the maximum (2048), 2048 are provided. The system provides the same set for each report interval as long as the MANUAL mode is enabled.

KTRK100 (continued)

A third mode of operation, SEMIAUTO, combines the MANUAL and AUTO modes. When the system operates in SEMIAUTO mode, trunk circuits are recorded according to the groups defined in Table KTGROUP. All circuits in these groups are provided for each rotation.

Note: For all modes of operation, partial trunk groups are not provided.

The KTRK100 log report lists office thresholds for peg counts and holding times; the accurate peg count for each trunk; use rate; holding time; and a trouble text message. Call processing updates call statistics. A separate process updates statistics for the amount of use. The process competes with call processing, but runs in step with report intervals.

The following types of trunk groups contain KT properties: A5, AOSS, ATC, AVOVS, AVINSW, AVTNDM, AVNO5, CA, DA, ES, GW, IBNTI, IBNTO, IBNT2, IS, IT, MTR, OC, OI, OOC, OP, OPR, OS, PRA, PX, P2, RC, SC, T2, TDDO, TI, TO, TOPS, TOPSARU, and VR.

Three tables control the KT process and the generation of log report KTRK100:

- Table KTPARMS contains a tuple that controls the KT process. This process defines the scan rate, report intervals, peg and holding time thresholds, and mode. The GENKTLOG field specifies if the system generates the KTRK100 log at the end of every report interval. If GENKTLOG is set to OFF, the system does not generate the KTRK100 log.
- Table KTGROUP contains a list of trunk groups for inspection when the KT software is in MANUAL or SEMIAUTO mode.
- Table KTMINMAX contains the peg and holding time criteria for each trunk group. The values in this table are when the user issues the KTREPORT command with the ANALYZE command.

Holding registers store KTRK100 information. Standard circular log buffers normally store log information. Holding registers store this information so that the user can only request the last report the system generated. When a user requests an older report, the system generates the following KTRK100 report message:

```
KTRK100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO KTRK_REPORT REPORT NO
LONGER AVAILABLE
```

KTRK100 (continued)

Format

The log report format for KTRK100 is as follows:

```
**KTRK100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO KTRK_REPORT
_____________________________________________________________
EXCEPTIONS
KTPARMS CRITERIA:     PEG          HT          TROUBLE
                      >n           <n          trbltext
                                   >n          trbltext
_____________________________________________________________
GROUP       MEMBER      PEG   USAGE    HT    TROUBLE
TOPCOMFAMF     1         1      10     10    SLOW RELEASE
               5        14     640     45    SLOW RELEASE
LNTOPSI        1         6     180     30    SLOW RELEASE
               2         0       0     *     ALWAYS IDLE
EMGY           1         0     900     *     ALWAYS BUSY
ACCUMULATION TIME: 1 0
_____________________________________________________________
```

Example

An example of log report KTRK100 follows:

```
**KTRK100 JUN27 21:57:04 6600 INFO KTRK_REPORT
_____________________________________________________________
EXCEPTIONS
KTPARMS CRITERIA:       PEG             HT        TROUBLE
                       >  5             <6        KILLER TRUNK
                                        >7        SLOW RELEASE
_____________________________________________________________
GROUP         MEMBER        PEG    USAGE     HT      TROUBLE
TOPCOMFAMF       1           1       10       10     SLOW RELEASE
                 5          14      640       45     SLOW RELEASE
LNTOPSI          1           6      180       30     SLOW RELEASE
                 2           0        0       *      ALWAYS IDLE
EMGY             1           0      900       *      ALWAYS BUSY
ACCUMULATION TIME: 1 0
_____________________________________________________________
```

KTRK100 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO KTRK_REPORT	Constant	Defines the report as a killer trunk report
EXCEPTIONS	Constant	Indicates KT report is for trunks that contain KT properties
KTPARMS CRITERIA	Constant	Indicates that table KTPARMI defines peg and use criteria
PEG	Constant	Provides column heading for peg count measurements
HT	Constant	Provides column heading for holding time measurements.
TROUBLE	Constant	Provides column heading for a character string that indicates killer trunk property on the trunk
ktpegmin	Symbolic text	Refer to table KTPARMS. Identifies minimum number of pegs threshold before the holding time comparison occurs. Refer to the list in the customer data table KTPARMS for office defined KTPEGMIN threshold values. Use the customer data list from the command interpreter (CI) MAP (maintenance and administration position) level.
<kthtmax	Symbolic text	Identifies maximum killer trunk holding time threshold in seconds for a single trunk. Refer to the list in the customer data table KTPARMS from the CI MAP level for office defined KTHTMAX threshold values. Refer to table KTPARMS.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
KILLER TRUNK	Constant	Indicates the system observes the killer trunk property when the following conditions apply: • the actual measurement for PEG is greater than the specified value for peg_thresh • the actual measurement for HT is less than the specified value for ht_thresh
>srhtmin	Symbolic text	Identifies the minimum slow release holding time threshold in seconds for a single trunk. Refer to the list in the customer data table KTPARMS from the CI MAP level for office defined SRHTMIN threshold values. Refer to table KTPARMS.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SLOW RELEASE	Constant	Indicates the slow release property is observed when the actual measurement for holding time was greater than the specified value for >ht_thresh
GROUP	Constant	Provides column heading for trunk identification
MEMBER	Constant	Provides column heading for trunk member identification
USAGE	Constant	Provides column heading for use rate measurements
clli	Symbolic text	The CLLI appears for the first observed trunk in a group that circuit numbers identify. CLLI does not appear for the trunks that remain in the group; only the circuit number is provided. All circuit numbers associate with the previous CLLI. Refer to Table TRKGRP.
ext_trk	Symbolic text	Displays the trunk circuit number. The MEMBER column is the external trunk name of each member, and is not necessarily printed in a sequence. The order follows the order of table TRKMEM. Refer to table TRKGRP.

KTRK100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
n1	1-32767	Provides peg count for observed trunk
n2	1-32767	Provides use rate for observed trunk
n3	1-32767	Provides holding time in seconds for observed trunk. If a * appears in the HT column, then the number of accumulated pegs is zero, and the holding time can not be calculated.
trbl	Always busy	Indicates always busy property is on the trunk
	Always idle	Indicates always idle property is observed on the trunk
	Blank	Indicates KT properties were not on the trunk.
	Killer trunk	Indicates KT property on the trunk
	Slow release	Indicates slow release (SR) property is on the trunk
	KT and SR	Indicates both KT and SR properties are on the trunk
ACCUMULATION TIME	Numeric	Identifies the test interval in hours and minutes
POSSIBLE REPORT INCONSISTENCY: REPORT NUMBER DIFFERENT	Constant	When this message appears at the end of the KRTK100 log report, and indicates a system dump. A new log report that starts to dump into the holding registers, can invalidate some of the information that already printed.

Action

Save all reports for network planning personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There are no associated OM registers.

LAQ602

Explanation

The system generates log report LAQ602. This report appears when Log Acquisition (LAQ) subsystem notifies that the DMS LOG SYSTEM lost some SuperNode (SN) CM logs.

The SN Operations Controller (OPC) system provides log processing. The log processing consists of the following functions:

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

Feature AJ2892 implements an application that allows a SN OPC to obtain logs from a SNODE CM across a TCP/IP connection. This feature allows the system to generate an AUDIT log. The system generates this log if an AUDIT in the SN OPC requests a log to test the TCP/IP communication path. The log also tests the health of the DMS LOG SYSTEM.

Feature AJ2892 creates the LAQ in the SN OPC side as a client process. This condition occurs so that the LAQ sends a requests and receives results to/from the remote client. The SN CM side contains the remote client. The Data Collector communicates with this process to receive/stop the stream of SNODE CM logs.

The Data Resource Manager (DRM) controls the LAQ. The DRM creates the process when the SN OPC is in service. The LAQ is registered to DRM to monitor the status of the Data Collector. The LAQ is also registered to DRM to monitor the status of AUDIT.

The LAQ originates and manages the TCP/IP connection that is established toward the remote server in the SNODE CM. This module contains descriptions of the reception and transmission buffers that handle the incoming/outgoing messages.

After the LAQ connection is established the LAQ connects to the Data Collector (DC). To connect to the DC, the LAQ creates an IPC connectivity when the DC is in service and available.

When the Data Collector sends an IPC message to request logs, theLAQ acts on the request. The LAQ sends the “start-log-request" message to SNLAQTCP process in SN CM.

LAQ602 (continued)

The LAQ receives logs. Use the procedures in the Data Collector interface library to pass these logs to the Data Collector. This process continues until the Data Collector sends a stop log IPC message. A (stop_logs_request) message is sent to the server.

The SuperNode CM section of AJ2892 receives the number of the log lost in the DMS LOG SYSTEM. The number then notifies the SN OPC section of AJ2892. The AJ2892 feature generates a UAE (UNIX Application Environment) log that conveys the number of SN CM logs lost.

Format

The format for log report LAQ602 is as follows:

```
LAQ602 INFO FCC136AP OPC LAQ mmmdd hh:mm LAQ(2530)
   <description>
   LOG:
   1
   Expert data: laqmain.c()
```

Example

An example of log report LAQ602 follows:

```
LAQ602 INFO FCC136AP OPC LAQ 191092 13:04:12 LAQ(2530)
   Number of log lost (CM side):4
   LOG:
   1
   Expert data: laqmain.c()
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
description	Number of log lost (CM side): 0-65535	Denotes number of logs at SNode CM side

Action

The DMS LOG SYSTEM can handle an average of one SNode CM log each second. The average size of a SNode CM log is 150 bytes. Enforce a stream of 10 logs every second to stress the DMS LOG SYSTEM. Each log contains 800 characters. When the DMS LOG SYSTEM is stressed, the system

generates one UAE log every 2 s. A UAE log indictes the log lost at the CM side. The SN OPC administrator uses the PULSE tool to perform this process.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LCD100

Explanation

A LCD100 log (LONG CALLDUR INFO) is generated when long call duration calls that may be in error are detected. This log is generated for calls when the call duration exceeds the time difference between the origination and disconnect time. The origination date must be the same as the disconnect date. This log is used to indicate a call duration problem.

This log is also generated whenever the call duration exceeds 48 hours.

Format

The log report format for LCD100 is as follows:

```
LCD100        <mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd> INFO LONG CALLDUR INFO

REGB_B106BT           LCD100 APR26 07:09:01 4310 INFO LONG
CALLDUR INFO
     SEQ#:   0
    ORIG: CKT RTPBEAN2WS7DI    3
    TERM: CKT   RTPBEAN2WS7DI  2
    ORIG YR:   28 MO:     4 DAY:  23 HR:  13 MIN:  18 SEC:   4
    DISC YR:    28 MO:     4DAY:   26 HR:    7 MIN:   9 SEC:    1
    RU CALLDUR:  00237057
     CCB ANS:      1
     CDB MSG:    17
    CDB CALLDUR:  00237057
     CDB ANS:      1
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
SEQ	numeric	This value will always be 0.
ORIG	alphanumeric	Originating trunk group and trunk number
TERM	alphanumeric	Terminating trunk group and trunk number
ORIG	timestamp	Originating time - year/month/day/hour/minute/second
DISC	timestamp	Originating time - year/month/day/hour/minute/second

LCD100 (end)

Field	Value	Description
RU CALLDUR	numeric	Recording Unit call duration between answer and disconnect time. Value is in seconds.
CCB ANS	0 or 1	Call Condense Block answer flag, 1 = answered
CDB MSG	numeric	Call Data Block last internal I/O message type
CDB CALLDUR	numeric	Call Data Block call duration between answer and disconnect time. Value is in seconds.
CDB ANS	0 or 1	Call Data Block answer flag, 1 = answered

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

Log history

SN07 (DMS)

Log LCD100 was previously omitted and is now introduced under CR Q00911529.

LINE100

Explanation

The line maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates the LINE100 log when you perform a line diagnostic test from the

- MAP terminal, and the test passes
- shower queue on an integrated services digital network (ISDN) loop or an analog line, and the test passes

A log report with an event type of trouble (TBL), fault (FLT), or information (INFO) precedes a system-initiated diagnostic test.

Format

The format for log report LINE100 follows:

```
LINE100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PASS LN_DIAG
    len  DN dn
    DIAGNOSTIC RESULT diagtxt
    ACTION REQUIRED acttxt
    CARD TYPE cardtype
```

Example

An example of log report LINE100 follows:

```
*LINE100 JAN01 00:00:07 5678 PASS LN_DIAG
   HOST 55 1 00 24 DN 2557229999
   DIAGNOSTIC RESULT Card Diagnostic OK
   ACTION REQUIRED None
   CARD TYPE 6X17BA
```

LINE100 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	* = minor ** = major *** = critical	fault severity
PASS LN_DIAG	Constant	Indicates a line diagnostic test was performed and passed. A line diagnostic test checks for hardware-related faults in line equipment.
len	Alphanumeric text string	The line equipment number (LEN) for the suspect line equipment
DN	Constant	Indicates that a directory number (DN) follows
dn	Integers	The directory number (DN) for the suspect line equipment
	NO DIRN	NO DIRN appears when channel units are involved. The system does not support DN for channel units on special service modules (shelves used with a remote carrier urban [RCU] that house equipment that supports special services).
DIAGNOSTIC RESULT	Constant	Indicates the result of diagnostic testing follows
diagtxt	Text string	The results of diagnostic testing
ACTION REQUIRED	Constant	Indicates the recommended user action follows
actxt	Text string	The recommended user action If there is no user action required, the entry is “None".

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CARD TYPE	Constant	Indicates that card information follows
cardtype	Alphanumeric text string	The product engineering code (PEC) of the ISDN line card (ISLC) in the ISLC loop tested

Action

None

Associated OM registers

None

LINE101

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates report LINE101. The subsystem generates LINE101 when the system or the user runs a diagnostic test, and the test fails. The user runs the diagnostic test from the MAP terminal. The system runs the test from the shower queue on an integrated service digital network (ISDN) loop.

A report with event type trouble (TBL), fault (FLT), or information (INFO) precedes a system initiated diagnostic test.

The system initiates a diagnostic for some of the system problems in LINE113. The subsystem generates LINE101 if the diagnostic test fails. The line equipment number (LEN) of an RDTISD line can display in this log.

Format

The log report format for LINE101 is as follows:

```
**LINE101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL LN_DIAG
    len  DN dn
    DIAGNOSTIC RESULT diagtxt
    ACTION REQUIRED acttxt
    CARD TYPE cardtype
```

Example

Examples of log report LINE101 follow:

Example 1

```
*LINE101 JAN01 00:00:07 5678 FAIL LN_DIAG
   HOST 55 1 0 2  DN 2557229999
   DIAGNOSTIC RESULT PUPS failure detected
   ACTION REQUIRED Test drawer
   CARD TYPE BX27AA
```

Example 2

```
*LINE101 OCT31 12:00:01 2112 FAIL LN_DIAG
   HOST 55 1 0 2  DN 8997811999
   DIAGNOSTIC RESULT Self test: ROM f RAM p SCP p Timer p
   ACTION REQUIRED Chk LC
   CARD TYPE 7A27AA
```

Example 3

LINE101 (continued)

```
*LINE101 OCT31 12:00:01 2112 FAIL LN_DIAG
   HOST 55 1 0 2  DN 6167811999
   DIAGNOSTIC RESULT Self test: ROM f RAM p SCP p Timer p
   ACTION REQUIRED Chk LC
   CARD TYPE 7A33AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
*	alarm	* = minor, ** = major, *** = critical
FAIL LN_DIAG	Constant	Indicates that the system performed a line diagnostic test. This test checks for hardware related faults in line equipment.
LEN	len	Provides equipment identification for the suspect loop equipment.
DN	dn	Provides a directory number for the suspect loop equipment.
	NO DIRN	Special service modules do not support directory numbers (DN) for channel units. Special service modules are shelves used with a remote carrier urban (RCU) that houses equipment to support special services. No directory number (NO DIRN) appears in this field when channel units are associated.
DIAGNOSTIC RESULT	diagtxt	Indicates the result of diagnostic tests. Refer to the Diagnostic Result table.
ACTION REQUIRED	actxt	Indicates the suggested action to take. Refer to the Diagnostic Result table.
CARD TYPE	cardtype	Identifies the product engineering code (PEC) of the ISDN line card (ISLC) involved in the ISLC loop that the tests diagnose.

Action

If you cannot find the diagnostic reason and action required displays in the Diagnostic Results table, contact the next level of maintenance.

LINE101indicates failures in the diagnostic test. The DIAGNOSTIC REASON and ACTION REQUIRED displays are in the explanation table. Use the following references to isolate and correct the failures that LINE101 indicates:

- For all failures that relate to central control or peripheral module equipment, refer to *Trouble Locating and Clearing Procedures*.
- For all failures that relate to data entry, refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.
- For all failures that relate to line equipment, refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide*.
- For more information about line diagnostic tests, refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide*.

Use the following instructions in response to the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 40)

Value	Description	Action
Addon Datafilled	Indicates that the system tested a circuit pack that connects to a key set. An add on is not entered correctly in customer data Table KSETINV.	Cktloc. To correct table KSETINV, refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guid*e.
Addon Not Responding	Indicates that the system tested a circuit pack that connects to a key set. One of the add ons entered in customer data Table KSETINV does not respond to the test.	Cktloc. To correct table KSETINV, refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide*.
Audit in Progress	Indicates a line card audit is in progress.	Try the diagnostic again.
Bad Wink From PSAP	Indicates PSAP test fails at the LTP level of the MAP because of an abnormal wink display received from the PSAP.	Check PSAP hardware.

LINE101 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 40)

Value	Description	Action
Buffer Full Flag High	Indicates the circuit pack buffer is full. The system performs this part of the test after the signal loops to a key set. The buffer full flag status remains high. The high status does not allow the peripheral module to send additional messages.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for card replacement procedures.
Buffer Full Flag Low	Indicates the circuit pack buffer is not ready to receive messages from the peripheral module. The system performs this part of the test after the peripheral module sends a request to the circuit pack. The peripheral sends a request to the circuit pack to signal a key test. The buffer full flag status remains low. The low status does not allow the peripheral module to send additional messages.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for card replacement procedures.
Bus Extender	Indicates the bus extender loopback test fails. The test consists of a tone that the RCU maintenance card sends to the bus extender card. The tone loops and returns to the maintenance card for analysis.	Replace bus extender card (NT3A17).
Bypass Active	Indicates that the metallic bypass is active.	Try again.

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Value	Description	Action
CARD MISSING	Indicates a request to test circuit pack was made, but pack was not present at suspect equipment location.	Insert card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for card insertion procedures.
CARD OK,FACTST ABORT	Indicates circuit pack test completes correctly, but the system aborts the test before the facility test completes.	Manual test. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for manual test procedures.
CC - No Mailbox	Indicates that there are not enough software resources available to perform test.	Try again. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for manual test procedures.
nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn CHANNEL LOSS	Indicates the channel loss subtest of the extended diagnostic fails, where nnnn represents tones that the transmission test unit (TTU) measure.	Replace card.
Check +48V switch	Indicates reversal relay does not operate correctly.	Reversal Rel. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
CKT CANNOT BE IDLED	Indicates attempt to idle circuit pack for tests fails, and the test does not start	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for card replacement procedure.
Coin Collect	Indicates the positive coin control voltage subtest of the extended diagnostic fails.	Replace card.
Coin Presence	Indicates the positive or negative coin control ground subtest of the extended diagnostic fails.	Replace card.

LINE101 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 40)

Value	Description	Action
Coin Return	Indicates the negative coin control voltage subtest of the extended diagnostic fails.	Replace card.
Communication failed to a line card.	Indicates that the line card did not receive a C-channel response.	Check card.
Communication failed to NT1	Indicates that NT1 did not receive a C-channel response.	Check NT1.
Connection Fail	Indicates test connection between PM and remote module fails.	To check the PM and remote module for faults, post the PM and remote module at the PM level of the MAP. Issue the command string “QUERYPM FLT." Replace defective cards. If the PM and remote module are free of faults, test DS-1 link A.
CONNECTION FAULT	Indicates that the system did not establish connection between the line and test equipment.	Try again. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
DCH cont failed: EC OFF: LU interface	Indicates failure of the D-channel handler continuity test at the LU interface with error checking off.	
DCH cont failed: EC ON: LU interface	Indicates failure of the D-channel handler continuity test at the LU interface with error checking on.	
DCH cont failed: L interface	Indicates failure of a D-channel handler continuity test at the L interface.	Check ISLM links.
DCH cont failed: T interface	Indicates failure of a test of a D-channel handler continuity at the T interface.	

(Sheet 5 of 40)

Value	Description	Action
DCH cont No response from IAC or DCH	Indicates the ISDN access controller or the D-channel handler does not respond to the continuity test.	Test DCH.
DCH not in service	Indicates the D-channel handler selected for the test is not in service	Check DCH and links.
Defective DSIC circuit on DPMC	Indicates that a fault is present in one of the DSIC circuits on the DPMC. The DPMC is defective.	Replace the DPMC.
Defective facility sensors on DPMC	Indicates that a fault is present in the DPMC facility sensors. The DPMC is defective.	Replace the DPMC.
Defective mate 10V regulator on DPMC	Indicates that a fault is present in the mate 10-volt regulator on the DPMC. The DPMC is defective.	Replace the DPMC.
Defective prime 10V regulator on DPMC	Indicates that a fault is present in the prime 10-volt regulator on the DPMC. The DPMC is defective.	Replace the DPMC.
Defective relay drivers on DPMC	Indicates that a fault is present in the DPMC relay drivers. The DPMC is defective.	Replace the DPMC.
Defective 30V meas. circuit on DPMC	Indicates that a fault is present in the DPMC 30-volt measurement circuit. The DPMC is defective.	Replace the DPMC.

LINE101 (continued)

(Sheet 6 of 40)

Value	Description	Action
Defective 30V power source on DPMC	Indicates that a fault is present in the DPMC 30-volt power source. The DPMC is defective.	Replace the DPMC.
DIAGNOSTIC ABORTED	Indicates that the system aborts extended diagnostics for a reason that is not known. The system aborts extended diagnostics after the system establishes a connection over the facility.	Check facility. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
Digital Port Card not present	Indicates the DPC for the line sub-group that contains the given LEN is not present.	Insert an 8X47 card in the correct slot.
Digit received ^=1	The digit that the line card receives is not one (1).	Check the line card and MTE.
DPMC control logic fault	Indicates a fault is present in the DPMC control logic. The DPMC is defective.	Replace the DPMC.
DPMC failed to operate relay	Indicates the DPMC fails to operate the relay to connect the DPMC to the line to be diagnosed. It is possible that the DPMC (8X55) is the cause of the failure.	Replace the DPMC (8X55) and repeat the test. If the condition persists, replace the 8X47 (digital port card).

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Value	Description	Action
DPMC in use by another line on the DLM	Indicates that it was necessary to perform tests on the DPC. The DPMC was not available to perform the tests. The DPMC was already performing tests on another line on the same DLM (by manual or system request). Repeat the test. If the condition persists, execute the LOOPBK QUERY ALL command (MAP level LTPDATA). This command makes sure that no MADO has a DPC loopback active (through LOOPBK DPC command). A MADO with an active DPC loopback, remains in use until a LOOPBK RLS command is issued for that MADO.	Try again.
DSIP failure on looparound on/off	Indicates the DSIP fails to turn the PCM looparound on/off at the DPC (with the DPMC). Check the DLM and verify that the DPMC is in the proper slot. Verify the versions of the DSIP firmware and the DLM software load.	Check peripherals.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
DSIP failed to connect DPMC	Indicates the digital set interface processor (DSIP) does not detect the DPMC (8X55) in the DLM. Check the DLM. Verify the 8X55 is in the proper slot. Remove the card. Install the card again and repeat the test. If the problem persists, the DPMC is defective. Replace the DPMC.	Check peripherals.
DSIP failed to perform DPMC test	Indicates that the system must use DPMC. The DSIP does not execute the DPMC test which precedes each use of the DPMC. Verify the versions of the DSIP firmware and the DLM software load.	Check peripherals.
DSIP failed to perform test	Indicates that the DSIP fails to perform the set presence test. Replace the 8X49 card.	Replace card.
nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn ECHO RET LOSS	Indicates that the echo return loss subtest of the extended diagnostic fails, where nnnn represents tones that the transmission test unit (TTU) measures.	Replace card.
nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn Eq Pads Test	Gives the results of the equalization pads test failure.	Replace card. May be a defective line card or a line card that is not correct.
Equalization High	Indicates that circuit pack impedance is high for the line and set requirements	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.

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Value	Description	Action
	OR	
	Indicates that loop or set impedance is high for circuit pack requirements.	Check loop or set. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
Equalization low.	Indicates circuit pack impedance is low for circuit pack and set requirements.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
	OR	
	Indicates loop or set impedance is low for circuit pack requirements.	Check loop or set. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
EQUIP FAULT	Indicates that a fault that cannot be identified causes the test to fail.	Try again. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
Excessive voltage (> 10V) on loop	Indicates that the system measures a voltage in excess of 10 volts on the loop. Check the MDF and jack panel and verify that no external voltages are applied to the line.	Check facility.
Ext Not Datafilled	Indicates that the system tests a circuit pack that connects to a key set. An extension is not entered correctly in customer data Table KSETINV.	Cktloc. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* to correct table KSETINV.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
Ext Not Responding	Indicates that the system tests a circuit pack connected to a key set. One of the extensions entered in customer data Table KSETINV does not respond to the test.	Cktloc. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* to correct table KSETINV.
External RAM fault detected	Indicates that the system detects a fault on the line card external RAM.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for card replacement procedures.
Failed data transmission to set	Indicates that the system detects an error in the received data or no data was received. A bad loop or a defective SAM can cause the system to not receive data. If the operating company personnel unplug or power down a SAM, the system does not receive data.	Check loop and set. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* to correct table KSETINV.
Failed to operate CUTOFF relay	Indicates cutoff relay fails to operate.	Check relay.
Failed to release loopbk.	Indicates loopback release failure in continuity test to the L, U, and T interfaces.	
Failed to run DCHCON. Try again.	Indicates that the DCH continuity test was not run.	Check DCH and IAC and try test again.
Failed to set 2B+D loopbk: L interf.	Indicates the failure of the two B channels and D channel loopback at the L interface	Loopback L.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
Failed to set 2B+D loopbk: LU interf.	Indicates that the the two B-channels and D-channel loopback at the LU interface fail.	Loopback LU.
Failed to set 2B+D loopback: T interf.	Indicates that the two B-channels and D-channel loopback at the T interface.	Loopback T.
Fault in DPC, subscriber loop, or set	Indicates the PCM looparound test at the DSIC in the set fails (the PCM looparound test at the PSTS passes). The DLM does not have a DPMC (8X55), the user cannot perform the test at the DPC. Check the jack and line cord, and set and verify all connections. If the connections are in order, connect a test set to the line. If the line fails diagnostics again, the DLIC or the associated parts of the electrical circuit on the DPC is defective. Replace the DPC. If the line passes diagnostics with the test set, then the subscriber set is defective. Replace the subscriber set.	Check facility.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
Fault in set -- set not responding	Indicates the set does not acknowledge the set and fails signalling tests. The DPMC facility sensors detect a set on the line. Check the set and verify all connections. If the connections are in order, the set is defective. Replace the set.	Check facility.
nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn Flux Cancel Test	Provides the results of the flux cancellation test.	Replace card.
Foreign voltage on loop -- check MDF	Indicates that the DPMC diagnoses the subscriber loop and detects a foreign voltage. Check the subscriber loop.	Check facility.
FUNCTIONAL TEST FAIL	Indicates that the system detects a hardware fault during function test procedure of suspect equipment.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for card replacement procedure.
IAC Queue full.	Indicates that the ISDN access controller queue is full.	Try the test again.
INCOMING SEIZURE	Indicates that the facility is not tested, because the system seizes before the user requests the test.	Check facility. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
Internal RAM/CPU fault detected	Indicates that the system detects a fault on the line card internal RAM or the CPU.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guid* for card replacement procedure.

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Value	Description	Action
Invalid Card Code For Test	Indicates that the PSAP test is denied at the LTP level of the MAP display because a card code is invalid.	Try again. Try with LDT line only PSAPWA card code.
Invalid channel number to DPMC	Indicates that the DSIP receives a command for which the specified channel (for example, line) does not loop/unloop correctly. Verify the versions of the DLM and LTC/LGC software and the DSIP firmware.	Check peripherals.
Invalid command to IAC.	Indicates that the ISDN access controller receives a command that is invalid.	Check IAC load.
Invalid DCH	Indicates that the D-channel handler selected for the test is invalid.	
Invalid DPMC request sent to DLM	Indicates that the DLM receives a DPMC command that is invalid. Verify the versions of the DLM and LTC/LGC software loads.	Check peripherals.
Invalid request to IAC.	Indicates an IAC receives a request that is invalid.	Check IAC load.
Invalid response from IAC/DCH	Indicates that the response from the ISDN access controller or the D-channel handler is invalid.	Check DCH.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
Invalid response to self test	Indicates that a line card transmits a response that is invalid during a self test. An invalid response occurs when the line card is defective. An invalid response also occurs when the card in the slot is not the card that is entered.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for card replacement procedure.
Invalid RIT reply from DSIP (XXXX)	NOTE: XXXX indicates the point (PSTS, DPC, DSIC, or MADO) at which the system performs the signalling looparound test. Indicates that the DSIP reply to the RIT (signaling looparound) message is invalid. Replace the 8X49 card. Replace the 8X46 card ONLY if the condition persists.	Replace card.
ISLM not responding	Indicates that there is no response from the ISDN line module.	Check ISLM.
Jack Access Active	Indicates that a jack access is present at the RCU.	Try the test again.
Last digit message	Indicates that the digit reception process is idle and the system cannot collect digits until the digit reception process restarts.	Check the line card and MTE.
LC BPVO register test failed.	Indicates failure of the test on the line card bipolar voltage overflow register.	Check line card.

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Value	Description	Action
LC context restore failed.	Indicates failure of line card status after a context restore.	Check line card.
Line Data Error :Terminal id.	Indicates an error in data on the line.	Check data.
Local Testing Active	Indicates a local test initiated at the Maintenance card of the RCU.	Try the test again.
Loop communication fault.	Indicates that the system does not receive C-channel responses from a loop component.	
Looped data does not match (XXXX)	NOTE: XXXX indicates the point (PSTS, DPC, DSIC, or MADO) at which the system performs the signalling looparound test. Indicates that the data that the system receives from the looparound test does not match the data sent. Replace the 8X46 card. Replace the 8X49 card ONLY if the condition persists.	Replace card.
Looped message not received (DPC)	Indicates that the signalling looparound test at the DPC fails. Replace the DPC (8X47).	Replace card.
Looped message not received (DSIC)	Indicates that signalling looparound test at the DSIC fails. Check the set and verify all connections. If the connections are good, replace the set.	Check facility.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
Looped message not received (MADO)	Indicates that the signalling looparound test at the MADO fails. Check the MADO and verify all connections. If the connections are good, replace the MADO.	Check facility.
Looped message not received (PSTS)	Indicates that the signalling looparound test at the PSTS fails. Replace the 8X46 card. Replace the 8X49 card ONLY if the condition persists.	Replace card.
LTA CANCELLED	Indicates that the request for line test access (LTA) was cancelled, and that the system aborts the test.	Try again. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
LU interface not activated.	Indicates the LU interface is not activated.	Check line card.
MADO reset error	Indicates that the MADO has failed to perform its reset function. Check the MADO and verify all connections. If the connections are good, the MADO is defective. Replace the MADO	Check facility.

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Value	Description	Action
MADO self test failed	Indicates that the MADO acknowledges the MADO and passes signalling and PCM tests. The microprocessor in the MADO fails the MADO self-test. Check the MADO and verify all connections. If the connections are good, the MADO is defective. Replace the MADO.	Check facility.
Main Datafilled	Indicates that the system tests a circuit pack that connects to a key set. The main set is not entered correctly in customer data Table KSETINV.	Check loop&set. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* to correct table KSETINV.
Main Not Responding	Indicates that the system tests a circuit pack that connects to a business set. The main set entered in customer data Table KSETINV does not respond to the test.	Check loop&set. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
Messaging Failure To Data Option	Indicates that the MADO firmware no longer recognizes messaging. Indicates that microprocessor in the source MADO can lose sanity. A communication failure occurs between the DSIC and the MADO.	CHK 8X49,SET. Make sure that MADO power is plugged in and works. Run the diagnostic on another MADO that is on the same port card and DLM unit. If the diagnostic passes, the MADO microcontroller is defective. Replace the MADO. If the diagnostic fails, check the 8X49 card (DSIP).

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Value	Description	Action
Messaging Failure To Set Firmware	Indicates that the M3000 digital telephone firmware no longer recognizes messaging. Indicates that the microprocessor in the set can lose sanity. A communication failure occurs between the DSIC and the firmware chip.	CHK 8X49,SET. Make sure the M3000 power source is plugged in and works. Run the diagnostic on another set that is on the same port card and DLM unit. If the diagnostic passes, the set microcontroller is defective. Replace the M3000 set. If the diagnostic fails, check the 8X49 card (DSIP).
Messaging Inhibited	Indicates messaging between the PM and remote module is inhibited temporarily	Try the test again.
Metering Card not Datafilled	Indicates that the metering pulse test detects a difference in the line data. Data in Table LENLINES indicates that the 6X94AA line under test supports an SPM or a coin phone. Data in Table LNINV indicates that a 6X95AA metering tone card is not present. The metering tone card is not present in slot 0 of the odd line subgroup for the LCM drawer that contains the line under test.	Check data. Refer to the data schema section of the *Translations Guide* to correct table KSETINV.
Metering Card not Responding	Indicates that the metering tone card (6X95AA) does not respond. The metering tone card does not respond because the card is defective or the the card is not present in the drawer	Check card or replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.

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Value	Description	Action
Metering Card set to 16KHz	Indicates metering pulse test for a 6X94AA line card detects a metering pulse with a frequency of 16KHz. The 6X95AA metering tone card dip switch can be set to supply 12KHz or 16KHz. The dip switch is set to 16KHz.	Change dip switch setting. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
Modem fault detected	Indicates that the system detects a fault in the line card modem circuits.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
MTA connection failure	Indicates MTA busy.	Check driver.
Mtc Bus Unavailable	Indicates that the maintenance bus at the RCU is unavailable for tests.	Try the test again. If the maintenance bus is still unavailable after several retries, check the faceplate of the maintenance card for alarms. To check the PM level of the MAP for RCU alarms, post the RCU and issue the command “QUERYPM FLT." A defective maintenance card can cause a maintenance bus to be unavailable indefinitely.
Neg Coin Off-Hook	Indicates that the negative coin control voltage subtest of the extended diagnostic fails.	Replace card.
NIL Equip Fault	Indicates a test equipment fault. The external trunk name of the test equipment is invalid.	Repair test equipment and try again.
No card present in slot.	Indicates that a card is not present in the slot.	Insert card.
NO CARD RESPONSE	Indicates attempt to idle circuit pack for tests that fail and tests that do not start.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for card replacement procedures.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
NO COMMUNICATION	Indicates attempt to idle circuit pack for tests that fail and tests that do not start.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for card replacement procedures.

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Value	Description	Action
No digit mssg	• Indicates that the system performs a loop detector test on a line card. The test returns a result of no digit mssg received from the line card. The loop detector test passes through the following steps: • The system sends a message to the line card. The system requests that the line card scan for off-hook. • The system sends a message to the line card. The system requests that the line card receive digit one after it receives origination_msg. • The system requests that MTE send digit one (line card and MTE connect through the Metallic Test Access network). • The system receives a DIGIT_MSG from the line card or the line card does not generate a digit mssg.	Check the line card and MTE.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
No DSIP RIT reply received (XXXX)	Indicates that DSIP does not reply to the RIT (signalling looparound) message from the DLM. Replace the 8X49 card. ***Note:*** XXXX indicates the point (PSTS, DPC, DSIC, or MADO) at which the system performs the signalling looparound test.	Replace card.
NO LINE CARD DIAG	Indicates that the facility test is complete, but the system aborts the test before the circuit pack test is complete.	
No Line Card0	Indicates that the line card to be tested is absent	Insert card.
NO LOOP CONNECTION	Indicates that the system detects a fault during attempts to establish a connection through the network.	Check network. Refer to *Trouble Locating and Clearing Procedures*.
No LTA Card	Indicates that the LTA card is not on the RCU.	Insert LTA card.

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Value	Description	Action
No MADO or fault in DPC, loop, or set	Indicates that the MADO does not acknowledge the MADO. Check the set and MADO and verify all connections. If all connections are in order, the fault is in the loop or the DLIC (or associated circuitry) on the DPC. Check loop integrity. If the fault is not in the loop, replace the DPC.	Check facility.
No MADO or signalling failure in MADO	Indicates that the MADO does not acknowledge the MADO and fails signalling tests. The voice set acknowledges the voice set and passes signalling tests. A MADO is not present or the MADO is defective. Check the set to verify that the MADO is installed correctly and that the cables connect correctly. If connections are in order, replace the MADO.	Check facility.
No Mtc Card	Indicates that a maintenance card is not present at the RCU.	Insert maintenance card.
No response from IAC	Indicates the ISDN access controller does not respond.	Check peripherals.
NO RESPONSE FROM LTC	Indicates attempt to idle line trunk controller for tests fails, and test did not start	Check peripherals. Refer to *Index to Maintenance Procedure Documents* for procedure.

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Value	Description	Action
or No Response from LTC	Indicates that the system does not receive a response from the LTC/LGC for a message sent by the diagnostic process. Check the LTC/LGC and the DLM.	Check peripherals.
NO RESPONSE FROM PERIPHERAL	Indicates attempt to idle peripheral for testing failed, and test did not start	Check peripherals. Refer to *Index to Maintenance Procedure Documents* for procedure.
No response to self test	Indicates the card does not respond to requests for a self test. The line card is defective or the card in the slot is not the card that is entered.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for card replacement procedure.

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Value	Description	Action
No set or fault in DPC, loop, or set	Indicates that the set does not acknowledge the set and fails signalling tests. Because the DLM that contains the corresponding DPC does not have a DPMC (8X55), the system cannot test the DPC signalling. Verify that a set is present and check the jack, line cord, and set connections. If the connections are good, replace the set with a test set. If the line continues to fail diagnostics, then the DPC is defective. Replace the DPC. Temporarily relocate the DN to a different LEN. Enter the defective LEN in Table IVDTRBL to block the bad port until you replace the card. If the line passes diagnostics with the test set, then the subscriber set is defective. Replace the subscriber set.	Check facility.
No Signalling, Loop & Set	Indicates that the peripheral module did not send a signal to the connected keyset.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for card replacement procedure.
No Signalling to Set	Indicates that the module did not send a signal or the connected keyset did not receive a signal.	Check card and peripheral set. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
No SMS Pside Channel	Indicates that no DS-1 channel is available.	Try the test again.
No SMU Pside Channel	Indicates that no DS-1 channel is available.	Try the test again.
No Tone Detected	Indicates PSAP test fails because the PSAP does not return busy tone after the PSAP sends ANI digits	Check TTU/PSAP.
No Wink From PSAP	Indicates that the PSAP test fails. The PSAP test fails because a wink is not present from the PSAP.	Check PSAP/TTU. Make PSAP hardware and entries of the tested line card code compatible. Make sure the `E911_PSAP_REC PRE_WINK_TIME' parameter in Table OFCENG is entered correctly.
Noise Level nnnn DB NOTCH NOISE	Indicates that noise subtest of the extended diagnostic fails, where nnnn is the noise level that measures the transmission test unit (TTU).	Replace card.
Noise Level nnnn DB WEIGHT NOISE	Indicates that noise subtest of the extended diagnostic fails, where nnnn is the noise level that measures the transmission test unit (TTU)	Replace card.
NT1 BPVO register test failed	Indicates failure of the test of the NT1 bipolar voltage overflow register.	Check NT1.
NT1 context restore failed	Indicates failure of NT1 status after a context restore	Check NT1.

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Value	Description	Action
Off-Hook	Indicates that the off-hook subtest of the extended diagnostic fails.	Replace card.
On-Hook	Indicates that on-hook subtest of the extended diagnostic fails.	Replace card.
Open Circuit -- check loop (or no set)	Indicates that the DPMC diagnoses the subscriber loop and detects an open circuit wad. Verify that a set connects on the loop. Check the subscriber loop. If you do not find faults, the open circuit can be inside the set.	Check facility.
nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn Pad nDB Test	Provides the result of the pad DB test, where n is the exact pad value on which the test fails.	Replace card.
PAM Loopback	Indicates the PAM loopback test fails. The PAM loopback test is a test tone sent from the RCU maintenance card to the transmit/receive multiplexer card. The system loops the tone and returns the tone to the maintenance card for analysis.	Replace transmit/receive multiplexer card (NT3A18).

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Value	Description	Action
PCM looparound failure at DSIC in set or PCM failure at DSIC in set	Indicates that the set acknowledges the set and passes the signalling looparound test at the set. The set passes the PCM looparound test at the PSTS, and fails the PCM looparound test at the set. Try to substitute a known good set. If the fault clears, the original set was bad. If the fault persists, check loop integrity. If the loop is good, the DPC is defective. Replace the DPC.	Check facility.
PCM looparound not activated (XXXXX)	NOTE: XXXXX indicates the point (PSTS, DPC, DSIC, MADO, or CODEC) at which the system performs the PCM looparound test. Indicates that the system cannot start the PCM looparound.	Replace 8X49 card.
PCM looparound not released (XXXXX)	NOTE: XXXXX indicates the point (PSTS, DPC, DSIC, MADO, or CODEC) at which the system performs the PCM looparound test. Indicates that the system cannot stop the PCM looparound.	Replace 8X49 card.

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Value	Description	Action
PCM looparound test failed at DPC	Indicates that the PCM looparound test that uses the tone generation and tone detection circuitry of the transmission test trunk (TTT) fails. The test fails at the DPC looparound point. The readings that the tone detection circuitry take indicate that the frequency and/or the level are not within tolerance limits.	Replace DPC (8X47).
PCM looparound test failed at PSTS	Indicates that the PCM looparound test that uses the tone generation and tone detection circuitry of the transmission test trunk (TTT) has fails. The test fails at the PSTS looparound point. The readings that the tone detection circuitry take indicate that the frequency and/or the level are not within tolerance limits.	Replace 8X46 card. Replace 8X49 card if the problem persists.

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Value	Description	Action
PCM looparound test failed at XXXXX	NOTE: XXXXX indicates the point (DSIC, MADO, or CODEC) at which the system performs the PCM looparound test. Indicates that the PCM looparound test that uses the tone generation and tone detection circuitry of the transmission test trunk (TTT) has fails. The test fails at the DPC looparound point. The readings that the tone detection circuitry take indicate that the frequency and/or the level are not permitted. Check the set and verify all connections. If all connections are in order then the set (or MADO) is. defective. For XXXXX = DSIC or CODEC, replace the set. For XXXXX = MADO, replace the MADO first. Replace the set if the problem persists.	Check facility.
PM Not Ready	Indicates the remote module is not ready to process test requests.	Try the test again.

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Value	Description	Action
PM Reply Timeout	Indicates that the PM fails to respond to a CC request to test the remote module. Also indicates that the PM fails to return test results in a given time. The remote module can fail to respond to a PM test request, or to return test results in a given time.	Try the test again. If the fault persists, check for alarms and logs that indicate defective common equipment. Check the cards for the message path between the CC, PM, and remote module first. Defective software can cause a PM reply timeout. Collect PM180 and SWER reports. Contact technical support.
Positive Coin Off-Hook	Indicates that positive coin control voltage subtest of the extended diagnostic fails.	Replace card.
Pre V. Trip	Indicates ringing current was tripped abnormally.	RG trip fail. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
PSTS test resources not available	Indicates that another line on the same DLM unit uses PSTS test resources. Repeat the test. If the condition persists, execute the command “LOOPBK QUERY ALL" at the LTPDATA level of the MAP terminal. This verifies that no MADO on this DLM unit is left with a PSTS loopback manually activated.	Try again.
RESET FAILED	Indicates attempt to reset circuit pack after tests fail, and pack does not return to service.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
Resistance XXXXXX OHMS	Indicates failure to seal current test. XXXXXX represents a decimal number.	Battery feed

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Value	Description	Action
Reverse Battery	Indicates that the reverse battery subtest of the extended diagnostic fails.	Replace the card.
Rg Rly Stuck	Indicates that the ringing relay test fails because the ringing relay (K3 on the line card) is stuck. Welded contacts cause the ringing relay to be stuck.	Replace the line card.
Ringing Failed		Check ringing.
Ringing Failed Pre Trip		Check ringing.
RIT failed to run	Indicates that the line group controller did not perform the run integrity test (RIT).	Check PM. Refer to *Index to Maintenance Procedure Documents* for procedure.
ROM fault detected	Indicates that the system detects a fault on the line card ROM.	Replace card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure. Replace Set. Telephone the subscriber and ask if the display part of the suspect set functions correctly. If the display part of the set does not function correctly, arrange to replace or service the set.
Self test: ROM f RAM p SCP p Timer p	Indicates that the system detects an ISDN loop from the shower queue. Indicates that the diagnostic fails. The fail reason includes all diagnostic errors for T line card.	Diagnose the ISDN loop from the MAP in order to perform an extended diagnostic. Check for a defective line card in the carrier.
Self test: ROM f RAM p SCP p Timer p	Indicates a line card in an RCU line card carrier fails diagnostics. These cards include the 7A20AA, 7A21AA, 7A23AA, 7A25AA, 7A26AA, and 7A27AA.	Check the line card and the associated line card carrier.

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Value	Description	Action
Set Display Not Responding	Indicates that the keyset display macro does not report its status during diagnostic tests.	
Short circuit check subs loop & set	Indicates that DPMC diagnoses the subscriber loop and that the system detects a short circuit. Check the subscriber loop. If the system detects no faults, the short may be inside the set.	Check facility.
SHORT TEST ONLY	Indicates that the user requests that the system perform the extended diagnostic test but the system performs a short test.	Try again. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
Signal failure - DPC, loop, or set	Indicates that the voice set acknowledges the presence of the voice set but fails signalling tests. The DLM that contains the corresponding digital port card does not have a digital port maintenance card (DPMC 8X55). The system cannot test the DPC signalling. Check the jack, line cord, and set. Verify all connections. If the connections are good, replace the set with a test set (one which passes diagnostics). If the line fails diagnostics again, the DPC is defective. Replace the DPC. Temporarily relocate the DN to a different LEN. Enter the defective LEN in Table IVDTRBL to mark the bad port until you replace the card. If the line passes diagnostics with the test set, then the subscriber set is defective. Replace the subscriber set.	Check facility.

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Value	Description	Action
Signal failure -- DPC or Meridian set	Indicates that set acknowledges the set, but the signalling looparound test at the set fails. Try to substitute a known good set. If the fault disappears, the original set was bad. If the fault persists, check loop integrity. If the loop proves good, the DPC is defective. Replace the DPC.	Check facility.

LINE101 (continued)

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Value	Description	Action
Signal failure - MADO not responding	Indicates that only the voice set acknowledges the voice set. The voice set and the MADO fail signalling tests. The DLM that contains the corresponding digital port card does not have a digital port maintenance card (DPMC 8X55). The system cannot test DPC signalling. Check the set, MADO, and line cord. Verify all connections. If the connections are good, replace the set with a test set. If the line continues to fail diagnostics, then the DPC is defective. Replace the DPC. Temporarily relocate voice and data DNs to different LENs. Enter the defective LENs in Table IVDTRBL to block the bad ports until you replace the card. If the line passes diagnostics with the test set, then the subscriber set is defective. be replaced. Replace the subscriber set.	Check facility.

(Sheet 37 of 40)

Value	Description	Action
Signalling failure in MADO	Indicates that the MADO acknowledges the MADO and fails signalling tests. The voice set acknowledges the voice set and passes signalling tests. The MADO is defective or the connections are defective. Check the set to verify that the MADO is installed correctly and that the cables connect correctly. If the connections are good, replace the MADO.	Check facility.
Single-End	Indicates that short diagnostics (local tests) fail.	Replace card.
Software error -- check for SWERR	Indicates that a software error occurs.	Check logs and retain the SWERR. Technical support uses the SWERR.
Suspected LCC Fault	Indicates that a line card carrier (LCC) that contains the line card being tested can be defective.	Test the other line cards on the line card carrier. If all cards fail, replace the line card carrier. If other line cards pass diagnostics, replace the original line card that failed.
SV1 Stuck After Ringing	Indicates that the supervision bit (SV1) that transmits on/off-hook status is HIGH after the system applies ringing. The status must be LOW when ringing relay releases.	Replace card.

LINE101 (continued)

(Sheet 38 of 40)

Value	Description	Action
SV1 Stuck Before Ringing	Indicates that the supervision bit (SV1) that transmits on/off-hook status is LOW before the system applies ringing status. The status must be HIGH when ringing relay operates.	Replace card.
Sync loss at U interface	Indicates synchronization is lost at the U interface.	Check NT1 lntst.
Talk Battery	Indicates that the talk battery subtest of the extended diagnostic fails.	Replace card.
Termination out of range.	Indicates that a termination check finds termination to be out of range	Lntst.
Test Alarm Return Code	Indicates that a fault is present at the remote module. The fault does not allow the system to execute the test request.	Check the remote module. Defective common equipment cards, defective wiring, or a defective channel test unit can cause failure.
Test dialed Off-hook	Indicates a diagnostic failure for a line that connects to an NT3A06BA or NT3A07BA line card carrier	Check line card.
TEST EQUIPMENT FAULT	Indicates that the system detects a fault on test equipment required to complete test procedures that remain.	Try again. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
Test register failed at LC	Indicates test register failure at ISDN line card	Check line card.

LINE101 (continued)

(Sheet 39 of 40)

Value	Description	Action
Test register failed at NT1	Indicates test register failure at NT1	Check NT1.
nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn THL Test	Provides the results of the transhybrid loss test	Replace Card.
Timeout on PSAP seize	Indicates PSAP test fails at the LTP level of the MAP because of no response from the line after the initiation of the PSAP test on the line.	Check PSAP/DS1. Try other lines to the same PSAP destination. If the other lines pass, it is only an isolated circuit problem. If the other lines fail, it a PSAP problem, a DS-1 carrier problem, or a channel bank hardware problem. Correct the problem.
Tip XXX v. Ring XXX v. CO operated.	Indicates relay fails to operate.	Check cutoff relay.
Tip XXX v. Ring XXX v. CO released.	Indicates that voltage is out of range before the system performs the cutoff relay test. XXX represents a decimal number.	Check power supply.
Tip Ringing, ANI Gnd	Indicates the tip ringing subtest or ANI ground subtest of the extended diagnostic fails.	Replace card.
U Loop parameters out of range.	Indicates a U loop test finds the U loop parameters out of range.	Lntst.
Unexpected PM Reply	Indicates that the PM or remote module sends a message during tests that the DMS switch cannot understand.	Retry the test. If the fault persists, collect log and SWER reports. Contact technical support.
WRONG CARD INSERTED	Indicates that the circuit pack that the user inserted is not the type expected	Change the card. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.

LINE101 (end)

(Sheet 40 of 40)

Value	Description	Action
WRONG Tone	Indicates that the PSAP test fails at the LTP level of the MAP display. The PSAP test fails because the PSAP does not return busy tone after the PSAP sends ANI digits.	Try again. Try other lines to the same PSAP destination. If the other lines pass, the problem is only an isolated circuit. If the other lines fail, the problem is a PSAP problem or a DS-1 carrier problem.
11600 Hz 4.8 Volts 178 mSecs	Indicates that a metering pulse test for a 6X94AA line card detects a metering pulse for one or more frequency. Amplitude and duration are not in specification for this pulse.	Metering. Refer to *Lines Maintenance Guide* for procedure.
30V DPC power source defective	Indicates that DPMC tests the DPC and the 30 volt DPC power source is defective. Replace the DPC.	Replace card.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINE138

Explanation

The Line Maintenance (LINE) subsystem generates log report LINE138 when a call routes to a treatment. A call routes to a treatment for different reasons, for example LINE138 follows LINE102 and LINE trouble reports.

Format

The log report format for LINE138 is as follows:

```
<site> reportid mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd 5800 INFO TRMT
    <len>  DN <dn>
    CALLID = <callid>
```

Example

An example of log report LINE138 follows:

```
RTPU05AP  LINE138 APR25 11:01:59 2112 5800 INFO TRMT
   SLOA 04 4 00 00  DN 2145209400
   TREATMENT SET = NBLN   CALLED NO = 5209500$
   CALLID = 01BF 0016
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TRMT	Constant	Indicates the assignment of a treatment to the originating line
site	Host site	Name of the host within the network
len	<site> nnnn	Line equipment number. A seven-digit number identifying physical location data on equipment, such as site, frame number, unit number, line subgroup (shelf), and circuit pack. (line equipment number)
DN dn	nnnnnnnnnn	Directory number. The full complement of digits required to designate a subscriber's station within one numbering plan area. (directory number)
TREATMENT SET	Symbolic text	Provides treatment assigned to the line
CALLED NO	Symbolic text	Provides terminating line directory number

Field	Value	Description
callid	Call id	A number that identifies the caller, and can be used for debugging purposes.
REPORTID	Symbolic text	Indicates the current log id
MMMDD	Symbolic text	Indicates the month and day the system generated the report
HH:MM:SS	Symbolic text	Identifies hour, minute and second the system generated the report
SSDD	Symbolic text	Defines the sequence number for each log report that the system generated. The *SS* increases when the system generates a report and is reset to 00 after the *SS* reaches 99. The *DD* increases when a report appears at a given device and is reset to 00 after the *DD* reaches 99.
OFFICEID	Symbolic text	Identifies the switch that generates the log. This field is optional. Maximum length of this field is 12 characters. Office parameter LOG_OFFICE sets the length.

Action

Check the LINE log report buffer for problem reports on the same line equipment. Follow the Action to take for trouble reports generated.

A log that persists at a high frequency for a particular media gateway may suggest that the media gateway has been over-engineered, and it might be necessary to re-engineer the gateway to alleviate some of the bandwidth problems.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

LINK300

Explanation

The LINK300 log generates when the system detects or clears a fault on a resource that Integrated Link Maintenance (ILM) maintains.

Format

The format for log report LINK300 follows:

LINK300 mmmddhh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Transport Resource Fault
Location: location id
Status: trouble status
Problem: problem type
Fault Owner: fault id
Description: description of problem
Resource: resource id

Example

An example of log report LINK300 follows:

```
LINK300 APR02 01:27:09 8400 TBL Transport Resource Fault
     Location: “MS0 Shelf0 Chain17 Link0 Card17 Port 0”
               To “FP 0 Plane
     Status: Alarm Raised
     Problem: Critical Problem Fault: End-ToEnd Problem
     Fault Owner: FP Fault Id: 9
     Description: FP DPMC CRITICAL threshold exceeded
                  MPLH: wait_send_tout
     Resource: MCh 0068 000 FFF
     AVL: REC: Acc: Prob: 0_RR: T_RR: M_RR: Cond:
     NA Sys TRUE Crit TRUE TRUE TRUE FALSE OPEN
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LOCATION	Variable	Indicates the location on the Message Switch (MS) where the system detects the fault.
STATUS	Variable	Indicates if the fault status is raised or cleared.

LINK300 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PROBLEM	Variable	Indicates if the fault is endpoint specific or end-to-end
FAULT OWNER	Variable	Indicates the fault ID for the File Processor (FP).
DESCRIPTION	Variable	The string that results when the system translates the fault ID with a message to the node maintenance target.
RESOURCE	Alphanumeric	Indicates the resource as link or message channel. Indicates the resource ID.

Action

The DS512 paddle board card (9X62) and the Dual Port Message Controller (9X86) on the FP comunicate with the MSs. Change the NT9X62 and the NT9X86 on plane 0 and perform an intensive Rex test. If the test fails generates LINK300 replace NT9X62 and NT9X86 on Plane 1.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM Registers.

Additional Information

None

LMAN100

Explanation

The Load Management subsystem generates report LMAN100 to record each Load Management command the senior supervisor enters.

The Load Management subsystem generates this report for each agent position when a MAP successfully issues the REASSIGN command.

Also, the Load Management subsystem generates this report when a MAP issues the following Load Management CHANGE commands:

- CHANGE RENQTOUT
- CHANGE RENQRTE
- CHANGE RENQAUD

Format

The format for log report LMAN100 follows:

```
LMAN100 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ACD_LOAD_MANAGEMENT
    USERID: user_id
    command_executed
```

Example

An example of log report LMAN100 follows:

```
LMAN100 AUG23 09:45:15 ssdd INFO ACD_LOAD_MANAGEMENT
   USERID: SUPERV2
   "CHANGE PLAN1 MAXCQSIZE 15"
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ACD_LOAD_ MANAGEMENT USERID: user_id	1 to 16 alphanumeric characters	Indicates the user identification of the senior supervisor that executes the Load Management command.
command_executed	Text	Identifies the command the senior supervisor entered.

LMAN100 (end)

Action

No action is required. This report is for informational purposes only.

Associated OM registers

None

LMSC600

Explanation

The LMSC600 log report contains data that assists in the troubleshooting and analysis of problems. The log information depends on the reason the system generated the log.

For example, the LMSC600 log provides information if problems occur when the maintenance routing system (MRS) tests the link interface module (LIM). The system generates the log for the following reasons:

- A resource needed to execute a link test cannot allocate within an acceptable amount of time.
- There are too many MRS resources pending. The system cannot generate more MRS resources until the remaining requests are finished.

Format

The log report format for LMSC600 is as follows:

LMSC600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
LIM <lim number> UNIT <unit number>
<user title>
<user data>

Example

Examples of log report LMSC600 follow:

Example 1

```
LMSC600 NOV21 22:39:22 5300 INFO
LIM 1 UNIT 1
Link test: MRID allocation time-out
XXXX XXXX 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

The system generates example 1 if a problem arises when the MRS tests LIM links. In this example, the system generates the log when the resource needed to execute a link test cannot allocate within an acceptable amount of time.

Example 2

LMSC600 (continued)

```
LMSC600 NOV21 22:39:22 5300 INFO
LIM 1 UNIT 1
Link test: MRS request overflow
XXXX 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

The system generates example 2 if a problem arises when the MRS tests the LIM links. In this example, the system generates the log when there are too many MRS resources pending. The system does not generate requests until the remaining requests are finished.

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
lim number	integer between 1 and 17	This field contains the LIM number type.
unit number	0 or 1	This field identifies the LIM from which the log originated.
user_title	character string	This field describes why the system generated the log. The maximum size is 40 characters.
user_data	hex code	This optional field provides additional information for problem isolation. The content of this field depends on why the system generated the log. The maximum size of this field is 64 bytes.
	0 to 7	If the system generates the log when the MRS tests the LIM links, this field identifies the link number for resource allocation.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

LOST101

Explanation

LOST101 occurs if:

- an outgoing message fails to find an open path to the destination
- an incoming message fails checks done by the receiving application

Format

The format for log LOST101 is as follows:

```
LOST101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
      Nil Route: Reason=aaa Data=aaa
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST101 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC     LOST101 SEP16 08:12:38 5700 EXC NIL ROUTE
        Message TID: Node=249, Terminal=1762, Device=DTC 20
        Time of Event: 08:12:38.810
        Message Dump:
            01BE 0237 0A02 0000 4974 A9A0 0034 FFFF 0000 0000
            0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
            0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 60F9 00E2
        Application Data:
            Buffer: DS30
            Physical: FFFF FFFF
            IOUI: 4000 FFFF 60F9 00E2
            Nil Route: Reason=SEND_FAILED Data=0003
        Reported by: 0535EE38=XACPHAND.BG03:XCP_APPL+#1238
                     00A6D020=XAIONET.BC01:INJECT_I+#0260
                     00497C30=IOCPBASE.BQ01:SENDIOMS+#0250
                     0613F808=GCMMSGXA.AH02:X_GCMMSG+#0268
                      019A5094=GCMMSGUI.BM01:GCMMSG_SEND_M+#0034
```

LOST101 (continued)

Field descriptions for LOST101 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST101:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
NIL ROUTE	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reason	Text	Indicates additional diagnostic information (character based)
Data	Hexadecimal number	Indicates additional diagnostic information (numeric based)
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The

impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST102

Explanation

LOST102 occurs when an incoming message cannot be forwarded to Call Processing for the following reasons:

- software resources (buffers) have been exhausted
- the limit for outstanding messages has been exceeded and no additional messages can be enqueued

Format

The format for log LOST102 is as follows:

```
LOST102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST102 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC     LOST102 SEP16 08:12:38 5700 EXC NO BUFFER
        Message TID: Node=249, Terminal=1762, Device=DTC 20
        Time of Event: 08:12:38.810
        Message Dump:
            01BE 0237 0A02 0000 4974 A9A0 0034 FFFF 0000 0000
            0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
            0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 60F9 00E2
        Application Data:
            Buffer: DS30
            Physical: FFFF FFFF
            IOUI: 4000 FFFF 60F9 00E2
        Reported by: 0535EE38=XACPHAND.BG03:XCP_APPL+#1238
                     00A6D020=XAIONET.BC01:INJECT_I+#0260
                     00497C30=IOCPBASE.BQ01:SENDIOMS+#0250
                     0613F808=GCMMSGXA.AH02:X_GCMMSG+#0268
                    019A5094=GCMMSGUI.BM01:GCMMSG_SEND_M+#0034
```

Field descriptions for LOST102 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST102:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
NO BUFFER	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

LOST102 (end)

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST103

Explanation

LOST103 occurs when a message that originated from the CM is rebounded back and the failure code instructs the CM to attempt to re-route the message over an alternate path but, the original message contains the re-route inhibit flag. The re-route inhibit flag is typically set by maintenance when a message must follow a pre-selected path and no other.

Messages are rebounded to the CM for additional processing when an intermediate node along the path is unable to deliver the message to the final destination. The rebounding node inserts a failure code into the message. Nodes capable of rebounding messages include JNETs and input-output controllers (IOCs).

Format

The format for log LOST103 is as follows:

```
LOST103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST103 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC     LOST103 SEP16 08:12:38 5700 EXC NO-REROUTE
        Message TID: Node=249, Terminal=1762, Device=DTC 20
        Time of Event: 08:12:38.810
        Message Dump:
            01BE 0237 0A02 0000 4974 A9A0 0034 FFFF 0000 0000
            0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
            0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 60F9 00E2
        Application Data:
            Buffer: DS30
            Physical: FFFF FFFF
            IOUI: 4000 FFFF 60F9 00E2
        Reported by: 0535EE38=XACPHAND.BG03:XCP_APPL+#1238
                     00A6D020=XAIONET.BC01:INJECT_I+#0260
                     00497C30=IOCPBASE.BQ01:SENDIOMS+#0250
                     0613F808=GCMMSGXA.AH02:X_GCMMSG+#0268
                    019A5094=GCMMSGUI.BM01:GCMMSG_SEND_M+#0034
```

LOST103 (continued)

Field descriptions for LOST103 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST103:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
NO-REROUTE	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST104

Explanation

LOST104 occurs if:

- an outgoing message fails a VID-to-TID translation
- an incoming message fails sanity checks on the terminal identifier (TID)

Format

The format for log LOST104 is as follows:

```
LOST104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST104 follows:

```
XASKY07BD     LOST104 SEP26 10:39:38 8900 EXC  INVALID TID
        Message TID: Node=35, Terminal=21, Device=DTC 23
        Time of Event: 10:39:37.932
        Message Dump:
            0C0F 0002 8202 D281 FDD3 FC1A 850E FE12 0001 0015
            1020 3F44 840F 8507 0145 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
            FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
        Application Data:
            Buffer: DS30
            Physical: FDFD FDFD
            IOUI: 0F00 FDFD 0023 FD15
        Reported by: 01F8D020 XPMCOMM.CB02:ISUP_SEND_C+#0200
                     00955CA8 ISUPBASE.DZ02:ISUP_DEC+#1128
                     00B90934 ABIISUP.BC01:ISUP_DEC+#0074
                     009FF854 ISUPHDLR.CL02:ISUP_TRE+#0214
                      01FB9E2C EDTKCPUI.BC01:EVENT_DR+#022C
```

Field descriptions for LOST104 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST104:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
INVALID TID	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

LOST104 (end)

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST105

Explanation

LOST105 occurs if:

- an outgoing message fails to find an open CM-MS link
- a message that originated from the CM is rebounded back and the failure code instructs the CM to attempt to re-route the message over an alternate path but, sanity checks fail on the original route.

  Messages are rebounded to the CM for additional processing when an intermediate node along the path is unable to deliver the message to the final destination. The rebounding node inserts a failure code into the message. Nodes capable of rebounding messages include JNETs and input-output controllers (IOCs).

Format

The format for log LOST105 is as follows:

```
LOST105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST105 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC     LOST105 SEP16 08:12:38 5700 EXC ROUTE INVALID
        Message TID: Node=249, Terminal=1762, Device=DTC 20
        Time of Event: 08:12:38.810
        Message Dump:
            01BE 0237 0A02 0000 4974 A9A0 0034 FFFF 0000 0000
            0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
            0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 60F9 00E2
        Application Data:
            Buffer: DS30
            Physical: FFFF FFFF
            IOUI: 4000 FFFF 60F9 00E2
        Reported by: 0535EE38=XACPHAND.BG03:XCP_APPL+#1238
                     00A6D020=XAIONET.BC01:INJECT_I+#0260
                     00497C30=IOCPBASE.BQ01:SENDIOMS+#0250
                     0613F808=GCMMSGXA.AH02:X_GCMMSG+#0268
                    019A5094=GCMMSGUI.BM01:GCMMSG_SEND_M+#0034
```

LOST105 (continued)

Field descriptions for LOST105 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST105:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
ROUTE INVALID	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the

craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST106

Explanation

LOST106 occurs for an incoming message if:

- a message fails application sanity checks
- a message that originated from the CM is rebounded back and the failure code indicates “unspecified reason”.

  Messages are rebounded to the CM for additional processing when an intermediate node along the path is unable to deliver the message to the final destination. The rebounding node inserts a failure code into the message. Nodes capable of rebounding messages include JNETs and input-output controllers (IOCs).

Note: Two LOST106 logs are generated during a test (TST) or a return-to-service (RTS) of an input/output controller (IOC). The LOST logs do not indicate an error but are a side effect of the IOC sanity test. This situation can be identified by the presence of IOD logs.

Format

The format for log LOST106 is as follows:

```
LOST106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa, Bad IP=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST106 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC LOST106 SEP16 08:12:38 5700 EXC REJECTED BY NODE
        Message TID: Node=9, Terminal=2, Device=GWC 20, Bad
   IP=47.111.6.231
        Time of Event: 08:12:38.810
        Message Dump:
            01BE 0237 0A02 0000 4974 A9A0 0034 FFFF 0000 0000
            0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
             0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 60F9 00E2
        Application Data:
            Buffer: DS30
            Physical: FFFF FFFF
            IOUI: 4000 FFFF 60F9 00E2
        Reported by: 0535EE38=XACPHAND.BG03:XCP_APPL+#1238
                     00A6D020=XAIONET.BC01:INJECT_I+#0260
                     00497C30=IOCPBASE.BQ01:SENDIOMS+#0250
                     0613F808=GCMMSGXA.AH02:X_GCMMSG+#0268
                   019A5094=GCMMSGUI.BM01:GCMMSG_SEND_M+#0034
```

Field descriptions for LOST106 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST106:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log (Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
REJECTED BY NODE	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Bad IP	Decimal Integer	Indicates the source IP address. This is only applicable to Succession IP based nodes
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header

LOST106 (end)

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log (Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST107

Explanation

LOST107 occurs when an incoming message specifies an unassigned terminal identifier (TID).

Format

The format for log LOST107 is as follows:

```
LOST107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa, Bad IP=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST107 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC LOST107 SEP16 08:12:38 5700 EXC TID UNBOUND
      Message TID: Node=9, Terminal=2, Device=GWC 20, Bad
   IP=47.111.6.231
      Time of Event: 08:12:38.810
      Message Dump:
          01BE 0237 0A02 0000 4974 A9A0 0034 FFFF 0000 0000
          0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
          0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 60F9 00E2
      Application Data:
          Buffer: DS30
          Physical: FFFF FFFF
          IOUI: 4000 FFFF 60F9 00E2
      Reported by: 0535EE38=XACPHAND.BG03:XCP_APPL+#1238
                   00A6D020=XAIONET.BC01:INJECT_I+#0260
                   00497C30=IOCPBASE.BQ01:SENDIOMS+#0250
                   0613F808=GCMMSGXA.AH02:X_GCMMSG+#0268
                  019A5094=GCMMSGUI.BM01:GCMMSG_SEND_M+#0034
```

LOST107 (continued)

Field descriptions for LOST107 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST107:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
TID UNBOUND	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Bad IP	Decimal Integer	Indicates the source IP address. This is only applicable to Succession IP based nodes
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no

understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST108

Explanation

LOST108 occurs when the buffer (containing an outgoing message) is reclaimed by a system audit. The message is deemed to be stale as the buffer has not been accessed for a long period of time.

Format

The format for log LOST108 is as follows:

```
LOST108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
      Buffer freed: Pool=aaa Owner=aaa
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST108 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC     LOST108 SEP16 08:12:38 5700 EXC BUFFER FREED
         Message TID: Node=249, Terminal=1762, Device=DTC 20
         Time of Event: 08:12:38.810
         Message Dump:
             01BE 0237 0A02 0000 4974 A9A0 0034 FFFF 0000 0000
             0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
             0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 60F9 00E2
         Application Data:
             Buffer: DS30
             Physical: FFFF FFFF
             IOUI: 4000 FFFF 60F9 00E2
             Buffer freed: Pool=532 Owner=XACALLP
         Reported by: 0535EE38=XACPHAND.BG03:XCP_APPL+#1238
                      00A6D020=XAIONET.BC01:INJECT_I+#0260
                      00497C30=IOCPBASE.BQ01:SENDIOMS+#0250
                      0613F808=GCMMSGXA.AH02:X_GCMMSG+#0268
                     019A5094=GCMMSGUI.BM01:GCMMSG_SEND_M+#0034
```

Field descriptions for LOST108 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST108:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
BUFFER FREED	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Pool	Decimal number	Indicates internal resource identifier associated with reclaimed buffer (numeric based)
Owner	Text	Indicates internal resource identifier associated with reclaimed buffer (character based)
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

LOST108 (end)

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST109

Explanation

LOST109 occurs when a message that originated from the CM is rebounded back and the failure code instructs the CM to attempt to re-route the message over an alternate path but, all alternatives have been previously tried without success.

Messages are rebounded to the CM for additional processing when an intermediate node along the path is unable to deliver the message to the final destination. The rebounding node inserts a failure code into the message. Nodes capable of rebounding messages include JNETs and input-output controllers (IOCs).

Format

The format for log LOST109 is as follows:

```
LOST109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST109 follows:

```
XASKY07BA LOST109 SEP15 09:21:34 7700 EXC  TOO MANY REBOUNDS
         Message TID: Node=48, Terminal=1, Device=MTD 0
         Time of Event: 09:21:34.918
         Message Dump:
             E5AD 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 FDFD FDFD
             FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
             FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
         Application Data:
             Buffer: DS30
             Physical: 80FF 0005
             IOUI: 0900 245C 0030 4601
         Reported by: 01F59A58=IONETUI.CQ04:REROUTE_R+#01F8
                      089DE6E8=XARXMSG.AY05:CMIC_RX_+#06D8
                      089CF320=XENPR.BI03:XEN_PROCESS_M+#04B0
                      089CFCF0=XENPR.BI03:XENPR_EN+#0108
                      00D0D720=MODULES.FS04:INITIALIZEP+#0020
```

LOST109 (continued)

Field descriptions for LOST109 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST109:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
TOO MANY REBOUNDS	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the

craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST110

Explanation

LOST110 occurs when Call Processing gets a failure indication on attempting to output a message.

Format

The format for log LOST110 is as follows:

```
LOST110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST110 follows:

```
XASKY07BA     LOST110 SEP16 12:06:02 8800 EXC  MSG TOSSED
         Message TID: Node=32, Terminal=310, Device=DTC 20
         Time of Event: 12:06:02.275
         Message Dump:
             710F B102 0100 5419 FD55 FC1A 850E FE12 0001 0015
             2020 3F6B 840F 8507 0145 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
             FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
         Application Data:
             Buffer: DS30
             Physical: FDFD FDFD
             IOUI: 2600 FDFD 1020 FD36
         Reported by: 01FF37E4=CPIOUI.JG07:FASTCP_DISPATCH+#0AB4
                      01FE6254=ISUPISUP.CY01:ISUP_ISU+#1194
                      0043E1A0=ISUPXPR.CS04:ISUP_XPR+#1040
                      01FC1D6C=ISUPHDLR.CL02:Q764_SEL+#028C
                      01FB9E2C=EDTKCPUI.BC01:EVENT_DR+#022C
```

Field descriptions for LOST110 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST110:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
MSG TOSSED	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

LOST110 (end)

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST111

Explanation

LOST111 occurs when an incoming message cannot be delivered. The specific failure reason is displayed in the log.

Format

The format for log LOST111 is as follows:

```
LOST111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa, Bad IP=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
      IH Error: Reason=aaa Data=aaa
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST111 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC LOST111 SEP16 08:12:38 5700 EXC INPUT HANDLER ERROR
      Message TID: Node=9, Terminal=2, Device=GWC 20, Bad
IP=47.111.6.231
      Time of Event: 08:12:38.810
      Message Dump:
          01BE 0237 0A02 0000 4974 A9A0 0034 FFFF 0000 0000
          0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
          0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 60F9 00E2
      Application Data:
          Buffer: DS30
          Physical: FFFF FFFF
          IOUI: 4000 FFFF 60F9 00E2
          IH Error: Reason=BAD_CPTLB_STATE  Data=0003
      Reported by: 0535EE38=XACPHAND.BG03:XCP_APPL+#1238
                   00A6D020=XAIONET.BC01:INJECT_I+#0260
                   00497C30=IOCPBASE.BQ01:SENDIOMS+#0250
                   0613F808=GCMMSGXA.AH02:X_GCMMSG+#0268
                   019A5094=GCMMSGUI.BM01:GCMMSG_SEND_M+#0034
```

LOST111 (continued)

Field descriptions for LOST111 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST111:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
INPUT HANDLER ERROR	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Bad IP	Decimal Integer	Indicates the source IP address. This is only applicable to Succession IP based nodes
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reason	Text	Indicates additional diagnostic information (character based)
Data	Hexadecimal number	Indicates additional diagnostic information (numeric based)
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST112

Explanation

LOST112 occurs if:

- an outgoing message fails sanity checks on length
- an incoming message fails sanity checks on length

Format

The format for log LOST112 is as follows:

```
LOST112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST112 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC     LOST112 SEP16 08:12:38 5700 EXC INVALID LENGTH
         Message TID: Node=35, Terminal=21, Device=DTC 23
         Time of Event: 10:39:37.932
         Message Dump:
             0C0F 0002 8202 D281 FDD3 FC1A 850E FE12 0001 0015
             1020 3F44 840F 8507 0145 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
             FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
         Application Data:
             Buffer: DS30
             Physical: FDFD FDFD
             IOUI: 0F00 FDFD 0023 FD15
         Reported by: 01F8D020 XPMCOMM.CB02:ISUP_SEND_C+#0200
                      00955CA8 ISUPBASE.DZ02:ISUP_DEC+#1128
                      00B90934 ABIISUP.BC01:ISUP_DEC+#0074
                      009FF854 ISUPHDLR.CL02:ISUP_TRE+#0214
                      01FB9E2C EDTKCPUI.BC01:EVENT_DR+#022C
```

Field descriptions for LOST112 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST112:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
INVALID LENGTH	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the

LOST112 (end)

craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST113

Explanation

Each LOST log requires software resources. When these resources become exhausted, LOST logs can no longer be generated. LOST113 occurs when the needed software resources are again available. The log displays the number of discarded events during the period of exhausted resources.

Format

The format for log LOST113 is as follows:

```
LOST113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
aaa report(s) have been lost.
```

Example

An example of log report LOST113 follows:

```
XASKY07BA     LOST113 SEP16 12:06:57 4900 EXC  LOG SYSTEM OVERFLOW
   354 report(s) have been lost.
```

Field descriptions for LOST113 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST113:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
LOG SYSTEM OVERFLOW	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
reports	Decimal number	Indicates the number of requests for lost logs

Action

No action to be taken

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

No additional information

LOST113 (end)

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST114

Explanation

LOST114 occurs when an incoming BFP message cannot be forwarded to Call Processing due to message buffer exhaustion. This is similar to the more generic LOST102 log.

Format

The format for log LOST114 is as follows:

```
LOST114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST114 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC     LOST114 SEP16 08:12:38 5700 EXC BFP NO BUFFER
         Message TID: Node=35, Terminal=21, Device=DTC 23
         Time of Event: 10:39:37.932
         Message Dump:
             0C0F 0002 8202 D281 FDD3 FC1A 850E FE12 0001 0015
             1020 3F44 840F 8507 0145 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
             FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
         Application Data:
             Buffer: DS30
             Physical: FDFD FDFD
             IOUI: 0F00 FDFD 0023 FD15
         Reported by: 01F8D020 XPMCOMM.CB02:ISUP_SEND_C+#0200
                      00955CA8 ISUPBASE.DZ02:ISUP_DEC+#1128
                      00B90934 ABIISUP.BC01:ISUP_DEC+#0074
                      009FF854 ISUPHDLR.CL02:ISUP_TRE+#0214
                      01FB9E2C EDTKCPUI.BC01:EVENT_DR+#022C
```

LOST114 (continued)

Field descriptions for LOST114 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST114:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
BFP NO BUFFER	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then increase the value of parameter NUMLONGBUFFERS in table OFCENG, and perform a Cold Mtc Swact to activate the new parameter value.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the

craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST115

Explanation

LOST115 occurs when the BFP buffer (containing an incoming message) is reclaimed by a system audit. The message is deemed to be stale if the buffer has not been accessed for a long period of time. This is similar to the more generic LOST108 log.

Format

The format for log LOST115 is as follows:

```
LOST115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
      Prefix Area of Long Buffer:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Reason: aaa    Time: aaa
      Bytes Received: aaa
      Head Packet Received:  aaa
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST115 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC     LOST115 SEP16 08:12:38 5700 EXC BFP BUFFER FREED
         Message TID: Node=35, Terminal=21, Device=DTC 23
         Time of Event: 10:39:37.932
         Message Dump:
             0124 0002 8202 D281 FDD3 FC1A 850E FE12 0001 0015
             1020 3F44 840F 8507 0145 FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
             FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
             Prefix Area of Long Buffer:
             FDFD 0124 F043 0A1A 974A 7748 01BE FD01 AA1C 7768
             FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
         Application Data:
             Reason: Stale Buffer    Time: 0160
             Bytes Received: 124
             Head Packet Received:  Yes
         Reported by: 01F8D020 XPMCOMM.CB02:ISUP_SEND_C+#0200
                      00955CA8 ISUPBASE.DZ02:ISUP_DEC+#1128
                      00B90934 ABIISUP.BC01:ISUP_DEC+#0074
                      009FF854 ISUPHDLR.CL02:ISUP_TRE+#0214
                      01FB9E2C EDTKCPUI.BC01:EVENT_DR+#022C
```

Field descriptions for LOST115 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST115:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
BFP BUFFER FREED	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Prefix Area of Long Buffer	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the prefix area of the buffer
Reason	Text	Identifies the reason why the BFP cleared the buffer
Time	Decimal number	Indicates the number of 10ms ticks that the buffer was on the BFP queue. Messages with more than one second are considered old
Bytes Received	Decimal Integer	Indicates the number of bytes of data received
Head Packet Received	Boolean (YES/NO)	Indicates the head packet for this message was received
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

LOST115 (end)

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST116

Explanation

LOST116 occurs when an outgoing message encounters a failure. The specific failure reason is displayed in the log.

Format

The format for log LOST116 is as follows:

```
LOST116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
      Send Error: Reason=aaa Data=aaa
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST116 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC     LOST116 SEP16 07:49:48 1400 EXC  SEND ERROR
         Message TID: Node=275, Terminal=260, Device=DTC 103
         Time of Event: 07:49:47.978
         Message Dump:
             ABDE 1CCC 640F 2000 1000 8007 9E00 0020 8000 8412
             0000 1E00 0002 0000 0200 5100 0000 FD00 FDFD FDFD
             FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
         Application Data:
             Buffer: DS30
             Physical: FDFD FDFD
             IOUI: 2B00 FDFD 1113 FD04
             Send Error: Reason=ROUTE_UNAVAILABLE  Data=0000
         Reported by: 0049CD84=IONETUI.CQ03:CMC_OUTPUT+#0144
                      01509170=PPMUI.EM02:DISPATCH_P+#01D0
                      02797110=ISUPA.ED04:ISUP_PHY+#0070
                      00CFE464=TPUI.EB01:DISPATCH+#0024
                      02792138=ISUPA.ED04:ISUP_UPD+#0118
                      01FB9E2C EDTKCPUI.BC01:EVENT_DR+#022C
```

LOST116 (continued)

Field descriptions for LOST116 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST116:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
SENDERROR	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of Event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of the software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reason	Text	Indicates additional diagnostic information (character based)
Data	Hexadecimal number	Indicates additional diagnostic information (numeric based)
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. If this log occurs more than three times in one minute then retain logs, collect active footprint buffer for MSG class event and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The

impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

LOST117

Explanation

LOST117 occurs when an outgoing message encounters a failure. The specific failure reason is displayed in the log.

Format

The format for log LOST117 is as follows:

```
LOST117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC aaa
  Message TID: Node=aaa, Terminal=aaa, Device=aaa
  Time of Event: aaa
  Message Dump:
      aaa....
  Application Data:
      Buffer: aaa
      Physical: aaa....
      IOUI: aaa....
      Outgoing Error: Reason=aaa Data=aaa
Reported by: aaa....
```

Example

An example of log report LOST117 follows:

```
MERCURY_MSC     LOST117 NOV01 07:49:48 1400 EXC  OUTGOING ERROR
         Message TID: Node=275, Terminal=260, Device=DTC 103
        Time of Event: 07:49:47.978
         Message Dump:
             ABDE 1CCC 640F 2000 1000 8007 9E00 0020 8000 8412
             0000 1E00 0002 0000 0200 5100 0000 FD00 FDFD FDFD
             FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
         Application Data:
             Buffer: DS30
             Physical: FDFD FDFD
             IOUI: 2B00 FDFD 1113 FD04
             Ougoing Error: Reason=BAD_FIQS_RC Data=000C
         Reported by: 024BF4CC=XAIOEH.AA02:HANDLE_M+#04BC
                      01FF0910=XAIOLINK.AV02:XA_OUTPUT_D+#037C
                      02797110=IOLINKUI.BJ03:PRIVATE_+#0070
                      00CFE464=XAIONET.AY03:XA_PRIVA+#0024
                      02792138=XATXMSG.AM03:MSG_TC_H+#0118
```

Field descriptions for LOST117 log

The following table explains each of the fields in log report LOST117:

Field descriptions for Image Test Report log

Field	Value	Description
EXC	Constant	Identifies the log class (software execution event)
OUTGOING ERROR	Constant	Identifies the log error condition
Node	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal node number
Terminal	Decimal number	Identifies the peripheral internal terminal number
Device	Text	Identifies the peripheral external node name
Time of event	Decimal number	Indicates the time of day when the event occurred (format hour:minute:second.fraction)
Message Dump	Hexadecimal number	Indicates the contents of the message
Buffer	Text	Indicates the type of software buffer
Physical	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the routing header
IOUI	Hexadecimal number	Identifies the network header
Reason	Text	Indicates additional diagnostic information (character based)
Data	Hexadecimal number	Indicates additional diagnostic information (numeric based)
Reported by	Text	Indicates 5-level software traceback

Action

No immediate action is required as the problem may be transient. Should this log occur more than three times in one minute then retain the logs, collect the active footprint buffer for MSG class even and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

No associated OM registers

LOST117 (end)

Additional information

A LOST log is generated whenever the I/O system or an application is unable to deliver a message. The discarded message is displayed in the log. The impact of discarding a message depends on the importance of the message. The importance cannot be determined by the I/O system as it has no understanding of message contents. A LOST log is used to alert the craftsperson to a possible problem for example, a hardware fault, or incorrect configuration data in an application.

Log history

SN06 (DMS)

The log description was recreated according to LOSTLOG.AA01 for Q00775561 (Q00739392).

MAUC101

Explanation

The switch generates this log when a call attempt is made with an authcode that is currently in use and the call attempt exceeds the maximum number of times allowed for the authcode on a particular node.

Format

The format for log report MAUC101 follows:

MAUC101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Active CALLP Limit Enforced for Subscriber Number
AUTHCODE= <table of 7 integers>
LIMIT= <integer>

Example

An example of log report MAUC101 follows:

```
250G MAUC101 OCT25 15:54:23 4827 INFO Active CALLP Limit
Enforced for Subscriber Number
   AUTHCODE= 6115511
   LIMIT= 3
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
AUTHCODE	var_auth_code (table of 7 integers	This field displays the authcode that call processing is attempting to use to process the call.
LIMIT	0-255	This field displays the number of simultaneous calls allowed for the authcode.

Action

Verify the correct values for option CPACTVAL defined in the AUTHCODX tables.

MAUC101 (end)

Associated OM registers

An OM, MULTAUTH for legacy agents, is pegged when an authcode with CPACTVAL functionality is used above the maximum number of calls allowed per authcode.

Additional information

Refer to the FLEX302 log for Axxess agents.

MFC100

Explanation

The computing module (CM) subsystem generates log report MFC100. The subsystem generates this report when the mismatch handler detects a soft single bit memory error on a memory card.

The MFC100 logs often occur because of correctable single bit memory faults. The DMS experiences errors in memory because of transient charges produced when elements in the structure of the memory chip decay. Transient charges can disrupt the data stored in a memory cell.

When transient faults occur the mismatch handler corrects the disrupted data value and outputs an MM110 log. The mismatch handler restores the switch to normal operation.

The following table lists the number of acceptable correctable single bit memory faults for several memory configurations. These numbers are average numbers. A card may have more than the maximum number of faults for a short time period. But if the number of faults over the long term does not exceed the maximum the card is not considered damaged . If a memory card repeatedly has more than the maximum number of acceptable faults, replace the memory card.

Single bit correctable memory faults limits

Number of NT9X14 cards configured	Maximum number of faults in 7 days	Maximum number of faults in 28 days	Maximum number of faults in 84 days
6	1	3	9
8	1	4	11
10	2	5	12
12	2	6	14
14	2	7	17
16	3	8	19
18	3	9	22
20	3	10	24

MFC100 (continued)

Series 20 to 40 SuperNode mismatch log

Format

The M68K version of the log report format MFC100 is as follows:

```
MFC100 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Soft Memory Fault
MFC number <MFC seque #>,  Activity: Start: CPU X, Final: CPU X
Mismatch result:  Memory Fault Correctable
Mismatch Condition: Mismatch Fully Handled
System recovery action: Full store copy undertaken

CPU 0         CPU 1
Data v_txt valid         Data v_txt valid

Module Entry:  e_text                   e_text
AHR Value:       nnnnnnnn                     nnnnnnnn
AHR Data:        nnnnnnnn                     nnnnnnnn
MAU AHR:         nnnnnnnn                     nnnnnnnn
MCR:             nnnnnnnn                     nnnnnnnn

Owner  #XXXX, #XXXX: Module m_txt  Owner  #XXXX, #XXXX: Module m_txt

A0-A6  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)
       (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)
       (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)

D0-D7  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)
       (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)
       (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)

PC:    (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  USP:  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  SR:      (nnnn,nnnn)
ISP:   (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  MSP:  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)  ICache:  (nnnn,nnnn)

FIR:       (nnnn,nnnn)  MM_Ctrl:  (nnnn,nnnn)  Timer:     (nnnn,nnnn)
MAU_ctrl:  (nnnn,nnnn)  MAU_Err   (nnnn,nnnn)  Clk_stat:  (nnnn,nnnn)
FC:        (nnnn,nnnn)  IRM:      (nnnn,nnnn)  ProcStat:  (nnnn,nnnn)
SRam_Err:  (nnnn,nnnn)  PerInt:   (nnnn,nnnn)  Acc Prot:  (nnnn,nnnn)
Mate_FIR   (nnnn,nnnn)  MateFIR_OK:  (n,n)     MCR_STAT:     (n,n)

User Stack Dump          Interrupt Stack Dump

nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn             nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn
nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn             nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn

nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn             nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn
nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn             nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn
nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn             nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn
nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn             nnnnnnnn   nnnnnnnn




MTC INfo:  nnnnnnnn                        nnnnnnnn
           nnnnnnnn                        nnnnnnnn
           nnnnnnnn                        nnnnnnnn
           nnnnnnnn                        nnnnnnnn
           nnnnnnnn                        nnnnnnnn
           nnnnnnnn                        nnnnnnnn
```

```
TRACEBACK
    nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn        nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
    nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn        nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
    nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn        nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
```

Example

An example of the M68K version of log report MFC100 follows:

```
MFC100 FEB27  17:49:08 ssdd 3400 Soft Memory Fault
MFC number 39,  Activity: Start: CPU 1, Final: CPU 1
Mismatch result:  Memory fault correctable
Mismatch Condition: Mismatch Fully Handled
System recovery action: Full store copy undertaken


CPU 0  CPU 1
Data is valid                   Data is valid

Module Entry:  CMCHKPR SSTI:  #01E1           CMCHKPR SSTI:  #01E1
AHR Value:      0BA40450                       0BA40450
AHR Data:       4E75E9EA                       4E75E9EA
MAU AHR :       000E0450                       000E0450
MCR:            00000000                       00000000
Not Found                         Not Found
Owner  #XXXX, #XXXX: Module m_txt  Owner  #XXXX, #XXXX: Module m_txt

A0-A6  (0BA40454,0BA40454)  (0B01B49C,0B01B49C)  (0061D582,0061D582)
       (0166407E,0166407E)  (00042B54,00042B54)  (0166406C,0166406C)
       (00042B50,00042B50)

D0-D7  (D540B1C0,D540B1C0)  (0BA402EA,0BA402EA)  (0000000B,0000000B)
       (000000FF,000000FF)  (0000000B,0000000B)  (00002E00,00002E00)
       (00000000,00000000)  (FFFF0000,FFFF0000)

PC:    (0B141C18,0B141C18)  USP:  (0166404A,0166404A)  SR:      (0008,0008)
ISP:   (00042B6C,00042B6C)  MSP:  (0040E7D0,0040E7D0)  ICache:  (0001,0001)

FIR:       (0300,0000)  MM_Ctrl:  (081C,0812)  Timer:     (1999,1999)
MAU_ctrl:  (00AD,00AD)  MAU_Err   (0080,0080)  Clk_stat:  (0000,0004)
FC:        (0001,0001)  IRM:      (0000,0000)  ProcStat:  (2000,2E00)
SRam_Err:  (FFC0,FFC0)  PerInt:   (0055,0055)  Acc Prot:  (00CB,00CB)
Mate_FIR   (0000,0300)  MateFIR_OK:  (n,n)     MCR_STAT:     (0,0)

User Stack Dump                Interrupt Stack Dump

       0BA40000   0BA40000            FDFDFDFD   FDFDFDFD
       00000400   00000400            FDFDFDFD   FDFDFDFD
       00410910   00410910            FDFDFDFD   FDFDFDFD
       04000BA4   04000BA4            FDFDFDFD   FDFDFDFD
       00000B02   00000B02            FDFDFDFD   FDFDFDFD
       8DF00008   8DF00008            FDFDFDFD   FDFDFDFD


MTC Info:
                  060D3123                       060C4123
                  00101C90                       00101C90
```

MFC100 (continued)

```
                    01020100                        01020100
                    0BA40440                        0BA40440
                    00000000                        00000000
                    20046155                        00046155

Traceback:
0B141C18=CMMEMORY.AW03:CHECKSUM+#0038 0B141C18=CMMEMORY.AW03:CHECKSUM+#0038
0B14E4B0=CMMEMORY.AW03:SET_CHEC+#00C0 0B14E4B0=CMMEMORY.AW03:SET_CHEC+#00C0
0B1441CC=CMMEMORY.AW03:DO_CHECK+#0084 04A7FFB8=CCSTRCGI.AN01:DO_CHECK+#0084
0B2C943E=CMCHKPR.AJ03=CHECKSUM+#008A  0B2C943E=CMCHKPR.AJ03=CHECKSUM+#008A
0B04A35C=MODULE.CQ07:INITIALIZE+#0014 0B04A35C=MODULE.CQ07:INITIALIZE+#0014
0B033706=PROCS.EG14:LIVEANDD+#0012    0B033706=PROCS.EG14:LIVEANDD
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the M68K log report:

Field	Value	Description
MFC seque	0 to 32767	Memory fault correctable mismatch (MFC) sequence number.
CPU X	0 to 1	Active CPU before and after the memory fault correctable (MFC) mismatch occurred.
rc_status_text	undertaken/ aborted	Recovery attempted/recovery aborted.
Data v_txt valid	is/is NOT	Data is or is NOT valid for analysis.
Module entry e_txt	Symbolic text	Module name or process identifier of the program in progress when the mismatch occurred.
Owner #XXXX,#XXXX	0000-FFFF	Process ID that owns the data that mismatched AHR identifies.
Module m_txt	Symbolic text	Process name that owns the data that mismatched AHR identifies.
nnnnnnnn	00000000-FFFFFFFF	See table.
nnnnn	0000-FFFF	See table.
modnm	text	Name of module that owns the procedure that was in the process of execution until the mismatch.
proctxt	text	Name of procedure that was in the process of execution until the mismatch.

The following table describes the nnnnnnnn field in the M68K log report:

Field	Description
AHR value	Value in the address hold register.
AHR data	Value at the location indicated in the address hold register if it is a valid address.
MAU AHR	Another sort of address hold register
MCR	Content of mate communication registers (MCR).
A0-A6	Contents of the internal A registers in the MC68020 microprocessor.
D0-D7	Contents of the internal D registers in the MC68020 microprocessor.
PC	Program counter of the MC68020 microprocessor at the time the interrupt occurred.
ISP	Supervisor/interrupt stack pointer in the MC68020 microprocessor at the time the interrupt occurred.
MSP	The mismatch stack pointer in the MC68020 microprocessor.
User stack dump	Contains six long words of information starting at the address in the USP.
Interrupt stack dump	Contains six long words of information starting at the address in the ISP.
MTC info.	Contains information the meaning of which depends on the type of mismatch. Consists of internal data that the mismatch handler used to determine the correct recovery action and indications of the recovery action taken.
Traceback	Traceback of the process in execution when the mismatch occurred. The nnnnnnnn value is the memory location where the code in question is present.

MFC100 (continued)

The following table describes the nnnn field in the M68K log report:

Field	Description
SR	Value of the status register at the time of interrupt.
ICache	Contents of the MC68020 microprocessor instruction cache register.
FIR	Contents of the fault indication register.
MM_Ctrl	Contents of the mismatch control register.
Timer	Contents of the SOS timer register.
FC	Contents of the MC68020 microprocessor function code for the interrupt. The code normally is 0074.
IRM	Contents of the interrupt request mask.
ProcStat	Contents of the processor status register.
MAU_Ctrl	Contents of the memory access unit control register.
MAU_err	Contents of the memory access unit error register.
Clk_Stat	Contents of the clock status register.
SRam_Err	Indicates the error status of the CPU static ram.
Perint:	Value of the peripheral interrupt mask.
Acc Prot:	Status of the access protection attributes.
Traceback	This is a traceback of the process in execution when the mismatch occurred. The nnnn value is the offset within the procedure where one procedure called another procedure. The offset of the top procedure is the code that was in the process of execution when detection of the mismatch occurred.

Series 50 to 60 SuperNode mismatch log

Format

The M88K version of the log report format for MFC100 is as follows

```
MFC100 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Soft Memory Fault
MFC number <MFC seque #>,  Activity: Start: CPU X, Final: CPU X
Mismatch result:  Memory Fault Correctable
Mismatch Condition: Mismatch Fully Handled
System recovery action: Full store copy undertaken

CPU 0CPU 1
Data v_txt validData v_txt valid

Module Entry: e_text                e_text
   AHR Value:   hhhhhhhh                hhhhhhhh
    AHR Data:   hhhhhhhh                hhhhhhhh
TIC Code AHR:   hhhhhhhh                hhhhhhhh
TIC Data AHR:   hhhhhhhh                hhhhhhhh
MCR:            hhhhhhhh                hhhhhhhh
Owner: #XXXX, #XXXX: Module m_txt         Owner: #XXXX, #XXXX: Module m_txt

Processor registers:
  R1;hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   R2:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   R3:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
  R4:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   R5:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   R6:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
  R7:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   R8:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   R9:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
 R10:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R11:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R12:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
 R13:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R14:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R15:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
 R16:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R17:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R18:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
 R19;hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R20:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R21:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
 R22:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R23:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R24:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
 R25:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R26:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R27:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
 R28:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R29:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  R30:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
 R31:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

EPSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  SNIP:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh  SFIP:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
 SR2:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   SR3:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

   Code CMMU 0 REGs        Data CMMU 0 REGs         Data CMMU 1 REGs
 SCR;hh,hh SSR:hhhh,hhhh  SCR:hh,hh SSR:hhhh,hhhh  SCR:hh,hh SSR:hhhh,hhhh
 SAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    SAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    SAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
PFSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   PFSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   PFSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
PFAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   PFAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   PFAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
BWP7:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   BWP7:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh


TIC REGs:
CF0-7:   From_addr/Dest_addr           CF8-15:   From_addr/Dest_addr
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

 INT:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   INTC:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   SINT:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
```

MFC100 (continued)

```
GMSK:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    FIR:hhhh,hhhh   SINTMSK:hh,hh    CONF:hh,hh
Mate_FIR:hhhh,hhhh     MateFIR_OK:h,h     MCR_STAT: h,h

PCCAB REGs:
STAT:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   CTRL:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   ECCADDR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhh

MEI REGs
MBPA;hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   MBNA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   EPEA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
 ERA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
IAEA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   CONF:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   ERSC:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
CBEG:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   CEND:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   CPSC:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
MBSC:hhhh,hhhh           IASC:hhhh,hhhh   NEM_STAT:hh,hh    GENFLT:hh,hh
LMS_UPD_MODE:hh,hh       LMS_WPO_CTRL:hh,hh               EPARI_SC:hh,hh

DMC REGs:
OS_TIMER: hhhh,hhhh      IRM:hhhh,hhhh    RESET_STATUS:hhhh,hhhh
PROCSTAT: hhhh,hhhh  MM_CTRL:hhhh,hhhh    CLOCK_STATUS:hhhh,hhhh

Stack Dump:  hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh              MTC Info:hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh
             hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh                       hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh
             hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh                       hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh
             hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh                       hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh
             hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh                       hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh
             hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh                       hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh
             hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh
             hhhhhhhh  hhhhhhhh

TRACEBACK:
nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn        nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn        nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn        nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn        nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn        nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
```

Example

An example of M88K version of log report MFC100 follows:

```
MFC100 Mar 23  06:54:11 559 INFO Soft Memory Fault
MFC number 26,  Activity: Start: CPU 1, Final: CPU 1
Mismatch result:  Memory fault correctable
Mismatch Condition: Mismatch Fully Handled
System recovery action: Full store copy undertaken

CPU 0         CPU 1
Data is valid         Data is valid

Module Entry:   SSTI: #FFFF                        DKDM03 SSTI: #108B
   AHR Value:  0014F080                           0014F080
    AHR Data:  0014F080                           0014F080
TIC Code AHR:  0417E15C                           0417E164
TIC Data AHR:  0014F080                           0014F080
 MCR:      FFFFFFFF                            00000000
Not Found                                         Not Found

Processor registers:
  R1;(00000001,041738EC)   R2:(E000AE78,B08EAE80)   R3:(E000AE78,B08EAE80)
  R4:(2029D7D4,2029D7D4)   R5:(00000003,00000003)   R6:(00000714,277430A0)
```

MFC100 (continued)

```
  R7,(0014F0C0,0014F0C0)   R8:(E000AFF0,0014F080)   R9:(800003F0,0000F080)
 R10:(000E8D36,00000001)  R11:(000F03E3,00000080)  R12:(000076AD,2029D330)
 R13:(00000003,2029D9F2)  R14:(F8F7AE06,00000001)  R15:(00C5D555,00000001)
 R16:(00000000,202D3368)  R17:(00000001,00000001)  R18:(2029D330,2029D330)
 R19;(00000005,00000005)  R20:(00000D22,00000AA4)  R21:(00000D22,20C96438)
 R22:(E0004000,00000001)  R23:(E0004048,2172FFE8)  R24:(E000003C,2172FFE8)
 R25:(00000D26,2029D9A2)  R26:(E0016E78,E0016E78)  R27:(E0000000,E0000000)
 R28:(27768FF0,27768FF0)  R29:(FFFF0000,FFFF0000)  R30:(FFFF0000,FFFF0000)
 R31:(FFFF0000,FFFF0000)

 EPSR:800003F2,800003F2   SNIP:05CF5982,0417E166   SFIP:05CF5986,0417E162
  SR2:B059AF18,B059AF18    SR3:0000002,00000001

   Code CMMU 0 REGs         Data CMMU 0 REGs         Data CMMU 1 REGs
 SCR;15,15 SSR:0009,0009  SCR:37,37 SSR:024B,024B  SCR:37,37 SSR:024B,024B
 SAR:E01FF000,E01FF000    SAR:FFFFF000,FFFFF000    SAR:FFFFF000,FFFFF000
PFSR:00000000,00000000   PFSR:00030000,00000000   PFSR:00000000,00000000
PFAR:00000000,00000000   PFAR:0014F080,00000000   PFAR:00000000,00000000
                         BWP7:00000000,00000000   BWP7:00000000,00000000

TIC REGs:
CF0-7:   From_addr/Dest_addr           CF8-15:   From_addr/Dest_addr
04163758,04163758/041738A8,041738A8    0400100C,0417E164/05CF4758,0417E160
041636F8,041636F8/04163744,04163744    05CF5984,0417E164/04001008,0417E160
0417E15C,0417E164/04001018,0417E160    05CF47B8,0417E160/05CF4BE0,04001008
041738EC,041738EC/0417E09C,0417E09C    05CF47B8,0417E164/05CF4BE0,0417E160
05CF55C8,0417E164/05CF563C,0417E160
07226D90,05CF47B8/07226DA4,05CF4BE0400101C,0417E164/05CF5560,0417E160
05CF47B8,0400100C/05CF4BE4,05CF4758
05CF5784,0417E164/05CF579C,0417E160    041637C4,05CF47B8/041636A8,05CF4BE4
05CF5760,0417E164/05CF577C,0417E160    07226DE0,05CF47B8/0416377C,05CF4BE0

 INT:00004000,00004000   INTC:00004000,00004000   SINT:0001BA00,0001BA00
GMSK:000100AB,000100AB   FIR:1000,0000   SINTMSK:08,00    CONF:02,02
Mate_FIR:0000,1000   MateFIR_OK:y,y     MCR_STAT: 0,0

PCCAB REGs:
STAT:00018027,00018027   CTRL:00010027,00010027   ECCADDR:00000000,00000000

MEI REGs
MBPA;00000000,00000000   MBNA:00000000,00000000   EPEA:2140F03C,2140F03C
 ERA:0014F080,0014F080
IAEA:00000000,00000000   CONF:00C0E1F4,00C0E1F4   ERSC:A8000000,C8000000
CBEG:069909F4,069909F4   CEND:06A00000,06A00000   CPSC:000C0028,000C0028
MBSC:0003,0003           IASC:0007,0007   NEM_STAT:00,00    GENFLT:04,04
LMS_UPD_MODE:90,90       LMS_WPO_CTRL:00,00              EPARI_SC:03,03

DMC REGs:
OS_TIMER: 66DC,664D      IRM:0000,0000    RESET_STATUS:0003,0003
PROCSTAT: 3019,2E9B  MM_CTRL:018F,018F    CLOCK_STATUS:0000,0004

Stack Dump:  0417E15A  041738EC              MTC Info:04079A00  04061A00
             B08EAE80  B08EAEA8                       0014F080  0014F080
             5BF5D7C4  20C90005                       00000000  00000000
             77FD5DBF  00000002                       E0016DA8  E0016DA8
             6B57FFDD  277430A0                       00000000  00000000
             0417E156  B08EAED8                       00000000  00000000
             0417E15A  070FBAF8                       A1020000  A1020000
```

MFC100 (continued)

```
            0417E15E  2029D9A2                        00000000  00000000

TRACEBACK:
05CF5980=INTSTS.BR03:TI_DATAB+#0420   0417E164=IOUI.GF05:WRITE_DS+#008C
0417E158=IOUI.GF05:WRITE_DS+#00BC     041738EC=IOUI.GF05:OUTPUT_D+#0078
041738EC=IOUI.GF05:OUTPUT_D+#0078     071D678C=DKDM04.AX01:SLM_OUT+#033C
071D678C=DKDM04.AX01:SLM_OUT+#033C    070FFA2C=DKDM03.A004:DM_SEND_M+#0090
070FFA2C=DKDM03.A004:DM_SEND_M+#0090  070FB780=DKDM03.A004:DM_AUDIT+#01C4
070FB780=DKDM03.A004:DM_AUDIT+#01C4   070FC284=DKDM03.A004:DM_DEVICE_D+#03BC
070FC284=DKDM03.A004:DM_DEVICE_D+#03BC 0407FC2C=MODULE.DL03:INITIALIZE+#0014
0407FC2C=MODULES.DL03:INITIALIZEP+#0014 0406E028=PROCS.EZ01:LIVEANDD+#0014
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the M88K log report:

Field	Value	Description
MM seque	0 to 99	Mismatch sequence number.
CPU X	0 to 1	Active CPU before the memory fault correctable (MFC) mismatch occurred and after.
Module entry e_text	Symbolic text	Module name or process identifier that initiated the program in progress when the mismatch occurred
Owner #XXXX,#XXXX	0000-FFFF	Process ID that owns the data that mismatched AHR identifies
Module m_txt	Symbolic text	Process name that owns the data that mismatched AHR identifies
hhhhhhhh	00000000-FFFFFFFF	See table
hhhh	0000-FFFF	See table.
hh	00-FF	See table
modnm	Symbolic text	Name of module that owns the procedure in the traceback.
proctxt	Symbolic text	Name of procedure in traceback of executing code until mismatch.

The following table describes the nnnnnnnn field in the M88K log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Description
AHR value	Mismatched AHR value latched by MEI.
AHR data	Mismatched data value latched by MEI.
TIC code AHR	P-Bus mismatched code AHR value in TIC.
TIC data AHR	P-Bus mismatched data AHR value in TIC.
MCR	Content of mate communication registers.
Processor Registers R1 to R31	Values of the internal MC88100 registers.
EPSR	Identifies the exception time of processor status registers.
SXIP	Identifies the values of the shadow executing instruction pointer registers.
SNIP	Identifies the values of the shadow next instruction pointer registers.
SFIP	Identifies the values of the shadow fetch instruction pointer registers.
SR2	Identifies the values of the supervisor storage register two.
SR3	Identifies the values of the supervisor storage register three.
SAR	Identifies the system address register content of the CMMUs.
PFSR	Identifies the P-Bus fault status register content of the CMMUs.
PFAR	Identifies the P-Bus fault address register content of the CMMUs.
BWP7	Identifies the BATC write port number seven registers.
ComeFroms	Identifies the 16 pairs of the TIC that are from registers.

MFC100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Description
Int.	Identifies the TIC interrupt register.
Sint.	Identifies the TIC secondary interrupt register.
INTC	Identifies the TIC interrupt cause register.
GMSK	Identifies the general interrupt mask register of the TIC.
CONF	Identifies the TIC configuration register.
STAT	Identifies the PCCAB status register.
ECCADDR	Identifies the PCCAB ECC address register.
CTRL	Identifies the PCCAB control register.
MBPA	Identifies the Mbus parity error AHR.
EPEA	Identifies the ecore parity AHR.
IAEA	Identifies the ecore IACC AHR.
ERSC	Identifies the ecore RTO status/control readback register.
CEND	Identifies the MEI copy mode end register.
MBNA	Identifies non-existence memory address hold register.
ERA	Provides the ecore RTO AHR.
CBEG	Identifies the MEI copy mode start register.
CPSC	Identifies the MEI copy mode status/control readback register.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Description
Stack dump	Contains information the meaning of which depends on the type of mismatch. Consists of internal data the mismatch handler used to determine the correct recovery action and indications of the recovery action taken.
Traceback	This is a traceback of the process in execution when the mismatch occurred. The nnnnnnnn value is the memory location where the code in question is present.

The following table describes the hhhh field in the M88K log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Description
SSR	Identifies the system status register content of CMMUs.
FIR	Identifies the fault indication register of the TIC.
Mate_FIR	Notes the fault indication register of the mate TIC.
MCR_STAT	Identifies status of MCR as tested by the mismatch handler.
ComeFroms	Identifies the 16 pairs of the TIC that are from registers. The hhhh is the offset within the procedure that was running to the time.
MBSC	Identifies the MEI MBUS parity status/control readback register.
IASC	Identifies the MEI incompatible access control/status register.
OS_TIMER	Identifies the DMC current O/S timer count.
MM_CTRL	Identifies the mismatch control status
PROC_STAT	Identifies the DMC process status register.
IRM	Identifies the DMC IRM.

MFC100 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Description
RESET_STATUS	Identifies the content of $last_reset_reason permreg.
CLK_STATUS	Identifies the DMC clock status register.
Traceback	This is a traceback of the process in execution when the mismatch occurred. The hhhh valueis the offset where one procedure called a second procedure.

The following table describes the hh field in the M88K log report:

Field	Description
SCR	Identifies the system command register content of CMMUs.
CONF	Identifies the configuration register of the TIC.
CONFID	Indicates accuracy of mate FIR.
SINTMSK	Identifies the secondary interrupt mask register of the TIC.
NEM_STAT	Identifies the MEI MBUS NEM status register.
LMS_UPD_MODE	Identifies the MEI LMS update mode control register.
EPARI_SC	Identifies the MEI Ecore parity status/control register.
GENFLT	Identifies the MEI general fault register.
LMS_WP_CTRL	Identifies the MEI LMS write protection override register.

Action

This log is for information purposes only. The recovery log MFC110 indicates if an excess of the MFC threshold occurs for MFC. If excess is present, mark a card FLT and change the card during the next maintenance window. Return the log prompting this maintenance action and the suspect card for repair. Manually clear the MemFlt alarm.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MFC110

Explanation

The system generates recovery log MFC110 after a memory fault correctable (MFC) mismatch. The system generates MFC110 when the MFC mismatch does not exceed the threshold.

Format

The log report format for MFC110 is as follows:

```
MFC110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Soft Memory Fault Recovery
    Memory Fault Correctable <nn> (side <mm>, <slot pp>, <PEC code>)
    Threshold Exceeded: No
    History
       MFC #,  Date, Time, Syndrom Bits, Slot, Module, Data
     < MFC,      date, time, myndrom_bits, slot, module, data >
```

Example

An example of log report MFC110 follows:

```
MFC110 AUG07 11:59:09 6200 INFO Soft Memory Fault Recovery
   Memory Fault Correctable 12 (side 0, slot 14, 9X14DB)
   Threshold Exceeded: No
   History:
      MFC,  Date,   Time,  Syndrom Bits, Slot, Module, Data
       12, FEB23, 22:34:56,  345678DE,    15,   2,  5678d3f2
       10, FEB20, 02:33:12,  7e34f036,    15,   2,  34584451
       09, FEB19, 08:03:41,  403aab32,    15,   1,  adef1b36
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Memory Fault Correctable nn	1-99	Sequence number of each memory fault correctable (MFC) mismatch.
side mm	1-99	Denotes which side had the MFC mismatch.
slot pp	1-99	Denotes slot number of card that had to the MFC mismatch.
PEC code	9Xnnll	PEC code.

MFC110 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MFC	1-99	Sequence number of MFC mismatch.
date	date	Date of MFC mismatch.
time	time	Time of MFC mismatch.
syndrom_bits	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Bits used to determine location of soft memory fault.
slot	1-32	Slot number of suspect element.
module	0-2	Memory module that had soft memory fault.
data	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Data that had soft memory fault.

Action

This log is for information purposes only. There is no immediate action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MFC111

Explanation

The system generates recovery log MFC111. The system generates MFC111 when the number of memory fault correctable (MFC) mismatches exceeds the number that can be corrected. Change the suspect card at the next maintenance shift. A MemFlt minor alarm will be raised with this log.

Format

The log report format for MFC111 is as follows:

```
MFC111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ACTION Threshold Exceeded
Memory Fault Correctable: <nn> (side <mm>, <slot pp>, <PEC code>)
<threshold_type> Threshold is: x in y days
Threshold Exceeded: Yes <kk> in <jj> days, card set FLT
                    Action: Change memory card

History:
  MFC #,    Date,  Time,  Syndrom_bits,  Slot,  Module,  Data
<MFC,       Date,  Time,  myndrom_bits,  Slot,  Module,  Data >

Suspect:
Site      Flr   RPos   Bay_Id    Shf   Description   Slot   EqPEC
HOST   03    R17   DPCC:00   13   MEM  :00:0:0   14    9X14DB FRNT
```

Example

An example of log report MFC111 follows:

```
MFC111 FEB23 22:34:56 6200 INFO Threshold Exceeded
Memory Fault Correctable 12 (side 0, slot 14, 9X14DB)
   Card Threshold is: 2 in 7 days
   Threshold Exceeded: Yes, 3 in 7 days, card set FLT
              Action: Change memory card

History:
MFC, Date,   Time,  Syndrom Bits, Slot, Module, Data
12, FEB23, 22:34:56,  345678DE,     15,    2,   5678d3f2
10, FEB20, 02:33:12,  7e34f036      15,    2,   34584451
09, FEB19, 08 03:41,  403aab32      15,    1,   adefhb36
Suspect:
Site  FLr  RPos  Bay_id  Shf  Description  Slot  EqPEC
HOST  03   R17   DPCC:00  13  MEM :00:0:0   14  9X14DB FRNT
```

MFC111 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Memory Fault Correctable nn	1-99	Indicates sequence number of each memory fault correctable (MFC) mismatch.
side mm	1-99	Identifies the side that had the MFC mismatch.
slot pp	1-99	Identifies slot number of card.
PEC code	9Xnnll	Identifies PEC code.
threshold_type	module/card/ plane	Indicates threshold type exceeded.
x in y	refer to threshold tables	Indicates the MFC threshold for the element in question.
kk in ll	refer to threshold tables	Indicates the threshold that was exceeded.
MFC	1-99	Provides the sequence number of the MFC mismatch.
Date	date	Provides the date of MFC mismatch.
Time	time	Provides the time of MFC mismatch.
syndrom_bits	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Indicates the bits used to determine location of soft memory fault.
slot	1-32	indicates the slot number of suspect element.
module	0-2	Identifies the memory module that had soft memory fault.
data	00000000-FFFFFFFF	Identifies the data that had soft memory fault.

Action

Change the card in the card list. Use the manual command to clear the MemFlt alarm. Refer to CM alarm clearing and monitoring procedures.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Capture and return the log that prompts the maintenance action. Capture and return the log with the card to CSO. Refer to CM card replacement procedures.

MM100

Explanation

The mismatch (MM) subsystem log report MM100. The subsystem generates MM100 for every mismatch that occurs. The system does not generate a log for mismatches caused by memory faults that can be corrected.

The MM100 log report contains detailed information on the following:

- the analysis that the mismatch handler performs
- location of the mismatch
- the contents of all processor registers
- the mismatch condition and result

Synchronization drops if one of the following conditions occurs:

- the mismatch handler finds a hard fault
- system recovery is not performed for one of the following reasons:
  - — the system is currently testing the mate
  - — the loss of synchronization during testing
  - — the number of mismatches exceeds the threshold
  - — the active CPU cannot transfer activity to the inactive side
  - — a software error

If the number of mismatches exceeds the alarm threshold, the system posts the CM MMsync alarm. The subsystem generates a MM110 log after the successful completion of mismatch analysis and recovery.

If the number of mismatches exceeds the alarm (drop synchronization) threshold, the system posts a CM MMnoSy alarm. The subsystem generates the MM111 log.

A Series 60 burst mode write operation can cause a matcher transient mismatch (MTM). The MTM is a type of transient mismatch. The MM100 log report does not contain information on the MTMs. The subsystem generates an MM102 log report for MTMs.

Format 1

The Series 20 to 40 SuperNode log report format for MM100 (M68K version) is as follows:

MM100 (continued)

```
MM100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Soft Memory Fault
      Mismatch number: <MM sequence #>, Activity: Start: CPU n, Final: CPU n
      Mismatch result: <mismatchl_text>
      Mismatch Condition: <mismatch2_text>
      System Recovery Action: <recovery_text> <rc_status_text>

                        CPU 0                   CPU 1
                        Data v_txt valid        Data v_txt valid
                        CPU 0                   CPU 1
                        Data v_txt valid        Data v_txt valid

Module Entry:e_text                     e_text
      AHR Value:    nnnnnnnn                    nnnnnnnn
      AHR Data:     nnnnnnnn                    nnnnnnnn
      MAU AHR:      nnnnnnnn                    nnnnnnnn
         MCR:       nnnnnnnn                    nnnnnnnn
Owner #XXXX,#XXXX: Module m_text    Owner #XXXX,#XXXX: Module m_text

A0–A6 (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)       (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)     (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)
        (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)     (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)     (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)
        (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)

D0–D7 (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)       (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)     (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)
        (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)     (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)     (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)
        (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)     (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)

PC:   (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)   USP:  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)   SR:       (nnnn,nnnn)
ISP:  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)   MSP:  (nnnnnnnn,nnnnnnnn)   ICache:   (nnnn,nnnn)

FIR:    (nnnn,nnnn)   MM_Ctrl:    (nnnn,nnnn)   Timer: (nnnn,nnnn)
MAU_ctrl:   (nnnn,nnnn)   MAU_err:    (nnnn,nnnn)   Clk_stat:   (nnnn,nnnn)
FC:         (nnnn,nnnn)   IRM:        (nnnn,nnnn)   ProcStat:   (nnnn,nnnn)
SRam_Err:   (nnnn,nnnn)   PerInt:(nnnn,nnnn)   Acc Prot:   (nnnn,nnnn)
Mate_FIR:   (nnnn,nnnn)   MateFIR_OK:(n,n)          MCR_STAT:   (n,n)

User Stack Dump                 Interrupt Stack Dump

nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn              nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn
nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn              nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn
nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn              nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn
nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn              nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn
nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn              nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn
nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn              nnnnnnnn  nnnnnnnn

MTC Info:       nnnnnnnn                    nnnnnnnn
                nnnnnnnn                    nnnnnnnn
                nnnnnnnn                    nnnnnnnn
                nnnnnnnn                    nnnnnnnn
                nnnnnnnn                    nnnnnnnn
                nnnnnnnn                    nnnnnnnn

TRACEBACK:
nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn       nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn       nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn       nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn       nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn       nnnnnnnn=modnm: proctxt+#nnnn
```

Example

An example of Series 20 to 40 SuperNode log report MM100 (M68K version) follows:

```
MM100 Mismatch Feb14 03:44:36.673
    Mismatch number 17, Activity: Start: CPU 0, Final: CPU 0,
    Mismatch result: Mate failed rendezvous
    Mismatch condition: Mismatch during sync transition
    System recovery action: Test mate, re-sync undertaken

                CPU 0               CPU 1
                Data is valid       Data is NOT valid

Module Entry: IOABP SSTI: #052F     CMCHKPR SSTI: #022B
  AHR Value:    0B0107A4            01471240
  AHR Data:     A5A5A5A5            534C5F43
  MAU AHR:      000E07A0            000E0240
  MCR   :       00000000            00000000
     Not Found                      Owner #1C23,#0000: Module SOVFG DSPROT

A0–A6 (00042A00,01471244) (000429C0,00044570)     (FFFF0000,00DB2D34)
      (00042B64,016CC9D8) (01F9E658,016CE0E8)     (00042A20,01D1E524)
      (000300C0,0147FFFE)

D0–D7 (000000AD,9D8241CB) (00030100,0147036E)     (00000007,534C5F43)
      (0000276C,01470000) (78F0FFF4,00000000)     (00030100,00000000)
      (0000000C,00000000) (FFFF0000,FFFF0000)

PC:  (0B011254,0B1921EC) USP: (035478C4,01D1E508) SR:  (2410,000A)
ISP: (00042A18,00042B6C) MSP: (0040E7D0,0040E7D0) ICache:(0001,0001)

FIR:      (0001,0000)    MM_Ctrl:(086C,081C)  Timer:   (3c2B,5967)
MAU_ctrl: (00AD,00AD)    MAU_err:(0080,0080)  Clk_stat:(0006,0004)
FC:       (0006,0001)    IRM:    (0000,0000)  ProcStat:(2A00,2E00)
SRam_Err: (FFC0,FFC0)    PerInt: (0055,0055)  Acc Prot:(00CF,00CF)
Mate_FIR: (0000,0001)    MateFIR_OK: (y,y)    MCR_STAT:     (0,0)

User Stack Dump              Interrupt Stack Dump

     FFFF0000   0B1953B2      0B0107A6   FDFDFDFD
     019E0000   000101F6      0004000C   FDFDFDFD
     01050002   00003C00      00042B20   FDFDFDFD
     00010000   00000400      0D752322   FDFDFDFD
     00000007   01471000      00000000   FDFDFDFD
     0050EB58   00690000      000002B0   FDFDFDFD

     MTC Info:

     020C1550                 000D0550
     001010D0                 00000000
     20000000                 00000000
     00010000                 00000000
     00000000                 00000000
     00000000                 00000000
```

MM100 (continued)

```
Traceback:
0B011254=SYSDEFS.FM07:DISABLE_+#0000
0B1921EC=CMMEMORY.AG04:CHECKSUM+#0008
0D752322=TRAPDEFS.FJ03:TRAPHAND+#0162
0B1A2282=CMMEMORY.AG04:SET_CHEC+#013E
0B016C7E=INTSYS.BW04:FIR_INTE+#00D6
0B19525C=CMMEMORY.AG04:DO_CHECKSUMS+#0098
0B049B3C=MODULES.DP02:INITIALIZ+#0014 0B323876=CMCHKPR.AQ01:CHECKSUM+#00FA
0B03D78E=PROCS.EY01:LIVEANDD+#0012  0B049B3C=MODULES.DP02:INITIALIZ+#0014
                                      0B03D78E=PROCS.EY01:LIVEANDD+#0012
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the Series 20 to 40 SuperNode MM100 log report. In the table, nnnn represents a hexadecimal number from 0000 to FFFF. In the table, nnnnnnnn represents a hexadecimal number from 00000000 to FFFFFFFF.

Field descriptions for Series 20 to 40 (Sheet 1 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Soft Memory Fault	not applicable	Indicates a soft memory fault
Mismatch number:	not applicable	Indicates that the mismatch sequence number follows
MM sequence #	0 to 32767	Indicates the mismatch sequence number
Activity:	not applicable	Indicates that activity information follows
Start:	not applicable	Indicates the identification of the central processing unit (CPU) that was active before the mismatch occurred. The identification is in the adjacent field
CPU n	0 or 1	Identifies the CPU that was active before the mismatch occurred
Final:	not applicable	Indicates the identification of the CPU that was active after the mismatch occurred. The identification is in the adjacent field
CPU n	0 or 1	Identifies the CPU that became active after the mismatch occurred
Mismatch result:	not applicable	Indicates that the cause of the mismatch follows
mismatch1_text	character string	Refer to the table “Field mismatch1_text values for Series 20 to 40"

Field descriptions for Series 20 to 40 (Sheet 2 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
Mismatch condition:	not applicable	Indicates that mismatch information follows
mismatch2_text	character string	Refer to the table “Field mismatch2_text values for Series 20 to 40"
System Recovery Action:	not applicable	Indicates that system recovery action follows
recovery_text	character string	Refer to the table “Field recovery_text values for Series 20 to 40"
rc_status_text	undertaken, aborted	Indicates if system attempted or aborted recovery
CPU 0	not applicable	Indicates that the information in the fields below applies to CPU 0
CPU 1	not applicable	Indicates that the information in the fields below applies to CPU 1
Data v_txt valid	is, is NOT	Indicates if data is or is NOT correct for analysis
Module Entry:	(e_text e_text)	Identifies the module name or process identifier that initiated the program that became active while the mismatch occurred
AHR value:	nnnnnnnn	The contents of the address hold register (AHR)
AHR data:	nnnnnnnn	Indicates if the value in the AHR is correct, that is, not changed. Indicates the new value if the value in the AHR is not correct
MAU AHR:	nnnnnnnn	The contents of the memory address unit (MAU) AHR
MCR:	nnnnnnnn	The contents of the mate communication register (MCR)
Owner	#XXXX, #XXXX	Identifies the process that owns the data to which the captured AHR points
Module m_text	symbolic text	The name of the process that owns the data to which the captured AHR points

MM100 (continued)

Field descriptions for Series 20 to 40 (Sheet 3 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
A0-A6	nnnnnnnn	The contents of the internal A registers in the MC68020 microprocessor
D0-D7	nnnnnnnn	The contents of the internal D registers in the MC68020 microprocessor
PC	nnnnnnnn	The contents of the program counter (PC) of the MC68020 microprocessor at the time of the interrupt
USP	nnnnnnnn	The contents of the user stack pointer (USP) in the MC68020 microprocessor at the time of the interrupt
ISP	nnnnnnnn	The contents of supervisor/interrupt stack pointer in the MC68020 microprocessor at the time of the interrupt
SR:	nnnn	The contents of the state register (SR) at the time of interrupt
MSP	nnnnnnnn	The contents of the mismatch stack pointer (MSP) in the MC68020 microprocessor at the time of the interrupt
ICache:	nnnn	The contents of the MC68020 instruction cache control register
FIR:	nnnn, nnnn	The contents of the fault indication register (FIR)
MM_Ctrl:	nnnn, nnnn	The contents of the mismatch control register (MCR)
Timer:	nnnn, nnnn	The contents of the switch operating system (SOS) timer register
MAU_ctrl:	nnnn, nnnn	The contents of the MAU control register
MAU_err:	nnnn, nnnn	The contents of the MAU error register
Clk_stat :	nnnn, nnnn	The contents of the clock state register
FC:	nnnn, nnnn	The MC68020 function code for the interrupt. The values must be 0074
IRM:	nnnn, nnnn	The interrupt request mask

Field descriptions for Series 20 to 40 (Sheet 4 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
Procstat:	nnnn, nnnn	The contents of the process state register
SRam_Err:	nnnn, nnnn	Indicates the error state of the CPU static random access memory (RAM)
PerInt:	nnnn, nnnn	The value of the peripheral interrupt mask
Acc Prot:	nnnn, nnnn	Indicates the state of access protection attributes
Mate_FIR:	nnnn, nnnn	The mate FIR
MateFIR_OK	Y or N, Y or N	Indicates if the mate FIR is correct or not correct
MCR STAT	n, n	State of the MCR. Mismatch handler tests determine the status of the MCR
User Stack Dump	nnnnnnnn	Six longwords of information that start at the address in the user stack dump (USP)
Interrup Stack Dump	nnnnnnnn	Six longwords of information that start at the address in the interrupt stack dump (ISP)
MTC info:	nnnnnnnn	Contains information that the type of mismatch determines This field contains internal data that the mismatch handler uses to determine the correct recovery action. This internal data indicates the recovery action used
TRACEBACK:	symbolic text	A traceback of the process that was active when the mismatch occurred The nnnnnnnn value is the memory location of code in question The nnnn value is the offset in the procedure where one procedure calls another procedure. The offset of the top procedure is the code that is active when the system detects the mismatch

MM100 (continued)

Field descriptions for Series 20 to 40 (Sheet 5 of 5)

Field	Value	Description
modnm	text	Indicates the name of the module that owns the code that was active before the mismatch
proctxt	text	Indicates the name of the procedure that was active before the mismatch

Additional information

The following table contains values for field: mismatch1_text in MM100 log reports for SuperNode Series 20 to 40.

Field mismatch1_text values for Series 20 to 40 (Sheet 1 of 2)

Value	Description
Bad shared store	Indicates defective memory
FW maze failed	Indicates a firmware maze failed
CPU test failed	Indicates a CPU card test failed
Problem with I/O port	Indicates a port card problem
Match logic broken	Indicates a matcher problem
General FIR bits set	Indicates a general fault in one or both FIRs
Memory fault, uncorrectable	Indicates the system cannot spare memory
Parity error found	Indicates defective memory
Cache error found	Indicates a defective CPU board
Data store different	Indicates that data store (DS) values or addresses are different
Program store differed	Indicates that program store (PS) values or addresses are different
Interrupt levels differed	Indicates that the interrupt levels are different
Processor registers different	Indicates that the address/data registers are different
Hardware access error	Indicates a mismatch on access to a hardware maintenance element (CPU or memory board)

Field mismatch1_text values for Series 20 to 40 (Sheet 2 of 2)

Value	Description
No hardware fault detected	Indicates that the mismatch handler found no error
CM extension bus fault	Indicates CM extension bus caused a mismatch

The following table contains values for field: mismatch2_text in MM100 log reports for SuperNode Series 20 to 40.

Field mismatch2_text values for Series 20 to 40

Value	Descriptions
Mismatch fully handled	Indicates that the mismatch was fully handled
Mismatch during SYNC transition	Indicates a mismatch occurred when CPU dropped or entered synchronization
Mismatch during restart	Indicates a mismatch occurred during the restart
Mate failed rendezvous	Indicates the CPUs failed to communicate. The reason is not known
Could not re-SYNC CPUs	Indicates the resynchronization attempt failed
Could not copy mate data	Indicates a problem with the MCR or synchronization.
Mismatch threshold exceeded	Indicates that the number of mismatches exceed the threshold.
Backlog threshold exceeded	Indicates that the frequency of mismatches exceeds the threshold.
Mismatch handler under test	For testing only.
Mismatch during recovery from mismatch while handling previous mismatch	Indicates another mismatch occurred when the first mismatch was being handled.
Both CPUs active	Indicates a mismatch occurred because both CPUs acted as if active.
Unable to give up activity	Indicates that the CPU was not able to go to the inactive state.

MM100 (continued)

The following table contains values for field: recovery_text in MM100 log reports for SuperNode Series 20 to 40.

Field recovery_text values for Series 20 to 40

Value	Descriptions
No recovery to be done	Indicates that the CPU fixed at interrupt level
Attempt store mismatch	Indicates an attempt at a store match while in-synchronization
Full store copy	Indicates that the CPU is in an update mode, copy all store
Full re-sync	Indicates an attempt to completely resynchronize
System self audit	Indicates that an element of inventory is missing or indicates an additional element of inventory
Test mate, resync	Indicates that the mate can be defective and that a test of mate and resynchronization are required.
Test mate, no resync	Indicates that the mate is likely out of service
Own fault, no resync	Indicates that the active CPU is defective
ERROR IN MM HANDLE	Indicates an error in the mismatch handler

Format 2

The Series 50 to 60 SuperNode log report format for MM100 (M88K version) is as follows:

```
**MM100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Soft memory Fault
     Mismatch number <MM sequence#>, Activity: Start: CPU n, Final: CPU n
     Mismatch result: <mismatch 1_text>
     Mismatch Condition: <mismatch2_text
     System Recovery Action: <recovery_text> <rc_status_text>

                    CPU 0                    CPU 1
               Data is valtxt           Data is valtxt

Module Entry:e_text              e_text
AHR Value:   hhhhhhhh                 hhhhhhhh
AHR Data:          hhhhhhhh                 hhhhhhhh
TIC Code AHR:      hhhhhhhh                 hhhhhhhh
TIC Data AHR:      hhhhhhhh                 hhhhhhhh
             MCR:  hhhhhhhh                 hhhhhhhh
Owner:#XXXX,#XXXX: Module m_txt  Owner:#XXXX,#XXXX: Module m_txt
```

```
Processor registers:
R1:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh      R2:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh      R3:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R4:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh      R5:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh      R6:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R7:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh      R8:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh      R9:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R10:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R11:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R12:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R13:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R14:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R15:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R16:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R17:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R18:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

R19:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R20:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R21:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R22:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R23:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R24:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R25:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R26:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R27:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R28:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R29:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     R30:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R31:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

EPSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    SNIP:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    SFIP:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
SR2:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     SR3:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

      Code CMMU 0 REGs          Data CMMU 0 REGs          Data CMMU 1 REGs
SCR:hh,hh    SSR:hhhh,hhhh     SCR:hh,hh    SSR:hhhh,hhhh     SCR:hh,hhSSR:hhhh,hhhh
SAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     SAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     SAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
PFSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    PFSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    PFSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
PFAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    PFAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    PFAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
                          BWP7:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    BWP7;hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

TIC REGs;
CF0–7:      From_addr/Dest_addr          CF0–7:      From_addr/Dest_addr
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

INT:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     INTC:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    SINT:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
GMSK:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    FIR:hhhh,hhhh     SINTMSK:hh,hh     CONF:h,h
Mate_FIR:hhhh,hhhh        MateFIR_OK:h,h    MCR_STAT:h,h

PCCAB REGs:
STAT:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    CTRL:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    ECCADDR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

MEI REGs:
MBPA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    MBNA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    EPEA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
ERA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
IAEA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    CONF:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    ERSC:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
CBEG:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    CEND:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    CPSC:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
MBSC:hhhh,hhhh            IASC:hhhh,hhhh    NEM_STAT:hh,hh          GENFLT:hh,hh
LMS_UPD_MODE:hh,hh        LMS_WPO_CTRL:hh,hh        EPARI_SC:hh,hh

DMC REGs:
OS_TIMER:hhhh,hhhh        IRM:hhhh,hhhh     RESET_STATUS:hhhh,hhhh
PROCSTAT:hhhh,hhhh        MM_CTRL:hhhh,hhhh     CLOCK_STATUS:hhhh,hhhh
```

MM100 (continued)

```
Stack Dump: hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh  MTC Info: hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh            hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh            hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh            hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh            hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh                  hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh     hhhhhhhh

     Traceback:
hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
```

Example

An example of Series 50 to 60 SuperNode log report MM100 (M88K version) follows:

```
MM Mismatch Mar 23 06:54:11. 559 INFO Soft memory Fault
    Mismatch number 26, Activity: Start: CPU 1, Final: CPU 1
    Mismatch result: Mismatch during sync transition
    Mismatch condition:
    System recovery action: Aborted, too many mismatches

              CPU 0                    CPU 1
          Data is valid            Data is valid
Module Entry:  SSTI: #FFFF         DKDM03 SSTI: #108B
AHR Value:     0014F080            0014F080
AHR Data:      0014F080            0014F080
TIC Code AHR:  0417E15C            0417E164
TIC Data AHR:  0014F080            0014F080
          MCR: FFFFFFFF            00000000
Not Found                          Not Found

Processor registers:
R1:(00000001,041738EC)   R2:(E000AE78,B08EAE80)   R3:(E000AE78,B08EAE80)
R4:(2029D7D4,2029D7D4)   R5:(00000003,00000003)   R6:(00000714,277430A0)
R7:(0014F0C0,0014F0C0)   R8:(E000AFF0,0014F080)   R9:(800003F0,0000F080)
R10:(000E8D36,00000001)  R11:(000F03E3,00000080)  R12:(000076AD,2029D330)
R13:(00000003,2029D9F2)  R14:(F8F7AE06,00000001)  R15:(00C5D555,00000001)
R16:(00000000,202D3368)  R17:(00000001,00000001)  R18:(2029D330,2029D330)
R19:(00000005,00000005)  R20:(00000D22,00000AA4)  R21:(00000D22,20C96438)
R22:(E0004000,00000001)  R23:(E0004048,2172FFE8)  R24:(E000003C,2172FFE8)
R25:(00000D26,2029D9A2)  R26:(E0016E78,E0016E78)  R27:(E0000000,E0000000)
R28:(27768FF0,27768FF0)  R29:(FFFF0000,FFFF0000)  R30:(FFFF0000,FFFF0000)
R31:(FFFF0000,FFFF0000)
EPSR: 800003F2,800003F2  SNIP:05CF5982,0417E166   SFIP:05CF5986,0417E162
 SR2: B059AF18,B059AF18   SR3:00000002,00000001
```

```
    Code CMMU 0 REGs      Data CMMU 0 REGs         Data CMMU 1 REGs
SCR:15,15 SSR:0009,0009  SCR:37,37 SSR:024B,024B  SCR:37,37 SSR:024B,024B
SAR:E01FF000,E01FF000    SAR:FFFF0000,FFFF0000    SAR:FFFF0000,FFFF0000
PFSR:00000000,00000000   PFSR:00030000,00000000   PFSR:00000000,00000000
PFAR:00000000,00000000   PFAR:0014F080,00000000   PFAR:00000000,00000000
                         BWP7:00000000,00000000   BWP7;00000000,00000000

TIC REGs;
CF0–7:    From_addr/Dest_addr           CF0–7:    From_addr/Dest_addr
04163758,04163758/041738A8,041738A8     0400100C,0417E164/05CF4758,0417E160
041636F8,041636F8/04163744,04163744     05CF5984,0417E164/04001008,0417E160
0417E15C,0417E164/,0400108,0417E160     05CF47B8,0417E160/05CF4BE0,04001008
041738EC,041738EC/0417E09C,0417E09C     05CF47B8,0417E164/05CF4BE0,0417E160
05CF55C8,0417E164/05CF563C,0417E160     07226D90,05CF47B8/07226DA4,05CF4BE0
0400101C,0417E164/05CF5560,0417E160     05CF47B8,0400100C/05CF4BE4,05CF4758
05CF5784,0417E164/05CF579c,0417E160     041637C4,05CF47B8/041636A8,05CF4BE4
05CF5760,0417E164/05CF577C,0417E160     07226DE0,05CF47B8/0416377C,05CF4BE0

INT:00004000,00004000    INTC:00004000,00004000   SINT:0001BA00,0001BA00
GMSK:000100AB,000100AB   FIR:1000,0000       SINTMSK:08,00  CONF:02,02
Mate_FIR:0000,1000       MateFIR_OK:y,y      MCR_STAT:0,0

PCCAB REGs:
STAT:,00018027,00018027  CTRL:00010027,00010027   ECCADDR:0000000,00000000

MEI REGs:
MBPA:00000000,00000000   MBNA:00000000,00000000   EPEA:2140F03C,2140F03C
ERA:0014F080,0014F080
IAEA:00000000,00000000   CONF:00C0E1F4,00C0E1F4   ERSC:A8000000,C8000000
CBEG:069909F4,069909F4   CEND:06A00000,06A00000   CPSC:000C0028,000C0028
MBSC:0003,0003           IASC:0007,0007    NEM_STAT:00,00   GENFLT:04,04
LMS_UPD_MODE:90,90       LMS_WPO_CTRL:00,00            EPARI_SC:03,03

DMC REGs:
OS_TIMER:66DC,664D       IRM:0000,0000  RESET_STATUS:0003,0003
PROCSTAT:3019,2E9B  MM_CTRL:018F,018F   CLOCK_STATUS:0000,0004

Stack Dump: 0417E15A     041738EC   MTC Info: 04079A00 04061A00
            B08EAE80     B08EAEA8             0014F080 0014F080
            5BF5D7C4     20C90005             00000000 00000000
            77FD5DBF     00000002             E0016DA8 E0016DA8
            6B57FFDD     277430A0             00000000 00000000
            0417E156     B08EAED8             00000000 00000000
            0417E15A     070FBAF8             A1020000 A1020000
            0417E15E     2029D9A2             00000000 00000000

Traceback:
05CF5980=INTSYS.BR03:TI_DATAB+#0420 0417E164=IOUI.GF05:WRITE_DS+#00C8
0417E158=IOUI.GF05:WRITE_DS+#00BC     041738EC=IOUI.GF05:OUTPUT_D+#0078
041738EC=IOUI.GF05:OUTPUT_D+#0078   071D678C=DKDM04.AX01:SLM_OUT_+#033C
071D678C=DKDM04.AX01:SLM_OUT_+#033C 070FFA2C=DKDM03.AO04:DM_SEND_M+#0090
070FFA2C=DKDM03.AO04:DM_SEND_M+#0090 070FB780=DKDM03.AO04:DM_AUDIT+#01C4
070FB780=DKDM03.AO04:DM_AUDIT+#01C4  070FC284=DKDM03.AO04:DM_DEVICE_D+#03BC
070FC284=DKDM03.AO04:DM_DEVICE_D+#03BC  0407FC2C=MODULES.DL03:INTIALIZ+#0014
0407FC2C=MODULES.DL03:INTIALIZE+#0014   0406E028=PROCS.EZ01:LIVEANDD+#0014
```

MM100 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the Series 50 and 60 SuperNode MM100 log report. In the table, hhhh represents a hexadecimal number from 0000 to FFFF. In the table, hhhhhhhh represents a hexadecimal number from 00000000 to FFFFFFFF.

Field descriptions for Series 50 and 60 (Sheet 1 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Soft Memory Fault	not applicable	Indicates a soft memory fault
Mismatch number:	not applicable	Indicates that the mismatch sequence number follows
MM sequence #	0 to 99	Indicates the mismatch sequence number
Activity:	not applicable	Indicates that activity information follows
Start:	not applicable	Indicates the identification of the central processing unit (CPU) that was active before the mismatch occurred. The identification is in the adjacent field
CPU n	0 or 1	Identifies the CPU that was active before the mismatch occurred
Final:	not applicable	Indicates the identification of the CPU that was active after the mismatch occurred. The identification is in the adjacent field
CPU n	0 or 1	Identifies the CPU that was active after the mismatch occurred
Mismatch result:	not applicable	Indicates that the cause of the mismatch follows
mismatch1_text	character string	Refer to the table “Field mismatch1_text values for Series 50 and 60"
Mismatch condition:	not applicable	Indicates that mismatch information follows
mismatch2_text	character string	Refer to the table “Field mismatch2_text values for Series 50 and 60"
System Recovery Action:	not applicable	Indicates that a description of the system recovery action follows
recovery_text	character string	Refer to the table “Field recovery_text values for Series 50 and 60"

Field descriptions for Series 50 and 60 (Sheet 2 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
rc_status_text	undertaken, aborted	Indicates if system attempted or aborted recovery
CPU 0	not applicable	Indicates that the information in the fields below applies to CPU 0
CPU 1	not applicable	Indicates that the information in the fields below applies to CPU 1
Data is valtxt	is, is NOT	Indicates is data is correct or not correct for analysis
Module Entry:	(e_text e_text)	Identifies the module name or process identifier that initiated the program that was active when the mismatch occurred
AHR value:	hhhhhhhh	The mismatched address hold register (AHR) value that the Mbus/Ecore interface (MEI) latched
AHR data:	hhhhhhhh	The mismatched data value that the MEI latched
TIC code AHR:	hhhhhhhh	The P-bus mismatched code AHR value in TIC
TIC data AHR:	hhhhhhhh	The P-bus mismatched code AHR value in TIC
MCR:	hhhhhhhh	Contents of the mate communication register (MCR)
Owner	#XXXX,#XXXX	The identifier for the process that owns data to which the captured AHR points
Module m txt	symbolic text	The name of the process that owns the data to which the captured AHR points
Processor registers:	R1: to R31:	Indicates that the contents of the processor registers follow.
R1 to R31	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the internal MC88100 registers
EPSR:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the exception time processor state registers
SNIP	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the shadow next instruction pointer registers

MM100 (continued)

Field descriptions for Series 50 and 60 (Sheet 3 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
SXIP:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the shadow that executes instruction pointer registers
SR2:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the supervisor storage register 2
SR3:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the supervisor storage register 3
SCR:	hh, hh	The system command register (SCR) content of cache memory management unit (CMMU)
Code CMMU 0 REGs	not applicable	Header
Data CMMU 0 REGs	not applicable	Header
Code CMMU 1 REGs	not applicable	Header
SSR:	hhhh, hhhh	The system state register (SSR) content of CMMUs
SAR:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The system address register (SAR) contents of CMMUs
PFSR	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The P-Bus fault state register content of the CMMUs
PFAR	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The P-Bus fault address register content of the CMMUs
BWP7	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the BATC write port number 7 register
TIC REGS:	not applicable	Indicates that the contents of the TIC registers follow
CF0-7:	not applicable	Header
From_addr/Dest_addr	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh/ hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	Identifies the sixteen pairs of comefrom registers of the TIC. The hhhh is the offset within the procedure that was active at the time
INT:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the interrupt register of the TIC
INTC:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the interrupt cause register of the TIC

Field descriptions for Series 50 and 60 (Sheet 4 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
SINT:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the secondary interrupt register of the TIC
GMSK:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the general interrupt mask register of the TIC
FIR:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the fault indication register (FIR) of the TIC
SINTMSK:	hh, hh	The contents of the second interrupt mask register of the TIC
CONF:	h, h	The contents of the configuration register of the TIC
Mate_FIR:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the fault indication register of the mate TIC
MateFIR_OK:	y or n, y or n	Indicates if the mate FIR is correct or not correct
MCR_STAT:	h, h	Identifies the state of MCR. The mismatch handler tested the MCR
PCCAB REGS:	not applicable	Indicates that the prefetcher with circular content addressable buffer (PCCAB) register information follows
STAT:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the state register of the PCCAB
CTRL:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the control register of the PCCAB
ECCADDR:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the error correction circuit (ECC) address register of the PCCAB
MEI REGS:	not applicable	Indicates that MEI register information follows
MBPA:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the Mbus parity error AHR
MBNA:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the non-existent memory AHR
EPEA:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the Ecore parity error AHR
ERA:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the Ecore response timeout RTO AHR

MM100 (continued)

Field descriptions for Series 50 and 60 (Sheet 5 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
IAEA:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the Ecore IACC AHR
CONF:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the configuration register of the MEI
ERSC:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the Ecore response timeout (RTO) state/control readback register
CBEG:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the MEI copy mode start register
CEND:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the MEI copy mode end register
CPSC:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the MEI copy mode state/control readback register
MBSC:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the MEI Mbus parity state/control readback register
IASC:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the MEI incompatible access state/control readback register
NEM_STAT:	hh, hh	The contents of the MEI Mbus non-existent memory (NEM) status register
GENFLT:	hh, hh	The contents of the MEI general fault register
LMS_UPD_ MODE:	hh, hh	The contents of the MEI local motherboard SRAM (LMS) update mode control register
LMS_WPO_ CTRL:	hh, hh	The contents of the MEI LMS write protection override register
EPARI_SC:	hh, hh	The contents of the MEI Ecore parity state/control register
DMC REGS:	not applicable	Indicates that DMS maintenance controller (DMC) register information follows
OS_TIMER:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the DMC current O/S timer count
IRM:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the DMC IRM
RESET_ STATUS:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the content of $last__reset _reason permreg

Field descriptions for Series 50 and 60 (Sheet 6 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
PROC STAT:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the DMC state register
MM _CTRL:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the mismatch control state
CLOCK_ STATUS:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the DMC clock state register
Stack Dump:	hhhhhhhh	Contains information. The type mismatch determines the information. The information contains internal data that the mismatch handler uses to determine the correct recovery action. The information indicates the recovery action that occurred
MTC Info:	hhhhhhhh	Contains information. The type of mismatch determines the information. This field contains internal data that the mismatch handler uses to determine the correct recovery action. The information indicates the recovery action that occurred
Traceback:	hhhhhhhh	This is a traceback of the process that was active when the mismatch occurred The hhhhhhhh value is the memory location for the code in question The hhhh value is the offset where one procedure called a second procedure
modnm	text	Indicates the name of the module that owns the code that was active before the mismatch occurred
proctxt	text	Indicates the name of the procedure that was active before the mismatch occurred

MM100 (continued)

Additional information

The following table contains values for field: mismatch1_text in MM100 log for SuperNode Series 50 and 60.

Values for field mismatch1_text for Series 50 and 60

Value	Description
Bad shared store	Indicates defective memory
FW maze failed	Indicates a firmware maze failed
CPU test failed	Indicates a CPU card test failed
Problem with I/O port	Indicates a defective port card
Match logic broken	Indicates a broken matcher
General FIR bits set	Indicates a general defect in one or both FIRs
Memory fault, uncorrectable	Indicates that system cannot spare memory
Parity error found	Indicates defective memory
Cache error found	Indicates a defective CPU card
Data store different	Indicates that data store (DS) values or addresses are different
Program store differed	Indicates that program store (PS) values or addresses are different
Interrupt levels differed	Indicates that the interrupt level is different
Processor registers different	Indicates that address/data registers are different
Hardware access error	Indicates a mismatch on access to HW MTC element (CPU or memory board)
No hardware fault detected	Indicates that the mismatch handler did not find a defect
CM extension bus fault	Indicates a mismatch traced to a CM extension bus defect

The following table contains values for field: mismatch2_text in MM100 log for SuperNode Series 50 and 60.

Values for field mismatch2_text for Series 50 and 60

Value	Description
Mismatch fully handled	Indicates a mismatch occurred during entry or synchronization by a CPU
Mismatch during SYNC transition	Indicates a mismatch occurred during the restart
Mate failed rendezvous	Indicates CPUs failed to communicate. The cause is not known
Could not re-SYNC CPUs	Indicates an attempt to resynchronize failed
Could not copy mate data	Indicates a problem with the mate communication register (MCR) or synchronization
Mismatch threshold exceeded	Indicates that the number of mismatches exceeds the threshold
Backlog threshold exceeded	Indicates that the frequency of mismatches iexceeds the threshold
Mismatch handler under test	For testing only
Mismatch during recovery from mismatch while handling previous mismatch	Indicates a mismatch occurred when the system handled another mismatch
Mismatch during restart	Indicates a mismatch occurred during a restart.
Both CPUs active	Indicates that a mismatch occurred because both CPUs acted as if active
Unable to give up activity	Indicates that the CPU was not able to go to the inactive state

MM100 (continued)

The following table contains values for field: recovery_text in MM100 log for SuperNode Series 50 and 60.

Values for field recovery_text for Series 50 and 60

Values	Descriptions
No recovery to be done	Indicates that the CPU is fixed at interrupt level
Attempt store mismatch	Indicates an attempt at a store match while in-synchronization
Full store copy	Indicates that CPU is in an update mode, copy all store
Full re-sync	Indicates an attempt to completely resynchronize
System self audit	Indicates that an element of inventory is missing/extra
Test mate, resync	Indicates that mate may be defective and that testing and resynchronization is required
Test mate, no resync	Indicates that the mate is out of service
Own fault, no resync	Indicates that the active CPU is defective
ERROR IN MM HANDLE	Indicates an error in the mismatch handler

Series 70 SuperNode

Format 3

The Series 70 SuperNode log report format for MM100 is as follows:

```
**MM100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MISMATCH
    Mismatch number n    , Activity: Start: CPU n, Final: n
    *** PLEASE CAPTURE FULL MMINFO FOR ANALYSIS***
```

Example

An example of Series 70 SuperNode log report MM100 follows:

```
**MM100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MISMATCH
    Mismatch number n    , Activity: Start: CPU n, Final: n
    *** PLEASE CAPTURE FULL MMINFO FOR ANALYSIS***
```

Action

The log report MM100 captures the contents of all associated hardware registers after the system detects a mismatch. The software mismatch handler uses the information to analyze the mismatch and perform recovery. A MM111, MM112, or MM113 recovery log always follows the MM100 log. The MM111, MM112 or MM113 indicates the state of the mismatch recovery.

If the system posts the MMsync alarm, monitor the switch. The MMsync alarm can indicate defective processor cards that require replacement.

Refer to the *Computing Module Maintenance Guide* , 297-5001-548 for additional information on mismatch handling.

Post analysis

If the MM subsystem generates a large number of MM100 logs every week, perform trend analysis. This action determines the cause of the mismatches. If this action does not determine the cause of the mismatches, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MM102

Explanation

The mismatch (MM) subsystem generates log report for every matcher transient mismatch (MTM) that occurs. The MM102 log report contains detailed information on the points that follow:

- analysis performed by the mismatch handler
- location of the mismatch
- contents of all processor registers
- mismatch condition
- results of the mismatch

A Series 60 burst mode write operation can cause an MTM. The mismatch handler does not process MTMs in the same way as other types of mismatches. The alarm thresholds for MTMs are different than those for other types of mismatches. Manual interruption is necessary when the number of MTMs exceeds the MMsync alarm or MMnoSy alarm thresholds.

The MM102 log report applies only to Series 60 SuperNode and SuperNode SE switches.

The system posts CM MMsync alarm if the number of MTMs exceeds the synchronization threshold.

The system posts CM MMnoSy alarm if the number of MTMs exceeds the drop synchronization threshold. The subsystem generates MM111 if the number of MTMs exceeds the drop synchronization threshold.

The default MMsync alarm threshold for MTMs is 30 for each day. The operating company can reset the MMsync alarm threshold in the range of 10 to 50. The drop synchronization threshold for MTMs is 10 every 10 minutes. The operating company cannot change the drop synchronization threshold for MTMs.

Format

The log report format for MM102 is as follows:

MM102 (continued)

**MM102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TRAN MISMATCH

Mismatch number <MM sequence#>, Activity: Start: CPU n, Final: CPU n

Mismatch result: Matcher Transient Mismatch

Mismatch Condition: <mismatch_text>

System Recovery Action: No recovery to be done.

	CPU 0	CPU 1
	Data is valtxt	Data is valtxt
Module Entry:e_text		e_text
AHR Value:	hhhhhhhh	hhhhhhhh
AHR Data:	hhhhhhhh	hhhhhhhh
TIC Code AHR:	hhhhhhhh	hhhhhhhh
TIC Data AHR:	hhhhhhhh	hhhhhhhh
MCR:	hhhhhhhh	hhhhhhhh
Owner:#XXXX,#XXXX: Module m_txt		Owner:#XXXX,#XXXX: Module m_txt

Processor registers:

R1:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	R2:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	R3:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R4:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	R5:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	R6:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R7:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	R8:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	R9:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R10:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	R11:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	R12:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R13:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	R14:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	R15:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R16:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	R17:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	R18:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R19:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	R20:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	R21:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R22:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	R23:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	R24:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R25:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	R26:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	R27:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R28:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	R29:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	R30:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
R31:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh		

EPSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	SNIP:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	SFIP:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
SR2:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	SR3:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	

Code CMMU 0 REGs		Data CMMU 0 REGs		Data CMMU 1 REGs	
SCR:hh,hh	SSR:hhhh,hhhh	SCR:hh,hh	SSR:hhhh,hhhh	SCR:hh,hh	SSR:hhhh,hhhh
SAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh		SAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh		SAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	
PFSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh		PFSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh		PFSR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	
PFAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh		PFAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh		PFAR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	
		BWP7:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh		BWP7;hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh	

```
TIC REGs;
CF0–7:        From_addr/Dest_addr                CF0–7:        From_addr/Dest_addr
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh   hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh/hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

INT:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh     INTC:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    SINT:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
GMSK:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    FIR:hhhh,hhhh       SINTMSK:hh,hh     CONF:h,h
Mate_FIR:hhhh,hhhh        MateFIR_OK:h,h      MCR_STAT:h,h

PCCAB REGs:
STAT:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    CTRL:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    ECCADDR:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh

MEI REGs:
MBPA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    MBNA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    EPEA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
ERA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
IAEA:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    CONF:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    ERSC:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
CBEG:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    CEND:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh    CPSC:hhhhhhhh,hhhhhhhh
MBSC:hhhh,hhhh            IASC:hhhh,hhhh      NEM_STAT:hh,hh        GENFLT:hh,hh
LMS_UPD_MODE:hh,hh        LMS_WPO_CTRL:hh,hh          EPARI_SC:hh,hh

DMC REGs:
OS_TIMER:hhhh,hhhh        IRM:hhhh,hhhh       RESET_STATUS:hhhh,hhhh
PROCSTAT:hhhh,hhhh        MM_CTRL:hhhh,hhhh   CLOCK_STATUS:hhhh,hhhh

Stack Dump: hhhhhhhh      hhhhhhhh  MTC Info: hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh      hhhhhhhh            hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh      hhhhhhhh            hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh      hhhhhhhh            hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh      hhhhhhhh            hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh      hhhhhhhh                  hhhhhhhh    hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh      hhhhhhhh
            hhhhhhhh      hhhhhhhh


     Traceback:
hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh    hhhhhhhh=modnm: proctxt+#hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MM102 follows:

MM102 (continued)

```
MM102 Mar 23 06:54:11. 559 TRAN MISMATCH
    Mismatch number  3, Activity: Start: CPU 1, Final: CPU 1
    Mismatch result: Matcher Transient Mismatch
    Mismatch condition: Matcher Transient Threshold Exceeded
    System recovery action: No recovery to be done

              CPU 0                    CPU 1
          Data is valid            Data is valid

              CPU 0                    CPU 1
          Data is valid            Data is valid
Module Entry:  SSTI: #FFFF         DKDM03 SSTI: #108B
AHR Value:     0014F080            0014F080
AHR Data:      0014F080            0014F080
TIC Code AHR:  0417E15C            0417E164
TIC Data AHR:  0014F080            0014F080
          MCR: FFFFFFFF            00000000
Not Found                          Not Found

Processor registers:
R1:(00000001,041738EC)   R2:(E000AE78,B08EAE80)        R3:(E000AE78,B08EAE80)
R4:(2029D7D4,2029D7D4)   R5:(00000003,00000003)        R6:(00000714,277430A0)
R7:(0014F0C0,0014F0C0)   R8:(E000AFF0,0014F080)        R9:(800003F0,0000F080)
R10:(000E8D36,00000001)  R11:(000F03E3,00000080)       R12:(000076AD,2029D330)
R13:(00000003,2029D9F2)  R14:(F8F7AE06,00000001)       R15:(00C5D555,00000001)
R16:(00000000,202D3368)  R17:(00000001,00000001)       R18:(2029D330,2029D330)
R19:(00000005,00000005)  R20:(00000D22,00000AA4)       R21:(00000D22,20C96438)
R22:(E0004000,00000001)  R23:(E0004048,2172FFE8)       R24:(E000003C,2172FFE8)
R25:(00000D26,2029D9A2)  R26:(E0016E78,E0016E78)       R27:(E0000000,E0000000)
R28:(27768FF0,27768FF0)  R29:(FFFF0000,FFFF0000)       R30:(FFFF0000,FFFF0000)
R31:(FFFF0000,FFFF0000)
EPSR: 800003F2,800003F2  SNIP:05CF5982,0417E166        SFIP:05CF5986,0417E162

 SR2: B059AF18,B059AF18   SR3:00000002,00000001

    Code CMMU 0 REGs       Data CMMU 0 REGs             Data CMMU 1 REGs
SCR:15,15 SSR:0009,0009  SCR:37,37 SSR:024B,024B      SCR:37,37
SSR:024B,024B
SAR:E01FF000,E01FF000    SAR:FFFF0000,FFFF0000        SAR:FFFF0000,FFFF0000
PFSR:00000000,00000000   PFSR:00030000,00000000       PFSR:00000000,00000000
PFAR:00000000,00000000   PFAR:0014F080,00000000       PFAR:00000000,00000000
                         BWP7:00000000,00000000       BWP7;00000000,000000
```

```
TIC REGs;
CF0–7:    From_addr/Dest_addr           CF0–7:    From_addr/Dest_addr
04163758,04163758/041738A8,041738A8     0400100C,0417E164/05CF4758,0417E160
041636F8,041636F8/04163744,04163744     05CF5984,0417E164/04001008,0417E160
0417E15C,0417E164/,0400108,0417E160     05CF47B8,0417E160/05CF4BE0,04001008
041738EC,041738EC/0417E09C,0417E09C     05CF47B8,0417E164/05CF4BE0,0417E160
05CF55C8,0417E164/05CF563C,0417E160     07226D90,05CF47B8/07226DA4,05CF4BE0
0400101C,0417E164/05CF5560,0417E160     05CF47B8,0400100C/05CF4BE4,05CF4758
05CF5784,0417E164/05CF579c,0417E160     041637C4,05CF47B8/041636A8,05CF4BE4
05CF5760,0417E164/05CF577C,0417E160     07226DE0,05CF47B8/0416377C,05CF4BE0

INT:00004000,00004000    INTC:00004000,00004000   SINT:0001BA00,0001BA00
GMSK:000100AB,000100AB   FIR:1000,0000       SINTMSK:08,00  CONF:02,02
Mate_FIR:0000,1000       MateFIR_OK:y,y      MCR_STAT:0,0

PCCAB REGs:
STAT:,00018027,00018027  CTRL:00010027,00010027   ECCADDR:0000000,00000000

MEI REGs:
MBPA:00000000,00000000   MBNA:00000000,00000000   EPEA:2140F03C,2140F03C
ERA:0014F080,0014F080
IAEA:00000000,00000000   CONF:00C0E1F4,00C0E1F4   ERSC:A8000000,C8000000
CBEG:069909F4,069909F4   CEND:06A00000,06A00000   CPSC:000C0028,000C0028
MBSC:0003,0003           IASC:0007,0007    NEM_STAT:00,00   GENFLT:04,04
LMS_UPD_MODE:90,90       LMS_WPO_CTRL:00,00            EPARI_SC:03,03

DMC REGs:
OS_TIMER:66DC,664D       IRM:0000,0000  RESET_STATUS:0003,0003
PROCSTAT:3019,2E9B  MM_CTRL:018F,018F   CLOCK_STATUS:0000,0004

Stack Dump: 0417E15A     041738EC   MTC Info: 04079A00 04061A00
            B08EAE80     B08EAEA8             0014F080 0014F080
            5BF5D7C4     20C90005             00000000 00000000
            77FD5DBF     00000002             E0016DA8 E0016DA8
            6B57FFDD     277430A0             00000000 00000000
            0417E156     B08EAED8             00000000 00000000
            0417E15A     070FBAF8             A1020000 A1020000
            0417E15E     2029D9A2             00000000 00000000

Traceback:
05CF5980=INTSYS.BR03:TI_DATAB+#0420  0417E164=IOUI.GF05:WRITE_DS+#00C8
0417E158=IOUI.GF05:WRITE_DS+#00BC  041738EC=IOUI.GF05:OUTPUT_D+#0078
041738EC=IOUI.GF05:OUTPUT_D+#0078  071D678C=DKDM04.AX01:SLM_OUT_+#033C
071D678C=DKDM04.AX01:SLM_OUT_+#033C  070FFA2C=DKDM03.AO04:DM_SEND_M+#0090
070FFA2C=DKDM03.AO04:DM_SEND_M+#0090  070FB780=DKDM03.AO04:DM_AUDIT+#01C4
070FB780=DKDM03.AO04:DM_AUDIT+#01C4  070FC284=DKDM03.AO04:DM_DEVICE_D+#03BC
070FC284=DKDM03.AO04:DM_DEVICE_D+#03BC  0407FC2C=MODULES.DL03:INTIALIZ+#0014
0407FC2C=MODULES.DL03:INTIALIZE+#0014  0406E028=PROCS.EZ01:LIVEANDD+#0014
```

MM102 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in MM102. In the table, hhhh represents a hexadecimal number from 0000 to FFFF and hhhhhhhh represents a hexadecimal number from 00000000 to FFFFFFFF.

Field descriptions (Sheet 1 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
TRAN MISMATCH	not applicable	Indicates that a matcher transient mismatch occurred.
Mismatch number:	not applicable	Indicates that the mismatch sequence number follows.
MM sequence #	0 to 99	Indicates the mismatch sequence number.
Activity:	not applicable	Indicates that activity information follows.
Start:	not applicable	Indicates the identification in the adjacent field of the central processing unit (CPU) was active before the mismatch occurred.
CPU n	0 or 1	Identifies the CPU that was active before the mismatch occurred.
Final:	not applicable	Indicates the identification in the adjacent field of the CPU that was active after the mismatch occurred.
CPU n	0 or 1	Identifies the CPU that was active after the mismatch occurred.
Mismatch result:	not applicable	Indicates that the cause of the mismatch follows.
Matcher Transient Mismatch	constant	Indicates a matcher transient mismatch.
Mismatch condition:	not applicable	Indicates that mismatch information follows.
mismatch_text	character string	Refer to the table Values for field mismatch_text.
System Recovery Action:	not applicable	Indicates that system recovery action follows.

Field descriptions (Sheet 2 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
No recovery to be done	constant	Indicates that system recovery is not necessary. The number of MTMs is under the drop synchronization threshold.
CPU 0	not applicable	Indicates that the information in the fields below applies to CPU 0.
CPU 1	not applicable	Indicates that the information in the fields below applies to CPU 1.
Data is valtxt	is, is NOT	Indicates if data are correct for analysis.
Module Entry:	(e_text e_text)	Identifies the module name or process identifier that initiated the program that was active when the mismatch occurred.
AHR value:	hhhhhhhh	The mismatched address hold register (AHR) value the MEI latched.
AHR data:	hhhhhhhh	The mismatched data value the MEI latched.
TIC code AHR:	hhhhhhhh	The P-bus mismatched code AHR value in trace interrupt control ASICs (TIC).
TIC data AHR:	hhhhhhhh	The P-bus mismatched code AHR value in TIC.
MCR:	hhhhhhhh	Contents of the mate communication register (MCR).
Owner	#XXXX,#XXXX	The process ID that owns data to which the captured AHR points.
Module m txt	symbolic text	The name of the process that owns the data to which captured AHR points.
Processor registers:	R1: to R31:	Indicates that the contents of the indicated processor register follow.
R1 to R31	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the internal MC88100 registers.
EPSR:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the exception time processor status registers.

MM102 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 3 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
SNIP	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the shadow next instruction pointer registers.
SXIP:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the shadow executing instruction pointer registers.
SR2:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the supervisor storage register 2.
SR3:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the supervisor storage register 3.
SCR:	hh, hh	The system command register (SCR) content of cache memory management units (CMMU).
Code CMMU 0 REGs	not applicable	Header.
Data CMMU 0 REGs	not applicable	Header.
Code CMMU 1 REGs	not applicable	Header.
SSR:	hhhh, hhhh	The system status register (SSR) content of CMMUs.
SAR:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The system address register (SAR) contents of CMMUs.
PFSR	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The P-Bus fault status register content of the CMMUs.
PFAR	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The P-Bus fault address register content of the CMMUs.
BWP7	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the BATC write port number 7 register.
TIC REGS:	not applicable	Indicates that the contents of the TIC registers follow.
CF0-7:	not applicable	Header.
From_addr/Dest_addr	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh/ hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	Identifies the 16 pairs of comefrom registers of the TIC. The hhhh is the offset in the procedure that was active.
INT:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the interrupt register of the TIC.

Field descriptions (Sheet 4 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
INTC:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the interrupt cause register of the TIC.
SINT:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the secondary interrupt register of the TIC.
GMSK:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the general interrupt mask register of the TIC.
FIR:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the fault indication register (FIR) of the TIC.
SINTMSK:	hh, hh	The contents of the second interrupt mask register of the TIC.
CONF:	h, h	The contents of the configuration register of the TIC.
Mate_FIR:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the FIR of the mate TIC.
MateFIR_OK:	y or n, y or n	Indicates if the mate FIR is correct.
MCR_STAT:	h, h	Identifies the state of MCR as tested by the mismatch handler.
PCCAB REGS:	not applicable	Indicates that the prefetcher with circular content addressable buffer (PCCAB) register information follows.
STAT:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the status register of the PCCAB.
CTRL:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the control register of the PCCAB.
ECCADDR:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the error correction circuit (ECC) address register of the PCCAB.
MEI REGS:	not applicable	Indicates that MEI register information follows.
MBPA:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the Mbus parity error AHR.
MBNA:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the non-existent memory AHR.
EPEA:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the Ecore parity error AHR.

MM102 (continued)

Field descriptions (Sheet 5 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
ERA:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the Ecore response timeout (RTO) AHR.
IAEA:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the Ecore IACC AHR.
CONF:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the configuration register of the Mbus/Ecore interface (MEI).
ERSC:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the Ecore RTO status or control readback register.
CBEG:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the MEI copy mode start register.
CEND:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the MEI copy mode end register.
CPSC:	hhhhhhhh, hhhhhhhh	The contents of the MEI copy mode status or control readback register.
MBSC:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the MEI MBUS parity status or control readback register.
IASC:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the MEI incompatible access status or control readback register.
NEM_STAT:	hh, hh	The contents of the MEI MBUS non-existent memory (NEM) status register.
GENFLT:	hh, hh	The contents of the MEI general fault register.
LMS_UPD_ MODE:	hh, hh	The contents of the MEI local motherboard SRAM (LMS) update mode control register.
LMS_WPO_ CTRL:	hh, hh	The contents of the MEI LMS write protection override register.
EPARI_SC:	hh, hh	The contents of the MEI Ecore parity status or control register.
DMC REGS:	not applicable	Indicates that DMS maintenance controller (DMC) register information follows.
OS_TIMER:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the DMC current O/S timer count.
IRM:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the DMC IRM.

Field descriptions (Sheet 6 of 6)

Field	Value	Description
RESET_ STATUS:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the content of $last__reset _reason permreg.
PROC STAT:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the DMC status register.
MM _CTRL:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the mismatch control status.
CLOCK_ STATUS:	hhhh, hhhh	The contents of the DMC clock status register.
Stack Dump:	hhhhhhhh	The meaning of the information in this field depends on the type of mismatch. The mismatch handler uses internal data in this field to determine the correct recovery action. The field indicates the recovery action the mismatch handler performed.
MTC Info:	hhhhhhhh	The meaning of the information in this field depends on the type of mismatch. The mismatch handler uses internal data in this field to determine the correct recovery action. The field indicates the recovery action the mismatch handler performed.
Traceback:	hhhhhhhh	This is a traceback of the process that was active when the mismatch occurred. The hhhhhhhh value is the memory location of the code in question. The hhhh value is the offset where one procedure calls a second procedure.
modnm	text	Indicates the name of the module that owns the code that was active before the mismatch.
proctxt	text	Indicates the name of the procedure that was active when the mismatch occurred.

MM102 (end)

The following table contains values for field: mismatch_text in the MM102 log report.

Values for field mismatch_text

Values	Descriptions
Fully handled	Indicates that the system handled the mismatch. The number of MTMs is under the drop synchronization threshold.
Matcher transient threshold exceeded	Indicates that the number of MTMs exceed the MTM drop synchronization threshold.

Action

The MM102 log captures the contents of associated hardware registers at the time the system detected the mismatch. The mismatch handler uses this information to analyze the mismatch and perform recovery. An MM110 or MM111 recovery log always follows the MM102 log. The MM110 or MM111 logs indicate the status of the recovery.

The MMsync alarm can identify defective processor cards that require replacement. If the system posts CM MMsync alarm, refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* to perform the correct alarm clearing procedure.

If the system posts CM MMnoSy alarm, refer to *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures* to perform the correct alarm clearing procedure.

Refer to the *Computing Module Maintenance Guide*, 297-5001-548 for additional information on mismatch handling.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MM110

Explanation

The Mismatch (MM) subsystem generates log report MM110. The subsystem generates this report after the successful completion of mismatch analysis and recovery. This report indicates that the system synchronized the central processing units (CPU) successfully. The MM110 log associates with an MM100, MM101, or MM102 log report with the same mismatch number.

A Series 60 burst mode write operation can cause a matcher transient mismatch (MTM). The mismatch handler processes MTMs in a different way than other types of mismatches. The alarm thresholds for MTMs are different than the alarm thresholds for other types of mismatches. Manual interruption is not required unless the MMsync alarm or MMnoSy alarm threshold is exceeded.

The format for an MM110 log report associated with an MTM is different from the format for other types of mismatches. This log report description identifies the format for MM110 log report as Format 2. Format 1 applies to mismatch types other than MTM.

Format 1

The log report format for MM110 is as follows:

MM110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MISMATCH_RECOVERY
Mismatch n : CM n , Suspect CPU n
System recovery complete, CPUs in–SYNC
Suspect: SITE FLR RPOS BAY–ID SHF DESCRIPTION SLOT EQPEC
<card list element>
<optional card list element>
<optional card list element>
<optional card list element>

Example

An example of format 1 of log report MM110 follows:

```
MM110 JUN15 22:33:44 1212 INFO MISMATCH_RECOVERY
   Mismatch 3:  CM 0, Suspect CPU 0
   System recovery complete, CPUs in–SYNC
   Suspect: SITE  FLR RPOS BAY–ID SHF DESCRIPTION  SLOT EQPEC
        HOST  00  AA00 CM 0   23  CPU 0:00:0:0 19  9X13BA FRNT
        HOST  00  AA00 CM 0   23  CPU 0:00:0:0 19  9X26AA BACK
```

MM110 (continued)

Format 2

The log report format for MM110 is as follows:

MM110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MISMATCH_RECOVERY
Mismatch n : CM n , Suspect CPU n
System recovery complete, CPUs in–SYNC
Suspect: SITE FLR RPOS BAY–ID SHF DESCRIPTION SLOT EQPEC
Matcher transient mismatch. No cards in cardlist.

Example

An example of format 2 of log report MM110 follows:

```
MM110 JUN15 22:33:44 1212 INFO MISMATCH_RECOVERY
   Mismatch 3:  CM 0, Suspect CPU 0
   System recovery complete, CPUs in–SYNC
   Suspect: SITE  FLR RPOS BAY–ID SHF DESCRIPTION  SLOT EQPEC
   Matcher transient mismatch.  No cards in cardlist.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MISMATCH RECOVERY	Constant	Indicates that system mismatch analysis and recovery occurred.
Mismatch	0 to 32767	Identifies the mismatch number.
CM	Integer	Identifies the computing module (CM) on which the mismatch occurred.
Suspect CPU	0 or 1	Identifies the CPU on which the mismatch occurred.
System recovery complete, CPUs in-SYNC	Constant	Indicates the successful recovery of the system from the mismatch.
Suspect	Constant	Indicates that information on the suspect cards follows.
card list element	Alphanumeric card list information	Indicates the location and product engineering code (PEC) of the suspect card.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Matcher transient mismatch. Cardlist does not have cards.	This entry only applies to a Series 60 processor and indicates the recovery of the system from a matcher transient mismatch.
additional card list element(s)	Alphanumeric card list information	Indicates the PECs and location of additional suspect cards. This field is optional.

Action

Immediate manual interruption is not required because of the successful restoration of the system to synchronous operation. The action required depends on the type of mismatch that occurred. The first mismatch log report (MM100, MM101, or MM102) indicates the type of mismatch. To determine if additional action is required, refer to these log descriptions.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MM111

Explanation

The Mismatch (MM) subsystem generates log report MM111 after the successful completion of mismatch analysis. The analysis of the mismatch handler indicates a fault on one central processing unit (CPU). This fault does not allow the computing module (CM) to remain synchronized. This report indicates that the analysis of the mismatch interrupt handler provides correct indication of this condition. This log follows MM100 or MM101 log reports with the same mismatch number.

Format

The log report format MM111 is as follows:

```
*MM111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MISMATCH_RECOVERY
   Mismatch n     : CM nn     , Faulty CPU nn
   System recovery complete, CPUs out of SYNC
   Manual action required.

   Suspect:    SITE  FLR RPOS BAY–ID SHF DESCRIPTION  SLOT EQ
         <card list element>
         <optional card list element>
         <optional card list element>
         <optional card list element>
```

Example

An example of log report MM111 follows:

```
*MM111 JUN15 22:33:44 1212 INFO MISMATCH_RECOVERY
   Mismatch 3:  CM 0, Faulty CPU 0
   System recovery complete, CPUs out of SYNC
   Manual action required.

   Suspect:SITE  FLR RPOS BAY–ID SHF DESCRIPTION  SLOTE QPEC
        HOST  00  AA00 CM 0 23  CPU 0:00:0:0 19  9X13BA FRNT
        HOST  00  AA00 CM 0 23  CPU 0:00:0:0 19  9X26AA BACK
```

MM111 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO MISMATCH RECOVERY	Constant	Indicates system mismatch recovery was in progress.
Mismatch	0 - 32767	Indicates the mismatch number.
CM	Integer	Identifies the computing module (CM) on which the mismatch occurred.
Faulty CPU	0 or 1	Identifies the affected CPU.
System recovery complete, CPUs out of SYNC	Constant	Indicates system recovery is complete but the system did not synchronize the two CPUs.
Manual action required	Constant	Indicates manual action is required to synchronize the CPU again.
Suspect	Constant	Indicates information about suspect cards follows.
card list element	Alphanumeric	Indicates the location and product engineering code (PEC) of suspect equipment.
optional card list element	Alphanumeric	Indicates the location and PEC of additional suspect equipment. The log does not always include this field.

Action

Replace any equipment that can be defective. Test the new cards and manually synchronize the two CPUs.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MM112

Explanation

The Mismatch (MM) subsystem generates log report MM112 after a system overrides the mismatch analysis. This report indicates system elements that can cause the mismatch. Log report MM112 follows an MM100 or MM101 report with the same mismatch number.

Format

The log report format for MM112 is as follows:

```
*MM112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MISMATCH_RECOVERY
    Mismatch n   : CM  nn     ,  Suspect CPU  nn
    System recovery action ABORTED!
    Reason: rsntxt

    Suspect:SITE   FLR RPOS BAY–ID SHF DESCRIPTION   SLOT EQP
          <card list element>
          <optional card list element>
          <optional card list element>
          <optional card list element>
```

Example

An example of log report MM112 follows:

```
*MM112 JUN15 22:33:44 1212 FLT MISMATCH_RECOVERY
   Mismatch 3:  CM 0, Suspect CPU 0
   System recovery action ABORTED!
   Reason: Mate already under test

   Suspect: SITE  FLR RPOS BAY–ID SHF DESCRIPTION  SLOT EQPEC
        HOST  00  AA00 CM 0   23  CPU 0:00:0:0 19  9X13BA FRN
        HOST  00  AA00 CM 0   23  CPU 0:00:0:0 19  9X26AA BAC
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FLT MISMATCH_ RECOVERY	Constant	Indicates that system mismatch recovery was in progress.
Mismatch	0-32767	Identifies the mismatch.

MM112 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CM	Integer	Identifies the computing module (CM) on which the mismatch occurred.
Suspect CPU	0 or 1	Identifies the central processing unit (CPU) suspected as the cause of the mismatch.
System recovery action ABORTED!	Constant	Indicates that the system aborted the mismatch recovery action.
Reason	Mate under test SYNC lost during test, Mismatch Threshold Exceeded, Active CPU Unable to give up Activity, SW Error - Please report	Provides the reason for this report.
Suspect	Constant	Indicates information about suspect cards follows.
Card list element	Alphanumeric	Indicates the location and product engineering code (PEC) of suspect equipment. An indicator that is not correct can occur because the system aborted recovery action.
Optional card list element	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PECs and location of any additional suspect equipment. The log does not always include this field.

Action

If the system is not synchronized, synchronize the system manually. Replace defective equipment.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MM113

Explanation

The Mismatch (MM) subsystem generates log report MM113 after the failure of a diagnostic test during system mismatch analysis. Some element of the central processing unit (CPU) is defective. As a result, synchronized operation is not a possibility. This log report follows an MM100 or MM101 report with the same mismatch number.

Format

The log report format MM113 is as follows:

```
**MM113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MISMATCH_RECOVERY
   Mismatch n     : CM n      , Faulty CPU n
   System recovery action failed.
   Test failure:    rsntxt
   Suspect:   SITE  FLR RPOS BAY–ID SHF DESCRIPTION  SLOT EQ
    <card list element>
    <optional card list element>
    <optional card list element>
    <optional card list element>
```

Example

An example of log report MM113 follows:

```
**MM113 JUN15 22:33:44 1212 INFO MISMATCH_RECOVERY
   Mismatch 3:  CM 0, Faulty CPU 1.
   System recovery action failed.
   Test failure:     Store Copy Failed
   Suspect:SITE  FLR RPOS BAY–ID SHF DESCRIPTION  SLOT EQPEC
        HOST  00 AA00 CM 0  23  CPU 0:00:0:0 19  9X13BA FRNT
        HOST  00 AA00 CM 0  23  CPU 0:00:0:0 19  9X26AA BACK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MISMATCH RECOVERY	Constant	Indicates system mismatch recovery was in progress.
Mismatch	0 - 32767	Indicates the mismatch number.

MM113 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CM	Integer	Identifies the computing module (CM) on which the mismatch occurred.
Faulty CPU	0 or 1	Identifies the CPU that caused the mismatch.
System recovery action failed	Constant	Indicates failure of system mismatch recovery.
Test failure	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason for mismatch recovery failure. Refer to *Additional information* at the end of this log report.
Suspect	Constant	Indicates that information about suspect cards follows.
card list element	Alphanumeric	Indicates the location and product engineering code (PEC) of suspect equipment.
Optional card list element	Alphanumeric	Indicates the location and PEC of additional suspect equipment. The log does not always include this field.

Action

Replace suspect equipment and test the new cards. Return the system to synchronized operation.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table contains reasons and explanations for the generation of log report MM113:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Reason	Explanation
SYNC Lost During Test	Indicates that two CPUs lost synchronization during post mismatch analysis.
Store Match failed	Indicates that after synchronization of the CPUs again, tests indicated that store did not match between both CPUs.

MM113 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Reason	Explanation
Store Copy Failed	Indicates copy of store from active CPU to inactive CPU failed.
CPU Test Failed	Indicates a test of the CPU failed. Check other log reports. Issue TST from CM MAP level.
Memory test failed	Indicates the system failed to execute a memory test of the mate CPU, or detected a memory defect.
SSC Test Failed	Indicates a subsystem clock test failed, or that one or both SSCs are defective.
Port Test Failed	Indicates a CPU port test failed. A minimum of one port can be defective.
SW Error, check logs	Indicates software problem. Contact the next level of maintenance.

MOD100

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD100 when two different pointers point to the system module table. The first pointer is at the fixed (hexadecimal) address 00010003. The MODULES module contains the second pointer. When these two pointers are different, the subsystem generates this log and second pointer displays.

Format

The log report format for MOD100 is as follows:

```
MOD100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    MODULE_TABLE_ADDRESS_MISMATCH
    PTR=hhhhhhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD100 follows:

```
MOD100 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
   MODULE_TABLE_ADDRESS_MISMATCH
   PTR=E3450100
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO MODULE_TABLE_ADDRESS_MISMATCH	Constant	Indicates mismatch of the address of the system module table
PTR	0000-FFFF	Provides the hexadecimal value of the (second) pointer. The Modules module contains the second pointer.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD100 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD101

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD101. The subsystem generates this report when the owner identifier of the system environment data structure is different from the owner identifier of the MODULES module.

Format

The log report format for MOD101 is as follows:

```
MOD101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
BAD_MODULE_TABLE_OWNER
    OWNER=hhhh,hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD101 follows:

```
MOD101 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_MODULE_TABLE_OWNER
OWNER=0000,002F
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_ MODULE_ TABLE_OWNER	Constant	Indicates invalid ownership of the module table
OWNER	0000-FFFF	Identifies the module that owns a block of data

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD102

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD102. The subsystem generates this report when the store type for the system module table is not protected type. The hexadecimal value of the store type identifies the type of store.

Format

The log report format for MOD102 is as follows:

```
MOD102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
BAD_MODULE_TABLE_STORE_TYPE
    STORE_TYPE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD102 follows:

```
MOD102 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
BAD_MODULE_TABLE_STORE_TYPE
   STORE_TYPE=0012
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_MODULE_TABLE _STORE_TYPE	Constant	Indicates that the store type for the system module table is not the protected type
STORE_TYPE	0000-FFFF	Identifies the type of store as protected, shared, or temporary

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD103

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD103. The subsystem generates this report when the system audit checks the directories for data integrity and finds a size mismatch. The system audit checks for a mismatch in the size of a directory and the corresponding table of that directory. The corresponding table is in the system environment data structure.

Format

The log report format for MOD103 is as follows:

```
MOD103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    DIRECTORY_TABLE_SIZE_MISMATCH
    NAME=dirname   SIZES: DIRECTORY=hhhh  TABLE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD103 follows:

```
MOD103 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
   DIRECTORY_TABLE_SIZE_MISMATCH
   NAME=LOADINFO    SIZES: DIRECTORY=03AA  TABLE=03A0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO DIRECTORY_TABLE_ SIZE_MISMATCH	Constant	Indicates mismatch in the size of a directory and the corresponding table of that directory.
NAME	SST	Identifies the directory that the system audit checks as the system segment table (SST). The table contains the addresses of protected, shared, and head segments.
	ALIAS	Identifies the directory that contains the alternate names for the modules in the system
	LOADINFO	Identifies the directory that contains special information about the modules. The loader receives this information.

MOD103 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SIZES	Constant	Provides the label for the next two fields (DIRECTORY and TABLE)
DIRECTORY	0000-FFFF	Provides the directory size in hexadecimal
TABLE	0000-FFFF	Provides the table size in hexadecimal

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD104

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD104. The subsystem generates this report when the sizes of two tables do not match.

Format

The log report format for MOD104 is as follows:

```
MOD104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TABLE_SIZE_MISMATCH
   TABLE1=tab1name  SIZE=hhhh,  TABLE2=tab2name  SIZE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD104 follows:

```
MOD104 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO TABLE_SIZE_MISMATCH
   TABLE1=SST  SIZE=02B5,     TABLE2=MODULES  SIZE=02A2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TABLE_SIZE_ MISMATCH	Constant	Indicates mismatch in the sizes of the compared tables
TABLE1	Symbolic text	Provides the name of the compared table (table1)
SIZE	0000-FFFF	Provides the value for the size of table1
TABLE2	MODULES or PROCESS	Provides the name of the compared table (table2)
SIZE	0000-FFFF	Provides the value for the size of table2

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD104 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD105

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD105. The subsystem generates this report when the size of a table is less than the number of entries the table must contain. The table must contain a specified number of entries according to the system environment data structure.

Format

The log report format for MOD105 is as follows:

```
MOD105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TABLE_COUNT_ERROR
NAME=name       SIZE=hhhh    COUNT=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD105 follows:

```
MOD105 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO TABLE_COUNT_ERROR
NAME=INITWITH   SIZE=03EA   COUNT=033A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TABLE_COUNT_ERROR	Constant	Indicates table size is less than the current number of entries
NAME	SST	Identifies the system segment table that contains the addresses of protected and shared head segment
	ALIAS	Contains other names for modules
	IPL	Contains loader information required before the initial program load (IPL) of a module
	LOADINFO	Contains special information about the modules which is passed to the loader.
	INITWITH	Contains the initialization sequence information

MOD105 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SIZE	0000-FFFF	Indicates the table size in hexadecimal
COUNT	0000-FFFF	Gives the count of entries in the table

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD106

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD106. The subsystem generates this report when a table is checked to make sure the initial size of the table is not zero. Log report MOD106 generates when the initial size of the table is zero.

Format

The log report format for MOD106 is as follows:

```
MOD106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
TABLE_INITIAL_SIZE_OF_ZERO
    NAME=name
```

Example

An example of log report MOD106 follows:

```
MOD106 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO TABLE_INITIAL_SIZE_OF_ZERO
   NAME=LOADINFO
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TABLE_INITIAL_SIZE_OF_ZERO	Constant	Indicates that the initial size of the checked table is zero.
NAME	SST	Identifies checked table as the system segment table (SST). The table contains the addresses of protected and shared head segments.
	ALIAS	Identifies checked table as ALIAS. The table contains other names for the modules.
	IPL	Identifies checked table as initial program load (IPL). The IPL contains loader information required before the IPL of a module.

MOD106 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	LOADINFO	Identifies table checked as LOADINFO. The table contains important information about the modules which is passed to the loader.
	INITWITH	Identifies the table checked as INITWITH. The table contains the initialization sequence information.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD107

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates this log report MOD107. The subsystem generates this report when a table increases by zero entries. The table is checked to make sure that the size of the table does not increase by zero entries.

Format

The log report format for MOD107 is as follows:

MOD107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TABLE_SIZE_INCREASE_OF_Z
NAME=name

Example

An example of log report MOD107 follows:

```
MOD107 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
TABLE_SIZE_INCREASE_OF_ZERO
   NAME=SST
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TABLE_SIZE_ INCREASE_ OF_ZERO	Constant	Indicates that the table size increases by zero.
NAME	SST	Identifies the checked table as the system segment table (SST). The table contains the addresses of protected and shared head segments.
	ALIAS	Identifies the checked table as ALIAS. The table contains other names for the modules.
	IPL	Identifies the checked table as initial program load (IPL). The table contains the loader information required before the IPL of a module.

MOD107 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	LOADINFO	Identifies the table checked as LOADINFO. The table contains special information about the modules which is passed to the loader.
	INITWITH	Identifies the table checked as INITWITH. The table contains the initialization sequence information.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD108

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD108. The subsystem generates this report when the system segment table (SST) shows an entry other than nil for an unloaded module. The SST contains the addresses for the protected and shared head segments.

Format

The log report format for MOD108 is as follows:

```
MOD108 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BAD_SST_ENTRY
    SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD108 follows:

```
MOD108 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_SST_ENTRY
   SSTI=01EC
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_SST_ENTRY	Constant	Indicates an entry that is not correct in the SST.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Provides an index into the SST.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information

MOD109

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD109. The subsystem generates this report when an allocated head segment has a size of zero. The subsystem also generates this report when a head segment that is not allocated has a size that is not zero. The two types of head segments checked for data integrity are PROTECTED and SHARED.

Format

The log report format for MOD109 is as follows:

```
MOD109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
CONFLICTING_HEAD_SEGMENT_DATA
    SSTI=hhhh  SEGMENT=segtype  ADDRESS=hhhhhhhh  SIZE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD109 follows:

```
MOD109 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
CONFLICTING_HEAD_SEGMENT_DATA
SSTI=01A1  SEGMENT=PROTECTED  ADDRESS=C2A20100  SIZE=0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONFLICTING_HEAD_ SEGMENT_ DATA	Constant	Indicates that a head segment checked for data integrity shows data that conflicts.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Provides the index into the system segment table (SST). The table contains the addresses for protected and shared head segments.
SEGMENT	PROTECTED or SHARED	Indicates the type of head segment.
ADDRESS	0000-FFFF	Indicates the address of the head segment checked for data integrity.
SIZE	0000-FFFF	Indicates the size of the head segment checked for data integrity.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD110

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD110. The subsystem generates this report when a head segment is checked for data integrity and an error is found. The information about the head segment does not agree with the information from the store allocator. The two types of head segments checked for data integrity are PROTECTED and SHARED.

Format

The log report format for MOD110 is as follows:

```
MOD110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
HEAD_SEGMENT_DATA_ERROR
    SSTI=hhhh  SEGMENT=segtype  ADDRESS=hhhhhhhh  SIZE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD110 follows:

```
MOD110 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO HEAD_SEGMENT_DATA_ERROR
   SSTI=012A  SEGMENT=SHARED  ADDRESS=2EE40200 SIZE=02E5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO HEAD_ SEGMENT_ DATA_ERROR	Constant	Indicates data error when a head segment is checked for data integrity.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Provides the index into the system segment table (SST). The table contains the addresses for protected and shared head segments.
SEGMENT	PROTECTED or SHARED	Indicates the head segment type.
ADDRESS	0000-FFFF	Indicates the address of the head segment checked for data integrity.
SIZE	0000-FFFF	Indicates the size of the checked head segment.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD111

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD111 when the module name directory does not contain the name of a module. The system segment table (SST) index references module names in the module table.

Format

The log report format for MOD111 is as follows:

```
MOD111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO UNNAMED_MODULE
    SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD111 follows:

```
MOD111 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO UNNAMED_MODULE
   SSTI=01EA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO UNNAMED_ MODULE	Constant	Refers to the module that the module name directory does not contain.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into the SST.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD112

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD112 when the edition code of a module does not conform to edition code rules. The edition code must be four characters, the first two alphabetical and the last two numeric.

Format

The log report format for MOD112 is as follows:

```
MOD112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BAD_EDITION_CODE
   SSTI=hhhh      EDITION=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD112 follows:

```
MOD112 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_EDITION_CODE
   SSTI=01EA    EDITION=BA00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_ EDITION_CODE	Constant	Indicates that edition code of module is bad.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into system segment table (SST).
EDITION	Alphanumeric	Indicates edition code of module that the SST references.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD113

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD113 when an attempt to replace a module before the module RECIPL occurs. The first module removes the “initial load status" from each module.

Format

The log report format for MOD113 is as follows:

```
MOD113 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
CONFLICTING_MODULE_STATUS_FLAGS
    SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD113 follows:

```
MOD113 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
CONFLICTING_MODULE_STATUS_FLAGS
   SSTI=011A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONFLICTING_MODU LE_ STATUS_ FLAGS	Constant	Indicates that module status flags conflict.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into system segment table (SST).

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD114

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD114 when the hexadecimal code of the package determines a package is not a correct module package. A package represents a group of modules with specified common functionality.

Format

The log report format for MOD114 is as follows:

```
MOD114 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
INCORRECT_MODULE_PACKAGE
    SSTI=hhhh      PACKAGE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD114 follows:

```
MOD114 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO INCORRECT_MODULE_PACKAGE
   SSTI=01B3    PACKAGE=00A2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO INCORRECT_ MODULE_ PACKAGE	Constant	Refers to invalid module package, as hexadecimal value of code of module package determines.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into system segment table (SST).
PACKAGE	0000-FFFF	Represents a hexadecimal code for module package.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD115

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD115 when a module type is not correct. The correct module types that hexadecimal codes represent are: DEFINITIONS, FAST, SWAPPABLE, PERPROCESS.

Format

The log report format for MOD115 is as follows:

```
MOD115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
INCORRECT_MODULE_TYPE
    SSTI=hhhh      TYPE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD115 follows:

```
MOD115 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO INCORRECT_MODULE_TYPE
   SSTI=01A3    TYPE=013A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO INCORRECT_ MODULE_TYPE	Constant	Indicates an invalid module type.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into system segment table (SST).
TYPE	0000-FFFF	Identifies type of the Protel source module.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD116

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD116 when a definitions module has an invalid entry. The definitions module can be any of the following:

- has procedure
- has a protected head segment
- has a shared head segment
- is an increase of a process
- has an entry procedure
- has entry procedure use specifications

Format

The log report format for MOD116 is as follows:

```
MOD116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
BAD_DEFINITIONS_MODULE_ENTRY
    SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD116 follows:

```
MOD116 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
BAD_DEFINITIONS_MODULE_ENTRY
   SSTI=01A3
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_ DEFINITIONS_ MODULE_ ENTRY	Constant	Indicates an invalid entry in definitions module.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into system segment table (SST).

Action

Contact the next level of support.

MOD116 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD117

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD117. MOD117 occurs when the head segment addresses in the base register and the system segment table (SST) do not agree. The base registers reference PROTECTED and SHARED head segments.

Format

The log report format for MOD117 is as follows:

```
MOD117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
BASE_REGISTER_SST_MISMATCH
    SSTI=hhhh   SEGMENT={PROTECTED,SHARED}   REGISTER=hhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD117 follows:

```
MOD117 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BASE_REGISTER_SST_MISMATCH
   SSTI=01A1  SEGMENT=PROTECTED  REGISTER=007A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BASE_ REGISTER_ SST_MISMATCH	Constant	Indicates mismatch of head segment address as head segment address appears in base register and SST.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into the SST. The SST contains addresses of protected and shared head segments.
SEGMENT	PROTECTED or SHARED	Identifies head segment type.
REGISTER	0000-00FF	Identifies base register that contains address of checked head segment.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

MOD117 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD118

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD118 when two different modules use the same base register. The base registers reference PROTECTED and SHARED head segments.

Format

The log report format for MOD118 is as follows:

```
MOD118 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BASE_REGISTER_USED_TWICE
   SSTI1=hhhh SSTI2=hhhh SEGMENT=ÆPROTECTED,SHAREDÌ
   REGISTER=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD118 follows:

```
MOD118 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BASE_REGISTER_USED_TWICE
   SSTI1=012A  SSTI2=01B3  SEGMENT=SHARED   REGISTER=007A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BASE_ REGISTER_USED_TW ICE	Constant	Indicates that two modules used the base register.
SSTI1	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into first system segment table (SST).
SSTI2	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into second SST.
SEGMENT	PROTECTED or SHARED	Identifies head segment type.
REGISTER	0000-00FF	Identifies base register that two different modules used.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

MOD118 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD119

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD119 when the initial data of a private segment loses accuracy. The initial data of a private segment can lose accuracy for one of the following reasons:

- The offsets can be corrupt.
- Segment size can be zero.
- Amount of data can be greater than the allocated space.

Format

The log report format for MOD119 is as follows:

```
MOD119 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PRIVATE_DATA_ERROR
    SSTI=hhhh       INDEX=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD119 follows:

```
MOD119 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO PRIVATE_DATA_ERROR
SSTI=01A2   INDEX=03E5
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO PRIVATE_DATA_ ERROR	Constant	Indicates error in data of a private segment.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into system segment table (SST).
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the referenced entry in private data table.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD119 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD120

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD120 when the descriptor stride is in error. Each module table entry has a descriptor that indicates the list of used modules. Stride in the descriptor indicates the size of each item of data.

Format

The log report format for MOD120 is as follows:

1.MOD120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO USES_LIST_STRIDE_ERROR
SSTI=hhhh

Example

An example of log report MOD120 follows:

```
1.MOD120 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO USES_LIST_STRIDE_ERROR
   SSTI=01A2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Descrition
INFO USES_LIST_STRIDE_ ERROR	Text	Indicates error in stride that associates with the USES LIST.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into system segment table (SST).

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD121

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD121 when duplicate references in the USES LIST of a module occur.

Format

The log report format for MOD121 is as follows:

```
MOD121 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
DUPLICATE_USES_LIST_REFERENCE
    SSTI=hhhh      INDEX=hhhh REFERENCE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD121 follows:

```
MOD121 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
DUPLICATE_USES_LIST_REFERENCE
   SSTI=01A2    INDEX=03E5  REFERENCE=003A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DUPLICATE_USES_ LIST_REFERENCE	Constant	Indicates duplicate references in the USES LIST.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates hexadecimal value of index into system segment table (SST).
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates referenced entry in the USES LIST table.
REFERENCE	0000-FFFF	Represents the SSTI of module referenced in the USES LIST.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD122

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD122. The subsystem generates MOD122 when the subsystem cannot locate a module in the module table. This module appears in the USES LIST.

Format

The log report format for MOD122 is as follows:

```
MOD122 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
BAD_USES_LIST_REFERENCE
    SSTI=hhhh      INDEX=hhhh REFERENCE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD122 follows:

```
MOD122 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_USES_LIST_REFERENCE
   SSTI=01A2    INDEX=03E5  REFERENCE=003A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_USES_ LIST_REFERENCE	Constant	Indicates a bad reference about a module in the USES LIST.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index in to the system segment table (SST).
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the USES LIST table that the system references.
REFERENCE	0000-FFFF	Represents the SSTI of the module referenced in the USES LIST.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD123

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD123 when a module is not loaded into the switch. This module appears in the USES LIST of another module.

Format

The log report format for MOD123 is as follows:

```
MOD123 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
USES_LIST_REFERENCE_NOT_LOADED
   SSTI=hhhh      INDEX=hhhh REFERENCE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD123 follows:

```
MOD123 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
USES_LIST_REFERENCE_NOT_LOADED
   SSTI=01A2    INDEX=03E5  REFERENCE=003A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO USES_LIST_ REFERENCE_NOT_ LOADED	Constant	Indicates the module in the USES LIST is not loaded.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the USES LIST table that the system references.
REFERENCE	0000-FFFF	Represents the SSTI of the module referenced in the USES_LIST.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD124

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD124. This report indicates when a module, that is not a perprocess module, use at least one perprocess module from USES LIST.

Format

The log report format for MOD124 is as follows:

```
MOD124 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
BAD_PERPROCESS_USES_LIST_REFERENCE
   SSTI=hhhh      INDEX=hhhh REFERENCE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD124 follows:

```
MOD124 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
BAD_PERPROCESS_USES_LIST_REFERENCE
   SSTI=01A2    INDEX=03E5  REFERENCE=003A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_PERPROCESS_ USES_LIST_ REFERENCE	Constant	Indicates that the perprocess module is a bad reference. This perprocess module appears in the USES LIST for use by a module that is not a perprocess module.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the USES LIST table that the system references.
REFERENCE	0000-FFFF	Represents the SSTI of the module referenced in the USES LIST.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD125

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD125 when the USES LIST of a package references a module that is not present.

Format

The log report format for MOD125 is as follows:

```
MOD125 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
BAD_INTERPACKAGE_USES_LIST_
   REFERENCE
   SSTI=hhhh      INDEX=hhhh REFERENCE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD125 follows:

```
MOD125 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
BAD_INTERPACKAGE_USES_LIST_
   REFERENCE
   SSTI=01A2    INDEX=03E5  REFERENCE=003A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_ INTERPACKAGE_USES_LIST_ REFERENCE	Constant	Indicates that the package entry in the USES LIST references a module that is not present.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the USES LIST table that the system references.
REFERENCE	0000-FFFF	Represents the SSTI of the module referenced in the USES LIST.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD126

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD126. The subsystem generates this report when one of the offsets in the private head segment is out of range. The perprocess modules have information about the used modules in the private head segment.

Format

The log report format for MOD126 is as follows:

```
MOD126 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BAD_USES_LIST_OFFSET
   SSTI=hhhh      INDEX=hhhh OFFSET=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD126 follows:

```
MOD126 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_USES_LIST_OFFSET
   SSTI=01A2    INDEX=03E5  OFFSET=01E2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_ USES_LIST_OFFSET	Constant	Indicates an offset that is out of range.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the USES LIST table that the system references.
OFFSET	0000-FFFF	Provides the hexadecimal value of OFFSET into the private head segment.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD127

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD127. The subsystem generates this report when the system segment table index (SSTI) for the parent module is outside the range of the module table.

Format

The log report format for MOD127 is as follows:

```
MOD127 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BAD_PARENT_MODULE
   SSTI=hhhh      PARENT=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD127 follows:

```
MOD127 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_PARENT_MODULE
   SSTI=01A2    PARENT=90A2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_ PARENT_MODULE	Constant	Indicates that the SSTI for the parent module is out of range.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of index into the system segment table (SST).
PARENT	0000-FFFF	Indicates the SSTI of the parent module.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD128

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD128. The subsystem generates this report when the indexes in the procedure table and the internal pointers are not consistent.

Format

The log report format for MOD128 is as follows:

```
MOD128 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
PROCEDURE_TABLE_ERROR
    SSTI=hhhh      INDEX=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD128 follows:

```
MOD128 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO PROCEDURE_TABLE_ERROR
   SSTI=011A    INDEX=0345
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO PROCEDURE_TABLE_ERROR	Constant	Indicates an error in the procedure table.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of index into the system segment table (SST).
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the procedure table that the system references.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD129

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD129. The subsystem generates this report when the procedure description contains an error. The error can occur when either of the following occurs:

- the stride in the description is a value other than zero
- the description does not point to the start of the procedure

Format

The log report format for MOD129 is as follows:

```
MOD129 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
BAD_PROCEDURE_DESCRIPTOR
    SSTI=hhhh      INDEX=hhhh OFFSET=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD129 follows:

```
MOD129 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_PROCEDURE_DESCRIPTOR
   SSTI=01A2    INDEX=0245  OFFSET=01E2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_PROCEDURE_DESCRIPTOR	Constant	Indicates a bad procedure description.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the procedure table the system references.
OFFSET	0000-FFFF	Provides the hexadecimal value for the offset into the protected head segment that the system references.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD130

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates log report MOD130. The subsystem generates this report when an invalid entry procedure use, is specified for a module.

Format

The log report format for MOD130 is as follows:

```
MOD130 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
BAD_ENTRY_USAGE_FLAGS
    SSTI=hhhh      FLAGS=hhhh
```

Example

The following is an example of log report MOD130:

```
MOD130 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_ENTRY_USAGE_FLAGS
   SSTI=01A2    FLAGS=E234
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_ENTRY_USAGE_ FLAGS	Constant	Indicates that the entry procedure specification is bad.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).
FLAGS	0000-FFFF	• Indicates the type of entry procedure specification. The valid specifications are: • initial program load (IPL) • RESTART • PPVINIT • PERMPROC • IPLUNLOAD.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD131

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD131 when not consistent information on the entry procedure for a module is given.

Format

The format for log report MOD131 is as follows:

```
MOD131 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    CONFLICTING_ENTRY_USAGE_FLAGS
    SSTI=hhhh      FLAGS=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD131 follows:

```
MOD131 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
CONFLICTING_ENTRY_USAGE_FLAGS
   SSTI=01A2    FLAGS=E234
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO CONFLICTING_ENTRY _USAGE_FLAGS	Constant	Indicates not consistent information on the entry procedure for a module.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the the index into the system segment table (SST).
FLAGS	0000-FFFF	Identifies the type of specification of the entry procedure. The correct specifications are: IPL, RESTART, PPVINIT, PERMPROC, IPLUNLOAD.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD132

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD132 when the offset of the entry procedure descriptor points outside the protected segment.

Format

The log report format for MOD132 is as follows:

```
MOD132 mmmdd hh:mm:ssdd INFO
    BAD_ENTRY_PROCEDURE_DESCRIPTOR_
    OFFSET
    SSTI=hhhh      OFFSET=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD132 follows:

```
MOD132 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
   BAD_ENTRY_PROCEDURE_DESCRIPTOR_
   OFFSET
   SSTI=01A2    OFFSET=01E2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_ENTRY_PROCEDURE_DESCRIPTOR_ OFFSET	Constant	Indicates that the offset of the entry procedure descriptor is bad.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index in the system segment table (SST).
OFFSET	0000-FFFF	Indicates the value of the offset in the protected head segment referencing the entry procedure.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD133

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD133 when the base register state does not qualify as one of five types. These types include DEDICATED, INVALID, ASSIGNED, UNASSIGNED, or RESERVED.

Format

The log report format for MOD133 is as follows:

```
MOD133 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
INVALID_BASE_REGISTER_STATUS
    REGISTER=hhhh    STATUS=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD133 follows:

```
MOD133 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
INVALID_BASE_REGISTER_STATUS
   REGISTER=0072    STATUS=0E31
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO INVALID_BASE_REGISTER_ STATUS	Constant	Indicates the base register state is not a correct type
REGISTER	0000-FFFF	Identifies the referenced base register
STATUS	0000-FFFF	Indicates the state of the referenced base register

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD134

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD134 when a module indicates use of a base register while the base register state remains UNASSIGNED.

Format

The log report format for MOD134 is as follows:

```
MOD134 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
USED_UNASSIGNED_BASE_REGISTER
    REGISTER=hhhh    SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD134 follows:

```
MOD134 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
USED_UNASSIGNED_BASE_REGISTER
   REGISTER=0072    SSTI=01B0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO USED_ UNASSIGNED_BASE_ REGISTER	Constant	Indicates that a module used a base register with UNASSIGNED state
REGISTER	0000-FFFF	Identifies the referenced base register
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index in the system segment table (SST)

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD135

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD135 when a base register is indicated as ASSIGNED. The system cannot find any module that uses this base register.

Format

The log report format for MOD135 is as follows:

```
MOD135 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
UNUSED_ASSIGNED_BASE_REGISTER
    REGISTER=hhhh;  fixed by audit
```

Example

An example of log report MOD135 follows:

```
MOD135 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
UNUSED_ASSIGNED_BASE_REGISTER
   REGISTER=0072;  fixed by audit
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO UNUSED_ ASSIGNED_ BASE_ REGISTER	Constant	Indicates a base register marked as ASSIGNED is not in use
REGISTER	0000-FFFF	Identifies the referenced base register
fixed by audit	Constant	Indicates the audit fixes the discrepancy

Action

If the audit fixes the discrepancy there is no required action. If the audit does not fix the discrepancy, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD136

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD136 when a module duplicates ALIAS.

Format

The log report format for MOD136 is as follows:

```
MOD136 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DUPLICATE_ALIAS_ENTRY
   INDEX=hhhh   NAME=alias   SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD136 follows:

```
MOD136 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO DUPLICATE_ALIAS_ENTRY
   INDEX=01A3   NAME=TESTIOP    SSTI=013A
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DUPLICATE_ ALIAS_ENTRY	Constant	Indicates a duplicate ALIAS for a module.
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the referenced ALIAS table.
NAME	Symbolic text	Identifies the name of an ALIAS for the module.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD137

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD137 when the ALIAS entry references a location outside the module table.

Format

The log report format for MOD137 is as follows:

```
MOD137 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BAD_ALIAS_ENTRY
   INDEX=hhhh   NAME=alias   SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD137 follows:

```
MOD137 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_ALIAS_ENTRY
   INDEX=038A   NAME=TESTIOP    SSTI=512C
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_ ALIAS_ENTRY	Constant	Indicates a bad ALIAS entry.
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the referenced ALIAS table.
NAME	Symbolic text	Identifies the name of ALIAS for the module.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD138

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD138 when an ALIAS is present for a module that remains unloaded.

Format

The log report format for MOD138 is as follows:

```
MOD138 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ALIAS_ENTRY_NOT_LOADED
    INDEX=hhhh   NAME=alias   SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD138 follows:

```
MOD138 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO ALIAS_ENTRY_NOT_LOADED
   INDEX=03AE   NAME=TESTIOP    SSTI=018F
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ALIAS_ ENTRY_NOT_LOADED	Constant	Indicates the an ALIAS is present for a module that is not loaded.
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the referenced ALIAS table.
NAME	Symbolic text	Identifies the name of ALIAS for the module.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).

Action

There is no required action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD139

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD139 when the initial program load (IPL) table contains duplicate entries for the same module.

Format

The log report format for MOD139 is as follows:

```
MOD139 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO DUPLICATE_IPL_ENTRY
    INDEX=hhhh   SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD139 follows:

```
MOD139 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO DUPLICATE_IPL_ENTRY
   INDEX=03A3   SSTI=01A2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DUPLICATE_ IPL_ENTRY	Constant	Indicates duplicate IPL entries for the same module.
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the referenced IPL table.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD140

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD140 when an initial program load (IPL) table is present for a module that is not present.

Format

The log report format for MOD140 is as follows:

```
MOD140 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BAD_IPL_ENTRY
    INDEX=hhhh   SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD140 follows:

```
MOD140 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_IPL_ENTRY
   INDEX=03A3   SSTI=51A2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_IPL_ENTRY	Constant	Indicates an IPL entry for a module that is not present.
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the referenced IPL table.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MOD141

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD141 when an initial program load (IPL) table entry is present for a module that is not present.

Format

The log report format for MOD141 is as follows:

```
MOD141 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO IPL_ENTRY_NOT_LOADED
    INDEX=hhhh   SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD141 follows:

```
MOD141 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO IPL_ENTRY_NOT_LOADED
   INDEX=03A3   SSTI=01A2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO IPL_ ENTRY_ NOT_LOADED	Constant	Indicates an IPL table entry for a module that is not present.
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the IPL table.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD142

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD142 when two modules require the same module.

Format

The log report format for MOD142 is as follows:

```
MOD142 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
DUPLICATE_NEEDS_REFERENCE
    SSTI=hhhh      REFERENCE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD142 follows:

```
MOD142 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO DUPLICATE_NEEDS_REFERENCE
   SSTI=01A3    REFERENCE=03A1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO DUPLICATE_NEEDS_REFERENCE	Constant	Indicates duplicate reference for the module that other modules require.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).
REFERENCE	0000-FFFF	Indicates the SSTI of the module that the system references as the required module.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD143

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD143. The subsystem generates MOD145 when the module table index of the required module is outside the range of the module table.

Format

The log report format for MOD143 is as follows:

```
MOD143 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO BAD_NEEDS_REFERENCE
   SSTI=hhhh          REFERENCE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD143 follows:

```
MOD143 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_NEEDS_REFERENCE
   SSTI=01A3    REFERENCE=03A1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field of the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_NEEDS_ REFERENCE	Constant	Indicates a bad reference for the needed module.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).
REFERENCE	0000-FFFF	Represents the SSTI of the module referenced as the required module.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD144

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD144. The subsystem generates MOD144 when a module required another module and does not find the other module in the same package.

Format

The log report format for MOD144 is as follows:

```
MOD144 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    BAD_INTERPACKAGE_NEEDS_REFERENCE
    SSTI=hhhh          REFERENCE=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD144 follows:

```
MOD144 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
   BAD_INTERPACKAGE_NEEDS_REFERENCE
   SSTI=01A3    REFERENCE=03A1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_INTERPACKAGE _NEEDS_REFERENCE	Constant	Indicates a bad reference for the module the module requires.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).
REFERENCE=	0000-FFFF	Indicates the SSTI of the module that the system references as the required module.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD145

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates this report when the required module is not the first entry in Table NEEDSIPL.

Format

The log report format for MOD145 is as follows:

```
MOD145 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NEEDSIPL0_MISMATCH
   SSTI=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD145 follows:

```
MOD145 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO NEEDSIPL0_MISMATCH
   SSTI=01A3
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NEEDSIPL0_ MISMATCH	Constant	Indicates that the required module is not the first entry in the Table NEEDSIPL.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD146

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD146 when the KEY name of the LOADINFO function differs from valid KEY names.

Format

The log report format for MOD146 is as follows:

```
MOD146 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
UNDEFINED_LOADINFO_KEY
    INDEX=hhhh   SSTI=hhhh    KEY=keyname
```

Example

An example of log report MOD146 follows:

```
MOD146 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO UNDEFINED_LOADINFO_KEY
   INDEX=02A4   SSTI=00A9   KEY=BADKEY
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO UNDEFINED_ LOADINFO_KEY	Constant	Indicates the KEY of the LOADINFO is invalid.
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the Table LOADINFO being referenced.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).
KEY	Symbolic text	Indicates the KEY name of the LOADINFO that is different from the valid names. Valid names are: MODENTRY, MODPRIO, MODSTACK, MODINCR, INITWITH, NEEDS, NEEDSIPL, USES, REGISTER, SYSENTRY, MODALIAS, EXTBEFOR, EXTAFTER.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD147

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates this report when the procedure variable that handles an exact LOADINFO KEY points to an invalid procedure.

Format

The log report format for MOD147 is as follows:

```
MOD147 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    BAD_LOADINFO_TARGET_PROCEDURE
    INDEX=hhhh   KEY=keyname
```

Example

An example of log report MOD147 follows:

```
MOD147 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
BAD_LOADINFO_TARGET_PROCEDURE
   INDEX=02EB   KEY=INITWITH
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_LOADINFO_TARGET_PROCEDURE	Constant	Indicates that the referenced procedure is invalid.
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in table LOADINFO being referenced.
KEY	Symbolic text	Identifies the KEY name of the LOADINFO function. Valid KEY names are: MODINCR, INITWITH, NEEDS, NEEDSIPL, USES, SYSENTRY, MODALIAS.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD148

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates this MOD148 when the LOADINFO processing time has an invalid value. The valid values are POSTLOAD, PREIPL and POSTIPL.

Format

The log report format for MOD148 is as follows:

```
MOD148 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    INVALID_LOADINFO_PROCESSING_TIME
    INDEX=hhhh   KEY=keyname          WHEN=hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MOD148 follows:

```
MOD148 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
   INVALID_LOADINFO_PROCESSING_TIME
   INDEX=03B6   KEY=INITWITH    WHEN=0005
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO INVALID_ LOADINFO_ PROCESSING_TIME	Constant	Indicates invalid LOADINFO processing time
INDEX	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in Table LOADINFO being referenced. Valid KEY names are: MODENTRY, MODPRIO, MODSTACK, MODINCR, INITWITH, NEEDS, NEEDSIPL, USES, REGISTER, SYSENTRY, MODALIAS, EXTBEFOR, EXTAFTER.
KEY	Symbolic text	Identifies the KEY name of the LOADINFO function
WHEN	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value that identifies when the LOADINFO is to be executed. The valid values are: POSTLOAD, PREIPL, POSTIPL.

MOD148 (end)

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD149

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD149 when the master module reference does not refer to any known module name.

Format

The log report format for MOD149 is as follows:

```
MOD149 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
BAD_INITWITH_MASTER_MODULE
    MASTER MODREF: hhhh     ASSOCIATED MODREF: hhhh
    MASTER MODULE: modtxt1      ASSOCIATED MODULE: modtxt2
```

Example

An example of log report MOD149 follows:

```
MOD149 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO BAD_INITWITH_MASTER_MODULE
   Master Modref: FDFD  Associated Modref: 00E8
   Master Module: UNKNOWN   Associated Module: SSTFIX
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_INITWITH_MASTER_MODULE	Constant	Indicates that the INITWITH index into the module table is bad.
MASTER MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates, in hexadecimal, the reference of the master module.
ASSOCIATED MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates, in hexadecimal, the reference of the associated module.
MASTER MODULE	Symbolic text	Indicates the name of the master module.
	UNKNOWN	Indicates the name of the master module is not known.
ASSOCIATED MODULE	Symbolic text	Indicates the name of the associated module
	UNKNOWN	Indicates the name of the associated module is not known.

MOD149 (end)

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD150

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates this report when the master module in the log is missing from the load.

Format

The log report format for MOD150 is as follows:

```
MOD150 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    INITWITH_MASTER_MODULE_NOT_LOADED
    MASTER MODREF: #hhhh          ASSOCIATED MODREF: #hhhh
    MASTER MODULE: modtxt1 ASSOCIATED MODULE: modtxt2
```

Example

An example of log report MOD150 follows:

```
MOD150 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
   INITWITH_MASTER_MODULE_NOT_LOADED
   Master Modref: #00E9 Associated Modref: #00E8
   Master Module: HXIMMUNE  Associated Module: SSTFIX
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO INITWITH_MASTER_MODULE_NOT_LOADED	Constant	Indicates that Table INITWITH references an unloaded module.
MASTER MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates, in hexadecimal, the reference of the master module.
ASSOCIATED MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates, in hexadecimal, the reference of the associated module.
MASTER MODULE	Symbolic text	Identifies the master module.
	UNKNOWN	Indicates the name of the master module is not known.

MOD150 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ASSOCIATED MODULE	Symbolic text	Identifies the associated module.
	UNKNOWN	Indicates the name of the associated module is not known.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD151

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates MOD151 when a master module is an INITWITH module and a NEEDS (or NEEDSIPL) records.

This double specification of a master module is an error condition. Double specification can have an effect that is not known on the initialization order during restarts.

Format

The log report format for MOD151 is as follows:

```
.MOD151 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
INITWITH_ONTO_NEEDED_MODULE_
   IGNORED
   MASTER MODREF: #hhhh    ASSOCIATED MODREF: #hhhh
   MASTER MODULE: modtxt1       ASSOCIATED MODULE: modtxt2
```

Example

An example of log report MOD151 follows:

```
MOD151 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
INITWITH_ONTO_NEEDED_MODULE_
   IGNORED
   Master Module: #00E9 Associated Modref: #00E8
   Master Module: HXIMMUNE  Associated Module: SSTFIX
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO INITWITH_ONTO_NEEDED_ MODULE_IGNORED	Constant	Indicates that if a module is already specified as NEEDED by another module, INITWITH on the module is ignored.
MASTER MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates, in hexadecimal, the reference of master module.
ASSOCIATED MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates, in hexadecimal, the reference of associated module.
MASTER MODULE	Symbolic text	Identifies the master module.

MOD151 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	UNKNOWN	Indicates the name of the master module is not known.
ASSOCIATED MODULE	Symbolic text	Identifies the associated module.
	UNKNOWN	Indicates the name of the associated module is not known.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated registers.

MOD152

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates this report when the associated module has more than one INITWITH loadinfo record.

More than one INITWITH loadinfo record can cause the module to have an unexpected position in the restart initialization order.

Format

The log report format for MOD152 is as follows:

```
MOD152 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    DUPLICATE_INITWITH_ASSOCIATED_
    MODULE
    MASTER MODREF: #hhhh    ASSOCIATED MODREF: #hhhh
    MASTER MODULE: modtxt1 ASSOCIATED MODULE: modtxt2
```

Example

An example of log report MOD152 follows:

```
MOD152 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
   DUPLICATE_INITWITH_ASSOCIATED_
   MODULE
   Master modref: #00E9 Associated Modref: #00E8
   Master module: HXIMMUNE  Associated Module: SSTFIX
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DUPLICATE_INITWITH_ASSOCIATED_ MODULE	Constant	Indicates the associated module has more than one INITWITH loadinfo record
MASTER MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates, in hexadecimal, the reference of the master module
ASSOCIATED MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates, in hexadecimal, the reference of the associated module
MASTER MODULE	Symbolic text	Identifies the master module

MOD152 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	UNKNOWN	Indicates the name of the master module is not known
ASSOCIATED MODULE	Symbolic text	Identifies the associated module
	UNKNOWN	Indicates the name of the associated module is not known

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD153

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD153. The subsystem generates MOD153 when a module reference for the associated module is not a reference for any known module name.

Format

The log report format for MOD153 is as follows:

```
MOD153 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssddd INFO
    BAD_INITWITH_ASSOCIATED_MODULE
    MASTER MODREF: #hhhh    ASSOCIATED MODREF: #hhhh
    MASTER MODULE: modtxt1 ASSOCIATED MODULE: modtxt2
```

Example

An example of log report MOD153 follows:

```
MOD153 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
   BAD_INITWITH_ASSOCIATED_MODULE
   MASTER MODREF: #00E8 ASSOCIATED MODREF: #FDFD
   MASTER MODULE: HXIMMUNE  ASSOCIATED MODULE: UNKNOWN
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO BAD_INITWITH_ASSOCIATED_ MODULE	Constant	Indicates that the system referenced module is not known.
MASTER MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates the reference of the master module in hexadecimal.
ASSOCIATED MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates the reference of the associated module in hexadecimal.
MASTER MODULE	Symbolic text	Identifies the master module.
	UNKNOWN	Indicates the system does not know the name of the master module.

MOD153 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ASSOCIATED MODULE	Symbolic text	Identifies the associated module.
	UNKNOWN	Indicates that the name of the associated module is not known.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD154

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD154. The subsystem generates MOD154 when the load does not contain an associated module in the log.

Format

The log report format for MOD154 is as follows:

```
MOD154 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    INITWITH_ASSOCIATED_MODULE_NOT_
    LOADED
    MASTER MODREF: #hhhh    ASSOCIATED MODREF: #hhhh
    MASTER MODULE: modtxt1 ASSOCIATED MODULE: modtxt2
```

Example

An example of log report MOD154 follows:

```
MOD154 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
   INITWITH_ASSOCIATED_MODULE_NOT_
   LOADED
   Master Modref: #00E9 Associated modref: #00E8
   Master module: HXIMMUNE  Associated Module: SSTFIX
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO INITWITH_ ASSOCIATED_ MODULE_NOT_LOAD ED	Constant	Indicates that the referenced module is not loaded.
MASTER MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates the reference of the master module in hexadecimal.
ASSOCIATED MODREF	0000-FFFF	Indicates the reference of the associated module in hexadecimal.
MASTER MODULE	Symbolic text	Identifies the master module.

MOD154 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	UNKNOWN	Indicates that the name of the master module is not known.
ASSOCIATED MODULE	Symbolic text	Identifies the associated module.
	UNKNOWN	Indicates the name of the associated module is not known.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD155

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD155. The subsystem generates MOD155 when the usage specification of the entry procedure for the module contains invalid data.

Format

The log report format for MOD155 is as follows:

```
MOD155 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
    VALID_UNLOADED_ENTRY_PROCEDURE
    SSTI=hhhh   FLAGS=hhhh; FIXED BY AUDIT
```

Example

An example of log report MOD155 follows:

```
MOD155 APR21 09:34:25 7483 INFO
   VALID_UNLOADED_ENTRY_PROCEDURE
   SSTI=01B0   FLAGS=11E4; FIXED BY AUDIT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO VALID_UNLOADED_ENTRY_ PROCEDURE	Constant	Indicates that the VALID_ENTRY field is invalid.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the system segment table (SST).
FLAGS	0000-FFFF	Identifies the specification of the entry procedure. The valid specifications are: IPL, RESTART, PPVINIT, PERMPROC, IPLUNLOAD.
FIXED BY AUDIT	Constant	Indicates that the audit fixed the problem of invalid specification.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

MOD155 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD156

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD156. The subsystem generates MOD156 to identify differences in the system segment table (SST) support structures.

Format

The log report format for MOD156 is as follows:

```
MOD156  mmmdd hh:mm:ss  ssdd  INFO SST_DISCREPANCY
    Ref=nnnn    modname=modnm
    SSTI=hhhh   SSTO=hhhh     ref2=nnnn
    Prob=probtxt
```

Example

An example of log report MOD156 follows:

```
MOD156  JAN01  15:17:24  1400  INFO SST_DISCREPANCY
   Ref=0018   modname=PROCS
   SSTI=0030  SSTO=0090  ref2=0030
   Prob=head segments disagree
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SST_ DISCREPANCY	Constant	Indicates differences in the SST support structures.
Ref	Integers	Provides the module reference number.
modname	Symbolic text	Indicates the name of the module if it is valid.
SSTI	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of the index into the SST.
SSTO	0000-FFFF	Indicates the hexadecimal value of offset into the SST.

MOD156 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ref2	Integers	Represents the module reference found by SSTI. The module reference must agree with Ref above.
Prob	Symbolic text	Provides description of the types of problems that can occur. Refer to the Problems table at the end of this log report.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

Refer to the following for a list of problems:

- Head segments disagree.
- SST offset not a multiple.
- SST allocated to NIL modref.
- Calculated vs. real modref disagree.
- SST to MOD table.

MOD157

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD157. The subsystem generates MOD157 to report the checksum failure of a current (old) module. This module was part of the image of the load.

The log generated from a checksum failure contains the following:

- Module information
- Modification information
- Procedure information
- Procvar information
- Patch information
- List information
- Load information that indicates failure of any:
  - Initwith information
  - Alias information
  - Needs information
  - Is loaded information
- Is Loaded information

Format

The log report format for MOD157 is as follows:

```
MOD157 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SEVERE_CHECKSUM
    _DISCREPANCY
    MODREF: modid
    MODNAME: module name
    SAVED: <chk1> <chk2> <chk3> <chk4> <chk5> <chk6> <chk7> <chk
    CALCD: <chk1> <chk2> <chk3> <chk4> <chk5> <chk6> <chk7> <chk
```

Example

An example of log report MOD157 follows:

MOD157 (end)

```
MOD157 OCT01 15:22:17 0500 INFO SEVERE_CHECKSUM
   _DISCREPANCY
   MODREF: 0166
   MODNAME: SYSDEFS
   SAVED: 9F63 0000 9C35 0000 0000 0570 0000 0001
   CALCD: 9fA3 0000 9C35 0000 0000 0570 03C2 0001
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Modref	Numeric	Modref is the module reference number.
Modname	Numeric	Modname is the checksum failed in this module.

Action

Take the following actions:

- Record log.
- Do QUERY module-name ALL for given modules and record all the information.
- Contact company maintenance support personnel with information.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD158

Explanation

The Module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD158. The subsystem generates MOD158 to report the checksum failure of a module that has just been loaded.

The checksums are as follows:

- Module information
- Modification information
- Procedure information
- Procvar information
- Patch information
- Uses list information
- Load information; indicates failure on any of:
  - — Initwith information
  - — Alias information
  - — Needs information
  - — Is loaded information

Format

The log report format for MOD158 is as follows:

```
MOD158 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CHECKSUM_DISCREPANCY
    MODREF: modid
    MODNAME: module name
    SAVED: <chk1> <chk2> <chk3> <chk4> <chk5> <chk6> <chk7> <chk
    CALCD: <chk1> <chk2> <chk3> <chk4> <chk5> <chk6> <chk7> <chk
```

Example

An example of log report MOD158 follows:

```
MOD158 OCT01 15:22:17 0500 INFO CHECKSUM_DISCREPANCY
   Modref: 0253
   Modname: PREXCT
   Saved: 43D4 0000 3DD2 0000 0000 0CDE FED8 0000
   Calcd: 43D4 0000 3DD2 0000 0000 0CDE FED8 0000
```

MOD158 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Modref	<modid>	Modref is the module reference number.
Modname	<module name>	Modname is the checksum failed in this module.

Actions

Take the following actions:

- Record log.
- Do QUERY module-name ALL for given modules and record all the information.
- Contact company maintenance support personnel to confirm that the module name given in the log is loaded.
- Contact the first level of support with information.
- The first level of support can correct the problem with updatechksum.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MOD160

Explanation

The module (MOD) subsystem generates report MOD160. The subsystem generates MOD160 when a module in the bilge uses a module outside the bilge. The data store is corrupted.

Format

The log report format for MOD160 is as follows:

load_name MOD160 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
BILGE_MODULE_USES_NONBILGE_MODULE
Modref=hhh modname=modulename index=hhhh reference=hhhh

Example

An example of log report MOD160 follows:

```
BASE_ALL04AS MOD160 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO
   BILGE_MODULE_USES_NONBILGE_MODULE
Modref=08FE modname=TESTMOD index=000B reference=08F4
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Modref	0000-FFFF	Hexadecimal value of the module reference number.
Modname	Module name, or UNKNOWN	The name of the module with reference modref.
index	0000-FFFF	Indicates the entry in the uses list table being referenced (hexadecimal).
reference	0000-FFFF	The hexadecimal reference number of the module referenced in the uses list.

Action

Record the log and contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MPC101

Explanation

The multiprotocol controller (MPC) subsystem generates log report MPC101. The subsystem generates this report when a software condition in the MPCSUB occurs that can prevent normal operation of MPC functions.

The subsystem can generate MPC101 for many possible reasons. A reason text and a reason number identify each reason. Some reason texts contain information that helps to monitor software. A return code label normally marks this part of the reason text. The following return code labels can appear: FLRC, MSGTYPE, NARC, NODE ASPECT RC, RC, RET CODE, or RETURN CODE.

Format

The log report format for MPC101 is as follows:

```
1.MPC101 APR01 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd
INFO MPC_INFORMATION_REPORT
    REASON:  nnn
    reastxt
    MPC = nnn
```

Example

An example of log report MPC101 follows:

```
MPC101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO MPC_INFORMATION_REPORT
   REASON:  2
   GETUNITINFO FAILED DUE TO BAD MPC NUMBER
   MPC = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MPC_ INFORMATION_ REPORT	Constant	Identifies the MPC log as an information report.
REASON	0 to 99	Indicates that a problem was encountered in subsystem MPCSUB. The software subsystem identification is MPCSUB.

Field	Value	Description
	200 to 299	Indicates that a problem was encountered in subsystem X25SUB. The software subsystem identification is X25SUB.
	300 to 399	Indicates that a problem was encountered with MPC operational measurements (OM).
	500 to 599	Indicates that a problem was encountered in the switch operating system (SOS).
	800 to 899	Indicates that a problem was encountered during an attempt to service the MPC.
reastxt	Symbolic text	Identifies that a software condition occurred. Field REASON describes each possible reason for the condition.
MPC	Integer	Provides equipment identification (MPC index) for the suspect MPC. List data table MPC from the CI MAP level for a list of MPC indexes.
REASON: 0 reastxt	MPCDLOAD: CHILD PROCESS FAILED BIND TO MPCGDADY	Reflects problems in operating system software that MPCSUB uses. The background download process is not available for use when MPCs that did not download return to service (RTS). Other MPC101 log reports can have additional details to describe the problem. ACTION: Contact next level of support. Return the MPC that is not downloaded to service. Enter the following MAP command sequence for each MPC: BSY;TST;DOWNLD;RTS ***Note:*** TST and DOWNLD bypass the background download process that RTS uses.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 2 reastxt	GETUNITINFO FAILED DUE TO BAD MPC NUMBER	Indicates that the system instructed a procedure to send data to an MPC that is not present. The procedure cannot send the data. ACTION: If the system generates REASON 2 repeatedly or the condition affects data transmission, contact the next level of support. No other action is required.
REASON: 4 reastxt	MPCGDADY: DEATH MSG RECEIVED FOR UNKNOWN PROC	Indicates that a granddaddy process received a death message that was not from the stepdaddy process. The granddaddy process did not request the message; the granddaddy process discards the message. ACTION: Contact the next level of support if one of the following conditions apply: • the system generates REASON 4 repeatedly, (more than one time in 5 min) • the condition affects data transmission No other action is required.
REASON: 5 reastxt	MPCGDADY: DEATH MSG RECEIVED FOR UNKNOWN PROC.	Indicates that a stepdaddy process received a death message. The stepdaddy cannot identify the source process for this message as one of his children. The stepdaddy process discards the message. ACTION: Contact the next level of support if one of the following conditions apply: • the system generates REASON 5 repeatedly, (more than one time in 5 min) • the condition affects data transmission

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 8 reastxt	MPCINIT: COULD NOT DO INITIAL BOARD SETUP.	Indicates that MPC initialization during a restart failed. ACTION: Check the MPC log buffer for log reports for the MPC. Follow the action indicated for other reports. If the actions conflict, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 9 reastxt	MPCMTCAU: CHILD PROCESS COULD NOT BIND TO MPCGDADY.	This reason indicates problems in operating system software that MPCSUB uses. The maintenance/audit process is not available for use when the maintenance is performed on the suspect MPC. Other MPC101 logs can have additional details that describe the problem. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 10 reastxt	RCV DATA MSG ARRIVED, CONV BUFFER NIL. CONV: nn	Indicates that the suspect MPC received data for an application, but the application did not supply memory to store the data. The MPC discards the data. Normally this condition indicates a software error in the application that uses the MPC. nn = conversation number (0-99). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 11 reastxt	NO PROTOCOL RESIDENT FOR MPC: nnn	Indicates that the suspect MPC sent a message to the central controller. The MPC sends the message for a protocol support process, but a protocol is not defined for the MPC card. nnn = suspect MPC number (0 - 255). ACTION: Verify that the entry in data schema table MPC defines a correct protocol for the suspect MPC. If the entry does not define a valid protocol, correct the entry. If the entry defines a valid protocol, contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 12 reastxt	ENQ EVENT MSG TO PROTOCOL QUEUE FAILED	Indicates that a suspect MPC sent a message to the central controller. The MPC sends the message for a protocol support process but a system did not queue the message for the support process. The suspect MPC cannot support input/output for applications. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 13 reastxt	SHARED ENTRY NIL IN BOARD TBL. CANNOT INIT. MPC: nnn	Indicates that a part of data schema table MPC was not available during a restart. This condition caused the suspect MPC initialization to fail. nnn = suspect MPC number (0-255). ACTION: Delete the tuple for the suspect MPC from table MPC and add the tuple again. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 14 reastxt	CANNOT BIND CHILD TO MPCGDADY.NAME TOO LONG. LEN: nnnnn	Indicates that the user attempted to create a process with a name that exceeds eight characters. The system did not create the process. nnnnn = length of child process name (0-32767). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 15 reastxt	COULD NOT INIT SHARED INFO ENTRY FOR MPC.	Indicates that suspect MPC initialization failed. This failure can occur during restart or addition of a tuple to table MPC. ACTION: Check the MPC log buffer for log reports for the MPC. Follow the action indicated for other reports. If the actions conflict, contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 16 reastxt	COULD NOT SET MPC BUSY DUE TO RESET FAILURE.	Indicates that the system cannot busy the suspect MPC because of hardware reset failure. ACTION: Check the MPC log buffer for log reports for the MPC. Follow the action indicated for other reports. If the actions conflict, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 17 reastxt	INVALID BOARD STATE FOR RTS. STATE: nn	Indicates that an attempt to RTS the suspect MPC with a download status that is not determined. nn = equipment state before message generation (0-10). ACTION: Busy and RTS the suspect MPC a second time. If the system generates this message again for the MPC, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 18 reastxt	VOLUME_ID REQUESTED IS IN USE. CCC#:	Indicates that an application requested a conversation on a volume with files already open. An application must close all files already opened against an MPC volume_id before the application requests a new volume_id. ACTION: Provide MPC and X25LINK entries for the next level of support. Record the number of times the system generates this log. If possible, generate paper copies of QCONV command query results at the MAP level of the MPC that produces the log.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 19 reastxt	TRIED TO DOWNLOAD BUT NO DLOAD FILE EXISTS.	Indicates suspect MPC entry in table MPC contains a file that is not present in field DLDFILE. This condition causes the download to fail. ACTION: Perform one of the following actions: • Delete tuple for suspect MPC from table MPC and add together. • Edit table MPC and change the DLDFILE to a file that is present. List the device directory that contains file location before you enter the file in DLDFILE field in tuple. Perform the actions in this order so that table control can recognize the file.
REASON: 21 reastxt	INVALID CONVERSATION SPECIFIED IN FILESYS OP	Indicates an application tried to perform a file system operation on the suspect MPC. The application supplied information that referred to a conversation that is not present. ***Note:*** Application entries can refer to different conversations. An entry that is not correct can cause this problem. ACTION: Check the entries for the application again. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 22 reastxt	COULD NOT CLAIM CONVERSATION FLAG. RC:	Indicates problems in operating system software that MPCSUB uses. ACTION: If the system generates REASON 22 three times in 1 h for the same MPC, contact the next level of support. No other action is required.
REASON: 23 reastxt	BAD DEVICE NUM IN MPC VOL ID ON FILE OPERATION: nn	Indicates that an application supplied bad data during a file system operation on suspect MPC. The suspect MPC rejects the operation. nn = suspect MPC number (0 to 63). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 23 reastxt	PEC IN TABLE MPC DOES NOT MATCH INSTALLED CARD	The PEC entered in table MPC for this MPC card is wrong. This report occurs after an attempt to RTS the MPC. The RTS fails and the system generates this message. ACTION: Determine if the product engineering code (PEC) of the installed card matches the entry in table MPC. The DMS CC only allows entry of a PEC of 1X89BA after installation of the NTXE98 feature package.
REASON: 24 reastxt	BAD MLC INDEX IN MPC VOL ID ON FILE OPERATION: nnn	Indicates that an application supplied bad data during a file system operation on suspect MPC. The suspect MPC rejects the operation. nnn = internal table index (0 to 255). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 25 reastxt	NIL MLC ENTRY ENCOUNTERED ON FILE OP AT INDEX: nnn	Indicates that an application supplied bad data during a file system operation on suspect MPC. The suspect MPC rejects the operation. nnn = internal table index (0 to 255). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 26 reastxt	MPC VOL ID REFERS TO NONEXISTENT MPC: nnn	Indicates that an application supplied bad data during a file system operation on suspect MPC. The suspect MPC rejects the operation. nnn = internal table index (0 - 255). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 27 reastxt	MPC VOL ID REFERS TO LINK WITH NO ALLOCD CONVS: n	Indicates that an application supplied bad data during a file system operation on suspect MPC. The suspect MPC rejects the operation. n = link number with no allocations (0 - 3). ***Note:*** Protocol support tables, like X25LINK, that describe characteristics of MPC link can have wrong or missing entries. ACTION: Determine if the entry in data schema table MPC defines a valid protocol for the suspect MPC. If the table does not define valid protocol, correct the entry. If the entry defines valid protocol, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 28 reastxt	MPC VOL ID REFERS TO NONEXISTENT CONVERSATION: nnn	Indicates that an application supplied bad data during a file system operation on suspect MPC. The suspect MPC rejects the operation. nnn = number of nonexistent conversation(0 - 255). ***Note:*** Protocol support tables, like X25LINK, that describe characteristics ofMPC link can have wrong or missing data entries. ACTION: Determine if the entry in data schema table MPC defines a correct protocol for the suspect MPC. If the entry does not define a valid protocol, correct the entry. If the table defines correct protocol, contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 29 reastxt	RESOURCES COULD NOT BE ALLOCATED FOR FILE, C: nnn	Indicates an application cannot perform OPEN or NEWFILE operation on an MPC file. nnn = number of conversation that was not assigned (0 - 255). ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for log reports for same MPC. Follow action indicated for other reports. If actions conflict, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 30 reastxt	PROTOCOL POST READ OPERATION FAILED	Reflects problems occur when protocol support software handles messages from suspect MPC to an application. ACTION: Determines the entry in data schema table MPC defines a valid protocol for the suspect MPC. If entry does not define a valid protocol, correct the entry. If entry defines a valid protocol, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 31 reastxt	NO MAILBOX ALLOCATED FOR PROTOCOL nn	Indicates a mailbox was not allocated for protocol indicated in REASON 31. The system cannot bring any MPC with the specified protocol to a communications active (COMACT) state. nn = protocol index number (0 to 15). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 32 reastxt	PROTOCOL AUDIT FAILED. PROTOCOL: nn	Indicates specified protocol subsystem failed to bind in the procedures to MPCSUB. nn = protocol index number (nn = 0 - 15). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 33 reastxt	PROTOCOL HAS BAD INDEX IN PROTOCOL TABLE	Indicates protocol support software made an error in the entry code, and startup of the protocol support software process failed. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 34 reastxt	BAD DIRECTION FOR QUEUE OPERATION	Indicates that a queue operation for protocol support attempted an operation other than place in a queue or remove from a queue. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 35 reastxt	COULD NOT ADD PROTOCOL TO STRING RANGE. RC:	Indicates a problem with operating system software that MPC central control code uses. Protocol support subsystem cannot alert MPCSUB to the procedures. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 36 reastxt	COULD NOT INIT PROTOCOL ENTRY. INDEX IS: nn	Indicates that initialization of protocol information for specified protocol support subsystem failed. nn = protocol index number (0-15). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 38 reastxt	PROTOCOL EVENT PROC FAILED. PROTOCOL: nn	Indicates specified protocol support subsystem failed to bind in the procedures to the MPCSUB. nn = protocol index number (0-5). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 39 reastxt0	COULD NOT ALLOC_STORE FOR PROTOCOL QUEUE RC:	Indicates the MPC subsystem cannot obtain necessary storage to correctly handle protocol. Protocol conversion fails, and MPC cards cannot return to service automatically. ACTION: Record the reported value and contact the next level of support.
REASON: 41 reastxt	CCC TO MLC TABLE IS FULL.	Indicates an application cannot use suspect MPC for input/output since all global conversation numbers are not available. ***Note:*** Global conversation table can be too small. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 43 reastxt	CANNOT ALLOC CONVS. NO BOARD IS ALLOCED	Indicates attempt to add an entry to a support table (for example, X25LINK) for suspect MPC failed. Failure occurs because table MPC does not define MPC. ***Note:*** Enter table MPC before the support table. ACTION: Determine if the entry in table MPC defines a valid protocol for suspect MPC. If the entry does not define a valid protocol, correct the entry. If the entry defines a valid protocol, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 44 reastxt	WRONG NUMBER OF CONVS SPECIFIED IN DEALLOCATE	Indicates error in protocol support table control (for example, X25LINK) ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 46 reastxt	Duplicate application definition attempt for ID:	Indicates that an application attempted to bind an application name identical to an application already bound. The message provides the internal ID for the duplicated name. ***Note:*** When an application cannot bind correctly to the MPC subsystem, that application can attempt to function without the MPC subsystem or abort. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 47 reastxt	Application definition exceeded system capacity.	Indicates that the MPC subsystem reached the logical capacity to service applications as a process manager. The application cannot bind to the MPC subsystem. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 48 reastxt	Application process module not found for ID:	Indicates an application requested process management for a process or processes that the system cannot identify. This condition indicates that the process module is not loaded in the system. The message provides the internal application ID. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 49 reastxt	Could not ALLOC_STORE for application RC:	Indicates MPC subsystem was not able to allocate storage necessary for process management that an application required. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 50 reastxt	Undefined application attempted bind.	Indicates an application did not follow correct sequence to bind to MPC subsystem. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 51 reastxt	Application name has an invalid length.	Indicates an application attempted to bind for process management with a name that exceeds eight characters. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 52 reastxt	Attempt to bind NIL PROCVAR by application: nn	Indicates application nn specified invalid information in the message. This condition can occur during restart or module loading. ACTION: Contact the next level of support. Use the DDEDIT increment and the PRINTTYPE MPCAPPLNID command to find the application that nn identifies.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 55 reastxt	MPCMTCAU process task is unknown.	Indicates that an MPC maintenance process is assigned to a task the process does not recognize. This condition can be the result of data corruption or wrong implementation, to account for possible tasks. The system provides an integer representation of the assigned task for support. A Restart results. ACTION: Contact next level of support. Occurrence of REASON 55 prevents correct operation of maintenance on the MPC(s) or transfer of operational measurements. The log indicates that RESTART is necessary because initialization was not correct.
REASON: 82 reastxt	COULD NOT WAKE UP THAT PROCESS. <processname> RC:	Indicates that there was an application process expecting either input or output on the MPC links, but the SOS operating system could not wake up that process when needed. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 102 reastxt	X25: LINK STATE MISMATCH ON EXTERNAL VALUE:	Indicates the card and CC software do not agree on the status of the link. ACTION: Record the reported external value, the conditions, and the frequency of this condition. Provide this information to the next level of support.
REASON: 123 reastxt	X25: TASK rcvd, no link datafill for protocol:	Indicates that peripheral software identified a task for X.25 protocol support on a link that is not entered for that protocol. The message provides the protocol index. ACTION: If the system generates this log repeatedly, BSY/RTS the MPC to reset the peripheral software. Download the peripheral again to try to clear the problem.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 184 reastxt	IOM-ASYNC: Start_Appln received. TaskID: 0	Indicates that the system received a message from the IOM_MPC. The system must receive the message only from the IOC-MPC NT1X89. ACTION: Perform the action that caused the log again. If log occurs again, delete the tuple that the log format identifies as MPC = nnn and add the tuple again. Delete the tuple in table MPCLINK, then in table MPC. Add the tuple to table MPCLINK and table MPC. If the system continues to generate the log, reload the IOM. If the system continues to generate the log, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 200 reastxt	ASYNC: COULD NOT USE ENABLE LINK DR.	Indicates that the asynchronous protocol was not able to use an enable link delayed response. ACTION: If the error persists, monitor the logs for any application-related process error messages. Contact the next level of support.
reastxt	X25: COULD NOT USE ENABLE LINK DELAYED RESPONSE	Indicates that central control did not process the suspect MPC response to the ENABLE LINK command during RTS or later audit. The state of the link or any permanent virtual circuit (PVC) on the link does not change. REASON 200 provides information for use with other MPC messages. ACTION: No action is required.
REASON: 201 reastxt	X25: COULD NOT USE DISABL LINK DELAYED RESPONSE	Indicates that central control did not process the suspect MPC response to the DISABLE LINK command during RTS or later audit. The state of the link or any Permanent Virtual Circuit on the link does not change. REASON 201 provides information for use with other MPC messages. ACTION: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 202 reastxt	ASYNC: COULD NOT USE RESET DR.	Indicates that the asynchronous protocol was not able to use a reset link delayed response. ACTION: If the error persists, monitor the logs for any application-related process error messages. Contact the next level of support.
reastxt	X25: COULD NOT USE RESET LINK DELAYED RESPONSE	Indicates that central control did not process the suspect MPC response to the RESET LINK command during RTS or later audit. The state of the link or any permanent virtual circuit on the link does not change. REASON 202 provides information for use with other MPC messages. ACTION: No action is required.
REASON: 203 reastxt	ASYNC: COULD NOT USE NOTIFY LINK STATUS CHANGE.	Indicates that the asynchronous protocol was not able to not use a solicited link status message from the MPC card. ACTION: If the error persists, monitor the logs for any application-related process error messages. Contact the next level of support.
reastxt	X25: COULD NOT USE NOTIFY LINK STATUS CHANGE	Indicates that central control did not process the suspect MPC response to unsolicited messages while MPC was communications active (COMACT). The state of the link or any permanent virtual circuit on the link does not change. REASON 203 provides information for use with other MPC messages. ACTION: No action is required.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 204 reastxt	X25: COULD NOT USE START APPLICATION DEL RESP	Indicates that central control did not process the suspect MPC response to START APPLICATION command during RTS. The state of suspect MPC or any link on the MPC does not change. REASON 204 provides additional information for use with other MPC messages. ACTION: No action is required.
REASON: 205 reastxt	X25: COULD NOT USE ENABLE MPC DELAYED RESPONSE	Indicates that central control did not process suspect MPC response to ENABLE MPC command during RTS or later audit. State of suspect MPC or any link on the MPC does not change. REASON 205 provides additional information for use with other MPC messages. ACTION: No action is required.
REASON: 206 reastxt	X25: COULD NOT USE NOTIFY MPC STATUS CHANGE	Indicates that central control did not process suspect MPC response to state change message that MPC did not request. The state change message is from communications active (COMACT) MPC. The state of the suspect MPC or any link on the MPC does not change. REASON 206 provides additional information for use with other MPC messages. ACTION: No action is required.
REASON: 207 reastxt	X25: COULD NOT USE START CONVERSATION DEL RESP	Indicates the card response contained an error code or invalid field. ACTION: Note the conditions that cause the error. Attempt to produce the error again. Document this error with PMIST. Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 208 reastxt	ASYNC: COULD NOT USE RESET CONV DR	Indicates that the asynchronous protocol was not able to use a reset conversation delayed response. ACTION: If the error persists, monitor the logs for any application-related process error messages. Contact the next level of support.
reastxt	X25: COULD NOT USE RESET CONV DEL RESP	Indicates that central control did not process suspect MPC response to RESET CONVERSION command during RTS or later audit. The state of suspect MPC or any link on the MPC does not change. REASON 208 provides additional information for use with other MPC messages. ACTION: No action is required.
REASON: 209 reastxt	X25: COULD NOT USE NOTIFY CONV STATUS CHANGE	Indicates central control did not process suspect MPC response to state change message that MPC did not request. State change message is from communications active (COMACT). The state of suspect MPC or any link on the MPC does not change. REASON 209 provides additional information for use with other MPC messages. ACTION: No action is required.
REASON: 210 reastxt	X25: COULD NOT USE STOP CONVERSATION DEL RESP	Indicates the card response contained an error code or invalid field. ACTION: Note the conditions that cause the error. Attempt to produce the error again. Document this error with PMIST. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 211 reastxt	ASYNC: ROM TASK ROUTED TO ASYNC SUPPORT.	Indicates that the asynchronous protocol received an input message with an ROM task ID that is not defined. ACTION: If the error persists, monitor the logs for any application-related process error messages. Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
reastxt	X25: ROM TASK ROUTED TO X25 SUPPORT	Indicates central control software error caused a read-only memory (ROM) level MPC message to transmit to central control protocol support software. Central control protocol support software ignored the message. ACTION: No action is required.
REASON: 212 reastxt	ASYNC: INVALID TASK ID FOR ASYNC SUPPORT.	Indicates that the asynchronous protocol received an input message that the protocol did not understand. ACTION: If the error persists, monitor the logs for any application-related process error messages. Contact the next level of support.
reastxt	X25: INVALID TASK ID FOR X25 SUPPORT	Indicates suspect MPC responded to a command with an invalid task specified. System ignored the response. ***Note:*** The commands from central control to MPC are categorized into tasks. The level of the task depends on the level of downloaded protocol software that applies to the task. ACTION: If the system generates REASON 212 three times in 1 h for suspect MPC, perform diagnostic tests on suspect MPC. After you perform corrective maintenance, if the message occurs again in 15 min, contact next level of support. No other action is required.
REASON: 214 reastxt	ASYNC: COULD NOT BIND INTO PROTOCOL TABLE: nn	Indicates that the asynchronous protocol was not able to correctly bind in at initialization. nn = the protocol index number (0-15). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
reastxt	X25: COULD NOT BIND PROTOCOL INTO TABLE:	Indicates X25 protocol support software of X25SUB was not able to alert MPCSUB to procedures and data of the protocol. Suspect MPC cannot be communications active (COMACT) until the problem is corrected. The message identifies the X.25 implementation that did not correctly bind in at initialization. ACTION: Contact next level of support. Check MPC log buffer for MPC101 reports for same MPC with reason code equal to 33 or 533 for additional information.
REASON: 215 reastxt	ASYNC: COULD NOT BIND SUPPORT CHILD PROCESS: nn	Indicates a system process management problem at initialization. nn = the protocol index number (0-15). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
reastxt	X25: COULD NOT BIND X25 SUPPORT CHILD PROCESS:	Indicates system did not create child process for X25 protocol support. The protocol index distinguishes between X25ORIG and X2580. The suspect MPC cannot be communications active (COMACT) until the problem is corrected. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 216 reastxt	Unable to schedule regular audit for PROTOCOL: nn or ASYNC: COULD NOT SCHEDULE AUDIT WAKEUP: nn	Indicates that the system procedure failed. This procedure schedules the periodic audit of the MPCs entered for a protocol. The first reason text can appear during normal operation. nn = the protocol index number (0-15). The second reason text indicates that the problem occurred during initialization of the asynchronous protocol. nn = the protocol index number (0-15). ACTION: The system makes the affected MPC link system busy. Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
reastxt	Unable to schedule regular audit for PROTOCOL: nn X25: COULD NOT SCHEDULE AUDIT WAKEUP nn	Indicates that the system procedure fails. This procedure schedules the periodic audit of MPCs entered for the given protocol. The first text indicates the X.25 implementation that failed during normal operation. The second text indicates that the problem occurred during initialization of the X.25 protocol. The protocol index number follows the second text. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 219 reastxt	ASYNC: CHILD COULD NOT BE DEFINED: nn	Indicates that the system was not able to define the asynchronous protocol child process during initialization. nn = the protocol index number (0-15). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
reastxt	X25: Child could not be defined.	Indicates the system was not able to start protocol support process. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 220 reastxt	ASYNC: REQUEST FOR CHILD COULD NOT BE PROCESSED.	Indicates that the system was not able to process the asynchronous protocol child process request during initialization. Representation of the asynchronous protocol index is numeric. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
reastxt	X25: Request for child could not be processed.	Indicates that the system was not able to start the protocol support process. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 284 reastxt	IOM-BX25: Start_Appln recieved. TaskID: 0	Indicates that the system received a message from the IOM_MPC. The system must receive this message only from the IOC-MPC NT1X89. ACTION: Perform the action that caused the log again. If log occurs again, delete the tuple that the log format identifies as MPC = nnn and add the tuple again. Delete the tuple in table MPCLINK, then in table MPC. Add the tuple to table MPCLINK and table MPC. If the system continues to generate the log, reload the IOM. If the system continues to generate the log, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 301 reastxt	OM notification of datachange failed. RC:	Indicates that the system did not correctly communicate deletion to the OM subsystem. This deletion originates at MPC table control and affects MPC OM tuple information. This message provides the returncode for support. Appearance of this reason indicates that OM tuples in the MPCBASE group can be wrong, or can generate wrong information. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 302 reastxt	OM notification of datachange failed. RC:	Indicates that the system did not correctly communicate a deletion to the OM system. This deletion originates at MPC table control and affects MPC OM tuple information. This message provides the return code for support. Appearance of this reason indicates that OM tuples in the MPCBASE group can be wrong, or can generate wrong information. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 303 reastxt	OM notification of datachange failed. RC:	Indicates the system did not correctly communicate MPC download operation that affects MPC OM tuple information to the OM system. This message provides the return code for support. Appearance of this reason indicates that OM tuples in the MPCBASE group can generate tuple information that is not correct. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 304 reastxt	OM notification of datachange failed. RC:	Indicates that the system did not correctly communicate a change to the OM system. This change originates at X25LINK table control and affects MPC OM tuple information. This message provides the return code for support. Appearance of this reason indicates that OM tuples in groups MPCBASE, MPCLINK2 or MPCLINK3 can be wrong or can generate wrong information. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 310 reastxt	UNKNOWN PROTOCOL TRIED OM DATACHANGE NOTIFY.	Indicates that the protocol identification mechanism is corrupt or a protocol subsystem is not correctly bound. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 311 reastxt	PROTOCOL OM DATACHANGE ON UNRECOGNIZED LINK:	Indicates that a protocol table control change that affects OMs occurred on an MPC link. The MPC OM software does not recognize this MPC link. The protocol data are corrupt or the MPC OM software cannot handle a new link. This message provides the number of the link that the software does not recognize. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 312 reastxt	OM operation on unknown LINK:	Indicates a link reset occurred on a link the MPC OM software does not recognize. Appearance indicates link data are corrupt or the MPC OM software is not correctly implemented for the current protocol support capabilities. The message provides the number of the link that the software does not recognize. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 313 reastxt	OM operation on unknown LINK:	Indicates that the system received data on a link that the MPC OM software does not recognize. Appearance indicates link data are corrupt or the MPC OM software is not correctly implemented for the current protocol support capabilities. This message provides the number of the link that the software does not recognize. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 314 reastxt	OM operation on unknown LINK:	Indicates that the system transmitted data on a link that the MPC OM software does not recognize. Appearance indicates link data are corrupt or the MPC OM software is not correctly implemented for the current protocol support capabilities. This message provides the number of the link that the software does not recognize. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 320 reastxt	OM tuple ALLOC failed - group data invalid.	Indicates an OM tuple allocation for MPCBASE OM group is not successful. Correct increments of the group registers are not possible. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 321 reastxt	OM tuple ALLOC failed - group data invalid.	Indicates an OM tuple allocation for MPCLINK2 OM group is not successful. Correct increments of group registers are not possible. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 322 reastxt	OM tuple ALLOC failed - group data invalid.	Indicates an OM tuple allocation for MPCLINK3 OM group is not successful. Correct increments of the group registers are not possible. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 330 reastxt	Could not set wakeup for polling OMs. MRC:	Indicates that process cannot guarantee the timing of messages to the board. This condition interrupts the normal polling method of MPC peripheral OMs. This message provides the return code. The MPC OM data does not show true in the active registers. Data are collected on the table, but transfer to the CC occurs less often. ACTION: The system can correct this problem after a process timeout. Check MPC OMs in groups MPCLINK2 and MPCLINK3 after 12 min. If the system updated the registers, check again in 3 min. If the system does not update the registers, contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 332 reastxt	MPCMTCAU: no OM polling for a period of (mins):	Indicates that the normal system mechanism to poll MPC peripheral OMs failed. A process timeout occurs that causes the system to collect data from the board. This message provides the period of process timeout. ACTION: Monitor MPC OMs in groups MPCLINK2 and MPCLINK3. Note the frequency that the system updates registers. Updates should occur faster than the period provided in the log provides. The system can correct the problem. If the system does not correct the problem, contact the next level of support. This condition indicates a system resource problem.
REASON: 333 reastxt	Global reset of peripheral OMS failed. RC:	Indicates a reset of all OM counts that the board contains. Board conditions during an OM system transfer-to-holding of active data warranted this reset. The system generates a message that indicates the board was not successful. This message provides a return code. Data in MPC OM groups are not accurate for the MPC in question during the new OM transfer period. A maximum 2.5 min of additional data are possible. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 334 reastxt	MPCMTCAU does not know of system clock chg. MRC:	Indicates that the user did not update the parameters for the system clock. To monitor when the polling of the boards must occur, MPC OM software must know of system clock changes. If this log appears, notification of system clock changes does not occur. The result is probable extension or reduction of the current polling period when a clock change occurs. When the change is complete, polling returns to a normal state. ACTION: No immediate action is required. This fault code indicates the ability to handle a common user request. If a time change is greater than the OM system transfer period, the system can lose some peripheral data. The loss relates to the time change.
REASON: 335 reastxt	MPCMTCAU OM process wakeup late. Resetting WP.	Indicates that the polling process did not correctly set the past poll time. The system resets the poll to the current system clock time. ACTION: If this log occurs more than one time during a 24-h period, contact the next level of support. This message indicates a problem with the system clock or timing resources.
REASON: 340 reastxt	PP sent invalid number of registers on OM poll:	Indicates that one or both of the following conditions occurred: • the peripheral sent more data than the MPCBASE group expects • peripheral message data are corrupt When the system polls the peripheral, the MPC OM software expects data. This data is for a fixed number of OM registers in each of the MPC OM groups . ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 406 reastxt	MPCGDADY: REVIVE STRING RANGE VALUE UNKNOWN:	Indicates that the range of parameters for the REVIVE command changed but the command implementation does not reflect the change. This message provides the value that the system does not recognize. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 407 reastxt	MPCGDADY: UNEXPECTED MSGTYPE RECEIVED. MT:	Indicates the granddaddy process received a message with a message type that the grandaddy process does not recognize (a message not from the stepdaddy). The affected process returns to a wait condition after a 30 s delay. ACTION: If this log occurs repeatedly, note the message type that the log report indicates and contact the next level of support.
REASON: 408 reastxt	MPCGDADY: UNEXPECTED MSGTYPE RECEIVED. MT:	Indicates the stepdaddy process received a message with a message type that the stepdaddy does not recognize. The affected process returns to a wait condition after a 30 s delay. ACTION: If this log occurs repeatedly, note the message type that the log report indicates and contact the next level of support.
REASON: 409 reastxt	MPCGDADY: DEADPROCID IS #xxxx #xxxx.	Indicates that an MPC subsystem child process died two times in 30 s. Note the associated MPC106 log. ACTION: No action is required. Attempt a REVIVE of the dead process. Note the process ID that this log supplies to use with the REVIVE command.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 500 reastxt	CSLINK GATE OPEN FAILED. NODE ASPECT RC:	Indicates C-side link to suspect MPC cannot open to perform maintenance, and maintenance fails ACTION: Repeat maintenance. If maintenance continues to fail, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 501 reastxt	CSLINK GATE CLOSE FAILED. NODE ASPECT RC:	Indicates C-side link to the MPC was not able to be closed during maintenance or restart, and maintenance fails. ACTION: Repeat maintenance or restart. If maintenance or restart continues to fail, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 502 reastxt	DELAY FAIL WAITING FOR MTEST COMPLETION	Indicates call to operating system DELAY routine failed when user entered TST FULL command from MPC MAP level. ACTION: Repeat command. If call to DELAY routine continues to fail, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 503 reastxt	COULD NOT GET UNIT INFO. MPC: nnn	Indicates call to operating system GET_UNIT INFO routine failed. nnn = suspect MPC number (0-255). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 504 reastxt	MPCDLOAD: GET_UNIT_INFO FAILED.	Indicates call to operating system GET_UNIT INFO routine failed when background download process attempted to download suspect MPC. ACTION: Perform manual download of all MPC boards before RTS.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 505 reastxt	MPCDLOAD: MAILBOX FAILURE. RC:	Indicates the background download process encountered an error while the process waited for a message in the process mailbox. ***Note:*** The user can use the DOWNLD command from the MPC MAP level to download cards. ACTION: Perform manual download of all MPC boards before RTS if one of the following conditions occurs: • The system generates REASON 505 repeatedly. • REASON 505 affects data transmission. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 506 reastxt	MPCGDADY: STOPPROCESS FAILURE. RC:	Indicates that the system cannot stop a stepdaddy child process for cleanup before the system deallocates the process. This log associates with log report MPC106. The MPC106 log provides the name of the affected process. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 507 reastxt	MPCGDADY: PREFMB NOT ALLOCATED. RC:	Indicates that the system cannot allocate a mailbox for a child of the stepdaddy process. This log associates with log report MPC106. The MPC106 log names the process that cannot start without the mailbox. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 508 reastxt	MPCGDADY: INVOKE_NEW_ PROCESS FAILURE RC:	Indicates stepdaddy process cannot create the requested child process on the first attempt. This log associates with log report MPC106. The MPC106 log report names the process that the stepdaddy process cannot create. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 509 reastxt	MPCGDADY: INVOKE_NEW_PROCESS FAILURE RC:	Indicates that the system cannot create a dead process again. This log associates with log report MPC106. The MPC106 report names the process that the system cannot start. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 510 reastxt	MPCGDADY: INVOKE_NEW_PROCESS FAILURE RC:	Indicates that the user issued the REVIVE command for a process or set of processes. The attempt to create another instance of a process failed. This log associates with log report MPC106. The MPC106 report names the process that the system cannot start. ***Note:*** This event appears in the total failure account given at the MAP display. In addition, this log report appears for each process specified in the failed REVIVE command request. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 511 reastxt	MPCGDADY: CHILD PREFMB NOT DEALLOCATED RC:	Indicates mailbox deallocation failed after system received a request to delete the child process. ACTION: If this log appears repeatedly as MPC entries change, resources can be not available. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 512 reastxt	MPCGDADY: DESTROYPROGINST FAILURE. RC:	Indicates that system cannot deallocate a child process after the abnormal or requested death of the child process. This log associates with log report MPC106. The MPC106 log names the affected process. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 513 reastxt	MPCGDADY: WAIT LOOP MAILBOX FAILURE. RC:	Indicates granddaddy process encountered a bad return code during an attempt to receive a message from stepdaddy process in stepdaddy mailbox. The MPCGDADY process returns to wait condition after a 30-s delay. ***Note:*** If the user received a REVIVE command before this log occurred, results can appear to not occur from this command. If this condition occurs, wait 2 min and repeat the REVIVE command. If this log appears more than one time in 10 min, this log indicates a system fault. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 514 reastxt	MPCGDADY: COULD NOT SEND REVIVE REPLY. S= F=	Indicates that the granddaddy or stepdaddy process cannot reply to the REVIVE command. This log also indicates that system attempted the send, and a bad SOS return code resulted. Because the system internally executed REVIVE command, this message displays numbers of successful and failed process revives. ***Note:*** S=1 and F=1A identify process or application name that the system does not recognize. The S=0 and F=0 identify a process ID that the system does not recognize. ACTION: An SOS error can occur. Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 515 reastxt	MPCGDADY: WAIT LOOP MAILBOX FAILURE. RC:	Indicates stepdaddy process encountered a bad return code during an attempt to receive a message from child processes in the stepdaddy mailbox. The SDADY process returns to wait condition after a 30-s delay. ***Note:*** If the user issued a REVIVE command before this log occurred, this command can appear to have no results. If this condition occurs, wait 2 min and repeat the REVIVE command. If this log appears more than one time in 10 min, this log indicates a system fault. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 516 reastxt	MPCINIT: COULD NOT ALLOC PROC POOL. RC:	Indicates that the system cannot allocate process pool for MPCSUB during restart. All MPC processes are not available. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 517 reastxt	MPCINIT: COULD NOT ALLOC MAILBOX POOL. RC:	Indicates that the system cannot allocate mailbox pool for MPCSUB during restart. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 518 reastxt	MPCINIT: COULD NOT ALLOC FLAG POOL. RC:	Indicates that the system cannot allocate flag pool for MPCSUB during restart. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 519 reastxt	MPCINIT: COULD NOT ALLOC MTCE MAILBOX. RC:	Indicates that the system cannot allocate maintenance mailbox for MPCSUB during restart. The MPC maintenance cannot occur. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 520 reastxt	MPCINIT: SETDEVICEINFO FAILED FOR MPC DEVICE.	Indicates that the system cannot correctly initialize MPC during restart. ACTION: Delete and add tuple for suspect MPC into data schema table MPC. Contact the next level of support if problem occurs again in 15 min for same MPC.
REASON: 521 reastxt	MPCINIT: ID INPUT HDLR FAILED FOR MPC_IHPROC.	Indicates system cannot identify input handler for MPC during restart. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 522 reastxt	MPCINIT: ID INPUT HDLR FAILED FOR MPCM_IHPROC.	Indicates system cannot identify input handler for MPC during restart. All MPC processes are not available. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 523 reastxt	MPCINIT: BIND NODE ASPECT FAILED FOR MPC NODE.	Indicates node aspect for MPC device cannot bind to system during restart. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 524 reastxt	COULD NOT RELEASE IO SYNC FLAG. RC:	Indicates input handler cannot release flag to wake output procedure. The MPC is not available for additional input/output. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 525 reastxt	COULD NOT RELEASE BUFF FLAG ON RCV DATA MSG. RC:	Indicates input handler cannot release flag to wake file system procedure. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 526 reastxt	COULD NOT RELEASE BUFF FLAG ON BUFF OVFLOW. RC:	Indicates input handler cannot release flag when input handler encountered an error condition. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 527 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND WAKE MSG TO PROTOCOL	Indicates MPC input handler received message for protocol support software. Attempt to wake protocol software failed. ACTION: Busy and RTS suspect MPC a second time. If the system generates REASON 527 again for suspect MPC, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 529 reastxt	COULD NOT ALLOCATE BOARD FLAG FOR MPC: nnn	Indicates attempt to initialize MPC failed. The MPC is not available. nnn = suspect MPC number (0-255). ACTION: Delete and add tuple for suspect MPC in data schema table MPC. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 530 reastxt	COULD NOT ALLOCATE IO SYNC FLAG FOR MPC: nnn	Indicates attempt to initialize MPC failed. The MPC is not available. nnn = suspect MPC number (0-255). ACTION: Delete and add tuple for suspect MPC in data schema table MPC. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 531 reastxt	COULD NOT DEALLOC MPC BOARD FLAG. FLRC:	Indicates central control cannot deallocate board flag when the central control deletes the tuple from table MPC. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 532 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND TO MPCGDADY MBOX ON CREATE. RC:	Indicates MPCSUB processes did not bind into MPCGDADY process during restarts, because system was not able to send the message to bind into MPCGDADY. Download (MPDLOAD) and maintenance and audit (MPCMTCAU) processes can be not available. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 533 reastxt	COULD NOT DEALLOCATE READ ACCESS FLAG. RC:	Indicates SOS failure during deactivation of a conversation. ACTION: Record the error codes that the system generates and the number of times these codes occur. Note any other logs that the system generates along with this log. If the error condition occurs repeatedly, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 534 reastxt	COULD NOT DEALLOCATE WRITE ACCESS FLAG RC:	Indicates SOS failure during deactivation of a conversation. ACTION: Record the error codes that the system generates and the number of times these codes occur. Note any other logs that the system generates along with this log. If the error condition occurs repeatedly, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 535 reastxt	COULD NOT DEALLOC CONV BUFFER FLAG. NV. RC:	Indicates MPC system was not able to deallocate a conversation buffer flag. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 536 reastxt	COULD NOT WAKE DOWNLOAD PROCESS FROM RTS. RC:	Indicates that the system cannot wake a background download process to RTS a card that must be downloaded. The RTS fails and the system does not perform download. ACTION: If DPCDLOAD is dead, attempt to revive DPCLOAD. To revive DPCLOAD, enter REVIVE MPCDLOAD at MPC MAP level, and attempt RTS again. If the same problem occurs again, TST, DOWNLD, and RTS suspect MPC to bypass background download. If you cannot revive or wake MPCDLOAD, contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 537 reastxt	DOWNLOAD OUTGOING MSG BUFFER NOT ALLOCATED. RC:	Indicates the user cannot download the MPC. System cannot allocate buffer for messages from CC to MPC. This condition only occurs during manual download. ACTION: Download through RTS. If problem occurs again, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 539 reastxt	OPEN OF DOWNLOAD FILE FAILED. RC:	Indicates suspect MPC cannot be downloaded. Download file was not available or was not present. ACTION: If message occurs during a restart, and entry in data table MPC is correct, no action is required. (The background process attempts the download again when files become available.) If message does not occur during restart, verify that the entry for DLDFILE field in table MPC is correct. If the data is correct, contact the next level of support. If the data is not correct, correct the entry. If problem occurs again for the same MPC in 15 min, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 541 reastxt	UNABLE TO READ RECORD FROM DLOAD FILE	Indicates MPC was not downloaded. Error occurs while system reads record from download file. ACTION: Enter RTS or DOWNLD command again at MPC MAP level. Contact the next level of support if problem occurs again. Verify DLDFILE entry in table MPC. Attempt use of alternate DLDFILE. If the file is an ASCII file, use MPCCOPY command.
REASON: 542 reastxt	COULD NOT CLOSE DOWNLOAD FILE. RC:	Indicates download file cannot close after suspect MPC downloads. REASON 542 should not affect MPC. Downloads that follow REASON 542 can fail. ACTION: If the downloads that follow fail, contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 543 reastxt	DOWNLOAD OUTGOING MSG BUFFER NOT DEALLOCATED. RC:	Indicates that system cannot deallocate outgoing message buffer after MPC is downloaded. REASON 543 should not affect MPC. Manual downloads that follow REASON 543 can fail. ACTION: If downloads that follow REASON 543 fail, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 545 reastxt	COULD NOT CLAIM BOARD FLAG ON OUTPUT	Indicates failure in call to CLAIMFLAG during data transmission to MPC. The MPC can be not available for input/output. ACTION: Contact the next level of support if problem occurs again in 15 min.
REASON: 546 reastxt	COULD NOT RELEASE MUTEX ACCESS OF MPC	Indicates failure in call to RELEASEFLAG after data transmission to MPC. The MPC can be not available for input/output. ACTION: Contact the next level of support if problem occurs again in 15 min.
REASON: 547 reastxt	COULD NOT RELEASE CONVERSATION FLAG. RC:	Indicates failure in call to RELEASEFLAG after file system input/output action on MPC. The MPC can be not available for file system input/output. ACTION: Contact the next level of support if problem occurs again in 15 min.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 548 reastxt	COULD NOT ALLOCATE A READ FLAG. RC:	Indicates SOS failure during activation of a conversation. ACTION: Document the error codes that the system generates and the number of times these codes occur. Note any other logs that the system generates along with this log. If the error condition occurs repeatedly, contact the next level of support. If the reason code that the system generates is 2, use the MONMPC command SETPARM FLGALLOC.
REASON: 549 reastxt	COULD NOT ALLOCATE BUFFER FLAG. RC:	Indicates failure to allocate file resource on file system OPEN or NEWFILE request from application that uses MPC for input/output. The OPEN or NEWFILE request fails and MPC is not available to application for file system input/output. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 550 reastxt	COULD NOT ALLOCATE A WRITE FLAG. RC:	Indicates SOS failure during activation of a conversation. ACTION: Document the error codes that the system generates and the number of times these codes occur. Note any other logs that the system generates along with this log. If the error condition occurs repeatedly, contact the next level of support. If the reason code that the system generates is 2, use the MONMPC command SETPARM FLGALLOC.
REASON: 551 reastxt	COULD NOT CLAIM BUFFER FLAG. RC:	Indicates failure in call to CLAIMFLAG when application uses GET to receive data from suspect MPC. The MPC can be not available for file system input/output. ACTION: Contact the next level of support if problem occurs again.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 553 reastxt	COULD NOT ALLOC PROTOCOL MB RC:	Indicates central control was not able to allocate a mailbox for protocol support software. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 554 reastxt	PROTOCOL PROCESS RECEIVED BAD MSGTYPE. MSGTYPE:	Indicates protocol mailbox received an invalid message. Protocol mailbox ignored the message. ACTION: No action is required.
REASON: 555 reastxt	BAD MAILBOX RETURN CODE IN PROTOCOL FSM	Indicates that system detected bad mailbox return code in the protocol process. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 556 reastxt	COULD NOT ALLOCATE CONVERSATIONS FOR BOARD	Indicates CC cannot allocate store for conversation information. An attempt to add to data schema table X25LINK failed. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 557 reastxt	COULD NOT SET MPC SYS BSY. NARC:	Indicates attempt to busy suspect MPC failed. ACTION: Busy and RTS suspect MPC a second time. If the system generates REASON 557 again for suspect MPC, contact the next level of support. Do not leave suspect MPC in RTS state.
REASON: 558 reastxt	COULD NOT DEALLOC IO SYNC FLAG. FLRC:	Indicates central control cannot deallocate sync flag while central control deleted tuple from table MPC. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 559 reastxt	BAD MAILBOX RETURN CODE IN MPCMTCAU. RC:	Indicates that the process polling MPC board OMs received a bad message during operation. ACTION: If the log persists (two times a minute continuously), contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 560 reastxt	MLC WAITER RELEASEFLAG FAILED: nn	Indicates the removal of a flag that associates with the MLC waiter entry of an application without the release of the entry. nn = the associated flag return code. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more precise error messages. If this problem persists, contact the next level of support.
reastxt	X25: PVC WAITER RELEASEFLAG FAILED.	Indicates suspect MPC cannot release the flag for an application (for example, Engineering and Administration Data Acquisition System, or EADAS). This application waits for an available Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC). ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 561 reastxt	BAD MAILBOX RETURN CODE IN MPCMTCAU. RC:	Indicates that the process that performs normal MPC maintenance support received a bad message during operation. ACTION: If the log persists (two times a minute continuously), contact the next level of support.
REASON: 562 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND WAKE MSG TO MPCMTCAU	Indicates that the system detected a babbling idiot and was not able to place the MPC card in system busy state. ACTION: Take the suspect MPC offline as soon as possible and contact the next level of support.
REASON: 563 reastxt	MPCMTCAU: RETURN FROM CHILD PROCESS	Indicates that a maintenance/audit process failed. ACTION: Try REVIVE card for the process. If problem occurs again, contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 564 reastxt	X25: Could not allocate flag for SVC user. RC:	Indicates system resource problem. System cannot allocate necessary resources to service a user that attempts to receive incoming virtual calls. This message provides the system return code. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 565 reastxt	X25: Could not find SVC waiter entry.	Indicates the condition after an incoming virtual call arrives and the system identifies the potential call receiver. That party does not wait for the connection when the connection is complete. ACTION: Verify entries in all application level tables for MPC application that receives the virtual call. Make sure the calling party attempts the virtual call again. Monitor logs for indication of application related process control errors. If the error condition occurs repeatedly, contact the next level of support and provide this information.
REASON: 566 reastxt	X25: SVC clear issued while file(s) open.	Indicates that an application user failed to close link files before the user cleared a virtual call. ACTION: Identify the application by the association to the given MPC number. Provide this information to the next level of support.
REASON: 567 reastxt	X25: SVC ACTION RELEASEFLAG FAILED RC:	Indicates a problem with an SOS flag. ACTION: Note the reason codes that the system generates and the number of times these codes occur. Provide this information to the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 568 reastxt	X25: Could not allocate flag for SVC user. RC:	Indicates a system resource problem. The system was not able to allocate the necessary resources to service a user. The user attempted to make an outgoing virtual call or clear a virtual call. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 569 reastxt	X25: COULD NOT ALLOCATE SVC CLEAR FLAG. RC:	Indicates SOS flag failure during activation of a conversation. ACTION: Record the error codes that the system generates and the number of times these codes occur. Note any other logs that the system generates along with this log. If the error condition occurs repeatedly, contact the next level of support. If the reason code that the system generates is 2, use the MONMPC command SETPARM FLGALLOC.
REASON: 570 reastxt	X25: CONV REQUEST/NO ENTRY IN MPCLINK FOR LINK ' n.	Indicates the MPC card is not in step with CC data entry. ACTION: Document the following information: • the CC entries that were present when the system generated the log • the MAP-level QLINK command output for the link in question Note the number of times the system generates the log. Provide this information to the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 572 reastxt	X25 MPC_OUTPUT FAILED FOR SVC ACTION ON LINK:	Indicates an SVC request that is not complete. ACTION: Note other logs that the system generated at the same time. The most probable cause is failure of the device to respond. Make sure that the device was correctly system busied and returned to service. If the device was not returned to service because not enough response occurred, replace the MPC card. If the device is system busied and returned to service correctly, note the number of times the system generates this log. Provide this information to the next level of support.
REASON: 573 reastxt	X25: INVALID SVCTYPE IN X25LINK ENTRY NUMBER:	Indicates an invalid enhancement to X25LINK table control. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 574 reastxt	X25: SVC STATE MISMATCH ON EXTERNAL VALUE:	Indicates card and CC software do not agree on SVC conversation state. ACTION: Record the reported external value, the conditions, and the frequency of this exception. Provide this information to the next level of support.
REASON: 575 reastxt	ASYNC: CHAN STATE MISMATCH ON EXTERNAL VALUE: nn	Indicates that the asynchronous protocol support detected a mismatch between the internal and external states for a conversation. n = the external conversation state. ACTION: The affected MPC card is made system busy. Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
reastxt	X25: PVC STATE MISMATCH ON EXTERNAL VALUE:	Indicates card and CC software do not agree on PVC conversation state. ACTION: Determine if the card was system busied because of the error. Note other logs that the system generates. Record the reported external value, the conditions, and the frequency of this exception. Provide this information to the next level of support.
REASON: 576 reastxt	X25: REASON CODE FOR PROTOCOL REFUSAL WAS:	Indicates the card cannot honor a request. ACTION: Record the reported value, the conditions that caused the error, and the number of times the log occurred. Provide this information to the next level of support.
REASON: 577 reastxt	BAD MAILBOX RETURN CODE IN MPCMTCAU. RC:	Indicates that initialization of the MPCMTCAU OM polling process or the MPCMTCAU maintenance process is not complete. This condition occurs because the system received a bad message. A RESTART results. ACTION: If the log persists (two times a minute continuously), contact the next level of support.
REASON: 578 reastxt	MPCGDADY: COULD NOT SEND CHILD WAKEUP. RC:	Indicates that the system was not able to send a wakeup message after first creation of a process failed. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 579 reastxt	MPCGDADY: COULD NOT SEND CHILD WAKEUP. RC:	Indicates that the system cannot send a wakeup message after process creation because of process death. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 580 reastxt	MPCGDADY: COULD NOT SEND CHILD WAKEUP. RC:	Indicates that the system cannot send a wakeup message after the user requested process creation through the REVIVE command. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 581 reastxt	MPCGDADY: CHILD PREFMB NOT DEALLOCATED RC:	Indicates mailbox deallocation failed. After failure to create a process, process did not require mailbox. Note REASON 511. ACTION: If this log appears when MPC entries change, resources can be not available. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 582 reastxt	MPCINIT: COULD NOT ALLOC GDADY MAILBOX. RC:	Indicates that the system cannot allocate a mailbox for the granddaddy process. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 583 reastxt	MPCINIT:UNABLE TO ALLOC MBX FOR SDADY. RC:	Indicates the system cannot allocate a mailbox for the granddaddy process. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 584 reastxt	Could not query status of msg link to IOC. RC:	Indicates that the system cannot determine condition of message link between the MPC and the IOC during restart. ACTION: The MPC appears C-side busy. Manually BSY and RTS the MPC. Retain the return code for reference in case of another occurrence.
REASON: 585 reastxt	Attempt to RTS device during RESTART failed. RC:	Indicates that an MPC cannot return to service as part of the normal RESTART sequence. ACTION: Check the status of the IOC and RTS. Manually BSY and RTS the MPC. If this action fails, retain the return code and contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 590 reastxt	X25: INVALID VOLUME LEFT FOR SVC WAITER. LINK:	Indicates that a data discrepancy prevents the use of an incoming call after the call is part complete. ACTION: Clear the virtual call if the call cannot be completed on another path. If this log appears repeatedly, this log indicates a software error. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 591 reastxt	X25: Incoming SVC user data exceeds limit.	Indicates that an incoming virtual call contains more data than protocol supports. The system truncates excess data. The X25ORIG protocol supports only 16 total bytes of user data. This data includes protocol id. The X2580 protocol can support a maximum of 128 bytes with correct use of facilities. ACTION: This log is for information only. No action is required.
REASON: 592 reastxt	X25: Conv owner mismatch on waitinfo for appln:	Indicates that the system found an application waiter for a virtual call, but another application owns that channel. ACTION: Find the owner of the conversation and that application accepts the call. If applications share a link for which one application has ownership of all channels, this condition can indicate an engineering problem. If this problem persists, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 593 reastxt	X25: Invalid appln id (TYPE MPCAPPLNID) used: nn	Indicates that an application attempts to bind because an SVC user provided an ID that the system does not recognize. This reason text indicates application software error or corrupt data. ACTION: Contact the next level of support.

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 594 reastxt	X25: Maximum SVC waiter applications exceeded.	Indicates a system engineering problem where concurrent applications that wait to receive incoming virtual calls exceed software restrictions. ACTION: Assess resident MPC applications. If this problem persists, engineer the software restriction again or adjust the application data entries.
REASON: 595 reastxt	X25: Maximum concurrent incoming SVCS exceeded	Indicates that, because of software restrictions, the number of incoming virtual calls exceeds the maximum that the system can service. This reason text indicates a software engineering problem. ACTION: If this log appears repeatedly, contact the next level of support.
REASON: 603 reastxt	SOS message failure for application input. RC:	Indicates that system cannot deliver input message to MPC application. ACTION: If the system generates this log at intervals, there is no action required. If the system generates this log repeatedly, the condition can affect application performance. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 723 reastxt	X25: Unsupported call request facilities ignored.	Indicates that an X25ORIG link with SVCTYPE = DDN had an incoming call with facilities that the system does not actively support. Refer to table MPCLINK for more information on the Query Link command to determine supported switch parameters. ACTION: Configure the remote to omit the facilities.

Action

Save all MPC101 log reports that show a return code for operating company or Nortel software experts.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MPC102

Explanation

The multiprotocol controller (MPC) subsystem generates log report MPC102. The subsystem generates this report when a controller condition occurs in the software subsystem MPCSUB or X25SUB. This condition can prevent normal operation of X25 protocol support functions. The MPC102 log normally indicates that the system detects a problem. The problem can occur in one of the following: download file, MPCSUB, X25SUB, or the central control (CC) software interface.

The system can generate an MPC102 log for many reasons. A reason number, shown in format as REASON: nnn, identifies each reason. A reastxt that contains information to monitor software accompanies each reason. The RC or RETCODE return code labels normally mark the reastxt.

Note: Save all MPC102 reports with a return code for operating company and/or Nortel software support personnel.

Format

The log report format for MPC102 is as follows:

```
MPC102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MPC_CONTROLLER_LOG
   REASON: nnn
   reastxt
   MPC = nnn   LINK = nnn
```

Example

An example of log report MPC102 follows:

```
MPC102 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO MPC_CONTROLLER_LOG
   REASON: 105
   X25:  BAD CONVERSATION NUMBER 123
   MPC = 3     LINK = 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

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Field	Value	Description
INFO MPC_CONTROLLER_LOG	Constant	Identifies type of MPC log as a controller report.
REASON	100-199	Indicates that the system encountered a controller problem on a single MPC while BX.25 protocol support functions were being processed in the CC. ***Note:*** X25SUB is the software subsystem identification.
	200-299	Indicates that the BX.25 support software does not function correctly in the CC. ***Note:*** X25SUB is the software subsystem identification.
	400-499	Indicates problem does not require manual interruption. These reports are for information only.
	500-599	Indicates problems with Support Operating System (SOS) software that can affect other system software.
	600-699	Indicates specified controller problems that point to a particular MPC defect, or provide more information for the 700 series reports.
	700-799	Indicates general controller problems. The 600 series reports that accompany this report often have more infomation.
	800 -899	Indicates software problems during service to an MPC.
reastxt	Text	Defines type of software problem that the system encountered. Field REASON describes each possible REASON below.

MPC102 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
MPC	Integer	Provides equipment identification (MPC index) for suspect MPC. List Customer Data Table MPC from CI MAP level for the office-defined MPC.
REASON: 100 reastxt	ASYNC: MPC IN ROM AFTER ENABLE MPC SENT.	Indicates that after the system allowed the MPC, the MPC board remained in the ROM state . ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for specified output errors. If problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
reastxt	X25: MPC IN ROM AFTER ENABLE MPC SENT	Indicates MPC failed to respond to the CC command to become Communication Active (COMACT). Failure occurred after MPC returned to service or during an audit. The MPC is in a read only memory (ROM) state. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and corrective maintenance. Return MPC to service. Refer to the Action section following this table for diagnostics and corrective maintenance procedures. If system generates REASON 100 again, after return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 101 reastxt	ASYNC: MPC DROPPED TO ROM/BOARD SBSYd: hh	Indicates that the MPC detected a software problem. hh = a hexadecimal value that indicates the MPC trap ID value. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified error messages. The MPC card is made system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance support.

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Field	Value	Description
reastxt	X25: MPC DROPPED TO ROM / BOARD SYSBUSIED	Indicates MPC in a Communication Active (COMACT) state trapped and changed to the read-only memory (ROM) state. The MPC is system busy. ACTION: If MPC does not return-to-service in less than 1 min after system busy occurs, perform diagnostics and corrective maintenance. Return MPC to service. Refer to the Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If the system generates REASON 101 again after return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 103 reastxt	ASYNC: INVALID STATE CHNG/START APP DR. STATE: nn	Indicates that asynchronous protocol support detected a protocol violation that deals with the start application delayed response. A number represents the internal state. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
reastxt	X25: INVALID STATE CHANGE IN START APP DEL RESP STATE: nn	Indicates MPC in invalid state during RTS when system sent command to MPC to activate downloaded software. nn = invalid MPC state (0-99). ACTION: Manually busy and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 103 again in less than 1 min after MPC return-to-service occurs, perform diagnostics and return-to-service. Refer to the Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If system generates REASON 103 again after the second return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.
REPORT REASON: 104 reastxt	X25: NO WAITERS ON PVC	Indicates that an application (like EADAS) did not wait to use a Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC) when the circuit became available after the MPC returned to service or during an audit. ACTION: There is no action required.

MPC102 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 105 reastxt	ASYNC: BAD CONVERSATION NUMBER.	Indicates the MPC returned information for a conversation that is not defined with asynchronous support. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
reastxt	X25: BAD CONVERSATION NUMBER nnn	Indicates the system received invalid conversation number from the MPC. ***Note:*** The conversation number must be in the range 1 to NUMPVCS for suspect MPC (defines MUMPVCS in Customer Data Table X25LINK). nnn = invalid conversation number (0-255). ACTION: Verify entry in Customer Data Table X25LINK for suspect MPC. If conversation number is not in range, attempt to manually return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 105 again less than 1 min after return-to-service occurs, perform diagnostics and return-to-service. Refer to the Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If the system generates REASON 105 again, contact the next level of maintenance.

MPC102 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 108 reastxt	ENABLE LINK FAILED. BAD CONFIG PARM: nnn	Indicates MPC rejected at least one configuration parameter from Customer Data Table X25LINK. Refer to the Action section following this table for additional information on MPC parameters entered in X25LINK. The DMS verifies parameters against data in X25LINK to make sure MPC software will accept parameters. If the software does not accept the parameters, one of the following reasons apply: • the CC and MPC software releases are out of sync. • the control table cannot validate relationships between the parameters. nnn = bad parameter ACTION: Refer to the Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If MPC cannot return-to-service, call EADAS center to determine office state.
REASON: 110 reastxt	ASYNC: START APPLICATION FAILED.	Indicates the external state for start application delayed response is in error. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
reastxt	X25: START APPLICATION FAILED	Indicates MPC failed to advance to communication idle (COMIDL) state. MPC returned to service after the CC sent a start application message. MPC is system busy. ACTION: Manually busy and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 110 again less than 1 min after return-to-service occurs, perform diagnostics and return-to-service. Refer to the Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If the system generates REASON 110 again after second return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.

MPC102 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 111 reastxt	X25: COULD NOT SEND QUERY MPC STATUS	Indicates CC cannot send a Query MPC Status message to MPC to determine state of MPC or its links. The cause of this condition determines if the MPC can be system busy. The system returns MPC to service. ACTION: If the system does return MPC to service, manually busy and return MPC to service. Make sure MPC packet seated correctly. If MPC cannot return-to-service, contact the next level of maintenance. If the system generates REASON 111 again after return-to-service occurs, check MPC log buffer for additional suspect MPC log reports. If the additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 112 reastxt	ASYNC: INVALID STATE ON ENABLE MPC DR. STATE: nn	Indicates the asynchronous protocol support detected a protocol state problem with the MPC. nn = invalid state (0-99). ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. The MPC can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
reastxt	X25: COULD NOT SEND QUERY CONVERSATION STATUS.C nnn	Indicates audit cannot send Query Conversation Status command to MPC with at least one link allowed. The cause of this condition can be determined if the MPC can go system busy and return to service. nnn = conversation number (0-255). ACTION: Manually busy and return MPC to service if the system does not return-to-service. If MPC cannot return-to-service, contact the next level of maintenance. If the system generates REASON 112 again after return-to-service occurs, check MPC log buffer for additional suspect MPC log reports. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present, contact the next level of maintenance.

MPC102 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 113 reastxt	ASYNC: INVALID STATE ON ENABLE MPC DR. STATE: nn	Indicates the asynchronous protocol support detected a protocol state problem with the MPC. nn = invalid external state (0-99). ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. The MPC can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
reastxt	X25: INVALID STATE CHANGE IN ENABL MPC DEL REP STATE: n	Indicates MPC in invalid state during return-to-service (RTS) when system sends a command to put MPC in a Communication Active (COMACT) state. The MPC is system busy. n = MPC state (0-9). ACTION: Manually busy and return MPC to service. If the system generates REASON 113 again in less than 1 min after return-to-service occurs, perform diagnostics and return-to-service. Refer to the Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If the system generates REASON 113 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON 114 reastxt	X25: BAD LINK NO. IN DEL RESP / BOARD SYSBUSIED	Indicates MPC responded to a command for a link that is not present and was system busy (MPC confused). ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.

MPC102 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 115 reastxt	X25: BAD CONV NO. IN DEL RESP / BOARD SYSBUSIED NUMBER: nnn	Indicates system received response with invalid conversation number from MPC. The MPC is system busy. nnn = bad conversation number (0-255). ACTION: Check if that entry contains the correct NUMPVCS value in in Customer Data Table X25LINK for suspect MPC. The value must not exceed the available number of Permanent Virtual Circuits. If conversation number is not in range of 1 to NUMPVCS, manually return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 115 again less than 1 min after return-to-service occurs, perform diagnostics and return to service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If system generates REASON 115 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 120 reastxt	ASYNC: INVALID MPC FUNCTION RECEIVED FROM MPC: nnn	Indicates the asynchronous protocol support received an invalid MPC function. nnn = MPC function (0-255). ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. The MPC card can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
reastxt	X25: INVALID MPC FUNCTION RECEIVED FROM MPC	Indicates ignored CC response or a message the MPC did not request. The message is for an MPC level task and contains an function that was not defined. REASON 120 is for information only. The system recovers automatically from any state mismatches that result. ACTION: There is no action required.
REASON: 121 reastxt	ASYNC: INVALID LINK FUNCTION RECEIVED FROM MPC.	Indicates that MPC sent an invalid (not supported) link function indicator. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified error messages. The MPC card can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.

MPC102 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
reastxt	X25: INVALID LINK FUNCTION RECEIVED FROM MPC	Indicates CC ignored MPC response or an message MPC did not request. The message was for an MPC link level task and contained a function that was not defined. REASON 121 is for information only. The system recovers automatically from any state mismatches that result. ACTION: There is no action required.
REASON: 122 reastxt	ASYNC: INVALID CONV FUNCTION RECEIVED FROM MPC.	Indicates that the system received an invalid conversation function indicator from the MPC. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified error messages. The MPC card can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
reastxt	X25: INVALID CONVERSATION FUNCTION. FUNCTION:	Indicates MPC sent a message for a conversation level task. The message contained a specified function that does not have meaning. The CC ignored the response or message that CC did not request from the MPC (MPC confused). A number that represents the invalid function follows the word FUNCTION: in the REASON 122 message. The message is provided for information only. ACTION: There is no action required. The system must recover from any state mismatches that result from the ignored response or message.
REASON: 124 reastxt	X25: INVALID PROTOCOL DIRECTIVE. DIRECTIVE: n	Indicates protocol support software in CC received invalid directive. n = invalid flow directive (0-9). ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 125 reastxt	ASYNC: INVALID STATE, QUERY MPC STATUS. STATE:	Indicates the asynchronous protocol support detected an invalid MPC state in response to a query. A number represents the external MPC state. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. The MPC can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.

MPC102 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
reastxt	X25: INVALID STATE IN QUERY MPC STATUS. STATE: nn	Indicates MPC response to query MPC state command was not in valid range for current MPC state. MPC is system busy. nn = MPC state (0-99). ACTION: Manually busy and RTS MPC if the system does not return MPC to service. If MPC cannot return-to-service, contact the next level of maintenance. If the system generates REASON 125 again after the return-to-service, check MPC log buffer for additional suspect MPC log reports. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the present reports. If additional reports are not present, contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 126 reastxt	X25: LINK ENBLIP TOO LONG / PROT AUDIT SYSBUSIED	Indicates MPC link exceeded limit allowed by protocol support to remain in ENBLIP state. ***Note:*** LINK ENABLE field in Customer Data Table X25LINK defines the number of minutes protocol support allows MPC links to remain in ENBLIP state. This condition means the ENBLIP state waits for a delayed response to an ENABLE LINK command. ACTION: If MPC does not return-to-service in less than 5 min after the system busy state occurs, check RS232 cables and modem. Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If the system generates REASON 126 again, after return-to-service, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 142 reastxt	ASYNC: INVALID STATE ON CONV RESET DR. STATE: nn	Indicates the asynchronous protocol support received from the MPC is a reset conversation delayed response with an invalid MPC state. nn = invalid external MPC state (0-99). ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified error messages. The MPC can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 143 reastxt	ASYNC: INVALID STATE CHNG/START APP DR. STATE: nn	Indicates that asynchronous protocol support detected a protocol violation that deals with the start application delayed response. A number represents the internal state. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 151 reastxt	ASYNC: MPC DROPPED TO ROM/BOARD SBSYd: hh	Indicates that the MPC detected a software problem. The message can contain the MPC trap ID value. hh = a hexadecimal value. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified error messages. The MPC card can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance support.
REASON: 154 reastxt	ASYNC: MPC STATE MISMATCH ON EXTERNAL VALUE: nn	Indicates the asynchronous protocol support detected a state mismatch with the MPC. nn = internal or external MPC state (0-99). ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. The MPC can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 155 reastxt	ASYNC: MPC STATE MISMATCH ON EXTERNAL VALUE: nn	Indicates the asynchronous protocol support detected a state mismatch with the MPC. nn = internal or external MPC state (0-99). ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. The MPC can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.

MPC102 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 156 reastxt	ASYNC: MPC STATE MISMATCH ON EXTERNAL VALUE: nn	Indicates the asynchronous protocol support detected a state mismatch with the MPC. nn = internal or external MPC state (0-99). ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. The MPC can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 161 reastxt	ASYNC: UNSLCTD MSG REPORTS INVALID MPC STATE: nn	Indicates the asynchronous protocol support received an MPC state change message that the system did not request. nn = MPC state (0-99). ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified error messages. The MPC card can become system busy. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
Reasons: 180, 181, 182, 183, and 185	DURING HANDLING OF IOM_START_APPLN EXTERNAL STATE IS NOT COMIDL; DURING HANDLING OF IOM_START_APPLN INTERNAL STATE IS ENABLING; DURING HANDLING OF IOM_START_APPLN INTERNAL STATE IS ILLEGAL; DURING AUDIT EXTERNAL STATE IS ROM; THE PERIPHERAL SENDS IN AN UNSOLICITED MSG	Indicates a software problem in the MPC. The system generates a MPC904 log and the MPC enters the system busy (SBSY) state. One of the following occurs automatically: • return to service (RTS) • audit • an alarm ACTION: if the system does not automatically recover, try the action that caused the log again. If log occurs again, delete the tuple that the log format identifies as MPC = nnn, and add the tuple again. You must delete the tuple in Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. Add the tuple again to Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. If the log persists, load the IOM again. If the log persists, check the hardware for defects. Contact the next level of support.

MPC102 (continued)

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Field	Value	Description
Reasons: 280, 281, 282, 283, and 285	DURING HANDLING OF IOM_START_APPLN EXTERNAL STATE IS NOT COMIDL; DURING HANDLING OF IOM_START_APPLN INTERNAL STATE IS ENABLING; DURING HANDLING OF IOM_START_APPLN INTERNAL STATE IS ILLEGAL; DURING AUDIT EXTERNAL STATE IS ROM; THE PERIPHERAL SENDS IN AN UNSOLICITED MSG	Indicates a software problem in the MPC. The system generates an MPC904 log and the MPC enters the system busy (SBSY) state. One of the following occurs automatically: • return to service (RTS) • audit • an alarm ACTION: if the system does not automatically recover, try the action that caused the log again. If the log occurs again, delete the tuple that the log format identifies as MPC = nnn, and add the tuple again. You must delete the tuple in Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. Add the tuple to Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. If the log persists, load the IOM again. If the log persists, the hardware must be checked for defects. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 300 reastxt	MPC FILE CLOSED VOLID: nnnnn	Indicates the MPC file was not normal. REASON 300 is information only. ***Note:*** Other MPC logs can provide more information for problem isolation. nnnnn = volume identification (0-32767). ACTION: There is no action required.
REASON: 401	X25: Channel reset by remote.	Indicates that the X25 Protocol support received the remote request to reset the channel. ACTION: There is no action required.
REASON: 402	X25: SVC cleared externally.	Indicates that the X25 Protocol support received the remote request to clear the SVC channel. ACTION: There is no action required.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 403 reastxt	ASYNC: LINK DISABLED; NOW ENABLING.	Indicates that the MPC card detected a problem that caused the link to reset. The MPC card detected link disabled and enabled. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 404 reastxt	ASYNC: LINK DISABLED; NOW ENABLING.	Indicates that the MPC card detected a problem that caused the link to reset. The MPC card detected disabled and enabled. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs for more specified output errors. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 533 reastxt	OUT OF BAND RESET FAILED. RC:	Indicates call to RESET_NODE_GATE failed. ACTION: Try call action that generated REASON 553 again. If system generates REASON 533 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 600 reastxt	TST COULD NOT GET MPC TO RCV READY STATE. STATE: nn	Indicates the test cannot bring suspect MPC to a state for action to proceed. The TST or RTS performed the test from MPC MAP level. nn = MPC state (0-99). ACTION: Try TST or RTS that produced REASON 600 again. If system generates REASON 600 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 601 reastxt	BABBLING IDIOT DETECTED.	Indicates MPC sent more than 10,000 messages to CC in less than 1 min. MPC is system busy. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. Refer to the Action section following this table for diagnostics and corrective maintenance procedures. If the system generates REASON 601 again after return-to-service occurs, change MPC packs. If system continues to generate REASON 601, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 602 reastxt	ECHO MSG RECEIVED. NO ONE WAITING FOR ECHO.	Indicates MPC sent a message to the CC in response to a message sent by the CC. The CC did not send a message to MPC, or the process that sent the message died before the response arrived. Normally, REASON 602 indicates the CC and MPC are out of sync, and the system automatically synchronizes again. ACTION: If system generates REASON 602 three times in 15 min, or appears to affect function of the MPC links, perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostics and corrective maintenance procedures. If the system generates REASON 602 again, after return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 604 reastxt	RCV DATA MSG ARRIVED WITH PARTIAL HEADER. LEN: nnnnn	Indicates CC received garbled message with partial header from suspect MPC. The CC discarded the message. MPC is system busy. nnnnn = message length (0-32767). ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If system generates REASON 604 again, after return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 605 reastxt	SEQ COUNTER ON RCV DATA MSG OUT OF OR	Indicates data for an application that uses DER. CONV: nnn MPC was lost. The system informs the application of the the defective transmission. nnn = conversation number (0-255). ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If the system generates REASON 605 again after return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 608 reastxt	DELAYED RESPONSE/UNSOLICITED MSG RCVD OF LEN<2.	Indicates CC received a message that was too short to process from suspect MPC. The CC discards this message. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If the system generates REASON 608 again after return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 609 reastxt	NOTIFY MPC STATUS CHG RECEIVED.	Indicates suspect MPC determined it cannot stay in communications active (COMACT) state. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If the system generates REASON 609 again after return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 610reastxt	BAD REPLY TO QUERY MPC STATUS FROM TRAPINFO LOG.	Indicates suspect MPC sent wrong response to query MPC state message ***Note:*** As part of system busy procedure, MPC receives messages for additional information on problem that caused the system busy. Query MPC status is one of the messages. ACTION: Busy, perform full tests, and RTS the MPC. If the system generates REASON 610 again, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 611 reastxt	BAD REPLY TO QUERY TRAPS MSG FROM TRAPINFO LOG.	Indicates suspect MPC sent wrong response to query traps message. ***Note:*** As part of system busy procedure, MPC receives messages for additional information on problem that caused the system busy. Query traps is one of the messages. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostics and corrective maintenance procedures. If system generates REASON 611 again after return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 613 reastxt	BAD CONTROL BYTE SEEN IN ECHO MSG.CTRL(BASE 10): nnn	Indicates part of message header that the MPC sent to the CC was garbled. nnn = control byte value (0-255). ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If system generates REASON 613 again after return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 614 reastxt	NONZERO RETURN CODE IN ECHO MSG RETCD(BASE 10): nnn	Indicates CC sent a wrong message to MPC. The REASON 614 can be a transient problem. The problem can occur on download if DLDFILE is corrupt. Range 1-31. nnn = return code (0-255). ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostics and corrective maintenance procedures. If the system generates REASON 614 again after return-to-service occurs, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 615 reastxt	BAD SEQUENCE NUMBER RECEIVED ON ECHO RCVD: n	Indicates CC and MPC were not in sync for a short time. System automatically synchronizes again. System generates REASON 615 with REASON 616. n = sequence number (0-3). ACTION: If system generates REASON 615 often or condition appears to affect the link, contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 616 reastxt	ECHO DID NOT CONTAIN EXPECTED SEQ NUM. EXPECTED: n	Indicates CC and MPC were not in sync for a short time. System generates REASON 616 with REASON 615. n = expected sequence number (0-3). ACTION: If the system generates REASON 616 often or condition appears to affect the link, contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 617 reastxt	INVALID HEADER IN REPLY TO MTEST.	Indicates MPC reply to MTEST message from CC was garbled. ***Note:*** The CC sends MTEST message to MPC when the user enters TST FULL command at MPC MAP level. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 617 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 617 again, contact next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 618 reastxt	INVALID HEADER IN REPLY TO QMTEST	Indicates test results of QMTEST have format that is not correct. This condition causes the test to fail. ***Note:*** The CC sends QMTEST to MPC when the user enters TST FULL command at MPC MAP level. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 618 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 618 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 619 reastxt	DRAM TEST FAILED, MPC/ERROR TYPE: nnn	Indicates problem encountered in dynamic random access memory (DRAM) after the user enters TST FULL at the MAP level. nnn = error type (0-999). ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If the system generates REASON 619 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 619 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 620 reastxt	SRAM TEST FAILED, MPC/ERROR TYPE: nnn	Indicates problem in static random access memory (SRAM) after TST FULL at MPC MAP level. nnn = error type (0-999). ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If the system generates REASON 620 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 620 again, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 621 reastxt	APPLICATION ID MISMATCH ON QUERY APPL.	Indicates MPC message alerted CC that MPC software does not function because of application identification mismatch. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 621 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 621 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 622 reastxt	CHECKSUM MISMATCH ON QUERY APPL.	Indicates MPC message alerted CC that MPC software does not function because of checksum mismatch. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 622 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 622 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 624 reastxt	BOARD NOT IN RCV READY STATE FOR DOWNLOAD.STATE: n	Indicates system cannot place card in its internal receive ready state that download requires. n = MPC ROM maintenance state (1-8). ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service or download. If system generates REASON 624 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 624 again, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 625 reastxt	MISMATCH IN REPLY TO SET SEQ NUM 0. REPLY NUM: n	Indicates download failed because MPC cannot set sequence counter to zero. n = sequence number (0-3). ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service or download. If system generates REASON 625 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 625 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 626 reastxt	APPL ID MISMATCH ON DOWNLOAD STOP.	Indicates MPC downloaded. The MPC and CC do not agree as to which file the system downloaded. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service or download software. If system generates REASON 626 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 626 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 627 reastxt	MPC/CC SEQUENCE NUMBERS OUT OF STEP ON DOWNLOAD.	Indicates part of download file did not reach to MPC. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 627 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 627 again, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 628 reastxt	MSG OF LENGTH < 2 RECEIVED FROM MPC.	Indicates the CC recieved an MPC message that is smaller than two bytes. ***Note:*** Message size must be a minumum of two bytes. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 628 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 628 again, contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 629 reastxt	NO ECHO RESPONSE FROM MPC: nnn	Indicates MPC failed twice to respond to CC with echo message. ***Note:*** When CC sends a message to MPC, CC expects MPC to respond with an echo message that indicates MPC received the message. CC sends the central control a second time. If the MPC remains silent, the system generates REASON 629. nnn = suspect MPC (0-255). ACTION: Check if MPC is plugged into its slot and the input output controller (IOC) to which the MPC is attached is in-service. Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 629 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 629 again, contact next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 630 reastxt	BAD RESPONSE FOR START APPLICATION. MPC/RC:	Indicates card cannot be returned to service. ***Note:*** When MPC returns to service, the CC sends a start application message. The MPC sent a reply that indicates a start application identification mismatch. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If the system generates REASON 630 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If the system generates REASON 630 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 631 reastxt	APPL ID MISMATCH ON START APPLICATION. MPC: nnn	Indicates card cannot be returned to service. ***Note:*** When MPC is returned to service, the CC sends start application message. The MPC sent a reply indicating a start application identification mismatch. The card cannot be returned to service. nnn = MPC (0-255). ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 631 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 631 again, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 632 reastxt	CHECKSUM MISMATCH ON START APPLICATION. MPC: nnn	Indicates card cannot be returned to service. ***Note:*** When MPC is returned to service, the CC sends start application message. The MPC sent a reply that indicates a start application checksum mismatch. The card cannot be returned to service. nnn = MPC (0-255). ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 632 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 632 again, contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 641 reastxt	PRIME ROUTE PROBLEM #2458, #0016	Indicates the MPC CM side failed to send out a message to the MPC card via the MS-IOC link. The CM printed the PRIME ROUTE value and tried the SECONDARY ROUTE. ACTION: Monitor the MPC 102 log for more specified output errors. If system generates REASON 642, refer to the Action section for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures.
REASON: 642 reastxt	SECONDARY ROUTE PROBLEM #24D8, #0016	The MPC CM side failed to send out a message twice to the MPC card via the MS-IOC link. The CM side printed the PRIME ROUTE value, and tried the SECONDARY ROUTE. It failed again and MPC 102 log with reason 642 is generated. ACTION: Monitor the MPC, IOD and MS logs for more specified output errors. The MPC card is made system busy, then return-to-service. If this problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance support to check MS-IOC link.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 700 reastxt	MPCDLOAD: COULD NOT DOWNLOAD.	Indicates MPC cannot download in response to DLOAD command. ACTION: Check reason messages for maintenance and diagnostic information. If these messages do not provide help, contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 701 reastxt	MPCDLOAD: COULD NOT DO START APPL.	Indicates MPC is not available for application because MPC cannot return-to-service after MPC downloaded. ACTION: Check reason messages for maintenance and diagnostic information. Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If system generates REASON 701 after return-to-service, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 702 reastxt	TRAPINFO LOG COULD NOT SEND QUERY MPC STATUS. RC:	Indicates CC cannot query MPC status. Normally, system attempts to generate MPC103 when MPC is system busy. MPC reason messages that came before REASON 702 explain why the CC cannot query MPC status. Often, the condition that causes the card to be system busy causes the system to generate REASON 702. ACTION: There is no action required.
REASON: 703reastxt	TRAPINFO LOG COULD NOT SEND QUERY TRAPS. RC:	Indicates CC cannot query traps. Normally, the system attempts to generate MPC103 when MPC is system busy. MPC reason messages that came before REASON 703 explain why the CC cannot query traps. Often, the condition that causes the card to be system busy causes the system to generate REASON 703. ACTION: There is no action required.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 704 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND MTEST. RC:	Indicates diagnostic test failed when TST FULL was entered at the MPC MAP level because system cannot send MTEST to MPC. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear problem. If additional reports are not present or the information does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 705 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND PREREAD MESSAGE. RC:	Indicates CC cannot send PREREAD message to prepare MPC to send data. The CC sends the PREREAD message when an application performs a file system GET routine to receive data from an MPC. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present or the information does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 706 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND QMTEST. RC:	Indicates CC cannot send QMTEST message to MPC to obtain test results. ***Note:*** When a TST FULL is entered from the MPC level of the MAP terminal, a QMTEST message is sent to the MPC to obtain test results. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present or the information does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 707 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND QUERY APPLN.	Indicates CC cannot RC: send query application message to MPC to determine if software that MPC downloaded is valid. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information on other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present or the information does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 708 reastxt	INVALID HEADER IN REPLY TO QUERY APPLN.	Indicates system garbled the MPC reply to CC query application message. ***Note:*** CC sends query application message to MPC to determine if software that MPC downloaded is valid. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 708 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 708 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 709 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND QUERY MPC STATUS	Indicates CC cannot send query MPC status message to MPC to determine MPC state. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present or the information does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 710 reastxt	INVALID HEADER IN REPLY TO QUERY MPC STATUS.	Indicates MPC sent a garbled response to a query MPC status message the CC sent. ACTION: Perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 710 again after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 710 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 711 reastxt	COULD NOT START APPL ON RTS.	Indicates start application message that transmitted during return-to-service failed to start the downloaded software. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present or information does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 712 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND S REC TO BOARD. RC:	Indicates CC cannot send part of download file to MPC. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present or information does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 713 reastxt	COULD NOT DOWNLOAD BOARD.	Indicates CC cannot send download file to MPC. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present or information does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 714 reastxt	DOWNLOAD COULD NOT SEND SET SEQ NUM. RC:	Indicates CC cannot send set sequence number message (part of download procedure) to MPC. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present and information does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 715 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND DOWNLOAD STOP MESSAGE. RC:	Indicates CC cannot send download stop message (part of download procedure) to MPC. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present or information does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 716 reastxt	OUTPUT FAILED IN MPC FILESYS. CONV: nnn	Indicates application that uses MPC for file system input/output performed a failed PUT operation. System informs the application of the error and takes appropriate action. nnn = conversation number (0-255). ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present or information does not clear the problem, contact next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 717 reastxt	CONV STATE NOT ENABLED, PUT CANCELLED. CONV: nnn	Indicates system disabled conversations and halted PUT to MPC. System informs the application of trouble and takes appropriate action. Links and conversations normally recovers without support. The application is takes appropriate action. nnn = conversation number (0-255). ACTION: Manually busy and return MPC to service (if the system did not return MPC to service). If system generates REASON 717 often or the condition affects the link, perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 717 after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedure. If system generates REASON 717 after MPC is replaced, contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 718 reastxt	CONV RESET DONE DURING PUT, PUT ABORTED. CONV: nnn	Indicates system set conversations again and halted PUT to MPC. The application takes appropriate action. Links and conversations recover without interruption. CONV: nnn = conversation number (0-255). ACTION: Manually busy and return MPC to service (if the system did not return MPC to service). If system generates REASON 718 often or condition affects the link, perform diagnostics and return MPC to service. If system generates REASON 718 after return-to-service occurs, replace MPC and test again. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic, corrective maintenance, and replacement procedures. If system generates REASON 718 after MPC is replaced, contact next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 720 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND QUERY CONV STATUS. RC:	Indicates protocol audit failed to send message to MPC to query conversation state. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present and information does not clear the problem, contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 721 reastxt	COULD NOT SEND START APPLICATION TO MPC	Indicates start application message cannot transmit to MPC to cause MPC to start the downloaded software. ACTION: Check MPC log buffer for additional log reports for suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present or information does not clear the problem, contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 722 reastxt	FAST_XMIT - poll sanity failure on CONV:	Indicates application attempted to use non-file system output that failed after specified internal MPCSUB parameter is tried again. ACTION: Normally, affected application takes immediate appropriate action. If the system generates this log, note conversation number. Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 723 reastxt	X25: Unsupported call request facilities ignored.	Indicates an X25ORIG link with SVCTYPE = DDN had an incoming call with active facilities that the system does not support. Refer to Table MPCLINK for more information on the Query Link command to determine supported switch parameters. ACTION: Configure the remote to omit the facilities.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 724 reastxt	FAST_XMIT - poll sanity failure on CONV:	Indicates application attempted to use non-file system output that failed after specified internal MPCSUB parameter. The maximum number of retries have been attempted. ACTION: Normally, affected application takes immediate appropriate action. If the system generates this log, note the conversation number. If these logs continue to occur, contact your next level of support.
REASON: 727 reastxt	X25: COULD NOT SEND ENABLE MPC. RC:	Indicates attempt to send a command to MPC to bring the downloaded software to a COMACT state failed. Failure occurred as a result of an RTS or a following audit. The MPC does not respond or the CC cannot send the command. ACTION: Manually return MPC to service, if the system did not return MPC to service. If the system generates REASON 106 two more times in 24 hrs, or three more times in 48 hrs, perform diagnostics and return-to-service. Refer to Action section following this table for diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. If system generates REASON 106 again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 731 reastxt	PEC IN TABLE MPC DOES NOT MATCH INSTALLED CARD MPC = nn LINK = NONE	Indicates that the PEC entry in Table MPC for the indicated MPC card (nn) is not correct. nn = MPC card number (0-255). ACTION: Check if entry in Table MPC is correct for the MPC card indicated. Correct any data entry errors. If error persists, contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 770reastxt	FAIL TO CONFIGURE SMART CONNECTOR	Indicates the system cannot configure the smart connector. If a return-to-service (RTS) or TEST is being performed on an MPC port, progress stops. ACTION: Try the action that caused the log again. If log occurs again, delete the tuple that the log format identifies as MPC = nnn, and add the tuple again. You must delete the tuple in Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. Add the tuple to Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. If the log persists, load the IOM again. If the log persists, check the hardware for defects. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 771reastxt	FAIL TO CREATE TASK IN IOM	Indicates a software problem in the IOM. If the system performs a return-to-service (RTS) or TEST on a MPC port, progress stops. ACTION: Try the action that caused the log again. If the log occurs again, delete the tuple that the log format identifies as MPC = nnn, and add the tuple again. You must delete the typle in Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. Add the tuple to Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. If the log persists, load the IOM again. If the log persists, check the hardware for defects. Contact the next level of support.

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Field	Value	Description
REASONS: 780 to 786reastxt	FAILED TO SEND THE CONFIG_PORT MSG DURING TEST OR RTS, THE RETURN CODE FROM THE PERIPHERAL FOR A CONFIG_PORT MSG IS NON_ZERO, FAILED TO SEND THE SELFTEST MSG DURING A MANUAL FULL TEST, FAILED TO SEND THE QUERY_SELFTEST MSG DURING A MANUAL FULL TEST, RETURN CODE FROM THE PERIPHERAL FOR A QUERY_SELFTEST MSG IS NON_ZERO,	Indicates a software problem in the IOM. If the system performs a return-to-service (RTS) or TEST on a MPC port, progress stops. ACTION: Try the action that caused the log again. If log occurs again, delete the tuple that the log format identifies as MPC = nnn, and add the tuple again. You must delete the tuple in Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. Add the tuple to Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. If the log persists, load the IOM again. If the log persists, check the hardware for defects. Contact the next level of support.
REASONS: 780 to 786reastxt (continued)	THE PERIPHERAL REPORTS AN ILLEGAL STATE FOR A QUERY_MPC_ STATUS, MPC_TEST FAILED IN SENDING QUERY_MPC _ STATUS,	

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Field	Value	Description
REASONS: 787 to 790	CC PROTOCOL SOFTWARE FAILED TO INIT FOR AN IOM_START_APPLN DIRECTIVE, SEND QUERY_MPC_STATUS FAILED FROM MPC_RTS, COULD NOT SEND IOM MPC TERMINATE TASK, COULD NOT TERMINATE IOM MPC FIRMWARE TASK	Indicates a software problem in the IOM. If the system performs a return-to-service (RTS) or TEST on a MPC port, progress stops. ACTION: Try the action that caused the log again. If log occurs again, delete the tuple that the log format identifies as MPC = nnn, and add the tuple again. You must delete the tuple in Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. Add the tuple in Table MPCLINK and Table MPC. If the log persists, load the IOM again. If the log persists, check the hardware for defects. Contact the next level of support.
REASON: 801 reastxt	C VALUE IN RCV DATA MSG TOO BIG.	Indicates MPC sent data to CC from a conversation that must not be present on that MPC. ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 802 reastxt	RCV DATA MSG ARRIVED. NO GET PENDING FOR IT.	Indicates MPC sent data from a valid conversation to CC, and an application did not request the data. ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 803 reastxt	RCV DATA MSG ARRIVED FOR PROCESS THAT HAS DIED.	Indicates application process died while the processed data was sent to the application. ***Note:*** The application issued a file system GET to obtain data from MPC. ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 805 reastxt	Invalid LINK number for incoming RCV_DATA msg.	Indicates that the MPC interrupt handler identified an RCV_DATA message that an invalid link number tagged. ACTION: If this log occurs more than twice in 5 min, contact the next level of maintenance.

MPC102 (continued)

(Sheet 36 of 39)

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 807 reastxt	MPC NOT READY FOR OUTPUT	Indicates attempt to send data to an offline card occurred. ACTION: Manually return MPC to service if the system did not return MPC to service. If MPC cannot return to service, contact the next level of maintenance. If system generates REASON 807 again after return-to-service occurs, check MPC log buffer for additional log reports from suspect MPC. If additional reports are present, use information in other reports to clear the problem. If additional reports are not present and information does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 808 reastxt	MPC VOL ID REFERS TO NONEXISTENT CONVERSATION:	Indicates an application requested file system operation for MPC. The application provided a volume ID that referred to a conversation that did not take place. The application cannot perform input/output on MPC. ACTION: Check entry for Customer Data Table MPC, the protocol support table (like X25LINK) that associates with that MPC. Check any table that associates with applications that use that MPC. If entry is correct, or if corrected entry does not clear the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 870 reastxt	UNABLE TO WRITE TO STATIC CCC_TO_MLC TABLE.	Indicates that an application that requires static volume ID support cannot write the necessary information into the static CCC_TO_MLC table. This report is from the MPC base software. ACTION: The system may generate a trap with this log report. Contact the next level of maintenance.

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Field	Value	Description
REASON: 878 reastxt	FAILED TO SEND APPLICATION CONTROL DATA. FSRC:	Indicates that the output operation failed after the application requested transmission of special control data (Q-bit data in the X2580 protocol). ACTION: If this problem occurs, the card can system busy automatically. If that action does not occur, or does not clear the log, manually busy and return the MPC to service. If problem persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 879 reastxt	FAILED TO SEND APPLICATION CONTROL DATA. FSRC:	Indicates that the output operation failed after the application requested transmission of special control data (Q-bit data in the X2580 protocol). ACTION: If this problem occurs the card cans system busy automatically. If that action does not occur, or does not clear the log, manually busy and return the MPC to service. If problem persists. contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 880 reastxt	Network/DTE set PVC non-operational:	Indicates that a PVC sets again because the Network or DTE does not operate in the X2580 protocol. The PVC remains out of service to the application until the condition passes. ACTION: If this error occurs often, evaluate network and DTE facilities. There is no other action required.
REASON: 884 reastxt	Unable to acknowledge LINK RESET. RC: nn	Indicates that the output operation to the board failed during a CC attempt to acknowledge a reset link. ACTION: Monitor MPC logs for specified output errors. The MPC can system busy. If this error condition occurs often, contact the next level of maintenance.

MPC102 (continued)

(Sheet 38 of 39)

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 885 reastxt	Unable to acknowledge stopped conversation. RC:	Indicates that the output operation to the board failed during a CC attempt to acknowledge a stopped conversation. ACTION: Monitor the MPC logs that can indicate more specified output errors. The MPC can system busy. If this error condition occurs often, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 886 reastxt	Unable to acknowledge reset conversation. RC: nn	Indicates that the output operation to the board failed during a CC attempt to acknowledge a reset conversation. ACTION: Monitor MPC logs for more specified output errors. The MPC can system busy. If this error condition occurs often, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 887 reastxt	Unable to acknowledge started conversation. RC: nn	Indicates that the output operation to the MPC board failed during a CC attempt to acknowledge a start conversation. ACTION: Monitor MPC logs for more specified output errors. The MPC can system busy. If this error condition occurs often, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 888 reastxt	Unable to send link configuration data. RC: nn	Indicates the system cannot send link configuration data to MPC board during the RTS of a link. ACTION: Monitor MPC logs for information that can provide more detail. Retain return code for reference. The board can become system busy. If this error condition occurs often, contact next level of maintenance.

(Sheet 39 of 39)

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 889 reastxt	MPC echoed command unknown/out of context. FN: nn	Indicates the system sent a command to MPC board. MPC cannot identify command or command was in the wrong context. A number represents the command function. ACTION: There is no manual action required. For commands that the CC intended to apply to the MPC card (MPC tasks), the board is system busy. This condition results in the initialization of the peripheral and CC software. For a LINK or CONVERSATION task, the link is system busy. This condition results in the partial reset of PP and CC software contexts. If this error condition occurs often, contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 991 reastxt	ASYNC: BAD LINK CONFIG PARMVALUE FOR AAA	Indicates the ASYNC in parameter AAA in Table MPCLINK has an invalid value. The MPC card determined this value. ACTION: Check that the entry for the indicated MPC and link is correct. Correct any entry errors. If this error persists, contact the next level of maintenance.
reastxt	X2580: BAD link configuration parmvalue for AAA	Indicates that the X2580 entered in parameter AAA in Table MPCLINK has an invalid value. The MPC card passed this value. ACTION: Table control software prevents entry of invalid parameter values. Check entry for the indicated MPC and link. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Action

Complete diagnostic, corrective maintenance and replacement procedures as follows:

1. Attempt to busy the MPC.
2. Test the MPC.
3. Check log reports to make sure that other problems are not present. Attempt to return MPC to service.

MPC102 (end)

If this condition continues and the MPC cannot return to service, complete the following:

1. Busy the MPC, then perform a full test. If the system cannot complete the test, change the MPC board (NT1X89AA). Attempt return-to-service.
2. If this condition continues and the MPC cannot return to service, make sure the entry is correct in Table MPC. Attempt return-to-service.
3. If the MPC still cannot return to service, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MPC103

Explanation

The Multiprotocol Controller (MPC) subsystem report MPC103. The subsystem generates this report when a trap occurs in the MPC software.

Format

The log report format for MPC103 is as follows:

```
MPC103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MPC_TRAPINFO_REPORT
    MPC=nnn OLD NUMTRAPS=nnn NEW NUMTRAPS=nnn TRAPS
    RETURNED=nnn
    h1
```

Example

An example of log report MPC103 follows:

```
MPC103 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO MPC_TRAPINFO_REPORT
   MPC=1 OLD NUMTRAPS=3 NEW NUMTRAPS=4 TRAPS RETURNED=1
   40F161E254D8A2C3B56FC3D74A6EFF
   00F0000000000000000000000000
   AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
   BBBBBBBBBB00000000000000000000
   0000000000000000CCCCCCCCCCCCCC
   DDDDDDD00000000EEEEEEE00000000
   000000000CCCCCCCC0000000CCCCCC
   AAAAAAA00000FFFFFBBBB00000000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MPC_TRAPINFO_REPORT	Constant	Identifies type of MPC report as a rap report.
MPC	Integers	Identifies suspect MPC. Lists customer data table from CI MAP level for office defined MPC.
OLD NUMTRAPS	0 to 32000	Provides number of traps that caused subsystem to generate previous MPC103 log report.

MPC103 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NEW NUMTRAPS	0 to 32000	Provides number of traps that caused subsystem to generate previous MPC103 log report. Provides number of traps that caused subsystem to generate current MPC103 log report. ***Note:*** Number of traps for current report equals NEW NUMTRAPS minus OLD NUMTRAPS.
TRAPS RETURNED	0 to 32000	Provides total number of traps since last log report.
h1	0000-FFFF	Provides additional information for operating company or NT software support personnel to isolate problems. ***Note:*** The example provided does not represent an accurate DMS configuration.

Action

Save MPC103 log report and all MPC reports generated during the previous hour. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MPC104

Explanation

The Multi-Protocol Controller (MPC) subsystem report MPC104. The subsystem generates MPC104 when an audit encounters trouble that can prevent normal operation of MPC functions. Seven reasons can cause the generation of MPC104. A reason text and a reason number identifies each reason. Both the reason text and reason number appear in numeric order in the following Explanation Table. Reastxt includes a return code that has meaning for reasons 3 and 5.

Format

The log report format for MPC104 is as follows:

MPC104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MPC_AUDIT_REPORT
REASON: n
reastxt
MPC = nnn

Example

An example of log report MPC104 follows:

```
MPC104 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO MPC_AUDIT_REPORT  REASON:
4
   BAD HEADER IN QUERY MPC STATUS ECHO
   MPC = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MPC_AUDIT_REPORT	Constant	Identifies type of report as an Audit report.

MPC104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
REASON	0 to 32	Provides reason number for event that references reason text.
REASON: 0 reastxt	AUDIT PROCESS ATTEMPTED OUTPUT TO INVALID MPC.	Indicates MPC audit process tried to test a MPC that does not exist. ***Note:*** Unless other problems appear in MPC log reports, other MPCs and applications that use MPCs are normally not affected.

MPC105

Explanation

The Multi-Protocol Controller (MPC) subsystem reports log MPC105. The subsystem generates log MPC105 when you use the SETPARM command to perform a configuration change. The SETPARM command works only when MONMPC is loaded in the switch. MONMPC is a non-resident software package. The MONMPC command generates log report MPC105. Each parameter text (parmtxt) message description contains a description of the message. Each parmtxt description contains the expected value range for MPC105 OLD and NEW fields. If correct, each parmtxt description contains the default value for MPC105 OLD and NEW fields.

Format

The log report format for MPC105 is as follows:

MPC105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO
MPC_CONFIGURATION_CHANGE
REASON: n
parmtxt
OLD = nnnnn NEW = nnnnn

Example

An example of log report MPC105 follows:

```
MPC105 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO MPC_CONFIGURATION_CHANGE
   REASON: 105
   SETPARM CHG:  TIME FILESYS WAITS ON CONV (MINS)
   OLD = 1     NEW = 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MPC_ CONFIGURATION _REPORT	Constant	Identifies report as a Configuration Change Report.
parmtxt	SETPARM CHG: TIME FILESYS WAITS ON CONV (MINS)	Indicates the time the file system waits for a conversation to become available. The range is 0 to 255 min.

MPC105 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	SETPARM CHG: TIME ALLOWED FOR MPC REPLY (SECS)	Indicates the time given for an MPC return response. The range is 1 to 255 s.
	SETPARM CHG: FILESYS RETRIES ON FULL LINK BUFF	Indicates the number of file system display attempts with full link buffers. The range is 0 to 32767 retries. The default is 20.
	SETPARM CHG: MUTEX MPC ACCESS WAIT BY PROC (MIN)	Indicates the process waiting time for board access. The range is 0 to 255 min. The default is 3 min.
	SETPARM CHG: SEND RETRY ON MPC BUFF FULL (SECS)	Indicates the time a file system PUT waits for link buffers to clear before attempting to resend. Refer to FILESYS RETRIES ON FULL LINK BUFF. The range is 0 to 255 s. The default is 10 s.
	SETPARM CHG: BOARD INTERRUPT COUNT RESET (MINS)	Indicates the time between total count interrupt resets for each board (through the MPC maintenance audit process). The range is 1 to 255 min. The default is 1 min.
	SETPARM CHG: MAXIMUM INTERRUPTS PER AUDIT	Identifies the maximum interrupts for each reset interval before the board is declared a “babbling idiot." The range is 1 to 32767. The default is 10000.
	SETPARM CHG: FREQUENCY OF SANITY AUDIT (MINS)	Identifies the time between MPC sanity audits. The range is 1 to 32767 min. The default is 5 min.
	SETPARM CHG: MPCGDADY CHILD PROCESS STACK SIZE	Indicates the word number allocated for random access memory (RAM) stack when MPCGDADY creates process. The range is 1 to 32767. The default is 4095.
OLD = nnnnn	0 to 32767	Provides previous parameter value.
NEW = nnnnn	0 to 32767	Provides current parameter value.

Action

No action is required.

Associated OM registers

Not any

MPC106

Explanation

The Multi-Protocol Controller (MPC) subsystem report MPC106. The subsystem generates MPC106 when MPCGDADY finds problems that create a requested child process. The system can generate MPC during any DMS Restart when the REVIVE command calls or a process traps. A DMS restart can be Cold, Warm, or Reload. Most MPC106 log reports have attendant MPC101 logs that record other system return codes. Save these logs if NT support personnel must analyze the logs.

Format

The log report format for MPC106 is as follows:

```
MPC106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MPC_PROCESS_REPORT
    reastxt
    PROCESS = procnm
```

Example

An example of log report MPC106 follows:

```
MPC106 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO MPC_PROCESS_REPORT
   MPCGDADY:  COULD NOT START PROCESS
   PROCESS = MPCMTCAU
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MPC_PROCESS_ REPORT	Constant	Identifies type of report as a Process Report
reastxt	MPCGDADY: COULD NOT CREATE PROCESS.	Indicates that the stepdaddy process or a process the stepdaddy process tries to create is not successful. This can occur after a system restart. An MPC101 log provides the SOS reason code. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance.

MPC106 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	MPCGDADY: COULD NOT RECREATE PROCESS.	Indicates that after one of the daddy processes receives a death message, an attempt to create the dead process again is not successful. This field can occur after a child process traps. An MPC101 log provides a SOS reason code for this problem. ACTION: Enter the REVIVE PROCNAME to revive process. The <process_name> is an option of the REVIVE command. If the system generates MPC106 with a message that indicates process is not revived, contact the next level of maintenance. Note attendant MPC101 log.
	MPCGDADY: ERROR READING PROCESS DEATH TIME.	Indicates death message is received for a process MPCGDADY controls. The MPCGDADY cannot determine when the process died. ACTION: Contact the next level of maintenance. Note attendant MPC101 log. ***Note:*** Process names appear in the MPC106 log.

MPC201

Explanation

The subsystem generates log MPC201 to signal the use of an MLC (one multiprotocol controller (MPC), one link, and one channel) for a Fast Utility application. The resources are assigned in Table MPCFASTA, field MLCLIST.

Format

The log report format for MPC201 is as follows:

```
MPC201 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MPC_FAST_APPLN_REPORT
   APPLN: applname   MLC (n, n, n) MARKED xx
   POS = n   LLINK = n   AVAILABILITY = n/n
```

Example

An example of log report MPC201 follows:

```
MPC201 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO MPC_FAST_APPLN_REPORT
   APPLN:  AOSSVR     MLC (3, 2, 1) MARKED UP
   POS = 3   LLINK = 5   AVAILABILITY = 3/3
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MPC_FAST_ APPLN_REPORT	Constant	Indicates the use of the Fast Utility.
APPLN	Symbolic text	Specifies the application name. Application software binds the application name at initial program load (IPL)
MLC	0-255, 0-3, 1-10	Indicates MPC, link, and channel numbers that identify a permanent virtual circuit (PVC) dedicated to the application.
MARKED	UP or DOWN	Indicates use, gain, or loss of the MLC identified in previous field MLC
POS	NONE or 1-16	Indicates the position of the MLC in field MLCLIST of Table MPCFASTA. An MLC MARKED DOWN yields a POS value of `none'.

MPC201 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
LLINK	0-15	Shows a logical link number, normally used for internal indexing
AVAILABILITY	0-16/0-16	Provides a ratio of operating MLCs to entered MLCs, and ideally reduces to 1. If you delete an application from Table MPCFASTA, an MPC201 log appears as each MLC was MARKED DOWN individually. The ratio changes to 0/0.

Action

This log can appear each time you enter or remove an MLC. The MPC logs that concern BX.25 or MPC hardware normally precede this log. You must monitor appearances of log MPC201 for more MARKED DOWN (resource loss) messages.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MPC299

Explanation

The subsystem generates MPC299 to flag errors during operation of an application entered in table MPCFASTA. These errors often involve application input/output (I/O) or allocation of resources for the application and in many instances are automatically corrected. Other occurrences involve system problems. The RETURNCODE is important in this instance and keep the RETURNCODE for reference.

Format

The log report format for MPC299 is as follows:

```
MPC299 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MPC_FAST_ERROR
REASON: nnn
    RETURNCODE = nn desctxt1
    desctxt2
```

Example

An example of log report MPC299 follows:

```
MPC299 APR01 12:00:00 2112 INFO MPC_FAST_ERROR REASON:
409
   RETURNCODE = none  APPLN:  AOSSVR     LLINK = 2
   MPCFASTO:  Timeout on regular audit
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MPC_FAST_ ERROR	Constant	Identifies type of MPC report as a Fast Application Error Report
REASON	100-500	Indicates an operation error, normally involves application I/O or resource allocation
RETURNCODE	Integers or none	Indicates the RC (one- or two-digit return code) from a system or MPCFAST operation error. Indicates none when there are no return codes.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
desctxt1	up to 28 characters	Refer to the Additional Information section for specified reason codes and matching description texts.
desctxt2	up to 48 characters	Describes the error that generates the report. Refer to the Additional Information section for specified reason codes and matching description texts.

Action

Refer to the action supplied for each reason in the Additional Information section. Save all reports with a return code for operating company and/or NT software support personnel.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

The following table lists reasons with associated descriptions, and appropriate actions.

(Sheet 1 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 100		
desctxt1	ALLOCFLAGPOOL FAILED	Not enough system resources for the allocation of a pool of flags at RESTART time. Log MPCFASUB cannot operate correctly without these flags.
desctxt2	COULD NOT ALLOCATE FLAG POOL FOR MPCFASTO FLAGS	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance. Keep system RETURNCODE value for reference.
REASON: 110		
desctxt1	OM_ALLOC FAILED	There are no valid OM register stores available. The MPCFASTA group cannot report.

MPC299 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
desctxt2	OM REGISTERS CANNOT BE INCREMENTED	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance. This log describes a system storage failure.
REASON: 220		
desctxt1	<application name>	This application attempts to bind to MPCFASUB. In the attempt, the application used a character name that is not unique to the fast system..
desctxt2	APPLICATION NAME NOT UNIQUE. NAME ALREADY BOUND	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance
REASON: 221		
desctxt1	<application name>	A system cannot build a free queue when the application supplies invalid data specifications.
desctxt2	QUEUE SPECIFICATION NOT VALID	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 222		
desctxt1	<application name>	The name cannot bind the application as an index into Table MPCFASTA. This may indicate that the range of indexes cannot accept any more entries.
desctxt2	COULD NOT ADD SYMBOL TO STRING RANGE	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 223		
desctxt1	<application name>	The system cannot allocate protected data store for the application bound to MPCFASUB.
desctxt2	PROT STORE ALLOCATION FAILED AT IPL	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 224		

MPC299 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
desctxt1	<application name>	The system cannot allocate SHARED data store for the application bound to MPCFASUB.
desctxt2	SHARED STORE ALLOCATION FAILED AT IPL	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 225		
desctxt1	<application name>	This application cannot bind to MPCSUB for purposes of process management.
desctxt2	MPC_DEFINE_ APPLN FAILED	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 226		
desctxt1	<application name>	The system cannot allocate data store to build the constant part of the fast application free queue.
desctxt2	UNABLE TO ALLOCATE STORE FOR APPLICATION QUEUE	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 227		
desctxt1	<application name>	The system cannot allocate data store to build the application part of the fast application free queue.
desctxt2	UNABLE TO ALLOCATE STORE FOR APPLICATION QUEUE	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 228		
desctxt1	<application name>	This application calls the MPCFASUB primary bind procedure at a time other than system IPL. May result in data inconsistencies
desctxt2	MPC_ADD_NEW_ FASTIO_APPLN IS IPL ONLY PROCEDURE	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.

MPC299 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
REASON: 229		
desctxt1	<application name>	This application attempted to bind to MPCFASUB. The application to gives a name longer than the eight character maximum.
desctxt2	FAST APPLN NAME EXCEEDS ALLOWABLE LENGTH	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 230		
desctxt1	<application name>	The name of this application is not identified to the fast system through the primary bind procedure.
desctxt2	MPC_BIND_FAST_APPLN FAILED; UNRECOGNIZED APPLN	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 231		
desctxt1	<application name>	This application is the MPCFASUB secondary bind procedure. The system does not allocate data resources for the application through the primary bind procedure.
desctxt2	MPC_BIND_FAST_APPLN FAILED; RESOURCES LACKING	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 232		
desctxt1	<application name>	This application cannot bind to MPCSUB for process management.
desctxt2	COULD NOT BIND APPLN TO MPC GRANDADDY	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 233		

MPC299 (continued)

(Sheet 5 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	Cannot identify the correct input procedure for a MLC (MPC, Link, and Channel) owned by the application given. The Logical Link number is an internal index.
desctxt2	COULD NOT BIND TARGET INPUT PROCEDURE TO MLC ON RESTART	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance. This report may indicate output problems.
REASON: 234		
desctxt1	<application_name>	This application specifies a free queue that is too large to allocate. The size of the data elements determines this condition.
desctxt2	FAST APPLN Q_COUNT TOO LARGE FOR ALLOCATION	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 235		
desctxt1	<application_name>	This application calls the MPCFASUB secondary bind procedure. The call does not occur during the RESTART procedure. Can cause data inconsistencies.
desctxt2	MPC_BIND_FAST_APPLN IS RESTART ONLY PROCEDURE	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 236		
desctxt1	MPCFASTA/MPCL SET INCONSISTENT	An application defined in Table MPCFASTA has only part of the logical links grouped into link sets in Table MPCLSET. The links not grouped into sets are not available for link transfer or selection to a link-set application.
desctxt2	ALL <application name> MLCS ARE NOT IN TABLE MPCLSET	ACTION: Make sure that all logical links enter according to the needs of the application.
REASON: 300		

MPC299 (continued)

(Sheet 6 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	Output cannot occur correctly because of failure of routine to trigger the necessary process response.
desctxt2	RELEASEFLAG FAILED	ACTION: Keep the return code for reference. Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 305		
desctxt1	UNABLE TO DO PROPER CLEANUP	Resources the process used are not handled properly, when the system removed the process.
desctxt2	MPCFASTO PROCESS INFORMATION LACKING	ACTION: Indicates data defect that can cause loss of application messages. Contact next level of maintenance.
REASON: 310		
desctxt1	FAST APPLN ID OUT OF RANGE	The application or the Utility detects a bad link and attempts to take the link out of service. The identification of the application is not known.
desctxt2	APPLICATION QUEUE CANNOT BE TRANSFERRED	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance. The application ID can be defective. Can cause message loss when links are not handled correctly..
REASON: 311		
desctxt1	FAST APPLN ID NOT BOUND	The application or this utility detects a bad link and attempts to take the link out of service. There is no application data for the application named.
desctxt2	APPLICATION QUEUE CANNOT BE TRANSFERRED	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance. The application id can be defective. Can cause message loss when the links are not handled correctly.
REASON: 312		
desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	The MPC Fast Utility or the application identifies the bad link. A bad link is a logical link id outside the range 0-15.

MPC299 (continued)

(Sheet 7 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
desctxt2	LOGICAL LINKID OUT OF RANGE--NO QUEUE TRANSFER	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance. The link id can be defective. Can cause message loss when the links are not handled correctly.
REASON: 313		
desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	The application or the MPC Fast Utility attempts to take down the link named. Internal data indicates the link is out of service.
desctxt2	QUEUE ALREADY DOWN--NO QUEUE TRANSFER	ACTION: If more than one report appears within 5 min, contact next level of maintenance. Internal data cannot synchronize between application and MPCFASUB. The application must recover or the report appears again.
REASON: 320		
desctxt1	FAST APPLN ID OUT OF RANGE	An application requested data conversion, but is not recognized.
desctxt2	UNABLE TO CONVERT MLC TO LOGICAL LINK	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance. The application id can be defective.
REASON: 321		
desctxt1	FAST APPLN ID NOT BOUND	An application requested data conversion. The given application ids do not have data allocated against the application.
desctxt2	UNABLE TO CONVERT MLC TO LOGICAL LINK	ACTION: Contact next level of maintenance. The application id can be defective.
REASON: 401		
desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	A fast output process cannot output an initial audit message after the process finishes of the Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC) connection. Indicates the PVC connects for a short time. The process tries to wait on the PVC again.

MPC299 (continued)

(Sheet 8 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
desctxt2	MPCFASTO: MPC_FAST_XMIT failed on initial audit	ACTION: Unless the report repeats the action, there is no action required. Repeat appearance indicates the circuit connection is not steady. To stop sanity audits, sent by the system, remove the associated MLC from Table MPCFASTA. Also keep the provided return code and check the physical connection.
REASON: 402		
desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	A fast output process does not detect a response to the request for a link sanity audit. If the application supports the audit, a sanity audit is necessary before the system can allow application output. The process must continue to monitor the far end until the system detects some response.
desctxt2	MPCFASTO: Timeout on initial audit	ACTION: May require action on the far-end if the log appears again. Indicates that the far-end does not respond correctly.
REASON: 403		
desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	A fast output process cannot continue initialization because vital system messages are not received.
desctxt2	MPCFASTO: Suicide during INIT - WAITX failed	ACTION: If this action only occurs once, the system reinstates the process automatically. If this action repeats, you cannot use the the associated MLC for application output. In this instance, keep the RETURNCODE, leave the process in its current state, and contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 404		
desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	A fast output process cannot get a necessary system resource.

MPC299 (continued)

(Sheet 9 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
desctxt2	MPCFASTO: Suicide during INIT - ALLOCFLAG failed	ACTION: If this report only occurs once, the system automatically reinstates the process. Multiple reports indicate that you cannot use the associated MLC for application output. In this instance, keep the RETURNCODE and leave the process in its current state. Contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 405		
desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	A fast output process cannot output an application message. The system takes the process out of service for a short period of time. The system generates an MPC201 log and returns to the process to service. The process returns to service after more than one cycle of the time specified in field AUDITFRG, Table MPCFSTA, for the application.. This return to service causes a second MPC201 log.
desctxt2	MPCFASTO: MPC_FAST_XMIT failed	ACTION: This error normally results from a link RESET. Protocol software issues the link RESET during output. This system must corrects the error. If this report appears again, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 406		
desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	The fast output process at the given location cannot control its flag to trigger output.
desctxt2	MPCFASTO: Suicide - CLAIMFLAG failed	ACTION: If this report only appears once, the system reinstates the process automatically. Multiple reports indicate that you cannot use the associated MLC for application output. In this instance, keep the RETURNCODE and leave the process in its present state. Contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 407		
desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	A fast output process cannot complete the PVC connection necessary for output. The process will self-destruct.

MPC299 (end)

(Sheet 10 of 10)

Field	Value	Description
desctxt2	MPCFASTO: Suicide - MPC_WAIT_ON_PVCX failed	ACTION: If this report only occurs once, the system reinstates the process automatically. Multiple reports indicate that the system cannot use the associated MLC for application output. Keep the RETURNCODE. Check the physical connection. Attempt to REVIVE the application at the MPC level of the MAP. If this action does not correct the problem, contact the next level of maintenance.
REASON: 409 desctxt1	APPLN: aaaaaaaa LLINK = n	A fast output process does not detect a response to an audit request when there is no output activity. The system will take the process out of service for a short period of time. The system generates MPC201 log for the process, and returns the process to service after the time specified in Field AUDITFRQ, Table MPCFASTA, for the application. This return to service will cause a second MPC201 log.
desctxt2	MPCFASTO: Timeout on regular audit	ACTION: There is no action required at this end. This log indicates that the far end does not respond at the application level. If the problem is not automatically corrected, the far-end may require action.

MPC901

Explanation

The Multi-Protocol Controller (MPC) subsystem generates MPC901. The system generates MPC901 when the system removes a tuple that defines a given MPC in Customer Data Table MPC. The state of the MPC changes to an unequipped (UNEQ) state.

Format

The log report format for MPC901 is as follows:

```
MPC901 mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd UNEQ MPC: nnn; FROM OFFL
```

Example

An example of log report MPC901 follows:

```
MPC901 DEC06  10:36:48 5066 UNEQ MPC:   3; FROM OFFL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MPC: nnn	0 to 255	Identifies MPC affects the status change to UNEQ.
FROM OFFL	Constant	Identifies previous MPC state as OFFL. See Table E.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MPC903

Explanation

The Multi-Protocol Controller (MPC) subsystem generates MPC903 when you enter the Manual_busy (MBSY) command at the MPC MAP level. The state MPC changes to a MBSY state.

Format

The log report format for MPC903 is as follows:

.MPC903 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB MPC: nnn; FROM sttxt

Example

An example of log report MPC903 follows:

```
.MPC903  MAR17 10:36:48 3345 MANB MPC: 21; FROM OFFL
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MPC: nnn	0 to 255	Identifies MPC affects the status change to BSY.
FROM sttxt	OK	Identifies previous MPC state as OK. See Table E.
	OFFL	Identifies previous MPC state as OFFL. See Table E.
	SBSY	Identifies previous MPC state as System_busy (SBSY). See Table E.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MPC904

Explanation

The Multi-Protocol Controller (MPC) subsystem generates log report MPC904 when the system detects an important fault with an MPC. The state of the MPC changes to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for MPC904 is as follows:

MPC904 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB MPC: nnn; FROM OK
rsntxt

Example

An example of log report MPC904 follows:

```
MPC904 JUN11 12:46:18 1347 SYSB MPC:   2; FROM OK
   Incoming Message Overload
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYSB MPC	0 to 255	Identifies MPC that affects the status change to SysB
FROM OK	Constant	Identifies previous MPC state as OK.
rsntxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the reason why the link changes to SysB

Action

Attempt a manual return to service on the MPC. If the system cannot return the MPC to service, perform diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures. Refer to the *Index to Maintenance Procedure Documents* to review the procedures. If the diagnostic and corrective procedures continue to fail, record the number and type of logs the system generates. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MPC904 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MPC905

Explanation

The Multi-Protocol Controller (MPC) subsystem generates MPC905. The system generates MPC905 when the system uses the return to service (RTS) command at the MPC MAP terminal level. The event also occurs when the system returns to service the MPC to an OK state.

Format

The log report format for MPC905 is as follows:

MPC905 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS MPC: nnn; FROM statxt BY whtxt

Example

An example of log report MPC905 follows:

```
MPC905 APR15 15:46:48 5423 RTS MPC:   2; FROM SYSB BY
SYSTEM
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RTS MPC	0 to 255	Identifies MPC affect the status change to OK
FROM	ManB	Identifies previous MPC state as manual busy (ManB). See table E.
	SysB	Identifies previous MPC state as SysB. See table E.
BY	SYSTEM	Identifies the system as the agent that makes the change in MPC state.
	MAN	Identifies the operator as the agent which makes the change in MPC state.

Action

If MPC returns to service from SysB, review the MPC log reports. Perform diagnostics and corrective maintenance procedures outlined in the *Alarm and Performance Monitoring Procedures*. Record frequency and type of logs the system generated for use by the next level of maintenance, if SysB logs

MPC905 (end)

continue. Contact the next level of maintenance if diagnostic and corrective maintenance procedures do not correct the problem.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MPC906

Explanation

The Multiprotocol Controller (MPC) subsystem generates this report. The subsystem generates this report when the central control (CC) input/output (I/O) subsystem detects a minor incoming message overload (ICMO) condition on a link.

Format

The log report format for MPC906 is as follows:

```
*MPC906 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MPC: n
    Incoming Message Overload
```

Example

An example of log report MPC906 follows:

```
*MPC906 MAY11 12:13:41 2112 FLT MPC: 0
   Incoming Message Overload
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT MPC	Integer	Identifies the affected MPC affected.
Incoming Message Overload	Constant	Indicates an ICMO condition is present.

Action

If the system generates this log often, you must take the indicated MPC out of service.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MPC907

Explanation

The Multiprotocol Controller (MPC) subsystem generates this report. The subsystem generates this report when a minor Incoming Message Overload (ICMO) condition ceases to affect.

Format

The log report format for MPC907 is as follows:

```
MPC907 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Fault Cleared MPC: n
   ICMO Cleared
```

Example

An example of log report MPC907 follows:

```
MPC907 MAY11 08:21:34 2112 INFO Fault Cleared MPC: 1
   ICMO Cleared
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
Fault Cleared	Constant	Indicates a fault cleared.
MPC: n	Integer	Indicates the affected MPC unit.
ICMO Cleared	Constant	Indicates an ICMO condition cleared.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MPC908

Explanation

The Multiprotocol Controller (MPC) subsystem generates this log. The subsystem generates this log when the state of an MPC link changes. This log documents MPC link state changes. These changes occur as a result of normal link datafill/maintenance actions, and protocol/support detected fault conditions.

The MPC is an input/output (I/O) device card on the I/O controller shelf. The MPC provides data communication with X25 and an asynchronous protocol. The user can maintain the MPC card from the MAP terminal. Table MPCLINK specifies the protocol and configuration data for each link on an entered card. The user can busy the link and return the link to service while the card is in service. The user must take the link out of service before the MPC is busy.

Format

The log report format for MPC908 is as follows:

MPC908 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MPC LINK STATUS
MPC NN LINK nn STATUS CHANGE: oldstat–>newstat
text

Example

An example of log report MPC908 follows:

```
MPC908 JAN03 13:46:00 4102 INFO MPC LINK STATUS
   MPC 2 LINK  2 STATUS CHANGE; MBSY –>ENBLIP
   Manual Action Taken
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO MPC LINK STATUS	Constant	Indicates the status of the MPC link.
MPC 2 LINK 2 STATUS CHANGE; MBSY ->ENBLIP Manual Action Taken	0-255	Indicates the MPC number and refers to the MPC card that contain the affected link.

MPC908 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
nn	0-3	Indicates the link number of the affected link.
oldstat	NA, UNEQ, OFFL, MBSY, ENBLIP, ENABLD, SBSY, CBSY	Indicates the previous state of the link.
newstat	NA, UNEQ, OFFL, MBSY, ENBLIP, ENABLD, SBSY, CBSY	Indicates the last state of the link.
text	Cause Unspecified	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software. The log report uses the value for error condition the software cannot detail. Maintenance operations on the MPC links and card can affect all conditions that the software perceives as errors. If the user downloads the card with the same software load (or a replacement software load) this action also affects the conditions.
	Link State Mismatch	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software.
	Protocol Violation	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software.
	Manual Action Taken	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software.
	System Action Taken	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software.
	CSIDE State Change	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software.
	Link RESET	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software.
	Link RESET Locally	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software.
	Link RESET Remotely	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software.
	Link Config.Failed	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software.

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	Conv State Mismatch	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software.
	Invalid Conversation	Describes the reason for the state change as perceived by the software.

Action

This log is for information. Under normal conditions, the log flags fault conditions when a link remains in service. The system sets the link state to SBSY when this condition occurs. Take correct actions according to the texts in the following table:

Text	Action
Link RESET Locally Link Reset Remotely	Occasionally, these conditions can occur as a result of a temporary condition that affects transmission facilities. These conditions can also occur when a user at the far end of the link initializes the protocol software. If this text appears often, make sure the transmission facilities are clear and complete.
Link State Mismatc Conv State	These conditions represent a mismatch between the CC and the peripheral software. These conditions normally correct automatically. If the conditions persist busy and return the MPC link(s) and the card to service.
Protocol Violation Invalid Conversation	These conditions represent a perceived violation of the CC to peripheral MPC protocol. If this violation occurs often, busy and return the card to service. Download the card again if the problem continues.
Link Config.Failed	List the entry for the link in table MPCLINK and check for missing configuration data. Use the MPC MAP command QLINK to check data on the board; determine if the data is the same.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS100

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem log report MS100. The subsystem generates MS100 when the node goes from manual busy or system busy to CORRECT.

Format

The log report format for MS100 is as follows:

MS100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS NODE STATE CHANGE code ref: nnn
SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
desctxt

Example

An example of log report MS100 follows:

```
MS100 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 RTS NODE STATE CHANGE CODE REF:193
   SET FROM SysB BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RTS NODE STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change in the node state.
code ref: nnn		Indicates a change in the node state.
SET FROM acttxt	Refer to &EQUIPST..	Indicates the previous state of the message switch.
BY reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the reason the system generates the report. If blank, the field does not report the reason.
MS: n	0,1	Indicates the Message Switch involved.
desctxt		Includes an optional comment line. All faults raised or cleared are reported on each line when reptxt has the value FAULT REPORT. A “FAULT RAISED:" or a “FAULT CLEARED:" header preceeds each description.

MS100 (end)

Action

There is no action required.

MS101

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem report MS101. The subsystem generates MS101 when the nodes go from system busy to manual busy.

Format

The log report format for MS101 is as follows:

```
**MS101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB NODE STATE CHANGE code
    ref: nnn
    SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
```

Example

An example of log report MS101 follows:

```
**MS101 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB NODE STATE CHANGE CODE
REF:    193
   SET FROM RTS BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MnaB NODE STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change in the node state.
code ref: nnn	?	Reference number for code debugging purposes.
SET FROM acttxt	Refer to Table E.	Indicates the previous state of the Message Switch.
BY reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the reason the MS subsystem generates the report. If blank, the field does not report the reason.
MS: n	0,1	Indicates the Message Switch involved.

Action

There is no action required.

MS101 (end)

Associated OM registers

The OM register for this log is MSMBP.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS102

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem log report MS102. The subsystem generates MS102 when the node goes from system busy to manual busy.

Format

The log report format for MS102 is as follows:

```
MS102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB NODE STATE CHANGE code
ref:       nnn
    SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
```

Example

An example of log report MS102 follows:

```
MS102 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB NODE STATE CHANGE CODE REF:
           193
         SET FROM SysB BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
ManB NODE STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change in the node state.
code ref: nnn	?	Reference number for code debugging purposes.
SET FROM acttxt	Refer to Table E.	Indicates the previous state of the Message Switch. If blank, the reason is not reported.
BY reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the reason the MS subsystem generates this report.
MS: n	0,1	Indicates the Message Switch involved.

Action

There is no action required.

MS102 (end)

Associated OM registers

The associated OM register for this log is MSMBP.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS103

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem log report MS103. The subsystem generates MS103 when the node goes from CORRECT to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for MS103 is as follows:

```
**MS103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB NODE STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS BY reptxt CODE REF: code_ref  MS: n
   desctxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS103 follows:

Example 1

```
**MS103 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB  NODE STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS BY SYSTEM ACTION CODE REF: 0:0000 MS: 0
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   FAULT PRESENT: Interface card(s) failed.
   FAULT RAISED : System card(s) failed.
   SHELF: 0   CARD: 4
   HARD FAULT RAISED: MEM: Hardware trap on Memory card.
   SHELF: 0   CARD: 2
   SOFT FAULT RAISED: Clock datafill and physical PECs
   do not match.
```

Example 2

```
**MS103 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB  NODE STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS BY SYSTEM ACTION CODE REF: 0:0000 MS: 0
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   FAULT PRESENT: Interface card(s) failed.
   FAULT RAISED : System card(s) failed.
   SHELF: 0   CARD: 2
   SOFT FAULT RAISED: Running on EPROM clock firmware.
```

MS103 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB NODE STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change in the node state from SysB
SET FROM RTS	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the MS
BY	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates that the MS subsystem generates this report because of an action by the Central MS maintenance system
	FAULT REPORT	Indicates that the MS subsystem generates this log because of a fault report
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates where in the code the subsystem generates an MS log
MS	0 or 1	Indicates the MS involved
SHELF	0 or 1	Indicates the shelf location of the MS
CARD	1 to 26	Indicates which card on the MS shelf is involved in the log
desctxt	Symbolic text	Provides comments or fault descriptions (if reptxt has the value FAULT REPORT). When FAULT CLEARED preceeds desctxt, the fault is cleared. When FAULT PRESENT preceeds desctxt, the fault continues to be present. When FAULT RAISED preceeds desctxt, the system has detected a new fault. Each description represents one card fault and occurs on each line.
	`Clock firmware has failed self test'	These descriptions only appear when clock cards are involved. Refer to Example 2.
	`Running on EPROM clock firmware'	
	`Contents of clock f/w does not match f/w downloaded'	

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	`Failed to read EEPROM in clock card'	
	`No firmware in clock card'	
	`Failed to download or reset clock firmware'	

Action

Manually busy the node. Test the node. The system generates a cardlist if the test fails. Replace defective cards. Manually return to service (RTS) the node. When this action fails, the system generates another cardlist. Replace the defective cards and RTS.

Associated OM registers

The associated OM registers for this log are: MSERR and MSFLT.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS104

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem log report MS104. The subsystem generates MS104 when information about a node in the MS subsystem must display.

The addition of new reason text that indicates the result of the mate clock test modifies the MS104 log. The new text indicates that the routine exercise (REx) test has not been run on the MS specified in the log.

The addition of new reason text modifies log MS104. The new reason text indicates when data in table REXSCHED disables testing on MS.

Format

The log report formats for MS104 are as follows:

Format 1

```
MS104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NODE
    STATE: stattxt BY acttxt  CODE REF: nnn   MS: n
    desctxt
    cardlist
```

Format 2

```
MS104  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NODE
    STATE: stattxt     CODE REF: nnn MS: n
    FLT MAP: nnnn nnnn nnnn
    MS REx Test Bypassed – Mate Clock Test: result on MS mate
    Card xx
```

Format 3

```
MS104  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NODE
    STATE: stattxt     CODE REF: nnn REASON: nnnn MS: n
    FLT MAP: nnnn nnnn nnnn
    MS REX is DISABLED INDEFINITELY. RExByp has been raised.
```

Example

Examples of log report MS104 follow.

Example 1

```
MS104 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 INFO NODE
   STATE: RTS  BY REX ACTION     CODE REF: 193:0000 MS: 0
   MS System Rex Test Passed
   Standard cardlist.
```

Example 2

```
MS104 JAN24 01:30:00 1100 INFO NODE
   STATE: SYSB  BY REX TEST CODE REF: 0:0000:0000 MS: 0
   FLT MAP:0000 0000 0000
   MS REx test Bypassed – Mate MS experienced a critical
   event within past 24 hrs.
```

Example 3

```
MS104 FEB08 11:49:45 7200 INFO NODE
   STATE: RTS  BY REX TEST CODE REF: 0: REASON:0000 MS: 0
   FLT MAP:0000 0000 0000
   MS REX is DISABLED INDEFINITELY. RExByp has been raised.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NODE	Constant	Indicates that information about a node follows
STATE	Symbolic text	Indicates that system or other action caused the current state of the node.
BY	FAULT REPORT, REX ACTION, REX TEST, LOAD ACTION	Indicates reason the subsystem generates report.
CODE REF	Integer	Provides a reference number for code debugging purposes
MS	0,1	Indicates the message switch number
MS REx Test Bypassed	Constant	Indicates the REx test did not run
Bypass switch clock mastership	Constant	Indicates a change in clock mastership in the last 24 hours

MS104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MS REx is DISABLED INDEFINITELY.	Constant	Indicates that entries in table REXSCHED disable MS REx testing .
RExByp has been raised.	Constant	Indicates the system raises the MS RExByp alarm.
desctxt	One of 700 possible descriptive comments. This field is optional.	Provides comments or fault descriptions
cardlist	Integers	Provides a list of defective cards. This field may or may not appear.

Action

The system informs the user when the mate clock test on the MS fails. Replace the defective card and run a full diagnostic. The mate clock test does not run because of a software error. This software error prevents the continuation of the REx. Contact the next level of maintenance. A daily switch clock mastership can be bypassed because of a not-REx activity. If this event occurs, the mate MS node is not steady. Check other MS logs to determine the cause.

When the MS REx test disables, operating company personnel must determine if the REx test is intentionally disabled. Change the associated entries in table REXSCHED to enable the REx test.

Associated OM registers

The associated OM register for log MS104 is MSERR that is pegged at restart. Other associated OM registers for this log are: MSDIA and MSDIAF.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS105

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS105. The subsystem generates the report when an MS card fails its release compatibility check against its baselines. If the MS card passes, the subsystem does not generate logs. The baselines of product engineering codes (PEC) in Table PECINV determine the pass/fail result.

Format

The log report format for MS105 is as follows:

```
MS105 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MS HW MONITOR
   STATE: sttxt
   MS: n  SHELF: n CARD: nn SLOT: nn SIDE: side  PEC: pec
   FLT MAP:
   CARD REL: nn  BASE: nn  EXCEPT: <e1> <e2> <None>
   Comment line
```

Example

An example of log report MS105 follows:

```
MS105 Jan07 14:47:14 4701 MS HW MONITOR
   STATE: DISCOVERED BY REX TEST
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS:0  SHELF:0  CARD:22  SLOT:28  SIDE:FRONT  PEC:NT9X17DA
   CARD REL: 06  BASE:10  EXCEPT: 12 13
   Card release is below baseline.  Upgrade the card.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MS HW MONITOR	Constant	Indicates information from the hardware monitor
STATE	Symbolic text	Indicates the state
MS	Integers	Indicates the MS involved
SHELF	Integers	Indicates the shelf
CARD	Integers	Indicates the card

MS105 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SLOT	Integers	Indicates the slot
SIDE	Front, Back	Indicates the side
PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PEC of the card
CARD REL	Integers	Indicates the release of the card
BASE	Integers	Indicates the baseline
EXCEPT	Integers	Indicates the exceptions
Comment line	Card release is below baseline. Upgrade the card.	Suggests that the hardware is too old
	Card release is an exception. Upgrade the card.	Suggests the PEC release is one of the exception releases
	Card PEC is not found in table PECINV. Upgrade the card.	Suggests that the PEC is not present in the table PECINV
	Could not read IDPROM from the card. Upgrade the card.	Suggests that attempts to read the IDPROM from the card failed

Action

The operating company personnel must consider upgrading the specified MS card when one of the following comment lines appears:

- Card release is below baseline. Upgrade the card.
- Card release is an exception. Upgrade the card.
- Card PEC is not found in table PECINV. Upgrade the card.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS150

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS150. The subsystem generates this report when a chain goes from manual busy or system busy to OK. When a chain goes OK, all associated cards make the same change.

Format

The log report format for MS150 is as follows:

```
MS150 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM statxt BY reptxt   CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
   MS:nn     SHELF: n    CARDS: nn TO nn
   comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS150 follows:

```
MS150 SEP24 00:00:00 6100 RTS CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM SYSB  BY FAULT REPORT   CODE REF: 0:00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RTS CHAIN STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates change in chain state to OK.
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the chain. Refer to Table I.
BY	FAULT REPORT	Indicates the system generates the report because of an action by local message switch Maintenance (MS Mtc).
	MANUAL ACTION	Indicates the system generates the report because of an action at the MS MAP level.
	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates the system generates the report because of an action by the central message switch Maintenance.

MS150 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates that the system generates the report because of an action by the local or central message switch audit.
CODE REF	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that causes the system to generate this log. The service personnel use this number to identify sources of similar log reports.
faultbits	Symbolic text	Indicates a numeric model of the fault data for the chain.
MS: n	0 or 1	Identifies the message switch.
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates head card and terminating card numbers that make up the chain. There will always be at least two cards in a chain.
Comment Line		Provides a detailed description of what caused the report to generate. This field is optional.
Fault Description		Provides a detailed description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one per line. `FAULT RAISED:' or `FAULT CLEARED:' precede each description. These reports occur only under the reptype of FAULT REPORT.

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS151

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS 151. The subsystem generates this report when a chain goes from OK to manual busy. Each card on the chain also changes state to ManB.

Format

The log report format for MS151is as follows:

```
MS151 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM: statxt BY reptxt  CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
   MS: nn  SHELF: n  CARDS: nn TO nn
   comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS151 follows:

```
MS151 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS   BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF: 0:00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ManB CHAIN STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates change in state in the chain to manual busy.
statxt	Refer to Table I.	Indicates the previous state of the chain.
reptxt	MANUAL ACTION	Indicates the system generates the report because of an action at the MS MAP level.
refnum:	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that causes the subsystem to generate this log. The service personnel use this number to identify sources of like log reports.
faultbits	nnnnnnnn	Indicates a numeric model of the fault data for the chain.
MS: n	0-1	Identifies the Message Switch.

MS151 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates the head card and the terminating card numbers that construct the chain. There will always be at least two cards in a chain.
Comment line		Provides a detailed description of what caused the subystem to generate the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description		Provides a description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs on each line. `FAULT RAISED:' or `FAULT CLEARED:' preceed each description. These reports occur only under the reptype of FAULT REPORT.

Action

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

Associated OM registers

MSCHMBP is an operational measurement (OM) associated with this log.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS152

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates this report when a chain card goes from an out-of-service state to manual busy.

Format

The log report format for MS152 is as follows:

```
MS152 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM: statxt   BY reptxt  CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
   MS: nn  SHELF: nn   CARDS: nn TO nn
   comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS152 follows:

```
MS152 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM SysB  BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF: 0:00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ManB CHAIN STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the chain changed state to to manual busy.
statxt	Refer to Table I.	Indicates the previous state of the chain.
reptxt	MANUAL ACTION	Indicates that an action at the MS MAP display level generates the report.
refnum:	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that causes the system to generate this log. The service personnel use this number to identify sources of similar log reports.
faultbits	nnnnnnnn	Indicates a numeric representation of the fault data for the chain.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the Message Switch.
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.

MS152 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates the head card and the terminating card numbers that form the chain. A chain always consists of at least two (2) cards.
Comment Line		Describes the occurrence that causes the system to generate the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description		Describes all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one time for each line. A `FAULT RAISED' or `FAULT CLEARED' prefix precedes each description. Fault description reports occur only in FAULT REPORT type of reports.

Action

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

Associated OM registers

Operational measurement(OM) MSCHMBP associates with this log.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS153

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS153 when a chain goes system busy (SysB). When a chain changes state, all associated cards also change state. This log indicates the detection of a critical fault on the chain.

Format

The log report format for MS153 is as follows:

```
MS153 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM: statxt  BY: reptxt  CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
   FLT MAP:
   MS: nn  SHELF: nn  CARDS: head_num TO term_num
   comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS153 follows:

```
MS153 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS   BY FAULT REPORT   CODE REF: 0000:00010C00
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10
   FAULT RAISED: A card failure occurred on the chain.
   SHELF 0 CARD 7 HARD FAULT RAISED: Interface front card is
   not inserted.
   SHELF 0 CARD 6 SOFT FAULT RAISED: Interface card CMU
   configuration data is incorrect.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB CHAIN STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the chain changed state to system busy.
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the chain.
BY	FAULT REPORT	Indicates the state changes because of an action by the local message switch maintenance (MS Mtc).

MS153 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates the state changes because of an action by central message switch audit.
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates where in the code the system generated a message switch (MS) log report. This number can identify the sources similar logs.
faultbits	Integers	Indicates a numeric representation of the fault data for the chain.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS.
SHELF	0 to 3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS	0 to 26	Indicates the head card number and terminating card number of the chain.
Comment Line	Character string	Describes the occurrence that causes the system to generate the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description	Chain Faults	Describes all problems, present or raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one time for each line. When `FAULT CLEARED' precedes a description, the detected problem is now cleared. When `FAULT PRESENT' precedes a description, the detected problem remains. When `FAULT RAISED' precedes a description, the system detected a new fault.
	Chain Cards Faults	Describes the detected faults of the chain cards. Each description represents one card fault and occurs one time for each line. The prefixes `FAULT CLEARED', `FAULT PRESENT', and `FAULT RAISED' have the same meaning described under `Chain Faults'. Fault description reports occur only when reptxt= FAULT REPORT.

Action

Manually busy (ManB) the chain to busy the interface cards. Run a test on the chain. This test checks all of the cards on the chain. If the test fails, the system generates a cardlist. Manually busy the node to isolate the node from the

system. Replace the card(s) that has faults, load the MS again, and manually return to service (RTS) the node. If this state change fails, the system generates another cardlist. Replace any cards that have faults and RTS again. Repeat the procedure until the test passes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS154

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS154 when a chain goes from C-side busy (CBsy) to system busy (SysB). When a chain goes SysB, all associated cards go SysB.

Format

The log report format for MS154 follows:

```
MS154 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB CHAIN STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM CBSY BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: refnum:
faultbits
    FLT MAP:
    MS: nn   SHELF: nn   CARDS: head_num TO term_num
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS154 follows:

```
MS154 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM CBSY BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0:01000000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10
   FAULT RAISED: The chain status update failed
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB CHAIN STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the chain changed state to system busy.
CBSY	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the chain as CBsy.
SYSTEM ACTION	Constant	Indicates the state changed as a result of a system action.
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates where in the code the system generated an MS log generated. The service personnel can use this number to identify the sources similar log reports.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
faultbits	Integers	Provides a numeric representation of the problem data for the chain.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS.
SHELF	0 to 3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS	0 to 26	Identifies the head card and terminating card number of the chain.
Comment Line	Character string	Describes the occurrence that causes the system to generate the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description	Symbolic text	Describes all faults, cleared, present, or raised in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one time for each line. When FAULT CLEARED precedes a description, the previous detected problem is now cleared. When the FAULT PRESENT signal precedes a description, the detected fault remains. When FAULT RAISED precedes a description, the system detects a new fault. Fault description reports occur only through SYSTEM ACTION.

Action

This log indicates a fault on one of the interface cards of the chain. Refer to the Action section of log report MS153.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS155

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS155. The subsystem generates this log when a chain goes from system busy (SysB) or manual busy (ManB) to C-side busy (CBsy).

Format

The log report format for MS155 follows:

```
MS155 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM:statxt BY reptxt CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
   FLT MAP:
   MS: nn  SHELF: nn  CARDS: nn TO nn
   comment line
```

Example

An example of log report MS155 follows:

```
MS155 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 CBSY CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM: SYSB  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0:00000000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CBSY CHAIN STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the chain changed state to CBsy.
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the chain.
BY	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates the state changed as a result of an action by the central MS maintenance.
	MANUAL ACTION	Indicates the state changed as a result of an action at the MS MAP level.
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates the state changed as a result of an action by the local or central MS audit.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in DMS software that causes the system to generate this log. The service personnel use this number to identify sources of similar log reports.
faultbits	Integers	Indicates a numeric representation of the problem data for the chain.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the message switch (MS).
SHELF	0 - 3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	1-26	Indicates the head card and the terminating card numbers that form the chain. The chain always contains a minimum of two (2) cards.
Comment Line	Symbolic text	Describes the occurrence that causes the system to generate the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description	Symbolic text	Describes all problems, raised or cleared, in the source. Each description represents one problem and occurs one time for each line. The FAULT RAISED: or FAULT CLEARED: prefix precedes each description.

Action

The node is out of service. Refer to the Action section in log MS103.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS156

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates this report when a chain goes from manual busy to off-line. When a chain changes state, all associated cards make the same change.

Format

The log report format for MS156 follows:

```
MS156 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM:statxt  BY: reptxt  CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
   MS: nn   SHELF: nn  CARDS: nn TO nn
   comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS156 follows:

```
MS156 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 OFFL CHAIN STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM ManB  BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF: 0:00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OFFL CHAIN STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the chain changed state to off-line.
statxt	Refer to Table I.	Indicates the previous state of the chain.
reptxt	MANUAL ACTION	Indicates the state change is a result of an action at MS MAP level.
refnum:	nnnn	Indicates the place in the DMS software that causes the system to generate this log. The service personnel use this number to identify sources similar log reports.
faultbits	nnnnnnnn	Indicates the numeric representation of the fault data for the chain.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the Message Switch.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates the head card and the terminating card numbers that form the chain. The chain always contains a minimum of two (2) cards.
Comment Line		Describes the occurrence that causes the system to generate the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description		Describes all faults, raised or cleared, in the source. Each description represents one problem and occurs one time for each line. A `FAULT RAISED:' or `FAULT CLEARED:' prefix precedes each description. Fault description reports occur under the reptxt of FAULT REPORT.

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS157

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates this report when information about a chain must be displayed.

Format

The log report format for MS157 follows:

```
MS157 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CHAIN
    STATE: statxt  BY reptxt   CODE REF: refnum:faultbits
    MS: nn   SHELF: nn  CARDS: nn TO nn
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS157 follows:

```
MS157 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 INFO CHAIN
   STATE: RTS    BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0:00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CHAIN	Constant	Indicates that information about a chain must be displayed.
STATE: statxt	Refer to Table I.	Indicates the previous state of the chain.
reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates that an action by Central Message Switch Maintenance caused the display of information.
refnum:	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that causes the system to generate this log. The Service personnel use this number to identify sources of similar log reports.
faultbits	nnnnnnnn	Indicates the numeric representation of the problem data for the chain.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the Message Switch.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates the head card and the terminating card numbers that form the chain. The chain always contains a minimum of two cards.
Comment Line		Describes the event that causes the system to generate the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description		Describes all faults, raised or cleared, on the resource. Each description represents one fault for each line. `FAULT RAISED:' or `FAULT CLEARED:' prefix precedes each description. Fault description reports occur under the reptxt of FAULT REPORT.

Action

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

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) register MSCHERR pegs, if the state is OK.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS208

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates report MS208 when information on the front card is required.

Format

The log report format for MS208 is as follows:

```
MS208 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO FRNT CARD
    STATE: statxt BY actxt CODE REF: nnn
    MS: nn SHELF: n  CARD: nn FRONT PEC: pec
    BACK PEC: pec
    destxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS208 follows:

```
MS208 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 INFO FRNT CARD
   SET FROM RTS BY FAULT REPORT   CODE REF: 0:000000000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARD:  1 FRONT PEC: NT9X52AA
   BACK PEC: 00000000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO FRNT CARD	Constant	Indicates that the system generated a report that contains the information on the front card.
SET FROM: statxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the front card. Refer to Table E.
BY: actxt	FAULT REPORT	Indicates that an action by Local Message Switch Maintenance caused the system to generate the report.
CODE REF: nnn	Integer	Provides a reference number for code debugging purposes.
MS: nn	0, 1	Identifies the message switch.
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CARD: nn	1-26	Identifies the card.
FRONT PEC: pec	Symbolic text	Provides the product engineering code for the front card. Refer to Table I.
BACK PEC: pec	Symbolic text	Provides the product engineering code for the back card. Refer to Table I.
destxt	Comment Line	Describes the event that caused the system to print the report. This field is optional.
	Fault Description Report	Describes all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one time for each line. A “FAULT RAISED:" OR “FAULT CLEARED:" prefix precedes each description. Fault description reports occur only under the actxt of FAULT REPORT.

Action

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

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) register MSERR associates with this log.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS238

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates report MS238 when information on the back card is required.

Format

The log report format for MS238 is as follows:

```
MS238 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  BACK CARD
    STATE: statxt  BY actxt  CODE REF: nnn
    MS: nn  SHELF: n  CARD: nn  FRONT PEC: pec
    BACK PEC: pec
    destxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS238 follows:

```
MS238 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 INFO BACK CARD
   SET FROM RTS BY FAULT REPORT   CODE REF: 0:000000000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARD:  3 FRONT PEC: NT9X13DA
   BACK PEC:  NT9X26AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO BACK CARD	Constant	Indicates that the system generated a report that contains information on the back card.
SET FROM: statxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the back card. Refer to Table E.
BY: actxt	FAULT REPORT	Indicates that an action by the Local Message Switch Maintenance caused the system to generate the report.
CODE REF: nnn	Integer	Provides a reference number for code debugging purposes.
MS: nn	0, 1	Identifies the message switch.
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CARD: nn	1-26	Identifies the card.
FRONT PEC: pec	Symbolic text	Provides product engineering code for the front card. Refer to Table I.
BACK PEC: pec	Symbolic text	Provides product engineering code for the back card. Refer to Table I.
destxt	Comment Line	Describes the event that caused the system to print the report. This field is optional.
	Fault Description Report	Describes all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each fault represents one problem and occurs one time for each line. A “FAULT RAISED:" or “FAULT CLEARED:" prefix precedes each description. Fault description reports occur only under actxt of FAULT REPORT.

Action

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

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) register MSERR associates with this log.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS248

Explanation

The message switch (MS) subsystem generates this log report for the following events:

- an audit detects an MS system card fault
- an MS system card fault detected by a previous audit is present during a following audit
- an MS system card fault is cleared
- the TST command on an MS or an MS system card results in the detection of a fault

The MS248 log report is usually generated for an MS clock card.

Format

The format for log report MS248 follows:

```
MS248 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO   SYSTEM CARD
    STATE: RTS  BY <report_type>  CODE REF: nnnn:
    FLT MAP: nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn : nnnn nnnn
nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn
    MS: n  SHELF: n  CARD: n  SLOT: n  FRONT PEC: <pec>  BACK
PEC: <pec>
    <fault_information>
    <bitmap_report>
    <cardlist>
```

Examples

An example of log report MS248 follows:

```
MS248 JAN09 07:21:51 0800 INFO   SYSTEM CARD
   STATE: RTS  BY FAULT REPORT  CODE REF:  0:
   FLT MAP: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 2000 : 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001 0000
   MS: 1 SHELF: 0 CARD: 2  SLOT 8 FRONT PEC: NT9X53AD BACK
PEC:NT9X54AC
FAULT PRESENT: Clock types mismatch – clock type is Strat2p5
FAULT RAISED: Highest clock type available is Stratum 2p5
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains each of the fields in the MS248 log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SYSTEM CARD	Fixed	Indicates that information on an MS system card fault follows
STATE: RTS	Fixed	Indicates the MS is in service
BY	Fixed	Indicates that a description of the report type that caused the log report follows
report_type	AUDIT ACTION, FAULT REPORT, REX TEST	The value AUDIT_ACTION Indicates that a local MS maintenance audit caused the log report. The value FAULT REPORT indicates that an autonomous (not part of an audit) local maintenance action caused the log report. ***Note:*** If the value is FAULT REPORT, all faults detected or cleared are reported, one per line, later in the log report. The value REX TEST indicates that a routine exercise (REx) test on an MS caused the log report.
CODE REF:	nnnn:	Provides a reference number for code debugging
FLT MAP:	nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn : nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn	Provides reference numbers for fault debugging
MS:	n = 0 to 1	Identifies the number of the affected MS
SHELF:	n = 0 to 3	Identifies the number of the number of the affected MS shelf
CARD:	n = 1 to 26	Identifies the number of the number of the affected card
SLOT:	n = 1 to 38	Identifies the number of the number of the affected card

MS248 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FRONT PEC:	Fixed	Indicates that the product engineering code (PEC) of the affected front card follows
BACK PEC:	Fixed	indicates that the PEC of the affected back card follows
pec	alphanumeric text string	The PEC of the card
fault information	FAULT CLEARED, FAULT PRESENT, or FAULT RAISED	Provides fault information. This information does not appear in all log reports. The entry FAULT CLEARED indicates that a fault was corrected. The entry FAULT PRESENT indicates that a fault detected in a previous audit was not cleared. The entry FAULT RAISED indicates that the latest audit detected the fault.
bitmap_report	nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn : nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn nnnn	Provides debugging information as a series of four-digit hexadecimal numbers. This information does not appear in all log reports.
cardlist	alphanumeric text string	Provides a list of cards that may be faulty. A card list does not appear in all log reports.

Action

If there is a clock alarm under the MS header in the alarm banner, clear the alarm using the applicable procedure in *Alarm Clearing and Performance Monitoring Procedures*, manual. If there is no clock alarm, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

MSERR, which pegs only at restart, but does not peg for clock cards, is the operational measurement (OM) register associated with the MS248 log.

MS260

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates report MS260 when an interface card goes from manual busy or system busy to OK.

Format

The log report format for MS260 is as follows:

```
MS260 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS INTERFACE CARD
    STATE CHANGE CODE REF: nnn
    SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
    SHELF: n SLOT: nn FRONT: pec
    BACK: pec
    desctxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS260 follows:

```
MS260 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 RTS  INTERFACE CARD
   STATE CHANGE CODE REF: 193
   SET FROM ManB BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
   SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16 FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RTS INTERFACE CARD	Constant	Indicates that information about an interface card follows.
STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates that the state of the card changed.
CODE REF: nnn	?	Provides a reference number for code debugging purposes.
SET FROM acttxt	Refer to Table E.	Indicates the previous state of the Message Switch.
BY reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the reason for the system to generate the report. If blank, the system does not report a cause.

MS260 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MS: n	0,1	Indicates which Message Switch is involved.
SHELF: n	0-3	Indicates the shelf number.
SLOT: nn	1-26	Indicates the card number.
FRONT: pec	Refer to Table I.	Indicates the hardware card number.
BACK: pec	Refer to Table I.	Indicates the hardware card number.
desctxt	?	Optional field that describes the event that caused the system to print the report.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS261

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates this report when an interface card goes from OK to manual busy.

Format

The log report format for MS261 is as follows:

```
MS261 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB INTERFACE CARD
    STATE CHANGE CODE REF: nnn
    SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
    SHELF: n SLOT: nn FRONT: pec
    BACK: pec
```

Example

An example of log report MS261 follows:

```
MS261 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB INTERFACE CARD
   STATE CHANGE CODE REF: 193
   SET FROM RTS  BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
   SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16 FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ManB INTERFACE CARD	Constant	Indicates that the information about an interface card follows.
STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates that the state of the card changed.
CODE REF: nnn	Integer	Provides a reference number for code debugging purposes.
SET FROM acttxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the Message Switch. Refer to Table E.
BY reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the event that caused the system to generate the report. If blank, the system does not report a cause.
MS: n	0,1	Indicates which Message Switch is involved.

MS261 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SHELF: n	0-3	Indicates the shelf number.
SLOT: nn	1-26	Indicates the card number.
FRONT: pec	Refer to Table I.	Indicates the hardware card number.
BACK: pec	Refer to Table I.	Indicates the hardware card number.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) register MSCDMBP associates with this log.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS262

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates report MS262 when an interface card goes from off-line or central side-busy to manual busy.

Format

The log report format for MS262 is as follows:

```
MS262 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB INTERFACE CARD
    STATE CHANGE CODE REF:  nnn
    SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
    SHELF: n SLOT: nn FRONT: pec
    BACK: pec
```

Example

An example of log report MS262 follows:

```
MS262 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB INTERFACE CARD
   STATE CHANGE CODE REF: 193
   SET FROM SysB BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
   SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16 FRONT: 9X13AA
   BACK: 9X26AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ManB INTERFACE CARD	Constant	Indicates that information about an interface card follows.
STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates that the state of the card changed.
CODE REF: nnn	?	Provides a reference number for code debugging purposes.
SET FROM acttxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the Message Switch. Refer to Table E.
BY reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the event that caused the system to generate the report. If blank, the system does not report a cause.

MS262 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MS: n	0,1	Indicates which Message Switch is involved.
SHELF: n	0-3	Indicates the shelf number.
SLOT: nn	1-26	Indicates the card number.
FRONT: pec	Refer to Table I.	Indicates the hardware card number.
BACK: pec	Refer to Table I.	Indicates the hardware card number.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) register MSCDMBP associates with this log.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS263

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates report MS263 when an interface card goes from OK to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for MS263 is as follows:

```
**MS263 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB INTERFACE CARD
   STATE CHANGE CODE REF: nnn
   SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
   FLT MAP:
   SHELF: n SLOT: nn FRONT: pec
   BACK: pec
   desctxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS263 follows:

```
**MS263 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB INTERFACE CARD
   STATE CHANGE CODE REF: 193
   SET FROM RTS  BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000
   SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16 FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
   FAULT RAISED:  DS30 front card card–in bit is stuck
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB INTERFACE CARD STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates an interface card has gone from OK to SysB.
CODE REF	Integer	Provides a reference number for code debugging purposes
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the Message Switch. Refer toTable E.
BY	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, blank	Indicates the event that caused the system to generate the report. If blank, the system does not report a cause.

MS263 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MS	0,1	Indicates which MS is involved.
SHELF	0-3	Indicates the shelf number.
SLOT	1-26	Indicates the card number.
FRONT	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product engineering code (PEC) of the front card. Refer to table I.
BACK	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PEC of the back card.
desctxt	Symbolic text	Optional field that describes the event that caused the system to print the report.

Action

Manually busy and test the card.

If this test fails, manually busy the node. Replace the card and manually return to service (RTS) the node.

If the state change fails, the system generates a cardlist. Replace defective cards and RTS again.

If the card continues to be not OK, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurements (OM) registers MSCDERR and MSCDFLT associate with this log.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS264

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates report MS264 when an interface card changes state from central-side busy (CBsy) to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for MS264 is as follows:

```
MS264 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB INTERFACE CARD STATE
CHANGE
   SET FROM CBSY BY SYSTEM ACTION CODE REF: code_ref_num
   MS: n SHELF: n SLOT: nn FRONT: pec BACK: pec
   FLT MAP:
   comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS264 follows:

```
MS264 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB INTERFACE CARD STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM CBSY BY SYSTEM ACTION CODE REF: 0:000000000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16 FRONT PEC: 9X17AA BACK PEC:
   9X23AA
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   FAULT PRESENT: Interface front card data fill and
   physical
   PEC do not match.
   FAULT RAISED: Interface card has faulty timer.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB INTERFACE CARD STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates that the state of the card changed.
SET FROM CBSY	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the MS.
BY SYSTEM ACTION	Constant	Indicates that system action generated the report.

MS264 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REF	Integers	Provides the reference number for code debugging purposes.
MS	0 or 1	Indicates which MS is involved.
SHELF	0 to 3	Indicates the shelf number.
SLOT	1 to 26	Indicates the card number.
FRONT	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product engineering code (PEC) of the front card. Refer to Table I.
BACK	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PEC of the back card. Refer to Table I.
comment line	Symbolic text	Optional field that describes the event that caused the system to generate the report.
fault description report	Symbolic text	Provides a description of all faults cleared, present or raised in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one time for each line. When “FAULT CLEARED" precedes a description, the previously detected fault is now cleared. When “FAULT PRESENT" precedes a description, the previously detected fault continues to exist. When “FAULT RAISED" precedes a description, it means that this is a newly detected fault. Fault description reports occur only through system action.

Action

Manually busy and test the card.

If this test fails, manually busy the node. Replace the card and manually return to service (RTS) the node.

If the state change fails, the system generates a cardlist. Replace defective cards and RTS again.

If the card continues to be not OK, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) registers MSCDERR and MSCDFLT associate with this log.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS265

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS265 when an interface card goes from system busy (SysB) to central-side busy (CBsy).

Format

The log report format for MS265 is as follows:

```
MS265 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL INTERFACE CARD
    STATE CHANGE CODE REF: nnn
    SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
    FLT MAP:
    SHELF: n SLOT: nn FRONT: pec BACK: pec
    desctxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS265 follows:

```
MS265 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 OFFL INTERFACE CARD
   STATE CHANGE CODE REF: 193
   SET FROM UNEQ BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16 FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OFFL INTERFACE CARD	Constant	Indicates that information about an interface card follows
STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change in the state of the card
CODE REF	Integer	Reference number for code debugging purposes
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the MS. Refer to Table E.
BY	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the reason the system generated the report. If blank, the field does not report a reason.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MS	0,1	Indicates which MS is involved
SHELF	0-3	Indicates the shelf number
SLOT	1-26	Indicates the slot number
FRONT	Alphanumeric	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.
BACK	Alphanumeric	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.
desctxt	Symbolic text	Indicates optional field that describes the reason the system printed the report

Action

Manually busy (ManB), then test the node.

If the test fails, the system generates a cardlist. Replace any defective cards. Manually return to service (RTS) the node.

If the RTS fails, the system will generate another cardlist. Replace defective cards and perform an RTS again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS266

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS266 when an interface card goes from manual busy to off-line.

Format

The log report format for MS266 is as follows:

```
MS266 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL INTERFACE CARD
    STATE CHANGE CODE REF: nnn
    SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
    SHELF: n SLOT: nn  FRONT: pec
    BACK: pec
    desctxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS266 follows:

```
MS266 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 OFFL INTERFACE CARD
   STATE CHANGE CODE REF: 193
   SET FROM OFFL BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
   SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16 FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OFFL INTERFACE CARD	Constant	Indicates that information about an interface card follows.
STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change in the state of the card.
CODE REF: nnn	Integer	Reference number for code debugging purposes.
SET FROM acttxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the Message Switch. Refer to Table E.
BY reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates why the system generates the report. If blank, the system did not report a reason.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MS: n	0,1	Indicates which message switch is involved.
SHELF: n	0-3	Indicates the shelf number.
SLOT: nn	1-26	Indicates the card number.
FRONT: pec	Symbolic text	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.
BACK: pec	Symbolic text	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.
desctxt	Text	Optional field that describes the reason the system printed the report.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS267

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS267 when the system must display information about an interface card.

Format

The log report format for MS267 is as follows:

```
MS267 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY INTERFACE CARD
    STATE CHANGE CODE REF: nnn
    SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
    FLT MAP:
    SHELF: n  SLOT: nn  FRONT: pec
    BACK: pec
    desctxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS267 follows:

```
MS267 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 CBSY INTERFACE CARD
   STATE CHANGE CODE REF: 193
   SET FROM SBSY BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000
   SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16 FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
   FAULT CLEARED:  DS30 front card card–in bit is stuck
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CBSY INTERFACE CARD	Constant	Indicates that information about an interface card follows
STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change in the state of the card
CODE REF: nnn	Integer	Reference number for code debugging purposes
SET FROM acttxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the Message Switch. Refer to Table E.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
BY reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates why the system generated the report. If blank, the field does not report the reason.
MS: n	0,1	Indicates which message switch is involved
SHELF: n	0-3	Indicates the shelf number
SLOT: nn	1-26	Indicates the card number
FRONT: pec	Symbolic text	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.
BACK: pec	Symbolic text	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.
desctxt	Text	Optional field that describes the reason the system printed the report

Action

Determine if a pattern is present that involves a specified card. If a pattern is present, operating company personnel must replace the affected card.

Associated OM registers

The OM register that associates with this log is MSCDERR.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS277

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS277 when information must appear about a chain card.

Format

The log report format for MS277 is as follows:

```
MS277 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  CHAIN CARD
    STATE: statxt BY reptxt CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
    MS: n  SHELF: n  CARDS: nn TO nn
    CARD: cardnum
    FRONT PEC: pec BACK PEC: pec
    comment line or fault description
```

Example

An example of log report MS277 follows:

```
MS277 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 INFO  CHAIN CARD
   STATE: RTS BY FAULT REPORT  CODE REF: 0000:00110000
   00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10 CARD: 08
   FRONT PEC: NT9X17AB BACK PEC: NT9X25AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CHAIN CARD	Constant	Indicates this report provides information on a chain card.
statxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the chain card. Refer to Table E.
reptxt	FAULT REPORT	Indicates an action by the local Message Switch Maintenance changes the state.
refnum:	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that caused the system to generate this log. The service personnel use this number to identify sources of other similar log reports.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
faultbits	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	Indicates the numeric representation of the fault data for the chain.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the Message Switch.
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates the head card and terminating card numbers that make up the chain. At least two (2) cards are present in all chains.
cardnum	nn	Identifies the card.
FRONT PEC:	pec	Identifies the Product Equipment Code (hardware code) for the front card.
BACK PEC:	pec	Identifies the Product Equipment Code (hardware code) for the back card.
Comment Line		Identifies the reason the system generates the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description		Provides a description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault per line and occurs one per line. A FAULT RAISED: or FAULT CLEARED: prefix precedes each description. Fault description reports occur under the reptxt of FAULT REPORT.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The Operational Measurement(OM) MSCHERR and this report associate if the state is good.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS280

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS280 when a channelized link goes from manual busy or system busy to good. When a channelized link goes good, the system makes an attempt to return all the ports on the link to service.

Format

The log report format for MS280 is as follows:

```
MS280 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS  CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM statxt BY reptxt CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
    MS: n   SHELF: n   CARDS: nn TO nn
    CARD: nn   LINK: nn
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS280 follows:

```
MS280 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 RTS   CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM SysB  BY FAULT REPORT  CODE REF: 0000:00110000
   00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10 LINK: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RTS CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the system changed the state of the channelized link to good.
statxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the link. Refer to Table E.
reptxt	FAULT REPORT	Indicates an action by the local Message Switch Maintenance (MS Mtc) changed the state.
	MANUAL ACTION	Indicates an action by MS MAP level changed the state.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates an action by the central Message Switch Maintenance changed the state.
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates an action by the local or central Message Switch audit changed the state.
refnum:	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that caused the system to generate this log. Service personnel use this number to identify sources of similar log reports.
faultbits	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	Indicates a numeric representation of the fault data for the chain.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the Message Switch.
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates head card and terminating card numbers that make up the chain. A minimum of two cards is always in a chain.
CARD	nn	Indicates the card on which the link resides. The system restricts the fields range to the cards in the selected chain.
LINK:	nn	Indicates the link number in the chain.
Comment Line		Provides a detailed description of the reason the system generates the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description		Provides a detailed description of the defect that caused the system to generate this report. This field is optional.

Action

For information only. There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS281

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS281 when a channelized link goes from good to manual busy. When a channelized link goes manual busy, all ports on the link make the same change.

Format

The log report format for MS281 is as follows:

```
MS281 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM: statxt  BY: reptxt  CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
   MS: n  SHELF: n   CARDS: nn TO nn
   CARD: n   LINK: nn
   comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS281 follows:

```
MS281 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB  CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS  BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF: 0000: 00110000
   00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10   LINK: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ManB CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the system changed the state of the channelized to manual busy.
statxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the link. Refer to Table E.
reptxt	MANUAL ACTION	Indicates an action by MS MAP level caused the change of state.
refnum:	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that caused the system to generate this log. Service personnel use this number to identify sources of similar log reports.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
faultbits	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	Indicates the numeric representation for the fault data for the chain.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the Message Switch.
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn to nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates head card and terminating card numbers that make up the chain. A minimum of two (2) cards are present in all chains.
CARD:	nn	Identifies the card on which the chain link resides. The system restricts the fields range to the cards in the selected chain.
LINK:	nn	Indicates the link number of the chain.
Comment Line		Indicates the reason the system generated this report. This field is optional.
Fault Description		Provides a detailed description of the fault that caused the system to generate this report. This field is optional.

Action

For information only. There is no required action.

Associated OM registers

The Operational Measurement (OM) MSCLMBP associated with this log.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS282

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS282 when a channelized link goes from an out-of-service state to manual busy. When a channelized link goes manual busy, all the ports on the link make the same change.

Format

The log report format for MS282 is as follows:

```
MS282 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM: statxt BY reptxt CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
   MS: n   SHELF: n   CARDS: nn TO nn
   CARD: n    LINK: nn
   comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS282 follows:

```
MS282 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB  CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM SysB BY MANUAL ACTION CODE REF: 0000: 00110000
   00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10  LINK: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ManB CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the channelized link changed state to manual busy.
statxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the link. Refer to Table E.
reptxt	MANUAL ACTION	Indicates an action by MS MAP level caused the state change.
refnum:	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that caused the system to generate this log. Service personnel use this number to identify sources of similar logs.

MS282 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
faultbits	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	Indicates the numeric representation of the fault data for the chain.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the Message Switch.
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates head card and terminating card numbers of the chain. At least two (2) cards are present in all chains.
CARD	nn	Identifies the card where the chain link resides. The system limits the fields range to the cards in the selected chain.
LINK:	nn	Indicates the link number of the chain.
Comment Line		Provides a description of the reason the system generates the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description		Provides a description of the defect that caused the system to generate the report. This field is optional.

Action

There is no action required. For information only.

Associated OM registers

The Operational Measurement (OM) MSCLMBP associates with this log report.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS283

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS283 when a channelized link goes from good to system busy (SysB).

When a channelized link goes SysB, all the ports on the link also go SysB.

Format

The log report format for MS283 is as follows:

```
MS283 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS BY: reptxt  CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
   FLT MAP:
   MS: n   SHELF: n   CARDS: nn TO nn
   CARD: n   LINK: nn
   comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS283 follows:

```
MS283 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS  BY FAULT REPORT
   FLT MAP: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   CODE REF: 0000: 0011000000000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10  LINK: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the channelized link state changed to SysB
SET FROM RTS	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the link
BY	FAULT REPORT	Indicates an action by the local MS maintenance caused the state change.
	SYSTEM ACTION	
	AUDIT ACTION	

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in DMS switch software that caused the system to generate this log. Service personnel use this number to identify sources of similar log reports.
faultbits	Integers	Indicates the numeric representation for the fault data for the chain
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS
SHELF	0 -3	Identifies the shelf
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates head card and terminating card numbers comprise the chain. At least two cards are present in all chains.
CARD	Integers	Identifies the card where chain link resides. The system restricts the fields range to the cards in the selected chain.
LINK	Integers	Identifies the link number of the chain
Comment Line	Symbolic text	Provides a detailed description of the reason the system generated the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description	Symbolic text	Provides a detailed description of the fault that caused the system to generate the report. This field is optional.

Action

Manually busy (ManB) the link. Test the link.

If the test fails, the system generates a cardlist. Replace the cards one at a time. Use the standard card change procedure to replace the cards on the MS.

Repeat these actions until the test passes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS284

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS284. The subsystem generates MS284 when a channelized link goes from C-side busy (CBsy) or P-side busy (PBsy) to system busy (SysB).

When a channelized link goes SysB, all the ports on the link also go to SysB.

Format

The log report format for MS284 is as follows:

MS284 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
SET FROM:statxt BY: reptxt CODE REF: refnum
FLT MAP:
MS: nn SHELF: nn CARDS: head_num TO term_num CARD: nn LINK: nn
comment line or fault description

Example

An example of log report MS284 follows:

```
MS284 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB  CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM CBSY  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0  SHELF: 0  CARDS: 06 TO 10  CARD: 06  LINK: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the channelized link changed state to system busy
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the link. Refer to Table E.
BY	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates an action by the central MS maintenance caused the state change
	FAULT REPORT	Indicates an action by the local MS maintenance caused the state change

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in the DMS switch software that caused the system to generate this log. This number can identify and distinguish the sources of similar log reports.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS
SHELF	0 to 3	Identifies the shelf
CARDS: head_num TO term_num	0 to 26	Indicates head card and terminating card numbers of the chain
CARD	Integers	Indicates the card where the channelized link resides. The system restricts the fields range to the cards in the selected chain.
LINK	Integers	Indicates the link number of the chain
Comment Line	Symbolic text	Provides a detailed description of the reason the system generates the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description	Symbolic text	Provides a description of all faults cleared, present or raised in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs once for each line. When FAULT CLEARED precedes a description, the previously detected fault has been cleared. When “FAULT PRESENT" precedes a description, the previously detected fault is still present. When “FAULT RAISED" precedes a description, a new fault is present. Action by central or local MS maintenance cause fauld description reports to occur.

Action

Perform action according to log MS283.

MS284 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS285

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS285. The system generates MS285 when a channelized link goes from system busy (SysB) or manual busy (ManB) to C-side busy (CBsy).

Format

The log report format for MS285 is as follows:

```
MS285 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM statxt BY reptxt CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
   FLT MAP:
   MS: n SHELF: n    CARDS: nn TO nn
   CARD: nn      LINK: nn
   comment line
```

Example

An example of log report MS285 follows:

```
MS285 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 CBSY  CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM SYSB  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0000: 00110000
   00000000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10  LINK: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CBSY CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the channelized link changed state to CBsy
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the link. Refer to Table E.
BY	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates an action by central MS maintenance caused the state change
	MANUAL ACTION	Indicates an action by MS maintenance and administration position (MAP) level caused the state change.

MS285 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates an action by the local or central MS audit caused the state change.
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in the DMS switch software that caused the system to generate this log. Service personnel use this number to identify and distinguish the sources of similar log reports.
faultbits	Integers	Indicates the numeric representation for the fault data for the chain
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS
SHELF	0 - 3	Identifies the shelf
CARDS	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates head card and terminating card numbers that comprise the chain. At least 2 cards are present in all chains.
CARD	Integers	Identifies the card where the chain link resides. The system limits the fields range to the cards in the selected chain.
LINK	Integers	Indicates the link number of the chain
Comment Line	Symbolic text	Provides a description of the reason the system generated this report. This field is optional.
Fault Description	Symbolic text	Provides a description of the fault that caused the system to generate the report. This field is optional.

Action

The node is out of service. Refer to the Action section in log MS103.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS286

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS286 when a channelized link goes from system busy or manual busy to p-side Busy.

Format

The log report format for MS286 is as follows:

```
MS286 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PBSY CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM statxt BY reptxt CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
   MS: nn  SHELF: nn   CARDS: nn TO nn
   CARD: n  LINK: nn
   comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS286 follows:

```
MS286 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 PBSY  CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM SYSB  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0000: 00110000
   00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10  LINK: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PBSY CHNL LINK STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the channelized link changed state to p-side busy.
statxt	Refer to Table E.	Indicates the previous state of the link.
reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates an action by the central Message Switch Maintenance caused the state change.
	MANUAL ACTION	Indicates an action by MS MAP level caused a state change.
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates an action by the local or central Message Switch audit caused the state change.

MS286 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
refnum:	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that caused the system to generate the log. Service personnel uses this number to identify sources of similar log reports.
faultbits	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	Indicates the number for the fault data for the chain.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the Message Switch
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates head card and terminating card numbers that make up the chain. At least two (2) cards are present in all chains.
CARD	nn	Identifies the card where the chain link resides. The system limits the fields range to the cards in the selected chain.
LINK:	nn	Indicates the link number of the chain.
Comment Line		Provides a description of the reason the system generates the report. This field is optional.
Fault Description		Provides a description of the fault that caused the system to generate the report. This field is optional.

Action

This log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS287

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS287 when information must appear about a channelized link.

Format

The log report format for MS287 is as follows:

```
MS287 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO CHNL LINK
    STATE: statxt  BY reptxt CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
    MS: n   SHELF: n  CARDS: nn TO nn
    CARD: n   LINK: nn
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS287 follows:

```
MS287 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 INFO CHNL LINK
   STATE: RTS  BY FAULT REPORT CODE REF: 0000:
   001100000000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10  LINK: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CHNL LINK	Constant	Indicates information about the channelized link.
STATE	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the channelized link. Refer to Table E.
BY	FAULT REPORT	Indicates an action by the central message switch maintenance caused the stage change.
CODE REF	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that caused the system to generate this log. Service personnel use this number to identify sources of similar log reports.
faultbits	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	Indicates the numeric representation for the fault data for the chain.

MS287 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MS: n	0 or 1	Identifies the message switch
SHELF: n	0 - 3	Identifies the shelf
CARDS:	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates head card and terminating card numbers in a chain. At least two cards are present in all chains.
CARD	nn	Identifies the card on where the chain link resides. The system limits the fields range to the cards in the selected chain.
LINK	nn	Indicates the link number of the chain.
Comment Line		Provides a description of the reason the system generated this report. This field is optional.
Fault Description		Provides a description of the fault that caused the system to generate the report. This field is optional.

Action

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

Associated OM registers

The Operational Measurement (OM) MSCLEER associates with this log report:

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS300

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS300 when a port changes state. The state of the port changes from system busy or manually-busy to OK.

Format

The log report format for MS300 is as follows:

```
MS300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS PORT STATE CHANGE
    CODE REF: nnn
    SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
    SHELF: n SLOT: nn PORT: n
    FRONT: pec BACK: pec
    desctxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS300 follows:

```
MS300 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 RTS  PORT STATE CHANGE CODE
REF:    193
   SET FROM ManB BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0 SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16
   PORT: 3 FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RTS PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the change of state for a specified port.
CODE REF: nnn	Integer	Provides the reference number for code debugging purposes.
SET FROM acttxt	Refer to Table E.	Indicates the previous state of the message switch.
BY reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the reason for the report. If blank, the reason is not reported.
MS: n	0,1	Indicates the message switch involved.

MS300 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SHELF: n	0-3	Indicates the shelf number.
SLOT: nn	1-26	Indicates the card number.
PORT: n	0-3	Indicates the port number.
FRONT: pec	Symbolic text	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.
BACK: pec	Symbolic text	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.
desctxt	Text	Optional field, indicates the cause of the the report.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS301

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS301 when the state of the port changes from OK to manually-busy.

Format

The log report format for MS301 is as follows:

```
MS301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB PORT STATE CHANGE
    CODE REF: nnn
    SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
    SHELF: n SLOT: nn PORT: n
    FRONT: pec BACK: pec
```

Example

An example of log report MS301 follows:

```
MS301 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB PORT STATE CHANGE CODE
REF:    193
   SET FROM RTS  BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0 SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16
   PORT: 3 FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ManB PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change of state for a specified port.
CODE REF: nnn	Integer	Provides the reference number for code debugging.
SET FROM acttxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the message switch. Refer to Table E.
BY reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the reason for the report. If blank, the reason is not reported.
MS: n	0,1	Indicates the message switch involved.
SHELF: n	0-3	Indicates the shelf number.

MS301 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SLOT: nn	1-26	Indicates the card number.
PORT: n	0-3	Indicates the port number.
FRONT: pec	Symbolic text	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table E.
BACK: pec	Symbolic text	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table E.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The MS operational measurement (OM) register associated with this log is MSLKMBP.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS302

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS302 when the state of a port changes. The state of the port changes from system busy, central-side busy, or peripheral-side busy to manually-busy.

Format

The log report format for MS302 is as follows:

```
MS302 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB PORT STATE CHANGE
    CODE REF: nnn
    SET FROM acttxt BY reptxt MS: n
    SHELF: n SLOT: nn PORT: n
    FRONT: pec BACK: pec
```

Example

An example of log report MS302 follows:

```
MS302 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB PORT STATE CHANGE CODE
REF:    193
   SET FROM SysB BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0 SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16
   PORT: 3 FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ManB PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change of state for a specified port.
CODE REF: nnn	Integer	Provides the reference number for code debugging
SET FROM acttxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the message switch. Refer to Table E.
BY reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the reason for the report. If blank, the reason is not reported.
MS: n	0,1	Indicates the message switch involved.

MS302 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SHELF: n	0-3	Indicates the shelf number.
SLOT: nn	1-26	Indicates the card number.
PORT: n	0-3	Indicates the port number.
FRONT: pec	Symbolic text	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.
BACK: pec	Symbolic text	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

The OM register associated with this log is MSLKMBP.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS303

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS303. The subsystem generates this report when the state of a port changes from OK to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for MS303 is as follows:

```
*MS303 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB PORT STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM RTS BY reptxt MS: n  CODE REF: nnn
    FLT MAP:
    MS: n SHELF: n CARD: nn PORT: n
    FRONT: pec  BACK: pec
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS303 follows:

```
*MS303 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB PORT STATE CHANGE CODE
REF:
   193
   SET FROM RTS  BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0 SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   PORT: 3 FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
   FAULT RAISED:  loop around test failed
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change of state for a specified port
SET FROM RTS	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the message switch
BY	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the reason for the report. If blank, the reason is not reported.

MS303 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REF	Integers	Provides the reference number for code debugging purposes
MS	0, 1	Indicates the MS involved
SHELF	0-3	Indicates the shelf number
SLOT	1-26	Indicates the card number
PORT	0-3	Indicates the port number
FRONT	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product engineering code (PEC) of the front card. Refer to table I.
BACK	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PEC of the back card. Refer to table I.
desctxt	Symbolic text	Includes an optional comment line. If reptxt has the value FAULT REPORT, then all faults raised or cleared, are reported, one on each line. The header FAULT RAISED or FAULT CLEARED, appears before each description.

Action

Manually-busy and test the port.

If the test fails, the system generates a cardlist. If the defective card is on the peripheral side, perform maintenance action on the peripheral. Also, check the logs related to the peripheral.

If the defective card is on the MS, manually-busy the node. Replace the defective card and manually return to service (RTS) the node.

If this state change fails, the system generates another cardlist. Replace any defective cards and RTS again.

If the port is not OK, check the backplane for loose or bad cables.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) registers associated with this log are MSLKERR and MSLKFLT.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS304

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS304 when the state of a port changes. The state of the port changes from P-side busy (PBsy) or C-side busy (CBsy) to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for MS304 is as follows:

```
*MS304 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB PORT STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM event_type BY reptxt n  CODE REF: nnn
   FLT MAP:
   MS: n SHELF: n CARD: nn PORT: n
   FRONT PEC: pec  BACK PEC: pec
   comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS304 follows:

```
*MS304 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB PORT STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM PBSY BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0:000000000000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 1 CARD: 21 PORT: 3
   FRONT PEC: 9X17AA BACK PEC: 9X23AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change of state for a specified port.
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the message switch. Refer to table E.
BY	SYSTEM ACTION FAULT REPORT (blank)	Indicates the reason for the report. If blank, the reason is not reported.
CODE REF	Integer	Indicates in the code, the location of the MS log. This number identifies related log reports.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MS	0 or 1	Indicates the MS involved.
SHELF	0 to 3	Indicates the shelf number.
CARD	1 to 26	Indicates the card number.
PORT	0 to 3	Indicates the port number.
FRONT PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product engineering code (PEC) of the front card. Refer to table I.
BACK PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PEC of the back card. Refer to table I.
comment line or fault description report	Symbolic text	Includes an optional comment line. If reptxt has the value FAULT REPORT, then all faults, raised or cleared, are reported, one on each line. The header message appears before the description. The message FAULT CLEARED indicates that the fault is clear. The FAULT PRESENT message indicates that the detected fault remains. The FAULT RAISED message indicates a new fault.

Action

Manually-busy, and test the port. If this test fails, the system generates a cardlist. If the defective card is on the peripheral side, perform maintenance action on the peripheral. Also, check for logs related to the peripheral.

If the defective card is on the MS, manually-busy the node. Replace the defective card and manually return to service (RTS) the node. If this state change fails, the system generates another cardlist. Replace any defective cards and RTS again. If the port is not OK, check the backplane for loose or bad cables.

Associated OM registers

The operational measurement (OM) registers associated with this log are MSPTERR and MSPTFLT.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS305

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS305. The subsystem generates this report when the state of a port changes from system busy (SysB) to central-side busy (CBsy).

Format

The log report format for MS305 is as follows:

```
MS305 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY PORT STATE CHANGE
    CODE REF: nnn
    SET FROM SYSB BY reptxt MS: n
    SHELF: n SLOT: nn PORT: n
    FRONT: pec BACK: pec
    desctxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS305 follows:

```
MS305 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 CBSY PORT STATE CHANGE
   CODE REF: 193
   SET FROM MANB BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
   SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16 PORT: 3
   FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CBSY PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change of state for a specified port
CODE REF	Integer	Provides the reference number for code debugging purposes
SET FROM SYSB	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the MS
BY	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the reason for the report. If blank, the reason is not reported.
MS	0,1	Indicates the message switch involved

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SHELF	0-3	Indicates the shelf number
SLOT	1-26	Indicates the slot number
PORT	0-3	Indicates the port number
FRONT	Alphanumeric	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to table I.
BACK	Alphanumeric	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to table I.
desctxt	Text	Optional field indicates the reason for the report

Action

The node and/or card is out of service. Take appropriate maintenance action on the node, card, or both.

If the node is SysB, perform action according to MS103.

If the card is SysB, perform action according to MS263.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS306

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS306. The subsystem generates this report when the state of a port changes from system busy (SysB) to peripheral-side busy (PBsy).

Format

The log report format for MS306 is as follows:

```
MS306 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PBSY PORT STATE CHANGE
    CODE REF: nnn
    SET FROM SYSB BY reptxt MS: n
    SHELF: n SLOT: nn PORT: n FRONT: pec BACK: pec
    desctxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS306 follows:

```
MS306 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 PBSY PORT STATE CHANGE
   CODE REF:193
   SET FROM MBSY BY FAULT REPORT MS: 0
   SHELF: 1 SLOT: 16 PORT: 3 FRONT: 9X13AA BACK: 9X26AA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PBSY PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change of state for a specified port
CODE REF	Integers	Provides the reference number for code debugging purposes
SET FROM SYSB	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the MS
BY	SYSTEM ACTION, FAULT REPORT, (blank)	Indicates the reason for the report. If blank, the reason is not reported.
MS	0, 1	Indicates the MS involved
SHELF	0-3	Indicates the shelf number

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SLOT	Integers	Indicates the slot number
PORT	0-3	Indicates the port number
FRONT	Alphanumeric	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.
BACK	Alphanumeric	Indicates the hardware card number. Refer to Table I.
desctxt	Text	Optional field indicates the reason for the report

Action

Perform maintenance on the peripheral-side node. Check the logs for reports related to the peripheral.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS307

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS307. The subsystem generates this report when more information about the port is required.

Format

The log report format for MS307 is as follows:

```
MS307 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO    PORT
    STATE: stattxt BY acttxt  CODE REF:  nnn
    MS: n SHELF: n CARD:  nn PORT:  n
    FRONT PEC: pec BACK PEC: pec
    desctxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS307 follows:

```
MS307 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 INFO    PORT
STATE: RTS  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 193:00000000
MS: 0 SHELF: 1 CARD: 21 PORT: 3 FRONT PEC: NT9X17AA
BACK PEC: NT9X23AA
FAULT CLEARED: loop around test failed
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO PORT	Constant	Indicates that information needs to be displayed about a port.
STATE	Symbolic text	Indicates the current state of the node. Refer to Table E.
BY	FAULT REPORT, AUDIT, or ACTION	Indicates the reason for the report.
CODE REF	Integer	Provides the reference number for code debugging.
MS	0,1	Indicates the MS number.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SHELF	0-3	Indicates the shelf number.
CARD	1-26	Indicates the card number.
PORT	0-3	Indicates the port number.
FRONT PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the hardware card number of the front card. Refer to Table I.
BACK PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the hardware card number of the back card. Refer to Table I.
desctxt	Text	Includes an optional comment line. If the BY field has the value FAULT REPORT, then all faults, raised or cleared, are reported, one on each line. The header FAULT RAISED or FAULT CLEARED appears before the description.

Associated OM registers

The MS operational measurement OM register associated with this log is MSLKERR.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS310

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS310. The subsystem generates this report when a channelized link changes from manually-busy or system busy to OK.

Format

The log report format for MS310 is as follows:

```
MS310 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS  CHNL LINK PORT STATE
    CHANGE
    SET FROM: statxt BY reptxt  CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
    MS: n   SHELF: n   CARDS: nn TO nn
    LINK: nn  CARD: nn    PORT: nn
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS310 follows:

```
MS310 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 RTS   CHNL LINK PORT STATE
CHANGE
   SET FROM SYSB BY FAULT REPORT CODE REF: 0000: 00000000
   00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10 LINK: 00 CARD: 07 PORT: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RTS CHNL LINK PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change of state for the channelized link, state is OK.
SET FROM statxt	Symbolic text.	Indicates the previous state of the channelized link port. Refer to Table E.
BY reptxt	FAULT REPORT	Indicates an action by local message switch maintenance (MS Mtc) causes the system to generate this report.
	MANUAL ACTION	Indicates an action at the MS MAP level causes the system to generate this report.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates an action by the central message switch maintenance causes the system to generate this report.
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates an action by the local or central message switch audit causes the system to generate this report.
refnum:	nnnn	Indicates the location in the DMS software where the change of state occurred This number identifies related log reports.
faultbits	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	Indicates a numeric representation of the fault data for the channelized port.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the message switch.
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates the head card and terminating card numbers of the chain.
LINK:	nn	Identifies the link in the chain.
CARD:	nn	Identifies the card on which the affected port on the channelized link resides. The number of cards in the selected chain restricts the range limit.
PORT:	0-127	Identifies the affected port on the channelized link.
Comment line		Provides a detailed description of the reason for the report.
fault description report		Provides a description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault, one on each line. Each description appears after the FAULT RAISED or FAULT CLEARED header. Fault description reports occur under the reptxt of FAULT REPORT.

Action

There is no action required.

MS310 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS311

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS311. The subsystem generates log MS311 when a port on a channelized link changes state. The port goes from OK to manual busy separate from the link. The system applies the manual busy operation to a port, not the channelized link.

Format

The log report format for MS311 follows:

```
*MS311 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB  CHNL LINK PORT STATE
    CHANGE
    SET FROM RTS BY MANUAL ACTION CODE REF: refnum:
    faultbits
    MS: n   SHELF: n    CARDS: nn TO nn
    LINK: nn   CARD: nn   PORT: nn
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS311 follows:

```
*MS311 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB  CHNL LINK PORT STATE
   CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF: 0000: 00000000
   0100000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10 LINK: 00 CARD: 07 PORT:
   00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ManB CHNL LINK PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the port on a channelized link changed states from OK to manual busy, separate from the link.
SET FROM RTS	Constant	Indicates the previous state was RTS.
BY MANUAL ACTION	Constant	Indicates an action at the MS MAP level generates this report.

MS311 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
refnum:	nnnn	Indicates the place in the DMS software that generates the log. This number identifies the sources of some like log reports.
fault bits	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	Indicates a numeric representation of the fault data for the channelized port.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the message switch.
SHELF: n	0-13	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates the head card and the terminating card numbers of the chain.
LINK:	nn	Identifies the link in the chain.
CARD:	nn	Identifies the card on which the affected port on the channelized link resides. The system restricts the range of the port to the cards in the selected chain.
PORT:	0-127	Identifies the affected port on the channelized link.
Comment line		Provides a detailed description of the event that caused the system to print the report.
Fault description report.		Provides a description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one time for every line. A `FAULT RAISED:' or `FAULT CLEARED:' prefix precedes the description. Fault description reports occur only under the report type of FAULT REPORT.

Action

There is no action required. The MS311 log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS312

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS312. The subsystem generates MS312 when a port on a channelized link changes state. The port goes from an out-of-service state to a manual busy state separate from the link. The system applied the manual busy operation to a separate port, not the channelized link.

Format

The log report format for MS312is as follows:

```
MS312 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB  CHNL LINK PORT STATE
    CHANGE
    SET FROM statxt BY MANUAL ACTION CODE REF: refnum:
    faultbits
    MS: n  SHELF: n  CARDS: nn TO nn
    LINK: nn   CARD: nn  PORT: nn
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS312 follows:

```
MS312 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB  CHNL LINK PORT STATE
   CHANGE
   SET FROM SYSB  BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF: 0000:
   0010B000 00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10 LINK: 00 CARD: 07 PORT:
   00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ManB CHNL LINK PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the port on a channelized link goes from an out-of-service to manual busy.
SET FROM statxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the port. Refer to Table E.
BY MANUAL ACTION	Constant	Indicates the system generates a report from an action at the MS MAP level.

MS312 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REF num	nnnn	Indicates the place in the DMS software that generated the log. The number identifies the sources of some like log reports.
faultbits	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	Indicates a numeric representation of the fault data for the channelized port.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the message switch.
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates the head card and the terminating card numbers of the chain.
LINK:	nn	Identifies the link in the chain.
CARD:	nn	Identifies the card on which the affected port on the channelized link resides. The system restricts the range to the cards in the selected chain.
PORT:	0-127	Identifies the affected port on the channelized link.
Comment line		Provides a detailed description of the event that caused the system to print the report. The comment line field is optional.
Fault description report		Provides a description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one time for each line. The FAULT RAISED or FAULT CLEARED PREFIX precedes each description. The system generates fault description reports only under the report type of FAULT REPORT.

Action

There is no action required. The MS312 log is for information only.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS313

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates this report. The subsystem generates this report when a port on a channelized link changes state. The port changes from OK to system busy (SysB) separate from the link. The state change indicates that the system applied the busy operation to a separate port, not the channelized link.

Format

The log report format for MS313 is as follows:

```
.**MS313 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB  CHNL LINK PORT STATE
CHANGE
    SET FROM RTS   BY reptxt  CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
    MS: n  SHELF: n   CARDS: nn TO nn
    LINK: nn  CARD: nn  PORT: nn
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS313 follows:

```
**MS313 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB CHNL LINK PORT STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS  BY FAULT REPORT  CODE REF: 0000:0010000000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10 LINK: 00 CARD: 07 PORT: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB CHNL LINK PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the port changed state from OK to SysB.
SET FROM RTS	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the port was OK.
BY	FAULT REPORT	Indicates that the system generates this log because of an action by local MS maintenance (MS Mtc)
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates that the system generates this log because of an action by central MS audit.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates that the system generates this log because of an action by the central MS Mtc.
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in the DMS switch software that caused the system to generate the log. This number identifies the sources of some like log reports.
faultbits	Integers	Indicates a numeric representation of the fault data for the channelized port.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS.
SHELF	0 -3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates the head card and the terminating card numbers of the chain.
LINK	Integers	Identifies the link.
CARD	Integers	Indicates the card that contains the affected port on the channelized link. The system restricts the range of the field value to the cards in the selected chain.
PORT	Integers	Identifies the affected port in the channelized link
Comment line	Symbolic text	Describes the cause of the report. This field is optional.
Fault description report	Symbolic text	Provides a description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one time for each line. A FAULT RAISED or FAULT CLEARED prefix precedes each description. The system generates fault description reports only under the report type of FAULT REPORT.

Action

Manually busy (ManB), then test the node.

MS313 (end)

If the test does not work, the system generates a cardlist. Replace the card(s) that has faults, load the MS again, and manually return the node to service with the RTS command.

If the RTS fails, the system generates another cardlist. Replace any cards that have faults and RTS again. Repeat the procedure until the test passes.

Associated OM registers

Registers MSCLERR and MSCLFLT of operational measurement (OM) MSCHNLK increase when the system generates log MS313.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS314

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates this report. The subsystem generates this report when a port on a channelized link changes state. The port changes from peripheral-side busy (PBsy) or central-side busy (CBsy) to system busy (SysB), separate from the link.

Format

The log report format for MS314 is as follows:

```
MS314 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB  CHNL LINK PORT STATE
CHANGE
  SET FROM statxt BY SYSTEM ACTION CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
     FLT MAP:
     MS: n  SHELF: n  CARDS: head_num TO term_num
     LINK: nn  CARD: nn  PORT: nn
     comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS314 follows:

```
MS314 SEP24 00:00:00 6100 SYSB  CHNL LINK PORT STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM PBSY  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0000:0000000000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10 LINK: 00 CARD: 07 PORT: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB CHNL LINK PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the port on a channelized link changed state to SysB.
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the port. Refer to Table E.
BY SYSTEM ACTION	Constant	Indicates the system generates the report because of an action by central MS maintenance.

MS314 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in DMS switch software that caused the system to generate the log. This number identifies the sources of some like log reports.
fault bits	16 digits	Indicates a numeric representation of the fault data for the channelized link.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the message switch.
SHELF	0 to 3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS	1 to 26	Indicates the head card and terminating card numbers of the chain.
LINK	Integers	Identifies the link in the chain.
CARD	Integers	Indicates the card that contains the affected port on the channelized link. The system restricts the range of the field value to the cards in the selected chain.
PORT	Integers	Identifies the affected port on the channelized link.
Comment line	Symbolic text	Describes the cause of the report. This field is optional.
Fault description report	Symbolic text	Provides a description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one time for each line. When a FAULT CLEARED precedes a description, the detected fault is now clear. When a FAULT PRESENT display precedes a description, the detected fault remains. When a FAULT RAISED precedes a description, the system detects a new fault. System action will only generate fault description reports.

Action

This log indicates a critical fault on the port. Perform the appropriate action indicated in the `Action' section in the MS313 log report.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS315

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates this report. The subsystem generates this report when a port on a channelized link changes state. The port goes from system busy (SysB) or manual busy (ManB) to central-side busy (CBsy), separate from the link.

Format

The log report format for MS315 is as follows:

```
MS315 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY  CHNL LINK PORT STATE
CHANGE
   SET FROM statxt  BY: reptxt  CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
   FLT MAP:
   MS: n  SHELF: n   CARDS: nn TO nn
   LINK: nn  CARD: nn  PORT: nn
   comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS315 follows:

```
MS315 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 CBSY  CHNL LINK PORT STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM MANB  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0000: 000000000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10 LINK: 00 CARD: 07 PORT: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CBSY CHNL LINK PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a port changed state to C-side busy.
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the port. Refer to Table E.
BY	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates the system generates the report because of an action by central MS maintenance.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates that the system generates this report because of an action by the local or central MS audit.
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in DMS switch software that caused the system to generate the log. This number identifies the sources of some like log reports.
faultbits	Integers	Indicates the numeric representation fault data for the channelized link.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS.
SHELF	0 -3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates the head card and the terminating card numbers of the chain.
LINK	Integers	Indicates the link number of the chain.
CARD	Integers	Identifies the card that contains the affected port on the channelized link. The system restricts the range of the field value to the cards in the selected chain.
PORT	Integers	Identifies the affected port on the channelized link.
Comment line	Symbolic text	Describes the cause of the report. This field is optional.
Fault description report	Symbolic text	Provides a description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one time for each line. A `FAULT RAISED:' or `FAULT CLEARED' prefix precedes each description. Fault description reports occur only under the report type of FAULT REPORT.

Action

Refer to the `Action' section in log MS103.

MS315 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS316

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS316. The subsystem generates this report when a port on a channelized link goes to P-side busy independent of the link. The port that goes P-side busy was system busy or manually busy.

Format

The log report format for MS316 is as follows:

```
MS316 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd PBSY  CHNL LINK PORT STATE
    CHANGE
    SET FROM statxt BY reptxt  CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
    MS: n SHELF: n  CARDS: nn TO nn
    LINK: nn CARD: nn  PORT: nn
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS316 follows:

```
MS316 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 PBSY  CHNL LINK PORT STATE
CHANGE
   SET FROM SysB  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0000:
   00000000 00000001
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10 LINK: 00 CARD: 07 PORT:
   00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
PBSY CHNL LINK PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a port changed state to p-side busy.
SET FROM statxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the port. Refer to Table E.
reptxt	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates subsystem generates the report because of an action by the central message switch maintenance.

MS316 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates the subsystem generated the report because of an action by the local or central message switch audit.
refnum	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that caused the subsystem to generate the log. This number identifies the sources of types of the same log reports.
faultbits	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	Indicates the number model of the problem data for the channelized link.
MS: n	0, 1	Identifies the message switch.
SHELF: n	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS: nn TO nn	(1-26) TO (1-26)	Indicates the head card and the terminating card numbers of the chain.
LINK:	nn	Indicates the link number of the chain.
CARD:	nn	Identifies the card on which the affected port on the channelized link resides. The range is restricted to the cards in the selected chain.
PORT:	0-127	Identifies the affected port in the channelized link.
Comment line		Describes why the system printed the report. This field is optional.
Fault description report		Provides a description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one each line. A FAULT RAISED or FAULT CLEARED prefix precedes each description. Fault description reports occur only under the report type of FAULT REPORT.

Action

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

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS317

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS317. The subsystem operates this report when information about a port on a channelized link needs to be displayed.

Format

The log report format for MS317 follows:

```
MS317 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  CHNL LINK PORT
    STATE statxt BY FAULT REPORT CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
    MS: n  SHELF: n  CARDS: nn TO nn
    LINK: nn  CARD: nn  PORT: nn
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS317 follows:

```
MS317 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 INFO  CHNL LINK PORT
   STATE: RTS BY FAULT REPORT  CODE REF: 0000: 00000000
   00100000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARDS: 06 TO 10 LINK: 00 CARD: 07 PORT:
00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO CHNL LINK PORT	Constant	Indicates that the system generated a report about a port on a channelized link.
statxt	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the port. Refer to Table E.
BY FAULT REPORT	Constant	Indicates that the subsystem generated the report because of an action by local MS Mtc.
refnum	nnnn	Indicates the place in DMS software that caused the subsystem to generate the log. This number identifies the sources of types of the same log reports.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
faultbits	nnnnnnnnnnnnnnn	Indicates the numeric representation of the fault data for the channelized port.
MS	0, 1	Identifies the message switch.
SHELF	0-3	Identifies the shelf.
CARDS	1-26 TO 1-26	Indicates the head card and the terminating card numbers of the chain.
LINK	nn	Indicates the link number of the chain.
CARD	Integer	Identifies the card on which the affected port on the channelized link resides. The range is restricted to the cards in the selected chain.
PORT	0-127	Identifies the affected port in the channelized link.
Comment line	Text	Describes why the system printed the report. This field is optional.
Fault description report	Text	Provides a description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault and occurs one each line. A FAULT RAISED or FAULT CLEARED prefix precedes each description. Fault description reports occur only under the report type of FAULT REPORT.

Action

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

Associated OM registers

If the state is OK, the Operational Measurement with this log is:

MSCLERR

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS323

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS323. The subsystem generates this report when a port on an Inter-MS link goes from OK to system busy.

Note that this log will be an major alarm report if associated with the loss of the last in-service inter-MS link.

Format

The log report format for MS323 is as follows:

```
MS323 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB IMSL PORT STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM statxt  BY: reptxt  CODE REF: code_ref_num.: fault_bits
    FLT MAP:
    MS: ms_num  SHELF: shelf_num INTERMS LINK: link_num
    CARD: card_num  PORT: port_num
    comment line and/or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS323 follows:

```
MS323 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB LMSL PORT STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM:RTS  BY: SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0000: 00000000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 IMTERMS LINK: 0
   CARD: 07 PORT: 00
   FAULT RAISED: Interface card CMU could not complete
   requested task.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB IMSL PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a port changed state to system busy
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the port. Refer to Table E.

MS323 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
BY	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates that the subsystem generates the report because of an action by central MS maintenance
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates that the subsystem generates the report because of an action by the local or central MS audit
	FAULT REPORT	Indicates that the subsystem generates the report because of a problem action by the local MS maintenance
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in DMS switch software that caused the subsystem to generate the log. This number identifies the sources of types of the same log reports.
code_ref_num	Integers	Indicate where in the code the subsystem generates a particular MS log report. The number can identify the sourced of types of the same log reports.
fault_bits	Integers	Indicates the number model of the fault data for the Inter-MS port
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS
SHELF	0 -3	Identifies the shelf
INTERMS LINK	0 -1	Indicates the link number of the port
CARD	6 -25	Identifies the card on which the Inter-MS link resides
PORT	0 - 3	Identifies the port where the Inter-MS link is present
FAULT RAISED	Symbolic text	Describes why the system printed the report. This field is optional if the log is not associated with the loss of the last in-service inter-MS link. This field contains the string `No inter-MS links are in-service'.

MS323 (end)

Action

This log indicates the detection of a critical fault on the port. Refer to the Action section in log MS103.

Associated OM registers

The following are associated OM registers:

- MSPTERR
- MSPTFLT
- MSPTDIA
- MSPTDIAF

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS324

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS324. The subsystem generates this report when a port on an Inter-MS link goes from R-side busy or C-side busy to system busy.

Format

The log report format for MS324 is as follows:

```
MS324 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd IMSL PORT STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM statxt  BY: reptxt  CODE REF:
    code_ref_num: fault_bits
    MS: ms_num  SHELF: shelf_num INTERMS LINK: link_num
    CARD: card_num  PORT: port_num
    comment line or fault description report
```

Example

An example of log report MS324 follows:

```
MS323 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB LMSL PORT STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RBSY  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0000: 00000000
   FLT MAP: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 IMTERMS LINK: 0
   CARD: 07 PORT: 00
   FAULT RAISED: Interface card CMU could not complete
   requested task.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB IMSL PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a port changed state to system busy
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the port. Refer to Table E.
BY	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates the subsystem generated the report because of an action by central MS maintenance

MS324 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	AUDIT ACTION	Indicates that the subsystem generates the report because of an action by the local or central MS audit
	FAULT REPORT	Indicates that the sybsystem generates the report because of a problem action by the local MS maintenance
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in DMS switch software that caused the subsystem to generate the log. This number identifies the sources of types of the same log reports.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS
SHELF	0 - 3	Identifies the shelf
INTERMS LINK	0 - 1	Indicates the link number of the port
CARD	6 -25	Identifies the card where the Inter-MS link is present
PORT	0 - 3	Identifies the port where the Inter-MS link is present
FAULT RAISED	Symbolic text	Describes why the system printed the report. This field is optional if the log is not associated with the loss of the last in-service inter-MS link. This field contains the string `No inter-MS links are in-service'.

Action

This log indicates the detection of a critical fault on the port. Refer to the Action section in log MS103.

Associated OM registers

The following are associated OM registers:

- MSPTERR
- MSPTFLT
- MSPTDIA
- MSPTDIAF

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS325

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS325. The subsystem generates this report when a port on a Inter-MS link goes from manual busy to C-side busy. The port manually returns to service (RTS).

Format

The log report format for MS325 is as follows:

```
 MS324 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd IMSL PORT STATE CHANGE
SET FROM MANB BY: report_type   CODE REF: code_ref_num: fault_bits
    FLT MAP:
    MS: ms_num  SHELF: shelf_num INTERMS LINK: link_num
    CARD: card_num  PORT: port_num
    comment line
```

Example

An example of log report MS325 follows:

```
MS323 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB IMSL PORT STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM MANB BY: MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF: 0000: 00000000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 IMTERMS LINK: 0
   CARD: 07 PORT: 00
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CBSY IMSL PORT STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a port changed state to C-side busy
SET FROM MANB BY	Constant	Indicates that the inter-MS link port was manual busy before this logged event occurred
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in DMS switch software that caused the subsystem to generate the log. This number identifies the sources of types of the same log reports.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SHELF	0 -3	Identifies the shelf
INTERMS LINK	0 -1	Indicates the link number of the port
CARD	6 -25	Identifies the card where the Inter-MS link is present.
PORT	0- 3	Identifies the port where the Inter-MS link is present
comment line	Symbolic text	Describes why the system printed the report. This field is optional if the log is not associated with the loss of the last in-service inter-MS link. This field contains the string `No inter-MS links are in-service'.

Action

If the card is out-of-service independent of the node, manually busy and test the card. If the test fails, replace the card.

If the node is out-of-service, manually busy and test the node. If this test fails, then the system generates a cardlist. Replace any defective cards, reload the MS, and manually RTS the node.

If RTS fails, the system generates another cardlist. Repeat the procedure until the test passes.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS400

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates report MS400. The subsystem generates this report when the frame transport bus (FBUS) goes from manual busy (ManB) or system busy (SysB) to OK.

Format

The log report format for MS400 follows:

```
MS400 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS  FBUS STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM statxt BY reptxt  CODE REF: faultbits

   MS: n SHELF: n CARD: nn
   FRONT PEC: pec BACK PEC: pec
   COMMENT: decstxt
```

Example

An example of log report MS400 follows:

```
MS400 SEP24 00:00:00 6200 RTS  FBUS STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM SYSB BY SYSTEM ACTION CODE REF: 0000:00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARD: 06
   FRONT PEC: NT9X73AA  BACK PEC: NT9X79AA
   COMMENT:
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RTS FBUS STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a state change of the FBUS to OK.
SET FROM	SysB or ManB	Indicates the state of the FBUS before to the event.
BY	MANUAL ACTION, SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates why the report can cause the generation of MANUAL ACTION. Only an action at the MS Maintenance and Administration Position (MAP) level can cause the generation of MANUAL ACTION. The FBUS maintenance causes the generation of SYSTEM ACTION.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REP	4 digits	Indicates where in the code the subsystem generated a particular MS log report. This number can identify the sources of types of the same log reports.
faultbits	Integer	A number model of the fault data for the FBUS.
MS	0,1	Identifies the MS included in the log.
SHELF	0-3	Identifies the shelf where the subject rate adapter (RA) card is present.
CARD	1-26	Identifies the location of the RA cards in the MS shelf included in the log.
<front_pec>	Symbolic text	Indicates the product equipment code (PEC) of the front RA card. Refer to Table I.
<back_pec>	Symbolic text	Indicates the PEC of the back RA card. Refer to Table I.
COMMENT	Text	Optional description of the event that issued the log.

Action

There is no action required. This log is for information only. Operational Measurement (OM) MSFBDIA increases.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS401

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS401. The subsystem generates this report when the frame transport bus (FBUS) goes from OK to manual busy (ManB). Only an action at the MS maintenance and administration position (MAP) level can cause the generation of ManB.

Format

The log report format for MS401 is as follows:

```
MS401 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB  FBUS STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM RTS  BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF:
    <code_ref_num>:<fault_bits>
    MS: <ms_num> SHELF: <shelf_num> CARD: <card_num>
    FRONT PEC: <front_pec> BACK PEC: <back–pec>
    COMMENT:
```

Example

An example of log report MS401 follows:

```
MS401 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 ManB  FBUS STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS  BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF: 0000:00000000
   MS: 0  SHELF: 0  CARD: 06
   FRONT PEC: NT9X73AA    BACK PEC: NT9X79AA
   COMMENT:
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<code_ref_num>	4 digits	Indicates where in the code the subsystem generated a specific MS log report. This number can identify the sources of types of the same log reports.
<fault_bits>	8 digits	A number model of the fault data for the FBUS.
<ms_num>	0, 1	Identifies the MS involved in the log.
<shelf_num>	0-3	Identifies the shelf where the subject RA card is present.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<card_num>	1-26	Identifies the location of the rate adapter (RA) card in the MS shelf involved in the log.
<front_pec>	8 alphanumeric characters	Indicates the product engineering code (PEC) of the Front RA card.
<back_pec>	8 alphanumeric characters	Indicates the PEC of the back RA card.
COMMENT	variable length	Optional description of the event that issued the log.

Action

There is no action required. This log is for information use only. Operational Measurement MSFBMBP increased.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS402

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates log report MS402. The subsystem generates this report when the the Frame Transport Bus (FBUS) goes to the Manual Busy (ManB) state from any one of the following states:

- System Busy (SysB).
- C-side Busy (CBSY).
- Off-line (OFFL).

Only actions at the MS Maintenance and Administration Position (MAP) level can cause the FBUS to go ManB.

Format

The log report format of MS402 is as follows:

```
MS402 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd ManB FBUS STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM <event type> BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF:
    <code_ref_num>:<fault_bits>
    MS: <ms_num> SHELF: <shelf_num> CARD: <card_num>
    FRONT PEC: <front_pec> BACK PEC: <back_pec>
    COMMENT:
```

Example

An example of log report MS402 follows:

```
MS402 SEP24 00:00:00 6200 ManB FBUS STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM SYSB  BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF: 0000:00000000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARD: 06
   FRONT PEC: NT9X73AA  BACK PEC: NT9X79AA
   COMMENT:
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
<event_type>	SysB, CBSY, or OFFL	Indicates the state of the FBUS before the event.
<code_ref_num>	4 digits	Indicates where in the code the subsystem generated a specific MS log report. This number can identify the sources of types of the same log reports.
<fault bits>	8 digits	A number model of the fault data for the FBUS.
<ms_num>	0,1	Identifies the MS included in the log.
<shelf_num>	0- 3	Identifies the shelf where the subject RA card is present.
<card_num>	1-26	Identifies location of the Rate Adapter (RA) cards in the MS shelf included in the log.
<front-pec>	8 alphanumeric characters	Indicates the Product Equipment Code (PEC) of the front RA card.
<back_pec>	8 alphanumeric characters	Indicates the PEC of the back RA card.
COMMENT	variable length	Optional description of the event that issued the log.

Action

There is no action required. This log is for information only. Operational Measurement (OM) MSFBMBP increases.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS403

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS403 when the frame transport bus (FBUS) changes state from OK to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for MS403 is as follows:

```
*MS403 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB  FBUS STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM RTS       BY reptype   CODE REF: faultbits
    FLT MAP:
    MS: n SHELF: n CARD: nn SLOT: nn PORT: n
    FRONT PEC: pec BACK PEC: pec
    comment line or fault description
```

Example

An example of log report MS403 follows:

```
*MS403 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB  FBUS STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS   BY FAULT REPORT   CODE REF: 0000:00020000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARD: 06 SLOT: 12 PORT: 01
   FRONT PEC: NT9X73AA  BACK PEC: NT9X79BA
   FAULT RAISED: FIFO FBus time–out.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB FBUS STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the FBUS changed state to SysB
SET FROM RTS	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the FBUS
BY FAULT REPORT	Constant	Indicates the reason the subsystem generated this log. Indicates that the state changed because of an action the local MS maintenance (MS Mtc) performed.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in DMS software that caused the subsystem to generate this log. Service personnel use this number to identify the source of logs of the same type.
faultbits	Integers	Indicates a number model of the fault data for the FBUS
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS
SHELF	0-3	Identifies the shelf where the subject rate adaptor (RA) card is present.
CARD	1- 26	Indicates the card number of the RA card
SLOT	1-26	Indicates the location of the given card in the given shelf
PORT	0-3	Indicates the port number of the FBUS on the given card
FRONT PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product equipment code (PEC) for the front RA card. Refer to Table I.
BACK PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PEC for the back RA card. Refer to Table I.
comment line	Text	Describes the reason the subsystem generated the report. This field is optional.
fault description	Text	Provides a description of all faults, raised or cleared, in the resource. Each description represents one fault. One description occurs on each line. A FAULT RAISED or FAULT CLEARED prefix precedes each description.

Action

This log indicates the system detects a critical fault on the FBUS. Return the FBUS to service.

If the diagnostic 2 tests pass and the FBUS does not return to service (RTS), contact the next level of support.

MS403 (end)

If the diagnostic 2 test fails, a cardlist appears on the terminal. Replace the first circuit pack listed and test again.

If the diagnostic 2 test fails again, change the second circuit pack on the list and run the test again. Continue until the test passes or you exhaust the circuit pack list.

If you exhaust the circuit pack list, the test does not pass and the FBUS does not RTS, contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

Registers MSFBERR and MSFBFLT are the operational measurements (OM) associated with MS403.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS404

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS404 when the frame transport bus (FBUS) state changes from C-side busy (CBsy) to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for MS404 is as follows:

```
*MS404 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB  FBUS STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM CBSY  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: refnum: faultl
    FLT MAP:
    MS: msnum SHELF: sh  CARD: cardnum SLOT: slotnum
    PORT: portnum
    FRONT PEC: frontpec  BACK PEC: backpec
    comment line or fault description
```

Example

An example of log report MS404 follows:

```
*MS404 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB  FBUS STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM CBSY  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0000:01000000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARD: 06 SLOT: 12 PORT: 01
   FRONT PEC: NT9X73AA  BACK PEC: NT9X79BA
   FAULT RAISED: Repeater wrong cp id
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB FBUS STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the FBUS state changed to SysB
SET FROM CBSY	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the FBUS
BY SYSTEM ACTION	Constant	Indicates the state changed because of an action by FBUS maintenance (Mtc)

MS404 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in DMS software that causes the subsystem to generate the log. Service personnel use this number to identify the source of similar logs.
faultbits	Integers	Provides numbers that represent the fault data for the FBUS.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS.
SHELF	0 to 3	Identifies the shelf that contains the subject rate adapter (RA) card.
CARD	1 to 26	Indicates the card number of the RA card.
SLOT	1 to 26	Indicates the location of the specified card on the specified shelf.
PORT	0 to 3	Indicates the port number of the specified card.
FRONT	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product equipment code (PEC) for the front RA card.
BACK	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PEC for the back RA card.
comment line	Symbolic text	Provides a description of the reason the system generates the report. This field is optional.
fault description	Symbolic text	Provides a description of all faults that the system raises or clears in the resource. Each description represents one fault. A “FAULT RAISED:" or “FAULT CLEARED:" prefix precedes each description. This report occurs under the report_type FAULT REPORT.

Action

Log report MS404 indicates that the system detects a critical fault on the FBUS. Attempt to return the FBUS to service.

If the diagnostic tests pass and the FBUS does not return to service, contact the next level of maintenance.

If the diagnostic test fails, a cardlist appears on the terminal. Replace the first circuit pack on the list and run the test again.

If the diagnostic test fails again, change the second circuit pack on the list and run the test again. Continue to run the test until the test passes or the circuit pack list is exhausted.

If the following conditions are present, contact the next level of maintenance:

- the circuit pack list is exhausted
- the test does not pass
- the FBUS does not return to service

Associated OM registers

The associated OM registers for log report MS404 are MSFBERR and MSFBFLT.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS405

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS405. The subsystem generates MS405 when the frame transport bus (FBUS) state changes from system busy (SysB) to central-side busy (CBsy).

Format

The log report format for MS405 is as follows:

```
.MS405 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY  FBUS STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM SYSB     BY reptxt  CODE REF: refnum: faultbits
    FLT MAP:
    MS: msnum SHELF: sh CARD: cardnum SLOT: slotnum
    PORT: portnum
    FRONT PEC: frontpec BACK PEC: backpec
    comment line
```

Example

An example of log report MS405 follows:

```
MS405 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 CBSY  FBUS STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM SYSB   BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0000:00000000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARD: 06 SLOT: 12 PORT: 01
   FRONT PEC: NT9X73AA  BACK PEC: NT9X79BA
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CBSY FBUS STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the FBUS state changes to C-side busy.
SET FROM SYSB	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the FBUS.
BY	SYSTEM ACTION	Indicates the state changes because of an action by the FBUS maintenance (Mtc).
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in the DMS software that causes the system to generate the log. Service personnel use this number to identify sources of similar logs.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
faultbits	Integers	Provides numbers that represent the fault data for the FBUS.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS.
SHELF	0 to 3	Identifies the shelf where the subject rate adaptor (RA) card is located.
CARD	1 to 26	Indicates the card number of the RA card.
SLOT	1 to 26	Indicates the location of the specified card on the specified shelf.
PORT	0 to 3	Indicates the port number of the specified card.
FRONT PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product equipment code (PEC) for the front RA card.
BACK PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PEC for the back RA card.
comment line	Symbolic text	Provides a description of the reason the system generates the report. This field is optional.

Action

The identified card is out of service. Return the card to service.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS406

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS406. The subsystem generates this report when the Frame Transport Bus (FBUS) state changes from Manual Busy (ManB) to Offline (OFFL). This change is performed manually.

Format

The log report format for MS406 is as follows:

```
MS406 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd OFFL  FBUS STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM ManB  BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE
    REF:<code_ref_num>:<fault_bits>
    MS:<ms_num> SHELF:<shelf_num> CARD:<card_num>
    FRONT PEC:<front_pec>  BACK PEC:<back_pec>
    COMMENT:
```

Example

An example of log report MS406 follows:

```
MS406 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 OFFL  FBUS STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM ManB  BY MANUAL ACTION  CODE REF: 0000:00000000
   MS: 0  SHELF: 0  CARD: 06
   FRONT PEC: NT9X73AA  BACK PEC: NT9X79AA
   COMMENT:
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
OFFL FBUS STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the (FBUS) state changes to the OFFL state.
SET FROM ManB	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the FBUS.
<code_ref_num>	4 digits	Indicates where in the code the system generates the MS log report. The service personnel can use this number to distinguish and identify the sources of similar log reports.
<fault_bits>	8 digits	Provides a numeric representation of the fault data for the FBUS.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
<ms_num>	0-1	Identifies the MS for the log.
<shelf_num>	0- 3	Identifies the shelf that contains the subject rate adaptor (RA) card.
<card_num>	1- 26	Identifies the location of the RA cards on the MS shelf for the log.
<front_pec>	Symbolic text	Indicates the product engineering code (PEC) of the front RA card. Refer to Table I.
<back_pec>		Indicates the PEC of the back RA card. Refer to Table I.
COMMENT	Text	Describes the event that causes the subsystem to generate the log. This description is optional.

Action

There is no action required. The MS406 report is an information log.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS407

Explanation

The system generates MS407. The system generates MS407 when the LFC message interpreter detects a fault in the LFC Receive message content. The fault can be one of the following message types:

- a signal ID that is not known or defective loopback signal ID on the LFC Receive message
- a defective FBUS, Fiber, Mate message destination on the LFC Receive message
- a defective Port CRC on the LFC Receive message
- a defective FBUS, Fiber, Mate, Debug message CRC on the LFC Receive message

The system generates MS407 when a part or full loss of Composite Clock fault occurs in one or two FBUSs.

Format

The log report format for MS407 is as follows:

Format 1

```
MS407 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd   FBus
STATE:
FLT MAP:
MS:      SHELF:  CARD:    SLOT: PORT:
FRONT PEC:      BACK PEC:
FAULT RAISED:
POSSIBLE CAUSE:
Site Flr RPos Bay_id  Shf   Description  Slot   EqPEC
site nn  cn   ccc 00   nn    type          no   :nn
pec_id
```

Example

Examples of LFC message faults for log MS407 follow:

Example 1

```
MS407 JAN09 10:38:48 6300 INFO  FBUS
STATE:  RTS BY FAULT REPORT  CODE REF: 0
FLT MAP: 0400 0000 0000 0000
MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARD: 6 SLOT: 14 PORT: 0
FRONT PEC: NT9X17AD BACK PEC: NT9X62BA
FAULT RAISED:       LFC Receive messaging fault detected.
POSSIBLE CAUSE: Fault detected on a Mate, FBus, Fiber
Message
             Destination or on a Mate, FBus, Fiber, Port
             Message CRC.
Site Flr RPos Bay_id  Shf   Description  Slot   EqPEC
HOST 01  A01  EMC 4    13   LIS 0:1: 7    07    9X96AA FRNT
HOST 01  A01  EMC 4    13   LIS 0:1: 7    07    9X98AA BACK
```

Example 2

```
MS407 JAN09 10:38:48 6400 INFO  FBUS
STATE:  RTS BY FAULT REPORT  CODE REF: 0
FLT MAP: 0000 0000 0000 0000
MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARD: 6 SLOT: 14 PORT: 0
FRONT PEC: NT9X17AD BACK PEC: NT9X62BA
FAULT CLEARED:      LFC Receive messaging fault detected.
POSSIBLE CAUSE: Fault detected on a Mate, FBus, Fiber
Message
             Destination or on a Mate, FBus, Fiber, Port
             Message CRC.
Site Flr RPos Bay_id  Shf   Description  Slot   EqPEC
HOST 01  A01  EMC 4    13   LIS 0:1: 7    07    9X96AA FRNT
HOST 01  A01  EMC 4    13   LIS 0:1: 7    07    9X98AA BACK
```

An example of the FBUS composite clock fault for log MS407 follows:

MS407 (continued)

Example 3

```
MS407 APR02 10:53:32 5500 INFO  FBUS
STATE:  RTS BY FAULT REPORT  CODE REF: 0
FLT MAP: 0000 0000 0080 0000
MS: 1 SHELF: 0 CARD: 12 SLOT: 31 PORT: 0
FRONT PEC: NT9X73BA BACK PEC: NT9X62BA
FAULT RAISED:       Composite clock failure detected LIS 1.
POSSIBLE CAUSE: FBUS, ST Card, composite (external) clock
            cables,composite (external) clock.
POSSIBLE ACTION: Tst the FBUS (insv), BSY/TST/RTS the FBUS,
             inspect composite (external) clock cables, then
             composite clock generator (TSG), and monitor
             occurrences.
Site Flr RPos Bay_id  Shf   Description  Slot   EqPEC
HOST 03  A01  SCC 0    13   LIS 1:1: 32    32   9X79BA BACK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Date	mmmdd	Indicates the date the system generates the report.
Time	hh:mm:ss	Indicates the time the system generates the report.
Sequence	ssdd	Indicates the sequence number of the report that the system generates.
Info	Text	Indicates this log is an information log.
State	Text	Indicates the state of the FBUS when the system generates the log.
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in DMS software that causes the system to generate this log. Service personnel use this number to identify the source of similar logs.
Flt Map	Hex code	Indicates the fault that causes the system to generate this log.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS.
SHELF	0 to 3	Identifies the shelf.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CARD	1 to 26	Indicates the card number of the Rate Adaptor (RA) card.
Slot	1 to 26	Indicates the location of the FLIS interface in the message system (MS) cabinet.
Port	0 to 3	Indicates the port number of the FBUS on the specified card.
FRONT PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product equipment code (PEC) for the front card.
BACK PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PEC for the back card.
Fault Cleared	Text	Indicates the type of fault that the system detected.
Possible Cause	Text	Indicates the possible cause of the fault.
Possible Action	Text	Indicates the action required to correct the fault.
Description	Text	Provides descriptions of all faults in the resource. Each description represents one fault. The FAULT RAISED or FAULT CLEARED prefix precedes each description. This report occurs when the report text indicates FAULT REPORT.

Action

Contact the next level of service when the LFC Message Fault occurs. The current action does not change for the part or full loss of the Composite Clock. Possible Cause and Possible Action log messages provide all possible causes of the Composite Clock fault report. These logs provide the action to correct the Composite Clock fault and prevent CCS7 outage.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS413

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS413 when the frame transport bus (FBUS) tap state changes from OK to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for MS413 is as follows:

```
*MS413 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB  FBUS TAP STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM RTS   BY FAULT REPORT  CODE REF: refnum:
faultbits
    FLT MAP:
    MS: msnum SHELF: sh CARD: cardnum SLOT: slotnum
    PORT: portnum TAP: tapnum
    FRONT PEC: frontpec BACK PEC: backpec
    comment line or fault description
```

Example

An example of log report MS413 follows:

```
*MS413 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB  FBUS TAP STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM RTS   BY FAULT REPORT   CODE REF: 0000:00010000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARD: 06 SLOT: 12 PORT: 01 TAP: 09
   FRONT PEC: NT9X73AA  BACK PEC: NT9X79BA
   FAULT RAISED: Parity error in TX FIFO.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FBUS TAP STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the FBUS tap state changes to SysB.
SET FROM RTS	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the FBUS tap.
BY FAULT REPORT	Constant	Indicates the state changes because of an action by the local message system maintenance (MS Mtc).

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in DMS software that causes the system to generate this log. Service personnel use this number to identify sources of similar logs.
faultbits	Integers	Indicates a numeric representation of the fault data for the FBUS tap.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS.
SHELF	0 - 3	Identifies the shelf.
CARD	1 - 26	Indicates the card number of the Rate Adaptor (RA) card.
SLOT	1 to 26	Indicates the location of the card on the specified shelf.
PORT	0 to 3	Indicates the port number of the FBUS on the specified card.
TAP	Integers	Identifies the tap on the FBUS.
FRONT PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product equipment code (PEC) for the front card.
BACK PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product equipment code for the back card.
comment line	Symbolic text	Provides the reasons the system generates the report. This field is optional.
fault description	Symbolic text	Provides a description of all faults in the resource. Each description represents one fault. There is a description for each line. A FAULT RAISED or FAULT CLEARED prefix precedes each description. This report only occurs when the report text indicates FAULT REPORT.

Action

The FBUS tap is out of service. Return the FBUS tap to service. If the diagnostic tests pass and the FBUS tap does not return to service (RTS), contact the next level of maintenance.

MS413 (end)

If the diagnostic test fails, a cardlist appears on the terminal. Replace the first circuit pack on the list and run the test again. If the test fails again, change the second circuit pack on the list and run the test again. Continue to run the test until the test passes or the cardlist is exhausted.

If the following conditions are present, contact the next level of maintenance:

- the circuit pack list is exhausted
- the test does not pass
- the FBUS tap does not RTS

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MS414

Explanation

The Message Switch (MS) subsystem generates MS414. The subsystem generates MS414 when the FBUS tap state changes from the C-side busy (CBsy) to the system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for MS414 is as follows:

```
MS414 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB FBUS TAP STATE CHANGE
    SET FROM CBSY    BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: refnum:
faultbits
    FLT MAP:
    MS: msnum SHELF: sh CARD: cardnum SLOT: slotnum
    PORT: portnum TAP: tapnum
    FRONT PEC: frontpec BACK PEC: backpec
    comment line or fault description
```

Example

An example of log report MS414 follows:

```
MS414 SEP24 00:00:00 6000 SYSB FBUS TAP STATE CHANGE
   SET FROM CBSY  BY SYSTEM ACTION  CODE REF: 0000:01000000
   FLT MAP:  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   MS: 0 SHELF: 0 CARD: 06 SLOT: 12 PORT: 01 TAP: 10
   FRONT PEC: NT9X73AA  BACK PEC: NT9X79BA
   FAULT RAISED: LIU7 has been cleared.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FBUS TAP STATE CHANGE	Constant	Indicates the FBUS tap state changes to system busy.
SET FROM CBSY	Constant	Indicates the previous state of the FBUS tap.
BY SYSTEM ACTION	Constant	Indicates the state changes because of an action the FBUS maintenance (Mtc) performs.

MS414 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CODE REF	Integers	Indicates the place in the DMS software that causes the system to generate this log. Service personnel use the number to identify sources of similar logs.
faultbits	Integers	Indicates the numeric representation of the fault data for the FBUS tap.
MS	0 or 1	Identifies the MS.
SHELF	0 - 3	Identifies the shelf.
CARD	1 - 26	Indicates the card number of the rate adaptor (RA) card.
SLOT	1 to 26	Indicates the location of the card on the specified shelf.
PORT	0 to 3	Indicates the port number of the FBUS on the specified card.
TAP	Integers	Identifies the tap on the FBUS.
FRONT PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the product equipment code (PEC) for the front card.
BACK PEC	Alphanumeric	Indicates the PEC for the back card.
comment line	Symbolic text	Provides the reasons the system generates the report. This field is optional.
fault description report	Symbolic text	Provides a description of all faults in the resource. Each description represents one fault. There is one description for every line. A “FAULT RAISED:" or “FAULT CLEARED:" prefix precedes each description. This report occurs when the report text indicates FAULT REPORT.

Action

Refer to log report MS413 for the required action.

Associated OM registers

The associated OM registers for log report MS414 are MSTPERR and MSTPFLT.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MSRT100

Explanation

The Connectionless Message Routing (MSRT) subsystem generates log reort MSRT100. The subsystem generates MSRT100 when the send fails and each time one of the following messages is sent:

- facility (FAC) or facility reject (FAC REJ) originating
- FAC or FAC REJ terminating
- FAC or FAC REJ tandem

A send can fail for one of the following reasons:

- network identifier not in Table MSGRTE
- digits not in Table MSGRTE
- unequipped application-system does not support feature
- system does not find first-part message for two-part messaging
- the system finds two second-part messages for two-part messaging

Format

The log report format for MSRT100 is as follows:

```
MSRT100  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MSGRTE MSG SEND FAILED
    ORG NETID:  xxx     DN:  nnnnnnnnnn
    DST NETID:  xxx     DN:  nnnnnnnnnn
    APPL TYPE: pkgtyp
    REASON: rsntxt
    hhhh hhhh hhhh ...   (message contents)
```

Example

An example of log report MSRT100 follows:

```
MSRT100  MAY12 14:16:34 8800 INFO MSGRTE MSG SEND FAILED
   ORG NETID:  0       DN:  6137221123
   DST NETID:  0       DN:  6137221121
   APPL TYPE: 126
   REASON: NO 1ST PART MSG
   2100 160A 2273 1211 CODF 0949 00FA 0A21
   7316 1122 DF22 45C0 0001 CODF 014A 9601
   9112 F83F 0A3F 0005 9572 9112 0006 0010
   0000 000F 967B 9E40 000E 9686 910B 910F
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO MSGRTE MSG SEND FAILED	Constant	Indicates a report of the message route (MSGRTE) facility message.
ORG NETID	0-255	Identifies the network Identifier of the originating station.
DN	Integers	Identifies the directory number (DN) of the originating station.
DST NETID	0-255	Identifies the network identifier of the terminating station.
DN	Integers	Identifies the DN of the terminating station.
APPL TYPE	0-127	Identifies the application type of the current application.
REASON	DIGITS NOT FOUND, NO NETID DATAFILLED, UNEQUIPPED APPL, NO 1ST PART MSG, TWO 2ND PART MSGS	Indicates the reason for MSGRTE failure.
hhhh hhhh	0000-FFFF	Provides the content of the transaction capability application part (TCAP) message.

Action

The following reason output for log reports determines the action required:

- DIGITS NOT FOUND—Enter the required digits into Table MSGRTE.
- NO NETID DATAFILLED—Enter the required network identifier into Table MSGRTE.
- UNEQUIPPED APPL—Do not take action. This message is for information only.
- NO 1ST PART MSG—Do not take action. This message is for information only.
- TWO 2ND PART MSGS—Do not take action. This message is for information only.

MSRT100 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MSRT101

Explanation

The Connectionless Message Routing (MSRT) subsystem generates log report MSRT101 when all D-channel entries are removed.

Format

The log report format for MSRT101 is as follows:

```
MSRT101  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO MSGRTE UNEQUIPPED
    D–CHANNEL
    DST NETID:  xxx     DN:  nnnnnnnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report MSRT101 follows:

```
MSRT101  MAY14 15:12:44 5300 INFO MSGRTE UNEQUIPPED
   D–CHANNEL
   DST NETID:  0       DN:  6137221121
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO MSGRTE UNEQUIPPED D-CHANNEL	Constant	Indicates a report of the message route (MSGRTE) facility message.
DST NETID	0-255	Gives the network Identifier of the terminating station.
DN	Integers	Identifies the directory number (DN) of the terminating station.

Action

Correct the entries in Table MSGRTE.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTCB100

Explanation

The Maintenance Base (MTCB) subsystem generates log report MTCB100. The subsystem generates this report when a problem occurs in the REQT_ELEMENT. The REQT_ELEMENT data structure records maintenance action on a piece of hardware. The scratchpad contains the current environment of the task.

Format

The log report format for MTCB100 is as follows:

```
*MTCB100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Reqt Dump
    User: (uttxt)  Module: mdesc (modno)  Element: edesc (eleno)  Reason:
    reasontxt
    Request: rdesc (reqno) Priority: ptxt  Parm: hhhh hhhh
        State : state        Abort: ccc
    Msg in scpd: ccc
    Clone task : ccc    First time: ccc
    Next state : state        Delay: {nn, delaytxt}
    Reply Mbox : hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    Message area:
      hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
      hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    Accept MSG: ccc  Accept MSG init: ccc   Reply in SCPD: ccc
    MSG count : msgno        Loop count: loopno       I/O buffer: ccc
    Function stack:
      Current_index : n         New_index: n       Overflow: ccc
      FSM first time: ccc     FSM msg in scpd: ccc
    FSM stack traceback
    Common data area (size = 5 words):
      hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    State variables:
      hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
      hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MTCB100 follows:

MTCB100 (continued)

```
*MTCB100 FEB03 15:16:30 4120 TBL Reqt Dump
User:(31) Module:NIL (8) Element:NIL (39) Reason: Debug Dump
Request: (39) Priority: AuxPM  Parm: FF62 FFFF
     State : Run        Abort: NO
Msg in scpd: NO
   Clone task : NO    First time: NO
   Next state : Rdy        Delay: {0, Second}
   Reply Mbox : 4409 20D1
   Message area:
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
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   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   Accept MSG: NO  Accept MSG init: NO   Reply in SCPD: NO
   MSG count : 0        Loop count: 2       I/O buffer: NO
   Function stack:
    Current_index : 1         New_index: 1   Overflow: YES
    FSM first time: YES     FSM msg in scpd: NO
   Index: 1  MTCBASI1.TEST_USER_TARGETB      Locals: 4 words
    0000 FDFD FDFD FDFD
   Index: 0  MTCBASI1.TEST_USER_TARGET       Locals: 2 words
    000A 000B
   Common data area (size = 5 words):
    0000 0000 0000 0000 C000
   State variables:
    0000 0000 0000 0000 C000 000A 000B 0000 FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
   FDFD FDFD
```

MTCB100 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
TBL Reqt Dump	Constant	Indicates the system encounters problems with the request element (REQT_ELEMENT)
User	Character string	Identifies user type
Module	Character string	Describes the module number. This field is blank if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If the module number is not available, the system uses a default module number of 255 or 32767. This field appears as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the module number of the user type
Element	Character string	Describes the element number. This field is blank if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If the element number is not available, the system uses a default element number of 255 or 32767. This field appears as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the element number of the module
Reason	Debug Dump	Indicates the MTCBase debugger generates this log
	No active clone	Indicates that a request element does not have an active clone in the time limit. The system identifies this request element as a clone request.
	Reqt Data Corrupt	Indicates data corruption or system software error. The system does not normally detect the problem. An audit corrects the problem.
	Rule Violation	Indicates that a task broke a rule that concerns task conduct
	Time limit exceeded	Indicates the task exceeds the time limit and is aborted
Request	Character string	Describes the request number. If the MTCBase user does not enter a value, the field remains blank.

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	0-63	Identifies the request number that the user subsystem defines
Priority	Aux1, Aux2, Aux3, Aux4, Auxpm, or Carr	Specifies priorities for auxiliary tasks for a state machine that is not finite.
	Main1	Indicates the highest priority maintenance for finite state machine implemented code
	Main2	Indicates low priority maintenance for finite state machine
Parm	Two hexadecimal words	Identifies input parameters to the task (two hex word area users refine).
State	Fin, Rdy, Run, or Sus	• Indicates current state of the task: • Fin=Finished • Rdy=Ready • Run=Running • Sus=Suspended
Abort	YES or NO	Indicates if the system aborts the task.
Msg in SCPD	YES or NO	Indicates if the system sends a message to the task
Clone task	YES or NO	Indicates if the task is part of a list of clone tasks that are not active.
First time	YES or NO	Indicates if this execution is the first execution of the task.
Next state	Fin, Rdy, Run, or Sus	• Indicates which state the finite state machine wants to be: • Fin=Finished • Rdy=Ready • Run=Running • Sus=Suspended

MTCB100 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
Delay	{0-31, second}or {0-31, second5}or {0-31, second20}	If the task chooses a next state of Suspend, this field indicates the timeout value the task requests.
Reply Mbox	Two or four hexadecimal words	Indicates the mailbox to which the task replies when the task finishes or aborts. In this occurrence, the mailbox cannot be zero.
Message area	80 hexadecimal words	Dumps out the message contents in hexadecimal format.
Accept Msg	YES or NO	Indicates if the task enables message reception.
Accept Msg init	YES or NO	Indicates if the system gives the task message reception, but the task does not enable message reception.
Reply in SCPD	YES or NO	Indicates if the task leaves a message in the scratchpad for MTCBase. The MTCBase sends this message when the task finishes.
MSG count	0-5	Indicates the number of messages that wait for the task to process.
Loop count	0-20000	Indicates the number of times that the system executes the task.
I/O buffer	YES or NO	Indicates if the system allocates one or more additional buffers for the task. The task receives messages greater than 32 words.
Current_index	0-7	Indicates the stacking level of the finite state machine function stack.
New_index	0-7	Indicates the next stacking level of the finite state machine function stack.
Overflow	YES or NO	Indicates use of the scratchpad overflow area.
FSM first time	YES or NO	Indicates if this execution is the first time execution of this state machine
FSM msg in scpd	YES or NO	Indicates if an interFSM message remains in the scratchpad.

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
FSM stack traceback	Character string	Displays the traceback of FSM target name and local variables in reverse order, as in procedure traceback.
Common data area (size = 5 words)	Five hexadecimal words	Displays optional common data.
State variables	125 hexadecimal words	Contains the status information the task uses.

Action

Save MTCB100 logs and all other reports, like MTCBase-related SWERR, that the system generates in a 5 min period. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTCB101

Explanation

The Maintenance Base (MTCB) subsystem generates log report MTCB101. The subsystem generates this report when an overload condition occurs for a user type. The system sets one of the three overflow counters to 1, 65, 129, 173, and in increases of 64. The three overflow counters are Lost Message, Buffer, and Reply Mailbox.

The system keeps the counter NUM_LOST_MSG for each user type. The counter increases each time one of the following occurs:

- A cloned mailbox receives a message, but the tasks do not have associated messages. The task to which the clone mailbox is assigned times out and frees the clone mailbox. These actions occur before the message arrives.
- A solicited message arrives, but the tasks do not have associated messages. The task to which the clone mailbox is assigned times out and frees the clone mailbox. These actions occur before the message arrives.
- A solicited message arrives but the solicitor number is out of range. The possible causes are:
  - code number corruption (in the DS-30 header)
  - message corruption (a corrupted solicitor number in the message)
  - user software error (a defective solicitor number that the user sends)
- A message arrives, but the task for the clone mailbox or solicitor number is not ready to accept the message. The ACCEPT_MSG in the scratchpad is not correct. The SET_MSG_CONDITION (TRUE) is called to allow the message reception.
- The system receives a long solicited message, but I/O buffers not are available.
- The system cannot accept the message because inhibition of the user type is on. This event occurs when a system process end. A message arrives during re-initialization of the maintenance data during inhibition of maintenance activities.

The system clears NUM_LOST_MSG every 10 min. If NUM_LOST_MSG equals 1, only one message is lost. This loss can be a normal condition under heavy traffic.

Format

The log report format for MTCB101 is as follows:

*MTCB101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Overflow counters
MTCBase user type: uttxt Lost msg: nnn Buffer: nnn Reply MB: nnn

Example

An example of log report MTCB101 follows:

```
*MTCB101 APR01 12:00:00 2112 TBL Overflow counters
   MTCBase user type: LTC Lost msg: 1 Buffer: 0 Reply MB: 0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL Overflow counters	Constant	Indicates that the system sets one of the overflow counters to specify an overload condition.
MTCBase user type	Character string	Indicates the user type name.
Lost msg	0	Indicates that the system does not set the overflow lost message counter .
	1, ..., 65, ..., 129, ..., 173, etc.	Indicates the contents of the overflow lost message counter.
Buffer	0	Indicates the system does not set overflow buffer counter.
	1, ..., 65, ..., 129, ..., 173, etc.	Indicates the contents of the overflow buffer counter.
Reply MB	0	Indicates that the system does not set the overflow reply mailbox counter.
	1, ..., 65, ..., 129, ..., 173, etc.	Indicates the contents of the overflow reply mailbox counter.

Action

Save MTCB101 log reports, overflow counters greater than 1, and all other reports that the system generates in a 5 min period. Contact the next level of maintenance.

MTCB101 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTCB102

Explanation

The Maintenance Base (MTCB) subsystem generates log report MTCB102. The subsystem generates this report when the scratchpad is not available. The scratchpad is not available because other MTCB applications use all the scratchpads.

This log indicates that an overload occurs in MTCBase and some work must be delayed. The subsystem clears the scratchpad counter every 10 min. The MTCB subsystem generates a maximum of one log every 10 min.

Format

The log report format for MTCB102 is as follows:

*MTCB102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Scratchpad overflow

Example

An example of log report MTCB102 follows:

```
*MTCB102 JAN05 09:53:50 1704 TBL Scratchpad overflow
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
TBL Scratchpad overflow	Constant	Indicates that all scratchpads are in use. Other scratchpads are not available

Action

Save MTCB102 log reports and all other reports that the system generates in a 5 min period. Contact the next level of maintenance. The number of scratchpads originates from an office parameter. Northern Telecom can alter this office parameter.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTCB103

Explanation

The Maintenance Base (MTCB) subsystem generates log report MTCB103. The subsystem generates this report when the MTCB non-resident debug tool (MTCBDG) enables the subsystem. If the system enables the log and aborts the task, the subsystem outputs the log. Operating company personnel can use this log to debug maintenance software.

Format

The log report format for MTCB103 is as follows:

```
MTCB103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Task aborted
    reason
    traceback
    user type   module#   element#  reasontxt
    task information
    message
    function stack
    state variables
```

Example

An example of log report MTCB103 follows:

```
*MTCB103 FEB03 15:17:53 5308 INFO Task aborted
   Reason: 210F C71B
   Task aborted by:
    230000=OAUCI.EL01:DISPCOM+#0000
    23C71F=NETPROC1.AJ01:OFFL_NM+#001B
    00C71F=SCHED.DZ12:GET_INFO_FOR_M+#0009
    A073CB=QDEVCQI.AB01:AOSS_DEVICE_QUERY_U+#0055
    000096=SYSDEFS.EK16:ADD_TRIN+#0026
    0081C7=STOR.EB24:ALLOCBVA+#00EF
    C7235A (Procname Unknown)
    666BD6 (Procname Unknown)
    65FEA2=P2DALCI.EJ01:P2DALC_P+#01E2
    008D3B=STOR.EB24:DEALLOC_U+#019B
   Aborted task DUMP :
   User: (LCM) Module: NIL (8) Element: NIL (39)
    Request: (39) Priority: AuxPM  Parm: 2073 2061
        State : Run      Abort: YES
   Msg in scpd: NO
   Clone task : NO  First time: NO
   Next state : Rdy      Delay: {0, Second}
   Reply Mbox : 4409 20D1
```

```
Message area:
     FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
 FDFD
 FDFD    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
     FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
 FDFD
 FDFD    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
     FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
 FDFD
 FDFD    FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
Accept MSG: NO  Accept MSG init: NO   Reply in SCPD: NO
MSG count : 0        Loop count: 2       I/O buffer: NO
Function stack:
 Current_index : 1         New_index:1
 FSM first time: YES     FSM msg in scpd: NO
Index: 1  MTCBASI1.TEST_USER_TARGETB      Locals: 4 words
 0000 FDFD FDFD FDFD
Index: 0  MTCBASI1.TEST_USER_TARGET       Locals: 2 words
 000A 000B
Common data area (size = 5 words):
 0000 0000 0000 0000 C000
Common state variables:
     0000 0000 0000 0000 C000 000A 000B 0000 FDFD FDFD
FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
     FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
     FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
     FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
FDFD
FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD FDFD
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Task aborted	Constant	Indicates that the system aborts the task.
Reason	0..FFFF FFFF	Indicates the reason the system aborts the task in hexadecimal.

MTCB103 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
traceback	module:procedure	Procedure traceback of process that aborts the task.
user type	1-31	Identifies the user type that owns the scratchpad.
module#	0 -32767	Identifies the module of the user type.
element#	0-32767	Identifies the element of the module.
reasontxt	Debug dump	Indicates problem occurs during debug process.
	REQT DATA CORRUPT	Indicates data corruption or system software error. An audit detects and corrects the problem.
	Time limit exceeded	Indicates task exceeds the time limit. The system aborts the task.
	No active clone	Indicates the request element does not have an active clone in the time limit. The system identifies the request element as a clone request.
	Rule violation	Indicates the task violates one of the rules that concern task conduct.
Request	0..63	The request type. The user subsystem defines the request type. Text is optional.
Priority	Carr, Aux1, Aux2, Aux3, Aux4, Auxpm	Indicates the priorities for auxiliary tasks for a state machine that is not finite.
	Main1	Indicates highest priority maintenance for finite state machine.
	Main2	Indicates low priority maintenance for finite state machine.
Parm	0..FFFF FFFF	Indicates the input parameter in hexadecimal.
State	Rdy	Task can begin.
	Run	Task runs.
	Sus	System suspends the task.

MTCB103 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	Fin	System completes the task.
Abort	Yes	System aborts the task.
	No	System completes the task.
Msg in SCPD	Yes	System sends message to task.
	No	System does not send message to task.
Abort Reason	0..FFFF FFFF	This field can contain the reason the system aborts a task.
Clone task	Yes	Task is part of a list of clone tasks that are not active.
	No	Task is not part of a list of clone tasks that are not active.
First time	Yes	First execution of task.
	No	This is not the first execution of task.
Next state	Rdy	System can begin the task.
	Run	System can run the task.
	Sus	System can suspend the task.
	Fin	System can complete the task.
Delay	0-31, second	The time-out value that the task requests if the system suspends the next state. The range 0-31 is the time-out value. Second indicates the interval. For example, “0, second" indicates a 0 s delay.
	0-31, second5	Indicates the time-out in 5 s intervals. For example, “9, second5" indicates a 45 s delay.
	0-31, second20	Indicates the time-out value in 20 s intervals. For example, “3, second20" indicates a 1 min delay.
Reply Mbox	0..FFFF FFFF	A value that is not zero indicates the mailbox the task replies to when the task finishes or the system aborts the task.

MTCB103 (continued)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
Message	44 word hex	Display of message contents.
Accept Msg	Yes	Task enables the message reception feature.
	No	Task does not allow the message reception feature.
Accept Msg init	Yes	Message reception continues to be in enabled state.
	No	Message reception is not in enabled state.
Reply in SCPD	Yes	Task leaves a message in the scratchpad. The MTCBase sends this message when the system finishes the task.
	No	Task does not leave a message in the scratchpad for MTCBase to send.
MSG count	0..5	Indicates the number of messages that wait for the system to process the task.
Loop count	0..20000	Indicates the number of times the system executes the task.
I/O buffer	Yes	Indicates the system allocates one or more additional buffers to allow the task to receive messages greater than 32 words.
	No	Indicates the system does not allocate additional buffers to allow the task to receive messages larger than 32 words.

The following output is conditional:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Current index	0..7	Indicates the stacking level of the finite state machine function stack.
New index	0..7	Indicates the next stacking level of the finite state machine function stack.
FSM first time	Yes	First time execution of the state machine.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	No	Not the first time execution of the state machine.
FSM msg in scpd	Yes	An inter-finite state machine (FSM) message is left in the scratchpad.
	No	An inter-FSM message is not left in the scratchpad.
FSM stack traceback		Displays FSM target name and local variables.
Common data	0..87	Optional display of common data in hexadecimal.

The last field is not conditional:

Field	Value	Description
State variables	87 hex words	Contains the status information that the task uses.

Action

Log MTCB103 is an information log This log only appears when the CI command in MTCDBG enables the log.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MTCB104

Explanation

The Maintenance Base (MTCB) subsystem generates log report MTCB104. The subsystem generates this log when the system releases a resource during an audit. During normal operation, the system releases the resource after the task completes.

Format

The log report format log MTCB104 is as follows:

*MTCB104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Resource Rel by audit
User: (uttxt) Module: mdesc (modno) Element: edesc (eleno)
Resource: reasontxt

Example

An example of log report MTCB104 follows:

```
*MTCB104 JAN05 09:54:09 2108 TBL Resource Rel by audit
   User: (LTC) Module: NIL (0) Element: Link element 0 (0)
   Resource: Clone
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL Resource Rel by audit	Constant	Indicates that the system releases a resource during an audit.
User	Character string	Indicates user type name.
Module	Character string	Describes the module number. This field is blank if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If the module number is not available, the system uses a default module number of 255 or 32767. This field appears as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the module number of the user type.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Element	Character string	Describes the element number. If the MTCBase user does not enter a value, this field is blank. If the element number is not available, the system uses a default element number of 255 or 32767. This field displays as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the element number of the module
Resource	Character string	Indicates the name of resource that the audit releases. This event is an error in user software. The system does not release the resource after the system completes the task.
	ASolNo	Indicates auxiliary solicitor number.
	Clone	Indicates clone mailbox number.
	CISolNo	Indicates CI solicitor number.
	MSolNo	Indicates main solicitor number.
	Rep MB	Indicates reply mailbox.
	Scpd	Indicates scratchpad.

Action

Save MTCB104 log reports and all other reports that the system generates in a 5 min period. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTCB106

Explanation

The Maintenance Base (MTCB) subsystem generates log report MTCB106. The system generates this report when the system loses a message. During normal operation, the system reports every 64th message the system loses. During debugging, the system reports each message the system loses.

The system keeps the counter NUM_LOST_MSG for each user type. This counter increases when one of the following problems occurs:

- A clone mailbox receives a message, but a task does not have an associated message. The task assigned to the clone mailbox times out and frees the clone mailbox. These actions occur before the message arrives.
- A solicited message arrives without an associated task from the solicitor number. The task assigned to the clone mailbox times out and frees the clone mailbox.
- A solicited message arrives, but the solicitor number is out of range. The possible causes are:
  - — node number corruption (in the DS-30 header)
  - — message corruption (a corrupted solicitor number in the message)
  - — user software error (a defective solicitor number that the user sends)
- A message arrives, but the task for the clone mailbox or solicitor number is not ready to accept the message. The ACCEPT_MSG in the scratchpad is correct. The SET_MSG_CONDITION (TRUE) is called to allow message reception.
- The system does not receive a long solicited message, but I/O buffers are not available.
- The system cannot accept the message because inhibition of the user type is on. This event occurs when a system process ends. A message arrives during re-initialization of the maintenance data. This re-initialization occurs during inhibition of maintenance activities.

The system clears NUM_LOST_MSG every 10 min. If NUM_LOST_MSG equals 1, the system only lost one message. This loss can be normal under heavy traffic.

Format

The log report format for MTCB106 is as follows:

MTCB106 (continued)

MTCB106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Lost message
User: (uttxt) Module: mdesc (modno) Element: edesc (eleno) Reason: reasontxt
Message

Example

An example of log report MTCB106 follows:

```
MTCB106 JAN05 09:54:14 2209 INFO Lost message
   User: (LTC)  Module: NIL (0)  Element: Link element 0 (0)
   Reason: Solno freed
   29F3 6854 7369 6920 2073 2061 6F62 7567 2073 6F6C 2E67
   2020 7474 6E65 6974 6E6F
   CC21 8045 AA08 0008 29A1 A41C 29F0 A447 6854 7369 6920
   2073 2061 6F62 7567 2073
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO Lost message	Constant	Indicates that the system loses a message
User	Character string	Indicates user type name
Module	Character string	Describes the module number. This field is blank if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If the module number is not available, the system uses a default module number of 255 or 32767. This field displays as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the module number of the user type
Element	Character string	Describes the element number. This field is blank if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If element number is not available, the system uses a default element number of 255 or 32767. This field displays as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the element number of the module.
Reason	Character string	Indicates the reason the system loses the message.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	Bad Solno	Indicates the solicitor number is not correct.
	Inhibit on	Indicates the system inhibits the user type.
	MBClone freed	Indicates the system releases the MB clone.
	No Buff	Indicates that the system requires the I/O buffer, but the buffer is not available.
	Not Ready	Indicates the task chooses not to accept messages.
	Solno freed	Indicates the solicitor number is not in use.
Message	0-32 hexadecimal words	Dumps out the first 33 words of the message in hexadecimal format. The contents of this field varies.

Action

Save MTCB106 and MTCB101 reports and all other reports, like MTCB logs and SWERRs, that the system generates in 5 min period. If the system generates more than one MTCB106 log, a MTCB101 log report accompanies the log. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTCB107

Explanation

The Maintenance Base (MTCB) subsystem generates log report MTCB107. The subsystem generates this report when an application requests an extra message (extramsg) buffer. A buffer is not available in the common extramsg free pool. The MTCB subsystem also generates log report MTCB107 when an application exceeds the allocation. This allocation is the maximum number of extramsg buffers the application can use for a task.

Format

The log report format for MTCB107 is as follows:

```
.*MTCB107 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Extramsg overflow
    User: (uttxt)  Module: mdesc (modno)  Element: edesc (eleno)
    Reason: reasontxt
```

Example

An example of log report MTCB107 follows:

```
*MTCB107 JAN05 09:54:18 2310 TBL Extramsg overflow
   User: (Test) Module: NIL (0) Element: NIL (0)
   Reason: Extramsg free buffer exhausted
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL Extramsg overflow	Constant	Indicates that an application requests an extramsg buffer when no buffers are available.
User	Character string	Identifies the user type name.
Module	Character string	Describes the module number. This field is blank if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If a module number is not available, the system uses a default module number of 255 or 32767. This field appears as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the module number of the user type.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Element	Character string	Describes the element number. This field is blank if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If an element number is not available, the system uses a default element number of 255 or 32767. This field displays as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the element number of the module.
Reason	Extramsg free buffer exhausted	Indicates that the common extramsg pool is exhausted.
	Max task emsg reached	Indicates that the allowed maximum value of extramsg for the task has been reached.

Action

Save log report MTCB107 and all other reports that the system generates in a 5 min period. Other reports include all MTCB and related SWERRs. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTCB109

Explanation

The Maintenance Base (MTCB) subsystem generates log report MTCB109. The subsystem generates this report when a task that runs under a maintenance base process is trapped.

Format

The log report format for MTCB109 is as follows:

```
.*MTCB109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL Task trap
    User: (uttxt)  Module: mdesc (modno)  Element: edesc (eleno)
Request:                rdesc (reqno)  Parm: hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MTCB109 follows:

```
*MTCB109 JAN05 09:54:24 2512 TBL TASK TRAP
   User: (LTC) Module: NIL (0) Element: Link element 0 (0)
   Request: (4) Parm: 0ED3 1554
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL TASK TRAP	Constant	Indicates that a task that runs under a MTCB process is trapped.
User	Character string	Identifies the user type name.
Module	Character string	Describes the module number. This field is blank if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If a module number is not available, the system uses a default module number of 255 or 32767. This field appears as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the module number of the user type.
Request	Character string	Describes the request number. This field remains blank if the MTCBase user does not enter a value.

MTCB109 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Element	Character string	Describes the element number. This field is blank if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If an element number is not available, the system uses a default element number of 255 or 32767. This field appears as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the element number of the module.
	0-63	Identifies the request number that the user subsystem defines.
Parm	Two hexadecimal words	Identifies input parameters to the task (two hex word area which users refine).

Action

Save the MTCB109 report and all other reports that the system generates in a five min period. Other reports include MTCBase-related SWERRs and full trap information. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTCB110

Explanation

The Maintenance Base (MTCB) subsystem generates log report MTCB110. The subsystem generates MTCB110 when a user type is under initialization because a trap occurred during execution of the task.

Format

The log report format for MTCB110 is as follows:

```
*MTCB110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL User type initialization
    User: (uttxt)  Module: mdesc (modno)  Element: edesc (eleno)
Request:                rdesc (reqno)  Parm: hhhh hhhh  Reason:
reasontxt
```

Example

An example of log report MTCB110 follows:

```
*MTCB110 JAN05 09:54:30 2613 TBL User type initialization
   User: (LTC) Module: NIL (0) Element: Link element 0 (0)
   Request: (4) Parm: 0ED3 1554 Reason: Clean up a user type
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL User type initialization	Constant	Indicates the initialization of a user type because a trap occurred during execution of the task.
User	Character string	Identifies the user type name.
Module	Character string	Describes the module number. This field is empty if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If no module number is available, a default module number of 255 or 32767 is used. This field displays as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the module number of the user type.

MTCB110 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Element	Character string	Describes the element number. This field is empty if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If no element number is available, a default element number of 255 or 32767 is used. This field displays as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the element number of the module.
Request	Character string	Describes the request number. This field is empty if the MTCBase user does not enter a value.
	0-63	Identifies the request number that the user subsystem defines.
Parm	Two hexadecimal words	Identifies input parameters to the task (two hex word area that users refine).
Reason	Clean up MTCWAITP for UT	Specifies that the MTCBase wait process for the given user type has trapped.
	Clean up a user type	Specifies the request for a clean up user type at a MAP terminal, which is only possible through the MTCDBG tool group
	Clean up user type traps	Specifies that the user type trapped more than once in the last 5 s.

Action

Keep MTCB110 and all other reports that the system generates during the previous and next 5 min. For example, MTCBase-related SWERRs and full trap information. Contact the next level of maintenance for additional help.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTCB111

Explanation

The Maintenance Base (MTCB) subsystem generates log report MTCB111 when the MTCBase is trapped and is under initialization.

Format

The log report format for MTCB111 is as follows:

```
*MTCB111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd TBL MTCBase initialization
    User: (uttxt)  Module: mdesc (modno)  Element: edesc (eleno)
Request:                rdesc (reqno)  Reason: reasontxt
```

Example

An example of log report MTCB111 follows:

```
*MTCB111 JAN05 09:54:34 2714 TBL MTCBase initialization
   User: (LTC) Module: NIL (0) Element: Link element 0 (0)
   Request: (4)  Reason: MTCB UT traps
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
TBL MTCBase initialization	Constant	Indicates that the MTCBase is trapped and initializes.
User	Character string	Identifies the user type name.
Module	Character string	Describes the module number. This field is empty if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If no module number is available, a default module number of 255 or 32767 is active and in use. This field displays as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the module number of the user type.
Element	Character string	Describes the element number. This field is empty if the MTCBase user does not enter a value. If no element number is available, a default element number of 255 or 32767 is in use. This field displays as NIL.
	0-32767	Identifies the element number of the module.

MTCB111 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Request	Character string	Describes the request number. This field is empty if the MTCBase user does not enter a value.
	0-63	Identifies the request number that the user subsystem defines.
Reason	MTCBASE initialization	Specifies a MTCBASE initialization request at a MAP terminal, which is only possible through the MTCDBG tool group.
	MTCBASE internal data error	Specifies that the the error internal to MTCBASE is reported.
	MTCB UT traps	Specifies the trap of more than one user type during the last 5 s.
	System traps external to MTCBASE	Specifies that the MTCBASE system process is trapped or the system trapped is not known to MTCBASE.

Action

Save MTCB111 reports and all other reports that the system generates during the previous and next 5 min. Other reports are MTCBase-related SWERRs and full trap information. Contact the next level of maintenance for additional help.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

MTD101

Explanation

The Magnetic Tape Device (MTD) subsystem generates log report MTD101. This report appears when the central control (CC) input/output (I/O) subsystem detects a missing incoming message overload (ICMO) condition on a link.

Format

The log report format for MTD101 is as follows:

```
*MTD101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FLT MTD: n
    Incoming Message Overload
```

Example

An example of log report MTD101 follows:

```
*MTD101 MAY31 08:21:33 2112 FLT MTD: 2
   Incoming Message Overload
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FLT MTD	Constant	Indicates a defect on an MTD unit.
n	Integer	Identifies the MTD affected.
Incoming Message Overload	Constant	Indicates an ICMO condition.

Action

Take the indicated MTD out of service if the ICMO condition persists.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MTD102

Explanation

The Magnetic Tape Device (MTD) subsystem generates log report MTD102. The subsystem generates MTD102 when a minor incoming message overload (ICMO) condition no longer affects the indicated MTD.

Format

The log report format for MTD102 is as follows:

```
MTD102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO Fault Cleared MTD: n
   ICMO Cleared
```

Example

An example of log report MTD102 follows:

```
MTD102 MAY31 08:21:33 2112 INFO Fault Cleared MTD: 2
   ICMO Cleared
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO Fault Cleared MTD:	Constant	Indicates the clearing of a defect on an MTD.
n	Integer	Identifies the MTD affected.
ICMO Cleared	Constant	Indicates the ICMO condition cleared.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MTD103

Explanation

The Magnetic Tape Device (MTD) subsystem generates log report MTD103. The subsystem generates MTD103 when the number of messages that the tape drive sends exceeds the threshold setup for the major incoming message overload (ICMO) condition. The MTD unit is made system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for MTD103 is as follows:

```
**MTD103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB MTD: n
    Incoming Message Overload
```

Example

An example of log report MTD103 follows:

```
**MTD103 MAY31 08:21:33 2112 SYSB MTD: 2
   Incoming Message Overload
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYSB MTD	Constant	Indicates an MTD is SysB.
n	Integer	Identifies the MTD affected.
Incoming Message Overload	Constant	Indicates the reason why the MTD is made SysB.

Action

Monitor activities on this link from the MAP terminal for manual maintenance action.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MTS101

Explanation

The Message Transport System (MTS) subsystem generates MTS101 when the system blocks a user of subsystem MTS. This event occurs when the user did not first release all resources. This report indicates a processing fault in the user that data field ownam identifies.

Format

The log report format for MTS101 is as follows:

```
MTS101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ID RECLAIMED
    RID= #hhhh, OWNER= #hhhh hhhh, owncls= ownam
```

Example

An example of log report MTS101 follows:

```
MTS101  MAR20  17:15:32  0502  INFO  ID RECLAIMED
   RID= #003F, OWNER= #E009 0000, MODULE= RFSUI
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO ID RECLAIMED	Constant	Indicates a MTS resource identifier is claimed again.
RID= #hhhh	0000-FFFF	Provides the MTS resource identifier.
OWNER= #hhhh hhhh	0000 0000 - FFFF FFFF	Provides the SOS system identifier.
owncls	MODULE,PROCESS	Identifies the owner class of the user as a module or a process.
ownam	Symbolic name	Identifies the owner name.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

MTS102

Explanation

The Message Transport System (MTS) subsystem generates MTS102. This event occurs when the system frees a buffer with a message for local application before delivery to the application. This report indicates lost data. The lost data can cause application faults.

Format

The log report format for MTS102 is as follows:

```
MTS102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  BUFFER RECLAIMED
    DST MTA= #hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh, SRC MTA= #hhhh hhhh hhhh
    hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MTS102 follows:

```
MTS102  MAR21  00:51:48  9732  INFO  BUFFER RECLAIMED
   DST MTA= #4FC0 1000 0012 0000, SRC MTA= #4400 1000 0221
   0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO BUFFER RECLAIMED	Constant	Indicates a buffer is claimed again.
DST MTA= #hhhh . . .	0000-FFFF	Provides the destination message transport address.
SRC MTA= #hhhh . . .	0000-FFFF	Provides the source message transport address.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NAG400

Explanation

The NAGSUB subsystem generates NAG400 each hour to list out-of-service nodes. The log may also indicate a problem with routine exercise (REx) tests. To include a node in the report, the node must be in one of the following states:

- system busy (SysB)
- C-side busy (CBsy)
- in-service trouble (ISTb)
- manual busy (ManB)

Include a node if the nodes aborts, or fails to complete the last REx test. If a node does not have the REx test problem, the string ATP appears in the REx INFO column. The string ATP indicates that all tests pass.

Note: The NAG400 log does not provide any changes in status of nodes that occur between the hourly reports. The system may not print out-of-service nodes. To view all out-of-service nodes, use the command interpreter (CI) command NAG.

Format

The log report format for NAG400 is as follows:

```
NAG400  mmmdd  hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO Node Assessment Graph
Front End Load:  <BCS>
Level       Node          Status      REX INFO      Count      Unit 0    Unit
1
    CPU     <CPU_NUM> ACT
CM  <CM_NODE>  <NODE_STATUS>
<REX_STATUS><COUNT><UNIT0–UNIT1–STAT>
MS  <MS_NODE><NODE_STATUS>
<REX_STATUS><COUNT><UNIT0–UNIT1–STAT>
IOD <IOD_NODE> <NODE_STATUS>
<REX_STATUS><COUNT><UNIT0–UNIT1–STAT>
NET <NET_NODE> <NODE_STATUS>
<REX_STATUS><COUNT><UNIT0–UNIT1–STAT>
 PM   <PM_NODE> <NODE_STATUS><REX_STATUS><COUNT>
<UNIT0–UNIT1–STAT>
```

The REX_STATUS field for line concentrating module (LCM) type PMs indicates the results from:

- LCM REX test
- LCM continuity and voltage (LCMCOV REX) test

The system separates these results by a colon, as appears in the following example:

Example of MAP display for log report NAG400

```
RTP612BI      NAG400 MAR11 11:04:00 2100 INFO Node Assessment Graph
       Front End Load:       BCS48DB
       Level  Node     Status  REX INFO Count  Unit 0  Unit 1
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
              CPU 1       ACT
       CM                NORMAL
       MS                NORMAL
       IOD               NORMAL
       NET               NORMAL
       APPL              NORMAL
       PM MTM      1       .       ----         1       --    --
       LCME HOST   00 0    .     ----:----      1       .     .
       DTC         0     ISTB    ATP           120     ISTB ISTB
       LTC         1       .     ATP            0       .     .
      LCME HOST    01  0 ISTB    FAIL        N/A143     ISTB ISTB
```

NCAS100

Explanation

The DMS-100 switch generates the NCAS100 log report to provide call details of a non-call associated signaling (NCAS) call released by the system administrator. The NCAS100 log report prints the D-channel terminal identifier (TID), the call reference, and the description of the NCAS call that was released by the system administrator.

Format

The format for log report NCAS100 follows.

NCAS100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NCAS CALL RELEASED

DCH TID: <D-channel node and terminal identifier>
CLLI: <CLLI name> LTID: <logical terminal identifier>
Call reference of NCAS CALL: <call reference number>
PM NO: <PM number> CKT NO: <circuit number> TIMESLOT: <time slot number>
Reason: NCAS released by <user>

Example

An example of log report NCAS100 follows.

```
NCAS100 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO NCAS CALL RELEASED
   DCH TID:  15 2 89
   CLLI: WITS10NIDT2    LTID: ISDN 110
   Call reference of NCAS CALL: 0001
   PM NO: 2  CKT NO: 18  TIMESLOT: 24
   Reason: NCAS Call Released by TELNSVR00039
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NCAS100	Constant	Log name
INFO NCAS CALL RELEASED	String constant	Description of the log

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
DCH TID	up to 12 characters for the terminal name, up to 4 digits for the terminal number	Terminal identifier number of the D-channel associated with the released NCAS call
CLLI	alphanumeric (1–16 characters)	The name of the common language location identifier (CLLI) in table CLLI that is associated with the NCAS call that was released
LTID	alphanumeric group name (up to 8 characters) plus logical terminal number (1–1022)	Logical terminal identifier
Call reference of NCAS CALL	numeric (0–65 535)	Call reference number of the NCAS call that was released
PM NO	numeric (0–511)	The peripheral module (PM) number associated with the NCAS call that was released
CKT NO	numeric (0–19)	The circuit number associated with the NCAS call that was released
TIMESLOT	numeric (1–24)	The time slot number associated with the NCAS call that was released
Reason	String	Reason for the call release

Action

This log requires no action. It is for information purposes only.

Related OM registers

None

Additional information

None

NET101

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates log report NET101 when a receiving peripheral finds an integrity mismatch. Call disconnection occurred before the network had the chance to freeze the connection for diagnostic purposes. Because of this event, the recovery of the path data was data was not possible.

Format

The log report format for NET101 is as follows:

```
NET101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC INTEGRITY pmid
    fail_reason, call_status, info
    NET n–nn, PORT nn, CH nn
```

Example

An example of log report NET101 follows:

```
NET101 DEC01 23:24:05 5595 EXC INTEGRITY LTC 0
   FAILURE,CALL WAS SET UP, PATH INSERVICE
   NET 1–0, PORT 40, CH 4
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
EXEC INTEGRITY	Constant	Indicates that an integrity failure caused the system to generate this report.
pmid	Symbolic text	Indicates which peripheral module (PM) initiated the integrity check.
fail_reason	FAILURE	Shows that a mismatch of the INTEGRITY byte in the channel supervisory message caused the integrity message.
	PARITY	Shows that channel parity errors caused the integrity message.
call_status	CALL WAS SET UP, CALL WAS NOT SET UP	Indicates if the fault that caused the system to generate the log also prevented the call set up.
PATH INSERVICE	Constant	Indicates the complete path was in service.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Provides the network plane and pair.
PORT	0-63	Displays the PM link port to B-side outgoing crosspoint card.
CH	0-31	Gives the PM link channel to B-side outgoing crosspoint card.

Action

Collect and compare subsequent integrity messages to determine the cause of the integrity failures. Use the NETINTG level of the MAP to assist in this process.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NET102

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates log report NET102. The subsystem generates NET102 when a receiving peripheral detects an integrity fault. An integrity fault is either a parity failure or an integrity mismatch. Integrity verifies the sanity of the speech path between two peripheral modules.

Format

The log report format for NET102 is as follows:

```
NET102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC   INTEGRITY
    pmid Unit n, pmid Unit n
    failtxt, calltxt, infotxt
    ASide: Net p–pa, PORT pt–ch, Xpt pt–ch, Jct pt–ch
    BSide: Net p–pa, PORT pt–ch, Xpt pt–ch, Jct pt–ch
```

Example

An example of log report NET102 follows:

```
NET102 NOV19 01:00:53 0536 EXC  INTEGRITY
   DCM   2, DTC   10 Unit 0,
   INTEGRITY FAILURE, CALL WAS NOT SET UP, CALL PROCESSING
   ASide: Net 0–22, PORT 21–17, Xpt 1–22, Jct 44–11
   BSide: Net 0–11, PORT 13–22, Xpt 9–18, Jct 11–28
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Heading	Description
EXEC INTEGRITY	Constant	Indicates this report is the result of an integrity fault.
pmid	Symbolic text	Identifies the peripheral module (PM) that was in transmission on the damaged path. This side of the path is the A-side.
Unit	0,1	Indicates the active unit of the PM at the time of the integrity fault. This field occurs for peripherals with more than one unit.
pmid	Symbolic text	Identifies the receiving PM on the damaged path. This side of the path is the B-side.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Heading	Description
Unit	0,1	Indicates the active unit of the PM at the time of the integrity mismatch. This field occurs for peripherals with more than one unit.
failtxt	INTEGRITY FAILURE	Indicates the integrity message occurred because of a mismatch of integrity byte in the channel supervisory message.
	PARITY FAILURE	Shows the integrity message was the result of channel parity errors.
calltxt	CALL WAS SET UP, CALL WAS NOT SET UP	Indicates if the fault that caused the generation of the log also prevented the call set up.
infotxt	CALL PROCESSING	Indicates the error occurred during call processing.
	ICTS TESTING	Indicates the error occurred during integrity check traffic simulator (ICTS) testing.
	FABRIC TESTING	Indicates testing of the call paths through the network modules of the switch was the source of the error.
	ASSESSMENT TESTING	Indicates the error occurred during evaluation testing.
ASide	Constant	Indicates the following fields on the same line are for the A-side of the network connection.
Net	(0-0)-(1-31)	Identifies the network plane and pair attached to the receiving PM.
PORT	(0-63)-(0-31)	Indicates the A-side network peripheral side link interface port and channel. From the ? and the port to card mapping. The A-side incoming crosspoint card can be derived from the ? and the port to card mapping.
Xpt	(0-63)-(0-31)	Indicates the A-side network crosspoint port and channel of the outgoing crosspoint card.n

NET102 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Heading	Description
Jct	(0-63)-(0-31)	Indicates the A-side network junctor port and channel. The A-side outgoing crosspoint card can be derived from the ? and the port to card mapping.
BSide	Constant	Indicates the following fields on the same line are for the B-side of the network connection.
Net	(0-0)-(1-31)	Identifies the network plane and pair attached to which the receiving PM.
PORT	(0-63)-(0-31)	Indicates the B-side network peripheral side link interface port and channel. The B-side outgoing crosspoint card can be derived from the ? and the port to card mapping.
Xpt	(0-63)-(0-31)	Indicates the B-side network outgoing port and the channel of the incoming crosspoint card.
Jct	(0-63)-(0-31)	Indicates the B-side network junctor port and channel. The B-side incoming crosspoint card can be derived from the ? and the port to card mapping..

Action

Collect and compare following integrity messages to determine the cause of the integrity mismatches. Use the NETINTG level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position) to assist in this process.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NET103

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates log report NET103. The subsystem generates this report to summarize the integrity faults in the switch. The NETINTEG package counts the faults associated with each card. This count is the total number of faults attributed to all cards on the indicated network.

NET103 logs have a threshold integrity count value set for each card type (link, junctor, or crosspoint). If any card on a network pair plane equals or exceeds its threshold a T prints in the count field.

Every integrity fault involves a number of hardware-equipped cards in the network. As a result the value in the table is not the number of integrity faults. For example, if four different hardware cards involve a single integrity fault, the counter increments by four.

The generation of the NET103 log report occurs one hour after a start, and every hour after that. The counters for integrity faults are reset to zero each day at 8 a.m. The counters for integrity faults are reset to zero each time the system starts.

Format

The log report format for NET103 is as follows:

```
NET103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INTEGRITY SUMMARY
    Parity & Integrity – Consult the NETINTEG Level for Details
    Pair     n  Plane n      Pair     n  Plane n      Pair     n  Plane n
```

NET103 (end)

Example

An example of log report NET103 follows:

```
   NET103 JUL31 13:00:00 4600 INFO INTEGRITY SUMMARY
    Parity & Integrity – Consult the NETINTEG Level for
    details
Pair    0  Plane 1   Pair    0  Plane 1   Pair    0  Plane 1
-------------------------------------------------------------
 0    911T   7777T   11    340      404   22   ----     ----
 1   1230    5600    12   ----     ----   23   ----     ----
 2   1111    8001    13   ----     ----   24   ----     ----
 3    405T   1212T   14   ----     ----   25   ----     ----
 4    784     680    15   ----     ----   26   ----     ----
 5    304     356    16   ----     ----   27   ----     ----
 6    372     484    17   ----     ----   28   ----     ----
 7    408     312    18   ----     ----   29   ----     ----
 8    400     480    19   ----     ----   30   ----     ----
 9    440     556    20   ----     ----   31   ----     ----
10    336     412    21   ----     ----
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO INTEGRITY SUMMARY	Constant	Indicates that the system generated this report to convey information of network integrity.
Parity & Integrity - Consult the NETINTEG Level for Details	Constant	Indicates this report is a report of integrity information. The NETINTEG level of the MAP (maintenance and administration position) will give further details.

Action

If any counter exceeds 80, refer to the NETINTEG level of the MAP to investigate this potential problem.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

None

NET104

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates NET104 when NETPATH diagnostics finds defective cards. The system generates a card list. This log lists up to three cards. If the system finds a defective link, the system prints the link number, peripheral modules (PM) connected to network and link card.

Format

The log report format for NET104 is as follows:

```
1.NET104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC  NETPATH FAULT
   Record:  rectxt    Test type: typtxt
   ASide: Net p–pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jctr pt–ch
   BSide: Net p–pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jctr pt–ch
   (Suspected Network Cards)
   Site   Flr  RPos     Bay–id    Shf  Description    Slot  EqPEC
   location    desc      Sl    card
   (maximum of 3 cards listed.)
```

Example

An example of log report NET104 follows:

```
1.NET104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXC  NETPATH FAULT
   Record:  rectxt    Test type: typtxt
   ASide: Net p–pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jctr pt–ch
   BSide: Net p–pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jctr pt–ch
   (Suspected Link)
   Between NET p–pa PORT  nn and PM pminfo
   (Suspected Link Card)
   Site Flr RPos    Bay–id  Shf Description Slot    EqPEC
   location desc    Sl  card
```

NET104 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Heading	Description
EXEC NETPATH FAULT	Constant	Indicates AUTO-NETPATH diagnostic found defective cards.
Record	Symbolic text	Identifies the record the test used. Specified by operating company personnel through the NETPATH level of MAP.
Test type	AUTO	Indicates AUTO-NETPATH diagnostic test ran.
	SCHDL	Indicates SCHDL-NETPATH diagnostic test ran.
A-Side	Constant	Indicates path information for A-side of the network connection.
Net	(0-1)-(0-31)	Identifies network plane and pair.
Port	(0-63)-(0- 31)	Identifies A-side link interface port and channel.
Xpt	(0-63)-(0- 31)	Identifies A-side network crosspoint switch link port and channel.
Jctr	(0-63)-(0- 31)	Identifies A-side network junctor port and channel.
B-Side	Constant	Includes path information for B-side of the network connection.
Net	(0-1)-(0-31)	Identifies B-side network plane and pair.
Port	(0-63)-(0- 31)	Identifies B-side link interface port and channel.
Xpt	(0-63)-(0- 31)	Identifies B-side network crosspoint switch link port and channel.
Jctr	(0-63)-(0- 31)	Identifies B-side network junctor port and channel.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Heading	Description
(Suspected Network Cards)	Constant	Provides a cardlist of suspected network cards.
(Suspected Link)	Constant	Provides information of suspected link.
(Suspected Link Card)	Constant	Provides information of suspected link card.
location	Host	Identifies the location of the card.
	floor	
	row position	
	bay	
	shelf	
desc	NM n-nn	Identifies the network module.
Sl	(0-99)	Provides number of the slot.
pec	3X70	Identifies the type of network card.
	3x72	
	3x73	
	3x86	
nn	(0-63)	Provides network port number.
pminfo	Symbolic text	Identifies the PM that connects to the B-side network. Refer to Table I.

Action

Determine if the defective card is in the network or the PM. Replace the card.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NET105

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates NET105 when the AUTO NETPATH test passes or aborts. The system also generates NET105 when the scheduled NETPATH test cannot test a path because of resource problems. The system generates this report after six attempts.

Format

The log report format for NET105 is as follows:

```
NET105 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  NETPATH TEST
    Record: rectxt    Test Type: typtxt
    ASide: Net p–pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jctr pt–ch
    BSide: Net p–pa Port pt–ch Xpt pt–ch Jctr pt–ch
    Test: pass    Link Test: sidetxt
```

Example

An example of log report NET105 follows:

Example 1

```
NET105 MAY11 11:15:24 1235 INFO  NETPATH TEST
   Record: test2    Test type: AUTO
   ASide: Net 0– 1 Port 10–11 Xpt 23–ch Jctr  9–12
   BSide: Net 0– 2 Port  9–12 Xpt  5–ch Jctr 13–12
   Test: pass  Link Test: AB side
```

Example 2

```
NET105 MAY11 13;15;24 1236 INFO  NETPATH TEST
   Record: test3    Test type:  AUTO
   ASide: Net 0– 1 Port 10–11 Xpt 23–ch Jctr  9–12
   BSide: Net 0– 2 Port  9–12 Xpt  5–ch Jctr 13–12
   Test: aborted   Reason: no resource
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NETPATH TEST	Constant	Indicates the name of the test record.
Record	Text	Identifies the record the test uses. Operating company personnel indicate the record through the NETPATH level of MAP display.
Test type	AUTO	Indicates the AUTO-NETPATH diagnostic test.
	SCHDL	Identifies the SCHDL NETPATH diagnostic test.
ASide	Constant	Indicates the path information for the A-side of the network connection.
Net	(0-1)-(0-31)	Identifies the network plane and pair.
Port	(0-63)-(0-31)	Identifies the P-side link interface port and channel.
Xpt	(0-63)-(0-31)	Identifies the A-side network crosspoint switch link port and channel.
Jctr	(0-63)-(0-31)	Identifies the A-side network junctor port and channel.
BSide	Constant	Indicates path information for the B-side of the network connection.
Net	(0-1)-(0-31)	Identifies the B-side network plane and pair.
Port	(0-63)-(0-31)	Identifies the B-side link interface port and channel.
Xpt	(0-63)-(0-31)	Identifies the B-side network crosspoint switch link port and channel.
Jctr	(0-63)-(0-31)	Identifies the B-side network junctor port and channel.
Test	Text	Specifies performance of test.

NET105 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Link test	Aside Bside ABside no	Identifies the side on which the system performed the link test.
Reason	Text	Provides description of the reasons. Refer to Table Aborted reasons at the end of this log report.

Action

If the test aborts, refer to the following Aborted Reasons table for the correct action. Repeat the test.

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Aborted Reasons	Explanation	Action
NO RESOURCES	Indicates resources like test code card and network path are not available.	Check for the resources and run the test again.
SOFTWARE PROCESS ERROR	Indicates software errors caused by invalid states.	Run the test again.
SOFTWARE DATA ERROR	Indicates invalid insertion and extraction points.	Use the INFO command to check the insertion and extraction points.
MMI REQUEST	Indicates that man machine interface (MMI) command STOP aborted test.	There is no action required.
CLOCK TIME CHANGED	Indicates the user changed the clock time in the office manually.	Run the test again.
CLOCK TIME ERROR	Indicates the change of the clock time caused time error.	Run the test again.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Aborted Reasons	Explanation	Action
NETWORK STATE CHANGE	Indicates the state of testing network changed. The NETPATH test aborted.	Check the status of the testing network and run the test again.
INTERFERENCE WITH SYSTEM MTC	Indicates test path released to maintenance process.	Run the test again after the maintenance task is complete.
MANUAL MAINTENANCE OVERRIDE	Indicates that manual maintenance request aborted the NETPATH test.	Run the test again after the maintenance request is complete.
ICTS IS NOT AVAILABLE	Indicates integrity check traffic simulator (ICTS) test was not available. The system cannot give the path to ICTS.	Check for presence of ICTS.
ICTS WOULD NOT ACCEPT THE PATH	Indicates that ICTS does not support the path submitted to ICTS.	Check the pathends of the path. The ICTS does not support all PM types.
TEST CODE WAS NEVER FOUND	Indicates the system cannot find the test code signal at the extraction point. A broken test path can cause this condition.	
INVALID NETWORK FIRMWARE	Indicates network firmware number of eight or greater required.	Check the network firmware release number.
TEST CODE WAS LOST	Indicates loss of the test code signal during the test.	
TOO MANY HITS	Indicates the test aborted because of too many hits.	Move insertion or extraction point along the path to isolate the fault manually or run the test again in AUTO mode.

NET105 (end)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Aborted Reasons	Explanation	Action
COULD NOT OPERATE LOOP AROUND	Indicates the loop test aborted because of failure to set up the looparound connection for tests.	Check the B-side peripheral module (PM). The B-side PM must be a new peripheral (XPM).
WARM RESTART	Indicates the test aborted because of a warm restart of the office.	Run the test again.
UNKNOWN	Indicates the test aborted because of a reason that is not known.	Try to run the test again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NET106

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates log report NET106 each day before 12:00. This report provides the state of the scheduled NETPATH tests. The subsystem does not generate this log if scheduled tests are not defined.

Format

The log report format for NET106 is as follows:

NET106 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SCHEDULED NETPATH TEST

RECORD	START	STOP	TEST	INSV	TRUNKS	ACTIVE
namtxt	hh: mm	hh: mm	testxt			actxtx
namtxt	hh: mm	hh: mm	testxt			actxtx

SOURCE	TESTED	FAILED	NOT–TESTED	IN–BUFFER
ICTS	nn	nn	nn	nn
BERP	nn	nn	nn	nn
INTEG	nn	nn	nn	nn
Total	nn	nn	nn	nn

Example

An example of log report NET106 follows:

```
NET106 MAY11 08:00:01  3456  INFO SCHEDULED NETPATH TEST
   RECORD   START  STOP   TEST INSV TRUNKS  ACTIVE
   test1    8:00   23:59        no             yes
   test2    8:00   23:59        no             yes
   test3    0:00    7:59        yes            yes
   test4    0:00    7:59        yes            yes
   SOURCE   TESTED  FAILED   NOT–TESTED  IN–BUFFER
   ICTS       12      9         0          0
   BERP       10      2         0          0
   INTEG      35     10         1         50
   Total      57     21         1         50
```

NET106 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO SCHEDULED NETPATH TEST	Constant	Indicates subsystem ran scheduled NETPATH test.
RECORD	Symbolic text	Identifies the test record.
START	hh:mm	Indicates start time of test.
STOP	hh:mm	Indicates stop time of test.
TEST INSV TRUNKS	yes, no	Indicates if subsystem tested in-service (INSV) trunks.
ACTIVE	yes, no	Indicates that the scheduled test is active or not active.
SOURCE	ICTS	Identifies test.
	BERP	
	INTEG	
TESTED	Integer	Indicates the number of paths tested.
FAILED	Integer	Indicates the number of paths that failed during scheduled testing.
NOT-TESTED	Integer	Indicates the number of paths not tested because not enough resources were available.
IN-BUFFER	Integer	Indicates number of paths in buffer.

Action

Test the paths manually. After BCS applications or restarts, the scheduled tests terminate. Activate the scheduled tests again.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NET130

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates log report NET130 when the subsystem cannot find a network path.

Format

The log report format for NET130 is as follows:

```
NET130 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXEC NETWORK BLOCK
FROM NET=nn, PORT=nn, CHNL=n NET=nn, PORT=nn, CHNL=nn
```

Example

An example of log report NET130 follows:

```
NET130 JAN01 16:50:02 8763 EXEC NETWORK BLOCK
FROM NET=1,PORT=40,CHNL=21;TO NET=5, PORT=33,CHNL=7
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
EXEC NETWORK BLOCK	Constant	Indicates an attempt to make a network connection.
FROM NET	0-31	Specifies the originating network pair.
(FROM) PORT	0-63	Specifies the originating port.
(FROM) CHNL	0-31	Specifies the originating channel.
TO NET	0-31	Specifies the terminating network pair.
(TO) PORT	0-63	Specifies the terminating port.
(TO) CHNL	0-31	Specifies the terminating channel.

Action

Log report NET130 is an INFO log. One or two logs each day that indicate that a high burst of traffic causes a blockage is normal.

NET130 (end)

If a pattern develops or the number of logs is high, contact the next level of support. Refer to the log section of the *Network Maintenance Guide 297-1001-591*.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NET133

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates log report NET13. The subsystem generates NET133 when a network attempts to make a connection that is not reserved. Resources in the central controller are not reserved.

Format

The log report format for NET133 is as follows:

```
NET133 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXEC ATTEMPT TO MAKE AN
    UNRESERVED PATH
    FROM NET=nn, PORT=nn, CHNL=n NET=nn, PORT=nn, CHNL=nn
```

Example

An example of log report NET133 follows:

```
NET133 JAN01 16:50:02 8763 EXEC ATTEMPT TO MAKE AN
    UNRESERVED  PATH
   FROM NET=0,PORT=2,CHNL=6;TO NET=0, PORT=4,CHNL=8
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
EXEC ATTEMPT TO MAKE AN UNRESERVED PATH	Constant	Indicates an attempt to make a network connection that is not reserved.
FROM NET	0-31	Specifies the originating network pair.
(FROM) PORT	0-63	Specifies the originating port.
(FROM) CHNL	0-31	Specifies the originating channel.
TO NET	0-31	Specifies the terminating network pair.
(TO) PORT	0-63	Specifies the terminating port.
(TO) CHNL	0-31	Specifies the terminating channel.

Action

If the subsystem continues to generate NET133, contact the next level of support.

NET133 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NET134

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates log report NET 134 to signal an illegal call processing sequence.

Format

The log report format for NET134 is as follows:

NET134 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXEC ATTEMPT TO RESERVE
UNCONNECTED PATH
FROM NET = nn, PORT = nn, CHNL = nn, TO NET = nn, PORT = nn,
CHNL = nn

Example

An example of log report NET134 follows:

```
NET134 JAN12 15:08:09 3231 EXEC ATTEMPT TO RESERVE
   UNCONNECTED PATH
   FROM NET = 2, PORT = 12, CHNL = 21, TO NET = 15, PORT = 7,
   CHNL = 13
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
EXEC ATTEMPT TO RESERVE UNCONNECTED PATH	Constant	Indicates that this report generates because of an attempt to reserve a path that is not connected.
FROM NET	0 - 31	Specifies the originating network pair.
(FROM) PORT	0 - 63	Specifies the originating port.
(FROM) CHNL	0 - 31	Specifies the originating channel.
TO NET	0 - 31	Specifies the destination network pair.
(TO) PORT	0 - 63	Specifies the destination port.
(TO) CHNL	0 - 31	Specifies the destination channel.

NET134 (end)

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NET135

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates log report NET135 under one of the following conditions:

- after an attempt to reverse a reserved path through specification of the original from location as to, and the original to location as from:
- when a path is not present
- when the path is not two-way
- when the to pathend is indicated and the other end is not found
- when the number of connections is a number that is not one

Any of these occurrences indicates a call processing failure.

Format

The log report format for NET135 is as follows:

```
NET135 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXEC ILLEGAL ATTEMPT TO
    REVERSE A  PATH
   FROM NET=nn, PORT=nn, CHNL=nn, TNET=nn, PORT=nn,
   CHNL=nn
```

Example

An example of log report NET135 follows:

```
NET135 OCT18 15:08:05 3598 EXEC ILLEGAL ATTEMPT TO REVERSE
A
   PATH
   FROM NET=1,PORT=2,CHNL=3,TO NET=1,PORT=0,CHNL=2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
EXEC ILLEGAL ATTEMPT TO REVERSE A PATH	Constant	Indicates that this report generates because of an attempt to reverse a reserved path.
FROM NET	0-31	Specifies the originating network pair.

NET135 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
(FROM) PORT	0-63	Specifies the originating port.
(FROM) CHNL	0-31	Specifies the originating channel.
TO NET	0-31	Specifies the terminating network pair.
(TO) PORT	0-63	Specifies the terminating port.
(TO) CHNL	0-31	Specifies the terminating channel.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NET136

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates log report NET136. The subsystem generates after an attempt to connect two ports that do not have an in-service plane available.

Format

The log report format for NET136 is as follows:

```
*NET136 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd EXEC
    NO INSERVICE PLANE BETWEEN NETWORK PORTS
    FROM NET=nn, PORT=nn, CHNL=nn TO NET=nn, PORT=nn,
      CHNL=nn
```

Example

An example of log report NET136 follows:

```
*NET136 JAN10 09:30:10 8861 EXEC
   NO INSERVICE PLANE BETWEEN NETWORK PORTS
   FROM NET=0, PORT=1, CHNL=10 TO NM=0, PORT=3, CHNL=14
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
EXEC NO INSERVICE PLANE BETWEEN NETWORK PORTS	Constant	Indicates an attempt to connect two ports through the network. There is no in-service plane available.
FROM NET	0-31	Specifies the originating network pair.
(FROM) PORT	0-63	Specifies the originating port.
(FROM) CHNL	0-31	Specifies the originating channel.
TO NET	0-31	Specifies the terminating network pair.
(TO) PORT	0-63	Specifies the terminating port.
(TO) CHNL	0-31	Specifies the terminating channel.

NET136 (end)

Action

Return to service the appropriate network, plane, and/or junctor.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NET155

Explanation

The Network (NET) subsystem generates NET155. The subsystem generates NET155 when the network clock audit detects that a network plane-pair uses the wrong message switch (MS). The network plane-pair uses the wrong MS for the clock source. The network must use the MS with the active clock as the source of the MS. The network clock audit corrects the condition. The subsystem generates NET155 for information purposes.

Format

The log report format for NET155 is as follows:

```
NET155 mmmdd hh:ss: ssdd INFO CLOCK AUDIT
    Net n–nn CLOCK SWICTHED TO MS n
```

Example

An example of log report NET155 follows:

```
NET155 MAY05 10:06:32 1105 INFO CLOCK AUDIT
   Net 0–12 CLOCK SWITCHED TO MS 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO CLOCK AUDIT	Constant	Indicates that network clock audit generates this report.
Net	(0-1)-(0-31)	Identifies network plane and pair.
CLOCK SWITCHED	Constant	Indicates that clock source was switched for identified network.
TO MS	0-1	Identifies message switch that supplies clock source.

Action

If this log persists, contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NET155 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM104

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM104 when a network module changes to system busy (SysB). A network module changes to SysB because the links between the central message controller (CMC) and the specified network are busy.

Format

The log report format for NETM104 is as follows:

.**NETM104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB NET STAT CHG NET n–nn
SET FROM statxt
rsntxt

Example

An example of log report NETM104 follows:

```
**NETM104 JAN01 10:15:14 8210 SYSB NET STAT CHG NET 1–1
   SET FROM OK
   Network lost its Node Number
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB NET STAT CHG	Constant	Indicates that the state of the network changes to SysB.
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies the network plane and pair.

NETM104 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SET FROM	SYSB BUSY	Indicates the previous state of the network module.
	MAN BUSY	
	OK	
rsntxt	Network lost its Node Number	Gives an explanation for the change in state, if necessary.
	Network fails a test, Warm Reset from the Network	
	Both CMC links to the Network went SysB	

Action

To clear an alarm, refer to the maintenance guides.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM108

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM108. The subsystem generates NETM108 when a C-side message link between the central message controller (CMC) and the network returns to service (RTS). The link RTS after both C-side message links go down (busy). A user can manually initiate the RTS. The DMS can initiate the RTS.

Format

The log report format for NETM108 is as follows:

*NETM108 mmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS NET CS STAT CHG NET n–nn
rsntxt

Example

An example of log report NETM108 follows:

```
*NETM108 DEC10 09:02:01 5684 RTS NET CS STAT CHG NET 1–01
   C-side Mtce requested action
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
RTS NET CS STAT CHG	Constant	Indicates that the state of a C-side link of the network module changes to RTS.
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies network plane and pair.
rsntxt	C-side Mtce requested action, (blank)	Gives an explanation for change in state, if necessary.

Action

To clear a minor alarm, refer to the maintenance guides.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM109

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM109. The subsystem generates NETM109 to record that the two message links between the central message controller (CMC) and the network are out of service. The user can manually initiate this action. The DMS can manually initiate this action.

Format

The log report format for NETM109 is as follows:

```
*NETM109 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd CBSY NET CS STAT CHG NET
n–nn
    rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report NETM109 follows:

```
*NETM109 DEC10 09:02:01 5684 CBSY NET CS STAT CHG NET 1–01
   C-side Mtce requested action
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
CBSY NET CS STAT CHG	Constant	Indicates that the state of C-side links of network module change.
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies network plane and pair.
rsntxt	C-side Mtce requested action, (blank)	Gives an explanation for change in state, if necessary.

Action

To clear a minor alarm, refer to the maintenance guides.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM110

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM110. The subsystem generates NETM110 every day at 0800 hours. This report contains the firmware performance maintenance counters for all the networks. These counters are set to zero again. If all counters of a network plane are zero, the system does not print the report for that plane.

Format

The log report format for NETM110 is as follows:

```
NETM110 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NET COUNTER DUMP n–nn
                countn
   name
   cnt1  cnt2 cnt3 cnt4 cnt5 cnt6 cnt7 cnt8
   cnt9  cntAcntBcntCcntDcntEcntFcnt10
   cnt11 cnt12     cnt13     cnt14     cnt15     cnt16     cnt17     cnt18
   cnt19 cnt1A     cnt1B     cnt1C     cnt1D     cnt1E
```

Example

An example of log report NETM110 follows:

```
NETM110 MAY25 08:00:11 7904 INFO NET COUNTER DUMP 1–1
P-SIDE
   0000 00FF 0045 0000 0002 0058 0000 00FF
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00FF
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00A5 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NET COUNTER DUMP	Constant	Indicates that the contents of network counters are in this report.
n-nn	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies network plane and pair.
count_name	C-SIDE	Indicates counts are NT5X13 or NT8X10 control side (C-side) counter values.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
	P-SIDE	Indicates counts are NT0X48, NT8X10 or NT5X13 peripheral side (P-side) counter values.
C-side counters		
cnt1	0000-00FF	Central message controller (CMC) 0 wait for send timeout.
cnt2	0000-00FF	CMC 0 wait for acknowledgment timeout.
cnt3	0000-00FF	CMC 0 wait for start of message timeout.
cnt4	0000-00FF	CMC 0 single NACKS received.
cnt5	0000-00FF	CMC 0 double NACKS received.
cnt6	0000-00FF	NACKS sent to CMC 0.
cnt7	0000-00FF	CMC 0 opcode out of range.
cnt8	0000-00FF	CMC 0 messages not able to send.
cnt9	0000-00FF	CMC 1 wait for send timeout.
cntA	0000-00FF	CMC 1 wait for acknowledgment timeout.
cntB	0000-00FF	CMC 1 wait for start of message timeout.
cntC	0000-00FF	CMC 1 single NACKS received.
cntD	0000-00FF	CMC 1 double NACKS received.
cntE	0000-00FF	NACKS sent to CMC 1.
cntF	0000-00FF	CMC 1 option code (opcode) out of range.
cnt10	0000-00FF	CMC 1 messages unable to send.
cnt11	0000-00FF	A-side crosspoint card 0 retry counter.
cnt12	0000-00FF	A-side crosspoint card 1 retry counter.
cnt13	0000-00FF	A-side crosspoint card 2 retry counter (NT5X13 only).
cnt14	0000-00FF	A-side crosspoint card3 retry counter (NT5X13 only).

NETM110 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
cnt15	0000-00FF	B-side crosspoint card 0 retry counter.
cnt16	0000-00FF	B-side crosspoint card 1 retry counter.
cnt17	0000-00FF	B-side crosspoint card 2 retry counter (NT5X13 only).
cnt18	0000-00FF	B-side crosspoint card 3 retry counter (NT5X13 only).
cnt19	0000-00FF	Non-rerouting message purged because buffer full (5X13 only).
cnt1A	0000-00FF	Number of times CMC backs down from NET (both send MIS).
cnt1B	0000-00FF	Connection_memory_read hits counter.
cnt1C	0000-00FF	Test_code hits counter.
cnt1D	0000-00FF	Buffer full.
cnt1E	0000-00FF	Number of incoming messages delayed because CMC link problems.
P-side counters		
cnt1	0000-00FF	Wait for send timeout.
cnt2	0000-00FF	Wait for acknowledgment timeout.
cnt3	0000-00FF	Wait for start of message timeout.
cnt4	0000-00FF	Single NACKS received.
cnt5	0000-00FF	Double NACKS received.
cnt6	0000-00FF	NACKs sent.
cnt7	0000-00FF	Messages ignored.
cnt8	0000-00FF	Buffer errors.
cnt9 to cnt18	0000-00FF	Error log. Data is port/error.
cnt19 to cnt1E	0000	Not used

Action

The user must keep these logs for future reference. There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM111

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM111. This report displays the contents of the firmware performance maintenance counter every day at 0800 hrs. After the system generates NETM111, all counters are set to zero again. If all counters of a network plane are zero, the system does not generate the report for that network plane. This report displays the C-side counters for the NT0X48 network.

Format

The log report format for NETM111 is as follows:

```
NETM111 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NET COUNTER DUMP n–nn
   cnt1  cnt2 cnt3 cnt4 cnt5 cnt6 cnt7 cnt8
   cnt9  cntAcntBcntCcntDcntEcntFcnt10
   cnt11 cnt12
```

Example

An example of log report NETM111 follows:

```
NETM111 MAY25 08:00:11 7803 INFO NET COUNTER DUMP 1–1
   0000 0000 0001 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
   0000 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	CONSTANT	Indicates that contents of network counters are in this report.
n-nn	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies the network plane and pair.
cnt1	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 0 wait for send timeout.
cnt2	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 0 wait for acknowledgment.
cnt3	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 0 wait for start of message timeout.
cnt4	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 0 single NACKs received.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
cnt5	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 0 double NACKs received.
cnt6	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 0 NACKs sent to CMC.
cnt7	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 0 option code out of range.
cnt8	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 0 return message killed.
cnt9	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 1 wait for send timeout.
cntA	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 1 wait for acknowledgment.
cntB	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 1 wait for start of message timeout.
cntC	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 1 single NACKs received.
cntD	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 1 double NACKs received.
cntE	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 1 NACKs sent to CMC.
cntF	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 1 opcode out of range.
cnt10	0000-00FF	Specifies CMC 1 return message killed.
cnt11	0000-00FF	Specifies a buffer overflow counter.
cnt12	0000-00FF	Specifies an incoming message delayed.

Action

If large values appear in the counters, the user must save these logs. The next level of maintenance can use the values.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM115

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM115. The subsystem generates NETM115 as a result of either a manual or system request to set a link. The user or system requests a link to be set between a peripheral module (PM) and a network module to the in-service state.

Format

The log report format for NETM115 is as follows:

```
NETM115 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd RTS NET LINK STAT CHG
   NET n–nn LINK nn SET FROM statxt
   pmid  Port n  CAP:  catxt
   rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report NETM115 follows:

```
NETM115 JUN18 08:16:10 2731 RTS NET LINK STAT CHG
   NET 1–0,LINK 40 SET FROM SYS BUSY
   LTC 1  Port 3  CAP:  S
   Problem with link tested OK.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
RTS NET LINK STAT CHG	Constant	Indicates that state of PM/NET link changes to RTS.
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies network plane and pair.
LINK	0-63	Specifies link set to RTS.
SET FROM	SYS BUSY, MAN BSY	Indicates previous state of link.
pmid	Symbolic text	Indicates which PM change affects. Refer to Table I.
Port	0-16	Indicates peripheral port that connects to network link that changes state.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
CAP:	MS, S	Indicates capability of link (messaging and speech or just speech.)
rsntxt	Ripple effect due to network state change, Discrepancy in link and node states, Problem with link tested OK, blank	Gives an explanation for change in state, if necessary.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM116

Explanation

The network maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM116 when the system changes the state of a link. The system changes the state of a link between a network module and a peripheral module (PM) to system busy (SysB).

Format

The log report format for NETM116 is as follows:

```
**NETM116 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB NET LINK STAT CHG
    NET <plane><pair> Link n SET FROM <state>, CODE_REF: n
    <pmid> <pm_no> Port n  CAP:  captxt
    rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report NETM116 follows:

```
**NETM116 JUN18 08:16:08 25 SYSB NET LINK STAT CHG
   NET 1–0, LINK 6 SET FROM OK, CODE_REF: 246
   LTC 1  Port 3  CAP:  S
   Link failed a test.
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SYSB NET LINK STAT CHG	Constant	Indicates that state of a PM to network module link changes to system busy.
NET	Constant	Indicates that affected network plane and pair follows.
plane	0 or 1	The network plane.
pair	0 to 31	The network pair.
LINK n	n = 0 to 63	Identifies link set to system busy.
SET FROM	Constant	Indicates that previous state of link follows.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
state	OK, SYS BUSY, MAN BUSY, OFFLINE, UNEQUIPPED	Previous state of link
pmid	Symbolic text	Identifies type of PM that link state change affects.
pm_no	0 to 255	Identifies PM number.
Port n	n = 0 to 15	Adjacent field indicates capability of link.
CAP	Constant	Indicates that adjacent field indicates capability of link.
captxt	MS or S	MS indicates messaging and speech capability. S indicates speech capability only.
rsntxt	Text string	A description of event that triggers the log.

Action

If the message indicates a problem with a link, manually test the link.

If the reason text is “Network detected a port error or WAI on a port," review NETM150 log reports. The system generates NETM150 after the NETM116 log report.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM117

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM117 as a result of a manual request to set a link. The user requests that a link between a peripheral module (PM) and a network module be set to the manual busy (MANB) state.

Format

The log report format for NETM117 is as follows:

```
*NETM117 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB NET LINK STAT CHG
    NET n–nn LINK nn FROM statxt
    pmid Port n  CAP:  catxt
    rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report NETM117 follows:

```
*NETM117 JAN01 10:15:14 8210 MANB NET LINK STAT CHG
   NET 1–1, LINK 2 SET FROM UNEQUIPPED
   Link added through Table Control
   *NETM117 JAN01 10:15:14 8210 MANB NET LINK STAT CHG
   NET 1–1, LINK 2 SET FROM OK
   LTC 1  PORT 3  CAP: S
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
MANB NET LINK STAT CHG	Constant	Indicates that state of PM/NET link changes to MANB.
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies network plane and pair.
LINK	0-63	Specifies which PM/NET link is set MANB.
FROM	SYS BUSY, OK, UNEQUIPPED	Indicates previous state of link.
pmid	Symbolic text	Indicates which PM change affects. Refer to Table I.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Port n	0-16	Indicates peripheral port that connects to network link that changes state.
CAP	MS, S	Indicates capability of link (messaging and speech or just speech.)
rsntxt	Link added through Table Control, blank	Gives an explanation for change in state, if necessary.

Action

A manual request performs the state change. There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NETM120

Explanation

The NETM (Network Maintenance) subsystem generates NETM120 as the result of a manual or system request. The user requests a diagnostic test on a link between a peripheral module (PM) and a network module. This report indicates that the test fails.

Format

The log report format for NETM120 is as follows:

```
NETM120 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL NET LINK NET n–nn LINK
nn
    test FAILED
```

Example

An example of log report NETM120 follows:

```
NETM120 JUN18 08:14:24 9974 FAIL NET LINK NET 0–0 LINK 55
   SPEECH TEST FAILED
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL NET LINK	Constant	Indicates failure of a diagnostic test that the system ran on a network module link.
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies the network plane and pair.
LINK	0-63	Specifies which PM/NET link fails the test.
test	SPEECH TEST LOOP TEST MESSAGE TEST	Displays the name of the test that fails.
FAILED	Constant	Gives result of test.

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM122

Explanation

The NETM (Network Maintenance) subsystem generates NETM122. The subsystem generates NETM122 when the system sends a request to set the network junctor to the system busy (SysB) state.

Format

The log report format for NETM122 is as follows:

```
*NETM122 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SYSB NET JCTR STAT CHG NET
                          n–nn
   JCTR nn SET FROM statxt
   rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report NETM122 follows:

```
*NETM122 DEC10 10:11:24 8217 SYSB NET JCTR STAT CHG NET
1–01
   JCTR 10   SET FROM OK
   Integrity test on junctor
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SYSB NET JCTR STAT CHG	Constant	Indicates that the state of the the network junctor changes (to SYSB).
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies the network plane and pair.
JCTR	0-63	Specifies which junctor is set SYSB.
SET FROM	Symbolic text	Indicates the previous state of the junctor.
rsntxt	Integrity test fails on Junctor, Junctor test fails	Gives an explanation of the change in state, if required.

Action

Manually test the junctor.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NETM123

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM123. The subsystem generates NETM123 as a result of a manual request to set a network junctor to manual busy (MANB) state.

Format

The log report format for NETM123 is as follows:

```
*NETM123 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd MANB NET JCTR STAT CHG
   NET n–nn JCTR nn SET FROM statxt
```

Example

An example of log report NETM123 follows:

```
*NETM123 DEC10 10:11:24 8217 MANB NET JCTR STAT CHG
   NET 1–01 JCTR 10 SET FROM OK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
MANB NET JCTR STAT CHG	Constant	Indicates that the state of the network junctor changes to MANB.
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies the network plane and pair.
JCTR	0-63	Specifies which junctor is set MANB.
SET FROM	OK, SYSBUSY, OFFLINE	Indicates the previous state of the network.

Action

There is no action required. The user performs the state change manually.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM124

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM124. The subsystem generates NETM124 as a result of a manual request to set the network junctor to the offline (OFFL) state.

Format

The log report format for NETM124 is as follows:

```
*NETM124 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  OFFL NET JCTR STAT CHG
   NET n–nn JCTR nn SET FROM statxt
   rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report NETM124 follows:

```
*NETM124 DEC10 10:11:24 8217 OFFL NET JCTR STAT CHG
   NET 1–01 JCTR 10  SET FROM MAN BUSY
   Junctor added through Table Control
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
OFFL NET JCTR STAT CHG	Constant	Indicates that the state of the network junctor changes to OFFL.
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies the network plane and pair.
JCTR	0-63	Specifies which junctor the system is set to OFFL.
SET FROM statxt	MAN BUSY, UNEQUIPPED	Indicates the previous state of the junctor.
rsntxt	Junctor added through Table Control, blank	Gives an explanation of the change in state, if required.

Action

There is no action required. The user performs the state change manually.

NETM124 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM126

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM126. The subsystem generates NETM126 as the result of a manual or a system request to run a diagnostic test. The test runs on the network junctor. The report indicates that the test fails.

Format

The log report format for NETM126 is as follows:

```
NETM126 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd FAIL NET n–nn JCTR nn
   JCTR FAILED TEST
```

Example

An example of log report NETM126 follows:

```
NETM126 DEC10 9:10:20 5582 FAIL NET 1–01 JCTR 23
   JCTR FAILED TEST
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
FAIL NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Indicates a diagnostic test failure and specifies the network plane and pair.
JCTR	0-63	Specifies which junctor fails.
JCTR FAILED TEST	Constant	Gives diagnostic test result.

Action

Manually test the junctor to obtain the list of possible failed cards.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM137

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM137 for information and debugging purposes. The subsystem prints the complete information about a network task at a given point in the execution of the task.

In some conditions a user can turn the report on and off. The user uses the NETDBG package. Refer to Table NETDBG errors at the end of this log report.

Format

The log report format for NETM137 is as follows:

```
NETM137 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NET TASK TY/RT= hhhh
   IND hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh RQ/ST/PR ffff J/C hhhh
   I/F/AD/AB/P hhhh DATA hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
   hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report NETM137 follows:

```
NETM137 DEC15 10:24:15 1865 INFO NET TASK TY/RT=000F
   IND 07C2 07C3 07C3 07C3 RQ/ST/PR 0213 J/C 0007
   I/F/AD/AB/P 1F00 DATA 0205 01BA 044A FB00 0024 84DB
   1F02 0000 701F 1010 0079 8080 8080 0000
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NET TASK	Constant	Indicates that information about a network task follows.
TY/RT	0000-0099	Bits 0-7 indicate the source of the error (refer to Table NETDBG Errors at the end of this log report). Bits 8-15 provide the last return code.

(Sheet 2 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
IND	0000-FFFF	Index to the REQT of the current task. The following list shows meanings for TY/RT values: TY/RT Value — Meaning 2E — node_type 2F, 32, 36, 37 — node_aspect_return_code 33, 34, 35, 41, 42, 44 — node number 43 — node_levels 45 — pm_unit 10, 2D, 31, 40 — no meaning
hhhh	0000-FFFF	The first byte represents the message tag. The last byte represents the message length.
hhhh	0000-FFFF	Represents the message route.
hhhh	0000-FFFF	The first nibble is an allocation of the terminal number. The last three nibbles represent the node number.
RQ/ST/PR	0000-FFFF	The first byte is an error byte. The second byte makes the remainder of the terminal number.
J/C	0000-FFFF	Indicates the message type. (020C is a loopmsg0 used to test C-side of network).
I/F/AD/AB/P	0000-00FF	Represents a special solicitor number.
DATA	0000-FFFF	If bits 0-3 in the J/C field = 0, then all the values after DATA are zeros. The first four hex numbers in the DATA field represent words 1-4 of the message area. The fifth number is the node number. Sixth hex number: • Bits 0-7 = solicitor number • Bits 8-15 = cloned mail box number Seventh hex number: • Bits 0-7 = network module number • Bits 8-15 = port number

NETM137 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

Field	Value	Description
		Eighth hex number: • Bits 0-71p0 = node aspect return • code Bits 8-15 = P-side retrys Ninth hex number: • Bits 0-7 = P-side port number • Bits 8-11 = P-side port action • Bit 12 = P-side port abort • Bit 13 = P-side port verify • Bits14-15 = P-side port msg link condition Tenth hex number: same as value in the J/C field, but for C-side ports. Hex numbers 11 to 14 represent words 1-4 of the task-dependent part of the scratch pad.

Action

Use this log to debug only. Report to the next level of support.

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Value	Procedure	NETDBG	Description
0			
1			
2	netdad	no	process dies
3	nm_ioerror_handler	yes	C-side port error rejected
4			
5	nm_ioerror_handler	yes	network fault rejected
6	nm_ioerror_handler	yes	P-side port error rejected
*7 (see Note)	nm_ioerror_handler	yes	message not known

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Value	Procedure	NETDBG	Description
8	nm_input_handler	yes	P-side port error not requested
9	nm_input_handler	yes	C-side port error not requested
*a (see Note)	nm_ioerror_handler	yes	log sent message
*b (see Note)	nm_input_handler	yes	log incoming message back
c	tst_nm_cs_link	yes	loopback integrity value
d			
e	nmmproc	no	time out to wait for work
f			
10	execute_task	no	did not release mailbox
12	execute_task	no	did not release solno
13	execute_task	yes	log all complete tasks
14		yes	finishes and fails test
15	request_rcvd	yes	task rejected
16	request_with_2_ends	yes	task rejected
17	retrieve_special_mb	no	other than active task calls
18	free_sos_mb	no	other than active task calls
19	store_reqt_msg	yes	message was lost - dump the task
1a	prio-evaluate	yes	active request too important to abort
1b	prio_evaluate	yes	aborting task
1c	prio_evaluate	yes	aborted task not marked complete
1d	prio_evaluate	yes	not known request type
1e	netaudit	no	not active task owns solno

NETM137 (continued)

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Value	Procedure	NETDBG	Description
20	netaudit	no	not active task owns cloned solno
21	netaudit	no	cloned solno that wrong task owns
22	netaudit	no	complete task continues to owns mailbox
23	netaudit	no	The task did not toggle audit bit. Initiate again.
24	netaudit	no	Cannot get the nm_number for the given node number.
25	netaudit	no	Problem in submission of a request for a p-side port error.
26	netaudit	no	Problem in submission of a request for a c-side port error.
27	netaudit	no	Problem in submission of a request after a warm reset.
28	netaudit	no	Cannot retrieve the mail box for a solicited message.
29	netaudit	no	Problem in transmission of a (short) solicited message to the mailbox.
2a	netaudit	no	Cannot get a cmciobuffer to send a message.
2b	netaudit	no	Message is too log for nm buffers.
2c	netaudit	no	Problem in transmission of a (long) solicited message to the mailbox.
2d	NM_IOERROR_HANDLER	no	Invalid error code in message that rebounds.
2e	"	no	Invalid nodetype for destination node of message that rebounds.
2f	"	no	Invalid NM number or task type found for message that rebounds.

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Value	Procedure	NETDBG	Description
31	"	no	Invalid node number in message that rebounds.
32	"	no	Invalid NM number or task type found for message that rebounds.
33	"	no	Message rebounds at C-side port that does not attach to JNET.
34	"	no	Invalid node number for JNET associates with C-side port (plane 0) that rebounds
35	"	no	Invalid node number for JNET associated with C-side port (plane 1) that rebounds.
36	"	no	Invalid NM number or task type found. The message rebounds.
37	"	no	Invalid NM number or task type found. The message rebounds.
40	"	no	Invalid destination node number in rebounded message for PM.
41	"	no	Invalid destination node number in rebounded message for remote.
42	"	no	Invalid destination node number in rebounded message for remote.
44	"	no	Invalid nodetype found for rebounded message for remote.
45	"	no	Invalid destination node number in rebounded message for remote. Unit number for XPM node is greater than 1.
99	NM_INPUT_HANDLER	no	WFSOM timeout on JNET C-side link.

Note: In these cases, the system prints the message in the log.

NETM137 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM141

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM141 as a general information report.

Format

The log report format for NETM141 is as follows:

```
NETM141 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  INFO NET reason hh
```

Example

An example of log report NETM141 follows:

```
NETM141 OCT10 10:10:41 8347 INFO NET TEST RETURN CODE 9
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NET	Constant	Indicates that the system generates this report as a general information report for network maintenance.
reason	Text	Indicates the reason the system generates the log report: • COUNTERS FOR PAIR • TOTAL TASKS REJECTED • TOTAL TASKS ACCEPTED • REBOUND CS-PORT MSG • PS-PORT SELF CLOSE • FREEMTCHLD PRnn PTnn CHhh

Action

Contact the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NETM141 (end)

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM142

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM142 each time a user attempts to reset or initialize data. A user attempts to reset or initialize data for the failure counters or threshold limits for integrity analysis. The report gives information on the current threshold limits for link, crosspoint, and junctor cards. The log report explains the data changes, and indicates if the failure counters are set to zero.

The maintenance support group uses this report to:

- establish when threshold levels for the optional integrity analysis counters were modified and to record their current levels
- establish when an extended message is received
- indicate when a user last initialized the counters

Format

The log report format for NETM142 is as follows:

```
*NETM142 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INTEGRITY DATA CHANGE
    LINKS =nnn, JCTRS =nnn, XPNTS =nnn,
    COUNTS INIT = yntxt, REASON = reastxt
```

Example

An example of log report NETM142 follows:

```
NETM142 JUL18 09:24:48 8349 INFO INTEGRITY DATA CHANGE
   LINKS = 250,JCTRS = 250,XPNTS = 250,
   COUNTS INIT = YES, REASON = DEATHEXT
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO INTEGRITY DATA CHANGE	Constant	Indicates a change in the integrity analysis data.
LINKS	0-999	Specifies the threshold limit of the link.
JCTRS	0-999	Specifies the threshold limit of the junctor.

NETM142 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
XPNTS	0-999	Specifies the threshold limit of the crosspoint.
COUNTS INIT	Yes, No	Indicates if the failure and PM counters are set to zero (yes) or not (no).
REASON	RESTART	Indicates that a restart occurs.
	OP CLEAR	The MAP terminal operator clears all the counters with the DISPLAY command.
	OP THRSH	The MAP terminal operator modifies the fault threshold levels for links, crosspoints (XPNTS), and junctors with nonmenu commands.
	AUDITCLR	The counters initialize at 0800 through the integrity sons audit.
	DEATHEXT	The integrity daddy process received a network extend message.

Action

There is no action required. The next level of support can use this report.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NETM143

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM143. The subsystem generates NETM143 when the nailed-up connection (NUC) audit process identifies a NUC table discrepancy. The NUC audit specifies that a call does not connect as a NUC. The NET, PORT, and CHNL refer to the to_end pathend information.

Format

The log report format for NETM143 is as follows:

NETM143 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NUC TABLE DISCREPANCY
PATH INFO REMOVED NET= nn, PORT= nn, CHNL = nn

Example

An example of log report NETM143 follows:

```
NETM143 OCT03 03:03:22 7733 INFO NUC TABLE DISCREPANCY
   PATH INFO REMOVED NET=1, PORT=15, CHNL = 11
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NUC TABLE DISCREPANCY PATH INFO REMOVED	Constant	Indicates that the path information for a call does not connect as a NUC connection, and is removed.
NET	0-31	Specifies the terminating network pair (no longer a NUC).
PORT	0-63	Specifies the terminating port (no longer a NUC).
CHNL	0-31	Specifies the terminating channel (no longer a NUC).

Action

There is no action required.

NETM143 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NETM145

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates log report NETM145. The subsystem generates NETM145 to specify that a junctor port that holds a nailed-up connection (NUC) is busy. The NETM145 report specifies when an attempt is made to move the connection. When a move failure occurs, the connection can break as a result of the problem associated with the junctor port. The NET, PORT. and CHNL refer to the end, pathend information.

Format

The log report format for NETM145 is as follows:

NETM145 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NUC MOVE PATH INFO
FAILED TO MOVE NUC NET=nn, PORT=nn, CHNL=nn

Example

An example of log report NETM145 follows:

```
NETM145 OCT03 04:03:22 7643 INFO NUC MOVE PATH INFO
   FAILED TO MOVE NUC NET=3, PORT=18, CHNL=21
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NUC MOVE PATH INFO	Constant	Indicates that this report contains information about moving an NUC.
FAILED TO MOVE NUC	Constant	Indicates that the attempt to move the NUC failed.
NET	0-31	Specifies the terminating network pair.
PORT	0-63	Specifies the terminating junctor port.
CHNL	0-31	Specifies the terminating channel.

Action

There is no action required.

NETM145 (end)

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NETM146

Explanation

The Network Maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM146 when a warm reset of the network occurs.

Format

The log report format for NETM146 is as follows:

```
*NETM146 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO WARM RESET NET n–nn,
    COUNT =        n
```

Example

An example of log report NETM146 follows:

```
*NETM146 JAN03 06:08:12 0154 INFO WARM RESET NET 0–8,
   COUNT = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO WARM RESET	Constant	Indicates a warm reset of the network.
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies the network plane and pair.
COUNT	0-5	Specifies the received number of resets.

Action

Save all reports generated during the five min before the generation of log NETM146. Contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NETM147

Explanation

The network maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM147 when a port error occurs.

Format

The log report format for NETM147 is as follows:

```
*NETM147 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PORT ERROR NET n–nn
    PORT n,
    COUNT = n
```

Example

An example of log report NETM147 follows:

```
*NETM147 JAN03 06:08:12 0154 INFO PORT ERROR NET 0–8 PORT
9,
   COUNT = 1
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO PORT ERROR	Constant	A port error occurred on an exact network port.
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Specifies the network plane and pair.
PORT	0-63	Specifies the network port.
COUNT	0-5	Number of resets received.

Action

Test the link that this log report indicates.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NETM148

Explanation

The network maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM148 when the subsystem detects a marginal problem during a network link test. The problem is not serious enough for the test to fail.

Format

The format for log report NETM148 is as follows:

```
NETM148 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TEST CODE HITS NET n–nn PORT nn
    COUNT = N
    testxt
```

Example

An example of log report NETM148 follows:

```
NETM148 JAN19 13:15:23 3452 INFO TEST CODE HITS NET 0–1 PORT
    COUNT = 1
    SPCHLOOP – ON LINK
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TEST CODE HITS	Constant	Indicates that errors (hits) that the system encountered during a test.
NET	(0-1)-(0-31)	Specifies the network plane and pair.
PORT	0-63	Specifies the port.
COUNT	0-5	Number of errors (hits) during test.
testxt	SPCHLOOP-ON LINK or SPCHLOOP-ON NET	Indicates the test (SPCHLOOP) and the location (LINK or NET) where the system detected hits.

NETM148 (end)

Action

If log occurs repeatedly for exact NET/PORT, run ten tests on logged port. If any test fails, replace indicated hardware. If all tests pass but logs persist (more than five per day on the same NET/PORT):

- replace test network interface card if `testxt' field says `Spchloop-on Net'
- PM interface card if `testxt' field says `Spchloop-on link'

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NETM149

Explanation

The network maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM149 when the subsystem detects a marginal problem during a network link test. The problem is not serious enough for the test to fail.

Format

The log report format for NETM149 is as follows:

```
NETM149 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NETWORK SET ISTB
NET
    n–nn
    rsntxt
```

Example

An example of log report NETM149 follows:

```
NETM149 JAN19 13:15:22 2112 INFO NETWORK SET ISTB NET 0–1
   INTEG THRESHOLD
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NETWORK SET ISTB	Constant	Indicates a report of a link test problem.
NET	(0-0)-(1-31)	Identifies the network plane and pair.
rsntxt	Text	Indicates why the log generated. Refer to reasons table in this document.

NETM149 (end)

Action

Refer to the following reasons table:

Reason	Explanation	Action
Integ Threshold	Card, PM, and junctor counters reached threshold levels set up to monitor network integrity. Counters increase with each integrity fault reported.	There is no action required.
Network Processor Error	Indicates the basic network module diagnostic test is running	Busy, test, and return to service the indicated network. The test fails when a network hardware fault occurs. If log persists, replace network processor card.
Clock Switch Error	Indicates a clock switch error.	There is no action required.
Test Failed	Indicates the network link test failed.	Busy, test, and return to service the indicated network. The test fails when a network hardware fault occurs. If log persists, replace network processor card.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NETM150

Explanation

The network maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM150. This report appears when a WAI (Who am I) is received from a peripheral module (PM) through a DS30 link.

The NETM creates NETM150 to clarify the NETM116 log report message “Network detected a port error or WAI on the port."

Format

The log report format for NETM150 is as follows:

```
NETM150 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO WAI RECEIVED FROM PM
  NET <plane>–<pair>  LINK n
  <pmid>  <pm_no>  PORT n
```

Example

An example of log report NETM150 follows:

```
NETM150 MAR08 13:15:22 2112 INFO WAI RECEIVED FROM PM
  NET 0–2 LINK 20
  PLGC  5 PORT 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO WAI RECEIVED FROM PM	Constant	Indicates that a WAI was received from a PM.
NET	Constant	Indicates that the affected network plane and pair are identified in the next fields.
plane	0 or 1	The network plane.
pair	0 to 31	The network pair.
LINK n	n = 0 to 63	Identifies the link number.
pmid	Symbolic text	Identifies the type of PM from which the WAI was received.

NETM150 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
pm_no	0 to 255	Identifies the PM number.
PORT n	n = 0 to 15	Identifies the affected port number.

Action

The system generates this log for information purposes only. There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NETM161

Explanation

The network maintenance (NETM) subsystem generates NETM161. This report appears every day at 08:00 hours when call processing counters for each network pair print. After the subsystem generates NETM161, the counters are reset to zero.

Format

The log report format for NETM161 is as follows:

```
NETM161 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NET CP COUNTERS
   PAIR   IN SERVICE   BLOCKAGES   DOUBLE
   PLANES              CONNECTIONS
    0        cnt10        cnt20        cnt30
    1        cnt11        cnt21        cnt31
   :         :       :       :
   :         :       :       :
    n        cnt1n        cnt2n        cnt3n
```

Example

An example of log report NETM161 follows:

```
NETM161 FEB25 08:01:55 7789 INFO NET CP COUNTERS
   PAIR    IN SERVICE    BLOCKAGES    DOUBLE
   PLANES               CONNECTIONS
    0         0             1             0
    1         6             0             0
    2         5             0             0
    3         0             0             0
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO NET CP COUNTERS	Constant	Indicates a report of the network call processing counters.
PAIR	Constant	Network pair number.
n	0-31	Identifies the network pair.

NETM161 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
IN SERVICE PLANES	Constant	Connection attempts that are not successful because the network plane or link is out of service.
cnt10-cnt1n	0-32767	Number of connection failures because of network plane or link is out of service.
BLOCKAGES	Constant	Number of connection blockages for each network pair.
cnt20-cnt2n	0-32767	Number of connection blockages.
DOUBLE CONNECTIONS	Constant	Number of double connection tries for each network pair can result from connection being present because of maintenance or call processing.
cnt30-cnt3n	0-32767	Double connection attempts.

Action

Contact the next level of maintenance if a counter displays excessive counts.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NETS601

Explanation

The switch generates this log at call answer time for the originating side of a call when either of the following conditions are met:

- SOC UBFR0003 is in the Idle state, and the call is an international call or a call that terminates to an entry which is datafilled in table WZONE.
- SOC UBFR0003 is in the ON state, and the call is an international call or a call that terminates to an entry that is datafilled in table WZONE and either of the following conditions apply:
  - — profile screening is activated and all the criteria are met
  - — NETSEC option is provisioned with profile index set to 0.

Format

The format for log report NETS601 follows:

```
switchid NETS601 mmmdd hh:mm:ss nnnn INFO NETSEC
    anisp_01 anisp_02 anisp_03 anisp_04 anisp_05 anisp_06 anisp_07
    anisp_08 anisp_09 anisp_10 infodig_01 infodig_02 dialedno_01
    dialedno_02 dialedno_03 dialedno_04 dialedno_05 dialedno_06
    dialedno_07 dialedno_08 dialedno_09 dialedno_10 dialedno_11
    dialedno_12 dialedno_13 dialedno_14 dialedno_15 calledno_01
    calledno_02 calledno_03 calledno_04 calledno_05 calledno_06
    calledno_07 calledno_08 calledno_09 calledno_10 calledno_11
    calledno_12 calledno_13 calledno_14 calledno_15 billnum_01
    billnum_02 billnum_03 billnum_04 billnum_05 billnum_06
    billnum_07 billnum_08 billnum_09 billnum_10 billnum_11
    billnum_12 billnum_13 billnum_14 billnum_15 billnum_16
    billnum_17 billnum_18 billnum_19 billnum_20 billnum_21
    billnum_22 billnum_23 billnum_24 acctcd_01 acctcd_02
    acctcd_03 acctcd_04 acctcd_05 acctcd_06 acctcd_07 acctcd_08
    acctcd_9 acctcd_10 acctcd_11 acctcd_12 filler1 filler2 origtime
    origampm anisuff cnpredig origdate predig filler3 finsid passthru
    origgrp acctv origmem filler4 termgrp filler5 termmem
    filler6 fintkgrp
```

Example

An example of log report NETS601 follows:

NETS601 (continued)

```
250G NETS601 SEP05 18:14:33 4088 INFO NETSEC
   123456789ABCDEF123456789ABCDEF123456789ABCDEF123456789AB
   CDEF123456789ABCDEF123456789ABCDEF123456789ABCDEF1234567
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ANISP	alphanumeric, up to 10 TBCD	AUTOMATIC NUMBER IDENTIFICATION SPILL. Contains the number in the calling line ID field in the PRI SETUP message, charge number field for SS7, or ANI for PTS.
INFODIG	alphanumeric, up to 2 TBCD	INFORMATION DIGITS. Contains the information digits. An FGA trunk has one information digit, while an FGD trunk has two information digits.
DIALEDNO	alphanumeric, up to 15 TBCD	DIALED NUMBER, Contains either the dialed number or the hotline number.
CALLEDNO	alphanumeric, up to 15 TBCD	CALLED NUMBER. Contains the called number.
BILLNUM	alphanumeric	BILLED NUMBER. Provides the travel card number, authorization code number, or 8xx called number.
ACCTCD	alphanumeric, 0-12 TBCD	ACCOUNT CODE. Provides the account code used for internal customer accounting.
ORIGTIME	alphanumeric	ORIGINATING TIME. Provides the origination time when the caller went off-hook. This field is measured in one-second tics since midnight or noon.
ORIGAMPM	0, 1	CALL ORIGINATION - AM OR PM. Indicates whether the origination time was a.m. or p.m., where:0=a.m. (00:00:00 to 11:59:59)1=p.m. (12:00:00 to 23:59:59)
ANISUFF	1-5	AUTOMATIC NUMBER IDENTIFICATION SUFFIX. Defines the type of equal access call as identified by the start translation (ST) digit received, where:1=transitional equal access call (ST3P)2=cut-through equal access call (STP)3=transitional equal access call (ST2P)4=pure equal access call (ST)5=invalid ST digit
CNPREDIG	0-7	TRANSLATED CALLED NUMBER PREFIX DIGITS. Provides the translated called number prefix digits, where:0=no prefix digits1=0 prefix2=01 prefix3=011 prefix4=1 prefix5-7 not used

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ORIGDATE	1-366	ORIGINATING DATE. Provides the date the call originated.
PREDIG	0-7	PREFIX DIGITS. Provides three bits that define the dialed (or called) prefix digits, where:0=no prefix digits1=0 prefix2=01 prefix3=011 prefix4=1 prefix5-7 not used
FINSID	0-999	FINAL SWITCH IDENTIFIER. Indicates the final switch the call went through before it left the CCS7 part of the network.
PASSTHRU	0-3	PATH TO LONG DISTANCE CARRIER. Identifies the passthru action for the call, where:0=no passthru1=FGD Pure passthru2=FGD cut-thru passthru3=N00 passthru
ORIGGRP	alphanumeric	ORIGINATING TRUNK GROUP. Provides the originating trunk group number from table CLLICDR.
ACCTV	1-3	ACCOUNT CODE VALIDATION. Indicates the type of account code validation performed, where:0=no account code collected (default value)1=no validation occurred2=account code validation occurred (either complete or partial)3=account code validation database empty
ORIGMEM	0-9999	ORIGINATING TRUNK MEMBER. Provides the origination trunk member number within the originating trunk group. Each trunk has up to 2048 members, with a range of 0-9999.
TERMGRP	alphanumeric	TERMINATING TRUNK GROUP. Provides the terminating trunk group number from table CLLICDR.
TERMMEM	alphanumeric	TERMINATING TRUNK MEMBER. Provides the terminating trunk member number within the terminating trunk group. Each trunk has up to 2048 members, with a range of 0-9999.
FINTKGRP	alphanumeric	FINAL TRUNK GROUP. Indicates the final terminating trunk group that is the number (from table CLLICDR on the terminating switch) of the trunk group on which the call left the CCS7 part of the network.

Action

Not applicable.

Associated OM registers

None.

NETS601 (continued)

Additional information

The switch forms the data fields into groups of 16 bits. These groups are converted to ASCII and are sent to the downstream processor. The downstream processor takes the ASCII values and converts them to HEX.

The following steps represent an example of the conversion process.

1. The first four fields in the log are ANISP_01, ANISP_02, ANISP_03, and ANISP_04. Using the log report example in paragraph "8.2.1", the initial values of these fields are 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively.
2. The UCS DMS-250 switch combines multiple fields, as required, to form one word (16 bits). Since each ANISP field is 4 bits in length, only four fields are needed to form a word. In this case, the HEX word formed is #1234.
3. The UCS DMS-250 switch sends a corresponding ASCII character code for each of the HEX digits to the downstream processor. For example, the ASCII code #31 #32 #33 #34 is sent for the HEX digits #1234.
4. The downstream processor receives the ASCII codes and converts them into the original corresponding HEX digits. For example, #31 #32 #33 #34 is received from the UCS DMS-250 switch, the downstream processor finds the corresponding HEX value for each of the ASCII bytes (1 2 3 4, in this case).
5.

The HEX digits are formed into 16-bit words (#1234) and the fields are extracted from this word.

Note: Note: If the fields lie on a nibble boundary (as is the case of ANISP_01, ANISP_02, ANISP_03, and ANISP_04), the values for each of these fields can be extracted directly from the ASCII character code.

For example, if 31 is received from the UCS DMS-250 switch for field ANISP_01, #30 can be subtracted from the ASCII value to give the true value for the field (1). It is only necessary to form 16 bit words from the ASCII character code if the fields in the word do not lie on a nibble boundary, as in the case of ORIGDATE, CNPREDIG, ANISUFF, and ORIGAMPM.

The NETS601 bitmap layout is shown in the following figure.

Note: In the following figure, AM stands for ORIGAMPM.

	MSB										
WORD/BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	09	08	07	06	
00/0	ANISP_01				ANISP_02				ANISP_		
01/16	ANISP_05				ANISP_06				ANISP_		
02/32	ANISP_09				ANISP_10				INFODIC		
03/48	DIALEDNO_01				DIALEDNO_02				DIALEDN		
04/64	DIALEDNO_05				DIALEDNO_06				DIALEDN		
05/80	DIALEDNO_09				DIALEDNO_10				DIALEDN		
06/96	DIALEDNO_13				DIALEDNO_14				DIALEDN		
07/112	CALLEDNO_02				CALLEDNO_03				CALLEDN		
08/128	CALLEDNO_06				CALLEDNO_07				CALLEDN		
09/144	CALLEDNO_10				CALLEDNO_11				CALLEDN		
10/160	CALLEDNO_14				CALLEDNO_15				BILLNUM		
11/176	BILLNUM_03				BILLNUM_04				BILLNUM		
12/192	BILLNUM_07				BILLNUM_08				BILLNUM		
13/208	BILLNUM_11				BILLNUM_12				BILLNUM		
14/224	BILLNUM_15				BILLNUM_16				BILLNUM		
15/240	BILLNUM_19				BILLNUM_20				BILLNUM		
16/256	BILLNUM_23				BILLNUM_24				ACCTCD		
17/272	ACCTCD_03				ACCTCD_04				ACCTCD		
18/298	ACCTCD_07				ACCTCD_08				ACCTCD		
19/304	ACCTCD_11				ACCTCD_12				FILLER		
20/320	ORIGTIME										
21/336	AM	ANISUFF			CNPREDIG						
22/352	PREDIG			FILLER3							
23/368	PASSTHRU	ORIGGRP									
24/384	ACCTV	ORIGMEM									
25/400	FILLER4	TERMGRP									
26/416	FILLER5	TERMMEM									
27/432	FILLER6	FINTKGRP									
BIT	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	

NETS602

Explanation

The switch generates the NETS602 log at call release time for a call which generated a NETS601 log or CDR at call answer time while SOC UBFR0003 is on ON for the same call.

Format

The format for log report NETS602 follows:

NETS602 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NETSEC
anisp_01 anisp_02 anisp_03 anisp_04 anisp_05 anisp_06 anisp_07 anisp_08 anisp_09 anisp_10 infodig_01 infodig_02 dialedno_01 dialedno_02 dialedno_03 dialedno_04 dialedno_05 dialedno_06 dialedno_07 dialedno_08 dialedno_09 dialedno_10 dialedno_11 dialedno_12 dialedno_13 dialedno_14 dialedno_15 calledno_01 calledno_02 calledno_03 calledno_04 calledno_05 calledno_06 calledno_07 calledno_08 calledno_09 calledno_10 calledno_11 calledno_12 calledno_13 calledno_14 calledno_15 billnum_01 billnum_02 billnum_03 billnum_04 billnum_05 billnum_06 billnum_07 billnum_08 billnum_09 billnum_10 billnum_11 billnum_12 billnum_13 billnum_14 billnum_15 billnum_16 billnum_17 billnum_18 billnum_19 billnum_20 billnum_21 billnum_22 billnum_23 billnum_24 acctcd_01 acctcd_02 acctcd_03 acctcd_04 acctcd_05 acctcd_06 acctcd_07 acctcd_08 acctcd_09 acctcd_10 acctcd_11 acctcd_12 filler1 filler2 origtime origampm anisuff cnpredig origdate predig filler3 finsid passthru origgrp acctv origmem filler4 termgrp filler5 termmem filler6 fintkgrp call_dur

Example

An example of log report NETS602 follows:

```
NETS602 DEC02 10:12:51 6300 INFO NETSEC
   21461122110082352A10000082352A12A10000061122110000000
   00000000000000000000008F2C0150000B01090001011500010115
   00000130
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ANISP	alphanumeric, up to 10 TBCD	AUTOMATIC NUMBER IDENTIFICATION SPILL. Contains the number in the calling line ID field in the PRI SETUP message, charge number field for SS7, or ANI for PTS.
INFODIG	alphanumeric, up to 2 TBCD	INFORMATION DIGITS. Contains the information digits. An FGA trunk has one information digit, while an FGD trunk has two information digits.
DIALEDNO	alphanumeric, up to 15 TBCD	DIALED NUMBER, Contains either the dialed number or the hotline number.
CALLEDNO	alphanumeric, up to 15 TBCD	CALLED NUMBER. Contains the called number.
BILLNUM	alphanumeric	BILLED NUMBER. Provides the travel card number, authorization code number, or 8xx called number.
ACCTCD	alphanumeric, 0-12 TBCD	ACCOUNT CODE. Provides the account code used for internal customer accounting.
ORIGTIME	alphanumeric	ORIGINATING TIME. Provides the origination time when the caller went off-hook. This field is measured in one-second tics since midnight or noon.
ORIGAMPM	0, 1	CALL ORIGINATION - AM OR PM. Indicates whether the origination time was a.m. or p.m., where:0=a.m. (00:00:00 to 11:59:59)1=p.m. (12:00:00 to 23:59:59)
ANISUFF	1-5	AUTOMATIC NUMBER IDENTIFICATION SUFFIX. Defines the type of equal access call as identified by the start translation (ST) digit received, where:1=transitional equal access call (ST3P)2=cut-through equal access call (STP)3=transitional equal access call (ST2P)4=pure equal access call (ST)5=invalid ST digit
CNPREDIG	0-7	TRANSLATED CALLED NUMBER PREFIX DIGITS. Provides the translated called number prefix digits, where:0=no prefix digits1=0 prefix2=01 prefix3=011 prefix4=1 prefix5-7 not used
ORIGDATE	1-366	ORIGINATING DATE. Provides the date the call originated.
PREDIG	0-7	PREFIX DIGITS. Provides three bits that define the dialed (or called) prefix digits, where:0=no prefix digits1=0 prefix2=01 prefix3=011 prefix4=1 prefix5-7 not used

NETS602 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FINSID	0-999	FINAL SWITCH IDENTIFIER. Indicates the final switch the call went through before it left the CCS7 part of the network.
PASSTHRU	0-3	PATH TO LONG DISTANCE CARRIER. Identifies the passthru action for the call, where:0=no passthru1=FGD Pure passthru2=FGD cut-thru passthru3=N00 passthru
ORIGGRP	alphanumeric	ORIGINATING TRUNK GROUP. Provides the originating trunk group number from table CLLICDR.
ACCTV	1-3	ACCOUNT CODE VALIDATION. Indicates the type of account code validation performed, where:0=no account code collected (default value)1=no validation occurred2=account code validation occurred (either complete or partial)3=account code validation database empty
ORIGMEM	0-9999	ORIGINATING TRUNK MEMBER. Provides the origination trunk member number within the originating trunk group. Each trunk has up to 2048 members, with a range of 0-9999.
TERMGRP	alphanumeric	TERMINATING TRUNK GROUP. Provides the terminating trunk group number from table CLLICDR.
TERMMEM	alphanumeric	TERMINATING TRUNK MEMBER. Provides the terminating trunk member number within the terminating trunk group. Each trunk has up to 2048 members, with a range of 0-9999.
FINTKGRP	alphanumeric	FINAL TRUNK GROUP. Indicates the final terminating trunk group that is the number (from table CLLICDR on the terminating switch) of the trunk group on which the call left the CCS7 part of the network.

Action

When log NETS602 is generated, it means the call is a possible fraud call. The action to be taken depends on the user.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

The switch forms the data fields into groups of 16 bits. These groups are converted to ASCII and are sent to the downstream processor. The downstream processor takes the ASCII values and converts them to HEX.

The following steps represent an example of the conversion process.

1. The first four fields in the log are ANISP_01, ANISP_02, ANISP_03, and ANISP_04. Using the log report example in this module, the initial values of these fields are 2, 1, 4, and 6 respectively.
2. The switch combines multiple fields, as required, to form one word (16 bits). Since each ANISP field is 4 bits in length, only four fields are needed to form a word. In this case, the HEX word formed is #2146.
3. The switch sends a corresponding ASCII character code for each of the HEX digits to the downstream processor. For example, the ASCII code #32 #31 #34 #36 is sent for the HEX digits #2146.
4. The downstream processor receives the ASCII codes and converts them into the original corresponding HEX digits. For example, #32 #31 #34 #36 is received from the switch, the downstream processor finds the corresponding HEX value for each of the ASCII bytes (2 1 4 6, in this case).
5.

The HEX digits are formed into 16-bit words (#2146) and the fields are extracted from this word.

Note: Note: If the fields lie on a nibble boundary (as is the case of ANISP_01, ANISP_02, ANISP_03, and ANISP_04), the values for each of these fields can be extracted directly from the ASCII character code.

For example, if 31 is received from the switch for field ANISP_01, #30 can be subtracted from the ASCII value to give the true value for the field (1). It is only necessary to form 16 bit words from the ASCII character code if the fields in the word do not lie on a nibble boundary, as in the case of ORIGDATE, CNPREDIG, ANISUFF, and ORIGAMPM.

The NETS602 bitmap layout is shown in the following figure.

Note: In the following figure, AM stands for ORIGAMPM.

NETS602 (end)

	MSB												
WORD/BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	09	08	07	06	05	04	0
00/0	ANISP_01				ANISP_02				ANISP_03				
01/16	ANISP_05				ANISP_06				ANISP_07				
02/32	ANISP_09				ANISP_10				INFODIG_01				
03/48	DIALEDNO_01				DIALEDNO_02				DIALEDNO_03				
04/64	DIALEDNO_05				DIALEDNO_06				DIALEDNO_07				
05/80	DIALEDNO_09				DIALEDNO_10				DIALEDNO_11				
06/96	DIALEDNO_13				DIALEDNO_14				DIALEDNO_15				
07/112	CALLEDNO_02				CALLEDNO_03				CALLEDNO_04				
08/128	CALLEDNO_06				CALLEDNO_07				CALLEDNO_08				
09/144	CALLEDNO_10				CALLEDNO_11				CALLEDNO_12				
10/160	CALLEDNO_14				CALLEDNO_15				BILLNUM_01				
11/176	BILLNUM_03				BILLNUM_04				BILLNUM_05				
12/192	BILLNUM_07				BILLNUM_08				BILLNUM_09				
13/208	BILLNUM_11				BILLNUM_12				BILLNUM_13				
14/224	BILLNUM_15				BILLNUM_16				BILLNUM_17				
15/240	BILLNUM_19				BILLNUM_20				BILLNUM_21				
16/256	BILLNUM_23				BILLNUM_24				ACCTCD_01				
17/272	ACCTCD_03				ACCTCD_04				ACCTCD_05				
18/298	ACCTCD_07				ACCTCD_08				ACCTCD_09				
19/304	ACCTCD_11				ACCTCD_12				FILLER1				
20/320	ORIGTIME												
21/336	AM	ANISUFF			CNPREDIG				ORIGDA				
22/352	PREDIG			FILLER3					FINSID				
23/368	PASSTHRU	ORIGGRP											
24/384	ACCTV	ORIGMEM											
25/400	FILLER4	TERMGRP											
26/416	FILLER5	TERMMEM											
27/432	FILLER6	FINTKGRP											
BIT	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	1

NETS603

Explanation

The switch generates the NETS603 log immediately upon answer for supported terminating agencies when office parameter NETWORK_SECURITY_GEN_CDR is set to FALSE, the SOC UBFR0003 is in the the ON state and one of the the following conditions apply:

- the terminating trunk has profile screening activated and all the screening criteria are met
- NETSEC option is provisioned for the terminating trunk with profile index set to 0.

Format

The format for log report NETS603 follows:

NETS603 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NETSEC
anisp_01 anisp_02 anisp_03 anisp_04 anisp_05 anisp_06 anisp_07 anisp_08 anisp_09 anisp_10 infodig_01 infodig_02 dialedno_01 dialedno_02 dialedno_03 dialedno_04 dialedno_05 dialedno_06 dialedno_07 dialedno_08 dialedno_09 dialedno_10 dialedno_11 dialedno_12 dialedno_13 dialedno_14 dialedno_15 calledno_01 calledno_02 calledno_03 calledno_04 calledno_05 calledno_06 calledno_07 calledno_08 calledno_09 calledno_10 calledno_11 calledno_12 calledno_13 calledno_14 calledno_15 billnum_01 billnum_02 billnum_03 billnum_04 billnum_05 billnum_06 billnum_07 billnum_08 billnum_09 billnum_10 billnum_11 billnum_12 billnum_13 billnum_14 billnum_15 billnum_16 billnum_17 billnum_18 billnum_19 billnum_20 billnum_21 billnum_22 billnum_23 billnum_24 acctcd_01 acctcd_02 acctcd_03 acctcd_04 acctcd_05 acctcd_06 acctcd_07 acctcd_08 acctcd_09 acctcd_10 acctcd_11 acctcd_12 filler1 filler2 origtime origampm anisuff cnpredig origdate predig filler3 finsid passthru origgrp acctv origmem filler4 termgrp filler5 termmem filler6 fintkgrp

Example

An example of log report NETS603 follows:

```
NET603 DEC02 10:12:51 6300 INFO NETSEC
   21461122110082352A12A10000082352A12A10000061122110000000
   00000000000000000000000008F2C0150000B01090001011500010115
```

NETS603 (continued)

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ANISP	alphanumeric, up to 10 TBCD	AUTOMATIC NUMBER IDENTIFICATION SPILL. Contains the number in the calling line ID field in the PRI SETUP message, charge number field for SS7, or ANI for PTS.
INFODIG	alphanumeric, up to 2 TBCD	INFORMATION DIGITS. Contains the information digits. An FGA trunk has one information digit, while an FGD trunk has two information digits.
DIALEDNO	alphanumeric, up to 15 TBCD	DIALED NUMBER, Contains either the dialed number or the hotline number.
CALLEDNO	alphanumeric, up to 15 TBCD	CALLED NUMBER. Contains the called number.
BILLNUM	alphanumeric	BILLED NUMBER. Provides the travel card number, authorization code number, or 8xx called number.
ACCTCD	alphanumeric, 0-12 TBCD	ACCOUNT CODE. Provides the account code used for internal customer accounting.
ORIGTIME	alphanumeric	ORIGINATING TIME. Provides the origination time when the caller went off-hook. This field is measured in one-second tics since midnight or noon.
ORIGAMPM	0, 1	CALL ORIGINATION - AM OR PM. Indicates whether the origination time was a.m. or p.m., where:0=a.m. (00:00:00 to 11:59:59)1=p.m. (12:00:00 to 23:59:59)
ANISUFF	1-5	AUTOMATIC NUMBER IDENTIFICATION SUFFIX. Defines the type of equal access call as identified by the start translation (ST) digit received, where:1=transitional equal access call (ST3P)2=cut-through equal access call (STP)3=transitional equal access call (ST2P)4=pure equal access call (ST)5=invalid ST digit
CNPREDIG	0-7	TRANSLATED CALLED NUMBER PREFIX DIGITS. Provides the translated called number prefix digits, where:0=no prefix digits1=0 prefix2=01 prefix3=011 prefix4=1 prefix5-7 not used
ORIGDATE	1-366	ORIGINATING DATE. Provides the date the call originated.
PREDIG	0-7	PREFIX DIGITS. Provides three bits that define the dialed (or called) prefix digits, where:0=no prefix digits1=0 prefix2=01 prefix3=011 prefix4=1 prefix5-7 not used

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FINSID	0-999	FINAL SWITCH IDENTIFIER. Indicates the final switch the call went through before it left the CCS7 part of the network.
PASSTHRU	0-3	PATH TO LONG DISTANCE CARRIER. Identifies the passthru action for the call, where:0=no passthru1=FGD Pure passthru2=FGD cut-thru passthru3=N00 passthru
ORIGGRP	alphanumeric	ORIGINATING TRUNK GROUP. Provides the originating trunk group number from table CLLICDR.
ACCTV	1-3	ACCOUNT CODE VALIDATION. Indicates the type of account code validation performed, where:0=no account code collected (default value)1=no validation occurred2=account code validation occurred (either complete or partial)3=account code validation database empty
ORIGMEM	0-9999	ORIGINATING TRUNK MEMBER. Provides the origination trunk member number within the originating trunk group. Each trunk has up to 2048 members, with a range of 0-9999.
TERMGRP	alphanumeric	TERMINATING TRUNK GROUP. Provides the terminating trunk group number from table CLLICDR.
TERMMEM	alphanumeric	TERMINATING TRUNK MEMBER. Provides the terminating trunk member number within the terminating trunk group. Each trunk has up to 2048 members, with a range of 0-9999.
FINTKGRP	alphanumeric	FINAL TRUNK GROUP. Indicates the final terminating trunk group that is the number (from table CLLICDR on the terminating switch) of the trunk group on which the call left the CCS7 part of the network.

Action

When log NETS603 is generated, it means the call is a possible fraud call. The action to be taken depends on the user.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

The switch forms the data fields into groups of 16 bits. These groups are converted to ASCII and are sent to the downstream processor. The downstream processor takes the ASCII values and converts them to HEX.

NETS603 (continued)

The following steps represent an example of the conversion process.

1. The first four fields in the log are ANISP_01, ANISP_02, ANISP_03, and ANISP_04. Using the log report example in this module, the initial values of these fields are 2, 1, 4, and 6 respectively.
2. The switch combines multiple fields, as required, to form one word (16 bits). Since each ANISP field is 4 bits in length, only four fields are needed to form a word. In this case, the HEX word formed is #2146.
3. The switch sends a corresponding ASCII character code for each of the HEX digits to the downstream processor. For example, the ASCII code #32 #31 #34 #36 is sent for the HEX digits #2146.
4. The downstream processor receives the ASCII codes and converts them into the original corresponding HEX digits. For example, #32 #31 #34 #36 is received from the switch, the downstream processor finds the corresponding HEX value for each of the ASCII bytes (2 1 4 6, in this case).

The HEX digits are formed into 16-bit words (#2146) and the fields are extracted from this word.

Note: Note: If the fields lie on a nibble boundary (as is the case of ANISP_01, ANISP_02, ANISP_03, and ANISP_04), the values for each of these fields can be extracted directly from the ASCII character code.

For example, if 31 is received from the switch for field ANISP_01, #30 can be subtracted from the ASCII value to give the true value for the field (1). It is only necessary to form 16 bit words from the ASCII character code if the fields in the word do not lie on a nibble boundary, as in the case of ORIGDATE, CNPREDIG, ANISUFF, and ORIGAMPM.

The NETS603 bitmap layout is shown in the following figure.

Note: In the following figure, AM stands for ORIGAMPM.

	MSB												
WORD/BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	09	08	07	06	05	04	03
00/0	ANISP_01				ANISP_02				ANISP_03				
01/16	ANISP_05				ANISP_06				ANISP_07				
02/32	ANISP_09				ANISP_10				INFODIG_01				
03/48	DIALEDNO_01				DIALEDNO_02				DIALEDNO_03				
04/64	DIALEDNO_05				DIALEDNO_06				DIALEDNO_07				
05/80	DIALEDNO_09				DIALEDNO_10				DIALEDNO_11				
06/96	DIALEDNO_13				DIALEDNO_14				DIALEDNO_15				
07/112	CALLEDNO_02				CALLEDNO_03				CALLEDNO_04				
08/128	CALLEDNO_06				CALLEDNO_07				CALLEDNO_08				
09/144	CALLEDNO_10				CALLEDNO_11				CALLEDNO_12				
10/160	CALLEDNO_14				CALLEDNO_15				BILLNUM_01				
11/176	BILLNUM_03				BILLNUM_04				BILLNUM_05				
12/192	BILLNUM_07				BILLNUM_08				BILLNUM_09				
13/208	BILLNUM_11				BILLNUM_12				BILLNUM_13				
14/224	BILLNUM_15				BILLNUM_16				BILLNUM_17				
15/240	BILLNUM_19				BILLNUM_20				BILLNUM_21				
16/256	BILLNUM_23				BILLNUM_24				ACCTCD_01				
17/272	ACCTCD_03				ACCTCD_04				ACCTCD_05				
18/298	ACCTCD_07				ACCTCD_08				ACCTCD_09				
19/304	ACCTCD_11				ACCTCD_12				FILLER1				
20/320	ORIGTIME												
21/336	AM	ANISUFF			CNPREDIG				ORIGDATE				
22/352	PREDIG			FILLER3					FINSID				
23/368	PASSTHRU	ORIGGRP											
24/384	ACCTV	ORIGMEM											
25/400	FILLER4	TERMGRP											
26/416	FILLER5	TERMMEM											
27/432	FILLER6	FINTKGRP											
BIT	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12

NETS604

Explanation

The switch generates the NETS604 log immediately upon release for all calls which generated a NETS603 log or CDR.

Format

The format for log report NETS604 follows:

NETS604 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NETSEC
anisp_01 anisp_02 anisp_03 anisp_04 anisp_05 anisp_06 anisp_07 anisp_08 anisp_09 anisp_10 infodig_01 infodig_02 dialedno_01 dialedno_02 dialedno_03 dialedno_04 dialedno_05 dialedno_06 dialedno_07 dialedno_08 dialedno_09 dialedno_10 dialedno_11 dialedno_12 dialedno_13 dialedno_14 dialedno_15 calledno_01 calledno_02 calledno_03 calledno_04 calledno_05 calledno_06 calledno_07 calledno_08 calledno_09 calledno_10 calledno_11 calledno_12 calledno_13 calledno_14 calledno_15 billnum_01 billnum_02 billnum_03 billnum_04 billnum_05 billnum_06 billnum_07 billnum_08 billnum_09 billnum_10 billnum_11 billnum_12 billnum_13 billnum_14 billnum_15 billnum_16 billnum_17 billnum_18 billnum_19 billnum_20 billnum_21 billnum_22 billnum_23 billnum_24 acctcd_01 acctcd_02 acctcd_03 acctcd_04 acctcd_05 acctcd_06 acctcd_07 acctcd_08 acctcd_09 acctcd_10 acctcd_11 acctcd_12 filler1 filler2 origtime origampm anisuff cnpredig origdate predig filler3 finsid passthru origgrp acctv origmem filler4 termgrp filler5 termmem filler6 fintkgrp call_dur

Example

An example of log report NETS604 follows:

```
NET604 DEC02 10:12:51 6300 INFO NETSEC
   21461122110082352A12A10000082352A12A10000061122110000000
   00000000000000000000000008F2C0150000B0109000101150001011500
   00000130
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ANISP	alphanumeric, up to 10 TBCD	AUTOMATIC NUMBER IDENTIFICATION SPILL. Contains the number in the calling line ID field in the PRI SETUP message, charge number field for SS7, or ANI for PTS.
INFODIG	alphanumeric, up to 2 TBCD	INFORMATION DIGITS. Contains the information digits. An FGA trunk has one information digit, while an FGD trunk has two information digits.
DIALEDNO	alphanumeric, up to 15 TBCD	DIALED NUMBER, Contains either the dialed number or the hotline number.
CALLEDNO	alphanumeric, up to 15 TBCD	CALLED NUMBER. Contains the called number.
BILLNUM	alphanumeric	BILLED NUMBER. Provides the travel card number, authorization code number, or 8xx called number.
ACCTCD	alphanumeric, 0-12 TBCD	ACCOUNT CODE. Provides the account code used for internal customer accounting.
ORIGTIME	alphanumeric	ORIGINATING TIME. Provides the origination time when the caller went off-hook. This field is measured in one-second tics since midnight or noon.
ORIGAMPM	0, 1	CALL ORIGINATION - AM OR PM. Indicates whether the origination time was a.m. or p.m., where:0=a.m. (00:00:00 to 11:59:59)1=p.m. (12:00:00 to 23:59:59)
ANISUFF	1-5	AUTOMATIC NUMBER IDENTIFICATION SUFFIX. Defines the type of equal access call as identified by the start translation (ST) digit received, where:1=transitional equal access call (ST3P)2=cut-through equal access call (STP)3=transitional equal access call (ST2P)4=pure equal access call (ST)5=invalid ST digit
CNPREDIG	0-7	TRANSLATED CALLED NUMBER PREFIX DIGITS. Provides the translated called number prefix digits, where:0=no prefix digits1=0 prefix2=01 prefix3=011 prefix4=1 prefix5-7 not used
ORIGDATE	1-366	ORIGINATING DATE. Provides the date the call originated.
PREDIG	0-7	PREFIX DIGITS. Provides three bits that define the dialed (or called) prefix digits, where:0=no prefix digits1=0 prefix2=01 prefix3=011 prefix4=1 prefix5-7 not used

NETS604 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
FINSID	0-999	FINAL SWITCH IDENTIFIER. Indicates the final switch the call went through before it left the CCS7 part of the network.
PASSTHRU	0-3	PATH TO LONG DISTANCE CARRIER. Identifies the passthru action for the call, where:0=no passthru1=FGD Pure passthru2=FGD cut-thru passthru3=N00 passthru
ORIGGRP	alphanumeric	ORIGINATING TRUNK GROUP. Provides the originating trunk group number from table CLLICDR.
ACCTV	1-3	ACCOUNT CODE VALIDATION. Indicates the type of account code validation performed, where:0=no account code collected (default value)1=no validation occurred2=account code validation occurred (either complete or partial)3=account code validation database empty
ORIGMEM	0-9999	ORIGINATING TRUNK MEMBER. Provides the origination trunk member number within the originating trunk group. Each trunk has up to 2048 members, with a range of 0-9999.
TERMGRP	alphanumeric	TERMINATING TRUNK GROUP. Provides the terminating trunk group number from table CLLICDR.
TERMMEM	alphanumeric	TERMINATING TRUNK MEMBER. Provides the terminating trunk member number within the terminating trunk group. Each trunk has up to 2048 members, with a range of 0-9999.
FINTKGRP	alphanumeric	FINAL TRUNK GROUP. Indicates the final terminating trunk group that is the number (from table CLLICDR on the terminating switch) of the trunk group on which the call left the CCS7 part of the network.

Action

When log NETS604 is generated, it means the call is a possible fraud call. The action to be taken depends on the user.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

The switch forms the data fields into groups of 16 bits. These groups are converted to ASCII and are sent to the downstream processor. The downstream processor takes the ASCII values and converts them to HEX.

The following steps represent an example of the conversion process.

1. The first four fields in the log are ANISP_01, ANISP_02, ANISP_03, and ANISP_04. Using the log report example in this module, the initial values of these fields are 2, 1, 4, and 6 respectively.
2. The switch combines multiple fields, as required, to form one word (16 bits). Since each ANISP field is 4 bits in length, only four fields are needed to form a word. In this case, the HEX word formed is #2146.
3. The switch sends a corresponding ASCII character code for each of the HEX digits to the downstream processor. For example, the ASCII code #32 #31 #34 #36 is sent for the HEX digits #2146.
4. The downstream processor receives the ASCII codes and converts them into the original corresponding HEX digits. For example, #32 #31 #34 #36 is received from the switch, the downstream processor finds the corresponding HEX value for each of the ASCII bytes (2 1 4 6, in this case).

The HEX digits are formed into 16-bit words (#2146) and the fields are extracted from this word.

Note: Note: If the fields lie on a nibble boundary (as is the case of ANISP_01, ANISP_02, ANISP_03, and ANISP_04), the values for each of these fields can be extracted directly from the ASCII character code.

For example, if 31 is received from the switch for field ANISP_01, #30 can be subtracted from the ASCII value to give the true value for the field (1). It is only necessary to form 16 bit words from the ASCII character code if the fields in the word do not lie on a nibble boundary, as in the case of ORIGDATE, CNPREDIG, ANISUFF, and ORIGAMPM.

The NETS604 bitmap layout is shown in the following figure.

Note: In the following figure, AM stands for ORIGAMPM.

NETS604 (end)

	MSB												
WORD/BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	09	08	07	06	05	04	03
00/0	ANISP_01				ANISP_02				ANISP_03				
01/16	ANISP_05				ANISP_06				ANISP_07				
02/32	ANISP_09				ANISP_10				INFODIG_01				
03/48	DIALEDNO_01				DIALEDNO_02				DIALEDNO_03				
04/64	DIALEDNO_05				DIALEDNO_06				DIALEDNO_07				
05/80	DIALEDNO_09				DIALEDNO_10				DIALEDNO_11				
06/96	DIALEDNO_13				DIALEDNO_14				DIALEDNO_15				
07/112	CALLEDNO_02				CALLEDNO_03				CALLEDNO_04				
08/128	CALLEDNO_06				CALLEDNO_07				CALLEDNO_08				
09/144	CALLEDNO_10				CALLEDNO_11				CALLEDNO_12				
10/160	CALLEDNO_14				CALLEDNO_15				BILLNUM_01				
11/176	BILLNUM_03				BILLNUM_04				BILLNUM_05				
12/192	BILLNUM_07				BILLNUM_08				BILLNUM_09				
13/208	BILLNUM_11				BILLNUM_12				BILLNUM_13				
14/224	BILLNUM_15				BILLNUM_16				BILLNUM_17				
15/240	BILLNUM_19				BILLNUM_20				BILLNUM_21				
16/256	BILLNUM_23				BILLNUM_24				ACCTCD_01				
17/272	ACCTCD_03				ACCTCD_04				ACCTCD_05				
18/298	ACCTCD_07				ACCTCD_08				ACCTCD_09				
19/304	ACCTCD_11				ACCTCD_12				FILLER1				
20/320	ORIGTIME												
21/336	AM	ANISUFF			CNPREDIG				ORIGDATE				
22/352	PREDIG			FILLER3					FINSID				
23/368	PASSTHRU	ORIGGRP											
24/384	ACCTV	ORIGMEM											
25/400	FILLER4	TERMGRP											
26/416	FILLER5	TERMMEM											
27/432	FILLER6	FINTKGRP											
BIT	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12

NMS100

Explanation

The system generates log report NMS100 at the host when a message service generates an address that is not valid. The system generates the log if the network message service (NMS) subsystem is present. This log provides information only.

Format

The format for log report NMS100 follows.

NMS100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO INVALID ADDRESS FROM NMS
INVALID ADDR = <DN>

Example

An example of log report NMS100 follows.

```
NMS100 JUN09 08:12:57 1234 INFO INVALID ADDRESS FROM NMS
INVALID ADDR = 9999999999
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO INVALID ADDRESS FROM NMS	Constant	This field indicates the address is not valid.
INVALID ADDR	Symbol text	This field identifies the subscriber directory number (DN). This field supports variable length DN format up to 10 digits.

Action

This log requires no immediate action.

Related OM registers

This log relates to OM register NMSINVAD of OM group NMS.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NMS101

Explanation

The system generates log NMS101 at the server node. The log appears when there is a message wait indicator change request for a vacant subscriber directory number (DN). The system generates this log if the network message service (NMS) subsystem is present. This log provides information only.

Format

The format for log report NMS101 follows.

NMS101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO VACANT NMS SUBSCRIBER DN INVALID ADDR = <DN>

Example

An example of log report NMS101 follows.

```
NMS101 JUN09 09:12:57 1235 INFO VACANT NMS SUBSCRIBER DN
INVALID ADDR = 8153692666
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO VACANT NMS SUBSCRIBER DN	Constant	This field identifies a message wait indicator change request for a vacant subscriber DN.
INVALID ADDR	Symbol text	This field identifies the subscriber DN. This field supports variable length DN format up to 10 digits.

Action

This log requires no immediate action.

Related OM registers

This log relates to OM register NMSVACT of OM group NMS.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NMS102

Explanation

The system generates log NMS102 at the server node when there is no notification to the subscriber directory number (DN) for a short term reason. An example of a short term reason is that the line is temporarily out of service.

Format

The format for log report NMS102 follows.

```
NMS102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NOTIFICATION UNAVAILABLE
 SUBSCRIBER DN = <DN>
```

Example

An example of log report NMS102 follows.

```
NMS102 AUG05 12:12:12 1235 INFO NOTIFICATION UNAVAILABLE
SUBSCRIBER DN = 6135551111
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NOTIFICATION UNAVAILABLE	Constant	This field indicates that a subscriber number is temporarily out of service.
SUBSCRIBER DN	Symbol text	This field identifies the subscriber directory number. This field supports variable length DN format up to 10 digits.

Action

This log detects problems causing a network message service sending incorrect DNs. Refer to the DNINV table for correct datafill. The network message services are:

- empty subscriber DNs
- global title translation not functioning correctly
- message service generating invalid DNs

NMS102 (end)

Related OM registers

There are no related OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NMS103

Explanation

The NMS103 log report appears at the server node when a transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) response receives a component return error.

Note: The system will not generate NMS103 after BCS36.

Format

The format for log report NMS103 follows.

```
NMS103  mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO NOTIFICATION
 UNAVAILABLE TO DESTINATION DN
SUBSCRIBER DN = nnnnnnnnnnn
```

Example

An example of log report NMS103 follows.

```
NMS103 AUG05 12:12:12 1235 INFO NOTIFICATION UNAVAILABLE
TO DESTINATION DN
SUBSCRIBER DN = 6135551111
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the fields in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO NOTIFICATION UNAVAILABLE TO DESTINATION DN	Constant	This field indicates the destination directory number (DN) of the subscriber.
SUBSCRIBER DN	Symbol text	This field identifies the subscriber directory number.

NMS103 (end)

Action

The log report detects problems resulting in a network message service that sends incorrect DNs. See the DN table for correct entry. Services for network messages are:

- vacant subscriber DNs
- global title translation not functioning properly
- message service that generates incorrect DNs

Related OM registers

This log corresponds to NMS group OM registers: NMSVACT and NMSINVAD. Refer to OM registers for more information.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NMS104

Explanation

The NMS104 log generates when the transaction identifier (TRID) cannot release by the identifier pool (IDPL) functionality after sending a transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) message. This log generates when the network message service (NMS)subsystem is part of the DMS-100 switch. The IDPL functionality dynamically creates the TRID.

Format

The format for log report NMS104 follows.

NMS104 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TRID_UNRELEASE_REPORT
TRANSACTION ID cannot release.

Example

An example of log report NMS104 follows.

```
NMS104 SEP05 18:14:33 4827 INFO TRID UNRELEASE_REPORT
   TRANACTION ID cannot release.
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO TRID_UNRELEASE_REPORT TRANSACTION ID cannot release.	Constant	The report indicates the TRID cannot release after sending a TCAP message.

Action

The NMS104 log does not require immediate action.

Related OM registers

The NMS104 log has no related OM registers.

Additional information

The NMS104 log does not require additional information.

MTS103

Explanation

The Message Transport System (MTS) subsystem generates log report MTS103 when an I/O fault occurs and causes a loss of data. Data loss occurs when outgoing data cannot pass to the link level. Data loss also occurs when the system cannot deliver incoming data to the local application.

Format

The log report format for MTS103 is as follows:

```
MTS103 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO  LOST DATA
    DIRECTION= dirtxt, FAULT= faultxt, repeat clause
    DST MTA= dstxt, userclause
    SRC MTA= srctxt, userclause
    HEADER= d6 d7 d8 d9 d10 d11 d12 d13
    LENGTH= #hhh, DATA FOLLOWS:
    #hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    #hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
    #hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh hhhh
```

Example

An example of log report MTS103 follows:

```
MTS103 MAY20 13:09:03  3852  INFO  LOST DATA
   DIRECTION= INCOMING, FAULT= NO BUFFER, REPEAT= 9,
STARTAT= 11:22:11
   DST MTA= #8005 0000 00A6 0000,
   SRC MTA= #803F 0000 8000 0000, Node= DTC.11
   HEADER= #8005 00A6 803F 8000 2036 9E00 0102
   LENGTH= #028 (bytes) DATA FOLLOWS:
   #0119 E8E7 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00B3
   #0000 9600 FF00 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
   #0117 FE14 0117 FE14 6301
```

MTS103 (continued)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO LOST DATA	Constant	Indicates a report of lost data
dirtxt	LOCAL ,OUTGOING, INCOMING, or LINK LEVEL	Indicates the direction of the message
faultxt	Refer to the fault reasons table at the end of this log report.	Indicates the type of fault
repeatclause	REPEAT= nSTARTAT= hh:mm:ss	This entry appears if more than one copy of the same log appears. The entry indicates when (hh:mm:ss) and how many (n) logs the system generated.
dstxt	Hexadecimal numbers.	Provides the destination message transport address (MTA)
userclause	User= procname or Node= nodename	If the MTA is local, the entry identifies the user. If the MTA is not local, the entry identifies the node.
srctxt	Hexadecimal numbers.	Provides the source MTA
d6 through d13	0000 to FFFF	These fields consist of the header of the message. XXXX can appear instead of hexadecimal numbers for fields where the value is not important. If the message type is MSG, the header does not appear. The packet format determines if the system prints D10 through D13.
LENGTH = #hhh	000 to FFF	Indicates the number of words of data lost
DATA FOLLOWS: hhhh . . .	Hexadecimal numbers: up to 24 words of data, 8 words per line.	Provides the content of the message

Action

The MTS103 log is a diagnostic aid. The MTS103 log report may provide information on why the system did not perform as expected. The MTS103 log report does not always indicate a fault or degradation of service. If you detect

a problem on the switch, capture all logs including the MTS103, to help maintenance personnel correct the problem.

Fault reasons

Faultxt
USER REQUEST
NO COMM
NO RECEIVER
BAD NODE NUMBER
BAD MTA SEQUENCE
MAILBOX ERROR
NO BUFFER
BUFFER OVERFLOW
BAD PKT FORMAT
BAD PKT TYPE
BAD PKT LENGTH
BAD PKT SEQUENCE
DS30 HDR
TIMER ERROR

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NODE300

Explanation

The integrated node maintenance (INM) generates log report NODE300 when a trouble condition is present with the node. The INM supports node state management for different node designs. Examples of node designs are the application processor and the network interface unit (NIU). Report NODE300 indicates INM recovery actions when the node state is system busy.

The resource maintenance manager (RMM) reports faults to the INM when the system executes the QueryPM faults command at the MAP.

Format

The log report format for NODE300 is as follows:

```
NODE300 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TBL Warning
    Location= <node>
    Status= <trouble_status>
    Trouble= <trouble_code>
    Action= <user_action>
    Integrated Node Maintenance Detailed Information
    Trouble Reason= <INM trouble condition reason>
```

Example

An example of log report NODE300 follows:

```
NODE300 FEB18 14:22:46 2511 INFO TBL Warning
   Location= FP 1
   Status= Alarm raised
   Trouble= Data not synchronized
   Action= Check datafill and correct if necessary
   Integrated Node Maintenance Detailed Information
   Trouble Reason= “Datafill Loadname does not match
        Loadname in PM”
```

NODE300 (end)

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
INFO TBL Warning	Constant	Indicates the trouble condition with the node.
	Alphanumeric	Indicates the location of the peripheral module (PM) to which the event applies.
trouble_code	Cannot run test	Identifies the reason for the problem.
user_action	Run the test indicated below	Indicates the action to take.
INM trouble condition reason	Scheduled PM REX test not executed	Provides a reason for the trouble condition.

Action

Check the trouble field. Take action as indicated in the user action field.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NODE301

Explanation

The system generates the NODE301 when a critical or non-critical hardware fault occurs in the NIU.

Format

Formats for the NODE301 log reports are as follows.

Format 1

```
NODE301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TBL Hardware Fault
     Location: <object description>
      Cardlist:
        <table>
    Critical fault-Fault id: <fault qualifier>
```

Format 2

```
NODE301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TBL Hardware Fault
     Location: <object description>
    Critical fault-Fault id: <fault qualifier>
     Data tag: <failure data>
```

Format 3

```
NODE301 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TBL Hardware Fault
     Location: <object description>
      Cardlist:
        <table>
    Critical fault-Fault id: <fault qualifier>
     Components: <string>
     Data tag: <failure data>
```

Example

Examples of the NODE301 log reports are as follows.

Example 1

NODE301 (continued)

```
ESTP35BL NODE301 CM SEP26 14:46:49 5413 TBL Hardware Fault
         Location: NIU 1 Unit 0
         Cardlist:
Site Flr Rpos Bay id  Shf Description Slot     EqPEC  Side
Host 03  C03  NIU:0001 03 CBC        18:00:00  EX25AA FRNT
Host 03  C03  NIU:0001 03 IPF        19:00:00  EX22BB FRNT
Critical fault - Fault id: IDPROM read
```

Example 2

```
ESTP35BL NODE301 CM SEP26 14:46:49 5413 TBL Hardware Fault
         Location: NIU 4 Unit 1
        Non-Critical fault-Fault Id: message channel
         Data tag : 0000 0001
```

Example 3

```
ESTP35BL NODE301 CM SEP26 14:46:49 5413 TBL Hardware Fault
         Location: NIU 2 Unit 1
         Cardlist:
Site Flr Rpos Bay id  Shf Description Slot     EqPEC  Side
Host 03  C03  NIU:0001 03 CBC        18:00:00  EX25AA FRNT
Critical fault - Fault id: CBus ACTive control
Components: CBC 0
Data tag  : E560 023E
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Cardlist	Table	This table identifies a list of cards that can be responsible for generating the fault.
Components	Character string	This field provides additional information about the affected hardware found in the cardlist.
Critical Fault	Character string	This fault Indicates that a service-affecting error has occured.
Data tag	Character string	Failure data in hexadecimal.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Location	Character string	This field identifies the affected NIU.
Non-Critical fault	Character string	This fault indicates that an error has occured that is non service-affecting.
TBL Hardware Fault	Constant	This message indicates a critical or non-critical NIU hardware fault has occured.

Action

For critical faults, replace hardware in the order given by the cardlist. For non-critical faults, hardware replacement is not necessary. If NODE301 logs continue, contact the next level of support.

Related OM registers

There are no related OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NODE323

Explanation

The integrated node maintenance (INM) system generates NODE323 when a REx request does not execute.

Format

The log report format for NODE323 is as follows:

```
** NODE323  mmmdd  hh:mm:ss  ssdd  TBL  REx Fault
   Location:       <location>
   Status:         <alarm_status>
   Trouble:        <trouble>
   Action:         <action>
    REX did not run
    Units:              <units_not_RExed>
    Reason:         <reason>
```

Example

An example of log report NODE323 follows:

```
** NODE323  FEB02  11:12:14  0600  TBL  REx Fault
   Location:    LIM 1
   Status:      Alarm raised
   Trouble:     Scheduled test has not been executed
   Action:      Information for analysis, no immediate
                action required
    REX did not run
    Units:      1
    Reason:     Failed
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
location	Character string	Indicates the location of the PM to which the event applies.
alarm_status	Alarm raised	Indicates an alarmed log. An alarmed log means that double stars at the beginning of the format highlight the log report. An alarmed log does not mean a MAP alarm is present.
trouble	Character string	Indicates the problem of the REx not run.
action	Character string	Indicates the trouble log is for information only.
units_not_RExed	0, 1, 0 and 1	Indicates the units which did not run the REx.
reason	Character string	Indicates the reason the REx does not run.

Action

Clear the reason that did not allow the REx to run. This reason can require a manual maintenance action or a waiting period for a system operation to clear a trouble condition. Refer NODE323 to the next level of support.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NODE450

Explanation

The integrated node maintenance (INM) generates log report NODE450. This report summarizes a series of event reports under one log header during a routine exercise (REX) test. The NODE450 log is never in alarm mode. The NODE450 log is an abbreviated summary of the routine series of operations that compose an REX test.

The system reports all trouble events (faults) as separate logs to make them more accessible to mechanized downstream analysis. High priority events are logged as the events reach the central log system. Other events are logged following the generation of NODE450. Events of the INITIATE class appear only in NODE450, and never as separate logs.

Format

The log report formats for NODE450 are as follows:

Format 1

```
NODE450 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  SUMM REX TEST SUMMARY
    Location: entity name
    Summary:   REX Test Sequence Successful
```

Format 2

```
NODE450 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd  SUMM REX TEST SUMMARY
    Location: entity name
    Summary:   REX Test Sequence Failed
    TIME                EVENT
    hh:mm:ss            detailed event type
    hh:mm:ss            detailed event type
```

Example

Examples of log report NODE450 follow:

Example 1

```
NODE450 OCT17 12:05:01 9200 SUMM REX TEST SUMMARY
   Location:  NIU 7
   Summary:  REX Test Sequence Successful
```

Example 2

```
NODE450 OCT17 12:05:01 9200 SUMM REX TEST SUMMARY
   Location:  NIU 7
   Summary:  REX Test Sequence Failed
   TIME             EVENT
   16:48:43         Initiate REX
   16:50:13         Initiate CPU Test
   16:51:06         REX Fault
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

Field	Value	Description
SUMM REX TEST SUMMARY	Constant	Indicates information about the success or failure of an REX test.
Location	Symbolic text	Indicates the name of the hardware or software component or service involved.
Summary	REX Test Sequence Successful REX Test Sequence Failed	Indicates if the REX test was successful or failed.
TIME	Integers	If REX test failed, indicates the time (hh:mm:ss).
EVENT	Symbolic text	If REX test failed, indicates the event.

Action

The NODE450 log report helps log analysis. The NODE450 log report brings together related events in one report, in the correct time sequence. The action required, if any, depends on the nature of the repeated events.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NODE451

Explanation

The integrated node maintenance (INM) system generates log report NODE451 when more information is available than will fit in log NODE450. The NODE451 log report continues the summary started in NODE450. The system will generate the necessary number of NODE451 logs to present a complete event failure summary. Note that the system generates NODE451 logs only if the failure event sequence will not fit in one NODE450 failure report.

Format

The log report format for NODE451 is as follows:

```
NODE451 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd SUMM REX TEST SUMMARY (contd)
   Location: entity name
   Summary:  REX Test Sequence Failed
   TIME              EVENT
   hh:mm:ss          detailed event type
   hh:mm:ss          detailed event type
```

Example

An example of log report NODE451 follows:

```
NODE450 OCT17 12:05:01 9200 SUMM REX TEST SUMMARY (contd)
   Location:  NIU 7
   Summary:  REX Test Sequence Failed
   TIME              EVENT
   16:48:43          Initiate REX
   16:50:13          Initiate CPU Test
   16:51:06          REX Fault
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
SUMM REX TEST SUMMARY	Constant	Indicates information about the completion or failure of a REX test.
Location	Symbolic text	Indicates the name of the hardware or software component or service involved.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
Summary : REX Test Sequence Failed	Constant	Indicates the REX test failed.
TIME	Integers	Indicates the time (hh:mm:ss).
EVENT	Symbolic text	Indicates the event.

Action

The NODE451 report helps log analysis. The NODE451 report brings together related events in one report, in the correct time sequence. The action required, if any, depends upon the nature of reported events.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NODE500

Explanation

The NODE500 log report for the DMS-Spectrum Peripheral Module (SPM) generates when a CEM or SPM changes state, such as from inactive to active.

Format

The format for log report NODE500 follows:

```
* NODE500 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 NODE500 follows:

```
** NODE500 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	CEM	Circuit pack types ***Note:*** The voice signal processor (VSP) may not apply to all markets.
Circuit Pack Number	0 to 27	Circuit pack number

NODE500 (continued)

Field	Value	Description
state	Uneq	Describes if the device is the active device or inactive device
	sysb	
	manb	
	offl	
	cbsy	
	istb	
	insv	
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

CR Q00651407

Documentation for log NODE500 introduced.

NODE600

Explanation

The integrated node maintenance (INM) generates log report NODE600 when a trouble condition with the node is present. The INM supports node state management for different node designs. Examples of node designs are the application processor and the network interface unit (NIU). The NODE600 log indicates INM recovery actions when the node state is system busy.

When a user executes the QueryPM faults command at the MAP, the resource maintenance manager (RMM) reports faults to the INM.

Format

The log report format for NODE600 is as follows:

```
NODE600 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO TBL Warning
    Location= <node>
    Trouble= <trouble_code>
    Action= <user_action>
    Integrated Node Maintenance Detailed Information
    Trouble Reason= <INM trouble condition reason>
```

Example

An example of log report NODE600 follows:

```
NODE600 FEB18 14:22:46 2511 INFO TBL Warning
   Location= FP 1
   Trouble= Cannot run test
   Action= Run the test indicated below
   Integrated Node Maintenance Detailed Information
   Trouble Reason= “Scheduled PM REX test not executed”
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO TBL Warning	Constant	Indicates the trouble condition related to the node.
	Alphanumeric	Indicates the location of the peripheral module (PM) to which the event applies.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
trouble_code	Cannot run test	Identifies the reason for the problem.
user_action	Run the test indicated below	Indicates the action you must take.
INM trouble condition reason	Scheduled PM REX test not executed	Provides a reason for the trouble condition.

Action

Check the trouble field. Take action as indicated in the user action field.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NOP100

Explanation

The Network Operations Protocol (NOP) subsystem generates log report NOP100 when an invalid argument (ARG) error is present. An ARG error means the remote operation parameters are not formatted correctly. Remote operation (RO) is the level of NOP that defines the actions between the DMS and the Network Operations System (NOS).

Format

The log report format for NOP100 is as follows:

*NOP100 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ARG errtxt

Example

An example of log report NOP100 follows:

```
*NOP100 JAN22 09:13:53 4566 INFO ARG 1 Wrong Userid
Password
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO ARG	Constant	Indicates an invalid argument error.
errtxt		Identifies one of the following reasons:
	0	Default Reason.
	1	Userid Password Wrong.
	2	Parameter Missing.
	3	Value Range Error.
	4	Block Id Out of Range.
	5	Null Block Id Expected.
	6	Wrong Parameter Count.
	7	Type Range Error.
	8	Null Range Error.

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	9	File Spec Error.
	10	Time Range Error.
	11	Unknown Application Identifier.
	12	PTDA Link Already Assigned.
	13	PTDA Invalid Device Name.
	14	PTDA Directory Problem.
	15	ACD Poolid Password Wrong.
	16	ACD Poolname Invalid.
	17	ACD Subpool Invalid.
	18	ACD Subpool Password Wrong.
	19	ACD Octet String Invalid.
	20	PADN Invalid Device.
	21	PADN File Not Found.
	22	PADN Wrong Processor.
	23	ACD Invalid Pool Protocol.
	24	FTRAN Invalid Device.
	25	FTRAN No Append Possible.
	26	FTRAN File Already Exists.
	27	FTRAN Not Enough Free Store.
	28	Unused.
	29	FTRAN Invalid File Name.
	30	FTRAN No File To Move.
	31	FTRAN Invalid RECFM.
	32	ACD Incomplete Range Processing.

NOP100 (end)

Action

Save the NOP100 report and contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

NOP101

Explanation

The Network Operations Protocol (NOP) subsystem generates this report when an operation sequence (SEQ) error occurs. An SEQ error indicates that remote operations (RO) are received in a not correct order.

The Network Operations Protocol (NOP) subsystem also generates this report when an invalid argument (ARG) error occurs. The ARG error means the remote operation parameters are not formatted correctly. Remote operation (RO) is the level of NOP that defines the actions between the DMS switch and the Network Operations System (NOS).

Format

The format for log report NOP101 follows:

*NOP101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SEQ errtxt

*NOP101 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO ARG errtxt

Example

An example of log report NOP101 follows:

```
*NOP101 JAN22 09:13:53 4566 INFO ARG 1 Wrong Userid
Password
```

Field descriptions

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

(Sheet 1 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SEQ	Constant	Indicates that there is an operations sequence error
errtxt		Identifies one of the following as the error reason:
	0	Default reason
	1	Nos logon not completed
	2	Duplicate logon
	3	Logout without logon

NOP101 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	4	Data transfer started before
	5	Requested data is being transferred
	6	Data transfer not started
	7	Nos list files in progress
	8	PTDA map already invoked
	9	PTDA scroll already invoked
	10	PTDA scroll input not pending
	11	Nos invalid state
	12	Wrong ACD mis state
	13	ACD pool associated before
	14	PADN patch applied but not needed
	15	PADN patch process in use
	16	PADN no file send received
	17	PADN no inform received
	18	PADN file already exists
	19	FTRAN invalid in this state
	20	FTRAN transmit data again requested
INFO ARG	Constant	Indicates that there is an invalid argument error
errtxt		Identifies one of the following reasons:
	0	Default Reason
	1	Userid Password Wrong
	2	Parameter Missing
	3	Value Range Error

(Sheet 3 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	4	Block Id Out of Range
	5	Null Block Id Expected
	6	Wrong Parameter Count
	7	Type Range Error
	8	Null Range Error
	9	File Spec Error
	10	Time Range Error
	11	Not known Application Identifier
	12	PTDA Link Already Assigned
	13	PTDA Invalid Device Name
	14	PTDA Directory Problem
	15	ACD POOLID Password Wrong
	16	ACD Poolname Invalid
	17	ACD Subpool Invalid
	18	ACD Subpool Password Wrong
	19	ACD Octet String Invalid
	20	PADN Invalid Device
	21	PADN File Not Found
	22	PADN Wrong Processor
	23	ACD Invalid Pool Protocol
	24	FTRAN Invalid Device
	25	FTRAN No Append Possible
	26	FTRAN File Already Exists
	27	FTRAN Not Enough Free Store

NOP101 (end)

(Sheet 4 of 4)

Field	Value	Description
	28	Not used
	29	FTRAN Invalid File Name
	30	FTRAN No File To Move
	31	FTRAN Invalid RECFM
	32	ACD Not complete Range Processing

Action

Save this report and contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None

NOP102

Explanation

The Network Operations Protocol (NOP) subsystem generates this report when a resource (RES) problem occurs. A RES problem means there are not enough resources available for NOP on the DMS switch.

The NOP maintenance and administration position (MAP) level is accessed through the IOD MAP level and allows communication.

Format

The format for log report NOP102 follows:

*NOP102 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO RESn errtxt

Example

An example of log report NOP102 follows:

```
*NOP102 JAN22 09:13:53 4566 INFO RES0 Default Reason
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO RES	0-6	Identifies one of the following as the error reason:
errtxt		
	0	Default reason
	1	Traffic load
	2	Maximum logon exceeded
	3	Too many ROS outstanding
	4	Too many files demanded
	5	Application initialization failed
	6	Application termination failed

NOP102 (end)

Action

Save this report and contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

None

NOP103

Explanation

The Network Operations Protocol (NOP) subsystem generates this report when a system (SYS) problem occurs. The SYS problem is a hardware, software, or communication problem during data transmission.

Format

The format for log report NOP103 follows:

```
**NOP103 JAN22 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO SYS errtxt
```

Example

An example of log report NOP103 follows:

```
**NOP103 JAN22 09:13:53 4566 INFO SYS 11 TRANSIENT ERROR
```

Field descriptions

The following table describes each field in the log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
INFO SYS	Constant	Indicates a system problem.
errtxt		Identifies one of the following as the error reason:
	10	Default Reason
	11	Transient Error
	12	Internal Buffer Not Allocated
	13	Ft Not initialized
	14	
	15	File Not Accessible
	16	File System Failure
	17	Dirp Subsystem Not Available
	18	Bad File Internal State
	19	File Not in Primary Dir

NOP103 (continued)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
	20	File Not in Secondary Dir
	21	Bad Internal Subsystem Id
	22	Bad Internal Dirphold Id
	23	File Name Mismatch
	24	Bad File External State
	25	Active File Problem
	26	Active File Vaporized
	27	No Info For Active File
	28	File Naming Failure
	29	File In Wrong State
	30	File Not Found
	31	Active File Open Failure
	32	Unprocessed File Open Failure
	33	Processed File Open Failure
	34	Exception File Open Failure
	35	Primary Info Modified
	36	Device Not Supported
	37	Change State Not Supported
	38	System Mailbox Failure
	39	Exception File Access Failure
	40	Too Many Bad Blocks
	41	Ft Not Engineered

Action

Save this report and contact the next level of maintenance.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers

NOP112

Explanation

The Network Operations Protocol (NOP) subsystem generates this report when the system creates a session on a DNC terminal. The system creates a session on a DNC terminal when a centralized MAP (CMAP) user logs in and can access the DMS MAP.

Format

The format for log report NOP112 follows:

```
NOP112 mmmdd hh:mm:ss ssdd INFO PTAE (CMAP)
   PTAE session n, has been created
```

Example

An example of log report NOP112 follows:

```
NOP112 SEP26 15:11:34 INFO PTAE (CMAP)
   PTAE Session 2, has been created
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
INFO PTAE (CMAP)	Constant	Indicates the creation of a CMAP session.
PTAE Session, has been created	0-9	Indicates the number of the session the system creates.

Action

There is no action required.

Associated OM registers

There are no associated OM registers.

Additional information

There is no additional information.

NPAC100

Explanation

The Northern Telecom X.25 (NPAC) subsystem generates this log when a session successfully starts.

Format

The format for log report NPAC100 follows:

```
NPAC100 date time seqnbr INFO GAS SESSION SUCCESSFUL START
   SESSION = ntwk_con   reason_txt    CODE = nbr
   L3 VCI = chan_num
   LINK = link_type link_num
```

Example

An example of log report NPAC100 follows:

```
NPAC100 MAR06 15:04:20 2112 INFO GAS SESSION SUCCESSFUL
   START
   SESSION = NEWJERSEY DPFT NORMAL STAR  CODE = 0
   L3 VCI = 255
   LINK = RSLP 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the variable information in this log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ntwk_con	alphanumeric	This field indicates the network connection on which the session occurs. The RASLAPPL table contains this name in datafill.
reason_txt	alphanumeric; limited to 42 characters	This field indicates the NPAC event that generates this log.
nbr	numeric; usually 0	This field indicates the error condition that the switch detects.

NPAC100 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
chan_num	nnn	This field indicates the NPAC X.25 level three virtual channel allocated for this session.
link_type	alphanumeric	This field indicates the type of link for this application.
link_num	alphanumeric	This field indicates the link for this robust application and session layer (RASL) session.

Action

This log does not require action. It only provides information.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

NPAC101

Explanation

The Northern Telecom X.25 (NPAC) subsystem generates this log when a normal session ends.

Format

The format for log report NPAC101 follows:

```
NPAC101 date time seqnbr INFO GAS SESSION NORMAL
   TERMINATION
   SESSION = ntwk_con   reason_txt    CODE = nbr
   L3 VCI = chan_num
   LINK = link_type link_num
```

Example

An example of log report NPAC101 follows:

```
NPAC101 MAR06 15:04:20 2112 INFO GAS SESSION NORMAL
   TERMINATION
   SESSION = NEWJERSEY TRAN COMPLETE   CODE = 0
   L3 VCI = 255
   LINK = RSLP 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the variable information in this log report:

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ntwk_con	alphanumeric	This field indicates the network connection on which the session occurs. The RASLAPPL table contains this name in datafill.
reason_txt	alphanumeric; limited to 42 characters	This field indicates the NPAC event that generates this report.
nbr	numeric; usually 0	This field indicates the error condition that the switch detects.

NPAC101 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
chan_num	nnn	This field indicates the NPAC X.25 level three virtual channel allocated for this session.
link_type	alphanumeric	This field indicates the type of link for this application.
link_num	alphanumeric	This field indicates the link for this robust application and session layer (RASL) session.

Action

This log does not require action. It only provides information.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

NPAC104

Explanation

The Northern X.25 (NPAC) subsystem generates this log when a billing transfer event occurs. This log is a short version of the NPAC107 log.

Format

The format for log report NPAC104 follows:

```
NPAC104 date time seqnbr INFO File Transfer Event
    SESS = sess_type      txt_msg      ERR =
    h_code
    REASON = rs_code
```

Example

An example of log report NPAC104 follows:

```
NPAC104 MAR06 15:04:20 2112 INFO File Transfer Event
    SESS = RTT1    ACTIVE FILE FOUND       ERR = 0
```

Field descriptions

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

Field	Value	Description
sess_type	alphanumeric	The network connection on which the session occurs. This name is datafilled in table RASLAPPL.
txt_msg	alphanumeric	Information about the file transfer. This field is limited to 42 characters.
h_code	numeric	The 4-digit hexadecimal code that provides more information about the transfer (used for debugging).
rs_code	numeric	A numeric code that provides more information.

Action

The text message indicates the necessary action.

NPAC104 (end)

Associated OM registers

None

NPAC105

Explanation

The Northern Telecom X.25 (NPAC) subsystem generates this log when an initialization failure occurs.

Format

The format for log report NPAC105 follows:

```
NPAC105 date time seqnbr TBL GAS SESSION
   INITIALIZATION FAILURE
   SESSION = ntwk_con   reason_txt     CODE = nbr
   L3 VCI = chan_num
   LINK = link_type link_num
```

Example

An example of log report NPAC105 follows:

```
NPAC105 MAR06 15:04:20 2112 TBL GAS SESSION
   INITIALIZATION FAILURE
   SESSION = NEWJERSEY NO OPEN ACK RECEIVED CODE = 0
   L3 VCI = 255
   LINK = RSLP 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the variable information in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ntwk_con	alphanumeric	This field indicates the network connection where the session occurs. This name is datafilled in the RASLAPPL table.
reason_txt	alphanumeric; limited to 42 characters	This field indicates the NPAC event that generated this report.
nbr	numeric; usually 0	This field indicates the error condition detected.

NPAC105 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
chan_num	nnn	This field indicates the NPAC X.25 level 3 virtual channel allocated for this session.
link_type	alphanumeric	This field indicates the type of link used for this application.
link_num	alphanumeric	This field indicates the link for this robust application and session layer (RASL) session. This link is defined in the NX25 table.

Action

This log indicates a possible problem with the far end, causing initialization failure. Investigate the cause of the failure.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

NPAC106

Explanation

The Northern Telecom X.25 (NPAC) subsystem generates this log when an abnormal termination occurs.

Format

The format for log report NPAC106 follows:

```
NPAC106 date time seqnbr TBL GAS SESSION ABNORMAL
   TERMINATION
   SESSION = ntwk_con   reason_txt     CODE = nbr
   L3 VCI = chan_num
   LINK = link_type link_num
```

Example

An example of log report NPAC106 follows:

```
NPAC106 MAR06 15:04:20 2112 TBL GAS SESSION ABNORMAL
   TERMINATION
   SESSION = NEWJERSEY DPFT NORMAL STAR   CODE = 0
   L3 VCI = 255
   LINK = RSLP 2
```

Field descriptions

The following table explains the variable information in the log report.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
ntwk_con	alphanumeric	This field indicates the network connection where the session occurs. This name is datafilled in the RASLAPPL table.
reason_txt	alphanumeric; limited to 42 characters	This field indicates the NPAC event that generated this report.
nbr	numeric; usually 0	This field indicates the error condition detected.

NPAC106 (end)

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Field	Value	Description
chan_num	nnn	This field indicates the NPAC X.25 level 3 virtual channel allocated for this session.
link_type	alphanumeric	This field indicates the type of link used for this application.
link_num	alphanumeric	This field indicates the link for this robust application and session layer (RASL) session.

Action

This log indicates a possible problem with the far end, causing abnormal termination. Investigate the cause of the failure.

Associated OM registers

None

Additional information

None

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